THE QOG EU REGIONAL DATASET 2016

CODEBOOK

UNIVERSITY OF
GOTHENBURG

Contents

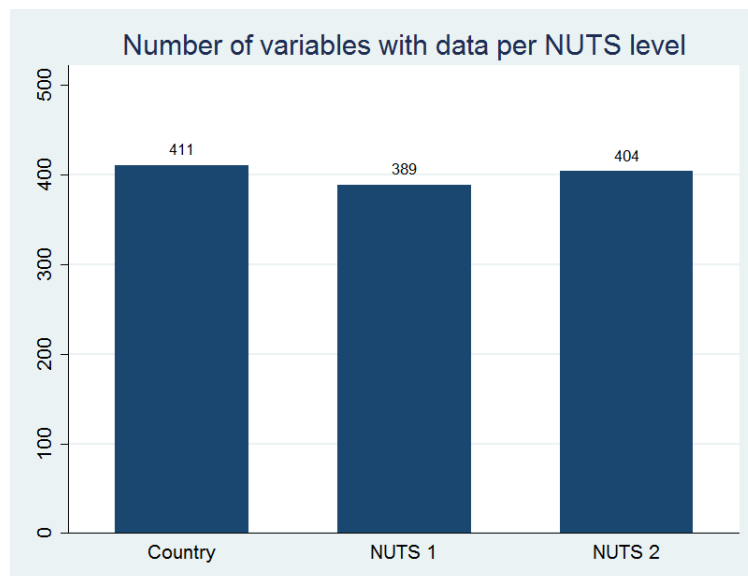# 1 Introduction

1.1 The Quality of Government Institute

The QoG Institute was founded in 2004 by Professor Bo Rothstein and Professor Sören Holmberg. It is an independent research institute within the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg. The institute conducts research on the causes, consequences and nature of Good Governance and the Quality of Government (QoG) - that is, trustworthy, reliable, impartial, uncorrupted, and competent government institutions.

The main objective of the research is to address the theoretical and empirical problems of how political institutions of high quality can be created and maintained. A second objective is to study the effects of Quality of Government on a number of policy areas, such as health, environment, social policy, and poverty. While Quality of Government is the common intellectual focal point of the research institute, a variety of theoretical and methodological perspectives are applied.

1.2 The QoG EU Regional Data

One aim of the QoG Institute is to make comparative data on QoG and its correlates publicly available. To accomplish this, we have compiled several datasets that draw on a number of freely available data sources, including aggregated individual-level data. The QoG datasets are available in several file formats making them usable in most statistical softwares as well as in Excel.

The QoG EU Regional dataset is a dataset consisting of approximately 450 variables covering three levels of European regions - Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS): NUTS0 (country), NUTS1 and NUTS2.The data is presented in time-series (TS) version, the unit of analysis is region-year (e.g. Stockholm-2013, Bremen-2005 and so on).

On the QoG website we provide four more datasets. The QoG Standard dataset is our largest dataset consisting of approximately 2500 variables. For those who prefer a smaller dataset, we provide the QoG Basic dataset, consisting of approximately the 300 most used variables. We also provide a dataset called the QoG OECD dataset which covers OECD member countries and has high data coverage in terms of geography and time.

The Standard, Basic, and OECD datasets are all available in both time-series (TS) and cross-sectional (CS) versions, as separate datasets. In the TS datasets, the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1984, Sweden-1985 and so on). The CS datasets, unlike the TS dataset, does not include multiple years for a particular country and the unit of analysis is therefore countries. Many of the variables are available in both TS and CS, but some are not.

One more dataset is The QoG Expert Survey. It is a unique dataset, consisting of two waves, with information on the structure and behaviour of public administration in a range of different countries.

The dataset covers different dimensions of the Quality of Government, such as, politicization, professionalization, openness, and impartiality. The QoG Expert Survey I (2008-2011) covers 135 countries and is based on a web survey of 1053 experts, for The QoG Expert Survey II (2015) coverage was improved and reached 159 countries and based on a web survey of 1294 experts.

1.3   The Unit of Analysis - NUTS

The unit of analysis in the QoG EU Regional Data is regions of Europe. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) is used as a geocode standard for referencing the subdivisions of European countries. A hierarchy of three sub-national NUTS levels is established by Eurostat for European countries. The subdivisions in some levels do not necessarily correspond to administrative divisions within the country. The QoG Regional Data present data for NUTS0 (country), NUTS1 (major socio-economic regions) and NUTS2 (basic regions for the application of regional policies).

A NUTS code begins with a two-letter code referencing the country, which is identical to the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code (except UK instead of GB for the United Kingdom and EL instead of GR for Greece). The subdivision of the country is then referred to with one number. A second or third subdivision level is referred to with another number each. Each numbering starts with 1, as 0 is used for the upper level. Where the subdivision has more than nine entities, capital letters are used to continue the numbering. A similar statistical system is defined for the candidate countries and members of the European Free Trade Association, but they are not technically part of NUTS governed by the regulations.

For around thirty years, implementation and updating of the NUTS classification was managed under a series of "gentlemen's agreements" between the Member States and Eurostat. You can download the full lists of all changes between the various NUTS versions on the web-site of Eurostat: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/history

In the QoG Regional Data all regions that were subject of code changes or name changes, without shifting and changes territories, are presented as one region with the most recent code and region name. The regions that were changed with territory changes, as boundary shift, merges and splits are treated as separate cases and data are presented in the same way as in the original data sources. You can find the full list of these cases with descriptions of changes in the Appendix. Please, be careful with these regions, as the different data sources might treat these cases in different way and data for the same territory can be provided in different NUTS regions for different variables.

1.4   Data Structure

The QoG Regional Data is presented in three different forms available in separate datasets. All datasets are available in time-series format. First one (The QoG Regional Data - Long Form) is a dataset where data is presented in the long form. The list of units of analysis contains regions of all NUTS levels.

Table 1 – The QoG Regional Data - Long Form (example of structure)

region_code	region_name	year	NUTS_level	NUTS0	NUTS1	NUTS2	Var_example
SE	SVERIGE	1990	0	SE			50
SE	SVERIGE	1991	0	SE			60
SE	SVERIGE	2014	0	SE			90
SE	SVERIGE	2015	0	SE			110
SE1	ÖSTRA SVERIGE	1990	1	SE	SE1		15
SE1	ÖSTRA SVERIGE	1991	1	SE	SE1		17
SE1	ÖSTRA SVERIGE	2014	1	SE	SE1		25
SE1	ÖSTRA SVERIGE	2015	1	SE	SE1		28
SE11	Stockholm	1990	2	SE	SE1	SE11	9
SE11	Stockholm	1991	2	SE	SE1	SE11	11
SE11	Stockholm	2014	2	SE	SE1	SE11	19
SE11	Stockholm	2015	2	SE	SE1	SE11	21

Two other datasets are presented in the wide form for multilevel analysis. In the second dataset (The QoG Regional Data - Wide Form NUTS1) includes NUTS1 level as the unit of analysis and

variables represent the values for this level and corresponding lower level – NUTS0. As an example, in this dataset the data is presented only for East Sweden (Östra Sverige SE1), as a unit of analysis and have values for lower level of this region - Sweden (SE).

Table 2 – The QoG Regional Data - Wide Form NUTS1 (example of structure)

region_code	region_name	year	NUTS_level	NUTS0	Var_example _NUTS1	Var_example _NUTS0
SE1	ÖSTRA SVERIGE	1990	1	SE	15	50
SE1	ÖSTRA SVERIGE	1991	1	SE	17	60
SE1	ÖSTRA SVERIGE	2014	1	SE	25	90
SE1	ÖSTRA SVERIGE	2015	1	SE	28	110

The third dataset (The QoG Regional Data - Wide Form NUTS2) the unit of analysis is NUTS2 level regions and variables provide values as for every unit of analysis, as well as for corresponding lower NUTS levels: NUTS1 and NUTS0. One example of unit of analysis in this dataset is Stockholm (SE11) and data for every variable will be for Stockholm, as well as for lower levels region - East Sweden (Östra Sverige SE1) and Sweden (SE).

Table 3 – The QoG Regional Data - Wide Form NUTS2 (example of structure)

region_code	region_name	year	NUTS_level	NUTS0	NUTS1	Var_example _NUTS2	Var_example _NUTS1	Var_example _NUTS0
SE11	Stockholm	1990	2	SE	SE1	9	15	50
SE11	Stockholm	1991	2	SE	SE1	11	17	60
SE11	Stockholm	2014	2	SE	SE1	19	25	90
SE11	Stockholm	2015	2	SE	SE1	21	28	110

2 List of Variables

2.1 Identification Variables

2.2 Eurostat Demographic Statistics

2.3 Eurostat Economic Accounts

2.4 Eurostat Education Statistics

2.5 Eurostat Environmental Statistics

2.6 European Quality of Government Index

2.7 Eurostat Health Statistics

2.8 Eurostat Information Society Statistics

2.9 Eurostat Poverty and Social Exclusion Statistics

2.10   Eurostat Science and Technology Statistics

75

sctech_mio_nacpnp Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-prof sector,Mil units of nat.cur 75

sctech_mio_nactotal Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors,Mil units of nat.cur   75

sctech_mio_pps_kp05bes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterprise sector, Mil PPS2005   75

sctech_mio_pps_kp05gov Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector,Mil PPS2005 75

sctech_mio_pps_kp05hes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector, Million PPS2005   76

sctech_mio_pps_kp05pnp Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector, Mil PPS2005 76

sctech_mio_pps_kp05total Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors, Million PPS2005   76

sctech_mio_ppsbes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterprise sector,Mil PPS   76

sctech_mio_ppsgov Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector,Million PPS   76

sctech_mio_ppshes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector,Million PPS   77

sctech_mio_ppspnp Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector,Million PPS 77

sctech_mio_ppstotal Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors,Million PPS   77

sctech_n_f Employment in Admin and support service activities,Female,% of tot emp-nt   77

sctech_n_m Employment in Administrative and support service activities,Male,%of tot emp-nt   77

sctech_n_t Employment in Administrative and support service activities,Tot,% of tot emp-nt   77

sctech_o_u_f Employment in Public admin;activ of extrater organis,bodies,Fem,%of tot emp-nt 78

sctech_o_u_m Employment in Public admin;activ of extraterritorial organis,Male,%of tot emp-nt 78

sctech_o_u_t Employment in Public admin;activ of extrater organis,bodies,Tot,%of tot emp-nt 78

sctech_p_f Employment in Education,Female,% of tot emp-nt   78

sctech_p_m Employment in Education,Male,% of tot emp-nt   78

sctech_p_t Employment in Education,Tot,% of tot emp-nt   79

sctech_pc_gdpbes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterprise sector,% of GDP   79

sctech_pc_gdpgov Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector,% of GDP   79

sctech_pc_gdphes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector,% of GDP   79

sctech_pc_gdppnp Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector,% of GDP   79

sctech_pc_gdptotal Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors,% of GDP   80

sctech_pps_hab_kp05bes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterpr sector,PPS per inh.2005   80

sctech_pps_hab_kp05gov Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector,PPS per inh. 2005   80

sctech_pps_hab_kp05hes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector,PPS per inh. 2005   80

sctech_pps_hab_kp05pnp Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector,PPS per inh.2005   80

sctech_pps_hab_kp05total Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors,PPS per inh. 2005 81

sctech_q_f Employment in Human health and social work activities,Female,% of tot emp-nt   81

sctech_q_m Employment in Human health and social work activities,Male,% of tot emp-nt   81

sctech_q_t Employment in Human health and social work activities,Tot,% of tot emp-nt   81

sctech_r_f Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation,Female,% of tot emp-nt   81

sctech_r_m Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation,Male,% of tot emp-nt   82

sctech_r_t Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation,Tot,% of tot emp-nt   82

sctech_rse_fte_f Researchers in all sectors,Full-time equivalent,Females   82

sctech_rse_fte_t Researchers in all sectors,Full-time equivalent,Total   82

sctech_rse_hc_f Researchers in all sectors,Head count,Females   82

sctech_rse_hc_t Researchers in all sectors,Head count,Total   82

sctech_rse_papfte_f Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors,%of active pop-in FTE,Fema 83

sctech_rse_papfte_t Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors,%of active pop-in FTE,Tot 83

sctech_rse_paphc_f Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in HC,Females   83

sctech_rse_paphc_t Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in HC,Total   83

2.11   Eurostat Tourism Statistics

2.12 Eurostat Transport Statistics

2.13 Eurostat Labour Market Statistics

3 Description of Variables by Original Data Sources

3.1 Identification Variables

3.1.1 NUTS0 Code of NUTS0-level region

Code of NUTS0-level region to which the observation belong. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 0: country level.

3.1.2 NUTS0_n Numerical code of NUTS0-level region

Numerical code of NUTS0-level region to which the observation belong. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 0: country level.

3.1.3 NUTS1 Code of NUTS1-level region

Code of NUTS1-level region to which the observation belong. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 1: major socio-economic regions.

3.1.4 NUTS1_n Numerical code of NUTS1-level region

Numerical code of NUTS1-level region to which the observation belong. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 1: major socio-economic regions.

3.1.5 NUTS2 Code of NUTS2-level region

Code of NUTS2-level region to which the observation belong. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 2: basic regions for the application of regional policies.

3.1.6 NUTS2_n Numerical code of NUTS2-level region

Numerical code of NUTS2-level region to which the observation belong. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes. NUTS 2: basic regions for the application of regional policies.

3.1.7 NUTS_level The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) level

To what level of NUTS belong observation. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes.
(0) Country level;
(1) Major socio-economic regions;
(2) Basic regions for the application of regional policies.

3.1.8 code_year Year of last region changes

Year of last region change mentioned in the variable 'comment'.

3.1.9 comment Comments about region

Comment about last changes of the region: boundary shift; code change; code, name change; merged; name change; new region or split.

3.1.10 region_code NUTS code of region

NUTS code of region. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes.

3.1.11 region_code_n Numerical NUTS code of region

Numerical NUTS code of region. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (NUTS), is a geocode standard for referencing the administrative divisions of countries for statistical purposes.

3.1.12 region_name Name of the region

Name of the region.

3.1.13 version Version of the Dataset

3.1.14 year Year

Year of observation.

3.2 Eurostat: Demographic Statistics

(Data downloaded: 2016-03-16)

Cite: Demographic Statistics. Eurostat Regional Data. (2016). Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/demo_r_d3area (2016-03-16)

Eurostat: Demographic Statistics The Demographic Balance data collection supplies to Eurostat the first demographic data of the year n-1 by end of June of year n: based on the total number of births, of deaths and of the net migration in year n-1 the total population on 1 January of year n is estimated.

3.2.1 demo_cnmigratn Net migration plus statistical

Net migration plus statistical adjustment. Net migration is the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants. In the context of the annual demographic balance however, Eurostat produces net migration figures by taking the difference between total population change and natural change; this concept is referred to as net migration plus statistical adjustment. The statistics on 'net migration plus statistical adjustment' are therefore affected by all the statistical inaccuracies in the two components of this equation, especially population change. From one country to another 'net migration p statistical adjustment' may cover, besides the difference between inward and outward migration, other changes observed in the population figures between 1 January in two consecutive years which cannot be attributed to births, deaths, immigration and emigration.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	28	25	692
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	0	.	.	.	.	0

3.2.2 demo_d2jan_f Population at 1st January, female

Population at 1st January, female. The recommended definition is the 'usual resident population' and represents the number of inhabitants of a given area on 31st December. However, the population transmitted by the countries can also be either based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, either based on population registers.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	28	26	728
1	98	1990	2015	94	25	2442
2	276	1990	2015	245	23	6357

3.2.3 demo_d2jan_m Population at 1st January, male

Population at 1st January, male. The recommended definition is the 'usual resident population' and represents the number of inhabitants of a given area on 31st December. However, the population transmitted by the countries can also be either based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, either based on population registers.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	28	26	728
1	98	1990	2015	94	25	2442
2	276	1990	2015	245	23	6357

3.2.4 demo_d2jan_t Population at 1st January, total

Population at 1st January, total. The recommended definition is the 'usual resident population' and represents the number of inhabitants of a given area on 31st December. However, the population transmitted by the countries can also be either based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, either based on population registers.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	28	26	728
1	98	1990	2015	94	25	2442
2	276	1990	2015	245	23	6357

3.2.5 demo_d3area_lat Area of a region, land area total, sq km

Land area represents the total land area of the region, excluding the area under inland water; it is expressed in km2.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	25	1990	2015	20	21	515
1	70	1990	2015	52	19	1356
2	199	1990	2015	151	20	3928

3.2.6 demo_d3area_t Area of a region, total, sq km

Total area represents the total area of the region including inland waters; it is expressed in km2

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	27	1990	2015	25	24	657
1	99	1990	2015	84	22	2180
2	272	1990	2015	232	22	6039

3.2.7 demo_d3dens Population density, average population per square km

Population density is expressed as absolute value of the average population per square kilometre. Population density - the ratio of the (annual average) population of a region to the (land) area of the region; total area (including inland waters) is used when land area is not available.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	26	23	646
1	100	1990	2014	84	21	2107
2	273	1990	2014	231	21	5787

3.2.8 demo_deathd_f Deaths - females

Deaths - females. A death, according to the United Nations definition, is the permanent disappearance of all vital functions without possibility of resuscitation at any time after a live birth has taken place; this definition therefore excludes foetal deaths (stillbirths).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	28	25	692
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	0	.	.	.	.	0

3.2.9 demo_deathd_m Deaths - males

Deaths - males. A death, according to the United Nations definition, is the permanent disappearance of all vital functions without possibility of resuscitation at any time after a live birth has taken place; this definition therefore excludes foetal deaths (stillbirths).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	28	25	692
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	0	.	.	.	.	0

3.2.10 demo_deathd_t Deaths - total

Deaths - total. A death, according to the United Nations definition, is the permanent disappearance of all vital functions without possibility of resuscitation at any time after a live birth has taken place; this definition therefore excludes foetal deaths (stillbirths).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	28	25	692
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	0	.	.	.	.	0

3.2.11 demo_fjanp Population on 1 January - females

Population on 1 January - females. Eurostat aims at collecting from the EU-28's Member States' data on population on 31st December, which is further published as 1 January of the following year. The recommended definition is the 'usual resident population' and represents the number of inhabitants of a given area on 31st December . However, the population transmitted by the countries can also be either based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, either based on population registers.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	28	26	725
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	0	.	.	.	.	0

3.2.12 demo_frate2 Fertility rate, total

The total fertility rate is defined as the mean number of children who would be born to a woman during her lifetime, if she were to spend her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates, that have been measured in a given year.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	26	24	661
1	100	1990	2014	79	20	1984
2	280	1990	2014	218	19	5438

3.2.13   demo_grown_nat Natural change of population

Natural change of population. The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during the year. A positive natural change, also known as natural increase, occurs when live births outnumber deaths. A negative natural change, also named as natural decrease, occurs when live births are less numerous than deaths.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	28	25	692
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	0	.	.	.	.	0

3.2.14   demo_growt Total population change

Total population change. The difference between the size of the population at the end and the beginning of the period Specifically, it is the difference in population size on 1 January of two consecutive years. A positive population change is also referred to as population growth. A negative population change is also referred to as population decline. The population change consists of two components: natural change and net migration.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	28	25	699
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	0	.	.	.	.	0

3.2.15   demo_janp Population on 1 January - total

Population on 1 January - total. Eurostat aims at collecting from the EU-28's Member States' data on population on 31st December, which is further published as 1 January of the following year. The recommended definition is the 'usual resident population' and represents the number of inhabitants of a given area on 31st December . However, the population transmitted by the countries can also be either based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, either based on population registers.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	28	26	727
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	0	.	.	.	.	0

3.2.16   demo_lbirthhoutb Births outside marriage

A birth outside marriage is a birth where the mother's marital status at the time of birth is other than married.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2013	26	23	633
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	0	.	.	.	.	0

3.2.17   demo_lbirthl_f Live births - females

Live births - females. A live birth is the birth of a child who showed any sign of life; the number of live births refers to the number of births excluding stillbirths.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	26	23	649
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	0	.	.	.	.	0

3.2.18 demo_lbirthl_m Live births - males

Live births - males. A live birth is the birth of a child who showed any sign of life; the number of live births refers to the number of births excluding stillbirths.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	26	23	649
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	0	.	.	.	.	0

3.2.19 demo_lbirthl_t Live births - total

Live births - total. A live birth is the birth of a child who showed any sign of life; the number of live births refers to the number of births excluding stillbirths.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	28	25	696
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	0	.	.	.	.	0

3.2.20 demo_mjanp Population on 1 January - males

Population on 1 January - males. Eurostat aims at collecting from the EU-28's Member States' data on population on 31st December, which is further published as 1 January of the following year. The recommended definition is the 'usual resident population' and represents the number of inhabitants of a given area on 31st December . However, the population transmitted by the countries can also be either based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, either based on population registers.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	28	26	725
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	0	.	.	.	.	0

3.2.21 demo_mlifexp_f Life expectancy in age < 1year, female

The mean number of years that a newborn child-female can expect to live if subjected throughout his life to the current mortality conditions (age specific probabilities of dying).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	0	.	.	.	.	0
1	100	1990	2014	79	20	1975
2	279	1990	2014	216	19	5406

3.2.22 demo_mlifexp_m Life expectancy in age < 1year, male

The mean number of years that a newborn child-male can expect to live if subjected throughout his life to the current mortality conditions (age specific probabilities of dying).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	0	.	.	.	.	0
1	100	1990	2014	79	20	1975
2	279	1990	2014	216	19	5406

3.2.23 demo_mlifexp_t Life expectancy in age < 1year, total

The mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his life to the current mortality conditions (age specific probabilities of dying).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	0	.	.	.	.	0
1	100	1990	2014	79	20	1975
2	279	1990	2014	216	19	5406

3.3 Eurostat: Economic Accounts

(Data downloaded: 2016-03-16)

Cite: Economic Accounts. Eurostat Regional Data. (2016). Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tgs00003 (2016-03-16)

Eurostat: Economic Accounts   The European system of national and regional accounts (ESA) provides the methodology for national accounts in the EU. Statistics from regional economic accounts are largely shown for NUTS level 2 regions.

3.3.1 econ_2gdp_eur_hab GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant

Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices in Euro per inhabitant. GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	420
1	98	2000	2014	97	15	1461
2	276	2000	2014	274	15	4107

3.3.2 econ_2gdp_eur_hab_eu GDP at current market prices , Euro per inhabitant in % of the EU average

Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices in Euro per inhabitant in percentage of the EU average. GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	420
1	98	2000	2014	97	15	1461
2	276	2000	2014	274	15	4107

3.3.3 econ_2gdp_mio_eur GDP at current market prices, Million euro

Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices in Million euro. GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	420
1	112	2000	2014	111	15	1666
2	290	2000	2014	287	15	4312

3.3.4   econ_2gdp_mio_pps GDP at current market prices, Million PPS

Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices in Million PPS (purchasing power standard). GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	420
1	112	2000	2014	111	15	1666
2	290	2000	2014	287	15	4312

3.3.5   econ_2gdp_pps_hab GDP at current market prices, PPS per inhabitant

Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices in Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant. GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	420
1	98	2000	2014	97	15	1461
2	276	2000	2014	274	15	4107

3.3.6   econ_2gdp_pps_hab_eu GDP at current market prices, PPS per inhabitant in % of the EU average

Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices in Purchasing Power Standards per inhabitant in percentage of the EU average. GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	420
1	98	2000	2014	97	15	1461
2	276	2000	2014	274	15	4107

3.3.7   econ_2gvagr Real growth rate of regional GVA at basic prices by NUTS 2 regions, % change on

Real growth rate of regional gross value added (GVA) at basic prices - Percentage change on previous year. GVA is an indicator of the economic activity of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Several years ago Eurostat has started to collect real growth rates of regional GVA at NUTS level 2 fom those Member States which calculate this already. The indicator is part of the ESA2010 data transmission programme, but the transmission will be obligatory only as from the end of 2017.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	27	2000	2013	27	14	372
1	62	2000	2013	35	8	484
2	158	2000	2013	86	8	1207

3.3.8 econ_b5n_eur_hab Balance of prim.inc./Nat.income,net.Euro per inh.

Balance of primary incomes/National income, net, Euro per inhabitant. The primary distribution of income shows the income of private households generated directly from market transactions, in particular the purchase and sale of factors of production. This includes as the main item the compensation of employees, i.e. income from the sale of labour as a factor of production. Private households can also receive income on assets, particularly interest, dividends and rents. Then there is also income from net operating surplus and self-employment. Interest and rents payable are recorded as negative items for households. The balance of all these transactions is known as the primary income of private households.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	24	2000	2012	20	11	260
1	93	2000	2012	65	9	844
2	267	2000	2012	185	9	2404

3.3.9 econ_b5n_mio_eur Balance of prim.inc./Nat.income,net.Million euro

Balance of primary incomes/National income, net, Million euro. The primary distribution of income shows the income of private households generated directly from market transactions, in particular the purchase and sale of factors of production. This includes as the main item the compensation of employees, i.e. income from the sale of labour as a factor of production. Private households can also receive income on assets, particularly interest, dividends and rents. Then there is also income from net operating surplus and self-employment. Interest and rents payable are recorded as negative items for households. The balance of all these transactions is known as the primary income of private households.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	24	2000	2012	20	11	260
1	100	2000	2012	83	11	1083
2	273	2000	2012	222	11	2884

3.3.10 econ_b5n_mio_nac Balance of prim.inc./Nat.income,net.Million units of nat.cur.

Balance of primary incomes/National income, net, Million units of national currency. The primary distribution of income shows the income of private households generated directly from market transactions, in particular the purchase and sale of factors of production. This includes as the main item the compensation of employees, i.e. income from the sale of labour as a factor of production. Private households can also receive income on assets, particularly interest, dividends and rents. Then there is also income from net operating surplus and self-employment. Interest and rents payable are recorded as negative items for households. The balance of all these transactions is known as the primary income of private households.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	24	2000	2012	20	11	260
1	100	2000	2012	83	11	1083
2	273	2000	2012	222	11	2884

3.3.11 econ_b5n_mio_ppcs Balance of prim.inc./Nat.income,net.Mil.of purch.power st.based on final cons.

Balance of primary incomes/National income, net, Million of purchasing power standards based on final consumption. The primary distribution of income shows the income of private households generated directly from market transactions, in particular the purchase and sale of factors of production.

This includes as the main item the compensation of employees, i.e. income from the sale of labour as a factor of production. Private households can also receive income on assets, particularly interest, dividends and rents. Then there is also income from net operating surplus and self-employment. Interest and rents payable are recorded as negative items for households. The balance of all these transactions is known as the primary income of private households.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	24	2003	2012	21	9	208
1	101	2003	2012	86	8	857
2	274	2003	2012	228	8	2276

3.3.12 econ_b5n_ppcs_hab Balance of prim.inc./Nat.income,net.Purch.power st.based on final cons.per inh.

Balance of primary incomes/National income, net, Purchasing power standard based on final consumption per inhabitant. The primary distribution of income shows the income of private households generated directly from market transactions, in particular the purchase and sale of factors of production. This includes as the main item the compensation of employees, i.e. income from the sale of labour as a factor of production. Private households can also receive income on assets, particularly interest, dividends and rents. Then there is also income from net operating surplus and self-employment. Interest and rents payable are recorded as negative items for households. The balance of all these transactions is known as the primary income of private households.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	24	2003	2012	21	9	208
1	93	2003	2012	69	7	687
2	267	2003	2012	196	7	1955

3.3.13 econ_b5n_ppcs_hab_eu Balance of prim.inc./Nat.income,net.Purch.power cons.st.per inh.in %of theEUav.

Balance of primary incomes/National income, net, Purchasing power consumption standards per inhabitant in percentage of the EU average. The primary distribution of income shows the income of private households generated directly from market transactions, in particular the purchase and sale of factors of production. This includes as the main item the compensation of employees, i.e. income from the sale of labour as a factor of production. Private households can also receive income on assets, particularly interest, dividends and rents. Then there is also income from net operating surplus and self-employment. Interest and rents payable are recorded as negative items for households. The balance of all these transactions is known as the primary income of private households.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	24	2011	2012	24	2	47
1	93	2011	2012	92	2	183
2	267	2011	2012	258	2	515

3.3.14 econ_b6n_eur_hab Dispos.income,net.Euro per inhabitant

Disposable income, net, Euro per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	24	2000	2012	20	11	260
1	93	2000	2012	65	9	844
2	267	2000	2012	185	9	2404

3.3.15 econ_b6n_mio_eur Dispos.income,net.Million euro

Disposable income, net, Million euro. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	24	2000	2012	20	11	260
1	100	2000	2012	83	11	1083
2	273	2000	2012	222	11	2884

3.3.16 econ_b6n_mio_nac Dispos.income,net.Million units of national currency

Disposable income, net, Million units of national currency. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	24	2000	2012	20	11	260
1	100	2000	2012	83	11	1083
2	273	2000	2012	222	11	2884

3.3.17 econ_b6n_mio_ppcs Dispos.income,net.Million of purch.power standards based on final cons.

Disposable income, net, Million of purchasing power standards based on final consumption. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	24	2003	2012	21	9	208
1	100	2003	2012	85	9	854
2	273	2003	2012	227	8	2273

3.3.18 econ_b6n_ppcs_hab Dispos.income,net.Purch.power st.based on final consumption per inh.

Disposable income, net, Purchasing power standard based on final consumption per inhabitant. The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	24	2003	2012	21	9	208
1	93	2003	2012	69	7	687
2	267	2003	2012	196	7	1955

3.3.19 econ_b6n_ppcs_hab_eu Dispos.income,net.Purch.power consumption st.per inh.in %of the EU av

Disposable income, net, Purchasing power consumption standards per inhabitant in percentage of the EU average.The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	24	2011	2012	24	2	47
1	93	2011	2012	92	2	183
2	267	2011	2012	258	2	515

3.4 Eurostat: Education Statistics

(Data downloaded: 2016-03-17)

Cite: Education Statistic. Eurostat Regional Data. (2016). Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/edat_lfse_04 (2016-03-17)

Eurostat: Education Statistics   Education statistics cover a range of subjects, including: expenditure, personnel, participation rates, and attainment. The standards for international statistics on education are set by three international organisations: the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) institute for statistics (UIS); the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union. The main source of data is a joint UNESCO / OECD / Eurostat (UOE) questionnaire on education systems and this is the basis for the core components of the Eurostat database on education statistics; Eurostat also collects data on regional enrolments and foreign language learning. Data on educational attainment and adult learning are mainly provided by household surveys, in particular the EU labour force survey (LFS), which is complemented by an adult education survey (AES) and the continuing vocational training survey (CVTS).

3.4.1 educ_4yo Participation rates of 4-years-olds in education at regional level

Participation rates of 4-years-olds in education at regional level. Number of 4-year-olds who are in either pre-primary or primary education as percentage of all 4-year-olds in the population by region.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1998	2012	26	14	395
1	98	1998	2012	78	12	1173
2	203	1998	2012	140	10	2101

3.4.2 educ_ed25640_2_f Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Less than prim, prim and lower sec educ (lev 0-2)

Percentage of population 25-64 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education: this aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	418
1	100	2000	2014	95	14	1431
2	283	2000	2014	261	14	3919

3.4.3 educ_ed25640_2_m Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Less than prim, prim and lower sec educ (lev 0-2)

Percentage of females 25-64 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education: this aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	418
1	100	2000	2014	96	14	1435
2	283	2000	2014	262	14	3923

3.4.4 educ_ed25640_2_t Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Less than prim, prim and lower sec educ (lev 0-2)

Percentage of males 25-64 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education: this aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	418
1	100	2000	2014	96	14	1443
2	283	2000	2014	262	14	3931

3.4.5 educ_ed25643_4_f Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Up-sec and post-sec non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4)

Percentage of females 25-64 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education: this aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	418
1	100	2000	2014	96	14	1442
2	283	2000	2014	262	14	3929

3.4.6 educ_ed25643_4_m Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Up-sec and post-sec non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4)

Percentage of males 25-64 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education: this aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	418
1	100	2000	2014	96	14	1442
2	283	2000	2014	262	14	3928

3.4.7 educ_ed25643_4_t Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Up-sec and post-sec non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4)

Percentage of population 25-64 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education: this aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	418
1	100	2000	2014	96	14	1443
2	283	2000	2014	262	14	3931

3.4.8 educ_ed25643_8_f Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Up-sec, post-sec non-ter and ter educ (lev 3-8)

Percentage of females 25-64 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary and tertiary education (levels 3-8).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	418
1	100	2000	2014	96	14	1443
2	283	2000	2014	262	14	3931

3.4.9 educ_ed25643_8_m Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Up-sec, post-sec non-ter and ter educ (lev 3-8)

Percentage of males 25-64 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary and tertiary education (levels 3-8).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	418
1	100	2000	2014	96	14	1443
2	283	2000	2014	262	14	3931

3.4.10 educ_ed25643_8_t Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Up-sec, post-sec non-ter and ter educ (lev 3-8)

Percentage of population 25-64 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary and tertiary education (levels 3-8).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	418
1	100	2000	2014	96	14	1443
2	283	2000	2014	262	14	3931

3.4.11 educ_ed25645_8_f Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, ter educ (lev 5-8)

Percentage of females 25-64 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). Tertiary education: this aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level,

doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	418
1	100	2000	2014	96	14	1434
2	283	2000	2014	261	14	3919

3.4.12 educ_ed25645_8_m Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, ter educ (lev 5-8)

Percentage of males 25-64 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). Tertiary education: this aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	418
1	100	2000	2014	95	14	1420
2	283	2000	2014	260	14	3901

3.4.13 educ_ed25645_8_t Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, ter educ (lev 5-8)

Percentage of population 25-64 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). Tertiary education: this aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	418
1	100	2000	2014	96	14	1443
2	283	2000	2014	262	14	3931

3.4.14 educ_ed30340_2_f Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Less than prim, prim and lower sec educ (lev 0-2),%,Fem

Percentage of females 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education: this aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	27	15	406
1	99	2000	2014	87	13	1300
2	264	2000	2014	211	12	3160

3.4.15 educ_ed30340_2_m Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Less than prim, prim and lower sec educ (lev 0-2),%,M

Percentage of males 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2).Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education: this aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	27	15	408
1	99	2000	2014	88	13	1327
2	262	2000	2014	216	12	3239

3.4.16 educ_ed30343_4_f Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec. and post-sec. non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4),%,Fem

Percentage of females 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education: this aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	27	15	407
1	97	2000	2014	90	14	1345
2	277	2000	2014	246	13	3684

3.4.17 educ_ed30343_4_m Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec. and post-sec. non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4),%,M

Percentage of males 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education: this aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	27	15	408
1	97	2000	2014	90	14	1346
2	277	2000	2014	245	13	3679

3.4.18 educ_ed30343_4_t Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec. and post-sec. non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4),%,Tot

Percentage of population 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education: this aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	27	15	408
1	99	2000	2014	90	14	1354
2	281	2000	2014	249	13	3736

3.4.19 educ_ed30343_4gen_f Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec.and post-sec.non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4)-gen,%,Fem

Percentage of females 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4) - general.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2014	2014	28	1	28
1	85	2014	2014	85	1	85
2	167	2014	2014	167	1	167

3.4.20 educ_ed30343_4gen_m Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec.and post-sec.non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4)-gen,%,M

Percentage of males 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4) - general.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2014	2014	28	1	28
1	84	2014	2014	84	1	84
2	154	2014	2014	154	1	154

3.4.21 educ_ed30343_4gen_t Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec.and post-sec.non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4-gen.,%,Tot

Percentage of population 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4) - general.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2014	2014	28	1	28
1	88	2014	2014	88	1	88
2	211	2014	2014	211	1	211

3.4.22 educ_ed30343_4voc_f Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec.and post-sec.non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4)-voc,%,Fem

Percentage of females 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4) - vocational.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2014	2014	28	1	28
1	95	2014	2014	95	1	95
2	246	2014	2014	246	1	246

3.4.23 educ_ed30343_4voc_m Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec.and post-sec.non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4)-voc,%,M

Percentage of males 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4) - vocational.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2014	2014	28	1	28
1	95	2014	2014	95	1	95
2	250	2014	2014	250	1	250

3.4.24 educ_ed30343_4voc_t Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec.and post-sec.non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4)-voc,%,Tot

Percentage of population 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4) - vocational.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2014	2014	28	1	28
1	95	2014	2014	95	1	95
2	253	2014	2014	253	1	253

3.4.25 educ_ed30343_8_f Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec., post-sec. non-ter and ter educ (lev 3-8),%,Fem

Percentage of females 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary and tertiary education (levels 3-8).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	27	15	408
1	99	2000	2014	90	14	1357
2	281	2000	2014	249	13	3740

3.4.26 educ_ed30343_8_m Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec., post-sec. non-ter and ter educ (lev 3-8),%,M

Percentage of males 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary and tertiary education (levels 3-8).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	27	15	408
1	97	2000	2014	90	14	1346
2	278	2000	2014	248	13	3721

3.4.27 educ_ed30343_8_t Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec., post-sec. non-ter and ter educ (lev 3-8),%,Tot

Percentage of population 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary and tertiary education (levels 3-8).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	27	15	408
1	99	2000	2014	91	14	1367
2	282	2000	2014	251	13	3761

3.4.28 educ_ed30345_8_f Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,ter educ (lev 5-8), Fem

Percentage of females 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). Tertiary education: this aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	417
1	97	2000	2014	93	14	1388
2	275	2000	2014	247	13	3698

3.4.29 educ_ed30345_8_m Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,ter educ (lev 5-8),%,M

Percentage of males 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). Tertiary education: this aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	415
1	97	2000	2014	92	14	1387
2	273	2000	2014	241	13	3617

3.4.30   educ_ed30345_8_t Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,ter educ (lev 5-8),%,Tot

Percentage of population 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). Tertiary education: this aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	28	15	418
1	98	2000	2014	94	14	1403
2	280	2000	2014	256	14	3841

3.4.31   educ_ed3034_0_2_t Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,less than prim, prim and lower sec educ (lev 0-2),%,Tot

Percentage of population 30-34 years old whose the highest level of education successfully completed is Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education: this aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	27	15	408
1	99	2000	2014	92	14	1376
2	277	2000	2014	241	13	3608

3.4.32   educ_eleav_f Early leavers from education and training, Y18-24,%,female

Early leavers from education and training denotes the percentage of the females aged 18 to 24 having attained at most lower secondary education and not being involved in further education or training. The numerator of the indicator refers to persons aged 18 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) the highest level of education or training they have completed is ISCED 2011 level 0, 1 or 2 (ISCED 1997: 0, 1, 2 or 3C short) and (b) they have not received any education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) in the four weeks preceding the survey. The denominator in the total population consists of the same age group, excluding the respondents who have not answered the questions 'highest level of education or training successfully completed' and 'participation in education and training'.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	27	15	407
1	99	2000	2014	91	14	1366
2	259	2000	2014	201	12	3018

3.4.33   educ_eleav_m Early leavers from education and training, Y18-24,%, male

Early leavers from education and training denotes the percentage of the males aged 18 to 24 having attained at most lower secondary education and not being involved in further education or training. The numerator of the indicator refers to persons aged 18 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) the highest level of education or training they have completed is ISCED 2011 level 0, 1 or 2 (ISCED 1997: 0, 1, 2 or 3C short) and (b) they have not received any education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) in the four weeks preceding the survey. The denominator in the total population consists of the same age group, excluding the respondents who have not answered the questions 'highest level of education or training successfully completed' and 'participation in education and training'.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	27	15	407
1	99	2000	2014	92	14	1387
2	270	2000	2014	225	12	3369

3.4.34 educ_eleav_t Early leavers from education and training, Y18-24,%, total

Early leavers from education and training denotes the percentage of the population aged 18 to 24 having attained at most lower secondary education and not being involved in further education or training. The numerator of the indicator refers to persons aged 18 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) the highest level of education or training they have completed is ISCED 2011 level 0, 1 or 2 (ISCED 1997: 0, 1, 2 or 3C short) and (b) they have not received any education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) in the four weeks preceding the survey. The denominator in the total population consists of the same age group, excluding the respondents who have not answered the questions 'highest level of education or training successfully completed' and 'participation in education and training'.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2000	2014	27	15	407
1	99	2000	2014	94	14	1416
2	278	2000	2014	249	13	3742

3.4.35 educ_rst_ter_ISCED_56 Ratio of the proportion of students (ISCED 5-6) over the proportion of the pop.

Ratio of the proportion of students (ISCED 5-6) over the proportion of the population by NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 regions

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1998	2012	26	14	397
1	98	1998	2012	87	13	1310
2	205	1998	2012	168	12	2522

3.4.36 educ_st_ISCED Students (all ISCED levels) aged 17 - % of corresponding age pop

Students (all ISCED levels) aged 17 at regional level - as % of corresponding age population

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1998	2012	26	14	396
1	98	1998	2012	79	12	1178
2	203	1998	2012	143	11	2138

3.4.37 educ_st_ISCED_06 Pupils and Students in all levels of educ(ISCED 0-6) -% of tot pop

Pupils and Students in all levels of education (ISCED 0-6) - as % of total population at regional level

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1998	2012	27	14	402
1	98	1998	2012	87	13	1305
2	205	1998	2012	167	12	2499

3.4.38 educ_st_ISCED_3 Students at ISCED 3(GEN)-%of all students at ISCED 3

Students at ISCED level 3 (GEN) - as % of all students at ISCED level 3 at regional level

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2004	2012	28	9	248
1	98	2004	2012	96	9	866
2	205	2004	2012	191	8	1722

3.4.39   educ_st_ISCED_56 Students at ISCED 5-6 -%of all pupils and students

Students at ISCED levels 5-6 - as % of all pupils and students at regional level

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1998	2012	27	14	398
1	98	1998	2012	87	13	1302
2	205	1998	2012	166	12	2488

3.4.40   educ_st_pr_low Pupils in prim and lower second educ (ISCED 1-2)-as % of total pop

Pupils in primary and lower secondary education (ISCED 1-2) - as % of total population at regional level

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1998	2012	27	14	402
1	98	1998	2012	88	13	1314
2	205	1998	2012	169	12	2529

3.4.41   educ_st_ter_ISCED_56 Students in tertiary education(ISCED 5-6)- % of the pop. 20-24 years

Students in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6) - as % of the population aged 20-24 years at regional level

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1998	2012	26	14	395
1	98	1998	2012	87	13	1299
2	205	1998	2012	168	12	2517

3.4.42   educ_st_ups_psec Pup and Stud in up-sec and post-sec non-tert educ(ISCED 3-4)-%of the pop 15-24y

Pupils and Students in upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 3-4) - as % of the population aged 15-24 years at regional level

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1998	2012	27	14	400
1	98	1998	2012	87	13	1304
2	205	1998	2012	168	12	2524

3.4.43   educ_tst_ter_ISCED_56 Students (ISCED 5-6)- % of tot country level students (ISCED 5-6)

Students (ISCED 5-6) at regional level - as % of total country level students (ISCED 5-6)

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1998	2012	27	14	398
1	98	1998	2012	87	13	1310
2	205	1998	2012	168	12	2527

3.5   Eurostat: Environmental Statistics

(Data downloaded: 2016-03-16)

Cite: Environmental Statistic. Eurostat Regional Data. (2016). Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tgs00110 (2016-03-16)

Eurostat: Environmental Statistics This relates to any kind of sewage treatment (primary to tertiary) in municipal treatment plants run by public authorities or by private companies (on behalf of local authorities), whose main purpose is sewage treatment

3.5.1   env_ind Independent wastewater treatment plants - total

Independent wastewater treatment plants - total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	7	2000	2013	3	5	35
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	129	2000	2013	31	3	436

3.5.2   env_urb_cs Urban wastewater collecting system

Urban wastewater collecting system.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	7	2000	2013	2	4	31
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	168	2000	2013	50	4	706

3.5.3   env_urb_oth_nc Share of res-t pop. not connected to urban or oth. wastewater treatment plants

Percentage of resident population not connected to urban and other wastewater treatment plants.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	9	2000	2013	5	7	67
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	101	2000	2013	34	5	473

3.5.4   env_urb_oth_t1 Urban and other wastewater treatment plants - primary treatment

Urban and other wastewater treatment plants - primary treatment.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	10	2000	2013	5	7	70
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	120	2000	2013	51	6	708

3.5.5   env_urb_oth_t2 Urban and other wastewater treatment plants - secondary treatment

Urban and other wastewater treatment plants - secondary treatment.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	11	2000	2013	5	7	75
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	125	2000	2013	52	6	733

3.5.6 env_urb_oth_t3 Urban and other wastewater treatment plants - tertiary treatment

Urban and other wastewater treatment plants - tertiary treatment.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	11	2000	2013	5	7	75
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	123	2000	2013	47	5	659

3.6 European Quality of Government Index

(Data downloaded: 2016-04-25)

Cite: Charron, Nicholas, Lewis Dijkstra and Victor Lapuente. 2015. Mapping the Regional Divide in Europe: A Measure for Assessing Quality of Government in 206 European Regions. Social Indicators Research. vol 122 (2): 315-346.

Charron, Nicholas, Lewis Dijkstra and Victor Lapuente. 2014. Regional Governance Matters: Quality of Government within European Union Member States. Regional Studies, 48(1): 68-90.

Charron, Nicholas, Victor Lapuente and Bo Rothstein. 2013. Quality of Government and Corruption from a European Perspective: A Comparative Study of Good Government in EU Regions. Edward Elgar Publishing.

European Quality of Government Index   The European Quality of Government Index (EQI) is the result novel survey data on corruption and governance at the regional level within the EU, conducted in first in 2010 and then again in 2013. The data focus on both perceptions and experiences with public sector corruption, along with the extent to which citizens believe various public sector services are impartially allocated and of good quality. The 2010 round of the projet was first funded by the EU Commission for Regional Development (REGIO). The 2013 round, funded by the EU Commission's 7th Annual Framework Project and is included in ANTICORP, a large research consortium on anti-corruption. It is the first source of data to date that allows researchers to compare QoG within and across countries in such a multi-country context.
The EQI data is built on 16 survey questions, aggregated from the individual level to the regional level and then combined into a single number for each region in the study. The questions are in large part framed around the central concepts of quality, impartiality, and corruption and ask about both respondents' experience and their perceptions. As noted, the main public services of interest are those expected to maximize regional variation - education, health services, and law enforcement. The 16 survey questions were aggregated into a single measure to produce the regional estimates, using the procedures described in the OECD's Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators (Nardo et al. 2008), executed in several steps. The mean score for each of the 16 questions was calculated for each region. Then, normalized the aggregated regional scores to a common range of values via standardization (z-scores) and investigated whether there was significant sub-group clustering in the data by performing a factor analysis (principle component). Three relevant groups, clustered around the survey's main concepts of impartiality, corruption, and quality, were detected. These were labeled 'pillars' in the overall EQI regional estimates; (The media and election questions were most closely related with the three question regarding quality of services.) The individual regional scores were then aggregated into their respective pillars (equal weighting). The final regional index was the result of aggregating the scores for the three pillars for each region.

3.6.1 eqi_eqi The European Quality of Government Index (EQI)

The European Quality of Government Index - the overall EQI regional estimates. The final regional index was the result of aggregating the scores for the three pillars for each region. To calculate the final score for each country and region, the regional scores for each of the countries included in the 2013 survey were aggregated by regional population weights. This national average of regional scores is used to elucidate the extent to which regionx in countryy conforms to the national QoG standard,

which is done by subtracting the national average from each region's score. A positive score for a region implies that it is above the national mean; conversely, a negative score indicates that the regions QoG performance is below the national mean. In the final index, this regional score is added to the national WGI score, so that each region's score is adjusted; centered around the WGI. In combining the regional and WGI data, none of the regional variation within countries is lost.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2010	2013	14	2	56
1	41	2010	2013	21	2	82
2	148	2010	2013	73	2	293

3.6.2 eqi_eqi100 Normalized EQI Index

Normalized EQI. In addition to the standardized scale for the EQI, the data were also normalized to range from zero to 100.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2010	2013	14	2	56
1	41	2010	2013	21	2	82
2	148	2010	2013	73	2	293

3.6.3 eqi_margin Margin of error around the regional estimates.

Margin of error around the regional estimates. In order to better make inferences of significant differences within and across countries, authors construct a confidence interval around each region's estimate, giving users of the index a margin of error around the regional estimates and allowing us to state with some degree of certainty that region x's EQI score is in fact significantly different than region y's score. Authors employ a method comparable to that used by the authors of the WGI, who report margins of error around each of the QoG variable estimates. Although in theory, any number can be chosen, authors select a margin of error at the 95 percent confidence level. After obtaining the margin of error based on our sample size, authors can then calculate the distance around the estimates of QoG for each region. Each region thus has its own margin of error, capturing the extent to which the respondents consistently rate the quality, impartiality, and corruption of regional public services. In cases where all are perceived and experienced as "good" or "poor" the margin of error will be small. In other cases, where services are seen as of poor quality, yet impartial for example, the margins will be wider.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	0	.	.	.	.	0
1	41	2010	2013	21	2	82
2	148	2010	2013	71	2	284

3.6.4 eqi_zrCorr Corruption Pillar of EQI Index

Corruption Pillar. Each variable was given equal weight within the pillar.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	0	.	.	.	.	0
1	45	2010	2013	22	2	86
2	148	2010	2013	68	2	272

3.6.5 eqi_zrImpart Impartiality Pillar of EQI Index

Impartiality Pillar. Each variable was given equal weight within the pillar.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	0	.	.	.	.	0
1	45	2010	2013	22	2	86
2	148	2010	2013	68	2	272

3.6.6 eqi_zrQual Quality Pillar of EQI Index

Quality Pillar. Each variable was given equal weight within the pillar.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	0	.	.	.	.	0
1	45	2010	2013	22	2	86
2	148	2010	2013	68	2	272

3.7 Eurostat: Health Statistics

(Data downloaded: 2016-03-18)

Cite: Health Statistic. Eurostat Regional Data. (2016). Retrieved from
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tgs00062 (2016-03-18)

Eurostat: Health Statistics   Total hospital beds are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: Curative care (acute care) beds; Psychiatric care beds; Long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds); Other hospital beds.

3.7.1 health_dent_hthaba Dentists,Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Dentists, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Data on dentists should refer to those "immediately serving patients", i.e. dentists who have direct contact with patients as consumers of health care services. In the context of comparing health care services across Member States, Eurostat considers that this is the concept which best describes the availability of health care resources. However, Member States use different concepts when they report the number of health care professionals. Therefore for some countries the data might refer to dentists 'licensed to practice' (i.e. successfully graduated dentists irrespective whether they see patients or not) or they might include dentists who work in their profession but do not see patients (i.e. they work in research, administration etc.).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2013	20	20	416
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	191	1993	2013	145	16	3053

3.7.2 health_dent_nr Dentists,Number

Dentists, number. Data on dentists should refer to those "immediately serving patients", i.e. dentists who have direct contact with patients as consumers of health care services. In the context of comparing health care services across Member States, Eurostat considers that this is the concept which best describes the availability of health care resources. However, Member States use different concepts when they report the number of health care professionals. Therefore for some countries the data might refer to dentists 'licensed to practice' (i.e. successfully graduated dentists irrespective whether they see patients or not) or they might include dentists who work in their profession but do not see patients (i.e. they work in research, administration etc.).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2014	19	20	418
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	192	1993	2014	147	17	3232

3.7.3   health_dent_p Dentists,Inhabitants per ...

Inhabitants per 1 Dentist. Data on dentists should refer to those "immediately serving patients", i.e. dentists who have direct contact with patients as consumers of health care services. In the context of comparing health care services across Member States, Eurostat considers that this is the concept which best describes the availability of health care resources. However, Member States use different concepts when they report the number of health care professionals. Therefore for some countries the data might refer to dentists 'licensed to practice' (i.e. successfully graduated dentists irrespective whether they see patients or not) or they might include dentists who work in their profession but do not see patients (i.e. they work in research, administration etc.).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2013	20	20	416
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	191	1993	2013	145	16	3053

3.7.4   health_hbed_cur_hab_p Curative care beds in hospitals ,Inhabitants per ...

Inhabitants per curative care beds in hospitals

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2013	19	19	401
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	191	1993	2013	150	16	3150

3.7.5   health_hbed_cur_nr Curative care beds in hospitals,Number

Curative care beds in hospitals, number

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2013	19	19	401
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	192	1993	2013	153	17	3209

3.7.6   health_hbed_cur_p_hthab Curative care beds in hospitals ,Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Curative care beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2013	19	19	401
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	191	1993	2013	150	16	3150

3.7.7   health_hbed_hab_p Available beds in hospitals ,Inhabitants per ...

Inhabitants per 1 available beds in hospitals

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2013	19	19	401
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	190	1993	2013	148	16	3116

3.7.8 health_hbed_lt_hab_p Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals ,Inhabitants per ...

Inhabitants per 1 long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	17	1993	2013	14	18	300
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	158	1993	2013	114	15	2390

3.7.9 health_hbed_lt_nr Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals ,Number

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, number

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	18	1993	2013	16	18	326
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	172	1993	2013	134	16	2806

3.7.10 health_hbed_lt_p_hthab Long-term care beds(except psychiatric)in hospit,Per 100 thousand inh-ts

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	18	1993	2013	16	18	326
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	170	1993	2013	131	16	2744

3.7.11 health_hbed_nr Available beds in hospitals,Number

Available beds in hospitals, number

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2013	19	19	401
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	192	1993	2013	152	17	3191

3.7.12 health_hbed_p_hthab Available beds in hospitals ,Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Available beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2013	19	19	401
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	190	1993	2013	148	16	3116

3.7.13 health_hbed_psy_hab_p Psychiatric care beds in hospitals ,Inhabitants per ...

Inhabitants per 1 psychiatric care beds in hospitals

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2013	19	19	398
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	190	1993	2013	142	16	2986

3.7.14 health_hbed_psy_nr Psychiatric care beds in hospitals ,Number

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, number

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2013	19	19	398
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	192	1993	2013	150	16	3141

3.7.15 health_hbed_psy_p_hthab Psychiatric care beds in hospitals ,Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2013	19	19	398
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	190	1993	2013	146	16	3066

3.7.16 health_hned_oth_hab_p Other beds in hospitals ,Inhabitants per ...

Inhabitants per 1 other beds in hospitals

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	19	1993	2013	16	17	328
1	16	1993	2013	15	20	319
2	153	1993	2013	92	13	1941

3.7.17 health_hned_oth_nr Other beds in hospitals ,Number

Other beds in hospitals , number

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	20	1993	2013	18	18	368
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	179	1993	2013	136	16	2851

3.7.18 health_hned_oth_p_hthab Other beds in hospitals ,Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Other beds in hospitals , per hundred thousand inhabitants

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	20	1993	2013	18	18	368
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	177	1993	2013	133	16	2796

3.7.19 health_mdoc_hthab Medical doctors,Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Medical doctors, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Data on physicians should refer to those "immediately serving patients", i.e. physicians who have direct contact with patients as consumers of health care services. In the context of comparing health care services across Member States, Eurostat considers that this is the concept which best describes the availability of health care resources. However, Member States use different concepts when they report the number of health care professionals. Therefore, for some countries, the data might include physicians who work in their profession but do not see patients (i.e. they work in research, administration etc.) or refer to physicians "licensed to practice" (i.e. successfully graduated physicians irrespective whether they see patients or not).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2013	20	20	411
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	188	1993	2013	147	16	3084

3.7.20 health_mdoc_nr Medical doctors,Number

Medical doctors, number. Data on physicians should refer to those "immediately serving patients", i.e. physicians who have direct contact with patients as consumers of health care services. In the context of comparing health care services across Member States, Eurostat considers that this is the concept which best describes the availability of health care resources. However, Member States use different concepts when they report the number of health care professionals. Therefore, for some countries, the data might include physicians who work in their profession but do not see patients (i.e. they work in research, administration etc.) or refer to physicians "licensed to practice" (i.e. successfully graduated physicians irrespective whether they see patients or not).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2014	19	20	413
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	189	1993	2014	147	17	3242

3.7.21 health_mdoc_p Medical doctors,Inhabitants per ...

Inhabitants per 1 Medical doctor. Data on physicians should refer to those "immediately serving patients", i.e. physicians who have direct contact with patients as consumers of health care services. In the context of comparing health care services across Member States, Eurostat considers that this is the concept which best describes the availability of health care resources. However, Member States use different concepts when they report the number of health care professionals. Therefore, for some countries, the data might include physicians who work in their profession but do not see patients (i.e. they work in research, administration etc.) or refer to physicians "licensed to practice" (i.e. successfully graduated physicians irrespective whether they see patients or not).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2013	20	20	411
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	188	1993	2013	147	16	3084

3.7.22 health_nurs_hthab Nurses and midwives,Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Nurses and midwives, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Data on physicians should refer to those "immediately serving patients", i.e. physicians who have direct contact with patients as consumers of health care services. In the context of comparing health care services across Member States, Eurostat considers that this is the concept which best describes the availability of health care resources. However, Member States use different concepts when they report the number of health care professionals. Therefore, for some countries, the data might include physicians who work in their profession but do not see patients (i.e. they work in research, administration etc.) or refer to physicians "licensed to practice" (i.e. successfully graduated physicians irrespective whether they see patients or not).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	20	1993	2013	13	14	283
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	177	1995	2013	107	11	2033

3.7.23 health_nurs_nr Nurses and midwives,Number

Nurses and midwives, number. Data on physicians should refer to those "immediately serving patients", i.e. physicians who have direct contact with patients as consumers of health care services. In the context of comparing health care services across Member States, Eurostat considers that this is

the concept which best describes the availability of health care resources. However, Member States use different concepts when they report the number of health care professionals. Therefore, for some countries, the data might include physicians who work in their profession but do not see patients (i.e. they work in research, administration etc.) or refer to physicians "licensed to practice" (i.e. successfully graduated physicians irrespective whether they see patients or not).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	20	1993	2014	13	14	285
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	178	1993	2014	98	12	2153

3.7.24 health_nurs_p Nurses and midwives,Inhabitants per ...

Inhabitants per 1 Nurse and midwive. Data on physicians should refer to those "immediately serving patients", i.e. physicians who have direct contact with patients as consumers of health care services. In the context of comparing health care services across Member States, Eurostat considers that this is the concept which best describes the availability of health care resources. However, Member States use different concepts when they report the number of health care professionals. Therefore, for some countries, the data might include physicians who work in their profession but do not see patients (i.e. they work in research, administration etc.) or refer to physicians "licensed to practice" (i.e. successfully graduated physicians irrespective whether they see patients or not).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	20	1993	2013	13	14	283
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	177	1995	2013	107	11	2033

3.7.25 health_pharm_hthab Pharmacists,Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Pharmacists, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Data on physicians should refer to those "immediately serving patients", i.e. physicians who have direct contact with patients as consumers of health care services. In the context of comparing health care services across Member States, Eurostat considers that this is the concept which best describes the availability of health care resources. However, Member States use different concepts when they report the number of health care professionals. Therefore, for some countries, the data might include physicians who work in their profession but do not see patients (i.e. they work in research, administration etc.) or refer to physicians "licensed to practice" (i.e. successfully graduated physicians irrespective whether they see patients or not).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2013	19	19	389
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	172	1993	2013	127	16	2675

3.7.26 health_pharm_nr Pharmacists,Number

Pharmacists, number. Data on physicians should refer to those "immediately serving patients", i.e. physicians who have direct contact with patients as consumers of health care services. In the context of comparing health care services across Member States, Eurostat considers that this is the concept which best describes the availability of health care resources. However, Member States use different concepts when they report the number of health care professionals. Therefore, for some countries, the data might include physicians who work in their profession but do not see patients (i.e. they work in research, administration etc.) or refer to physicians "licensed to practice" (i.e. successfully graduated physicians irrespective whether they see patients or not).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2014	18	19	392
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	173	1993	2014	130	17	2862

3.7.27 health_pharm_p Pharmacists,Inhabitants per ...

Inhabitants per 1 Pharmacist. Data on physicians should refer to those "immediately serving patients", i.e. physicians who have direct contact with patients as consumers of health care services. In the context of comparing health care services across Member States, Eurostat considers that this is the concept which best describes the availability of health care resources. However, Member States use different concepts when they report the number of health care professionals. Therefore, for some countries, the data might include physicians who work in their profession but do not see patients (i.e. they work in research, administration etc.) or refer to physicians "licensed to practice" (i.e. successfully graduated physicians irrespective whether they see patients or not).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1993	2013	19	19	389
1	16	1993	2013	16	21	336
2	172	1993	2013	127	16	2675

3.7.28 health_phys_hthab Physiotherapists ,Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Physiotherapists, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Data on physicians should refer to those "immediately serving patients", i.e. physicians who have direct contact with patients as consumers of health care services. In the context of comparing health care services across Member States, Eurostat considers that this is the concept which best describes the availability of health care resources. However, Member States use different concepts when they report the number of health care professionals. Therefore, for some countries, the data might include physicians who work in their profession but do not see patients (i.e. they work in research, administration etc.) or refer to physicians "licensed to practice" (i.e. successfully graduated physicians irrespective whether they see patients or not).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	20	1993	2013	15	16	323
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	168	1993	2013	89	11	1861

3.7.29 health_phys_nr Physiotherapists ,Number

Physiotherapists, number. Data on physicians should refer to those "immediately serving patients", i.e. physicians who have direct contact with patients as consumers of health care services. In the context of comparing health care services across Member States, Eurostat considers that this is the concept which best describes the availability of health care resources. However, Member States use different concepts when they report the number of health care professionals. Therefore, for some countries, the data might include physicians who work in their profession but do not see patients (i.e. they work in research, administration etc.) or refer to physicians "licensed to practice" (i.e. successfully graduated physicians irrespective whether they see patients or not).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	20	1993	2014	15	16	325
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	169	1993	2014	90	12	1975

3.7.30 health_phys_p Physiotherapists ,Inhabitants per ...

Inhabitants per 1 Physiotherapist. Data on physicians should refer to those "immediately serving patients", i.e. physicians who have direct contact with patients as consumers of health care services. In the context of comparing health care services across Member States, Eurostat considers that this is the concept which best describes the availability of health care resources. However, Member States use different concepts when they report the number of health care professionals. Therefore, for some countries, the data might include physicians who work in their profession but do not see patients (i.e. they work in research, administration etc.) or refer to physicians "licensed to practice" (i.e. successfully graduated physicians irrespective whether they see patients or not).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	20	1993	2013	15	16	323
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	168	1993	2013	89	11	1861

3.8 Eurostat: Information Society Statistics

(Data downloaded: 2016-03-16)

Cite: Information Society Statistic. Eurostat Regional Data. (2016). Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tgs00052 (2016-03-16)

Eurostat: Information Society Statistics   Information society statistics - households and individuals. Statistics within this domain are reassessed on an annual basis in order to meet user needs and reflect the rapid pace of technological change. This approach is replicated in Eurostat's survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals. This annual survey is used to benchmark ICT-driven developments, both by following developments for core variables over time and by looking in greater depth at other aspects at a specific point in time. While the survey initially concentrated on access and connectivity issues, its scope has subsequently been extended to cover a variety of subjects (for example, e-government and e-commerce) and socioeconomic analysis (such as regional diversity, gender specificity, differences in age, education and employment situation). The scope of the survey with respect to different technologies is also adapted so as to cover new product groups and means of delivering communication technologies to end-users.

3.8.1   is_b3_12 Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago

Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	28	10	279
1	99	2011	2015	96	5	482
2	198	2011	2015	153	4	763

3.8.2   is_bfeu Ordered goods or services over the Internet from other EU countries, last 12 mon

Individuals who ordered goods or services over the Internet from sellers from other EU countries in the last 12 months

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2015	28	8	223
1	99	2011	2015	96	5	482
2	198	2011	2015	153	4	763

3.8.3   is_bhols Booked travel and holiday accommodation over the Internet, last 12 months

Individuals who booked travel and holiday accommodation over the Internet in the last 12 months

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	28	10	278
1	99	2011	2015	96	5	482
2	198	2011	2015	153	4	763

3.8.4   is_blt12 Last online purchase: in the 12 months

Last online purchase: in the 12 months

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	28	10	279
1	100	2006	2015	84	8	842
2	202	2006	2015	141	7	1407

3.8.5 is_bumt12 Last online purchase: more than a year ago

Last online purchase: more than a year ago

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	28	10	279
1	99	2011	2015	96	5	482
2	198	2011	2015	153	4	763

3.8.6 is_bumt12x Ordered goods or services over the Internet, more than a year ago or never

Individuals who ordered goods or services, over the Internet, for private use, more than a year ago or have never ordered

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	28	10	279
1	99	2011	2015	96	5	482
2	198	2011	2015	153	4	763

3.8.7 is_buy3 Last online purchase: in the last 3 months

Last online purchase: in the last 3 months

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	28	10	279
1	99	2011	2015	96	5	482
2	198	2011	2015	153	4	763

3.8.8 is_cux Computer use: Never

Persons who have never used a computer (at home, at work or any other place). % of individuals aged 16 to 74.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	28	10	278
1	100	2006	2015	82	8	817
2	218	2006	2015	136	6	1357

3.8.9 is_h_iacc Households with access to the internet at home (% of households)

Percentage of households with at least one member aged 16 to 74 with access to the internet at home. The access of households to internet is measured as percentage of households where any member of the household has the possibility to access the internet from home.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	28	10	279
1	100	2006	2015	85	9	852
2	202	2006	2015	140	7	1402

3.8.10 is_iday Frequency of internet access: daily

Individuals who used the internet with daily frequency.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	28	10	279
1	99	2011	2015	96	5	482
2	198	2011	2015	153	4	763

3.8.11 is_ilt12 Last internet use: in the last 12 months

Individuals used the internet in last time 12 months

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	28	10	278
1	99	2011	2015	96	5	482
2	198	2011	2015	153	4	763

3.8.12 is_iu3 Last internet use: in last 3 months

Individuals used the internet in last 3 months

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	28	10	279
1	99	2011	2015	96	5	482
2	198	2011	2015	153	4	763

3.8.13 is_iubk Internet use: internet banking

Individuals using the internet for internet banking - % of individuals aged 16 to 74. Within the last 3 months before the survey. The internet banking includes electronic transactions with a bank for payment etc. or for looking up account information.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	28	10	278
1	99	2011	2015	94	5	471
2	198	2011	2015	153	4	763

3.8.14 is_iucpp Internet use: civic or political participation

Internet use: civic or political participation

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2013	2015	19	2	56
1	0	.	.	.	.	0
2	0	.	.	.	.	0

3.8.15 is_iuse Frequency of internet access: once a week (including every day)

Individuals who used the internet with once a week (including every day) frequency.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	28	10	279
1	100	2006	2015	85	8	848
2	202	2006	2015	141	7	1413

3.8.16 is_iusell Internet use: selling goods or services

Internet use: selling goods or services

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	27	10	270
1	99	2011	2015	96	5	482
2	198	2011	2015	153	4	763

3.8.17 is_iusnet Internet use: participating in social networks

Internet use: participating in social networks (creating user profile, posting messages or other contributions to facebook, twitter, etc.)

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2011	2015	22	4	112
1	99	2011	2015	77	4	386
2	198	2011	2015	125	3	624

3.8.18 is_iux Internet use: never

Individuals who have never used the internet.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	28	10	279
1	99	2008	2015	93	8	743
2	199	2008	2015	144	6	1148

3.8.19 is_pc_hh Households with broadband access (% of households)

Percentage of households with at least one member aged 16 to 74 that have broadband access. The availability of broadband is measured by the percentage of households that are connectable to an exchange that has been converted to support xDSL-technology, to a cable network upgraded for internet traffic, or to other broadband technologies.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	28	10	277
1	100	2006	2015	83	8	826
2	202	2006	2015	136	7	1357

3.8.20 is_pc_hh_iacc Households with broadband access (% of households with Internet access)

Percentage of households with at least one member aged 16 to 74 with Internet access at home that have broadband access. The internet connection used is a broadband connection (ADSL, SHDSL, cable, UMTS, etc).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2006	2015	28	10	277
1	100	2006	2015	83	8	826
2	202	2006	2015	136	7	1364

3.9 Eurostat: Poverty and Social Exclusion Statistics

(Data downloaded: 2016-03-16)

Cite: Poverty and Social Exclusion Statistic. Eurostat Regional Data. (2016). Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tgs00108 (2016-03-16)

Eurostat: Poverty and Social Exclusion Statistics   The data used in this section are primarily derived from data from EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC). The reference population is all private households and their current members residing in the territory of an EU Member State at the time of data collection; persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the target population. The EU-28 aggregate is a population-weighted average of individual national figures.

3.9.1   pov_mat_dep_r Severe material deprivation rate

Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: they cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV,ix) a telephone. Percentage of total population.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2003	2015	23	10	293
1	43	2003	2015	27	8	346
2	89	2003	2015	64	9	837

3.9.2   pov_pop_lwoin People living in households with very low work intensity

People living in households with very low work intensity are people aged 0-59 living in households where the adults work less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year. Percentage of total population.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2003	2015	23	10	293
1	43	2003	2015	27	8	354
2	89	2003	2015	64	9	837

3.9.3   pov_pop_povr_excl People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

Persons who are at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators. Percentage of total population.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2003	2015	23	10	293
1	43	2003	2015	27	8	346
2	89	2003	2015	64	9	837

3.9.4   pov_risk_pov_r At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of population)

The persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income. Percentage of total population.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2003	2015	23	10	293
1	43	2003	2015	27	8	346
2	89	2003	2015	64	9	837

3.10   Eurostat: Science and Technology Statistics

(Data downloaded: 2016-03-17)

Eurostat: Science and Technology Statistics   Defining high-tech in Eurostat's statistics involves three different approaches: the sector approach looks at the high-tech manufacturing sector, the medium high-tech manufacturing sector, and the high-tech knowledge-intensive service sector, focusing on employment and economic indicators; the product approach considers whether a product is high-tech or not and examines trade in high-tech products; the patent approach distinguishes high-tech patents from others and also defines biotechnology patents.

3.10.1 sctech_a_b_f Employment in Agriculture,forestry,fishing,mining,quarrying.Fem,%of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying,Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	27	2008	2014	27	7	189
1	89	2008	2014	86	7	600
2	219	2008	2014	183	6	1282

3.10.2 sctech_a_b_m Employment in Agriculture,forestry,fishing;mining,quarrying,Male,%of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying,Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	94	2008	2014	92	7	645
2	258	2008	2014	245	7	1712

3.10.3 sctech_a_b_t Employment in Agriculture,forestry,fishing;mining,quarrying,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying,Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	93	7	648
2	262	2008	2014	252	7	1767

3.10.4 sctech_c_f Employment in Manufacturing,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Manufacturing,Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	261	2008	2014	253	7	1774

3.10.5 sctech_c_htc_f Employment in high-tech manufacturing,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in High-technology manufacturing,Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	26	2008	2014	25	7	176
1	82	2008	2014	73	6	508
2	136	2008	2014	101	5	710

3.10.6 sctech_c_htc_m Employment in high-tech manufacturing,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in High-technology manufacturing,Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	26	2008	2014	25	7	176
1	84	2008	2014	80	7	559
2	178	2008	2014	148	6	1036

3.10.7 sctech_c_htc_m_f Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Medium high-technology manufacturing,Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	27	7	186
1	88	2008	2014	85	7	593
2	212	2008	2014	182	6	1273

3.10.8 sctech_c_htc_m_m Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Medium high-technology manufacturing,Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	94	2008	2014	93	7	654
2	253	2008	2014	244	7	1709

3.10.9 sctech_c_htc_m_t Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Medium high-technology manufacturing,Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	94	2008	2014	94	7	655
2	256	2008	2014	247	7	1732

3.10.10 sctech_c_htc_mh_f Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in High and medium high-technology manufacturing,Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	194
1	92	2008	2014	90	7	631
2	228	2008	2014	211	6	1477

3.10.11 sctech_c_htc_mh_m Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in High and medium high-technology manufacturing,Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	94	2008	2014	94	7	655
2	257	2008	2014	247	7	1731

3.10.12 sctech_c_htc_mh_t Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in High and medium high-technology manufacturing,Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	94	2008	2014	94	7	656
2	257	2008	2014	250	7	1749

3.10.13 sctech_c_htc_t Employment in high-tech manufacturing,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in High-technology manufacturing,Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	27	2008	2014	26	7	185
1	89	2008	2014	86	7	604
2	207	2008	2014	183	6	1280

3.10.14 sctech_c_ltc_f Employment in Low-technology manufacturing,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Low-technology manufacturing,Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	657
2	254	2008	2014	243	7	1704

3.10.15 sctech_c_ltc_lm_f Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing.Fem,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing,Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	259	2008	2014	250	7	1749

3.10.16 sctech_c_ltc_lm_m Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing,Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	96	2008	2014	95	7	663
2	265	2008	2014	259	7	1810

3.10.17 sctech_c_ltc_lm_t Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing,Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	97	2008	2014	96	7	671
2	267	2008	2014	260	7	1822

3.10.18   sctech_c_ltc_m Employment in Low-technology manufacturing,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Low-technology manufacturing,Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	96	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	264	2008	2014	257	7	1797

3.10.19   sctech_c_ltc_m_f Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing,Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	88	2008	2014	86	7	601
2	209	2008	2014	176	6	1230

3.10.20   sctech_c_ltc_m_m Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing,Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	264	2008	2014	256	7	1789

3.10.21   sctech_c_ltc_m_t Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing,Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	264	2008	2014	256	7	1794

3.10.22   sctech_c_ltc_t Employment in Low-technology manufacturing,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Low-technology manufacturing,Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	97	2008	2014	96	7	670
2	266	2008	2014	259	7	1816

3.10.23   sctech_c_m Employment in Manufacturing,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Manufacturing,Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	96	2008	2014	95	7	663
2	266	2008	2014	259	7	1812

3.10.24 sctech_c_t Employment in Manufacturing,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Manufacturing,Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	97	2008	2014	96	7	671
2	268	2008	2014	260	7	1823

3.10.25 sctech_d_f_f Employment in Electricity,gas,steam,air conditioning supply;Fem,%of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	93	2008	2014	92	7	645
2	239	2008	2014	215	6	1508

3.10.26 sctech_d_f_m Employment in Electric,gas,steam and air conditioning supply;Male,%of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	97	2008	2014	96	7	673
2	270	2008	2014	263	7	1842

3.10.27 sctech_d_f_t Employment in Electric,gas,steam,air condition,water supply;Tot,%of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	97	2008	2014	96	7	673
2	270	2008	2014	263	7	1844

3.10.28 sctech_eur_habbes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterprise sector,Euro per inh.

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterprise sector,Euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	24	21	596
1	98	1990	2014	62	16	1550
2	243	1990	2014	132	14	3296

3.10.29 sctech_eur_habgov Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector,Euro per inh.

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector,Euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	24	22	603
1	98	1990	2014	66	17	1643
2	249	1990	2014	138	14	3446

3.10.30 sctech_eur_habhes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector,Euro per inh.

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector,Euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	24	22	602
1	98	1990	2014	63	16	1579
2	245	1990	2014	135	14	3370

3.10.31 sctech_eur_habpnp Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector,Euro per inh.

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector,Euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	27	1990	2014	18	16	438
1	73	1990	2014	30	10	748
2	162	1990	2014	56	9	1395

3.10.32 sctech_eur_habtotal Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors,Euro per inh.

Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors,Euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	23	20	569
1	96	1990	2014	54	14	1362
2	247	1990	2014	124	13	3101

3.10.33 sctech_g_i_t_f Employment in Wholesale,retail trade;food service activit.Fem,%of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Wholesale and retail trade; accomodation and food service activities; activities of households as employers, Females.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	97	2008	2014	96	7	673
2	270	2008	2014	263	7	1844

3.10.34 sctech_g_i_t_m Employment in Wholesale and retail trade;Male,%of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Wholesale and retail trade; accomodation and food service activities; activities of households as employers, Males.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	97	2008	2014	96	7	673
2	270	2008	2014	263	7	1844

3.10.35 sctech_g_i_t_t Employment in Wholesale,retail trade;accomod,food service activ.Tot,%of t.emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Wholesale and retail trade; accomodation and food service activities; activities of households as employers, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	678
2	271	2008	2014	264	7	1850

3.10.36 sctech_g_u_f Employment in Services,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Services,Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	680
2	271	2008	2014	265	7	1852

3.10.37 sctech_g_u_m Employment in Services,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Services,Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	680
2	271	2008	2014	265	7	1852

3.10.38 sctech_g_u_t Employment in Services,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Services,Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	680
2	271	2008	2014	265	7	1852

3.10.39 sctech_h52_n79_f Employment in Land,water,air transport,warehous and sup activ,Fem,%of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Land transport, transport via pipelines, water transport, air transport, warehousing and support activities for transportation; travel agency, tour operator reservation services and related activities, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	93	2008	2014	92	7	647
2	220	2008	2014	196	6	1374

3.10.40 sctech_h52_n79_m Employment in Land,water,air transport,tr. via pipelines;Male,%of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Land transport, transport via pipelines, water transport, air transport, warehousing and support activities for transportation; travel agency, tour operator reservation services and related activities, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	265	2008	2014	258	7	1809

3.10.41 sctech_h52_n79_t Employment in Land,water,air transport,warehous and sup activ;Tot,%of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Land transport, transport via pipelines, water transport, air transport, warehousing and support activities for transportation; travel agency, tour operator reservation services and related activities, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	97	2008	2014	95	7	667
2	268	2008	2014	261	7	1825

3.10.42 sctech_hrst_pc_act HR in science and tech. with tert.educ(ISCED) in science and tech,% active pop

Human resources in science and technology (HRST) with tertiary education (ISCED) and/or employed in science and technologyas a share of the active population in the age group 15-74 at the regional NUTS 2 level. The data shows the active population in the age group 15-74 that is classified as HRST (i.e. having successfully completed an education at the third level or being employed in science and technology) as a percentage of total active population aged 15-74. HRST are measured mainly using the concepts and definitions laid down in the Canberra Manual, OECD, Paris, 1995.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	97	1999	2014	96	16	1540
2	268	1999	2014	257	15	4111

3.10.43 sctech_hrst_pc_pop HR in science and tech.with tert.educ(ISCED)and/or in science and tech,% tot pop

Human resources in science and technology (HRST) with tertiary education (ISCED) and/or employed in science and technology as a share of the total population in the age group 15-74 at the regional NUTS 2 level. The data shows the total population in the age group 15-74 that is classified as HRST (i.e. having successfully completed an education at the third level or being employed in science and technology) as a percentage of total active population aged 15-74. HRST are measured mainly using the concepts and definitions laid down in the Canberra Manual, OECD, Paris, 1995.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	97	1999	2014	96	16	1540
2	268	1999	2014	257	15	4111

3.10.44 sctech_hrstc_pc_act HR in science and tech.with tert.educ(ISCED)and in science and tech,% active pop

Human resources in science and technology (HRST) with tertiary education (ISCED) and employed in science and technology as a share of the active population in the age group 15-74 at the regional

NUTS 2 level. The data shows the active population in the age group 15-74 that is classified as HRST (i.e. having successfully completed an education at the third level or being employed in science and technology) as a percentage of total active population aged 15-74. HRST are measured mainly using the concepts and definitions laid down in the Canberra Manual, OECD, Paris, 1995.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	97	1999	2014	95	16	1521
2	268	1999	2014	255	15	4072

3.10.45 sctech_hrstc_pc_pop HR in science and tech.with tertiary educ(ISCED)in science and tech,% tot pop

Human resources in science and technology (HRST) with tertiary education (ISCED) and employed in science and technology as a share of the total population in the age group 15-74 at the regional NUTS 2 level. The data shows the total population in the age group 15-74 that is classified as HRST (i.e. having successfully completed an education at the third level or being employed in science and technology) as a percentage of total active population aged 15-74. HRST are measured mainly using the concepts and definitions laid down in the Canberra Manual, OECD, Paris, 1995.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	97	1999	2014	95	16	1521
2	268	1999	2014	255	15	4072

3.10.46 sctech_hrste_pc_act HR in science and tech.Persons with tertiary educ(ISCED),% of active pop

Human resources in science and technology (HRST) with tertiary education (ISCED) as a share of the active population in the age group 15-74 at the regional NUTS 2 level. The data shows the active population in the age group 15-74 that is classified as HRST (i.e. having successfully completed an education at the third level or being employed in science and technology) as a percentage of total active population aged 15-74. HRST are measured mainly using the concepts and definitions laid down in the Canberra Manual, OECD, Paris, 1995.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	97	1999	2014	96	16	1533
2	268	1999	2014	256	15	4103

3.10.47 sctech_hrste_pc_pop HR in science and tech.Persons with tertiary educ(ISCED),% of tot pop

Human resources in science and technology (HRST) with tertiary education (ISCED) as a share of the total population in the age group 15-74 at the regional NUTS 2 level. The data shows the total population in the age group 15-74 that is classified as HRST (i.e. having successfully completed an education at the third level or being employed in science and technology) as a percentage of total active population aged 15-74. HRST are measured mainly using the concepts and definitions laid down in the Canberra Manual, OECD, Paris, 1995.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	97	1999	2014	96	16	1533
2	268	1999	2014	256	15	4103

3.10.48 sctech_hrsto_pc_act HR in science and tech.Persons employed in science and tech,% of active pop

Human resources in science and technology (HRST) employed in science and technology as a share of the active population in the age group 15-74 at the regional NUTS 2 level. The data shows the active population in the age group 15-74 that is classified as HRST (i.e. having successfully completed an education at the third level or being employed in science and technology) as a percentage of total active population aged 15-74. HRST are measured mainly using the concepts and definitions laid down in the Canberra Manual, OECD, Paris, 1995.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	97	1999	2014	96	16	1540
2	268	1999	2014	257	15	4105

3.10.49 sctech_hrsto_pc_pop HR in science and tech.Persons employed in science and tech,% of tot pop

Human resources in science and technology (HRST) employed in science and technology as a share of the total population in the age group 15-74 at the regional NUTS 2 level. The data shows the total population in the age group 15-74 that is classified as HRST (i.e. having successfully completed an education at the third level or being employed in science and technology) as a percentage of total active population aged 15-74. HRST are measured mainly using the concepts and definitions laid down in the Canberra Manual, OECD, Paris, 1995.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	97	1999	2014	96	16	1540
2	268	1999	2014	257	15	4105

3.10.50 sctech_htc_f Employment in high-tech sectors,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in High-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	92	2008	2014	91	7	634
2	220	2008	2014	199	6	1390

3.10.51 sctech_htc_m Employment in high-tech sectors,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in High-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	252	2008	2014	234	6	1636

3.10.52 sctech_htc_t Employment in high-tech sectors,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in High-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	258	2008	2014	248	7	1733

3.10.53   sctech_j_f Employment in Information and communication,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Information and communication, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	91	2008	2014	88	7	616
2	192	2008	2014	166	6	1160

3.10.54   sctech_j_m Employment in Information and communication,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Information and communication, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	656
2	237	2008	2014	218	6	1523

3.10.55   sctech_j_t Employment in Information and communication,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Information and communication, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	256	2008	2014	240	7	1679

3.10.56   sctech_k_f Employment in Financ and insur activ,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Financial and insurance activities, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	94	2008	2014	93	7	652
2	245	2008	2014	230	7	1608

3.10.57   sctech_k_l_f Employment in Financ and insur activ;real estate activities,Fem,% of tot
            emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, Female,

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	93	7	654
2	254	2008	2014	240	7	1677

3.10.58   sctech_k_l_m Employment in Financial,insurance activ;real estate activ,Male,%of tot emp-
            nt

Percentage of total employment in Financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	94	2008	2014	93	7	648
2	239	2008	2014	224	7	1569

3.10.59   sctech_k_l_t Employment in Financ,insurance activit;real estate activities,Tot,%of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	264	2008	2014	255	7	1786

3.10.60   sctech_k_m Employment in Financial and insurance activities,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Financial and insurance activities, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	27	7	191
1	93	2008	2014	91	7	636
2	227	2008	2014	206	6	1445

3.10.61   sctech_k_t Employment in Financial and insurance activities,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Financial and insurance activities, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	259	2008	2014	249	7	1743

3.10.62   sctech_kis_f Employment in Tot knowledge-intensive services,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Total knowledge-intensive services, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	680
2	271	2008	2014	265	7	1852

3.10.63   sctech_kis_htc_f Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Knowledge-intensive high-technology services, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	90	2008	2014	86	7	604
2	186	2008	2014	159	6	1111

3.10.64   sctech_kis_htc_m Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Knowledge-intensive high-technology services, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	93	7	654
2	238	2008	2014	214	6	1499

3.10.65 sctech_kis_htc_t Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Knowledge-intensive high-technology services, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	253	2008	2014	236	7	1649

3.10.66 sctech_kis_m Employment in Tot knowledge-intensive services,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Total knowledge-intensive services, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	680
2	271	2008	2014	265	7	1852

3.10.67 sctech_kis_mkt_oth_f Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (except financial intermediation and high-technology services), Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	260	2008	2014	245	7	1716

3.10.68 sctech_kis_mkt_oth_m Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (except financial intermediation and high-technology services), Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	265	2008	2014	256	7	1793

3.10.69 sctech_kis_mkt_oth_t Employment in Knowledge-intens market services,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (except financial intermediation and high-technology services), Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	96	2008	2014	95	7	662
2	269	2008	2014	260	7	1822

3.10.70 sctech_kis_oth_f Employment in oth knowledge-intensive services,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Other knowledge-intensive services, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	680
2	271	2008	2014	265	7	1852

3.10.71   sctech_kis_oth_m Employment in oth knowledge-intensive services,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Other knowledge-intensive services, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	97	2008	2014	96	7	673
2	270	2008	2014	264	7	1845

3.10.72   sctech_kis_oth_t Employment in oth knowledge-intensive services,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Other knowledge-intensive services, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	680
2	271	2008	2014	265	7	1852

3.10.73   sctech_kis_t Employment in Tot knowledge-intensive services,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Total knowledge-intensive services, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	680
2	271	2008	2014	265	7	1852

3.10.74   sctech_lkis_f Employment in Tot less knowledge-intensive services ,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Total less knowledge-intensive services, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	96	7	674
2	271	2008	2014	264	7	1846

3.10.75   sctech_lkis_m Employment in Tot less knowledge-intensive services ,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Total less knowledge-intensive services, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	677
2	271	2008	2014	264	7	1849

3.10.76   sctech_lkis_mkt_f Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	97	2008	2014	96	7	673
2	270	2008	2014	264	7	1845

3.10.77 sctech_lkis_mkt_m Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	96	7	674
2	271	2008	2014	264	7	1846

3.10.78 sctech_lkis_mkt_t Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	680
2	271	2008	2014	265	7	1852

3.10.79 sctech_lkis_oth_f Employment in oth less knowledge-intensive services,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	260	2008	2014	248	7	1735

3.10.80 sctech_lkis_oth_m Employment in oth less knowledge-intensive services,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	657
2	245	2008	2014	222	6	1557

3.10.81 sctech_lkis_oth_t Employment in oth less knowledge-intensive services,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	266	2008	2014	257	7	1802

3.10.82   sctech_lkis_t Employment in Tot less knowledge-intensive services ,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Total less knowledge-intensive services, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	680
2	271	2008	2014	265	7	1852

3.10.83   sctech_m_f Employment in Profes,scientif and tech activities,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Professional, scientific and technical activities, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	257	2008	2014	240	7	1681

3.10.84   sctech_m_m Employment in Professional,scient and tech activities,Male,%of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Professional, scientific and technical activities, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	254	2008	2014	241	7	1688

3.10.85   sctech_m_t Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activit,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Professional, scientific and technical activities, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	265	2008	2014	258	7	1809

3.10.86   sctech_mio_eurbes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterprise sector,Million euro

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterprise sector,Million euro. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	19	1990	2014	13	17	315
1	88	1990	2014	43	12	1070
2	248	1990	2014	125	13	3132

3.10.87   sctech_mio_eurgov Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector,Million euro

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector,Million euro. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	24	1990	2014	19	20	471
1	106	1990	2014	66	16	1647
2	269	1990	2014	144	13	3601

3.10.88   sctech_mio_eurhes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector,Million euro

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector,Million euro. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	22	1990	2014	15	17	378
1	106	1990	2014	59	14	1470
2	266	1990	2014	141	13	3517

3.10.89   sctech_mio_eurpnp Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector,Million euro

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector,Million euro. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	27	1990	2014	18	16	439
1	82	1990	2014	33	10	814
2	181	1990	2014	60	8	1498

3.10.90   sctech_mio_eurtotal Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors,Million euro

Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors,Million euro. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	17	1990	2014	11	16	274
1	79	1990	2014	35	11	866
2	243	1990	2014	112	12	2804

3.10.91   sctech_mio_nacbes Tot intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterpr sector,Mil units of nat.cur

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterprise sector, Million units of national currency. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	16	1990	2014	10	16	253
1	81	1990	2014	41	13	1021
2	234	1990	2014	117	12	2921

3.10.92   sctech_mio_nacgov Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector,Mil units of nat.cur

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector, Million units of national currency. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	20	1990	2014	14	18	362
1	97	1990	2014	62	16	1539
2	263	1990	2014	139	13	3480

3.10.93 sctech_mio_naches Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector,Mil units of nat.cur

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector, Million units of national currency. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	20	1990	2014	13	16	314
1	100	1990	2014	56	14	1403
2	253	1990	2014	133	13	3332

3.10.94 sctech_mio_nacpnp Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-prof sector,Mil units of nat.cur

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector, Million units of national currency. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	27	1990	2014	18	16	439
1	82	1990	2014	33	10	814
2	181	1990	2014	60	8	1498

3.10.95 sctech_mio_nactotal Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors,Mil units of nat.cur

Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors, Million units of national currency. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	14	1990	2014	9	16	222
1	74	1990	2014	31	10	773
2	221	1990	2014	102	12	2559

3.10.96 sctech_mio_pps_kp05bes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterprise sector, Mil PPS2005

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterprise sector, Million Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) at 2005 prices. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	17	1995	2014	13	15	258
1	82	1990	2014	38	12	953
2	249	1990	2014	118	12	2962

3.10.97 sctech_mio_pps_kp05gov Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector,Mil PPS2005

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector, Million Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) at 2005 prices. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	22	1990	2014	16	18	394
1	103	1991	2014	65	15	1548
2	268	1991	2014	141	13	3389

3.10.98 sctech_mio_pps_kp05hes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector, Million PPS2005

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector, Million Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) at 2005 prices. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	20	1990	2014	13	16	325
1	104	1991	2014	59	14	1406
2	265	1991	2014	141	13	3381

3.10.99 sctech_mio_pps_kp05pnp Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector, Mil PPS2005

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector, Million Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) at 2005 prices. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	26	1990	2014	16	15	400
1	81	1992	2014	33	9	748
2	180	1992	2014	62	8	1425

3.10.100 sctech_mio_pps_kp05total Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors, Million PPS2005

Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors, Million Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) at 2005 prices. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	15	1995	2014	10	13	196
1	72	1991	2014	32	11	761
2	242	1991	2014	112	11	2679

3.10.101 sctech_mio_ppsbes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterprise sector,Mil PPS

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterprise sector, Million PPS (purchasing power standard). Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	17	1995	2014	13	15	262
1	87	1995	2014	48	11	953
2	252	1995	2014	143	11	2854

3.10.102 sctech_mio_ppsgov Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector,Million PPS

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector, Million PPS (purchasing power standard). Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	24	1995	2014	20	17	398
1	105	1995	2014	74	14	1486
2	268	1995	2014	164	12	3284

3.10.103   sctech_mio_ppshes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector,Million PPS

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector, Million PPS (purchasing power standard). Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1995	2014	16	15	322
1	106	1995	2014	67	13	1344
2	265	1995	2014	164	12	3280

3.10.104   sctech_mio_ppspnp Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector,Million PPS

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector, Million PPS (purchasing power standard). Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	26	1995	2014	19	15	388
1	81	1995	2014	37	9	744
2	180	1995	2014	71	8	1419

3.10.105   sctech_mio_ppstotal Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors,Million PPS

Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors, Million PPS (purchasing power standard). Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	15	1995	2014	10	13	198
1	71	1995	2014	37	10	735
2	242	1995	2014	129	11	2589

3.10.106   sctech_n_f Employment in Admin and support service activities,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Administrative and support service activities, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	655
2	246	2008	2014	230	7	1609

3.10.107   sctech_n_m Employment in Administrative and support service activities,Male,%of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Administrative and support service activities, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	255	2008	2014	242	7	1696

3.10.108   sctech_n_t Employment in Administrative and support service activities,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Administrative and support service activities, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	96	2008	2014	95	7	662
2	268	2008	2014	259	7	1812

3.10.109   sctech_o_u_f Employment in Public admin;activ of extrater organis,bodies,Fem,%of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	97	2008	2014	95	7	667
2	270	2008	2014	262	7	1836

3.10.110   sctech_o_u_m Employment in Public admin;activ of extraterritorial organis,Male,%of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	97	2008	2014	96	7	673
2	269	2008	2014	263	7	1839

3.10.111   sctech_o_u_t Employment in Public admin;activ of extrater organis,bodies,Tot,%of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	97	2008	2014	96	7	673
2	270	2008	2014	264	7	1845

3.10.112   sctech_p_f Employment in Education,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Education, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	97	2008	2014	96	7	673
2	269	2008	2014	262	7	1837

3.10.113   sctech_p_m Employment in Education,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Education, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	658
2	262	2008	2014	253	7	1771

3.10.114 sctech_p_t Employment in Education,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Education, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	97	2008	2014	96	7	673
2	270	2008	2014	263	7	1840

3.10.115 sctech_pc_gdpbes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterprise sector,% of GDP

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterprise sector, Percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	21	19	537
1	98	2000	2014	73	11	1098
2	258	2000	2014	175	10	2619

3.10.116 sctech_pc_gdpgov Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector,% of GDP

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector, Percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	22	19	539
1	98	2000	2014	76	12	1140
2	257	2000	2014	177	10	2652

3.10.117 sctech_pc_gdphes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector,% of GDP

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector, Percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	22	19	538
1	98	2000	2014	76	12	1145
2	254	2000	2014	178	11	2673

3.10.118 sctech_pc_gdppnp Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector,% of GDP

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector, Percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	26	1990	2014	16	15	402
1	70	2000	2014	37	8	559
2	170	2000	2014	83	7	1240

3.10.119 sctech_pc_gdptotal Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors,% of GDP

Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors, Percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	22	19	545
1	98	2000	2014	69	11	1040
2	266	2000	2014	178	10	2664

3.10.120 sctech_pps_hab_kp05bes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterpr sector,PPS per inh.2005

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Business enterprise sector, Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) per inhabitant at constant 2005 prices. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	21	19	533
1	98	1990	2014	59	15	1481
2	244	1990	2014	126	13	3139

3.10.121 sctech_pps_hab_kp05gov Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector,PPS per inh. 2005

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Government sector, Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) per inhabitant at constant 2005 prices. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	21	19	535
1	98	1991	2014	65	16	1554
2	249	1991	2014	136	13	3266

3.10.122 sctech_pps_hab_kp05hes Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector,PPS per inh. 2005

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Higher education sector, Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) per inhabitant at constant 2005 prices. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	21	19	534
1	98	1991	2014	63	15	1505
2	245	1991	2014	135	13	3248

3.10.123 sctech_pps_hab_kp05pnp Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector,PPS per inh.2005

Total intramural R&D expenditure in Private non-profit sector, Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) per inhabitant at constant 2005 prices. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	26	1990	2014	16	15	399
1	73	1992	2014	30	9	690
2	162	1992	2014	58	8	1333

3.10.124   sctech_pps_hab_kp05total Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors,PPS per inh. 2005

Total intramural R&D expenditure in All sectors, Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) per inhabitant at constant 2005 prices. Intramural R&D expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	21	19	530
1	96	1991	2014	55	14	1317
2	246	1991	2014	126	12	3022

3.10.125   sctech_q_f Employment in Human health and social work activities,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Human health and social work activities, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	679
2	271	2008	2014	264	7	1849

3.10.126   sctech_q_m Employment in Human health and social work activities,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Human health and social work activities, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	261	2008	2014	247	7	1730

3.10.127   sctech_q_t Employment in Human health and social work activities,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Human health and social work activities, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	680
2	271	2008	2014	265	7	1852

3.10.128   sctech_r_f Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	92	2008	2014	88	7	617
2	207	2008	2014	175	6	1226

3.10.129   sctech_r_m Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	90	2008	2014	88	7	614
2	209	2008	2014	175	6	1228

3.10.130   sctech_r_t Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	93	7	653
2	255	2008	2014	232	6	1623

3.10.131   sctech_rse_fte_f Researchers in all sectors,Full-time equivalent,Females

Researchers in all sectors, Full-time equivalent (FTE), Females. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	3	1998	2013	2	10	30
1	23	1998	2013	8	5	126
2	118	1998	2013	54	7	862

3.10.132   sctech_rse_fte_t Researchers in all sectors,Full-time equivalent,Total

Researchers in all sectors, Full-time equivalent (FTE), Total. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	2	1991	2014	1	16	32
1	16	1991	2014	5	8	120
2	88	1991	2014	25	7	604

3.10.133   sctech_rse_hc_f Researchers in all sectors,Head count,Females

Researchers in all sectors, Head count, Females. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	3	1998	2013	2	11	32
1	13	1998	2013	6	8	98
2	109	1998	2013	45	7	714

3.10.134   sctech_rse_hc_t Researchers in all sectors,Head count,Total

Researchers in all sectors, Head count, Total. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	2	1998	2009	1	5	10
1	12	1998	2013	6	8	90
2	48	1998	2013	19	6	307

3.10.135 sctech_rse_papfte_f Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors,%of active pop-in FTE,Fema

Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors, Percentage of active population - numerator in full-time equivalent (FTE),Female. R&D personnel include all persons employed directly on R&D, as well as those providing direct services such as R&D managers, administrators, and clerical staff. Those providing an indirect service, such as canteen and security staff, should be excluded.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	26	1996	2013	16	11	291
1	56	1998	2013	33	9	525
2	158	1998	2013	83	8	1325

3.10.136 sctech_rse_papfte_t Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors,%of active pop-in FTE,Tot

Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors, Percentage of active population - numerator in full-time equivalent (FTE), Total. R&D personnel include all persons employed directly on R&D, as well as those providing direct services such as R&D managers, administrators, and clerical staff. Those providing an indirect service, such as canteen and security staff, should be excluded.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1992	2014	22	18	501
1	98	1998	2014	59	10	1004
2	266	1998	2014	147	9	2505

3.10.137 sctech_rse_paphc_f Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in HC,Females

Researchers in all sectors, Percentage of active population - numerator in head count (HC), Females. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1996	2013	19	12	339
1	68	1998	2013	37	9	587
2	195	1998	2013	93	8	1495

3.10.138 sctech_rse_paphc_t Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in HC,Total

Researchers in all sectors, Percentage of active population - numerator in head count (HC), Total. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1992	2013	18	14	386
1	98	1998	2013	53	9	853
2	266	1998	2013	134	8	2139

3.10.139 sctech_rse_ptefte_f Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp. - in FTE,Females

Researchers in all sectors, Percentage of total employment - numerator in full-time equivalent (FTE), Females. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	26	1996	2013	16	11	291
1	56	1998	2013	33	9	527
2	158	1998	2013	83	8	1329

3.10.140   sctech_rse_ptefte_t Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp. - in FTE,Total

Researchers in all sectors, Percentage of total employment - numerator in full-time equivalent (FTE), Total. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1992	2014	22	18	501
1	98	1998	2014	60	10	1012
2	266	1998	2014	148	9	2513

3.10.141   sctech_rse_ptehc_f Total R&D personnel,researchers in all sectors,%of tot emp-in head count HC,Fem

Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors, Percentage of total employment - numerator in head count (HC),Female. R&D personnel include all persons employed directly on R&D, as well as those providing direct services such as R&D managers, administrators, and clerical staff. Those providing an indirect service, such as canteen and security staff, should be excluded.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1996	2013	19	12	339
1	68	1998	2013	37	9	589
2	195	1998	2013	94	8	1501

3.10.142   sctech_rse_ptehc_t Total R&D personnel,researchers in all sectors,%of tot emp-in head count HC,Tot

Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors, Percentage of total employment - numerator in head count (HC), Total. R&D personnel include all persons employed directly on R&D, as well as those providing direct services such as R&D managers, administrators, and clerical staff. Those providing an indirect service, such as canteen and security staff, should be excluded.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1992	2013	18	14	386
1	98	1998	2013	54	9	857
2	266	1998	2013	134	8	2147

3.10.143   sctech_rtot_pmin Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants

Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants. Patents reflect a country's inventive activity. Patents also show the country's capacity to exploit knowledge and translate it into potential economic gains. In this context, indicators based on patent statistics are widely used to assess the inventive performance of countries. This domain provides users with data concerning patent applications / granted to the European Patent Office - EPO, patents granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office - USPTO and triadic patent families. EPO data refer to all patent applications by priority year as opposed to patents granted by priority year, which is the case of USPTO data.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2012	27	23	631
1	98	1990	2012	70	16	1602
2	270	1990	2012	182	15	4177

3.10.144   sctech_rtot_pminapop Patent applications to the EPO, number

Patent applications to the EPO, number. Patents reflect a country's inventive activity. Patents also show the country's capacity to exploit knowledge and translate it into potential economic gains. In this context, indicators based on patent statistics are widely used to assess the inventive performance of countries. This domain provides users with data concerning patent applications / granted to the European Patent Office - EPO, patents granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office - USPTO and triadic patent families. EPO data refer to all patent applications by priority year as opposed to patents granted by priority year, which is the case of USPTO data.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2012	28	14	387
1	98	1999	2012	96	14	1337
2	270	1999	2012	249	13	3480

3.10.145   sctech_s_f Employment in oth service activities,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Other service activities, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	256	2008	2014	234	6	1639

3.10.146   sctech_s_m Employment in oth service activities,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Other service activities, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	92	7	644
2	231	2008	2014	193	6	1349

3.10.147   sctech_s_t Employment in oth service activities,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in Other service activities, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	95	2008	2014	94	7	659
2	265	2008	2014	255	7	1783

3.10.148   sctech_se_pc_act HRces in science and tech.Scientists and engineers,% of active pop

Human resources in science and technology (HRST)-Scientists and engineers as a share of the active population in the age group 15-74 at the regional NUTS 2 level. The data shows the active population in the age group 15-74 that is classified as HRST (i.e. having successfully completed an education at the third level or being employed in science and technology) as a percentage of total active population aged 15-74. HRST are measured mainly using the concepts and definitions laid down in the Canberra Manual, OECD, Paris, 1995.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	27	16	437
1	96	1999	2014	91	15	1453
2	266	1999	2014	233	14	3724

3.10.149   sctech_se_pc_pop HR in science and tech.Scientists and engineers,% of tot pop

Human resources in science and technology (HRST)-Scientists and engineers as a share of the total population in the age group 15-74 at the regional NUTS 2 level. The data shows the total population in the age group 15-74 that is classified as HRST (i.e. having successfully completed an education at the third level or being employed in science and technology) as a percentage of total active population aged 15-74. HRST are measured mainly using the concepts and definitions laid down in the Canberra Manual, OECD, Paris, 1995.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	27	16	437
1	96	1999	2014	91	15	1453
2	266	1999	2014	233	14	3724

3.10.150   sctech_tot_f Employment in All NACE activities,Female,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in All NACE activities, Female.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	680
2	271	2008	2014	265	7	1852

3.10.151   sctech_tot_fte_f Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors,Full-time equivalent,Fem

Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors, Full-time equivalent (FTE),Females. R&D personnel include all persons employed directly on R&D, as well as those providing direct services such as R&D managers, administrators, and clerical staff. Those providing an indirect service, such as canteen and security staff, should be excluded.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	3	1998	2013	2	10	29
1	5	1998	2013	2	6	31
2	6	1998	2013	2	5	32

3.10.152   sctech_tot_fte_t Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors,Full-time equivalent,Tot

Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors, Full-time equivalent (FTE), Total. R&D personnel include all persons employed directly on R&D, as well as those providing direct services such as R&D managers, administrators, and clerical staff. Those providing an indirect service, such as canteen and security staff, should be excluded.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	2	1991	2009	1	8	16
1	16	1990	2013	5	8	122
2	70	1990	2013	22	8	527

3.10.153   sctech_tot_hc_f Researchers in all sectors,Head count,Females

Researchers in all sectors, Head count, Females. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	3	1998	2013	1	7	22
1	11	1998	2013	5	8	84
2	74	1998	2013	26	6	416

3.10.154 sctech_tot_hc_t Researchers in all sectors,Head count,Total

Researchers in all sectors, Head count, Total. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	1	2003	2003	1	1	1
1	13	1990	2013	4	8	102
2	45	1990	2013	12	6	292

3.10.155 sctech_tot_m Employment in All NACE activities,Male,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in All NACE activities, Male.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	680
2	271	2008	2014	265	7	1852

3.10.156 sctech_tot_n Patent applications to the EPO, Per million of active population

Patent applications to the EPO, Per million of active population. Patents reflect a country's inventive activity. Patents also show the country's capacity to exploit knowledge and translate it into potential economic gains. In this context, indicators based on patent statistics are widely used to assess the inventive performance of countries. This domain provides users with data concerning patent applications / granted to the European Patent Office - EPO, patents granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office - USPTO and triadic patent families. EPO data refer to all patent applications by priority year as opposed to patents granted by priority year, which is the case of USPTO data.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2012	27	23	632
1	124	1990	2012	112	21	2573
2	296	1990	2012	267	21	6150

3.10.157 sctech_tot_papfte_f Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in FTE,Females

Researchers in all sectors, Percentage of active population - numerator in full-time equivalent (FTE), Females. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	26	1996	2013	16	11	285
1	15	1998	2013	8	8	125
2	10	1998	2013	5	8	79

3.10.158 sctech_tot_papfte_t Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in FTE,Total

Researchers in all sectors, Percentage of active population - numerator in full-time equivalent (FTE), Total. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1992	2014	22	18	515
1	98	1998	2014	63	11	1072
2	267	1998	2014	156	10	2647

3.10.159   sctech_tot_paphc_f Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors,% of active pop-in
         HC,Fem

Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors, Percentage of active population - numerator in
head count (HC),Female. R&D personnel include all persons employed directly on R&D, as well
as those providing direct services such as R&D managers, administrators, and clerical staff. Those
providing an indirect service, such as canteen and security staff, should be excluded.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1996	2013	19	12	339
1	68	1998	2013	37	9	588
2	195	1998	2013	94	8	1504

3.10.160   sctech_tot_paphc_t Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors,% of active pop-in
         HC,Tot

Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors, Percentage of active population - numerator
in head count (HC), Total. R&D personnel include all persons employed directly on R&D, as well
as those providing direct services such as R&D managers, administrators, and clerical staff. Those
providing an indirect service, such as canteen and security staff, should be excluded.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1992	2013	19	15	407
1	98	1998	2013	56	9	894
2	266	1998	2013	139	8	2228

3.10.161   sctech_tot_ptefte_f Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp. - in FTE,Females

Researchers in all sectors, Percentage of total employment - numerator in full-time equivalent (FTE),
Females. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge,
products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	26	1996	2013	16	11	285
1	15	1998	2013	8	8	125
2	10	1998	2013	5	8	79

3.10.162   sctech_tot_ptefte_t Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp. - in FTE,Total

Researchers in all sectors, Percentage of total employment - numerator in full-time equivalent (FTE),
Total. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products,
processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1992	2014	22	18	515
1	98	1998	2014	64	11	1080
2	267	1998	2014	156	10	2655

3.10.163   sctech_tot_ptehc_f Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp - in head count HC,Females

Researchers in all sectors, Percentage of total employment - numerator in head count (HC), Females.
Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products,
processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1996	2013	19	12	339
1	68	1998	2013	37	9	590
2	195	1998	2013	94	8	1510

3.10.164 sctech_tot_ptehc_t Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp - in head count HC,Total

Researchers in all sectors, Percentage of total employment - numerator in head count (HC), Total. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1992	2013	19	15	407
1	98	1998	2013	56	9	898
2	266	1998	2013	140	8	2236

3.10.165 sctech_tot_t Employment in All NACE activities,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

Percentage of total employment in All NACE activities, Total.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	2008	2014	28	7	196
1	98	2008	2014	97	7	680
2	271	2008	2014	265	7	1852

3.11 Eurostat: Tourism Statistics

(Data downloaded: 2016-03-17)

Cite: Tourism Statistic. Eurostat Regional Data. (2016). Retrieved from
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tgs00111 (2016-03-17)

Eurostat: Tourism Statistics   The statistical definition of tourism is broader than the common definition employed on an everyday basis, as it encompasses not only private trips but also business trips. This is primarily because tourism is viewed from an economic perspective, whereby private visitors on holiday and visitors making business trips have broadly similar consumption patterns (transport, accommodation and restaurant/catering services). As such, it may be of secondary interest to providers of tourism services whether their customers are private tourists on holiday or visitors on a business trip.
Tourist accommodation establishments are defined according to the activity classification, NACE. They are units providing, as a paid service, short-term or short-stay accommodation services, as defined by NACE Groups 55.1-55.3: hotels and similar accommodation (NACE Group 55.1); holiday and other short-stay accommodation (NACE Group 55.2); and, camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks (NACE Group 55.3). The number of nights spent (or overnight stays) is the principal indicator used for analysis, covering each night a guest / tourist actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment. No regional statistics are available for nights spent in non-rented accommodation or for same-day visits.

3.11.1 tour_camp_rec_bpl Camping grounds, recr.vehicle and trailer parks,Number of bed-places

Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks, Number of bed-places. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised). Data is reported at the level of a local kind-of-activity unit. One camping pitch should equal four bed places if the actual number of bed places is not known.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	24	22	622
1	101	1990	2015	76	20	1971
2	276	1990	2015	199	19	5183

3.11.2 tour_camp_rec_nr_nr Nights by non-residents at Camping,recr.vehicle and trailer parks(Number)

Total nights spent by non-residents at camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Number. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time. A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place).

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

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	24	23	636
1	101	1990	2015	69	18	1786
2	276	1990	2015	180	17	4670

3.11.3 tour_camp_rec_nr_r Nights by residents at Camping,recr.vehicle and trailer parks(Number)

Total nights spent by residents at camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Number. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	24	23	633
1	101	1990	2015	70	18	1817
2	276	1990	2015	183	17	4761

3.11.4 tour_camp_rec_nr_tot Nights spent at Camping grounds, recr. vehicle and trailer parks (Number)

Total nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Number. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	24	22	625
1	101	1990	2015	68	18	1779
2	276	1990	2015	179	17	4660

3.11.5 tour_camp_rec_nre Camping grounds, recr.vehicle and trailer parks,Number of establishm

Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks, Number of establishments. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised). Data is reported at the level of a local kind-of-activity unit. 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.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	23	646
1	101	1990	2015	79	20	2045
2	276	1990	2015	205	19	5335

3.11.6 tour_camp_rec_pch_pre_nr Nights by non-resid at Camp.,recr.vehic.and trailer parks(%change prev.period)

Total nights spent by non-residents at camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Per thousand inhabitants. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	27	1990	2015	24	23	611
1	94	1990	2015	63	17	1637
2	260	1990	2015	163	16	4243

3.11.7 tour_camp_rec_pch_pre_r Nights by resid at Camping,recr.vehicle and trailer parks(%change prev.period)

Total nights spent by residents at camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Per thousand inhabitants. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	27	1990	2015	23	23	608
1	94	1990	2015	64	18	1672
2	262	1990	2015	167	17	4354

3.11.8 tour_camp_rec_pch_pre_tot Nights at Camping grounds,recr.vehicle and trailer parks(%change prev.period)

Total nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Percentage change over previous period. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	27	1990	2015	23	22	598
1	94	1991	2015	65	17	1625
2	261	1991	2015	170	16	4240

3.11.9 tour_hap_nr_nr Nights by non-residents at Hotels; holiday and other short-stay accom.(Number)

Total nights spent by non-residents at hotels; holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Number. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	23	640
1	101	1990	2015	75	19	1940
2	276	1990	2015	192	18	4983

3.11.10 tour_hap_nr_r Nights by residents at Hotels; holiday and oth short-stay accom.(Number)

Total nights spent by residents at hotels; holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Number. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	23	644
1	101	1990	2015	75	19	1958
2	276	1990	2015	193	18	5029

3.11.11 tour_hap_nr_tot Nights at Hotels; holiday and other short-stay accom.(Number)

Total nights spent at hotels; holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Number. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	23	638
1	101	1990	2015	74	19	1916
2	276	1990	2015	190	18	4941

3.11.12 tour_hap_p_km2_tot Nights at Hotels; holiday and other short-stay accom.(per square km)

Total nights spent at hotels; holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Percentage change over previous period. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	22	21	584
1	98	1990	2015	65	17	1701
2	267	1990	2015	169	16	4383

3.11.13 tour_hap_p_thab_tot Nights at Hotels; holiday and other short-stay accom.(per 1000 inh.)

Total nights spent at hotels; holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Percentage of total. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2014	25	23	630
1	98	1990	2014	63	16	1582
2	269	1990	2014	163	15	4083

3.11.14 tour_hap_pc_tot_nr Nights by non-residents at Hotels;holiday and oth short-stay accom.(% of total)

Total nights spent by non-residents at hotels; holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Per km2. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	23	638
1	101	1990	2015	74	19	1914
2	275	1990	2015	190	18	4938

3.11.15 tour_hap_pc_tot_r Nights by residents at Hotels; holiday and oth short-stay accom.(% of total)

Total nights spent by residents at hotels; holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Per km2. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included

with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	23	643
1	101	1990	2015	74	19	1921
2	275	1990	2015	190	18	4940

3.11.16 tour_hap_pc_tot_tot Nights at Hotels; holiday and other short-stay accom.(% of total)

Total nights spent at hotels; holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Per km2. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	23	638
1	101	1990	2015	74	19	1916
2	275	1990	2015	190	18	4940

3.11.17 tour_hap_pch_pre_nr Nights by non-resid at Hotel;holid. and oth.short-st accom(%change prev.period)

Total nights spent by non-residents at hotels; holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Per thousand inhabitants. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	24	22	622
1	98	1990	2015	71	19	1836
2	268	1990	2015	179	17	4658

3.11.18 tour_hap_pch_pre_r Nights by resid at Hotels;holiday and oth short-st accom.(%change prev.period)

Total nights spent by residents at hotels; holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Per thousand inhabitants. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	24	22	627
1	98	1990	2015	71	19	1851
2	269	1990	2015	181	17	4706

3.11.19   tour_hap_pch_pre_tot Nights at Hotels; holiday and other short-stay accom.(% change prev. period)

Total nights spent at hotels; holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Per thousand inhabitants. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	24	22	620
1	98	1990	2015	69	18	1798
2	268	1990	2015	177	17	4612

3.11.20   tour_holacoth_bpl Holiday and oth short-st accom.(N.of bed-places)

Holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks, Number of bed-places. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised). Data is reported at the level of a local kind-of-activity unit. The number of bed places in a tourist accommodation establishment is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment, ignoring any extra beds that may be set up upon customer request. The term bed place applies to a single bed; a double bed is counted as two bed places.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	23	637
1	101	1990	2015	77	20	2006
2	276	1990	2015	200	19	5190

3.11.21   tour_holacoth_nr_nr Nights by non-residents at Holiday and other short-stay accom.(Number)

Total nights spent by non-residents at holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Number. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	23	643
1	101	1990	2015	74	19	1931
2	276	1990	2015	192	18	4982

3.11.22 tour_holacoth_nr_r Nights by residents at Holiday and oth short-stay accom.(Number)

Total nights spent by residents at holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Number. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	23	645
1	101	1990	2015	75	19	1948
2	276	1990	2015	193	18	5025

3.11.23 tour_holacoth_nr_tot Nights by non-residents at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (Number)

Total nights spent by non-residents at holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Number. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than

one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	23	638
1	101	1990	2015	73	19	1906
2	276	1990	2015	190	18	4936

3.11.24 tour_holacoth_nre Holiday and oth short-st accom.(N.of establishm)

Holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks, Number of establishments. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised). Data is reported at the level of a local kind-of-activity unit. 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.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	24	661
1	101	1990	2015	79	20	2051
2	276	1990	2015	203	19	5289

3.11.25 tour_holacoth_pch_pre_nr Nights by non-resid at Holiday and oth short-stay accom.(%change prev.period)

Total nights spent by non-residents at holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Per thousand inhabitants. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	24	22	626
1	98	1990	2015	70	19	1832
2	266	1990	2015	179	17	4650

3.11.26 tour_holacoth_pch_pre_r Nights by resid at Holiday and oth short-st accom.(%change prev.period)

Total nights spent by residents at holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Per thousand inhabitants. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	24	22	628
1	97	1990	2015	71	19	1843
2	266	1990	2015	181	18	4697

3.11.27 tour_holacoth_pch_pre_tot Nights at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (% change over prev. period)

Total nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. Per thousand inhabitants. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	24	22	621
1	97	1990	2015	69	18	1787
2	265	1990	2015	177	17	4602

3.11.28 tour_hot_shstac_bpl Hotels;holiday and oth short-st accom.(N.of bed-places)

Hotels; holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks, Number of bed-places. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised). Data is reported at the level of a local kind-of-activity unit. The number of bed places in a tourist accommodation establishment is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment, ignoring any extra beds that may be set up upon customer request. The term bed place applies to a single bed; a double bed is counted as two bed places.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	24	23	633
1	101	1990	2015	72	19	1875
2	276	1990	2015	186	18	4842

3.11.29 tour_hot_shstac_nre Hotels;holiday and oth short-st accom.(N.of establishms)

Hotels; holiday and other short-stay accommodation; camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks, Number of establishments. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised). Data is reported at the level of a local kind-of-activity unit. 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.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	24	658
1	101	1990	2015	74	19	1928
2	276	1990	2015	190	18	4936

3.11.30 tour_hot_simac_bpl Hotels and similar accom.(Number of bed-places)

Hotels and similar accommodation, Number of bed-places. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised). Data is reported at the level of a local kind-of-activity unit. The number of bed places in a tourist accommodation establishment is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment, ignoring any extra beds that may be set up upon customer request. The term bed place applies to a single bed; a double bed is counted as two bed places.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	26	24	679
1	101	1990	2015	78	20	2015
2	276	1990	2015	200	19	5192

3.11.31 tour_hot_simac_br Hotels and similar accom.(Bedrooms)

Hotels and similar accommodation, Bedrooms. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised). Data is reported at the level of a local kind-of-activity unit.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.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	24	22	628
1	101	1990	2015	73	19	1888
2	276	1990	2015	189	18	4904

3.11.32   tour_hot_simac_nr_nr Nights by non-residents at Hotels and similar accom.(Number)

Total nights spent by non-residents at hotels and similar accommodation. Number. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	26	24	669
1	101	1990	2015	81	21	2114
2	276	1990	2015	207	20	5390

3.11.33   tour_hot_simac_nr_r Nights by residents at Hotels and similar accom. (Number)

Total nights spent by residents at hotels and similar accommodation. Number. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	23	655
1	101	1990	2015	80	21	2088
2	276	1990	2015	208	20	5395

3.11.34   tour_hot_simac_nr_tot Nights spent at Hotels and similar accom. (Number)

Total nights spent at hotels and similar accommodation. Number. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	23	650
1	101	1990	2015	80	21	2079
2	276	1990	2015	206	19	5359

3.11.35 tour_hot_simac_nre Hotels and similar accom.(N. of establishments)

Hotels and similar accommodation, Number of establishments. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised). Data is reported at the level of a local kind-of-activity unit. 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.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	26	24	680
1	101	1990	2015	78	20	2023
2	276	1990	2015	200	19	5207

3.11.36 tour_hot_simac_pch_pre_nr Nights by non-resid at Hotels and similar accom.(%change prev.period)

Total nights spent by non-residents at hotels and similar accommodation. Percentage change over previous period. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	23	651
1	98	1990	2015	78	21	2033
2	272	1990	2015	196	19	5107

3.11.37 tour_hot_simac_pch_pre_r Nights by residents at Hotels and similar accom.(% change over prev. period)

Total nights spent by residents at hotels and similar accommodation. Percentage change over previous period. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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

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NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	25	23	638
1	98	1990	2015	77	20	2000
2	272	1990	2015	197	19	5112

3.11.38 tour_hot_simac_pch_pre_tot Nights spent at Hotels and similar accom. (% change over prev. period)

Total nights spent at hotels and similar accommodation. Percentage change over previous period. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	24	23	631
1	98	1990	2015	76	20	1976
2	272	1990	2015	195	19	5073

3.11.39 tour_hssc_bpl Holiday and other short-stay accom.,Number of bed-places

Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, Number of bed-places. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised). Data is reported at the level of a local kind-of-activity unit. The number of bed places in a tourist accommodation establishment is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment, ignoring any extra beds that may be set up upon customer request. The term bed place applies to a single bed; a double bed is counted as two bed places.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	23	22	603
1	101	1990	2015	77	20	1998
2	276	1990	2015	199	19	5164

3.11.40 tour_hssc_nr_nr Nights by non-residents at Holiday and other short-stay accom.(Number)

Total nights spent by non-residents at holiday and other short-stay accommodation. Number. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to

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NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	22	21	576
1	101	1990	2015	63	16	1634
2	276	1990	2015	162	15	4218

3.11.41   tour_hssc_nr_r Nights spent by residents at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (Number)

Total nights spent by residents at holiday and other short-stay accommodation. Number. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	22	21	580
1	101	1990	2015	64	16	1658
2	276	1990	2015	165	16	4288

3.11.42   tour_hssc_nr_tot Nights spent at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (Number)

Total nights spent at at holiday and other short-stay accommodation. Number. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	22	20	569
1	101	1990	2015	63	16	1628
2	276	1990	2015	161	15	4196

3.11.43   tour_hssc_nre Holiday and other short-stay accom.,Number of establishments

Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, Number of establishments. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised). Data is reported at the level of a local kind-of-activity unit. 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.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	24	22	613
1	101	1990	2015	77	20	2011
2	276	1990	2015	200	19	5195

3.11.44 tour_hssc_pch_pre_nr Nights by non-resid at Holiday and other short-st accom.(%change prev.period)

Total nights spent by non-residents at holiday and other short-stay accommodation. Percentage change over previous period. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	21	20	548
1	98	1990	2015	58	15	1500
2	266	1990	2015	148	14	3837

3.11.45 tour_hssc_pch_pre_r Nights by resid at Holiday and oth short-stay accom.(%change over prev.period)

Total nights spent by residents at holiday and other short-stay accommodation. Percentage change over previous period. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person: has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place). International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	21	20	553
1	98	1990	2015	59	16	1523
2	267	1990	2015	150	15	3893

3.11.46 tour_hssc_pch_pre_tot Nights spent at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (% change over prev. period)

Total nights spent at at holiday and other short-stay accommodation. Percentage change over previous period. A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented 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 or more accommodation establishments at the same time.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2015	21	19	540
1	98	1991	2015	60	15	1492
2	266	1991	2015	152	14	3801

3.12 Eurostat: Transport Statistics

(Data downloaded: 2016-03-17)

Cite: Transport Statistic. Eurostat Regional Data. (2016). Retrieved from
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tgs00114 (2016-03-17)

Eurostat: Transport Statistics   Regional transport statistics aim to quantify the flows of passengers and freight between, within and through regions; differences between regions are often closely related to levels of economic activity. Transport statistics are also collected for a range of other indicators, for example, in relation to transport infrastructure (the length of transport networks) and equipment rates (the number of vehicles per inhabitant). Regional data on road infrastructure and vehicle stocks are currently collected by EU Member States, EFTA and candidate countries on a voluntary basis.

3.12.1 tr_cnl_km Navigable canals (kilometre)

Navigable canal - waterway built primarily for navigation.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	18	1990	2013	15	21	369
1	63	1990	2013	45	17	1089
2	140	1990	2013	86	15	2069

3.12.2 tr_fr_ld Maritime transport, freight loaded (1000's tonnes)

Maritime transport, freight loaded (1000's tonnes). The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	23	1997	2013	20	15	335
1	67	1997	2013	56	14	948
2	135	1997	2013	115	14	1947

3.12.3 tr_fr_ld_nld Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes)

Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes). The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	23	1997	2013	20	15	335
1	68	1997	2013	56	14	950
2	137	1997	2013	115	14	1950

3.12.4 tr_fr_nld Maritime transport, freight unloaded (1000's tonnes)

Maritime transport, freight unloaded (1000's tonnes). The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	23	1997	2013	20	15	335
1	67	1997	2013	56	14	949
2	136	1997	2013	115	14	1947

3.12.5 tr_frm_ld Air transport, freight and mail loaded (1000's tonnes)

Air transport, freight and mail loaded (1000's tonnes). The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1993	2013	20	15	422
1	99	1993	2013	75	16	1577
2	220	1993	2013	153	15	3219

3.12.6 tr_frm_nld Air transport, freight and mail unloaded (1000's tonnes)

Air transport, freight and mail unloaded (1000's tonnes). The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1993	2013	20	15	422
1	100	1993	2013	76	16	1598
2	222	1993	2013	156	15	3271

3.12.7 tr_ld_nld Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes)

Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes). The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1993	2013	20	15	422
1	100	1993	2013	76	16	1603
2	222	1993	2013	157	15	3296

3.12.8 tr_mway_km Motorways (kilometre)

Data on motorways network at regional level, kilometre

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	27	1990	2013	25	22	601
1	97	1990	2013	90	22	2162
2	271	1990	2013	213	19	5102

3.12.9 tr_mway_tkm2 Motorways (kilometre/1000 square km)

Data on motorways network at regional level , kilometre/1000 square km.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	27	1990	2013	25	22	601
1	97	1990	2013	90	22	2162
2	271	1990	2013	213	19	5103

3.12.10 tr_pas Maritime transport, passengers embarked and disembarked (1000's)

Maritime transport, passengers embarked and disembarked (1000's). The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	23	1997	2013	19	14	328
1	66	1997	2013	52	13	885
2	125	1997	2013	93	13	1581

3.12.11 tr_pas_crd Air transport, passengers departures and arrivals (1000's)

Air transport, passengers departures and arrivals (1000's). The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1993	2013	21	16	450
1	101	1993	2013	80	17	1674
2	228	1993	2013	169	16	3553

3.12.12 tr_pas_crd_arr Air transport, passengers arrivals (1000's)

Air transport, passengers arrivals (1000's). The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003. They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1993	2013	21	16	450
1	101	1993	2013	80	17	1674
2	227	1993	2013	169	16	3547

3.12.13 tr_pas_crd_dep Air transport, passengers departures (1000's)

Air transport, passengers departures (1000's). The air transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the airport level in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2003.

They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1993	2013	21	16	450
1	100	1993	2013	79	17	1666
2	225	1993	2013	168	16	3528

3.12.14 tr_pas_demb Maritime transport, passengers disembarked (1000's)

Maritime transport, passengers disembarked (1000's). The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	23	1997	2013	19	14	328
1	66	1997	2013	52	13	882
2	125	1997	2013	93	13	1575

3.12.15 tr_pas_emb Maritime transport, passengers embarked (1000's)

Maritime transport, passengers embarked (1000's). The maritime transport regional data have been calculated using data collected at the port level in the frame of Council Directive 2009/42/EC (6.5.2009). They are aggregated at regional level (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2) and also at national level (NUTS0), excluding double counting within each region.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	23	1997	2013	19	14	328
1	66	1997	2013	51	13	874
2	125	1997	2013	92	12	1557

3.12.16 tr_rd_oth_km Other roads (kilometre)

Other roads (kilometre)

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1990	2013	24	21	577
1	98	1990	2013	86	21	2053
2	269	1990	2013	200	18	4793

3.12.17 tr_riv_km Navigable rivers (kilometre)

Navigable rivers (kilometre). Navigable river - natural waterway open for navigation, irrespective of whether it has been improved for that purpose.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	21	1990	2013	17	20	414
1	68	1990	2013	51	18	1212
2	138	1990	2013	69	12	1645

3.12.18 tr_rl_elc_km Electrified railway lines (kilometre)

Electrified railway lines (kilometre)

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	26	1990	2013	24	22	565
1	84	1990	2013	55	16	1315
2	191	1990	2013	127	16	3057

3.12.19 tr_rl_km Total railway lines (kilometre)

Total railway lines(electrified and non-electrified), Kilometre.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	26	1990	2013	25	23	589
1	84	1990	2013	60	17	1444
2	191	1990	2013	137	17	3282

3.12.20 tr_rl_tge2_km Railway lines with double and more tracks (kilometre)

Railway lines (electrified and non-electrified) with double and more tracks (kilometre)

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	26	1990	2013	23	21	545
1	82	1990	2013	51	15	1217
2	191	1990	2013	126	16	3027

3.12.21 tr_rl_tkm2 Total railway lines (kilometre/1000 square km)

Total railway lines (electrified and non-electrified), (kilometre/1000 square km)

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	26	1990	2013	25	23	589
1	84	1990	2013	60	17	1444
2	191	1990	2013	137	17	3282

3.13   Eurostat: Labour Market Statistics

(Data downloaded: 2016-03-17)

Cite: Labour Market Statistic. Eurostat Regional Data. (2016). Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tgs00010 (2016-03-17)

Eurostat: Labour Market Statistics   An unemployed person is defined by Eurostat, according to the guidelines of the International Labour Organization, as someone aged 15 to 74 without work during the reference week who is available to start work within the next two weeks and who has actively sought employment at some time during the last four weeks. The unemployment rate is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force. In addition to the unemployment measures covered here, Eurostat also publishes statistics for persons who fulfil only partially the definition of unemployment. These persons are not included in the official ILO unemployment concept and have a varying degree of attachment to the labour market. The indicators on underemployment and potential additional labour force participants supplement the unemployment rate to provide a more complete picture of the labour market.

3.13.1   unemp_pc_act Long-term unemployment (% of active population)

The share of long-term unemployment is the share of unemployed persons since 12 months or more in the total active population, expressed as a percentage. The total active population (labour force) is the total number of the employed and unemployed population. The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of a search for a job or as the period of time since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of the search for a job).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	27	16	438
1	100	1999	2014	94	15	1501
2	273	1999	2014	232	14	3708

3.13.2 unemp_pc_une Long-term unemployment (% of unemployment)

The share of long-term unemployment is the share of unemployed persons since 12 months or more in the unemployed population, expressed as a percentage. The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of a search for a job or as the period of time since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of the search for a job).

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	27	16	438
1	100	1999	2014	94	15	1501
2	273	1999	2014	232	14	3708

3.13.3 unemp_y1524_f Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Female

Unemployment Rates: 15-24 Years, Female, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	100	1999	2014	95	15	1515
2	276	1999	2014	251	15	4019

3.13.4 unemp_y1524_m Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Male

Unemployment Rates: 15-24 Years, Male, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	100	1999	2014	96	15	1532
2	279	1999	2014	257	15	4106

3.13.5 unemp_y1524_t Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Total

Unemployment Rates: 15-24 Years, Total, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	100	1999	2014	96	15	1538
2	279	1999	2014	261	15	4175

3.13.6 unemp_y1564_f Unemployment rates: 15-64 Years, Female

Unemployment Rates: 15-64 Years, Female, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4206

3.13.7 unemp_y1564_m Unemployment rates: 15-64 Years, Male

Unemployment Rates: 15-64 Years, Male, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4208

3.13.8 unemp_y1564_t Unemployment rates: 15-64 Years, Total

Unemployment Rates: 15-64 Years, Total, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4208

3.13.9 unemp_y2064_f Unemployment rates: 20-64 Years, Female

Unemployment Rates: 20-64 Years, Female, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4206

3.13.10 unemp_y2064_m Unemployment rates: 20-64 Years, Male

Unemployment Rates: 20-64 Years, Male, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4208

3.13.11 unemp_y2064_t Unemployment rates: 20-64 Years, Total

Unemployment Rates: 20-64 Years, Total, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4208

3.13.12 unemp_y2534_f Unemployment rates: 25-34 Years, Female

Unemployment Rates: 25-34 Years, Female, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	100	1999	2014	96	15	1538
2	279	1999	2014	261	15	4181

3.13.13 unemp_y2534_m Unemployment rates: 25-34 Years, Male

Unemployment Rates: 25-34 Years, Male, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	100	1999	2014	96	15	1538
2	279	1999	2014	261	15	4180

3.13.14 unemp_y2534_t Unemployment rates: 25-34 Years, Total

Unemployment Rates: 25-34 Years, Total, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4204

3.13.15 unemp_y2564_f Unemployment rates: 25-64 Years, Female

Unemployment Rates: 25-64 Years, Female, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4206

3.13.16 unemp_y2564_m Unemployment rates: 25-64 Years, Male

Unemployment Rates: 25-64 Years, Male, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4208

3.13.17 unemp_y2564_t Unemployment rates: 25-64 Years, Total

Unemployment Rates: 25-64 Years, Total, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4208

3.13.18 unemp_y3544_f Unemployment rates: 35-44 Years, Female

Unemployment Rates: 35-44 Years, Female, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	100	1999	2014	96	15	1538
2	279	1999	2014	261	15	4183

3.13.19 unemp_y3544_m Unemployment rates: 35-44 Years, Male

Unemployment Rates: 35-44 Years, Male, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	100	1999	2014	96	15	1538
2	279	1999	2014	262	15	4187

3.13.20 unemp_y3544_t Unemployment rates: 35-44 Years, Total

Unemployment Rates: 35-44 Years, Total, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4204

3.13.21 unemp_y4554_f Unemployment rates: 45-54 Years, Female

Unemployment Rates: 45-54 Years, Female, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	100	1999	2014	96	15	1533
2	279	1999	2014	260	15	4167

3.13.22   unemp_y4554_m Unemployment rates: 45-54 Years, Male

Unemployment Rates: 45-54 Years, Male, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	100	1999	2014	96	15	1538
2	279	1999	2014	262	15	4186

3.13.23   unemp_y4554_t Unemployment rates: 45-54 Years, Total

Unemployment Rates: 45-54 Years, Total, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4206

3.13.24   unemp_y5564_f Unemployment rates: 55-64 Years, Female

Unemployment Rates: 55-64 Years, Female, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	99	1999	2014	95	15	1516
2	278	1999	2014	253	15	4054

3.13.25   unemp_y5564_m Unemployment rates: 55-64 Years, Male

Unemployment Rates: 55-64 Years, Male, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	100	1999	2014	95	15	1526
2	279	1999	2014	258	15	4131

3.13.26 unemp_y5564_t Unemployment rates: 55-64 Years, Total

Unemployment Rates: 55-64 Years, Total, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1549
2	280	1999	2014	262	15	4188

3.13.27 unemp_yge15_f Unemployment rates: 15+ Years, Female

Unemployment Rates: 15+ Years, Female, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4206

3.13.28 unemp_yge15_m Unemployment rates: 15+ Years, Male

Unemployment Rates: 15+ Years, Male, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4208

3.13.29 unemp_yge15_t Unemployment rates: 15+ Years, Total

Unemployment Rates: 15+ Years, Total, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4208

3.13.30 unemp_yge25_f Unemployment rates: 25+ Years, Female

Unemployment Rates: 25+ Years, Female, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4206

3.13.31 unemp_yge25_m Unemployment rates: 25+ Years, Male

Unemployment Rates: 25+ Years, Male, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4208

3.13.32 unemp_yge25_t Unemployment rates: 25+ Years, Total

Unemployment Rates: 25+ Years, Total, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	28	16	443
1	101	1999	2014	97	15	1554
2	280	1999	2014	263	15	4208

3.13.33 unemp_yge65_f Unemployment rates: 65+ Years, Female

Unemployment Rates: 65+ Years, Female, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	26	15	411
1	92	1999	2014	73	13	1172
2	209	1999	2014	123	9	1970

3.13.34 unemp_yge65_m Unemployment rates: 65+ Years, Male

Unemployment Rates: 65+ Years, Male, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	27	15	430
1	96	1999	2014	83	14	1335
2	242	1999	2014	172	11	2759

3.13.35 unemp_yge65_t Unemployment rates: 65+ Years, Total

Unemployment Rates: 65+ Years, Total, %. Regional unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (i.e. labour force or sum of employed and unemployed). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. currently available for work; 3. actively seeking work or who had found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

NUTS Level	N	Min. Years	Max. Years	Ave. N	Ave. Years	n
0	28	1999	2014	27	15	433
1	99	1999	2014	88	14	1410
2	265	1999	2014	202	12	3227

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5 Appendix

Code 2003	Code 2006	Label	Change	Explanation (new = old)
BG1		Северна България	Boundary shift	
BG2		Южна България	Boundary shift	
	BG3	Северна и Югоизточна България	New region	
	BG4	Югозападна и Южна Централна България	New region	
BG11		Северозападен	Boundary shift	
BG12		Северен централен	Boundary shift	
BG13		Североизточен	Boundary shift	
BG23		Югозападен	Boundary shift	
BG22		Южен централен	Boundary shift	
	BG31	Северозападен	New region	
	BG32	Северен централен	New region	
	BG33	Североизточен	New region	
	BG34	Югоизточен	New region	
	BG42	Южен централен	New region	
UKM1		North Eastern Scotland	Boundary shift	
UKM4		Highlands and Islands	Boundary shift	
	UKM5	North Eastern Scotland	New region	
	UKM6	Highlands and Islands	New region	
DEE1	DEE0 (part)	Dessau	Merged	
DEE2	DEE0 (part)	Halle	Merged	
DEE3	DEE0 (part)	Magdeburg	Merged	
	DEE0	Sachsen-Anhalt	New region	
RO0		România	Split	
RO0 (part)	RO1	Macroregiunea Unu	New region	
RO0 (part)	RO2	Macroregiunea Doi	New region	
RO0 (part)	RO3	Macroregiunea Trei	New region	
RO0 (part)	RO4	Macroregiunea Patru	New region	
SE0		Sverige	Split	
SE0 (part)	SE1	Östra Sverige	New region	
SE0 (part)	SE2	Södra Sverige	New region	
SE0 (part)	SE3	Norra Sverige	New region	
DK00		Danmark	Split	
DK00 (part)	DK01	Hovedstaden	New region	
DK00 (part)	DK02	Sjælland	New region	
DK00 (part)	DK03	Syddanmark	New region	
DK00 (part)	DK04	Midtjylland	New region	

Code 2003	Code 2006	Label	Change	Explanation (new = old)
DK00 (part)	DK05	Nordjylland	New region	
SI00		Slovenija	Split	
SI00 (part)	SI01	Vzhodna Slovenija	New region	
SI00 (part)	SI02	Zahodna Slovenija	New region	

Code 2006	Code 2010	Label	Change	Explanation (new = old)
ITD	ITH	Nord-Est	Boundary shift	
ITE	ITI	Centro (I)	Boundary shift	
DE41	DE40 (part)	Brandenburg - Nordost	Merged	
DE42	DE40 (part)	Brandenburg - Südwest	Merged	
	DE40	Brandenburg	New region	DE40 = DE41 + DE42
DED1	DED4	Chemnitz	Boundary shift	
DED3	DED5	Leipzig	Boundary shift	
ITD5	ITH5	Emilia-Romagna	Boundary shift	
ITE3	ITI3	Marche	Boundary shift	
FI13	FI1D (part)	Itä-Suomi	Merged	
FI1A	FI1D (part)	Pohjois-Suomi	Merged	
	FI1D	Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	New region	FI1D=FI13+FI1A
FI18		Etelä-Suomi	Split	
FI18 (part)	FI1B	Helsinki-Uusimaa	New region	FI1B+FI1C=FI18
FI18 (part)	FI1C	Etelä-Suomi	New region	FI1B+FI1C=FI18
UKD2	UKD6	Cheshire	Boundary shift	
UKD5	UKD7	Merseyside	Boundary shift	

Code 2010	Code 2013	Label	Change	Explanation (new = old)
FR91	FRA1	Guadeloupe	Boundary shift	
FR9	FRA	Département et région d'outre-mer	Boundary shift	
	FRA5	Mayotte	New region	
SI01	SI03	Vzhodna Slovenija	Boundary shift	
SI02	SI04	Zahodna Slovenija	Boundary shift	
UKI1		Inner London	Split	
UKI1 (part)	UKI3	Inner London - West	New region	UKI3 + UKI4 = UKI1
UKI1 (part)	UKI4	Inner London - East	New region	UKI3 + UKI4 = UKI1
UKI2		Outer London	Split	
UKI2 (part)	UKI5	Outer London - East and North East	New region	UKI5+UKI6+UKI7=UKI2

Code 2010	Code 2013	Label	Change	Explanation (new = old)
UKI2 (part)	UKI6	Outer London - South	New region	UKI5+UKI6+UKI7=UKI2
UKI2 (part)	UKI7	Outer London - West and North West	New region	UKI5+UKI6+UKI7=UKI2
EL1	EL5	Βόρεια Ελλάδα	Boundary shift	
EL2	EL6	Κεντρική Ελλάδα	Boundary shift	