



# THE QOG EU REGIONAL DATASET 2020

## CODEBOOK

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# 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 software as well as in Excel.

The QoG EU Regional dataset is a dataset consisting of more than 350 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.

## 2 Data Structure

### 2.1 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)

<b>region_- code</b>	<b>region_name</b>	<b>year</b>	<b>level</b>	<b>nuts0</b>	<b>nuts1</b>	<b>nuts2</b>	<b>var_example</b>
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)

<b>region_- code</b>	<b>region_name</b>	<b>year</b>	<b>level</b>	<b>nuts0</b>	<b>var_example _nuts1</b>	<b>var_example _nuts0</b>
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)

<b>region_code</b>	<b>region_name</b>	<b>year</b>	<b>level</b>	<b>nuts0</b>	<b>nuts1</b>	<b>var_example_nuts2</b>	<b>var_example_nuts1</b>	<b>var_example_nuts0</b>
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

### 3 Variables by Category

#### 3.1 Demographics

Proportion of live births outside marriage (eu_agemoth)	55
Total fertility rate (eu_agemoth1)	56
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Reported number of cases of intentional homicide (eu_cri_inthom)	131
Reported number of cases of robbery (eu_cri_rob)	131
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Area of a region, total, sq km (eu_d3area_t)	44
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Number of deaths of males, all ages (eu_death_totalm)	46
Number of deaths, total all ages (eu_death_totalt)	46
Number of deaths of females, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1f)	47
Number of deaths of males, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1m)	48
Number of deaths, total at 1 year old (eu_death_y1t)	48
Number of deaths of females, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20f)	49
Number of deaths of males, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20m)	49
Number of deaths, total at 20 years old (eu_death_y20t)	50
Number of deaths of females, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50f)	50
Number of deaths of males, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50m)	51
Number of deaths, total at 50 years old (eu_death_y50t)	51
Number of deaths of females, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70f)	52
Number of deaths of males, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70m)	52
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Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15)	54
Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30)	54
Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35)	55
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Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male (eu_mlifexp_m)	58
Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total (eu_mlifexp_t)	58
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## 3.2 Digital Society and Economy

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Online purchases: from sellers from other EU countries (eu_igs_bfeu)	216
Online purchases: travel and holiday accommodation (eu_igs_bhols)	217
Last online purchase: in the 12 months (eu_igs_blt12)	218
Individuals who ordered goods or services in internet more than a year ago or never (eu_igs_bumt12x)	
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Last online purchase: in the last 3 months (eu_igs_buy3)	220
Percentage of households with broadband internet access (eu_is_bacc)	200
Percentage of households with internet access (eu_is_iacc)	200
Percentage of individuals using internet to interact with public authorities (eu_iu_govform)	204
Percentage of individuals using internet to submit forms to authorities (eu_iu_govint)	205
Frequency of internet access: daily (eu_iu_iday)	206
Last internet use: in the last 12 months (eu_iu_ilt12)	207
Last internet use: in last 3 months (eu_iu_iu3)	208
Internet use: internet banking (eu_iu_iubk)	209
Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_iu_iucpp)	210
Frequency of internet access: once a week (including every day) (eu_iu_iuse)	211
Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_iu_iusell)	212
Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_iu_iusnet)	213
Internet use: never (eu_iu_iux)	214
Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer (eu_iu_never)	201
Percentage of individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work (eu_iu_ohw)	202
Percentage of individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work, last 3 months (eu_iu_ohw3)	203

## 3.3 Economy

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Income of households (disposable income), million euro (eu_b6n_mio_eur)	141
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Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, female (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f)	149
Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, male (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m)	150
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## **4 Variables by Original Source**

### **4.1 Identification Variables**

#### **4.1.1 Code of NUTS0 level region (nuts0)**

Code of NUTS0 level region to which the observation belongs. 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.

#### **4.1.2 Code of NUTS1 level region (nuts1)**

Code of NUTS1 level region to which the observation belongs. 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.

#### **4.1.3 Code of NUTS2 level region (nuts2)**

Code of NUTS2 level region to which the observation belongs. 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.

#### **4.1.4 The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) level (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.

#### **4.1.5 NUTS code of region (region\_code)**

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.

#### **4.1.6 Name of the region (region\_name)**

Name of the region in the language of the country.

#### **4.1.7 Name of the country in English (cname)**

Name of the country where the region is located in English.

#### **4.1.8 Version of the Dataset (version)**

#### **4.1.9 Year (year)**

Year of observation.

## 4.2 European Quality of Government Index: European Quality of Government Index

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Nicholas Charron, Victor Lapuente, and Paola Annoni. “Measuring quality of government in EU regions across space and time”. 2019. *Papers in Regional Science*. 98. 5. URL: <https://rsaiconnect.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/pirs.12437>

Nicholas Charron, Lewis Dijkstra, and Victor Lapuente. “Mapping the regional divide in Europe: A measure for assessing quality of government in 206 European regions”. 2015. *Social Indicators Research*, 122(2), 315-346. 122. 2. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-014-0702-y>

Nicholas Charron, Lewis Dijkstra, and Victor Lapuente. “Regional Governance Matters: Quality of Government within European Union Member States”. 2014. *Regional Studies*. 48. 1. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.770141>

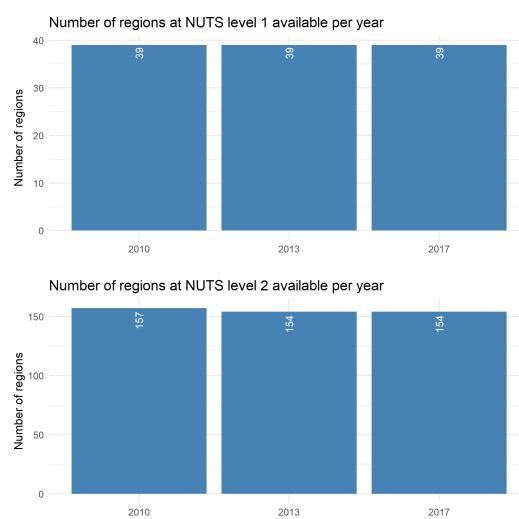
Dataset found at: <https://qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qog-eqi-data>

The European Quality of Government Index (EQI) is the result of novel survey data regional (e.g. sub-national) level governance within the EU. The data was first gathered and published in 2010 and then repeated in 2013 and 2017, with the next round expected in 2020. The index is based on a large citizen survey where respondents are asked about 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. It is the first source of data to date that allows researchers to compare QoG within and across countries in a multi-country context. It aims to provide researchers and policy makers a tool to better understand how governance varies within countries and now, over time. It covers all 28 member states and two accession countries (Serbia and Turkey are also included in the 2013 round). The sub-national regions are at the NUTS 1 or NUTS 2 level, depending on the country. Currently, it provides data for up to 206 regions, depending on the year in question. In the three years of the EQI survey, it has roughly 200,000 respondents in total. Here, it provides both the regional level data, as well as the underlying micro data free of charge for researchers and practitioners interested in regional governance in Europe.

#### 4.2.1 EQI Index Score (eqi\_score)

Final score of European Quality Index (centered around WGI), all units. Detailed information on its calculation method and indicators used for this aggregation can be found in "European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebook".

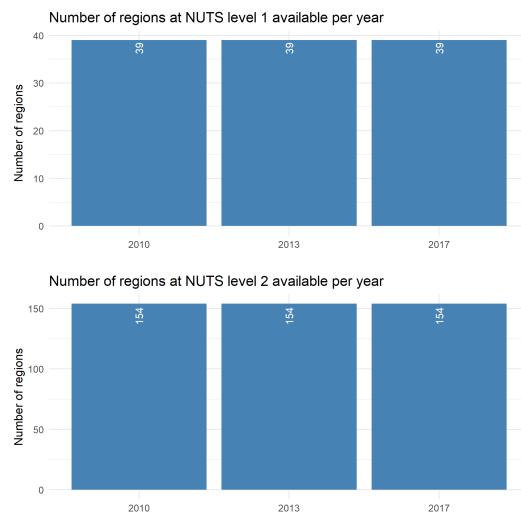
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	39
NUTS 2	155



#### 4.2.2 Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi\_zquality)

EQI quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question on the quality of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of quality indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the quality indicators are aggregated into 'quality pillar'.

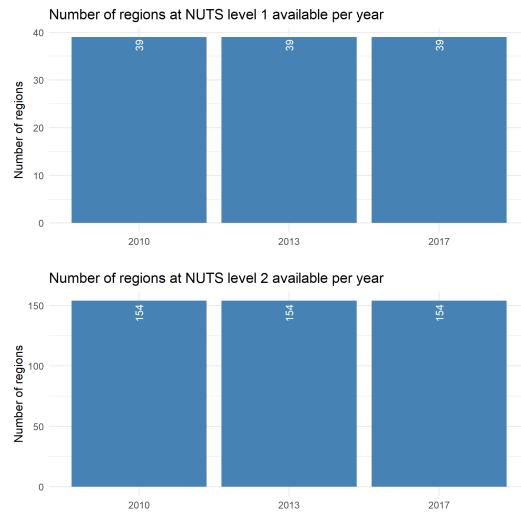
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	14
NUTS 1	39
NUTS 2	154



#### 4.2.3 Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi\_zimpartiality)

EQI impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing impartiality in the provision of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of impartiality indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the impartiality indicators are aggregated into 'impartiality pillar'.

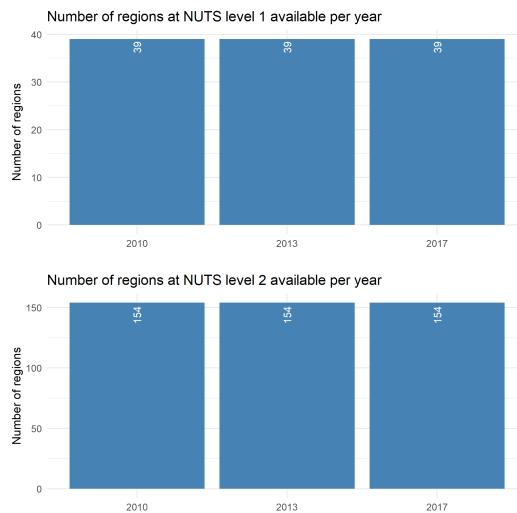
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	14
NUTS 1	39
NUTS 2	154



#### 4.2.4 Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi\_zcorruption)

EQI corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. For its calculation, they aggregate the individual scores ('survey question') to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing corruption in the provision of public services is now a regional 'indicator'. After normalizing each of corruption indicators (through z-score standardization) so that they share a common range, the corruption indicators are aggregated into two sub-pillars, called 'experience' and 'perceptions'. They respectively represent question items reflecting personal experience with petty corruption versus perception of corruption in various other areas. These two sub-pillars are aggregated using equal weighting.

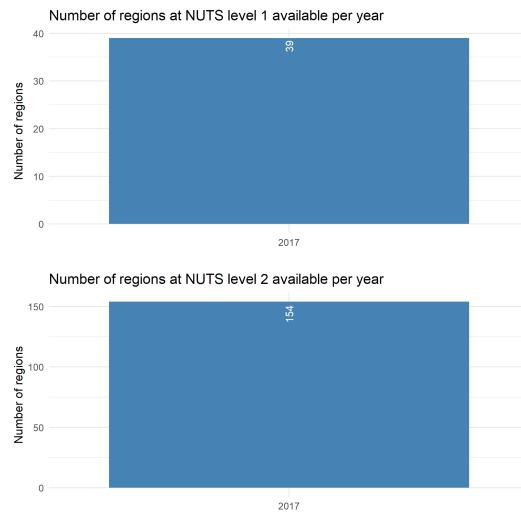
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	14
NUTS 1	39
NUTS 2	154



#### 4.2.5 Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar) z-score stand. (2017 only) (eqi\_zcorruptper)

EQI corruption perceptions index, z-score standardized. It constitutes one of the sub-pillars of corruption pillar.

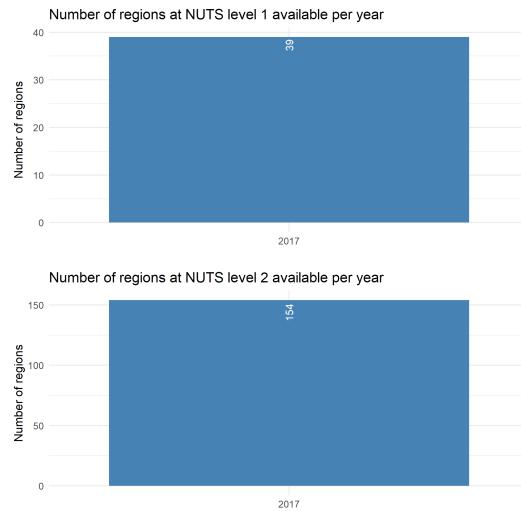
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	NA
NUTS 1	39
NUTS 2	154



#### 4.2.6 Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) z-score stand. (2017 only) (eqi\_zcorruptexp)

EQI corruption experiences index, z-score standardized. It constitutes one of the sub-pillars of corruption pillar.

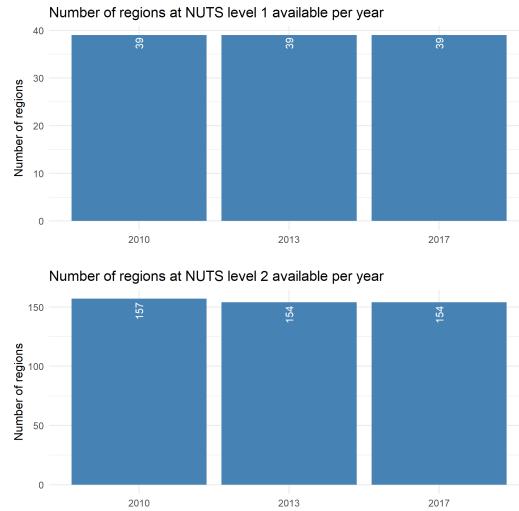
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	NA
NUTS 1	39
NUTS 2	154



#### 4.2.7 EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi\_norm\_eqi)

EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized. Detailed information on its calculation method and indicators used for this aggregation can be found in "European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebook".

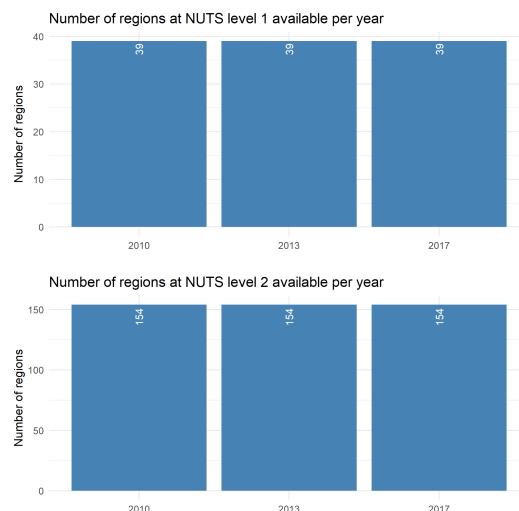
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	39
NUTS 2	155



#### 4.2.8 Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi\_norm\_qual)

Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

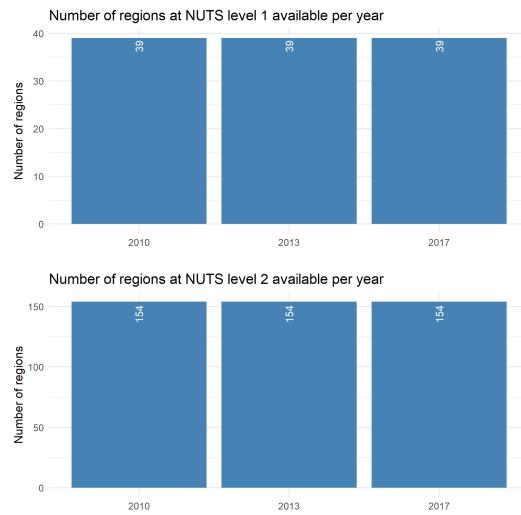
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	14
NUTS 1	39
NUTS 2	154



#### 4.2.9 Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi\_norm\_impart)

Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

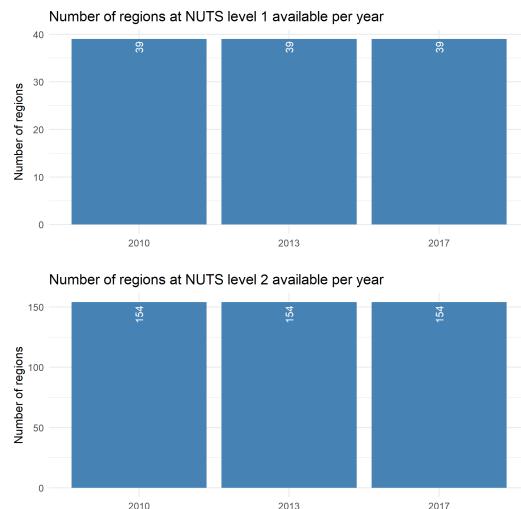
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	14
NUTS 1	39
NUTS 2	154



#### 4.2.10 Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi\_norm\_corrupt)

Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized.

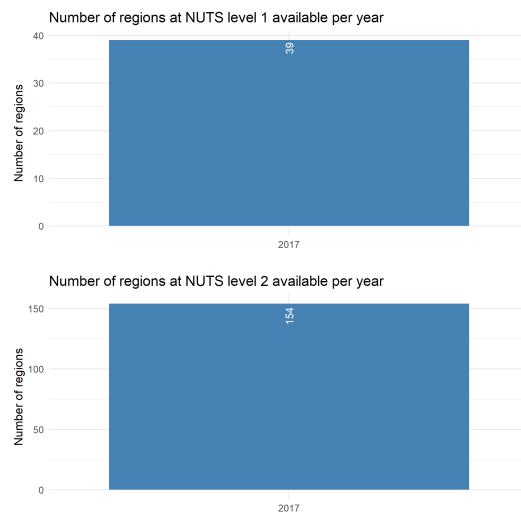
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	14
NUTS 1	39
NUTS 2	154



#### 4.2.11 Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100)(2017) (eqi\_norm\_corruptper)

Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar), min-max (0-100) standardized.

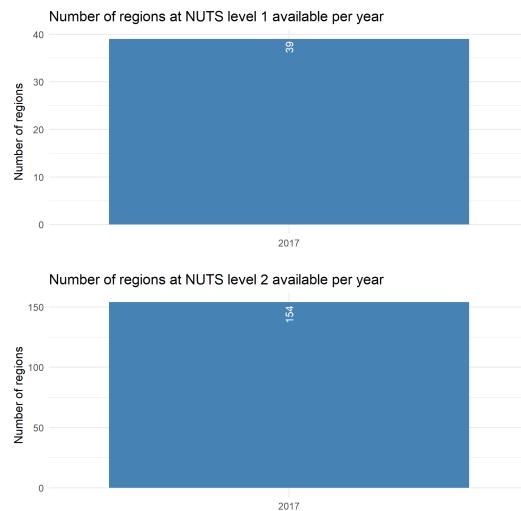
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	NA
NUTS 1	39
NUTS 2	154



#### 4.2.12 Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100) (2017) (eqi\_norm\_corruptexp)

Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100) standardized.

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	NA
NUTS 1	39
NUTS 2	154



### **4.3 Corruption Risks Indicators: The Corruption Risks Indicators dataset**

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Mihaly Fazekas and Gabor Kocsis. *Uncovering High-Level Corruption: Cross-National Objective Corruption Risk Indicators Using Public Procurement Data.* 2017

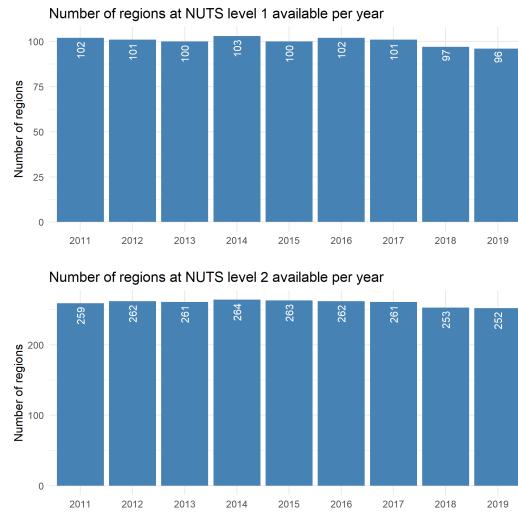
Dataset found at: <https://opentender.eu/download>

Measuring high-level corruption is subject to extensive scholarly and policy interest, which has achieved moderate progress in the last decade. This dataset presents four objective proxy measures of high-level corruption in public procurement: single bidding in competitive markets, the share of contracts with "no published call for tender" red flag, the "share of contracts with non-open procedure" red flag, and "share of contracts with tax haven" red flag. Using official government data on 4 million contracts in thirty-two European countries from 2011 to 2019, the authors directly operationalize a common definition of corruption: unjustified restriction of access to public contracts to favour a selected bidder. Corruption indicators are calculated at the contract level, but produce aggregate indices consistent with well-established country-level indicators, and are also validated by micro-level tests. The regional sample differs from the country-level sample, because the authors have filtered out central government buying entities for the regional analysis. The definition the authors use is based on TED's buyer type variable. They consider the following types as 'local entities': 'REGIONAL\_AUTHORITY', 'REGIONAL\_AGENCY', 'UTILITIES'.

#### 4.3.1 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR (cri\_contr)

Number of successfully awarded contracts within tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

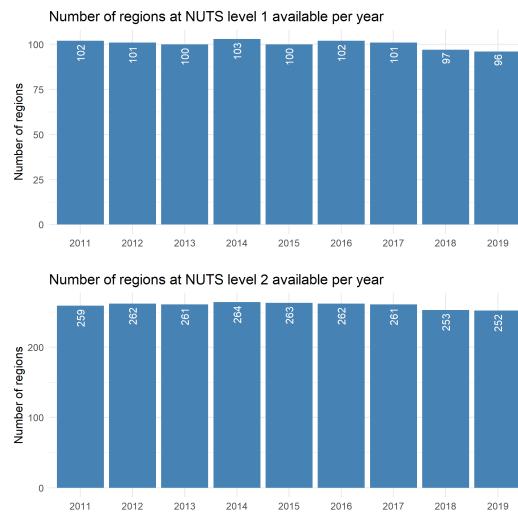
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	260



#### 4.3.2 Final value of awarded tenders of over 130,000 EUR (cri\_cvalue)

Sum of the final value of successfully awarded tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

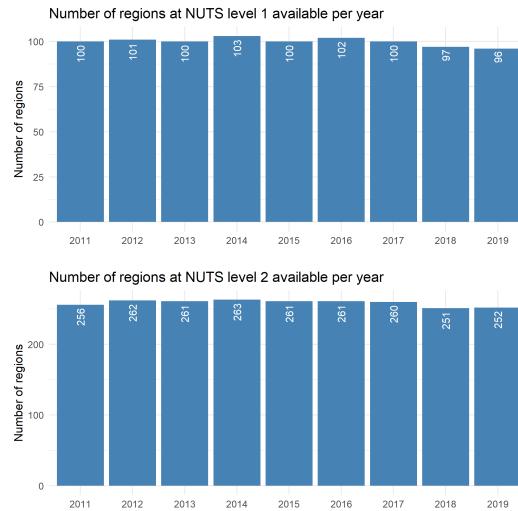
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	260



#### 4.3.3 Share of contracts with only one bid in total (cri\_singleb)

Share of contracts with only one bid in total.

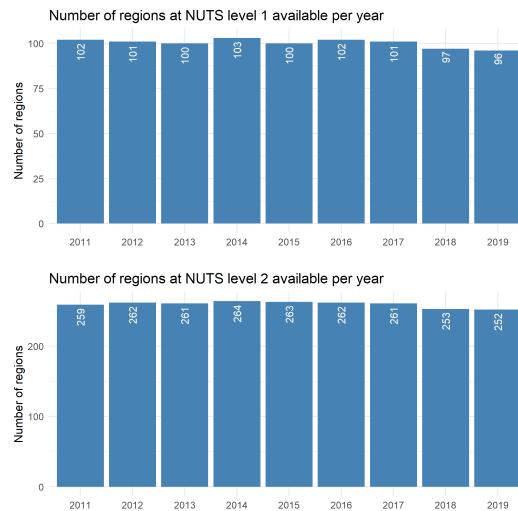
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	259



#### 4.3.4 Share of contracts with no published call for tender red flag (cri\_nocall)

Share of contracts with "no published call for tender" red flag. Contract is considered to have "no call for tender" red flag if two conditions are met: i) sum of prior information notices and contract notices equals 0 and ii) country of a buyer is not on the list of countries in which "no call for tender publication" is not a risk factor. These countries are BG, DK, EE, ES, LT.

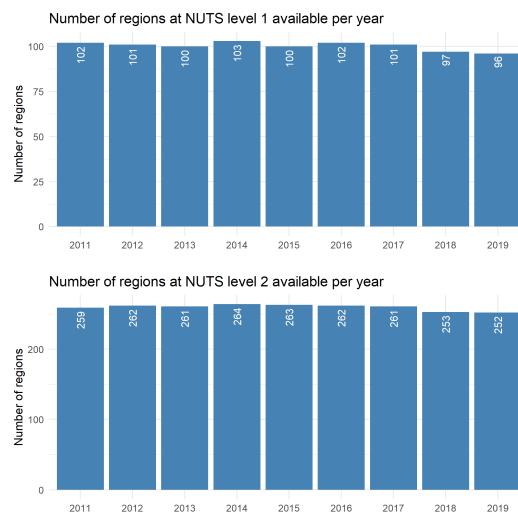
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	260



#### 4.3.5 Share of contracts with non-open procedure red flag (cri\_nonopen)

Share of contracts with "non-open procedure" red flag. Whether procedure is considered non-open depends on procedure type as well as specific country regulation. Please refer to the "Non-open procedure details" sheet to search for country-procedure combinations.

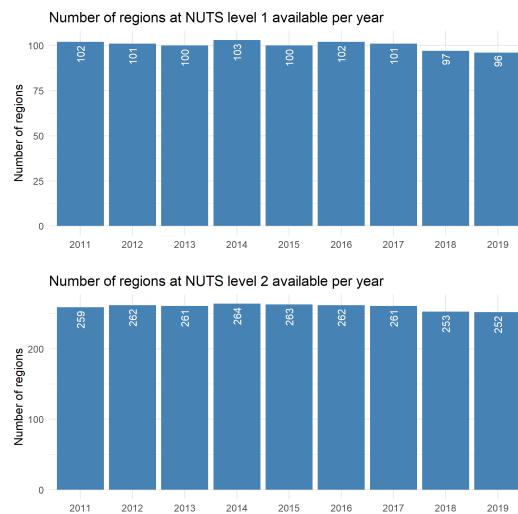
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	260



#### 4.3.6 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri\_taxhav)

Share of contracts with "tax haven" red flag. Contract has "tax haven" red flag in case two conditions are met: i) buyer and supplier are from different countries and ii) according to Financial Secrecy Index (<https://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/en/>) supplier country was classified as tax haven.

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	260



#### **4.4 Eurostat: Regional statistics by NUTS classification**

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

European Commission. *Eurostat*. 2020. URL: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

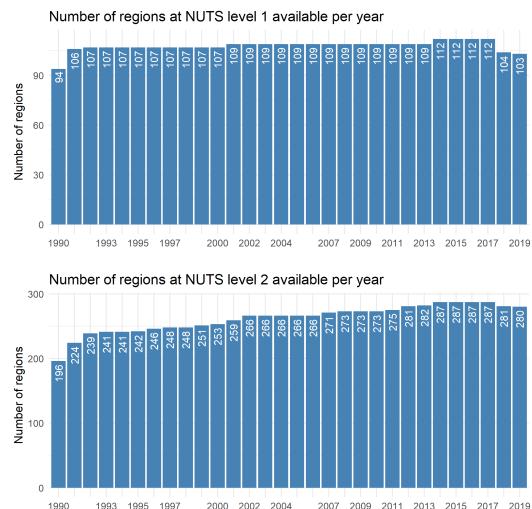
Dataset found at: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/regions/data/database>

Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union. It produces European statistics in partnership with National Statistical Institutes and other national authorities in the EU Member States. This partnership is known as the European Statistical System (ESS). It also includes the statistical authorities of the European Economic Area (EEA) countries and Switzerland. National figures alone cannot reveal the full and sometimes complex picture of what is happening at a more detailed level within the European Union (EU). In this respect, statistical information at a subnational level is an important tool for highlighting specific regional and territorial aspects. It helps in analysing changing patterns and the impact that policy decisions can have on our daily life. In order to provide a detailed picture of the diverse EU territories and to monitor EU regional policy targets, Eurostat has developed a range of statistics based on different classifications and typologies. At the heart of regional statistics is the NUTS classification - the classification of territorial units for statistics. This is a regional classification for the EU Member States providing a harmonised hierarchy of regions: the NUTS classification subdivides each Member State into regions at three different levels, covering NUTS 1, 2 and 3 from larger to smaller areas. Regions have also been defined and agreed with the EFTA and candidate countries on a bilateral basis; these are called statistical regions and follow exactly the same rules as the NUTS regions in the EU, although they have no legal basis.

#### 4.4.1 Population at 1st January, female (eu\_d2jan\_f)

Female population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	108
NUTS 2	262

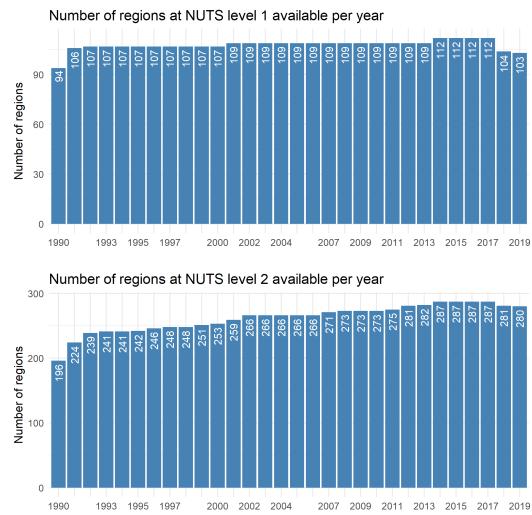


#### 4.4.2 Population at 1st January, male (eu\_d2jan\_m)

Male population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence

during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

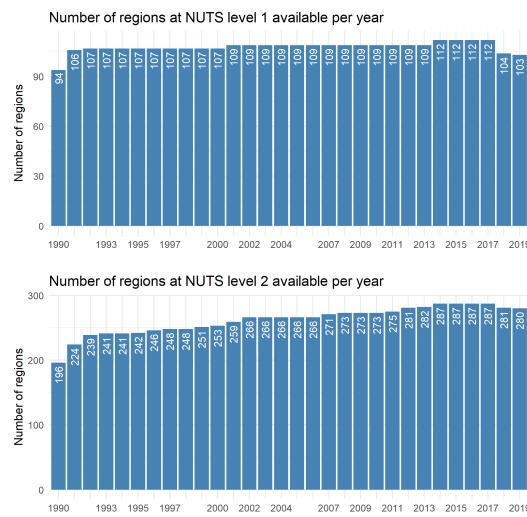
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	108
NUTS 2	262



#### 4.4.3 Population at 1st January, total (eu\_d2jan\_t)

Total population as of 1st January of the year indicated. It is based on concept of usual resident population, i.e. the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population figures can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. Usually resident population means all persons having usual residence in a country at the reference time. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question: a) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or b) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

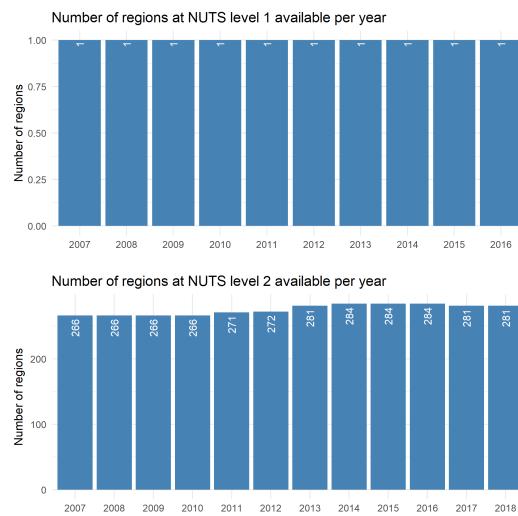
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	108
NUTS 2	262



#### 4.4.4 Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment (eu\_cnmigratrt)

Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment. Net migration including statistical adjustments the ratio of the net migration including statistical adjustment during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants. The crude rate of net migration is equal to the difference between the crude rate of population change and the crude rate of natural change (that is, net migration is considered as the part of population change not attributable to births and deaths). It is calculated in this way because immigration or emigration flows are either not available or the figures are not reliable.

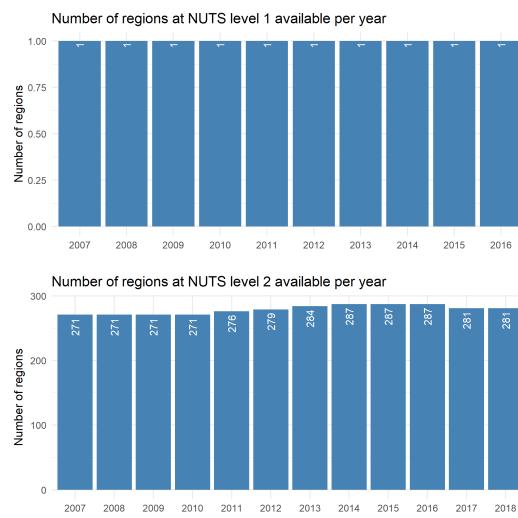
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	NA
NUTS 1	1
NUTS 2	275



#### 4.4.5 Crude rate of total population change (eu\_growrt)

Crude rate of total population change. It is the ratio of the total population change during the year to the average population of the area in question in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

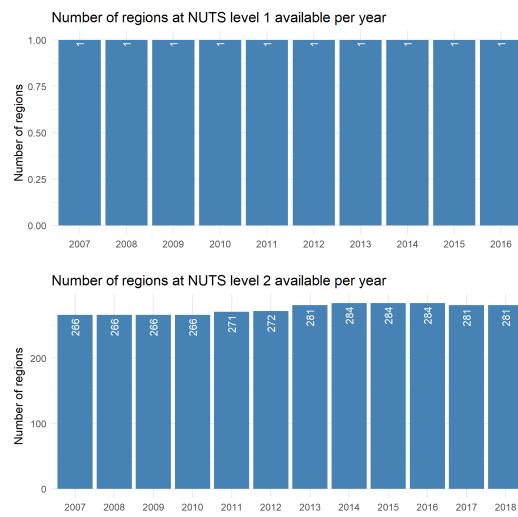
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	NA
NUTS 1	1
NUTS 2	279



#### 4.4.6 Crude rate of natural change of population (eu\_natgrowrt)

Crude rate of natural change. It is the ratio of natural change over a period to the average population of the area in question during that period. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

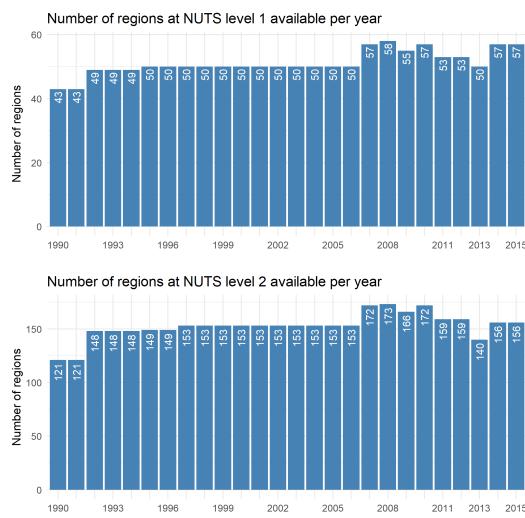
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	NA
NUTS 1	1
NUTS 2	275



#### 4.4.7 Area of a region, land area total, sq km (eu\_d3area\_lat)

Total land area of a region as square kilometer. Total Land Area (TLA) is defined as total surface area excluding lakes, rivers, transitional and coastal waters. Mountainous regions, glaciers, forests, wetlands and other temporarily or permanently uninhabitable regions are included in TLA.

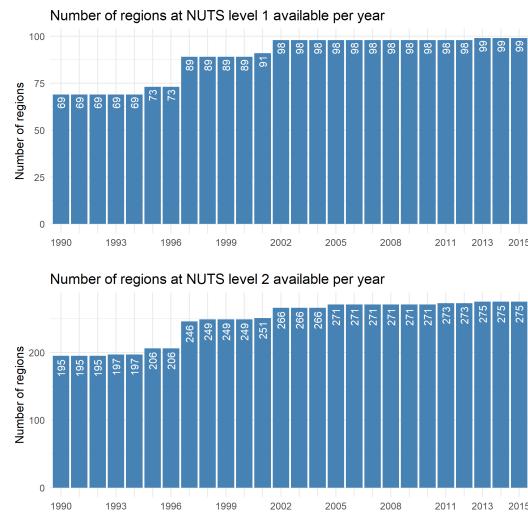
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	19
NUTS 1	51
NUTS 2	153



#### 4.4.8 Area of a region, total, sq km (eu\_d3area\_t)

Total surface area of a region as square kilometer. Total Surface Area (TSA) is defined as the area of any given statistical area and includes land area and inland waters (lakes, rivers etc.). The sub-national areas (e.g. LAU and NUTS areas) defined by statistical and/or administrative boundaries are the building blocks for calculating both concepts. By definition Total Surface Area does not cover areas that are not statistical areas.

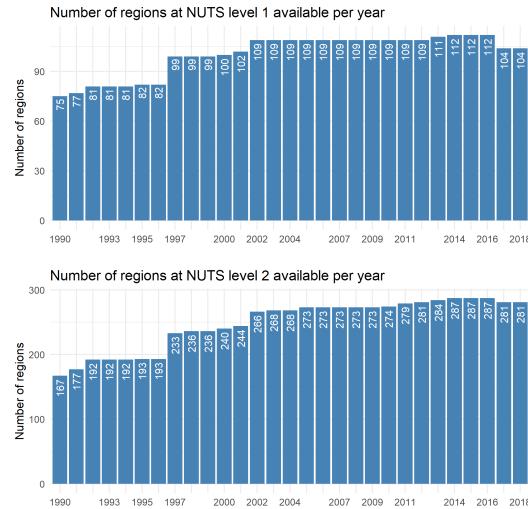
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	89
NUTS 2	247



#### 4.4.9 Population density, average population per square km (eu\_per\_km2)

Average population density per square km. Population density is 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
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	248



#### 4.4.10 Number of deaths of females, all ages (eu\_death\_totalf)

Number of deaths of females, all ages. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### 4.4.11 Number of deaths of males, all ages (eu\_death\_totalm)

Number of deaths of males, all ages. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### 4.4.12 Number of deaths, total all ages (eu\_death\_totalt)

Number of deaths, all ages. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability

of resuscitation).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### 4.4.13 Number of deaths of females, at 1 year old (eu\_death\_y1f)

Number of deaths of females, at 1 year old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	22
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### **4.4.14 Number of deaths of males, at 1 year old (eu\_death\_y1m)**

Number of deaths of males, at 1 year old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	22
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### **4.4.15 Number of deaths, total at 1 year old (eu\_death\_y1t)**

Number of deaths, total at 1 year old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	22
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### **4.4.16 Number of deaths of females, at 20 years old (eu\_death\_y20f)**

Number of deaths of females, at 20 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	22
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### **4.4.17 Number of deaths of males, at 20 years old (eu\_death\_y20m)**

Number of deaths of males, at 20 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	22
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### **4.4.18 Number of deaths, total at 20 years old (eu\_death\_y20t)**

Number of deaths, total at 20 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	22
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### **4.4.19 Number of deaths of females, at 50 years old (eu\_death\_y50f)**

Number of deaths of females, at 50 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	22
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### **4.4.20 Number of deaths of males, at 50 years old (eu\_death\_y50m)**

Number of deaths of males, at 50 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	22
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### **4.4.21 Number of deaths, total at 50 years old (eu\_death\_y50t)**

Number of deaths, total at 50 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	22
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### **4.4.22 Number of deaths of females, at 70 years old (eu\_death\_y70f)**

Number of deaths of females, at 70 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	22
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### **4.4.23 Number of deaths of males, at 70 years old (eu\_death\_y70m)**

Number of deaths of males, at 70 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	22
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### 4.4.24 Number of deaths, total at 70 years old (eu\_death\_y70t)

Number of deaths, total at 70 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	22
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

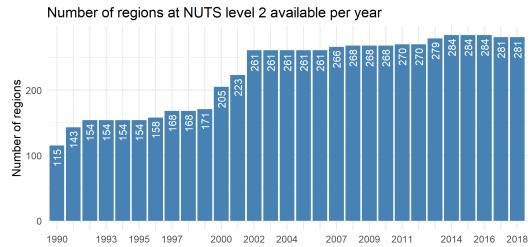
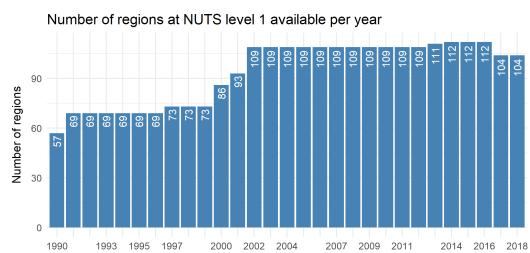
Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### 4.4.25 Fertility rate, total (eu.frate\_total)

Total fertility rate. It is the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year.

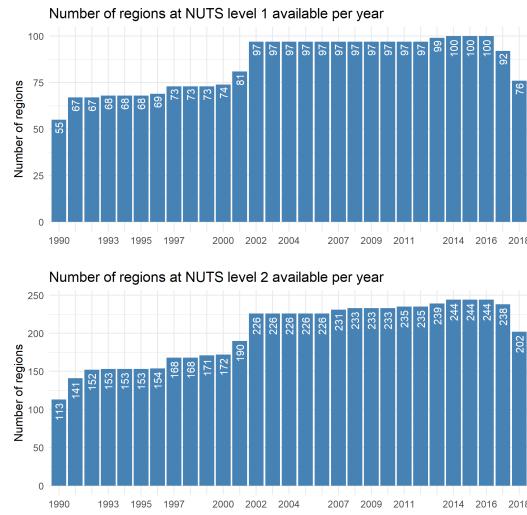
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	94
NUTS 2	227



#### 4.4.26 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu\_frate\_y15)

Fertility rate, at age 15. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 15 to the average female population of age 15.

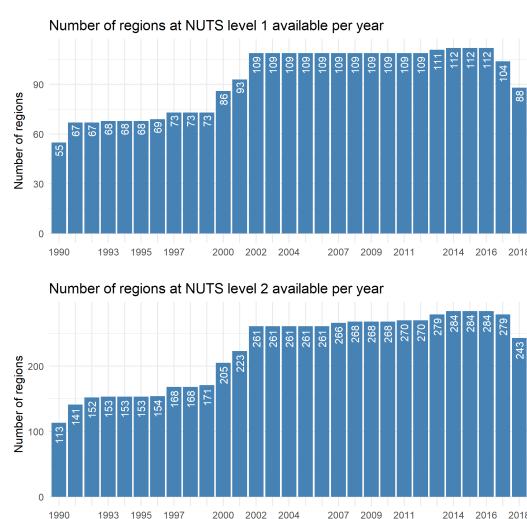
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	85
NUTS 2	201



#### 4.4.27 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu\_frate\_y30)

Fertility rate, at age 30. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 30 to the average female population of age 30.

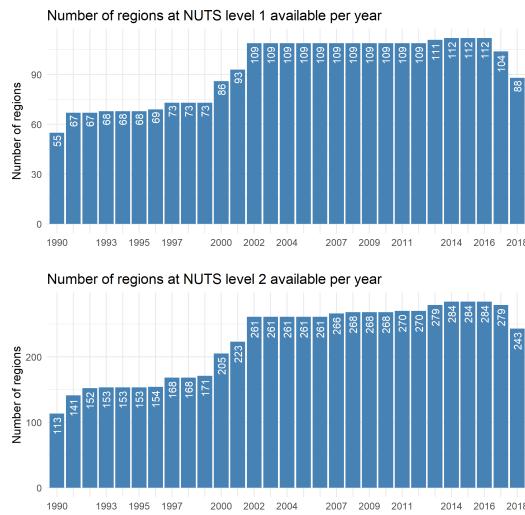
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	93
NUTS 2	225



#### 4.4.28 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu\_frate\_y35)

Fertility rate, at age 35. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 35 to the average female population of age 35.

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	93
NUTS 2	225



#### 4.4.29 Proportion of live births outside marriage (eu\_agemoth)

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

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	23
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### **4.4.30 Total fertility rate (eu\_agemoth1)**

Total fertility rate. It 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
NUTS 0 (Country)	13
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### **4.4.31 Mean age of women at childbirth (eu\_nmarpct)**

Mean age of women at childbirth. It is calculated as the mean age of women when their children are born.

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	25
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### 4.4.32 Mean age of women at birth of first child (eu\_totferrt)

Mean age of women at birth of first child. It is calculated as the mean age of women when their first children are born.

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	23
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	NA

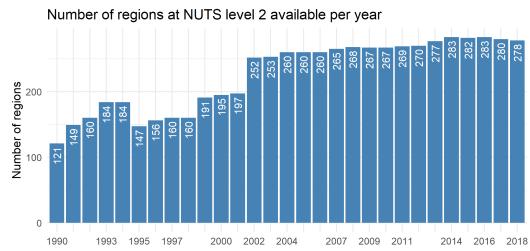
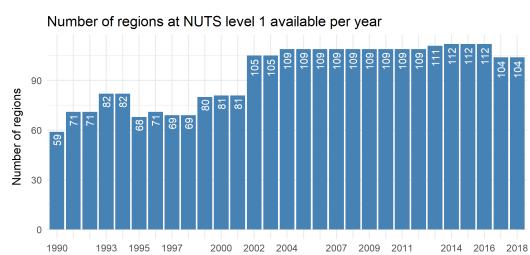
Not available at NUTS Level 1

Not available at NUTS Level 2

#### 4.4.33 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female (eu\_mlifexp\_f)

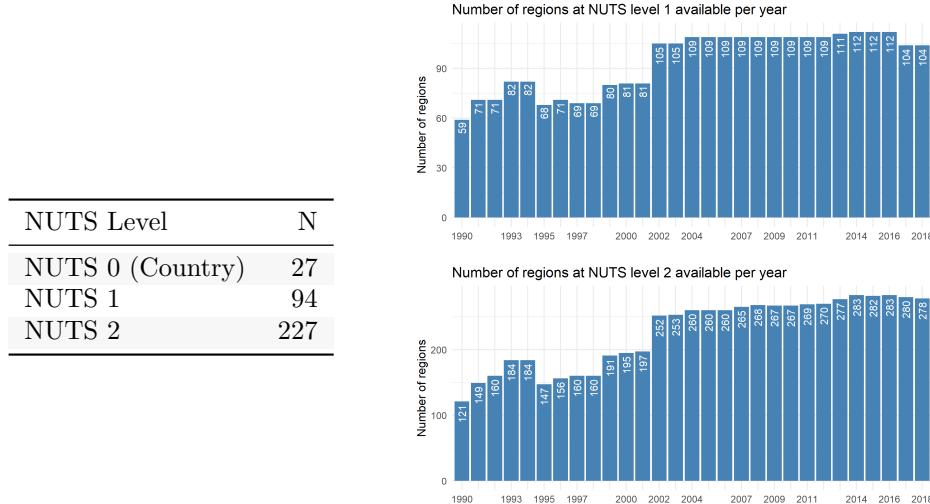
Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	94
NUTS 2	227



#### 4.4.34 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male (eu\_mlifexp\_m)

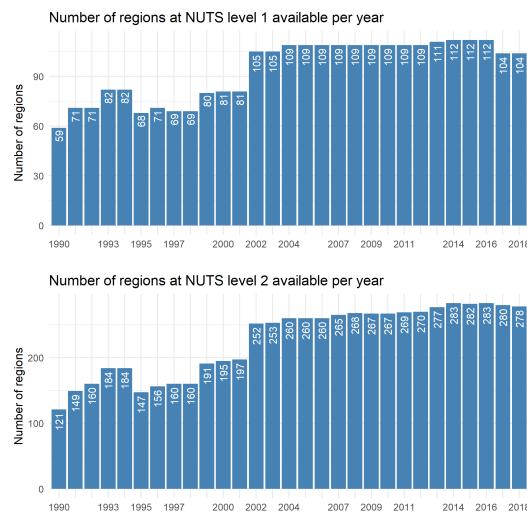
Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).



#### 4.4.35 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total (eu\_mlifexp\_t)

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

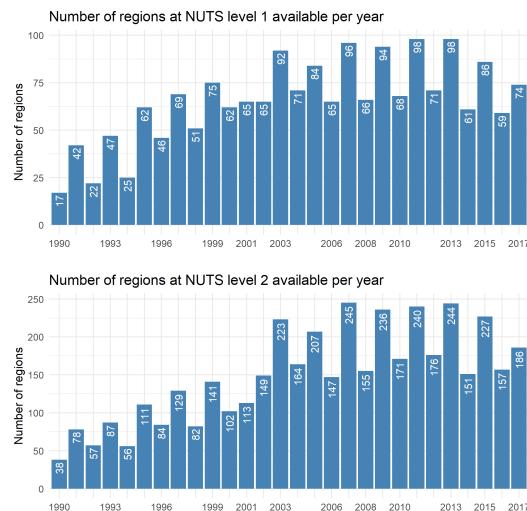
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	94
NUTS 2	227



#### 4.4.36 Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu\_rdexp\_bes)

Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

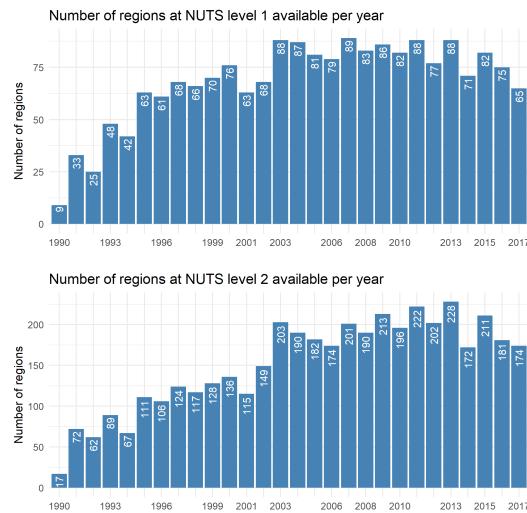
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	65
NUTS 2	148



#### 4.4.37 Government sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu\_rdexp\_gov)

Government sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

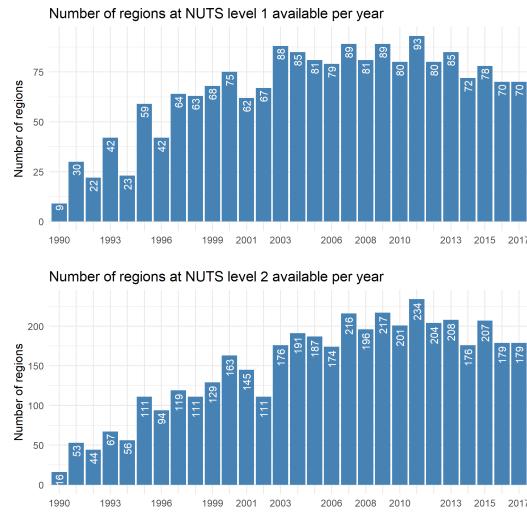
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	68
NUTS 2	151



#### 4.4.38 Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu\_rdexp\_hes)

Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

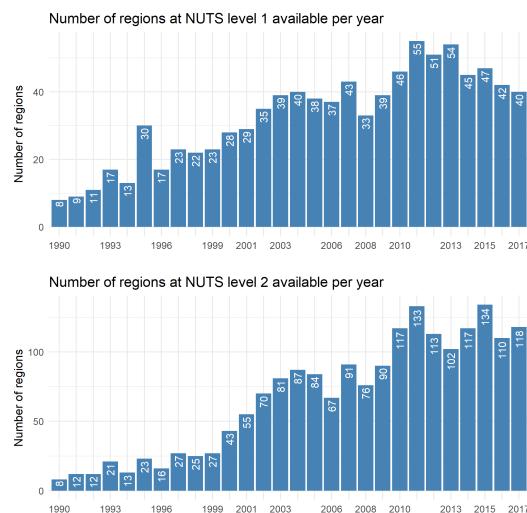
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	66
NUTS 2	149



#### 4.4.39 Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu\_rdexp\_pnp)

Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

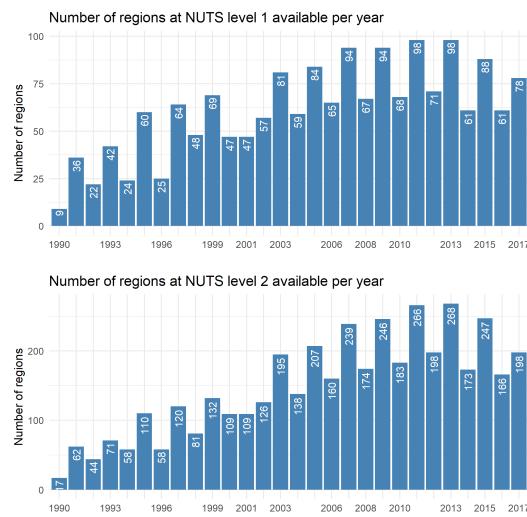
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	15
NUTS 1	33
NUTS 2	67



#### 4.4.40 All sectors intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant (eu\_rdexp-total)

All sectors intramural expenditure in R&D, euro per inhabitant. Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

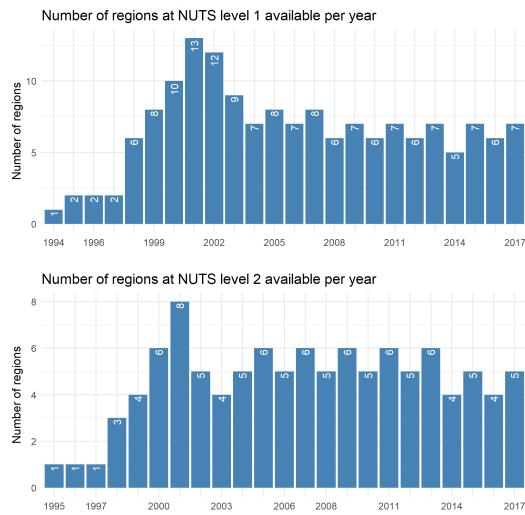
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	22
NUTS 1	61
NUTS 2	148



#### 4.4.41 Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu\_prd\_bes\_f)

Female R&D employees in business enterprise sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit's R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in "other current costs" when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

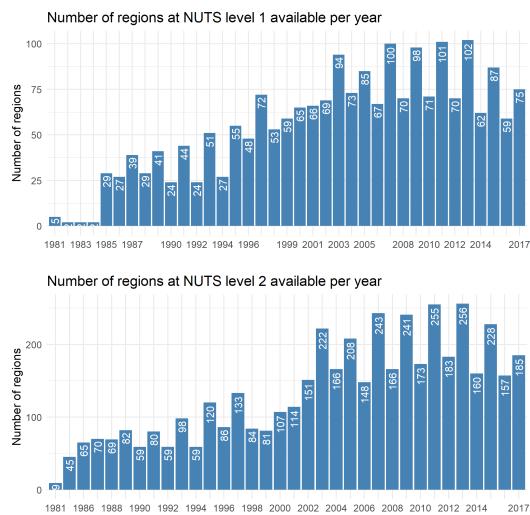
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	16
NUTS 1	7
NUTS 2	5



#### 4.4.42 Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu\_prd\_bes\_t)

Total R&D employees in business enterprise sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit's R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in "other current costs" when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

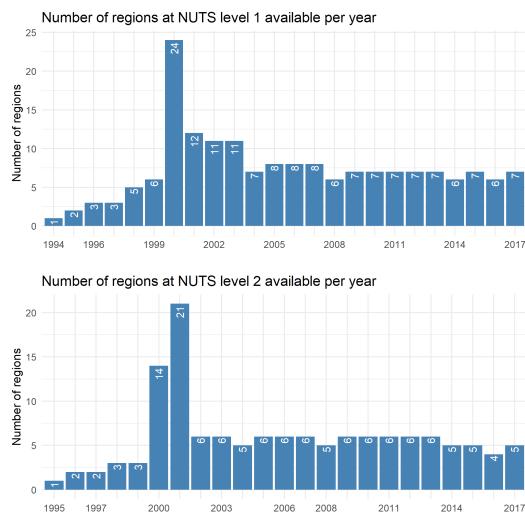
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	55
NUTS 2	134



#### 4.4.43 Total R&D employees in government sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu-prd-gov-f)

Female R&D employees in government sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit's R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in "other current costs" when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

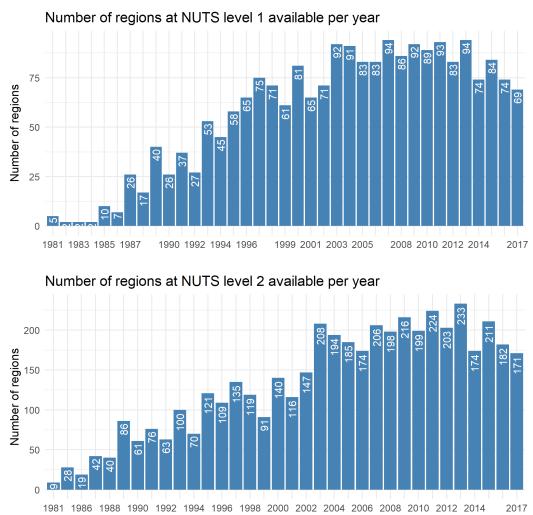
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	17
NUTS 1	7
NUTS 2	6



#### 4.4.44 Total R&D employees in government sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu-prd-gov\_t)

Total R&D employees in government sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit's R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in "other current costs" when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

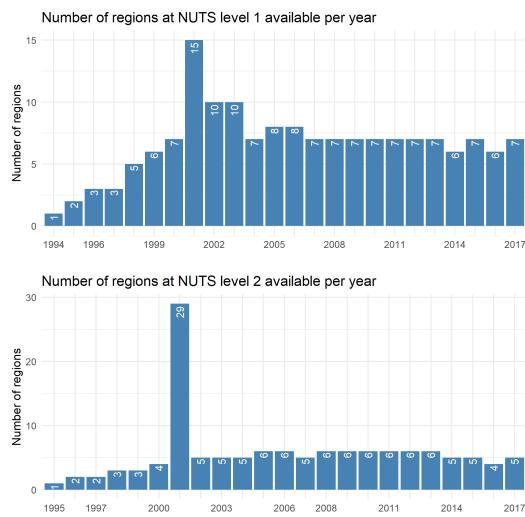
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	57
NUTS 2	134



#### 4.4.45 Total R&D employees in higher education sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu\_prd\_hes\_f)

Female R&D employees in higher education sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit's R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in "other current costs" when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

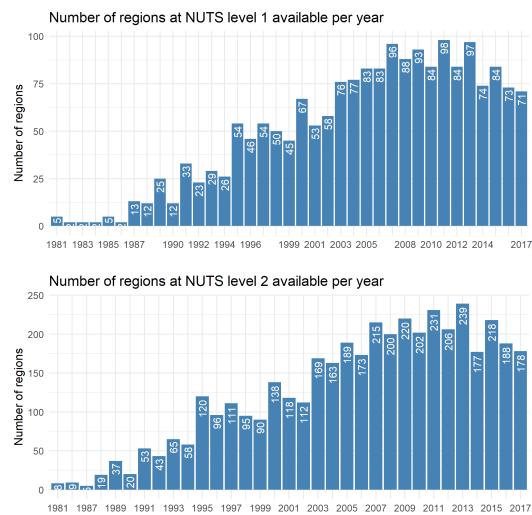
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	17
NUTS 1	7
NUTS 2	6



#### 4.4.46 Total R&D employees in higher education sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu\_prd\_hes\_t)

Total R&D employees in higher education sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit's R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in "other current costs" when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

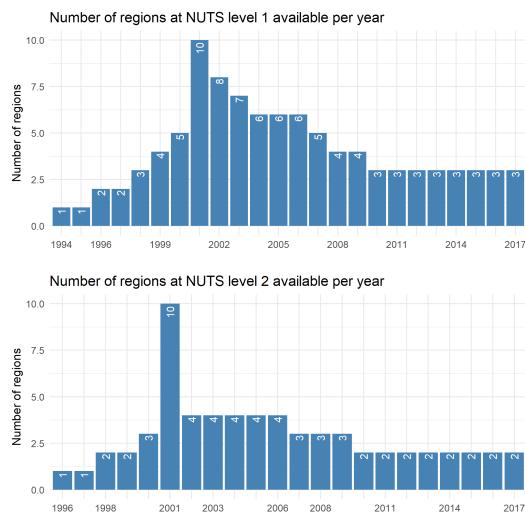
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	51
NUTS 2	126



#### 4.4.47 Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu\_prd\_pnp\_f)

Female R&D employees in private non-profit sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit's R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in "other current costs" when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

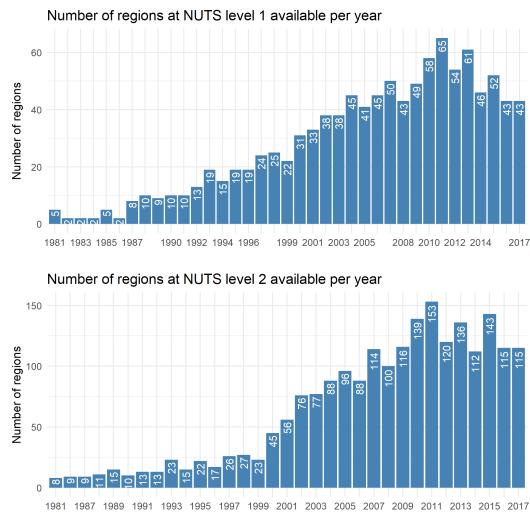
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	12
NUTS 1	4
NUTS 2	3



#### 4.4.48 Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu\_prd\_pnp\_t)

Total R&D employees in private non-profit sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit's R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in "other current costs" when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

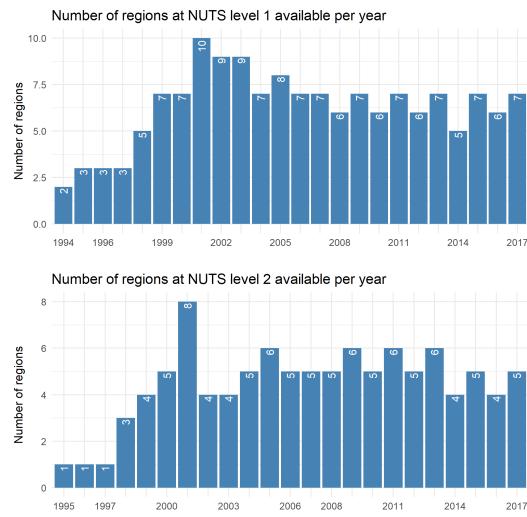
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	16
NUTS 1	29
NUTS 2	65



#### 4.4.49 Total R&D employees in all sectors, female, full-time equivalent (eu\_prd\_total-f)

Female R&D employees in all sectors, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit's R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in "other current costs" when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

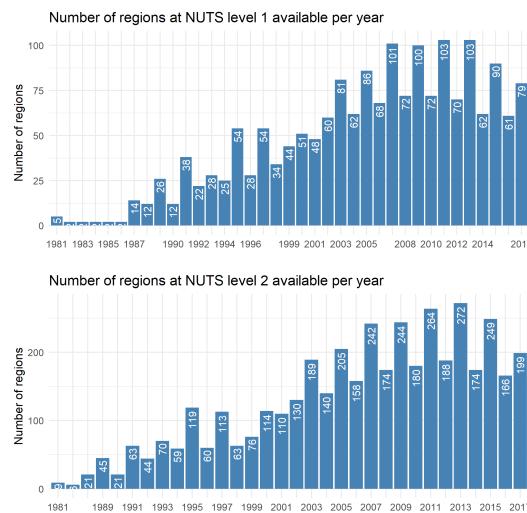
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	15
NUTS 1	6
NUTS 2	4



#### 4.4.50 Total R&D employees in all sectors, total, full-time equivalent (eu\_prd\_total\_t)

Total R&D employees in all sectors, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit's R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in "other current costs" when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

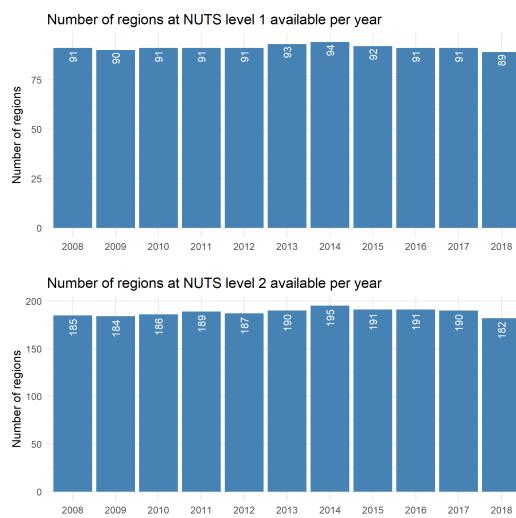
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	20
NUTS 1	48
NUTS 2	130



#### 4.4.51 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total employment, female (eu\_emtk\_ab\_f)

Female employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

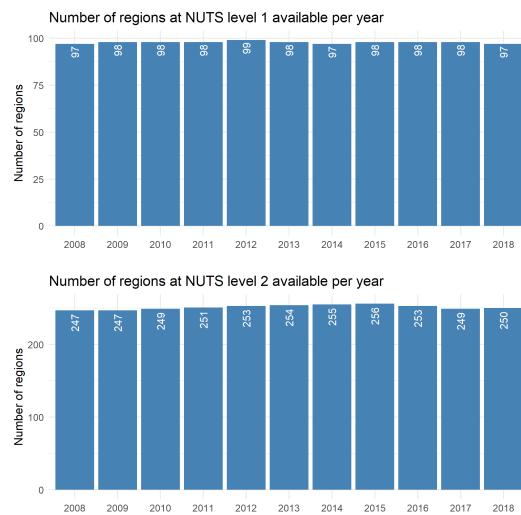
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	91
NUTS 2	188



#### 4.4.52 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total employment, male (eu\_emtk\_ab\_m)

Male employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

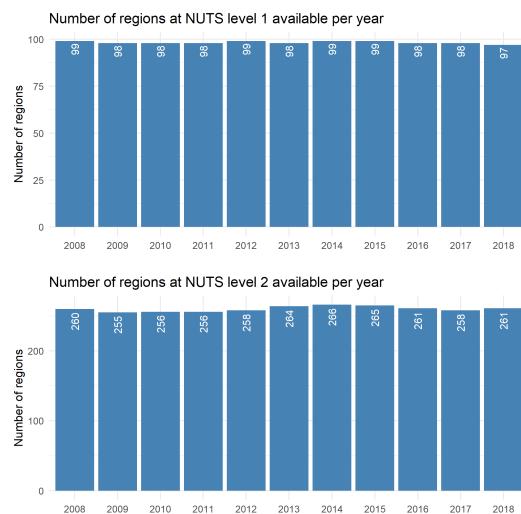
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	251



#### 4.4.53 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total employment, total (eu\_emtk\_ab\_t)

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

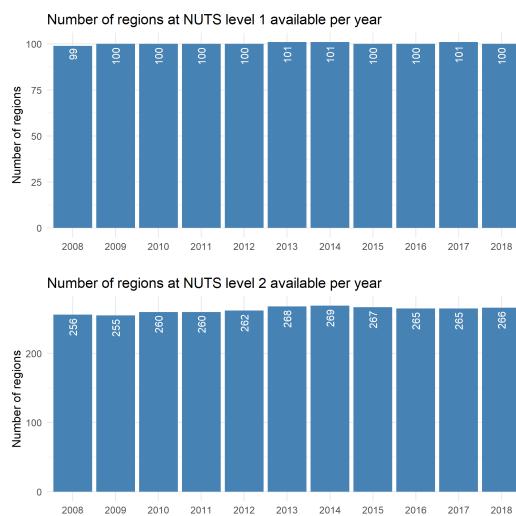
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	260



#### 4.4.54 Employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total employment, female (eu\_emtk\_c\_f)

Female employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

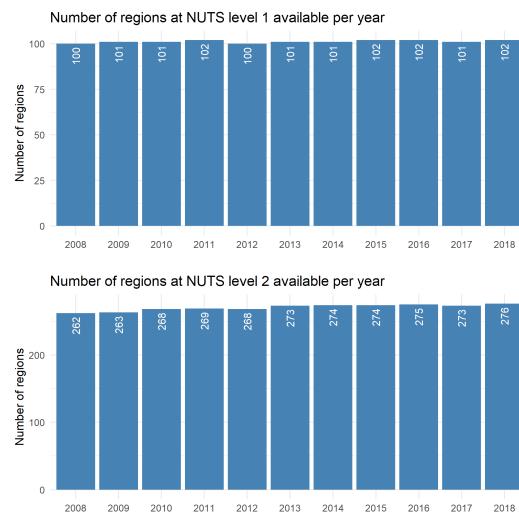
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	263



#### 4.4.55 Employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total employment, male (eu\_emtk\_c\_m)

Male employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

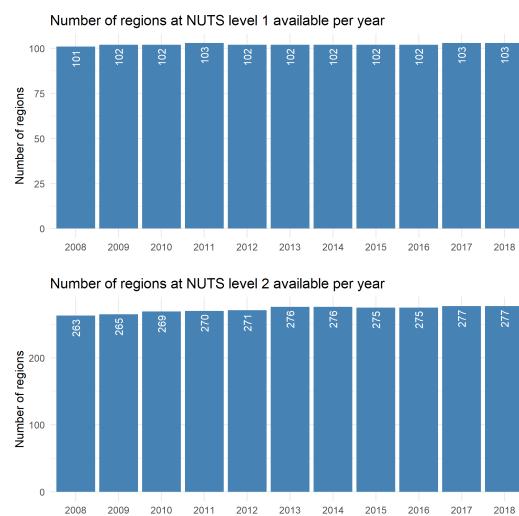
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	101
NUTS 2	270



#### 4.4.56 Employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total employment, total (eu-emtk\_c\_t)

Employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

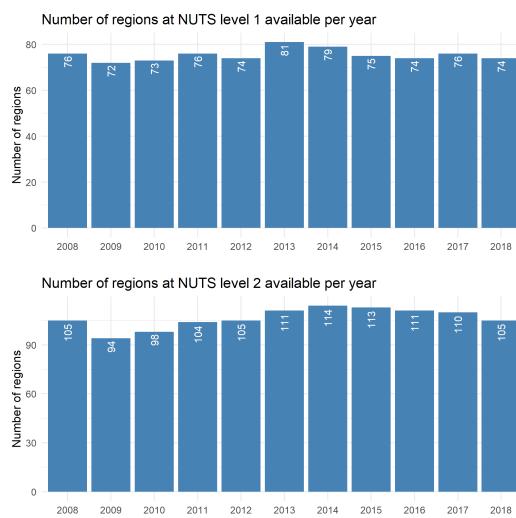
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	102
NUTS 2	272



#### 4.4.57 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total employment, female (eu\_emtk\_chtc\_f)

Female employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

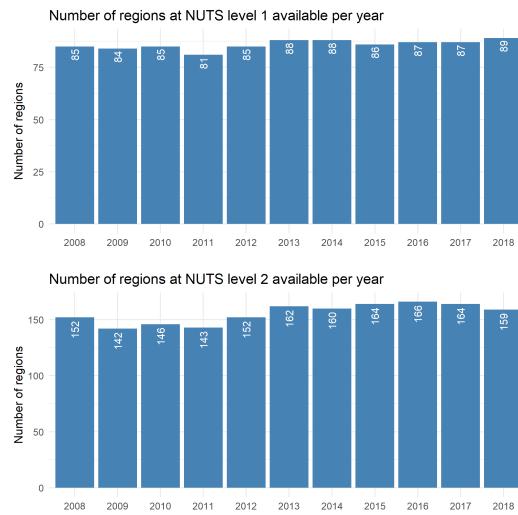
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	75
NUTS 2	106



#### 4.4.58 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total employment, male (eu\_emtk\_chtc\_m)

Male employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

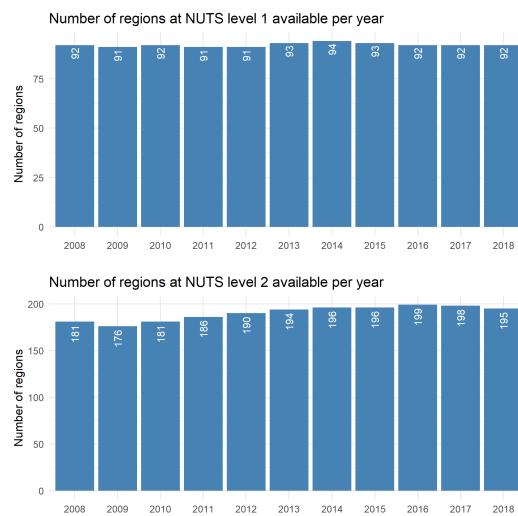
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	86
NUTS 2	155



#### 4.4.59 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total employment, total (eu.emtk.chtc.t)

Employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

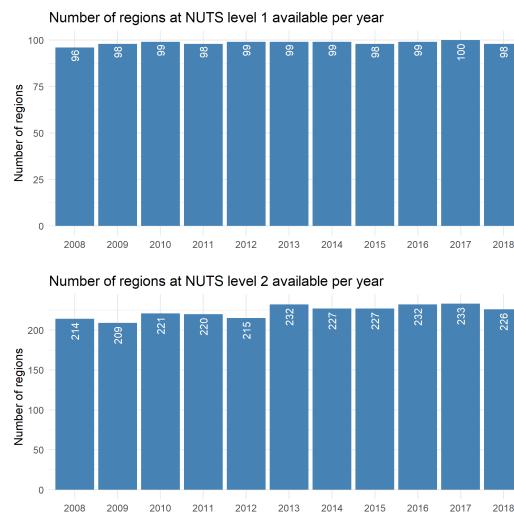
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	92
NUTS 2	190



#### 4.4.60 Employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total employment, female (eu\_emtk\_df\_f)

Female employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

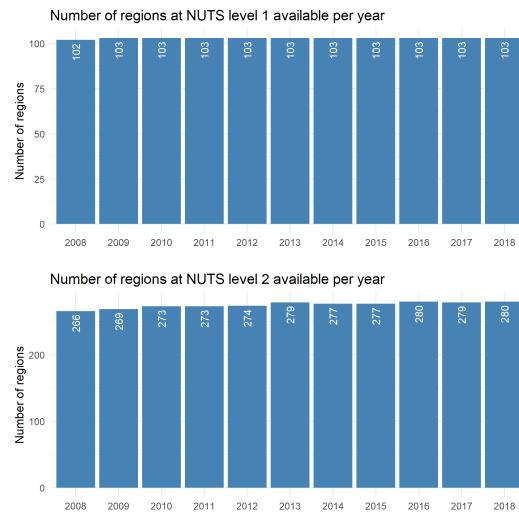
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	223



#### 4.4.61 Employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total employment, male (eu\_emtk\_df\_m)

Male employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

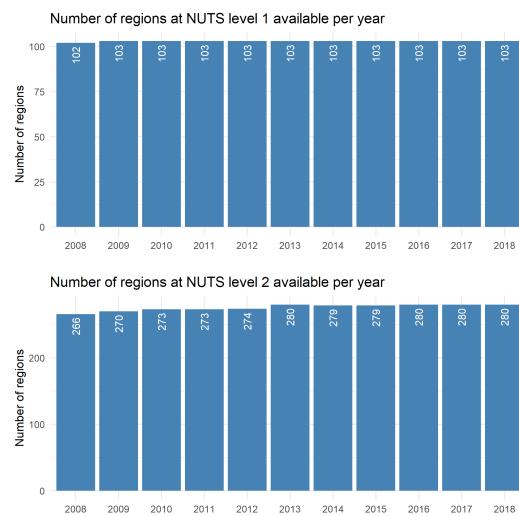
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	275



#### 4.4.62 Employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total employment, total (eu\_emtk\_df\_t)

Employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

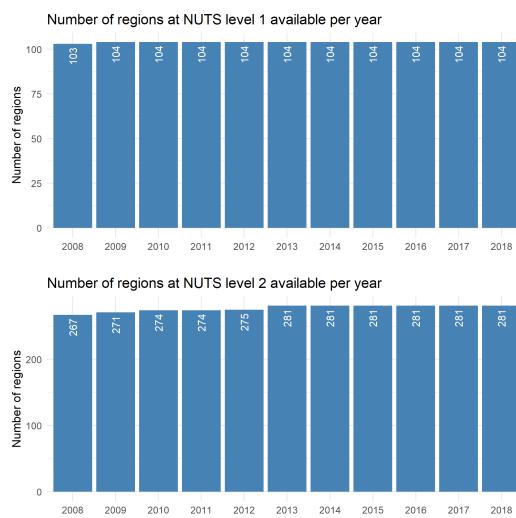
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	276



#### 4.4.63 Employment in services, as percentage of total employment, female (eu\_emtk\_gu\_f)

Female employment in services, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

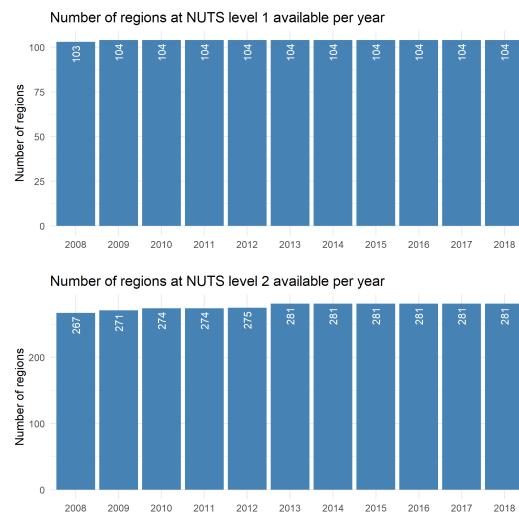
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	104
NUTS 2	277



#### 4.4.64 Employment in services, as percentage of total employment, male (eu\_emtk\_gu\_m)

Male employment in services, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

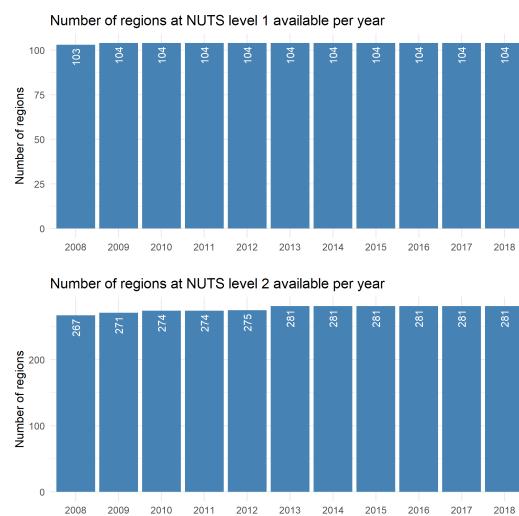
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	104
NUTS 2	277



#### 4.4.65 Employment in services, as percentage of total employment, total (eu\_emtk\_gu\_t)

Employment in services, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

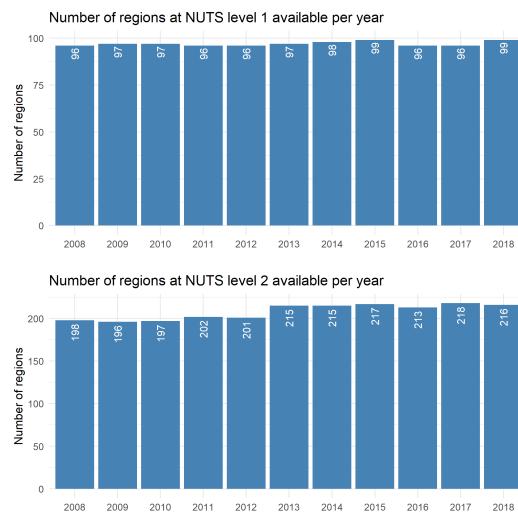
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	104
NUTS 2	277



#### 4.4.66 Employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total employment, female (eu\_emtk\_htc\_f)

Female employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

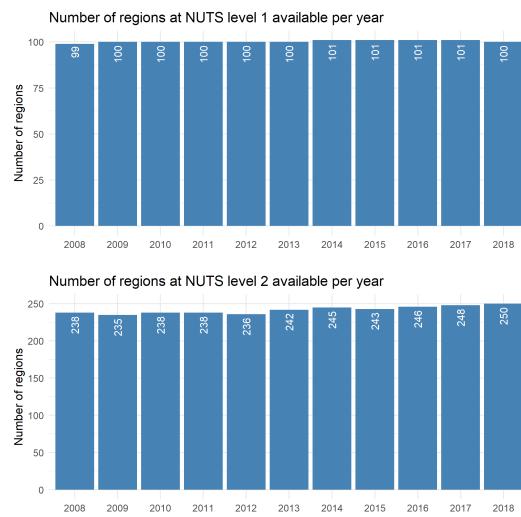
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	97
NUTS 2	208



#### 4.4.67 Employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total employment, male (eu\_emtk\_htc\_m)

Male employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

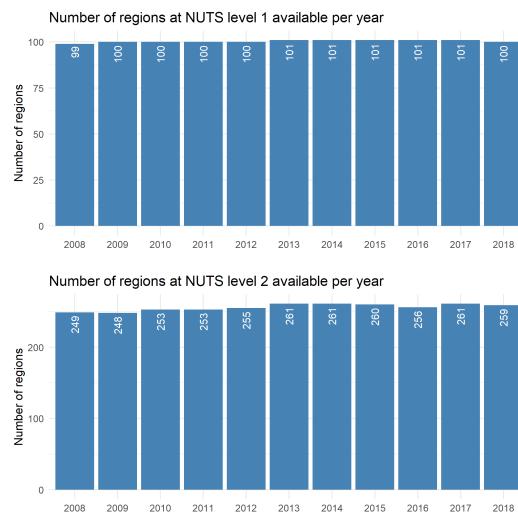
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	242



#### 4.4.68 Employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total employment, total (eu.emtk\_htc.t)

Employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

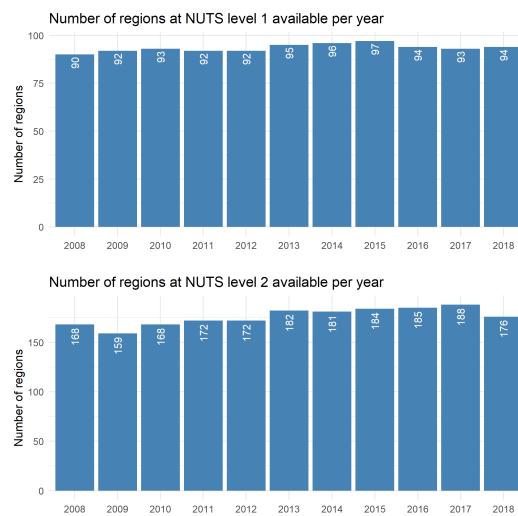
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	256



#### 4.4.69 Employment in information and communication, as percentage of total employment, female (eu\_emtk\_j\_f)

Female employment in information and communication, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

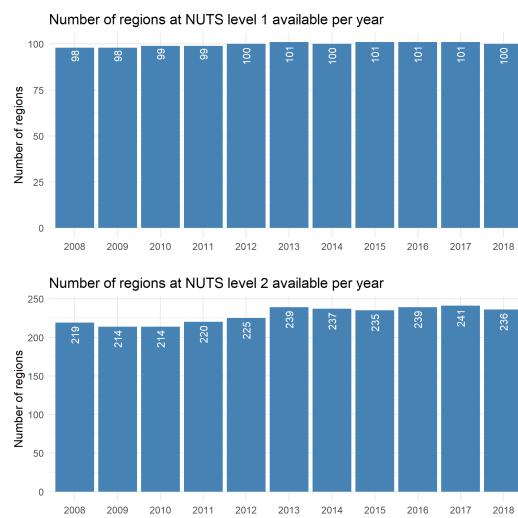
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	93
NUTS 2	176



#### 4.4.70 Employment in information and communication, as percentage of total employment, male (eu.emtk.j.m)

Male employment in information and communication, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

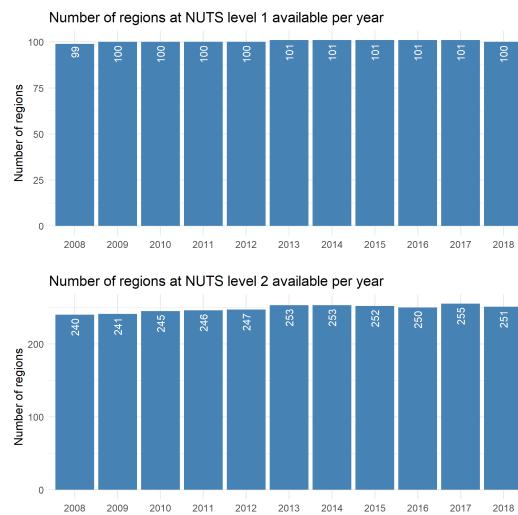
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	229



#### 4.4.71 Employment in information and communication, as percentage of total employment, total (eu.emtk.j.t)

Employment in information and communication, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

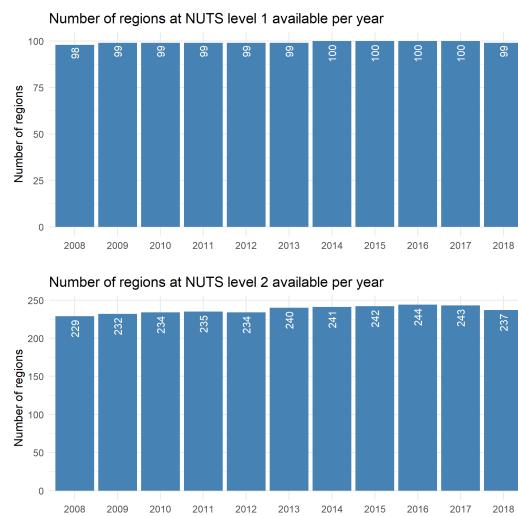
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	248



#### 4.4.72 Employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total employment, female (eu\_emtk\_k\_f)

Female employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

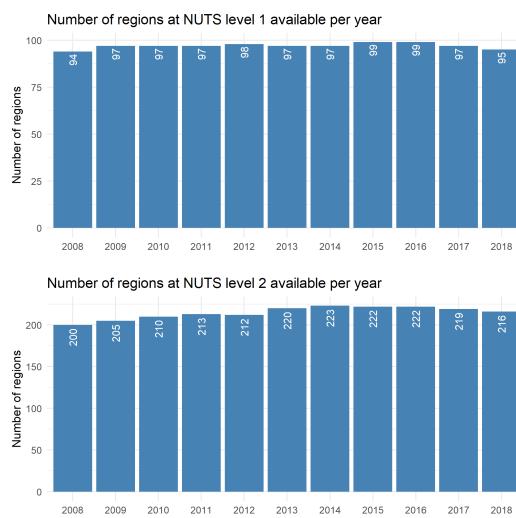
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	99
NUTS 2	237



#### 4.4.73 Employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total employment, male (eu.emtk.k.m)

Male employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

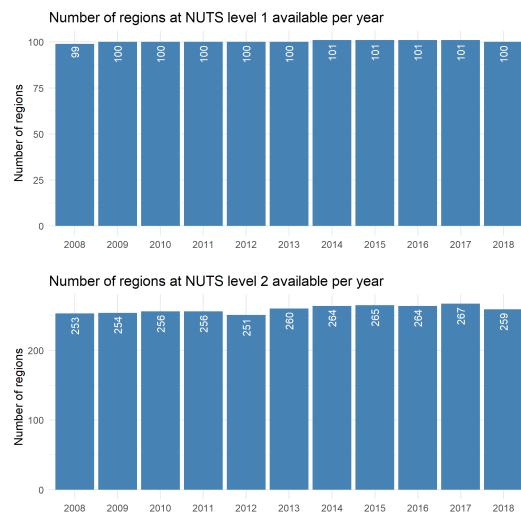
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	97
NUTS 2	215



#### 4.4.74 Employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total employment, total (eu.emtk.k.t)

Employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

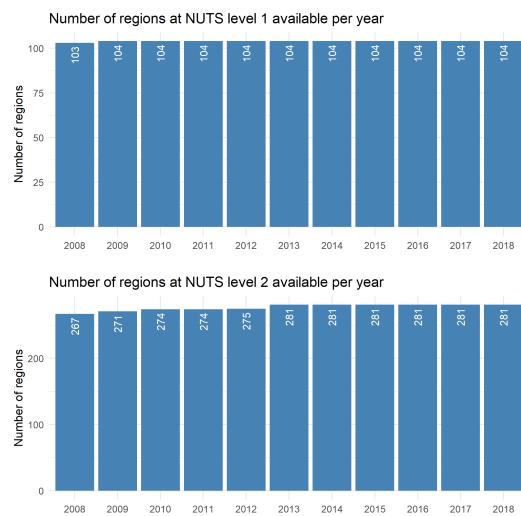
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	259



#### 4.4.75 Employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total employment, female (eu\_emtk\_kis\_f)

Female employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

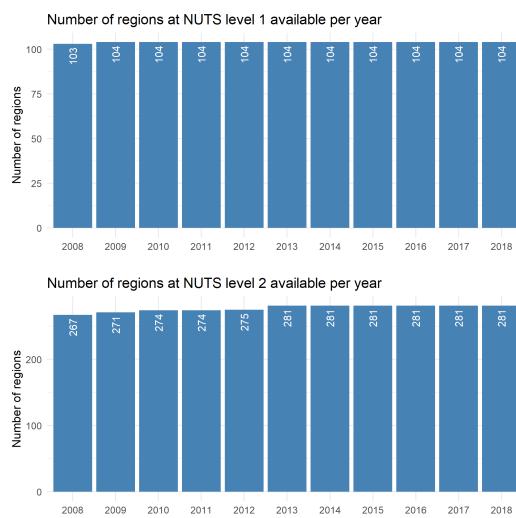
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	104
NUTS 2	277



#### 4.4.76 Employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total employment, male (eu.emtk.kis.m)

Male employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

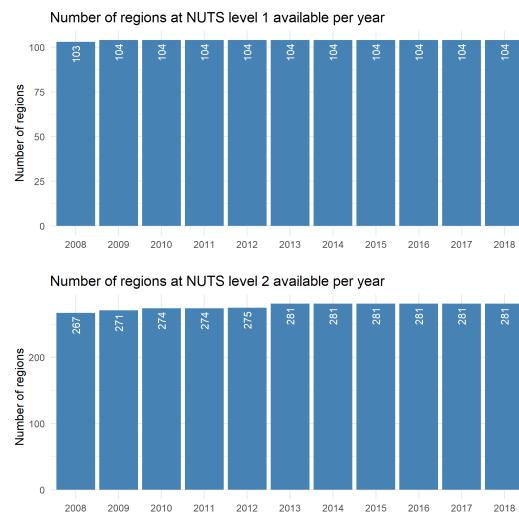
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	104
NUTS 2	277



#### 4.4.77 Employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total employment, total (eu.emtk.kis.t)

Employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

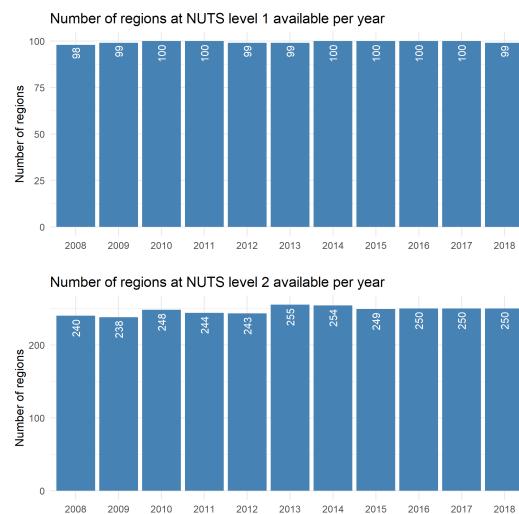
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	104
NUTS 2	277



#### 4.4.78 Employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total employment, female (eu\_emtk\_kl\_f)

Female employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

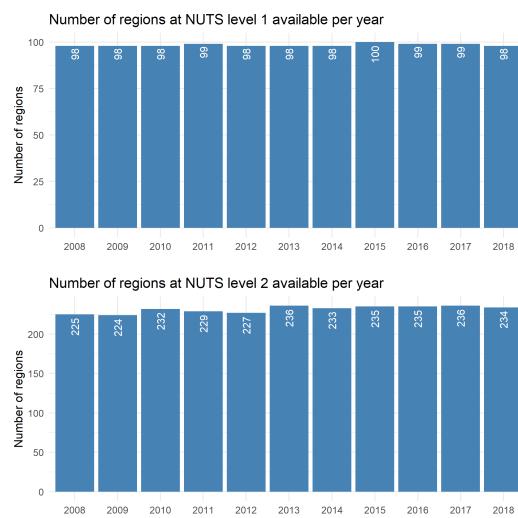
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	99
NUTS 2	247



#### 4.4.79 Employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total employment, male (eu\_emtk\_kl\_m)

Male employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

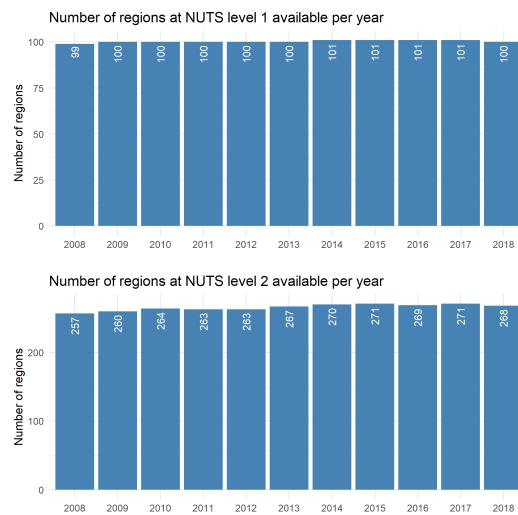
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	231



#### 4.4.80 Employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total employment, total (eu\_emtk\_kl\_t)

Employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

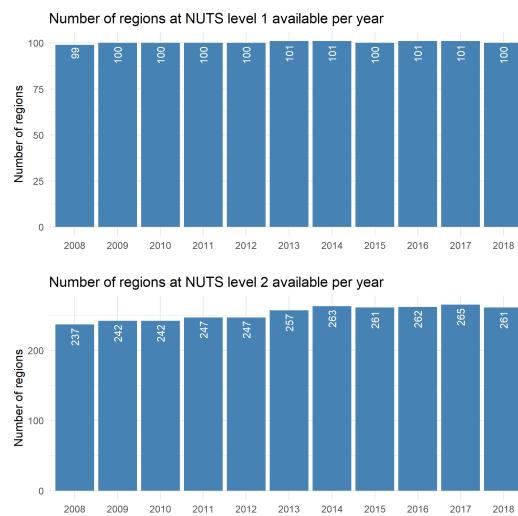
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	266



#### 4.4.81 Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total employment, female (eu\_emtk\_m\_f)

Female employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

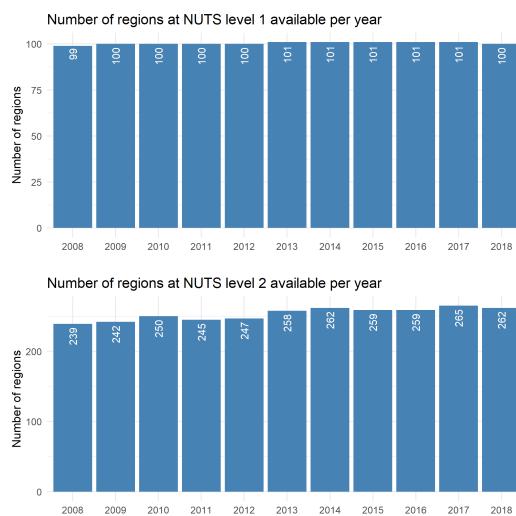
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	253



#### 4.4.82 Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total employment, male (eu\_emtk\_m\_m)

Male employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

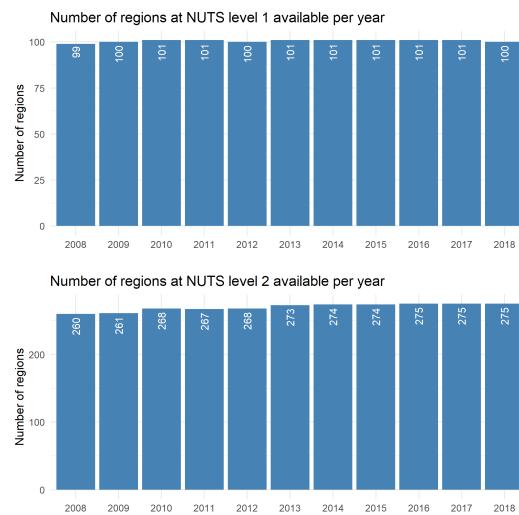
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	253



#### 4.4.83 Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total employment, total (eu\_emtk\_m\_t)

Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

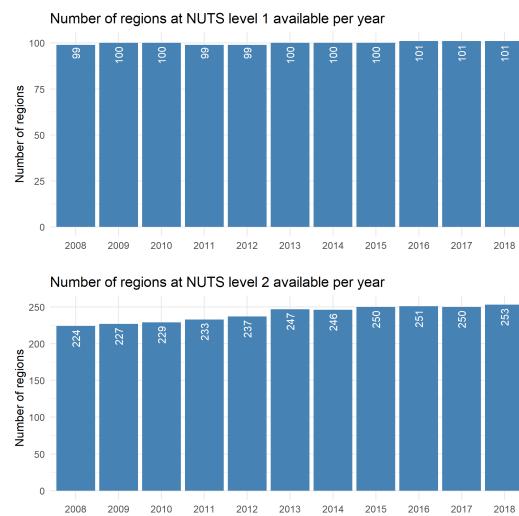
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	101
NUTS 2	270



#### 4.4.84 Employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total employment, female (eu\_emtk\_n\_f)

Female employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

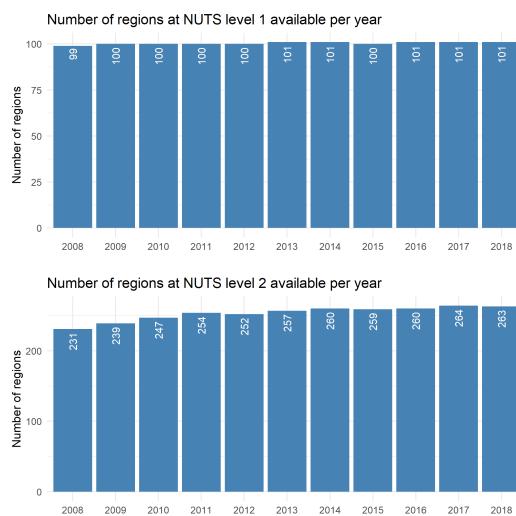
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	241



#### 4.4.85 Employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total employment, male (eu.emtk.n.m)

Male employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

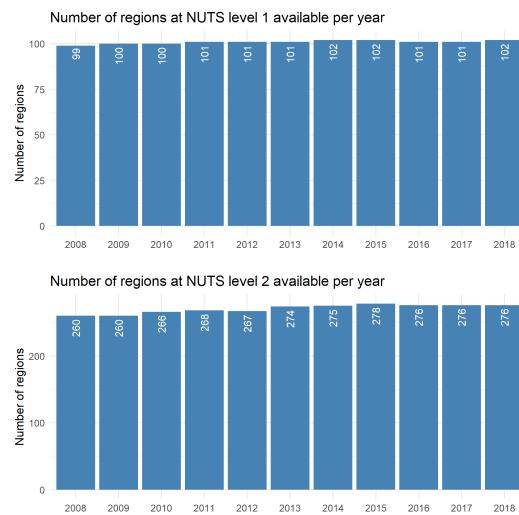
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	253



#### 4.4.86 Employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total employment, total (eu.emtk.n.t)

Employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

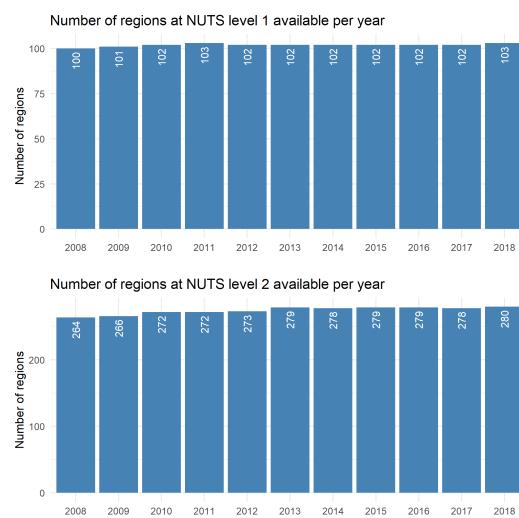
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	101
NUTS 2	271



#### 4.4.87 Employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total employment, female (eu\_emtk\_ou\_f)

Female employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

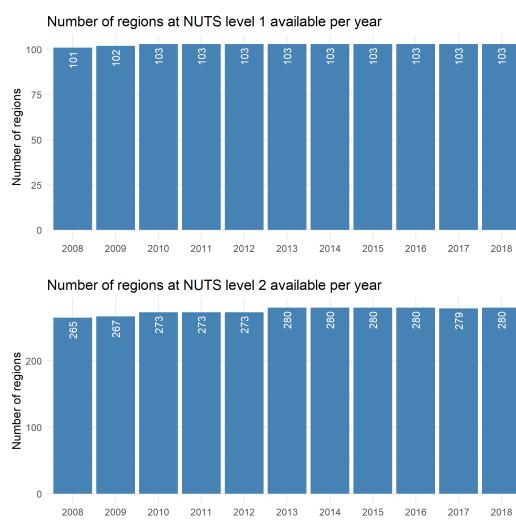
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	102
NUTS 2	275



#### 4.4.88 Employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total employment, male (eu\_emtk\_ou\_m)

Male employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

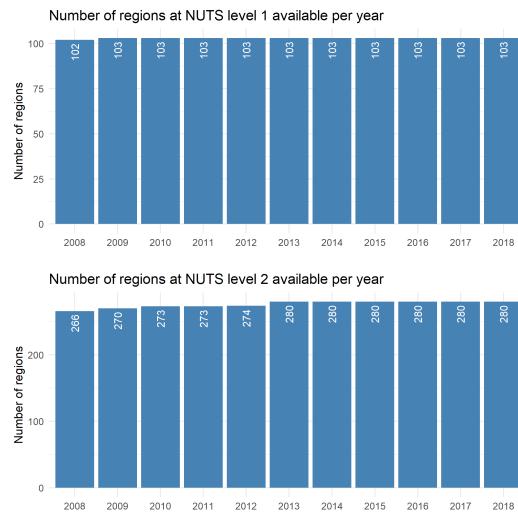
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	275



#### 4.4.89 Employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total employment, total (eu\_emtk\_ou\_t)

Employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

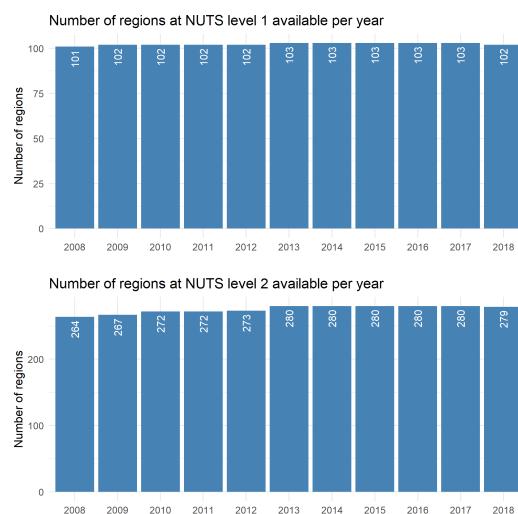
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	276



#### 4.4.90 Employment in education, as percentage of total employment, female (eu-emtk\_p\_f)

Female employment in education, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

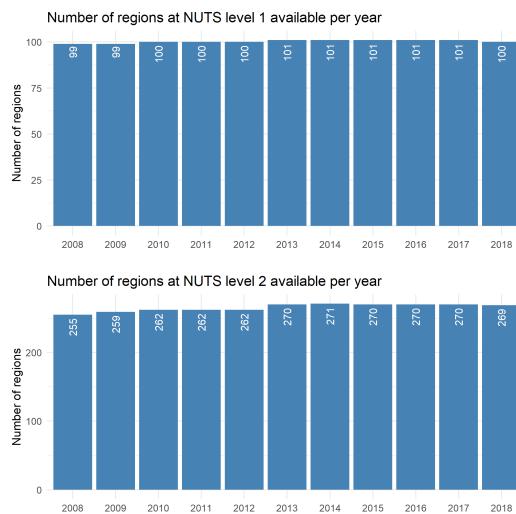
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	102
NUTS 2	275



#### 4.4.91 Employment in education, as percentage of total employment, male (eu\_emtk\_p\_m)

Male employment in education, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

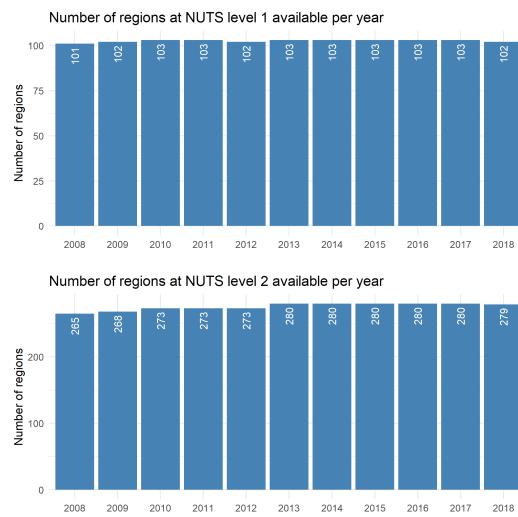
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	265



#### 4.4.92 Employment in education, as percentage of total employment, total (eu\_emtk\_p\_t)

Employment in education, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

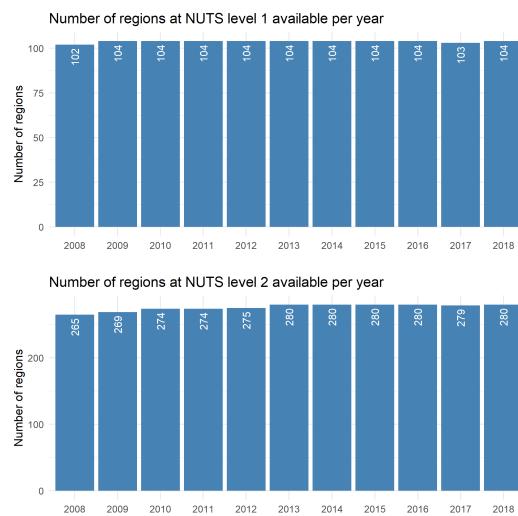
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	276



#### 4.4.93 Employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total employment, female (eu\_emtk\_q\_f)

Female employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

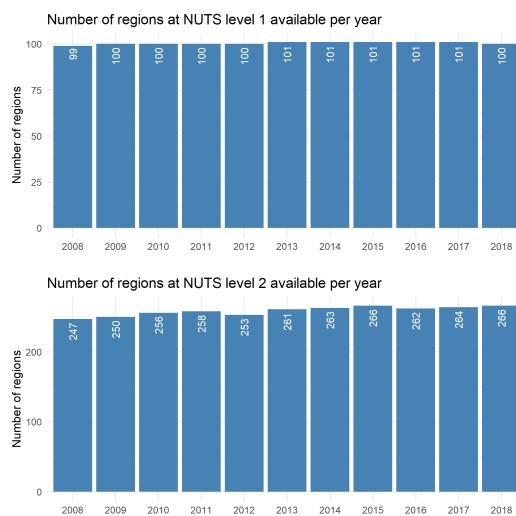
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	104
NUTS 2	276



#### 4.4.94 Employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total employment, male (eu\_emtk\_q\_m)

Male employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

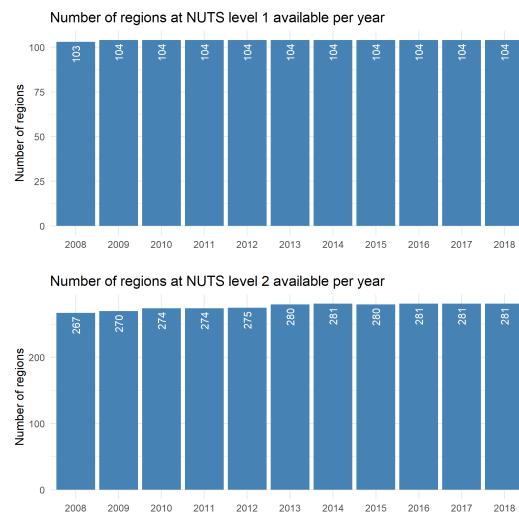
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	259



#### 4.4.95 Employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total employment, total (eu\_emtk\_q\_t)

Employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

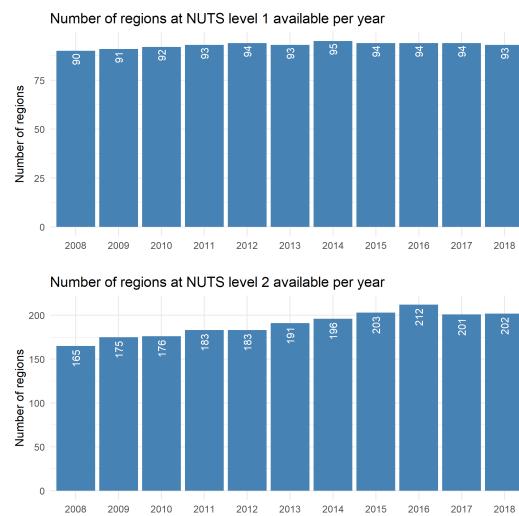
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	104
NUTS 2	277



#### 4.4.96 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total employment, female (eu\_emtk\_r\_f)

Female employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

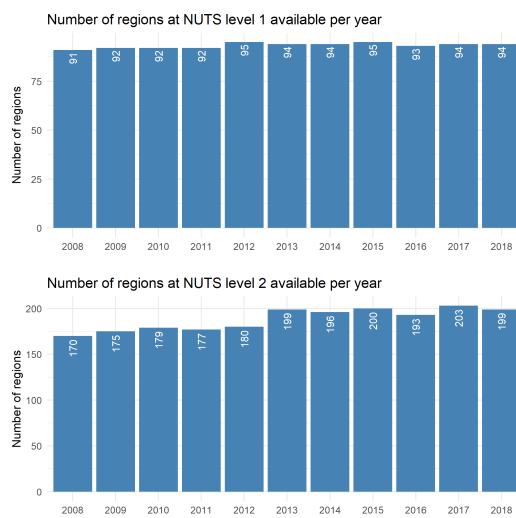
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	93
NUTS 2	190



#### 4.4.97 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total employment, male (eu.emtk.r.m)

Male employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

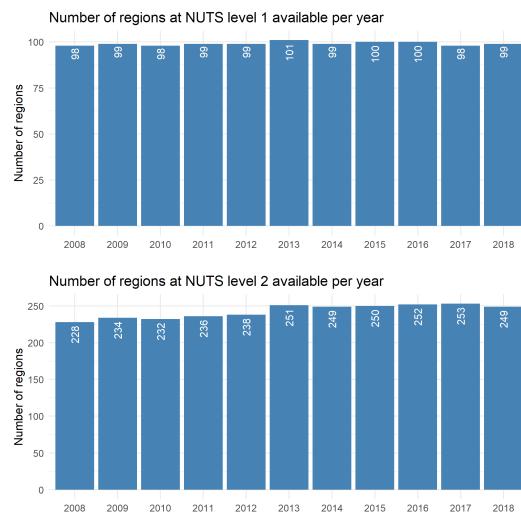
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	93
NUTS 2	188



#### 4.4.98 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total employment, total (eu.emtk.r.t)

Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

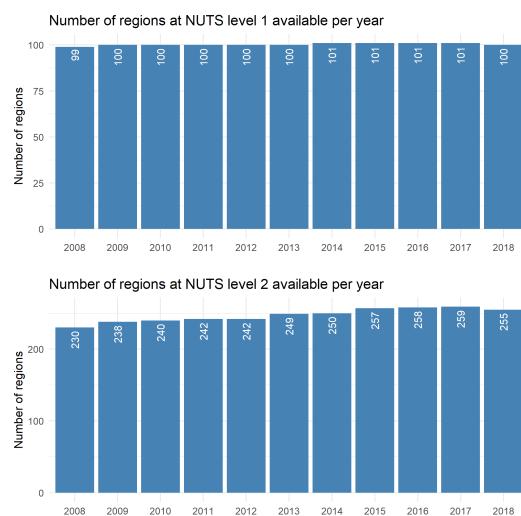
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	99
NUTS 2	243



#### 4.4.99 Employment in other service activities, as percentage of total employment, female (eu\_emtk\_s\_f)

Female employment in other service activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

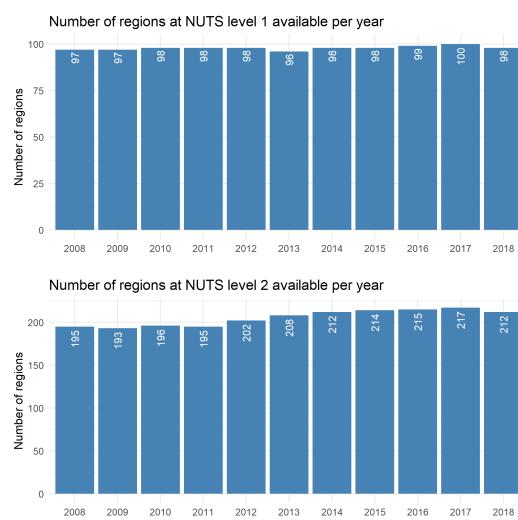
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	247



#### 4.4.100 Employment in other service activities, as percentage of total employment, male (eu\_emtk\_s\_m)

Male employment in other service activities, as percentage of total male employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

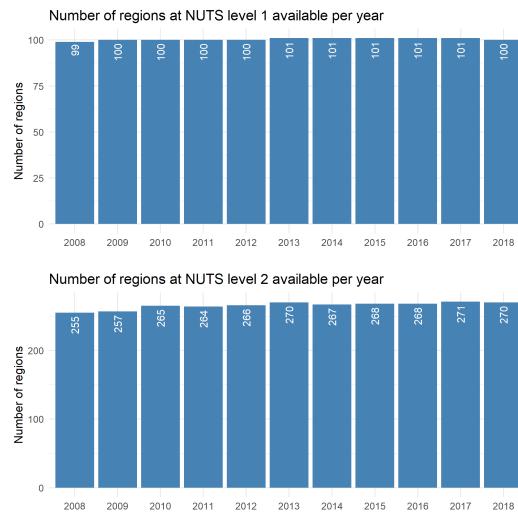
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	205



#### 4.4.101 Employment in other service activities, as percentage of total employment, total (eu\_emtk\_s\_t)

Employment in other service activities, as percentage of total employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

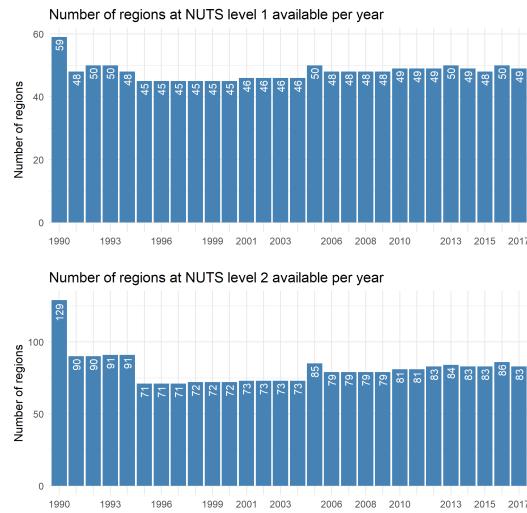
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	266



#### 4.4.102 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu\_troad\_cnl)

Navigable canal - waterway built primarily for navigation.

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	14
NUTS 1	48
NUTS 2	81

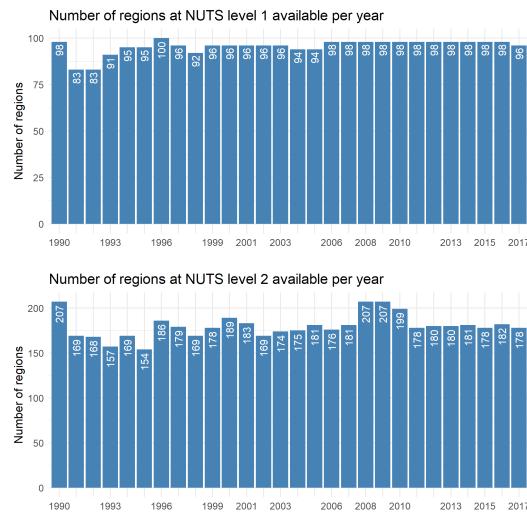


#### 4.4.103 Motorways, in kilometers (eu\_troad\_mway)

Motorway / freeway - road, specially designed and built for motor traffic, which does not serve properties bordering on it, and which: i) is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriageways for traffic in two directions, separated from each other, either by a dividing strip not intended for traffic, or exceptionally by other means; ii) has no crossings at the same level with any road, railway or tramway track, or footpath; and iii) is especially sign-posted as a

motorway and is reserved for specific categories of road motor vehicles.

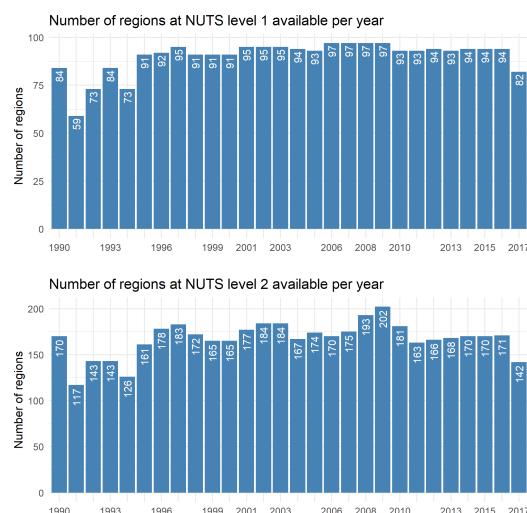
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	25
NUTS 1	96
NUTS 2	180



#### 4.4.104 Other roads, in kilometers (eu\_troad\_rd\_oth)

Other roads, in kilometers.

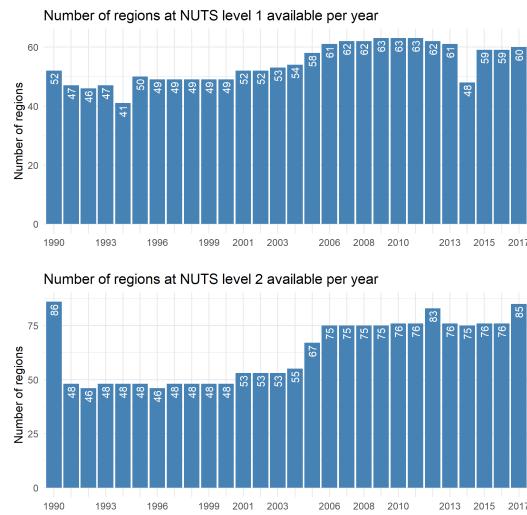
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	24
NUTS 1	90
NUTS 2	167



#### 4.4.105 Navigable rivers, in kilometers (eu\_troad\_riv)

Navigable river - natural waterway open for navigation, irrespective of whether it has been improved for that purpose.

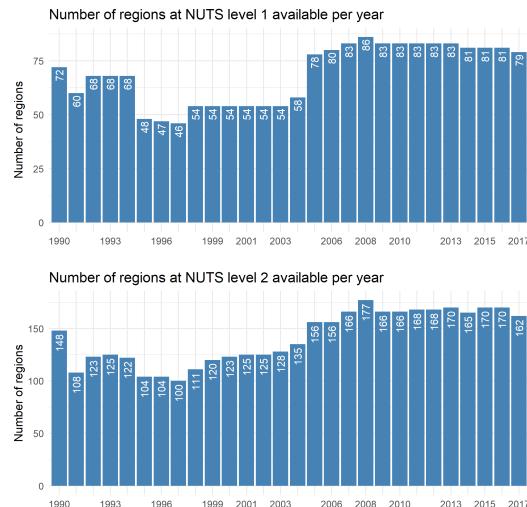
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	17
NUTS 1	54
NUTS 2	63



#### 4.4.106 Total railway lines, in kilometers (eu\_troad\_rl)

Railway line - line of communication made up by rail exclusively for the use of railway vehicles.  
Line of communication is an area equipped for the performance of rail transport.

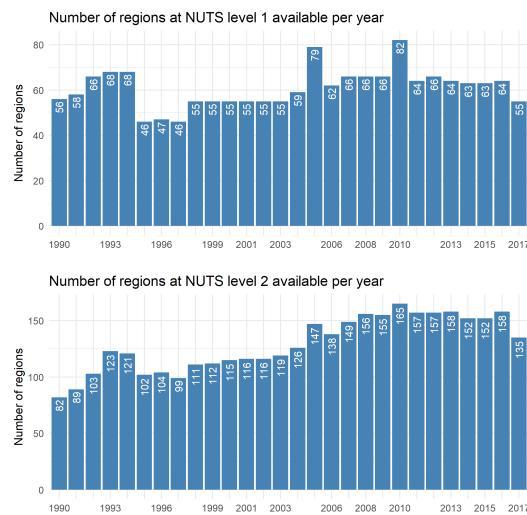
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	25
NUTS 1	69
NUTS 2	141



#### 4.4.107 Electrified railway lines, in kilometers (eu\_troad\_rl\_elc)

Electrified railway lines in kilometers.

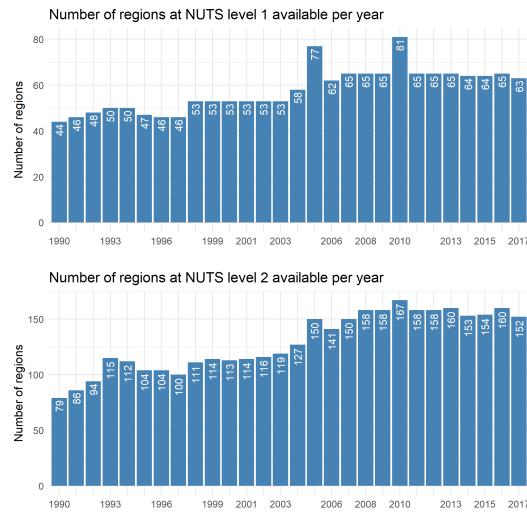
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	24
NUTS 1	61
NUTS 2	129



#### 4.4.108 Railway lines with double and more tracks, in kilometers (eu\_troad\_rl\_tge2)

Railway lines with double and more tracks in kilometers.

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	23
NUTS 1	58
NUTS 2	130

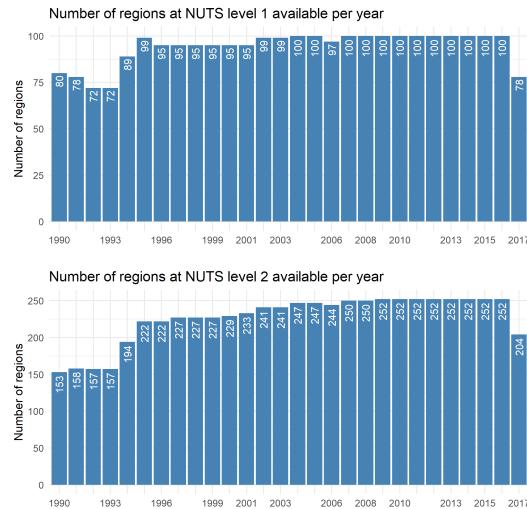


#### 4.4.109 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu\_vs\_bus\_tot)

Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses. Motor coach is passenger road motor vehicle designed to seat 24 or more persons (including the driver) and constructed exclusively for the carriage of seated passengers. Bus is defined as passenger road motor vehicle designed to carry more than 24 persons (including the driver), and with provision to carry seated as well as standing passengers. Trolleybus is passenger road vehicle designed to seat more than nine persons (including

the driver), which is connected to electric conductors and which is not rail-borne. This term covers vehicles which may be used either as trolleybuses or as buses, if they have a motor independent of the main electric power supply.

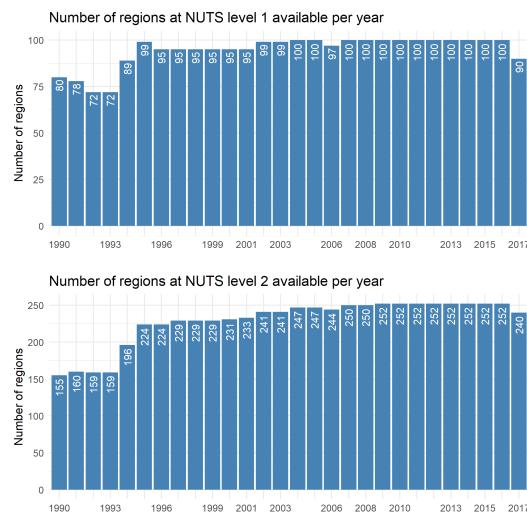
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	94
NUTS 2	227



#### 4.4.110 Total number of passenger cars (eu\_vs\_car)

Total number of passenger cars. Passenger car is a road motor vehicle, other than a moped or a motor cycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). Included are: passenger cars, vans designed and used primarily for transport of passengers, taxis, hire cars, ambulances, motor homes. Excluded are light goods road vehicles, as well as motor-coaches and buses, and mini-buses/minicoaches. "Passenger car" includes micro cars (needing no permit to be driven), taxis and passenger hire cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats.

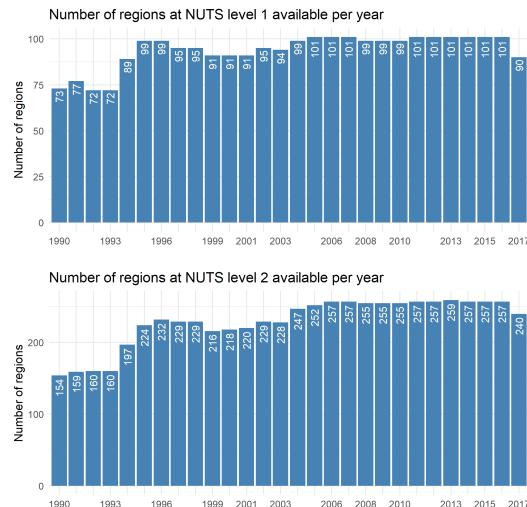
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	94
NUTS 2	229



#### 4.4.111 Total number of lorries (eu\_vs\_lor)

Total number of lorries. Lorry / truck is rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

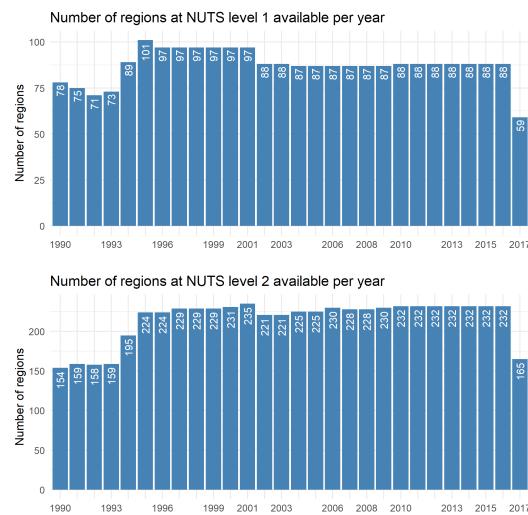
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	94
NUTS 2	229



#### 4.4.112 Total number of motorcycles (eu\_vs\_moto)

Total number of motorcycles. Motorcycle is defined as two-, three- or four-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400 kg (900 lb) of unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or over are included, as are those under 50 cc which do not meet the definition of moped.

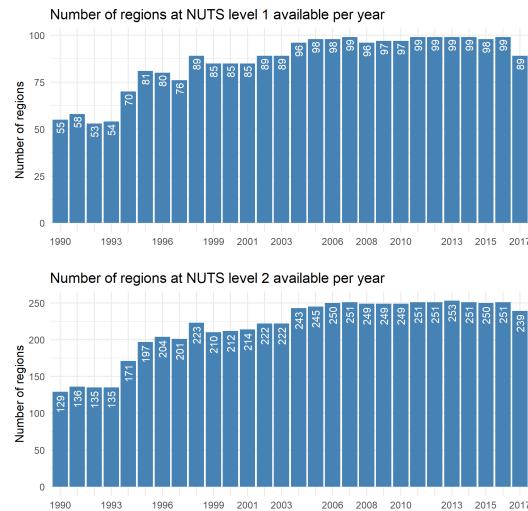
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	25
NUTS 1	87
NUTS 2	215



#### 4.4.113 Total number of special vehicles (eu\_vs\_spe)

Total number of special vehicles. Special purpose road motor vehicle is road motor vehicle designed for purposes other than the carriage of passengers or goods. This category includes: fire brigade vehicles, mobile cranes, self-propelled rollers, bulldozers with metallic wheels or track, vehicles for recording film, radio and TV broadcasting, mobile library vehicles, towing vehicles for vehicles in need of repair, other special purpose road motor vehicles.

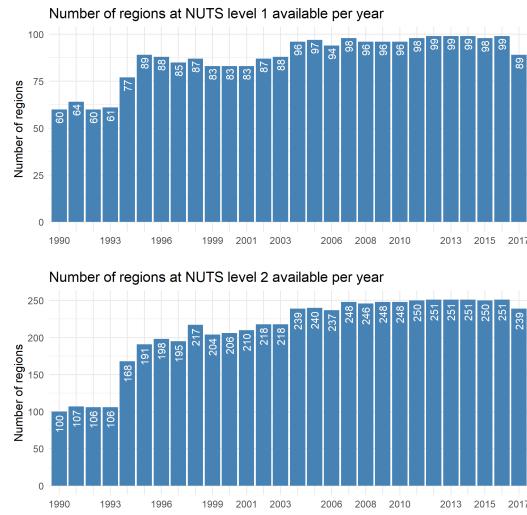
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	22
NUTS 1	86
NUTS 2	218



#### 4.4.114 Total number of all vehicles (except trailers and motorcycles) (eu\_vs\_tot\_x\_tm)

Total number of all vehicles except trailers and motorcycles.

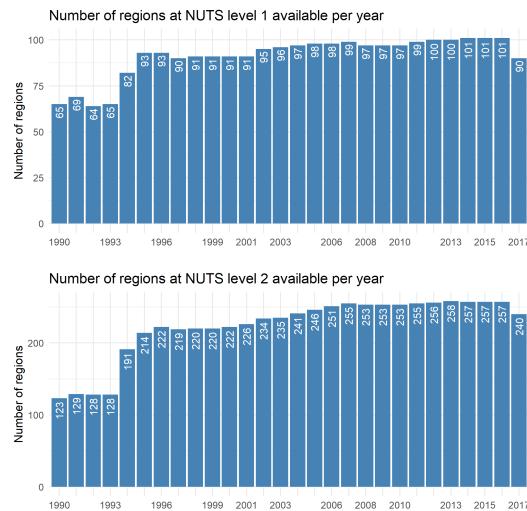
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	87
NUTS 2	210



#### 4.4.115 Total number of road tractors (eu\_vs\_trc)

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

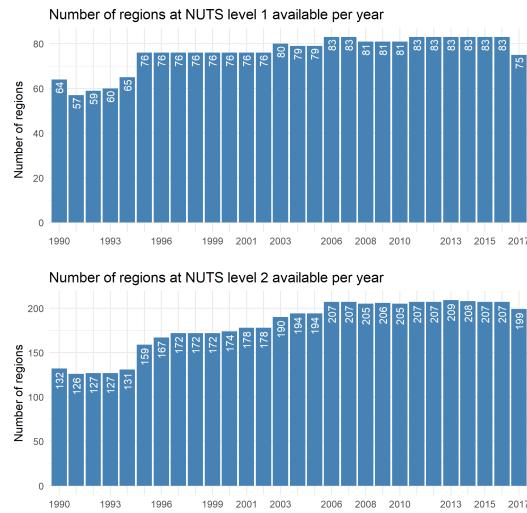
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	23
NUTS 1	91
NUTS 2	223



#### 4.4.116 Total number of trailers and semi-trailers (eu\_vs\_trl\_strl)

Total number of trailers and semi-trailers. Trailer is goods road vehicle designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle. This category excludes agricultural trailers and caravans. Semi-trailer describes goods road vehicle with no front axle designed in such way that part of the vehicle and a substantial part of its loaded weight rests on a road tractor.

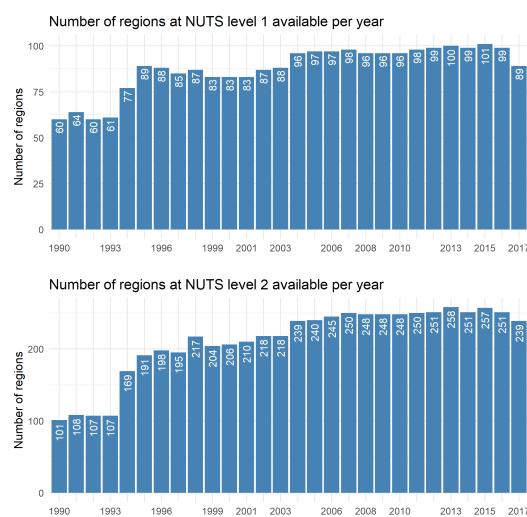
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	76
NUTS 2	181



#### 4.4.117 Total number of total utility vehicles (eu\_vs\_utl)

Total number of total utility vehicles.

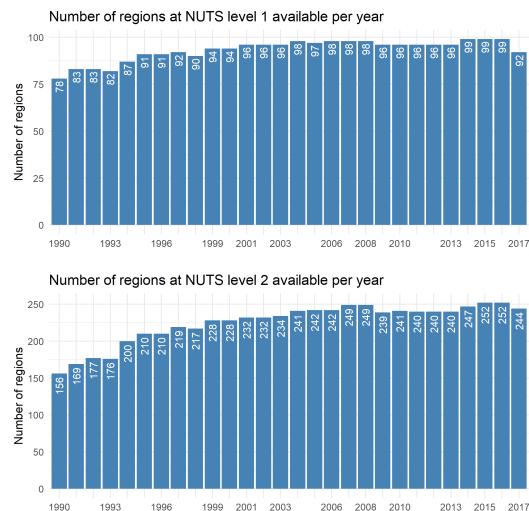
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	88
NUTS 2	212



#### 4.4.118 Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu\_rac\_inj)

Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants. It includes any person who as result of an injury accident was not killed immediately or not dying within 30 days, but sustained an injury, normally needing medical treatment, excluding attempted suicides. Persons with lesser wounds, such as minor cuts and bruises are not normally recorded as injured. An injured person is excluded if the competent authority declares the cause of the injury to be attempted suicide by that person, i.e. a deliberate act to injure oneself resulting in injury, but not in death.

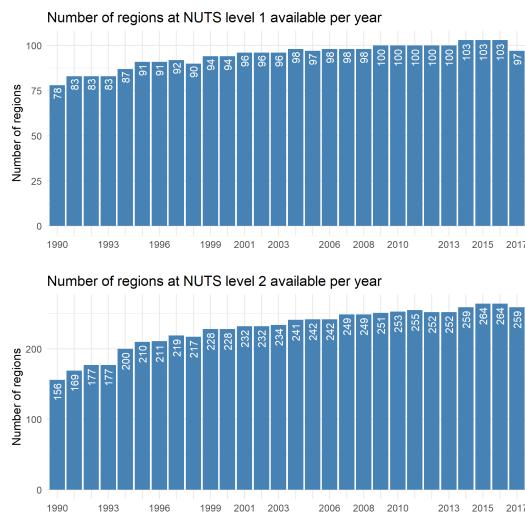
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	93
NUTS 2	225



#### 4.4.119 Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu\_rac\_kil)

Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants. It includes any person killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of an injury accident, excluding suicides. A killed person is excluded if the competent authority declares the cause of death to be suicide, i.e. a deliberate act to injure oneself resulting in death. For countries that do not apply the threshold of 30 days, conversion coefficients are estimated so that comparisons on the basis of the 30 day-definition can be made.

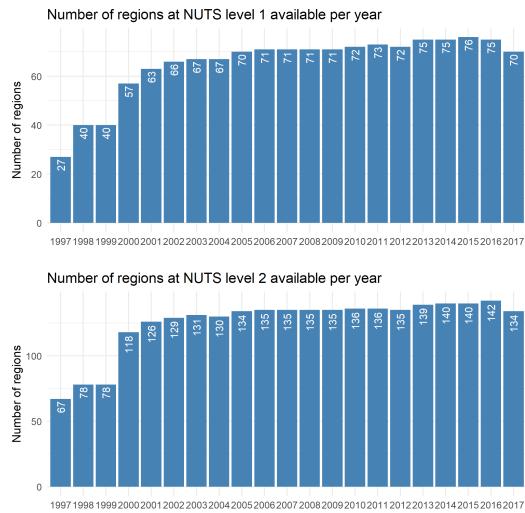
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	95
NUTS 2	229



#### 4.4.120 Maritime transport of freight loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu\_mtf\_fr\_ld)

Maritime transport of freight loaded in thousand 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.

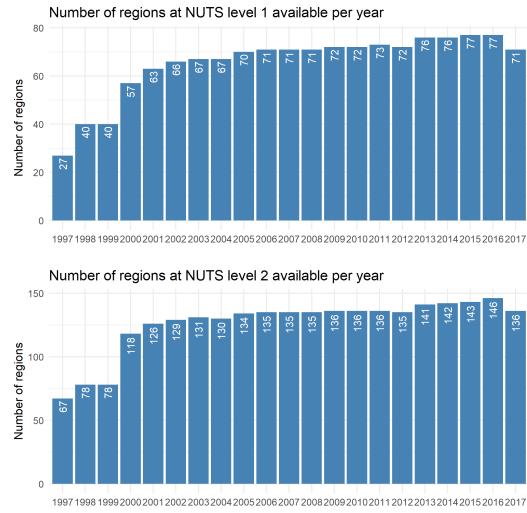
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	20
NUTS 1	65
NUTS 2	125



#### 4.4.121 Maritime transport of freight loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu\_mtf\_fr\_ld\_nld)

Maritime transport of freight loaded and unloaded in thousand 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.

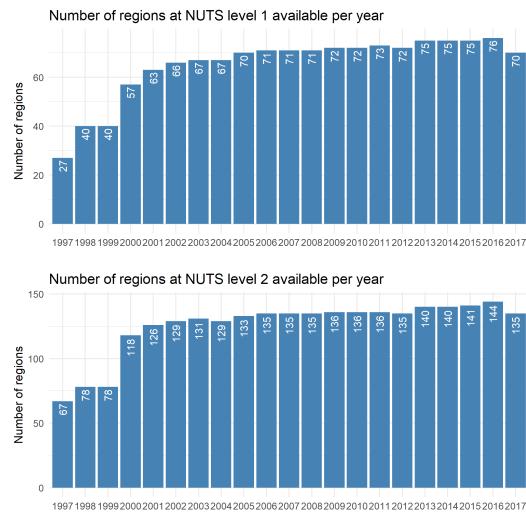
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	20
NUTS 1	66
NUTS 2	126



#### 4.4.122 Maritime transport of freight unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu\_mtf\_fr\_nld)

Maritime transport of freight unloaded in thousand 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.

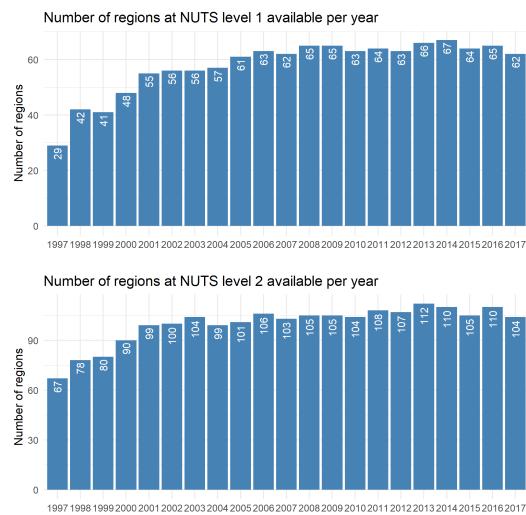
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	20
NUTS 1	65
NUTS 2	126



#### 4.4.123 Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu\_mtp\_pas)

Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked in thousand passengers. 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.

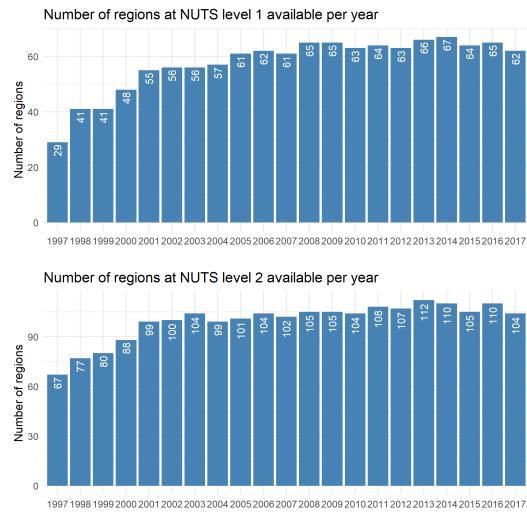
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	20
NUTS 1	58
NUTS 2	100



#### 4.4.124 Maritime transport of passengers disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu-mtp\_pas\_demb)

Maritime transport of passengers disembarked in thousand passengers. 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.

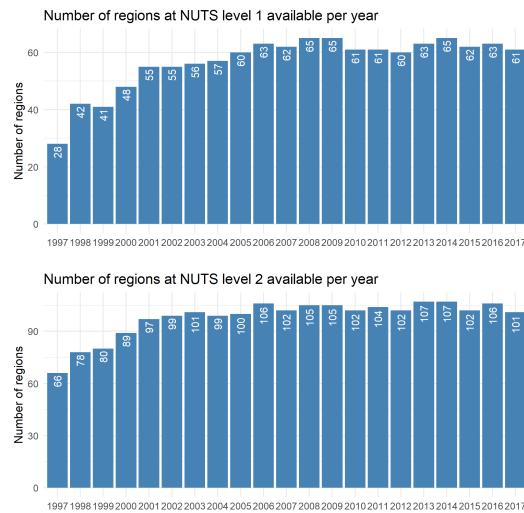
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	20
NUTS 1	58
NUTS 2	100



#### 4.4.125 Maritime transport of passengers embarked, in thousand passengers (eu-mtp\_pas\_emb)

Maritime transport of passengers embarked in thousand passengers. 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.

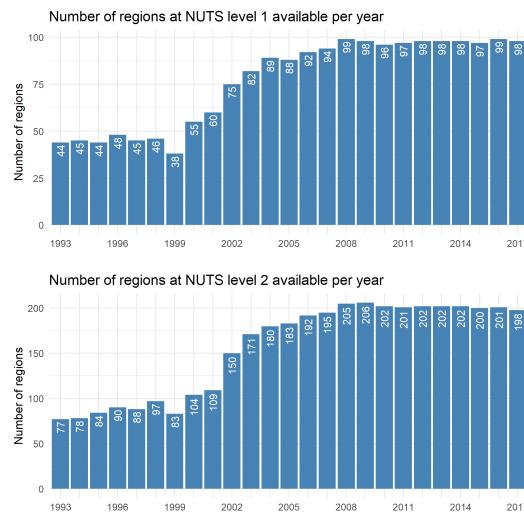
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	20
NUTS 1	57
NUTS 2	98



#### 4.4.126 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu\_atf\_frm\_ld)

Air transport of freight and mail loaded in thousand 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.

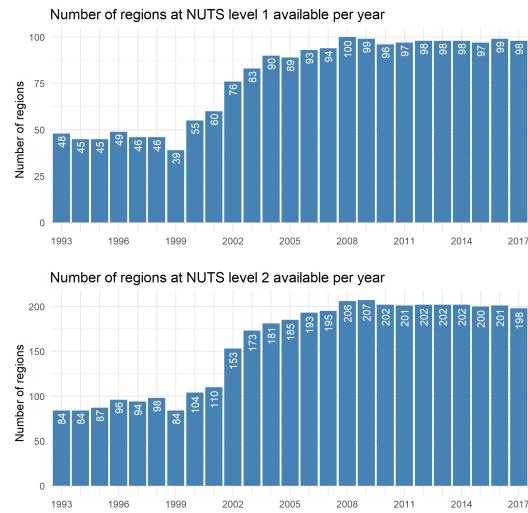
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	20
NUTS 1	77
NUTS 2	156



#### 4.4.127 Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu\_atf\_frm\_ld\_nld)

Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded in thousand 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.

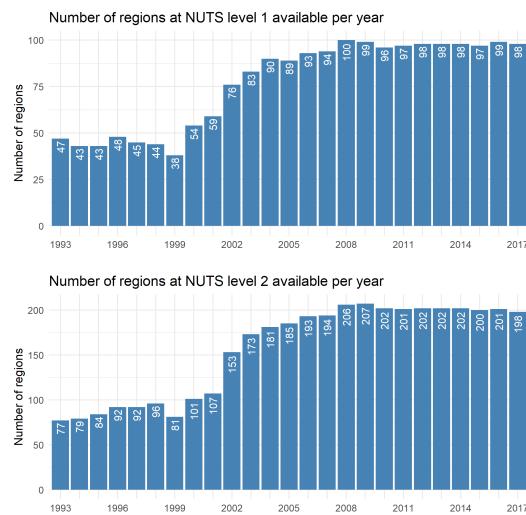
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	20
NUTS 1	78
NUTS 2	158



#### 4.4.128 Air transport of freight and mail unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu\_atf\_frm\_nld)

Air transport of freight and mail unloaded in thousand 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.

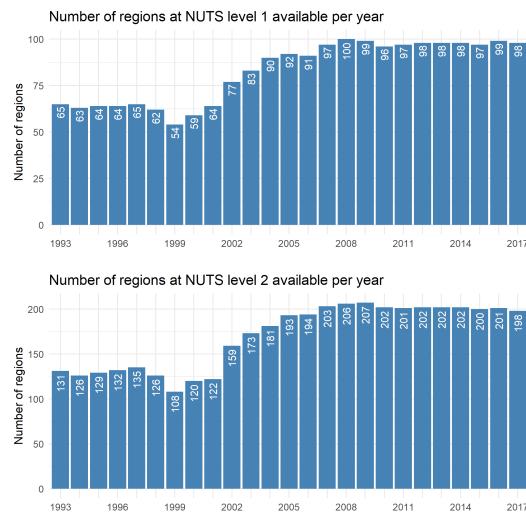
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	20
NUTS 1	77
NUTS 2	156



#### 4.4.129 Air transport of passengers carried, in thousand passengers (eu\_mtp\_pas\_crd)

Air transport of passengers carried in thousand passengers. 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.

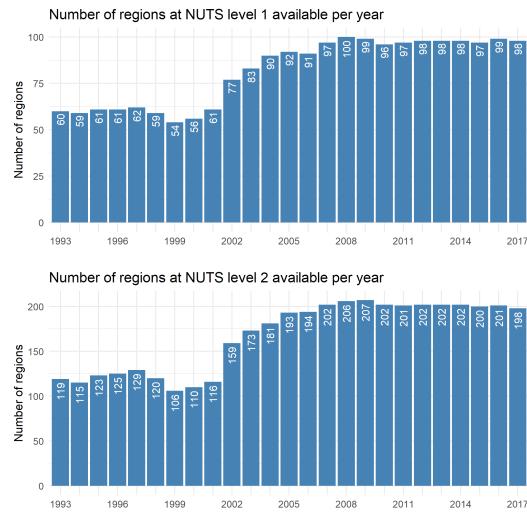
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	83
NUTS 2	170



#### 4.4.130 Air transport of passengers carried (arrival), in thousand passengers (eu-mtp\_pas\_crd\_arr)

Air transport of passengers carried (arrival) in thousand passengers. 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.

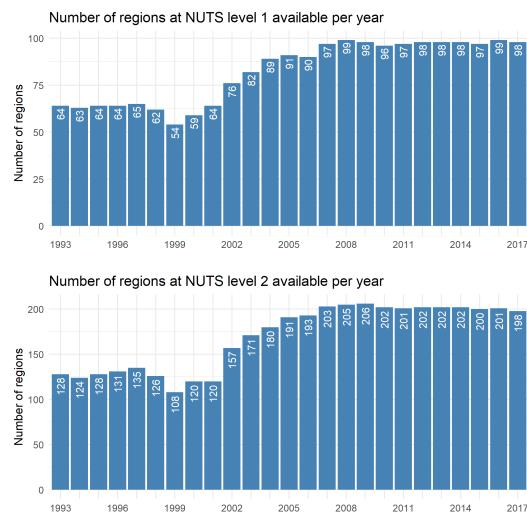
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	20
NUTS 1	82
NUTS 2	167



#### 4.4.131 Air transport of passengers carried (departures), in thousand passengers (eu-mtp\_pas\_crd\_dep)

Air transport of passengers carried (departures), in thousand passengers. 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.

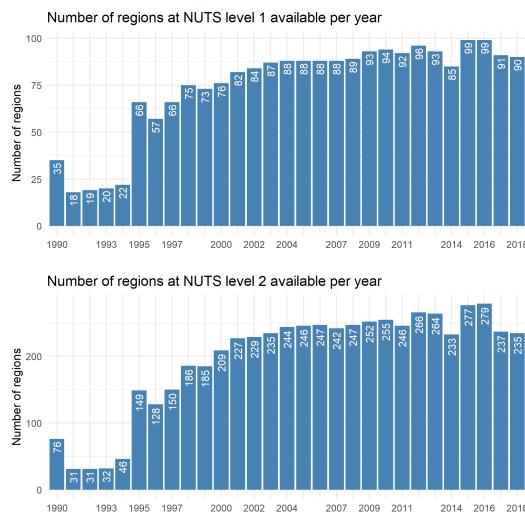
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	82
NUTS 2	169



#### 4.4.132 Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks (eu\_tour\_nscamp)

Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. 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. 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. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

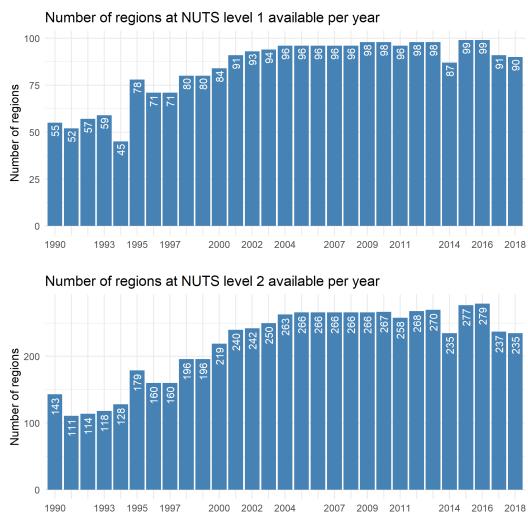
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	25
NUTS 1	74
NUTS 2	196



#### 4.4.133 Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodation (eu\_tour-nshotel)

Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodations. 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. 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. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

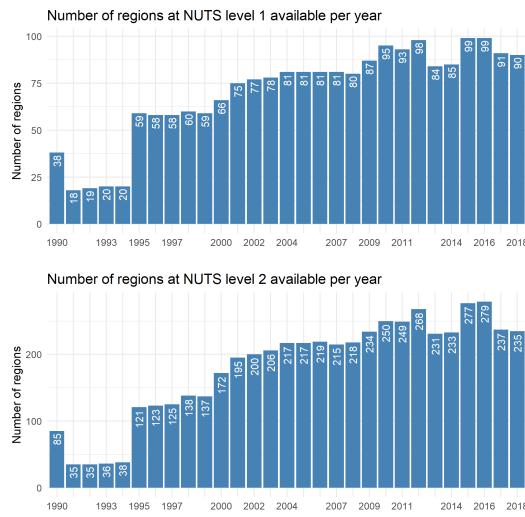
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	84
NUTS 2	220



#### 4.4.134 Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation (eu-tour\_nssa)

Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation. 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. 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. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

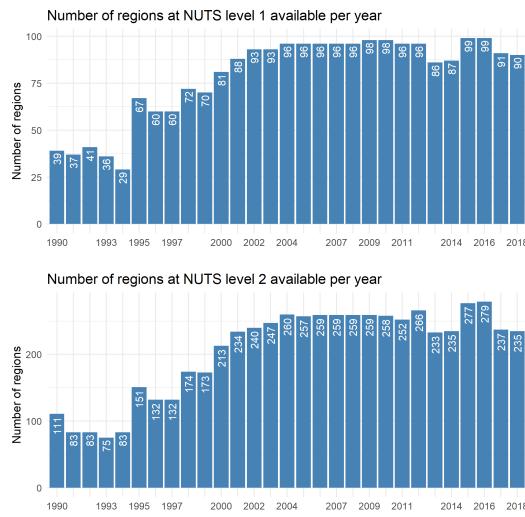
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	23
NUTS 1	70
NUTS 2	180



#### 4.4.135 Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations (eu\_tour\_nstour)

Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations. 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. 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. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

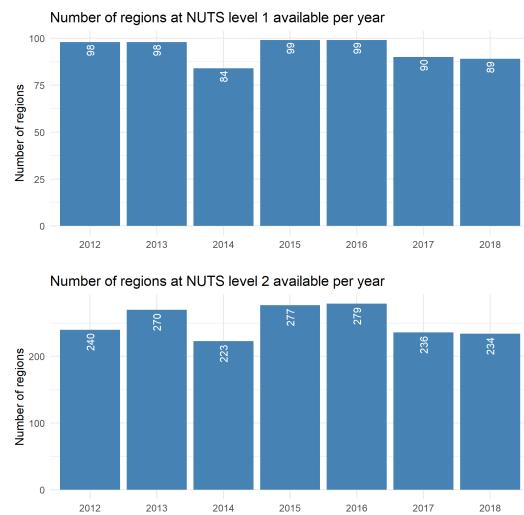
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	79
NUTS 2	205



#### 4.4.136 Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar (eu\_tour\_bedpl)

Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar. The occupancy rate of bed-places in reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of overnight stays by the number of the bed-places on offer (excluding extra beds) and the number of days when the bed-places are actually available for use (net of seasonal closures and other temporary closures for decoration, by police order, etc.). The result is multiplied by 100 to express the occupancy rate as a percentage. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

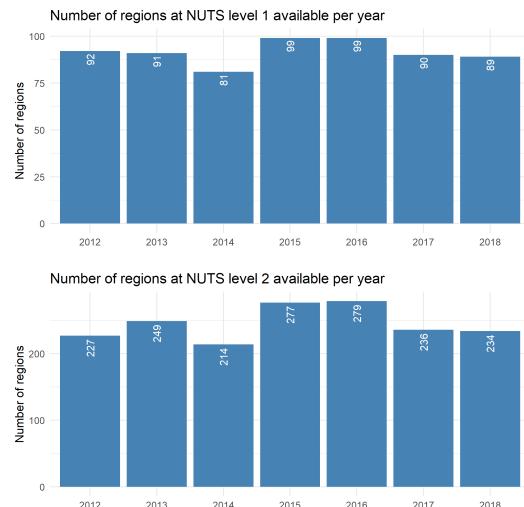
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	94
NUTS 2	251



#### 4.4.137 Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar (eu\_tour\_bedrm)

Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar. The net occupancy rate of bedrooms in reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of bedrooms used during the reference period (i.e. the sum of the bedrooms in use per day) by the total number of bedrooms available for the reference period (i.e. the sum of bedrooms available per day). The result is multiplied by 100 to express the occupancy rate as a percentage. From reference period 2012 onwards, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Regulation (EU) 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Up to reference period 2011, tourism occupancy statistics consist of harmonised data collected by the Member States in the frame of the Council Directive on tourism statistics 95/57/EC .

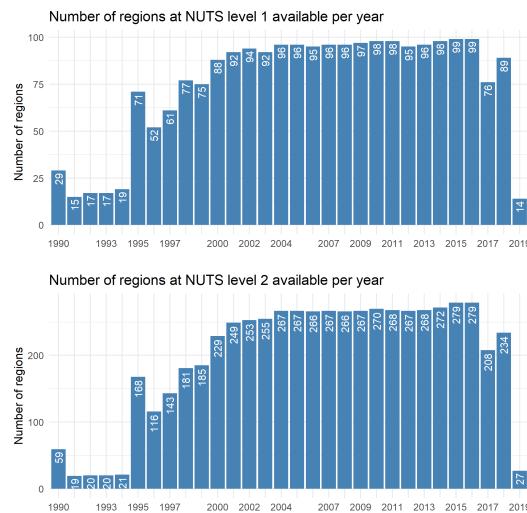
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	92
NUTS 2	245



#### 4.4.138 Number of bed-places in hotels, camping places and other (eu\_tour\_nstour-bedpl)

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

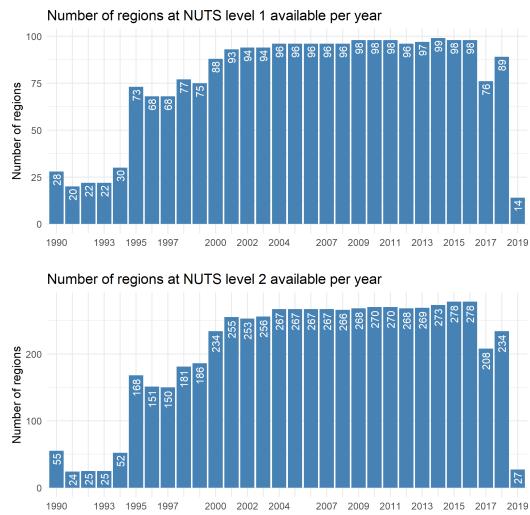
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	25
NUTS 1	75
NUTS 2	196



#### 4.4.139 Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other (eu\_tour\_nstour\_estbl)

Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other. 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.

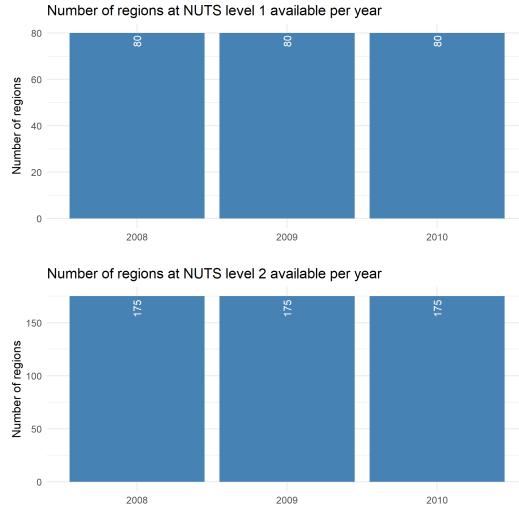
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	76
NUTS 2	200



#### 4.4.140 Reported number of cases of robbery (eu\_cri\_rob)

Reported number of cases of robbery. Robbery is a sub-set of violent crime (see above). It is defined as stealing from a person with force or threat of force, including muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence. Pick-pocketing, extortion and blackmailing are generally not included.

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	80
NUTS 2	175

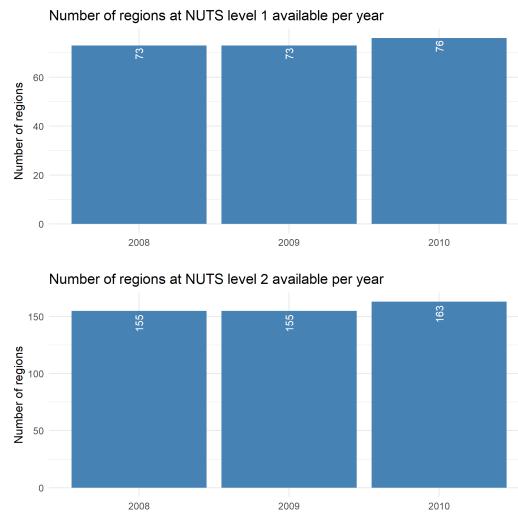


#### 4.4.141 Reported number of cases of intentional homicide (eu\_cri\_inthom)

Reported number of cases of intentional homicide. It is defined as intentional killing of a person, including murder, manslaughter, euthanasia and infanticide. Causing death by dangerous driving is excluded, as are abortion and help with suicide. Attempted (uncompleted) homicide is also ex-

cluded. The counting unit for homicide is normally the victim (rather than the case).

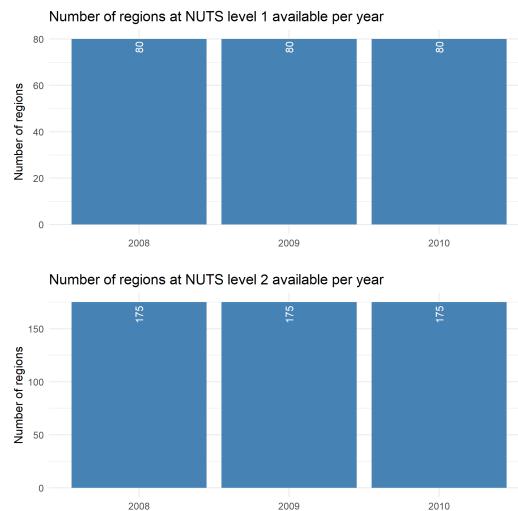
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	74
NUTS 2	158



#### 4.4.142 Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises (eu\_cri\_bur)

Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises. Domestic burglary is defined as gaining access to a dwelling by the use of force to steal goods.

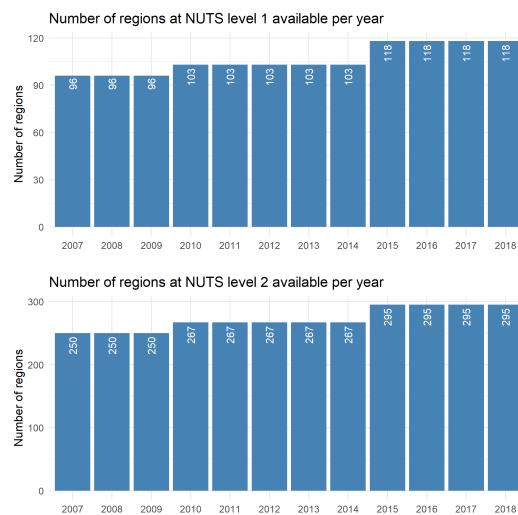
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	80
NUTS 2	175



#### 4.4.143 Regional gross domestic product by NUTS 2 regions - million EUR (eu\_mio\_eur)

Regional gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions 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. GDP per inhabitant in PPS is the key variable for determining the eligibility of NUTS 2 regions in the framework of the European Union's structural policy.

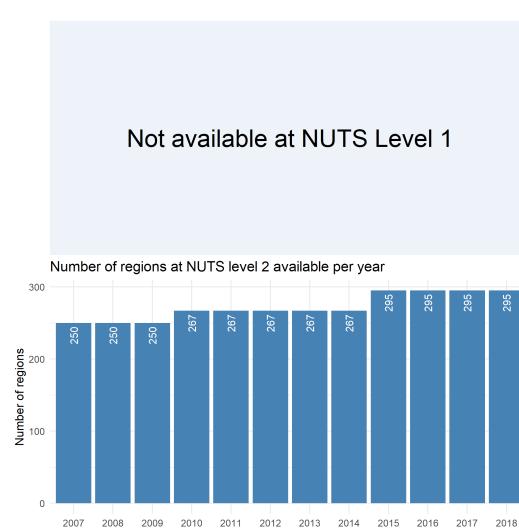
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	106
NUTS 2	272



#### 4.4.144 Regional gross domestic product (million PPS) by NUTS 2 regions (eu\_gdp\_mio\_pps)

Regional gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions in Million PPS (purchasing power standards). 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 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. GDP per inhabitant in PPS is the key variable for determining the eligibility of NUTS 2 regions in the framework of the European Union's structural policy.

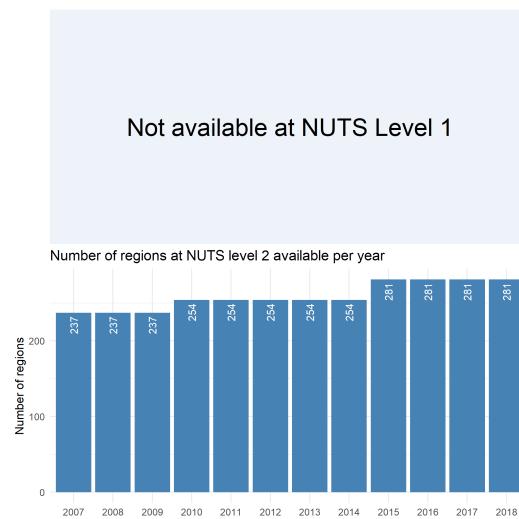
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	NA
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	272



#### 4.4.145 Regional gross domestic product (PPS per inhabitant) by NUTS 2 regions (eu\_gdp\_pps\_hab)

Regional gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions in PPS (purchasing power standards) 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 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. GDP per inhabitant in PPS is the key variable for determining the eligibility of NUTS 2 regions in the framework of the European Union's structural policy.

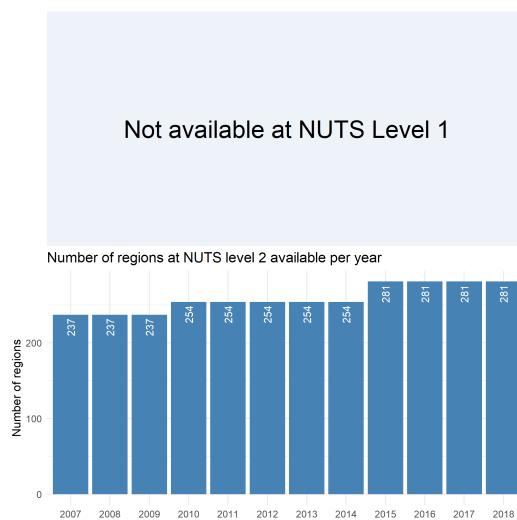
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	NA
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	259



**4.4.146 Regional gross domestic product (PPS per inhabitant in % of the EU27 (from 2020) average) by NUTS 2 regions (eu\_gdp\_pps\_hab\_eu27\_2020)**

Regional gross domestic product (GDP) by NUTS 2 regions in PPS (purchasing power standards) per inhabitant, as % of EU27 (from 2020) 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 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. GDP per inhabitant in PPS is the key variable for determining the eligibility of NUTS 2 regions in the framework of the European Union's structural policy.

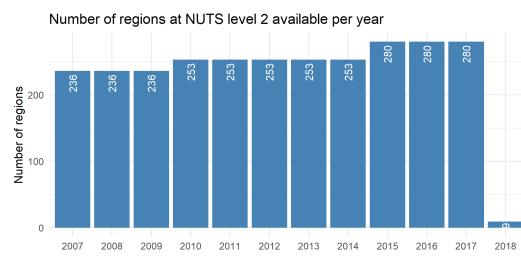
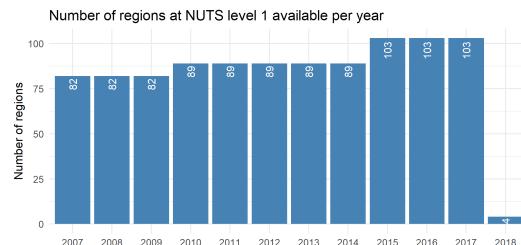
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	NA
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	259



**4.4.147 Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions (eu\_dinc\_pps\_hab)**

Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions in PPS (purchasing power standards) 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. The data for NUTS 1 and NUTS 0 regions has been calculated by computing a mean of the NUTS 2 values within each region.

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	24
NUTS 1	84
NUTS 2	235

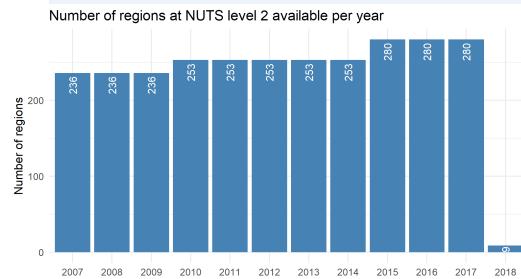


#### 4.4.148 Primary income of private households by NUTS 2 regions (eu\_pinc\_pps\_hab)

Primary income of private households by NUTS 2 regions in PPS (purchasing power standards) 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
NUTS 0 (Country)	NA
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	235

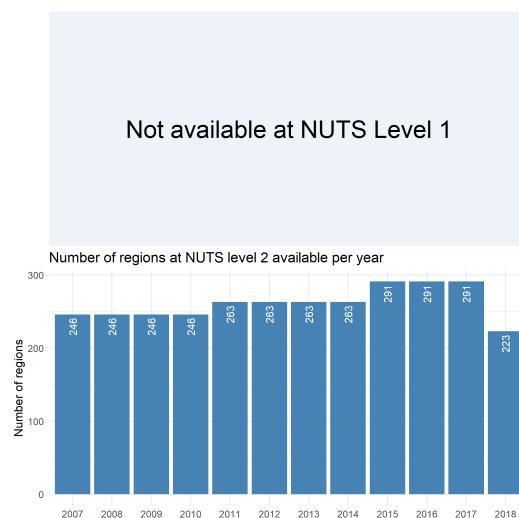
Not available at NUTS Level 1



#### 4.4.149 Real growth rate of regional gross value added (GVA) at basic prices by NUTS 2 regions (eu\_rgva\_pch\_pre)

Real growth rate of regional gross value added (GVA) at basic prices by NUTS 2 regions, 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 from those Member States which calculate this already. The indicator is part of the ESA 2010 data transmission programme, but the transmission will be obligatory only as from the end of 2017.

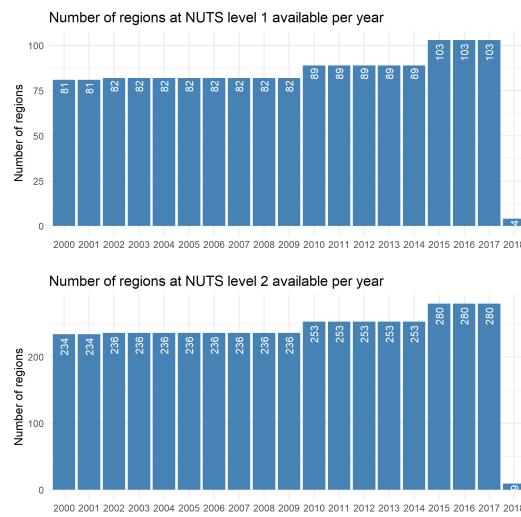
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	NA
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	261



#### 4.4.150 Income of households (balance), euro per inhabitant (eu\_b5n\_eur\_hab)

Income of households (balance), 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.

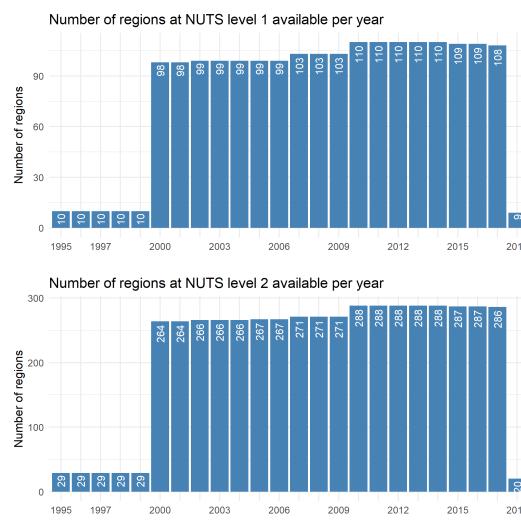
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	24
NUTS 1	83
NUTS 2	235



#### 4.4.151 Income of households (balance), million euro (eu\_b5n\_mio\_eur)

Income of households (balance), 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.

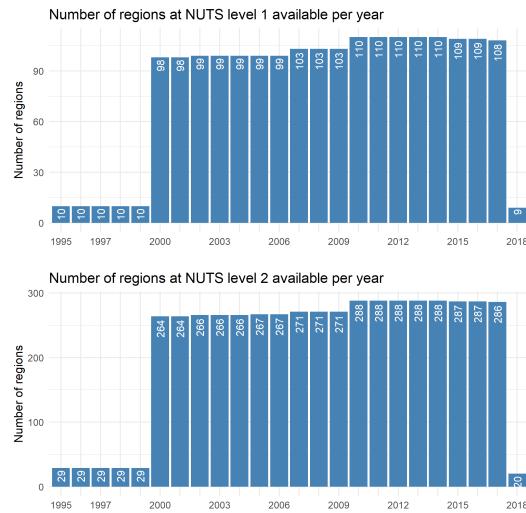
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	81
NUTS 2	214



#### 4.4.152 Income of households (balance), million national currency (eu\_b5n\_mio\_nac)

Income of households (balance), million 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.

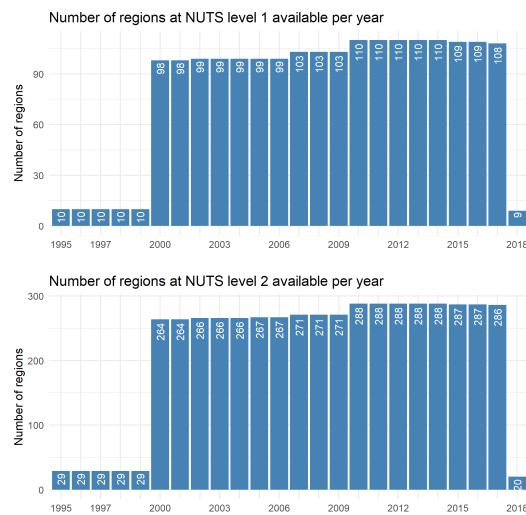
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	81
NUTS 2	214



#### 4.4.153 Income of households (balance), million PPS (eu\_b5n\_mio\_pps)

Income of households (balance), million PPS. 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.

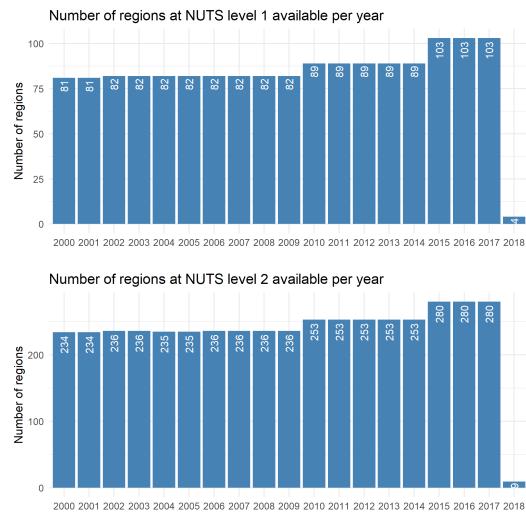
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	81
NUTS 2	214



#### 4.4.154 Income of households (disposable income), euro per inhabitant (eu\_b6n\_eur-hab)

Income of households (disposable income), 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.

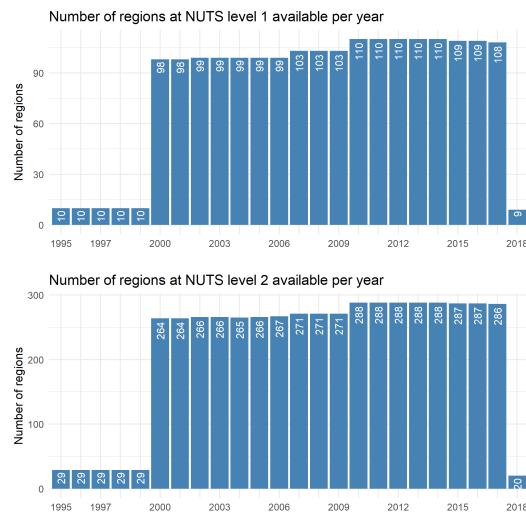
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	24
NUTS 1	83
NUTS 2	235



#### 4.4.155 Income of households (disposable income), million euro (eu\_b6n\_mio\_eur)

Income of households (disposable income), 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.

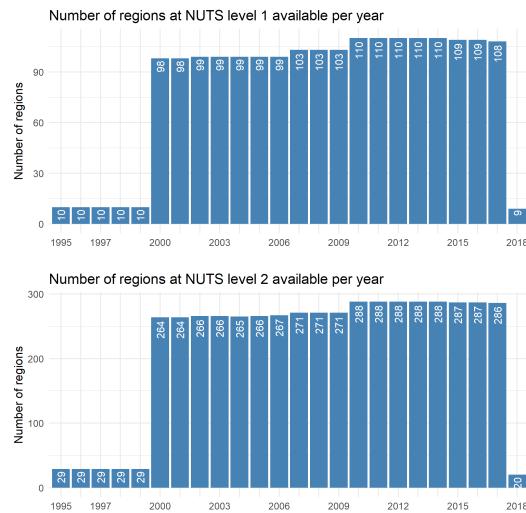
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	81
NUTS 2	214



#### 4.4.156 Income of households (disposable income), million national currency (eu\_b6n\_mio\_nac)

Income of households (disposable income), million 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.

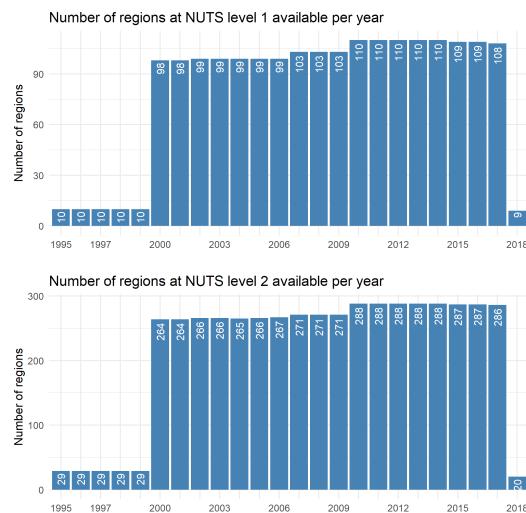
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	81
NUTS 2	214



#### 4.4.157 Income of households (disposable income), million PPS (eu\_b6n\_mio\_pps)

Income of households (disposable income), million PPS. 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.

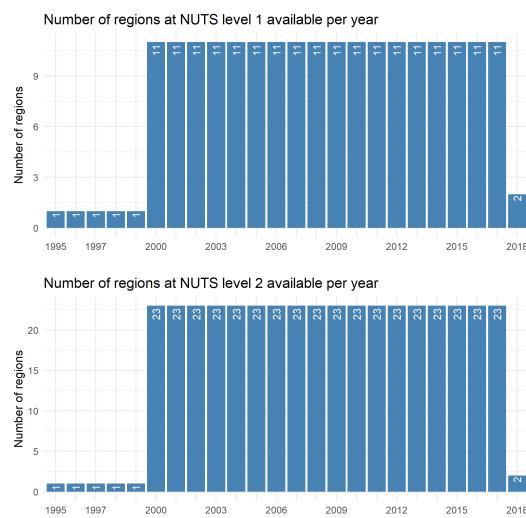
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	81
NUTS 2	214



#### 4.4.158 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income, net), million euro (eu\_b7n\_mio\_eur)

Income of households (net adjusted disposable income), 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. Net signifies that depreciation costs have been subtracted from the income presented, and regional data are adjusted to the national values by Eurostat.

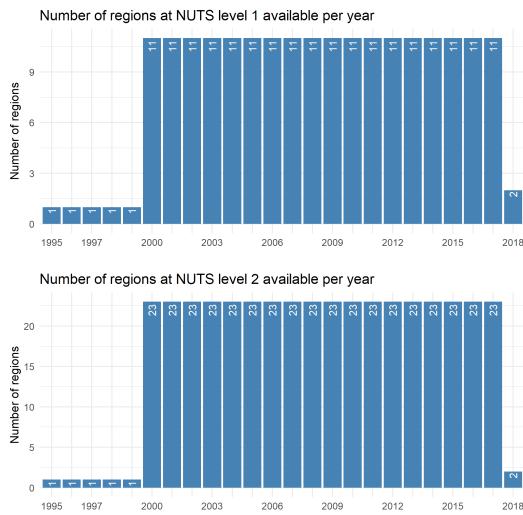
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	3
NUTS 1	9
NUTS 2	18



#### 4.4.159 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income, net), million national currency (eu\_b7n\_mio\_nac)

Income of households (net adjusted disposable income), million 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. Net signifies that depreciation costs have been subtracted from the income presented, and regional data are adjusted to the national values by Eurostat.

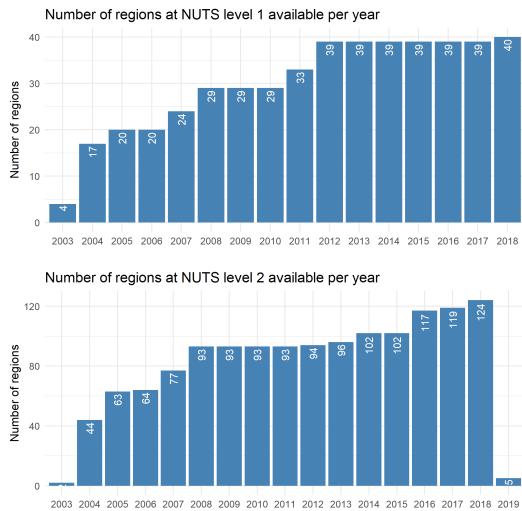
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	3
NUTS 1	9
NUTS 2	18



#### 4.4.160 At-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu\_povrisk\_pc)

Percentage of total population at-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS 2 regions. 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 (after social transfers).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	24
NUTS 1	30
NUTS 2	81

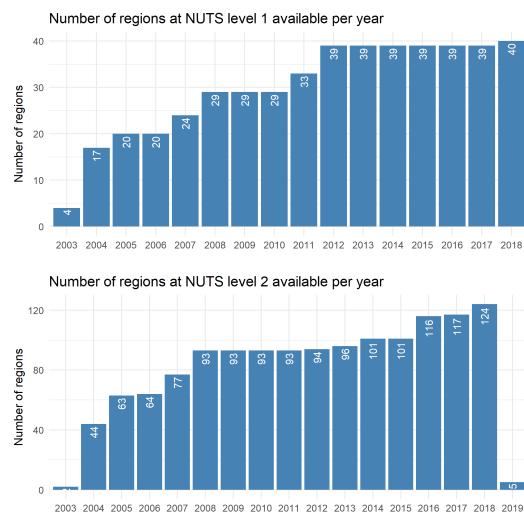


#### 4.4.161 Severe material deprivation rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu\_matdep\_pc)

Percentage of total population living in conditions of severe material deprivation by NUTS 2 regions. The collection "material deprivation" covers indicators relating to economic strain, durables,

housing and environment of the dwelling. 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.

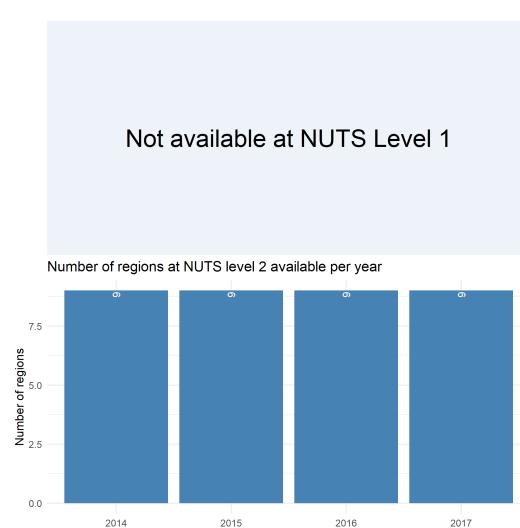
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	24
NUTS 1	30
NUTS 2	81



#### 4.4.162 People living in households with very low work intensity by NUTS regions (population aged 0 to 59 years), percentage (eu\_lwoin\_pc)

Population aged 0-59 living in households with very low work intensity by NUTS regions, as a percentage of total population. 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.

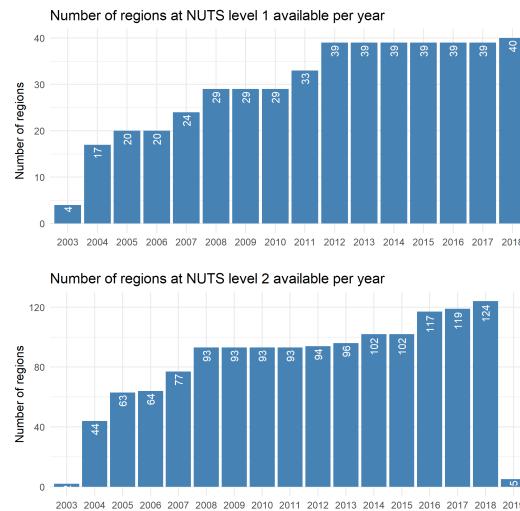
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	1
NUTS 1	NA
NUTS 2	9



#### 4.4.163 People living in households with very low work intensity by NUTS regions (population aged 0 to 59 years), percentage of total population aged less than 60 (eu\_lwoin\_pc\_y\_lt60)

Population aged 0-59 living in households with very low work intensity by NUTS regions, as a percentage of total population aged less than 60. 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.

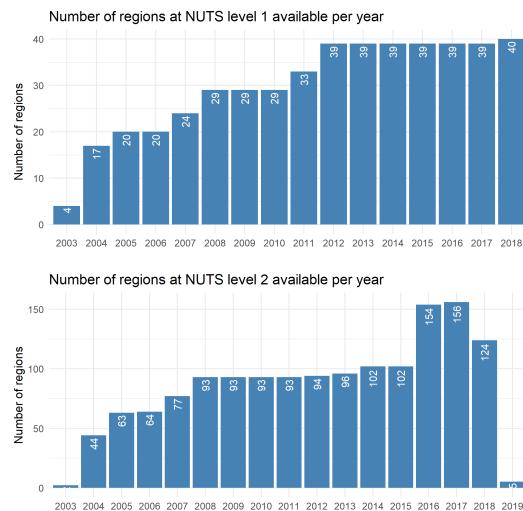
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	24
NUTS 1	30
NUTS 2	81



#### 4.4.164 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS regions, percentage (eu\_povr\_pc)

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS 2 regions, percentage of total population. 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. At risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Material deprivation covers indicators relating to economic strain and durables. 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: 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, or ix) a telephone. People living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) work less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year.

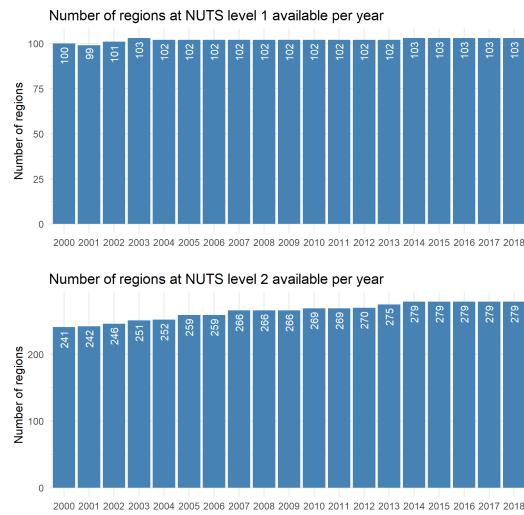
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	24
NUTS 1	30
NUTS 2	86



#### 4.4.165 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, female (eu-edatt\_ed02\_y2564f)

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). 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).

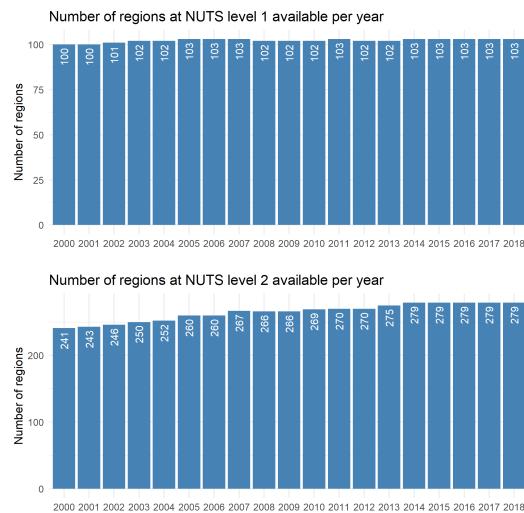
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	102
NUTS 2	265



#### 4.4.166 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, male (eu-edatt\_ed02\_y2564m)

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). 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).

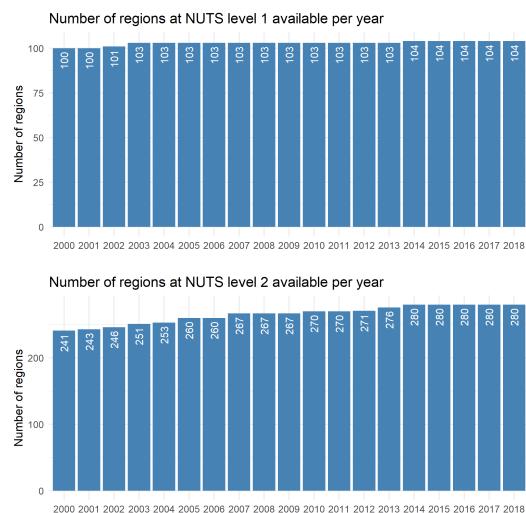
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	102
NUTS 2	265



#### 4.4.167 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, total (eu-edatt\_ed02\_y2564t)

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). 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).

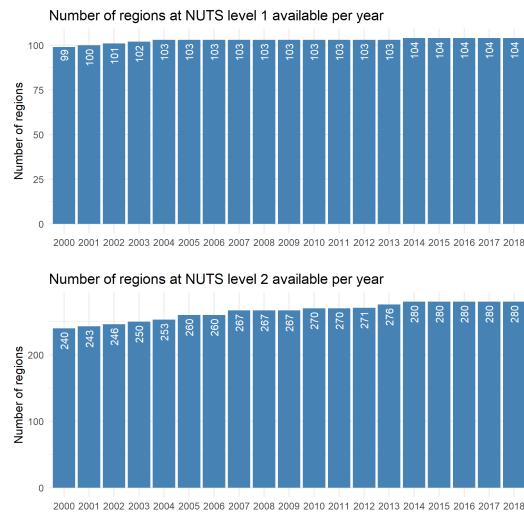
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	265



#### 4.4.168 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, female (eu-edatt\_ed34\_y2564f)

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). 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.

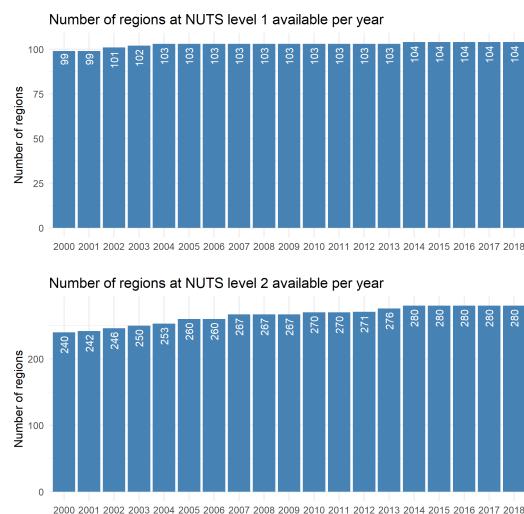
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	265



#### 4.4.169 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, male (eu-edatt\_ed34\_y2564m)

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). 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.

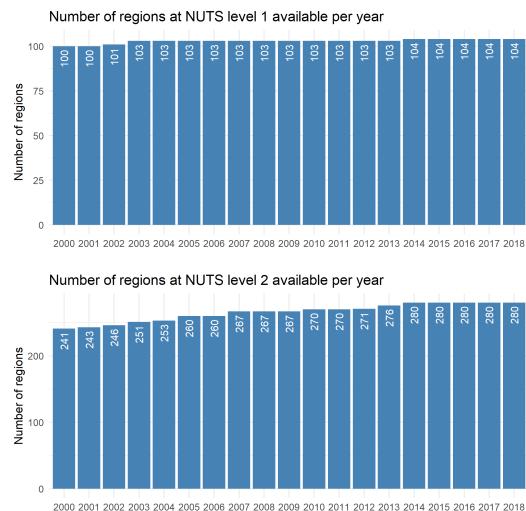
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	265



#### 4.4.170 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, total (eu-edatt\_ed34\_y2564t)

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). 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.

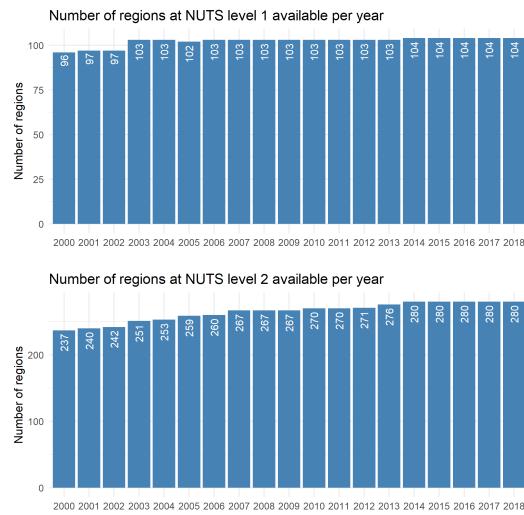
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	265



#### 4.4.171 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, female (eu-edatt\_ed58\_y2564f)

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). 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.

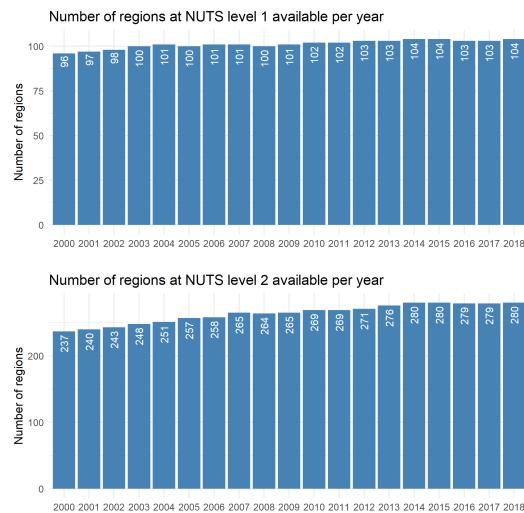
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	102
NUTS 2	265



#### 4.4.172 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, male (eu-edatt\_ed58\_y2564m)

Percentage of 25-64 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). 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.

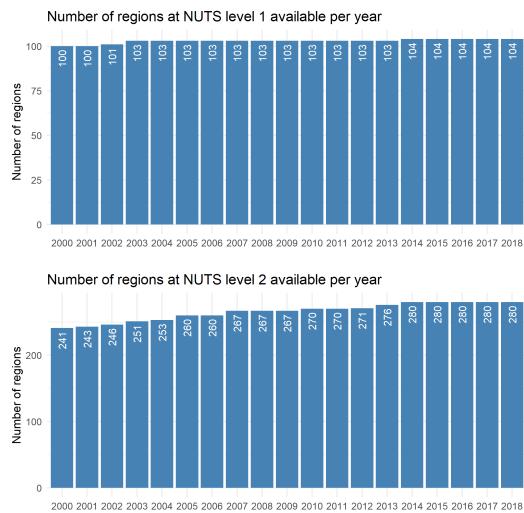
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	101
NUTS 2	264



#### 4.4.173 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, total (eu-edatt\_ed58\_y2564t)

Percentage of 25-64 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). 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.

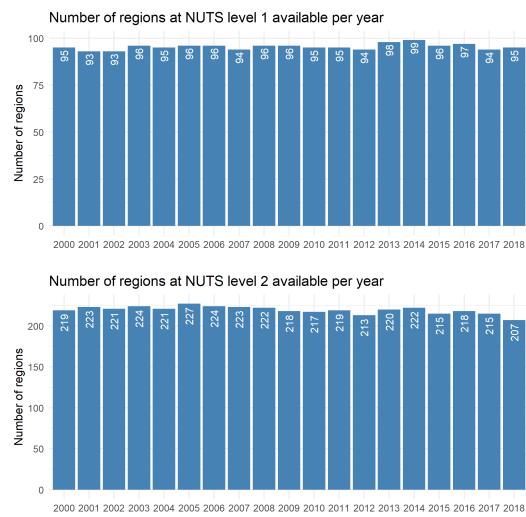
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	265



#### 4.4.174 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, female (eu-edatt\_ed02\_y3034f)

Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). 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).

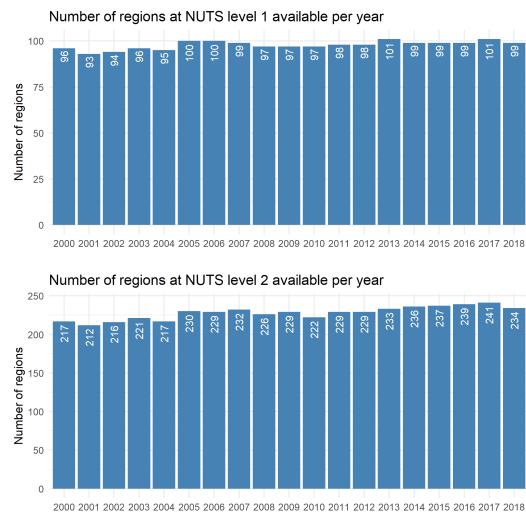
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	95
NUTS 2	219



#### 4.4.175 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, male (eu-edatt\_ed02\_y3034m)

Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). 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).

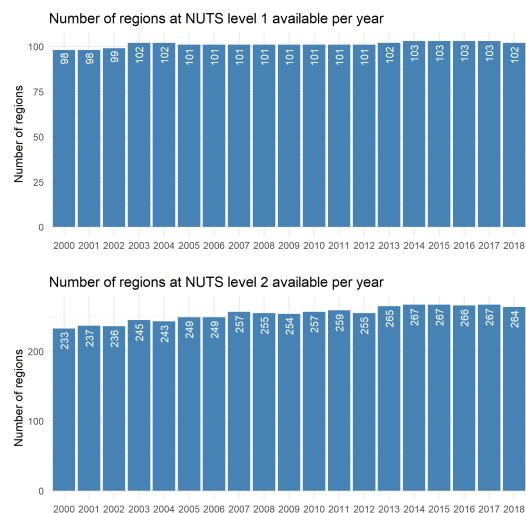
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	228



#### 4.4.176 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, total (eu-edatt\_ed02\_y3034t)

Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). 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).

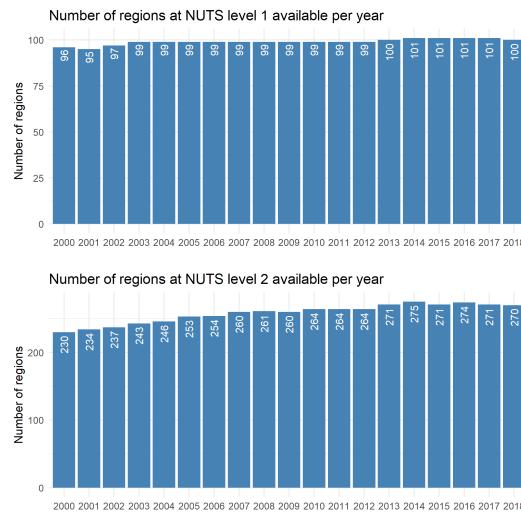
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	101
NUTS 2	254



#### 4.4.177 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, female (eu-edatt\_ed34\_y3034f)

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

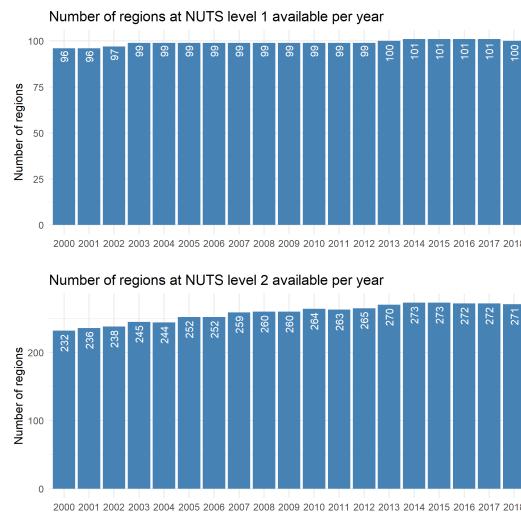
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	99
NUTS 2	258



#### 4.4.178 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, male (eu-edatt\_ed34\_y3034m)

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

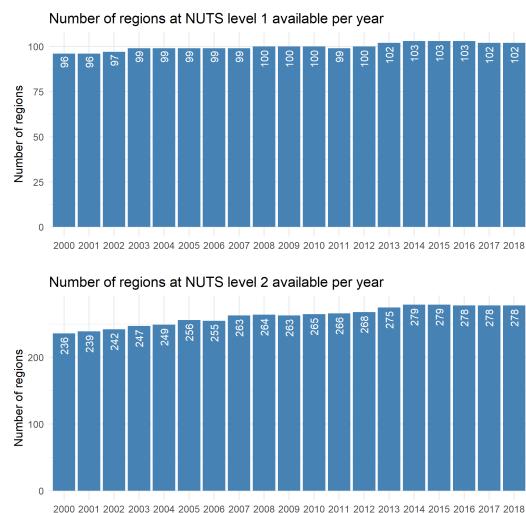
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	99
NUTS 2	258



#### 4.4.179 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, total (eu-edatt\_ed34\_y3034t)

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

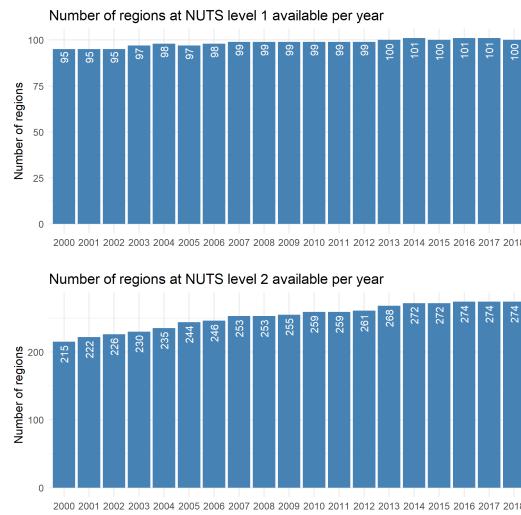
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	262



#### 4.4.180 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, female (eu-edatt\_ed58\_y3034f)

Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). 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.

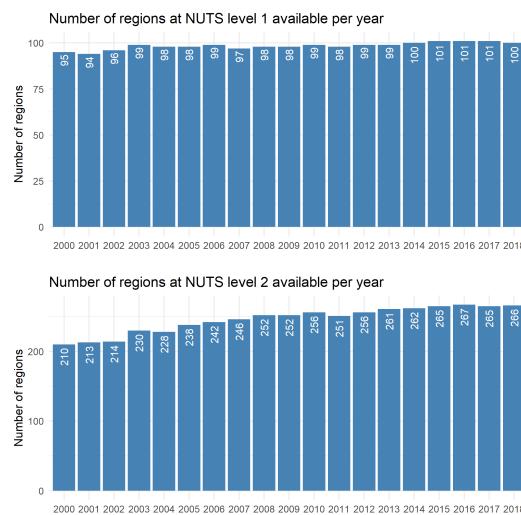
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	99
NUTS 2	252



#### 4.4.181 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, male (eu-edatt\_ed58\_y3034m)

Percentage of 30-34 years old males whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). 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.

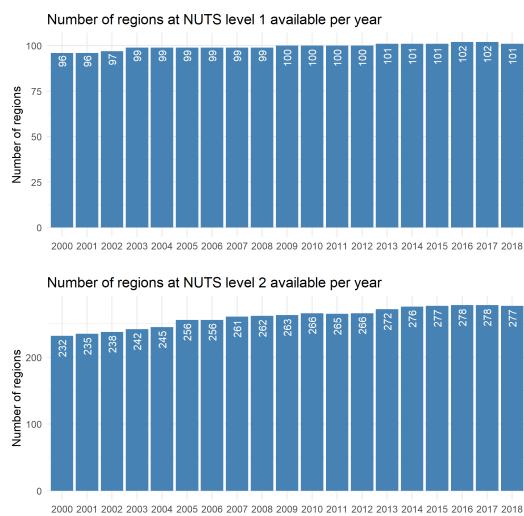
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	246



#### 4.4.182 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, total (eu-edatt\_ed58\_y3034t)

Percentage of 30-34 years old population whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). 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.

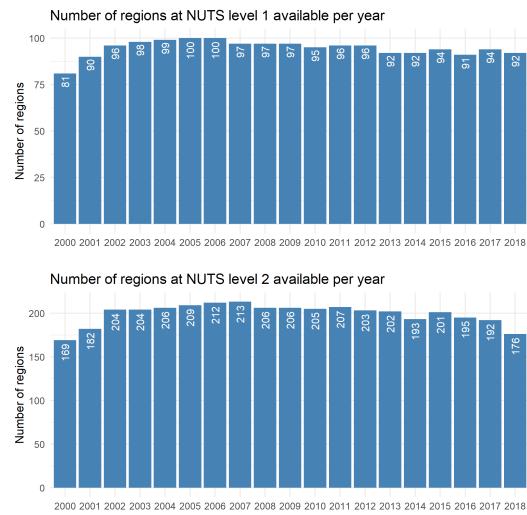
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	260



#### 4.4.183 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, females (eu-eduleave\_f)

Female early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

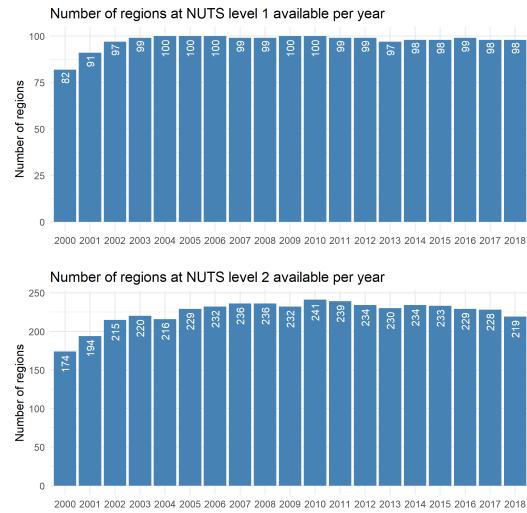
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	95
NUTS 2	199



#### 4.4.184 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, males (eu\_eduleave\_m)

Male early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

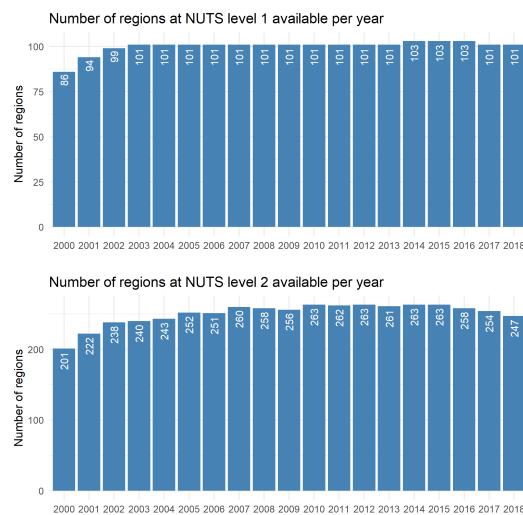
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	225



#### 4.4.185 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, total (eu\_ed\_uleave\_t)

Early leavers from education and training as a percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

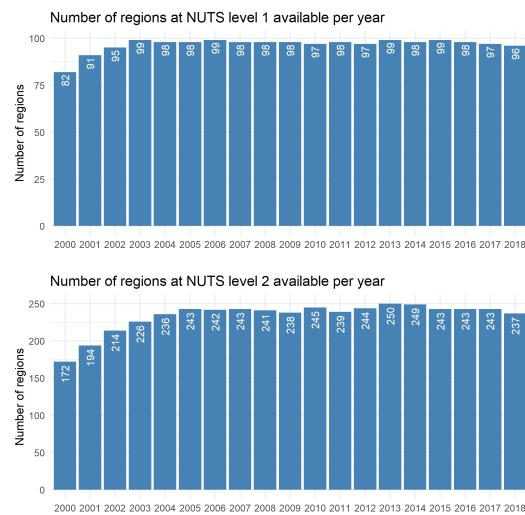
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	250



#### 4.4.186 15-24 year old people neither in employment nor in education as percentage, females (eu\_neet\_y1524f)

15-24 year old females neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

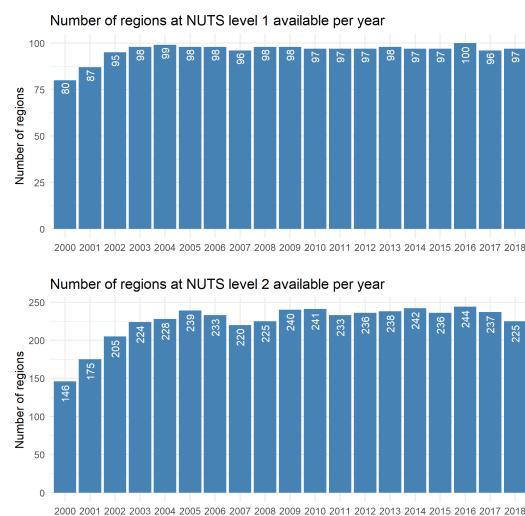
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	97
NUTS 2	234



#### 4.4.187 15-24 year old people neither in employment nor in education as percentage, males (eu\_neet\_y1524m)

15-24 year old males neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

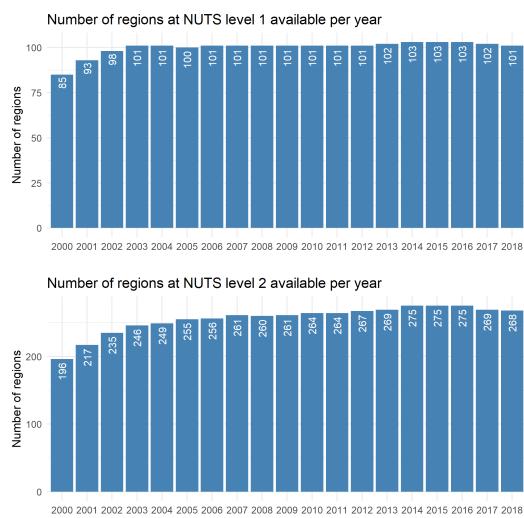
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	96
NUTS 2	225



#### 4.4.188 15-24 year old people neither in employment nor in education as percentage, total (eu\_neet\_y1524t)

15-24 year old population neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

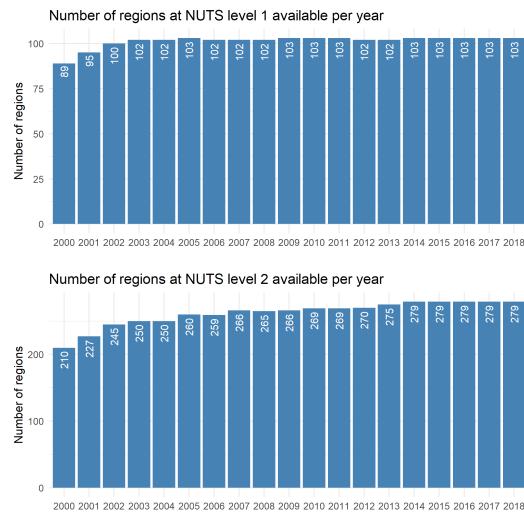
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	256



#### 4.4.189 Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, total duration since education (eu\_empl\_durtotal)

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, total duration since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

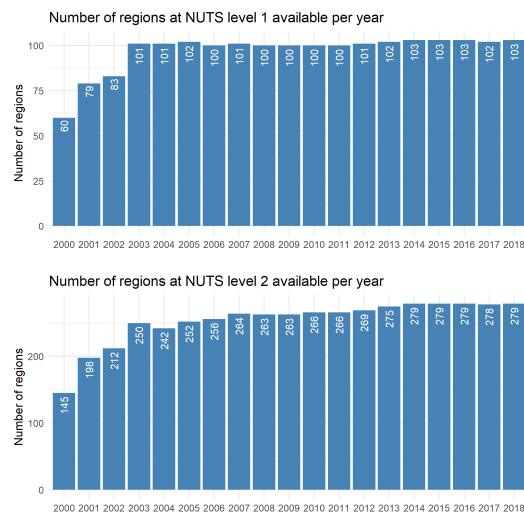
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	101
NUTS 2	262



#### 4.4.190 Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, over 3 years since education (eu\_empl\_dury\_gt3)

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, over 3 years since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

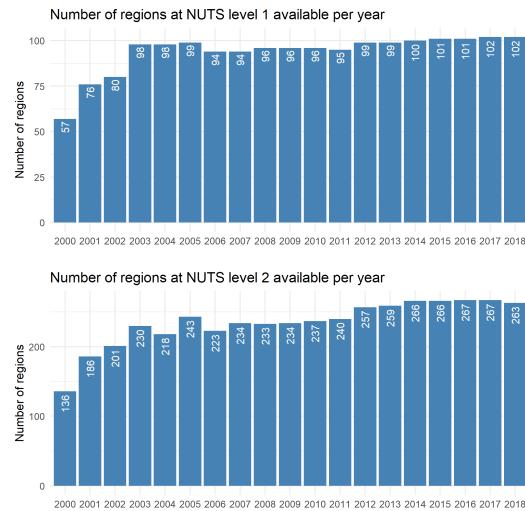
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	97
NUTS 2	253



#### 4.4.191 Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, 1 to 3 years since education (eu\_empl\_dury13)

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, 1 to 3 years since completion of highest level of education. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

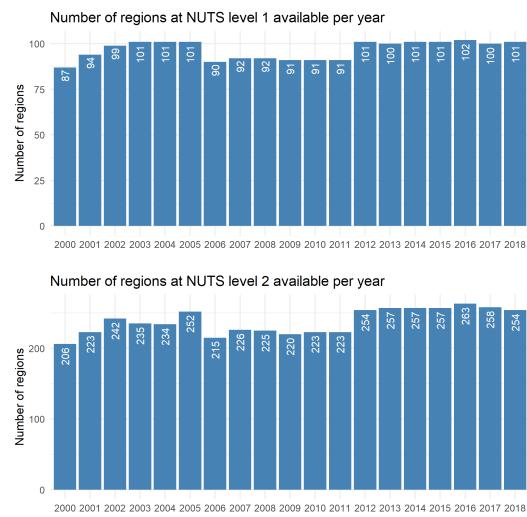
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	94
NUTS 2	235



#### 4.4.192 Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, education levels 0-2 (eu\_empl\_edled02)

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

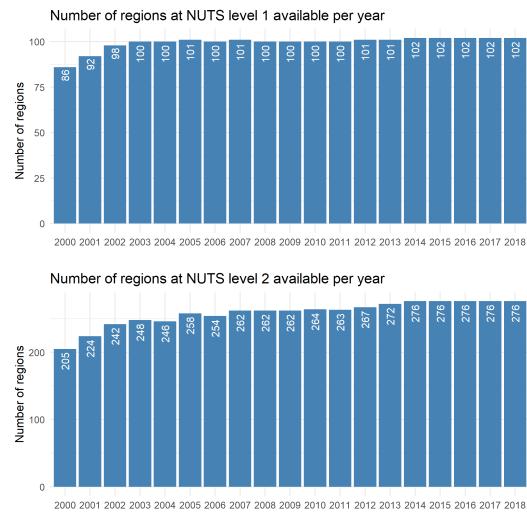
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	97
NUTS 2	238



#### 4.4.193 Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, education levels 3-4 (eu\_empl\_edled34)

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

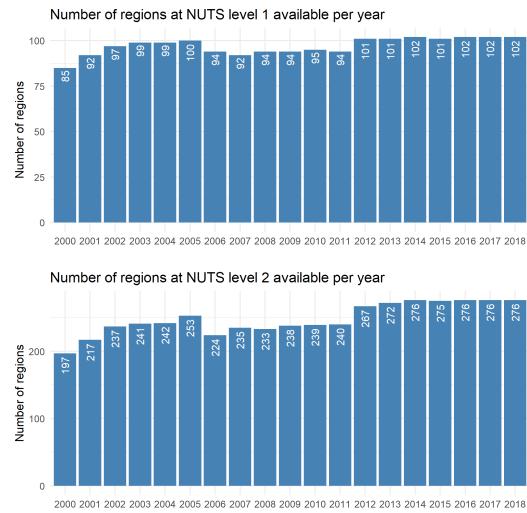
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	99
NUTS 2	258



#### 4.4.194 Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, education levels 5-8 (eu\_empl\_edled58)

Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

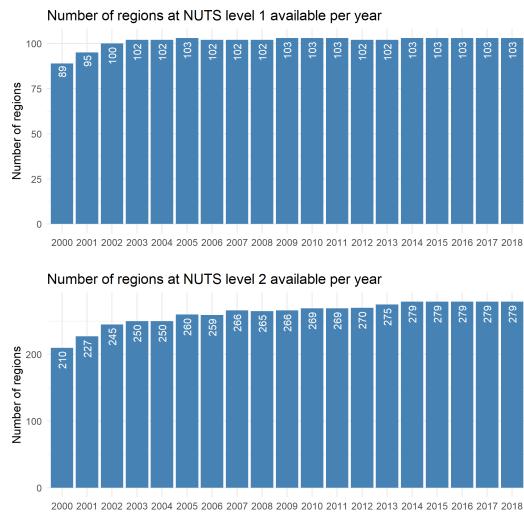
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	97
NUTS 2	248



#### 4.4.195 Employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years, all education levels (eu\_empl\_edltotal)

Total employment rate for people between 15 and 34 years for all education levels. The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15-34, who were employed (ILO definition), not in further education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

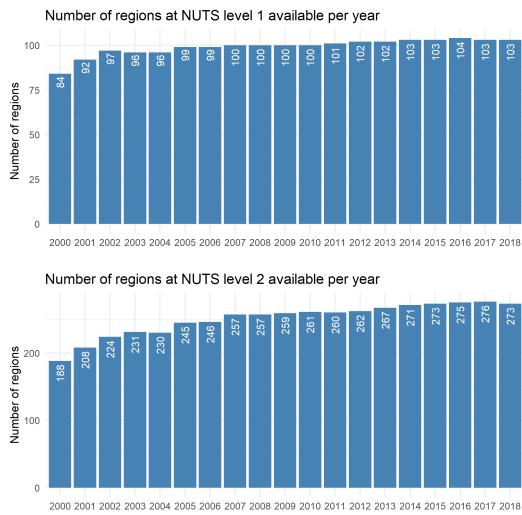
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	101
NUTS 2	262



#### 4.4.196 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), females (eurepy2564f)

Female participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and - in their totality - constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

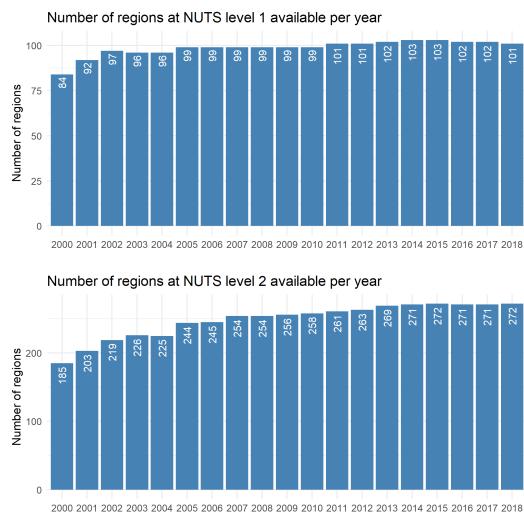
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	99
NUTS 2	251



#### 4.4.197 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), males (eu\_epry2564m)

Male participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and - in their totality - constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

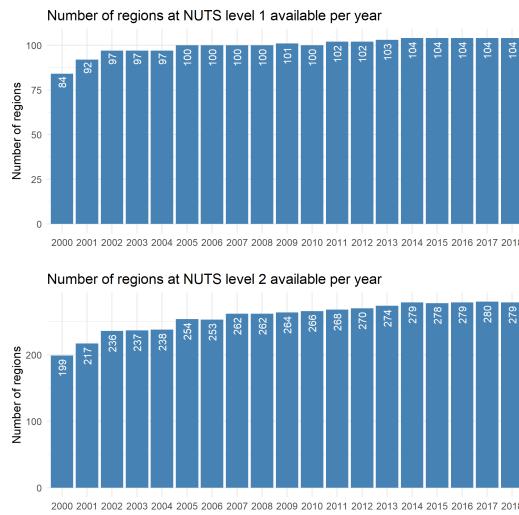
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	99
NUTS 2	248



#### 4.4.198 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), total (eu\_epry2564t)

Participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and - in their totality - constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

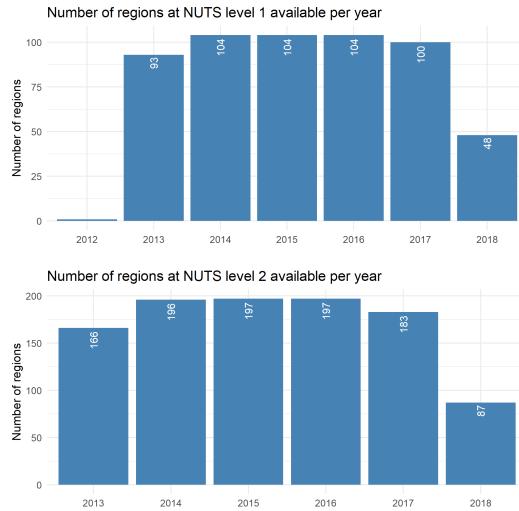
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	258



#### 4.4.199 Participation rate in primary and lower secondary education (eu\_epred12)

Participation rate in primary and lower secondary education (levels 1-2). Countries participating in this collection are compiling their data according to the concepts and definitions of the UOE data collection manuals on education systems statistics. This aggregate refers to levels 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED1-2).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	22
NUTS 1	79
NUTS 2	171

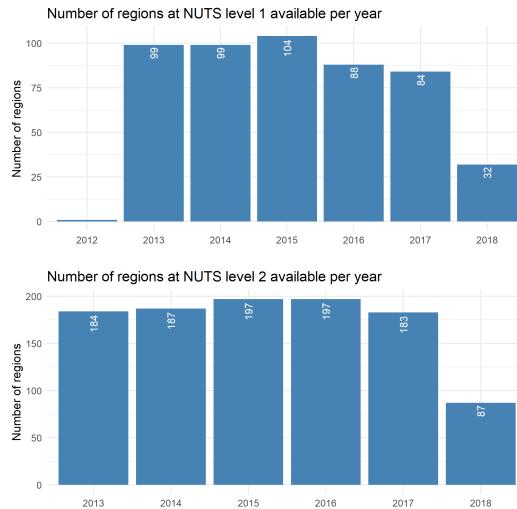


#### 4.4.200 Participation rate in tertiary education (eu\_epred58)

Participation rate in tertiary education (level 5-8). Countries participating in this collection are compiling their data according to the concepts and definitions of the UOE data collection manuals

on education systems statistics. 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').

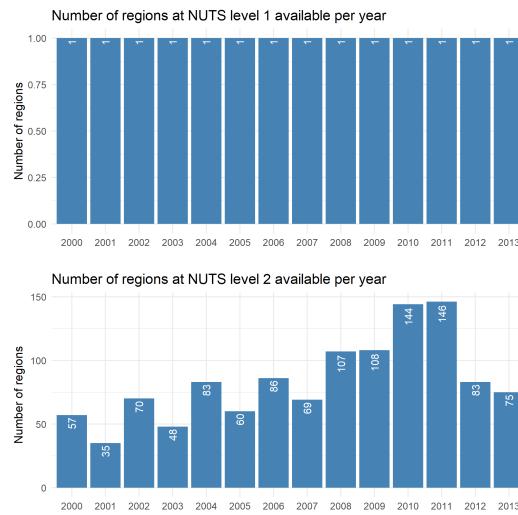
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	72
NUTS 2	172



#### 4.4.201 Municipal waste disposal - incineration in thousand tonnes (eu\_env\_wasdsp\_i)

Municipal waste disposal, incineration in thousand tonnes. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

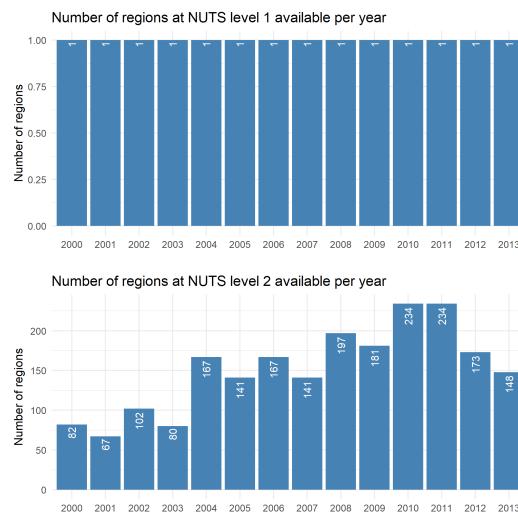
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	16
NUTS 1	1
NUTS 2	84



#### 4.4.202 Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes (eu\_env\_wasgen)

Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

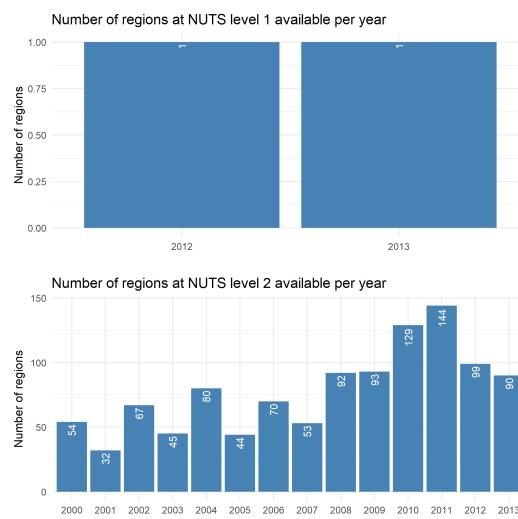
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	20
NUTS 1	1
NUTS 2	151



#### 4.4.203 Municipal waste recovery - energy recovery in thousand tonnes (eu\_env\_wasrcv\_e)

Municipal waste energy recovery in thousand tonnes. Energy recovery is defined as the incineration that fulfils the energy efficiency criteria laid down in the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), Annex II (recovery operation R1). Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

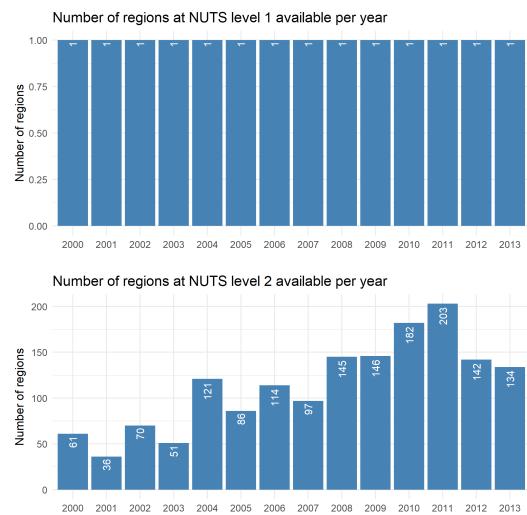
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	16
NUTS 1	1
NUTS 2	78



#### 4.4.204 Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes (eu\_env\_wasrcy\_c\_d)

Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes. Recycling means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations. Municipal waste is mainly produced by households, similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. The amount of municipal waste generated consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The amount of municipal waste treatment is reported for the treatment operations incineration (with and without energy recovery), recycling, composting and landfilling. Data are available in thousand tonnes and kilograms per person. Wastes from agriculture and from industries are not included.

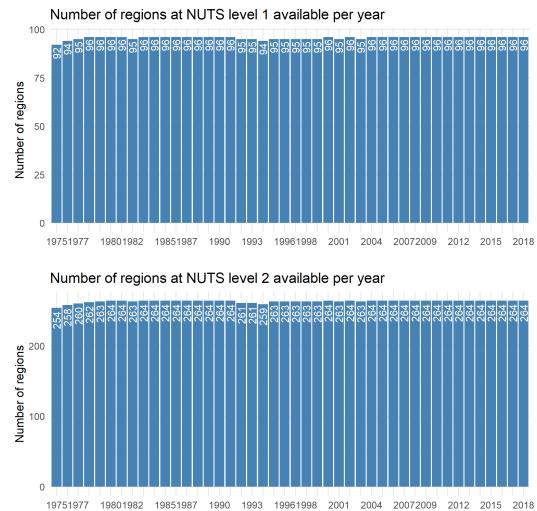
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	17
NUTS 1	1
NUTS 2	113



#### 4.4.205 Number of cooling degree days (eu\_eng\_cdd)

Number of cooling degree days (CDD). Cooling degree day (CDD) index is a weather-based technical index designed to describe the need for the cooling (air-conditioning) requirements of buildings. CDD is derived from meteorological observations of air temperature, interpolated to regular grids at 25 km resolution for Europe. Calculated gridded CDD is aggregated and subsequently presented on NUTS-2 level, for 2017 and 2018 also on NUTS-3 level.

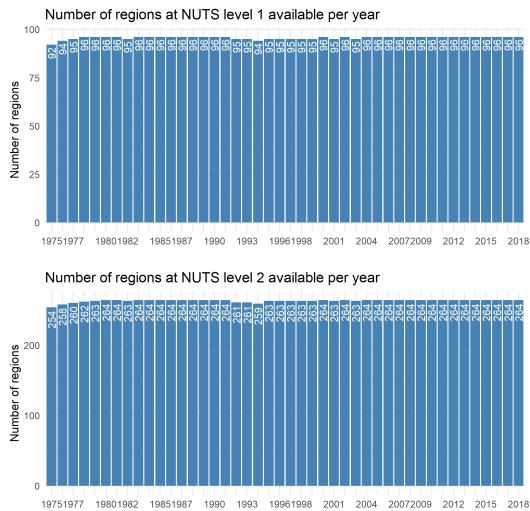
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	96
NUTS 2	263



#### 4.4.206 Number of heating degree days (eu\_eng\_hdd)

Number of heating degree days (HDD). Heating degree day (HDD) index is a weather-based technical index designed to describe the need for the heating energy requirements of buildings. HDD is derived from meteorological observations of air temperature, interpolated to regular grids at 25 km resolution for Europe. Calculated gridded HDD is aggregated and subsequently presented on NUTS-2 level, for 2017 and 2018 also on NUTS-3 level.

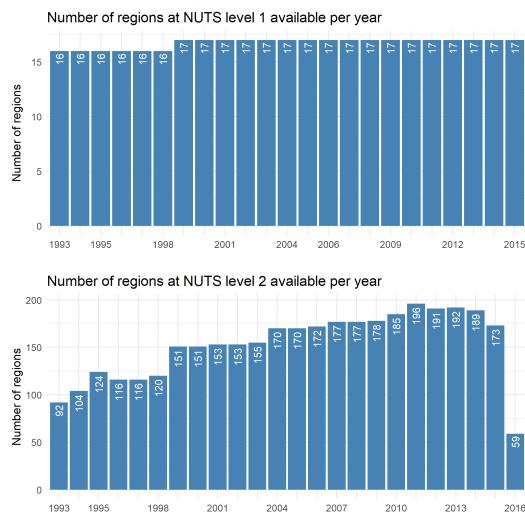
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	96
NUTS 2	263



#### 4.4.207 Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu\_hea\_dent)

Dentists, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

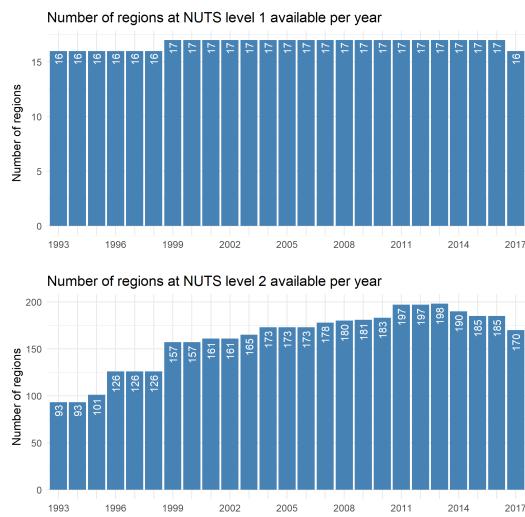
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	25
NUTS 1	17
NUTS 2	153



#### 4.4.208 Medical doctors per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu\_heal\_mdoc)

Medical doctors, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

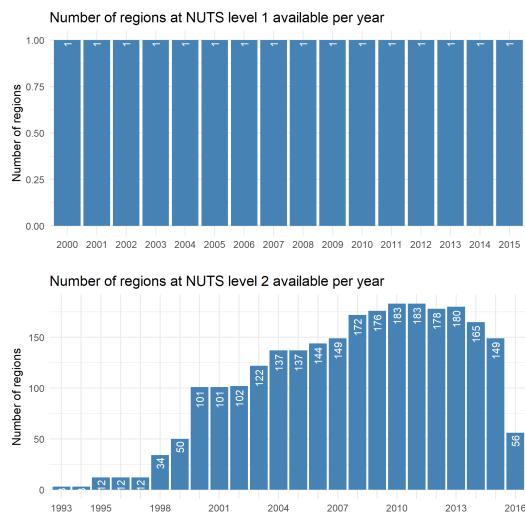
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	17
NUTS 2	161



#### 4.4.209 Nurses and midwives per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu\_heal\_nurs)

Nurses and midwives, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

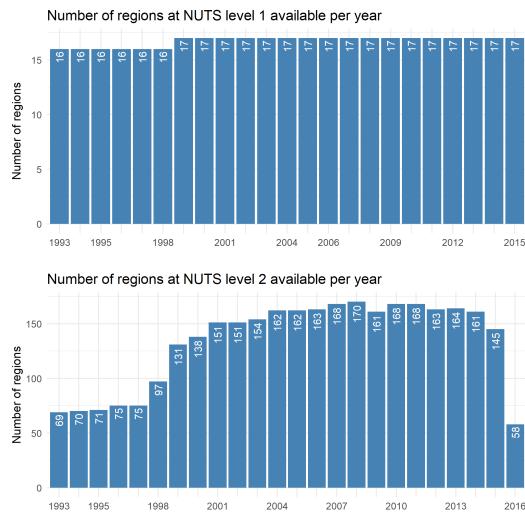
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	19
NUTS 1	1
NUTS 2	107



#### 4.4.210 Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu\_heo\_pharm)

Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

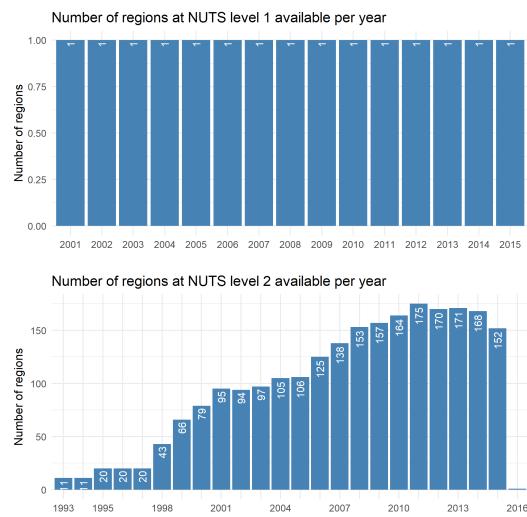
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	23
NUTS 1	17
NUTS 2	133



#### 4.4.211 Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu\_heal\_phys)

Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care staff data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). Three different concepts are used to present the number of health care professionals: i) 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients; ii) 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job; iii) 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

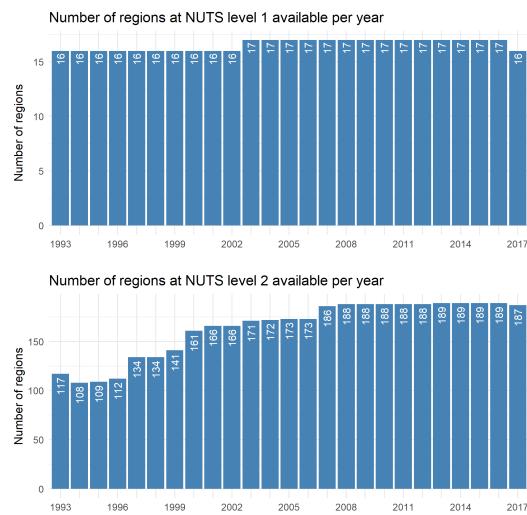
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	20
NUTS 1	1
NUTS 2	98



#### 4.4.212 Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu-hea\_bed)

Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). 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: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

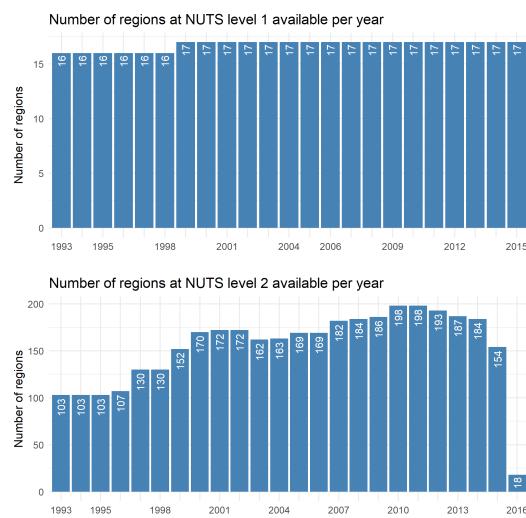
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	25
NUTS 1	17
NUTS 2	164



#### 4.4.213 Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu\_heal\_bedcur)

Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). 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: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

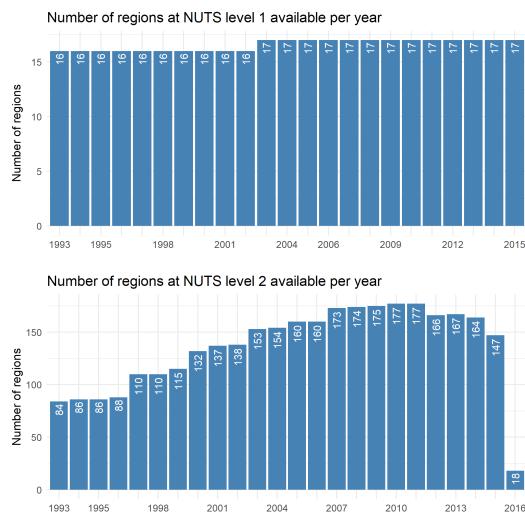
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	24
NUTS 1	17
NUTS 2	154



#### 4.4.214 Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu\_heal\_bedlt)

Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). 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: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

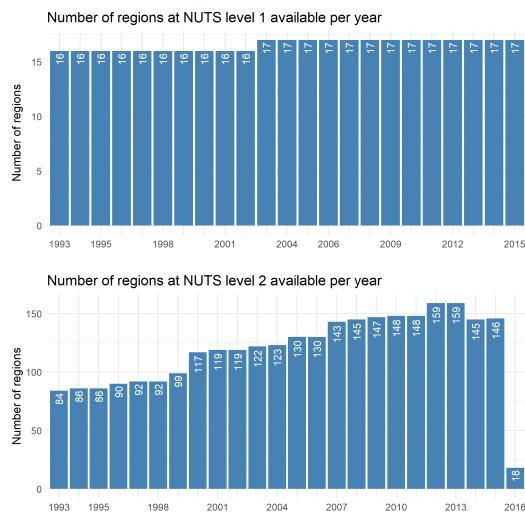
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	17
NUTS 2	135



#### 4.4.215 Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu\_heabedoth)

Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). 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: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

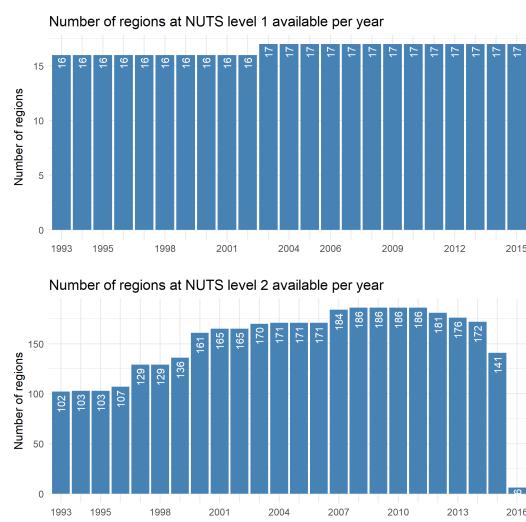
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	17
NUTS 2	119



#### 4.4.216 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu.hec.bedpsy)

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). 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: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

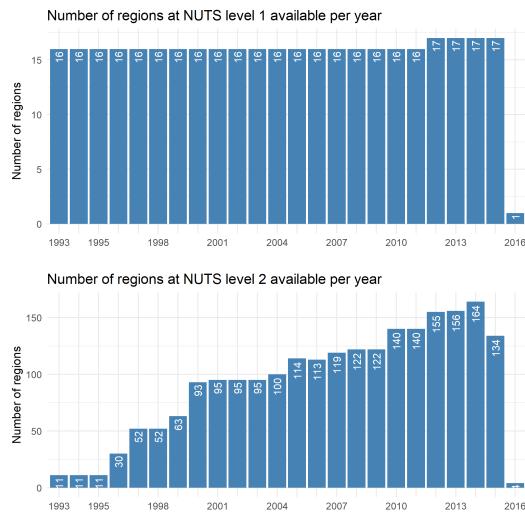
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	24
NUTS 1	17
NUTS 2	149



#### 4.4.217 Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu.hec.bedreh)

Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants. Health care facilities data refer to available beds in hospitals (HP.1) and subcategories (such as curative care beds, rehabilitative care beds, etc.). 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: i) curative care (acute care) beds; ii) rehabilitative care beds; iii) long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds) and iv) other hospital beds. The definition of health care facilities follows the International Classification for Health Accounts - Providers of health care (ICHA-HP) of the System of Health Accounts (SHA).

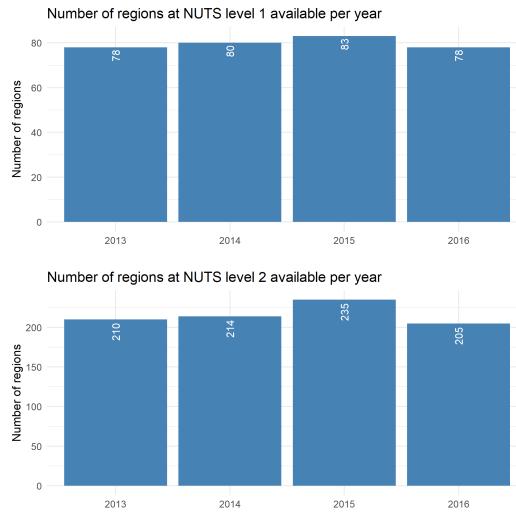
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	14
NUTS 1	16
NUTS 2	91



#### 4.4.218 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female (eu\_hea\_cs\_f)

Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

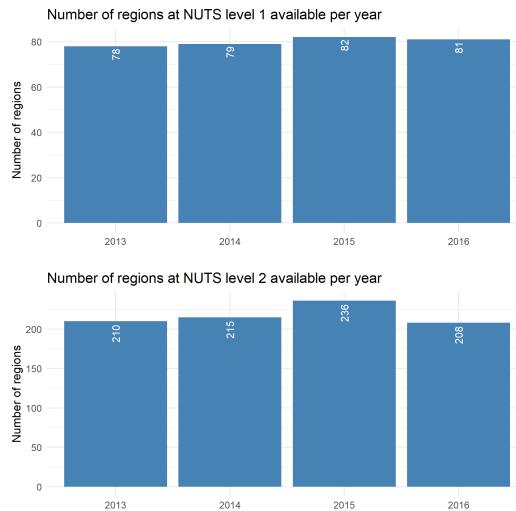
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	80
NUTS 2	216



#### 4.4.219 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male (eu\_he\_a\_cs\_m)

Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

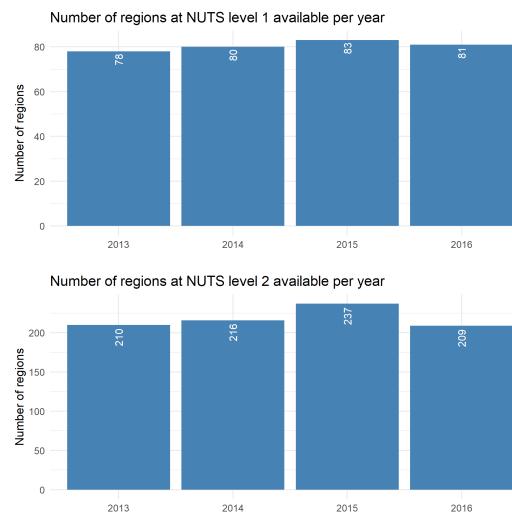
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	80
NUTS 2	217



#### 4.4.220 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total (eu\_he\_a\_cs\_t)

Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

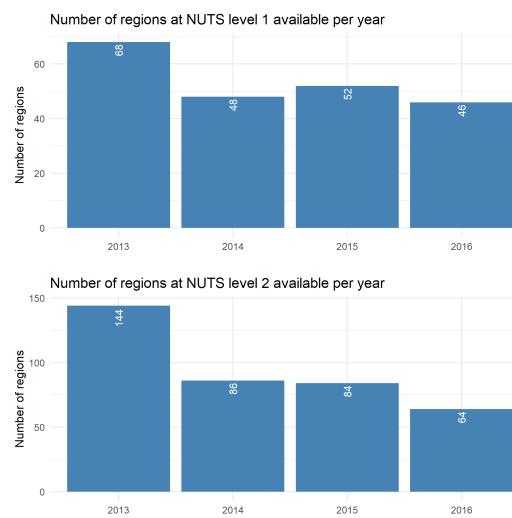
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	80
NUTS 2	218



#### 4.4.221 Number of deaths by HIV, female (eu\_heal\_hiv\_f)

Number of deaths by HIV, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

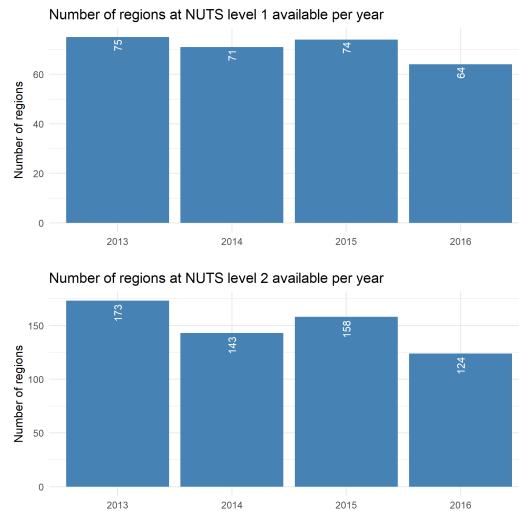
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	21
NUTS 1	54
NUTS 2	94



#### 4.4.222 Number of deaths by HIV, male (eu\_heal\_hiv\_m)

Number of deaths by HIV, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

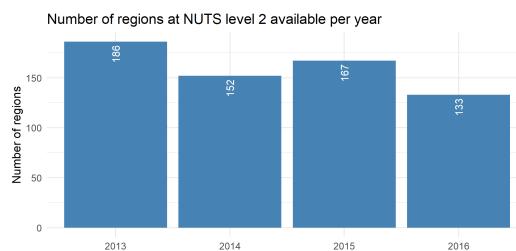
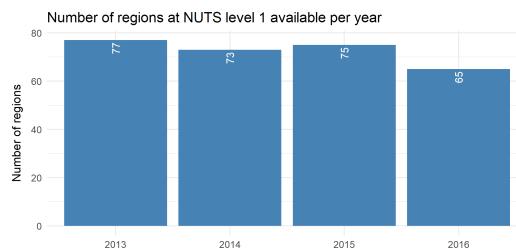
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	71
NUTS 2	150



#### 4.4.223 Number of deaths by HIV, total (eu\_heal\_hiv\_t)

Number of deaths by HIV, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

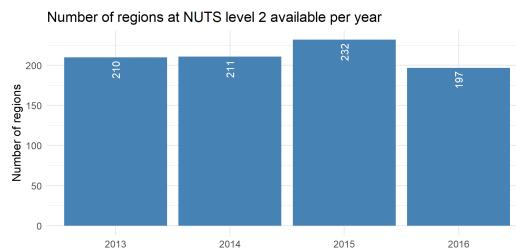
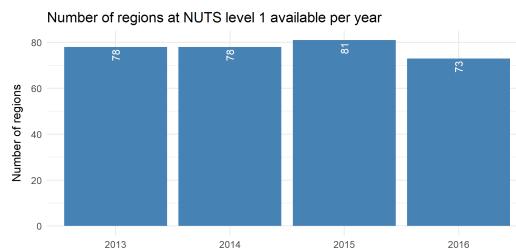
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	72
NUTS 2	160



#### 4.4.224 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female (eu\_heal\_ipd\_f)

Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

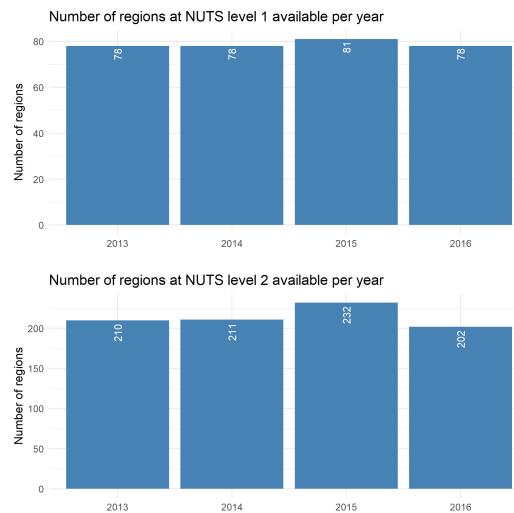
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	78
NUTS 2	212



#### **4.4.225 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male (eu\_heal\_ipd\_m)**

Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

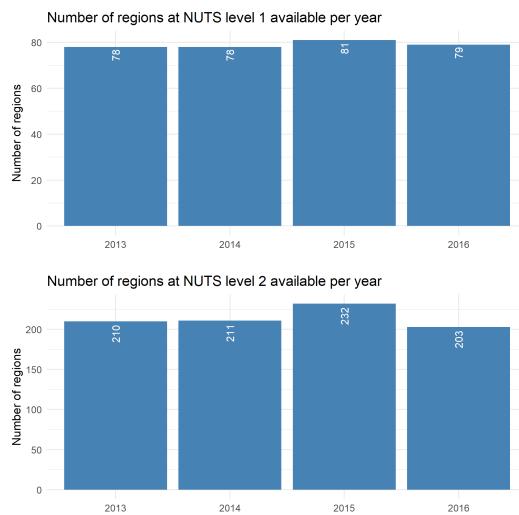
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	79
NUTS 2	214



#### **4.4.226 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total (eu\_heal\_ipd\_t)**

Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

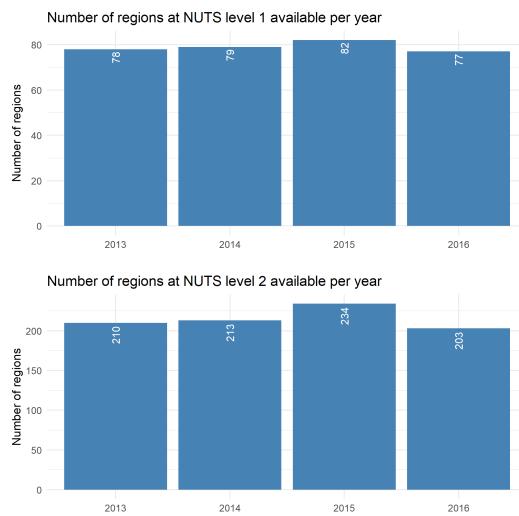
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	79
NUTS 2	214



#### 4.4.227 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female (eu\_heal\_np\_f)

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

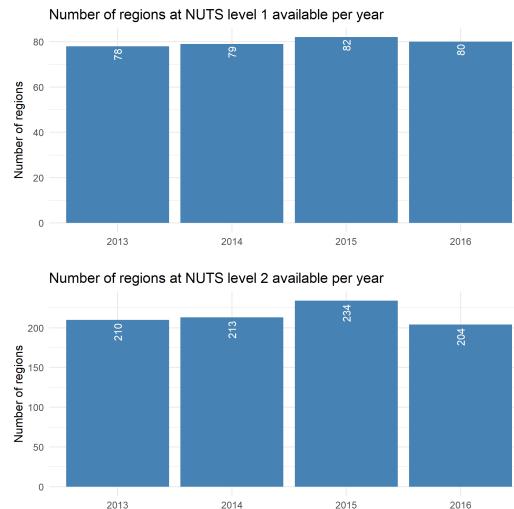
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	79
NUTS 2	215



#### **4.4.228 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male (eu\_heal\_np\_m)**

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

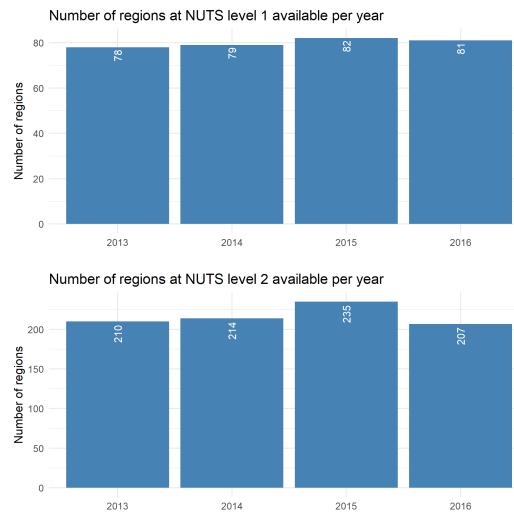
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	80
NUTS 2	215



#### **4.4.229 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total (eu\_heal\_np\_t)**

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

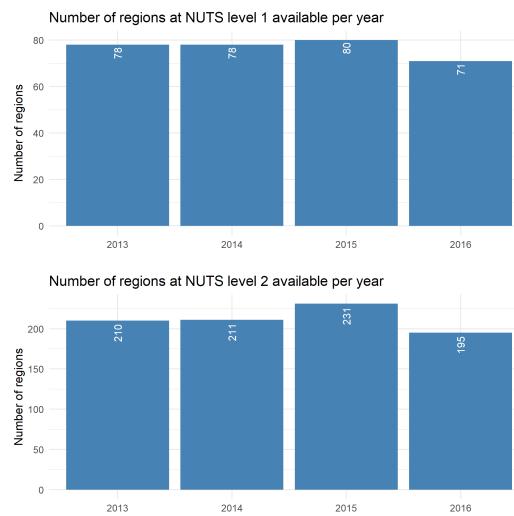
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	80
NUTS 2	216



#### 4.4.230 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female (eu\_heal\_ns\_f)

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

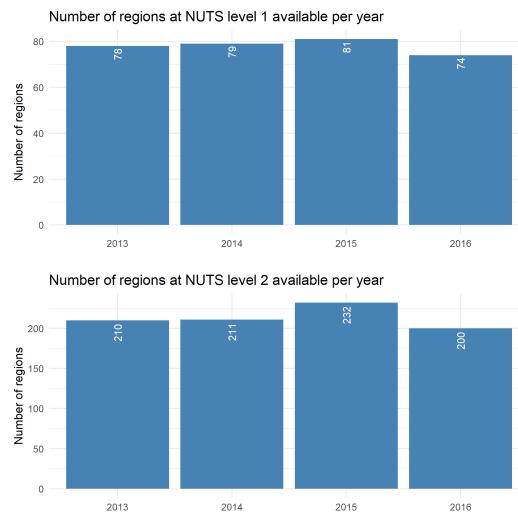
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	77
NUTS 2	212



#### 4.4.231 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male (eu\_he\_ns\_m)

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

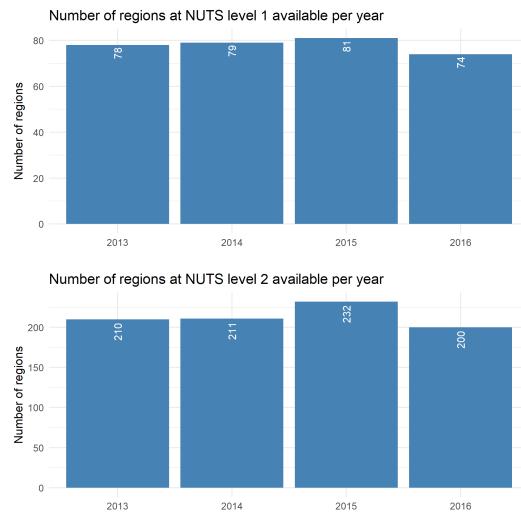
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	78
NUTS 2	213



#### 4.4.232 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total (eu\_he\_ns\_t)

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

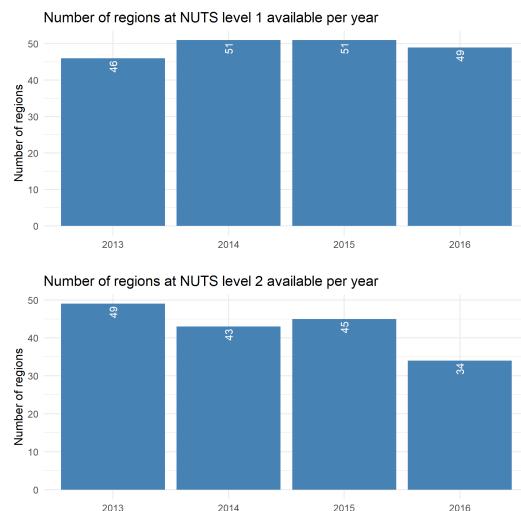
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	78
NUTS 2	213



#### 4.4.233 Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (eu\_heal\_pr\_f)

Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

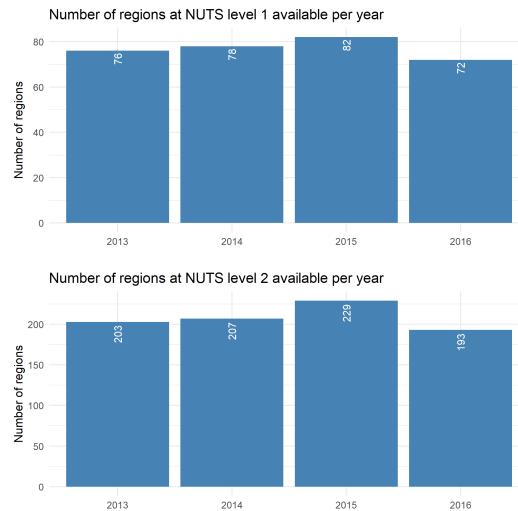
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	22
NUTS 1	49
NUTS 2	43



#### **4.4.234 Number of deaths by self-harm, female (eu\_heash\_f)**

Number of deaths by self-harm, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

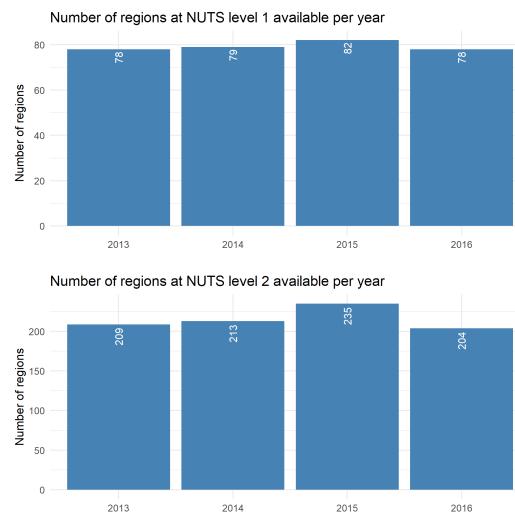
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	77
NUTS 2	208



#### **4.4.235 Number of deaths by self-harm, male (eu\_heash\_m)**

Number of deaths by self-harm, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

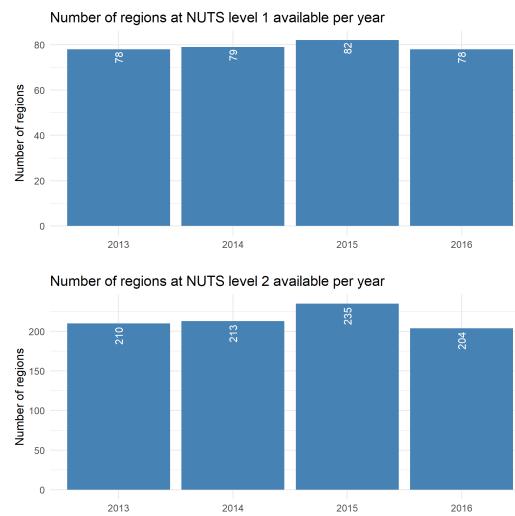
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	79
NUTS 2	215



#### 4.4.236 Number of deaths by self-harm, total (eu\_heal\_sh\_t)

Number of deaths by self-harm, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

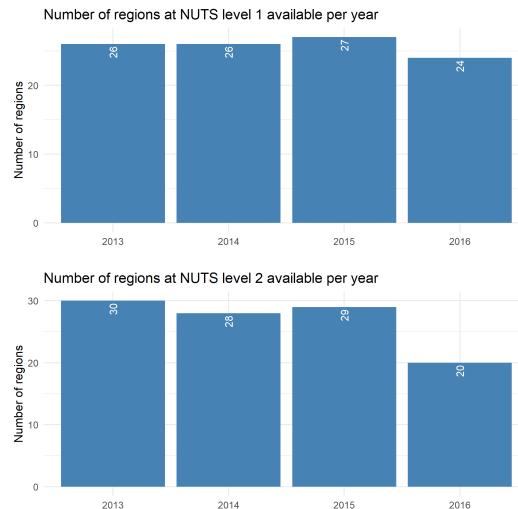
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	79
NUTS 2	216



#### 4.4.237 Number of deaths by drug dependence, female (eu\_heal\_tox\_f)

Number of deaths by drug dependence, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

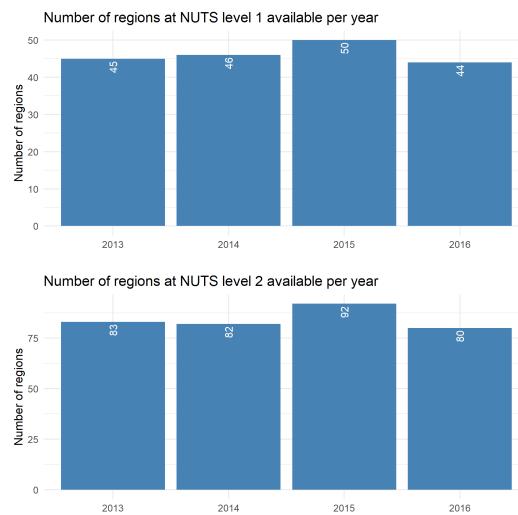
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	12
NUTS 1	26
NUTS 2	27



#### 4.4.238 Number of deaths by drug dependence, male (eu\_heal\_tox\_m)

Number of deaths by drug dependence, male. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

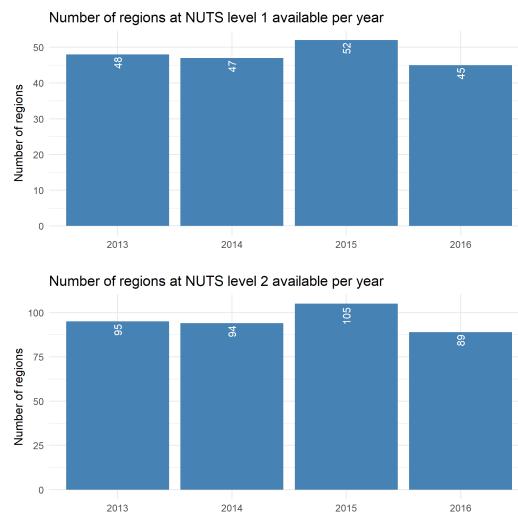
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	18
NUTS 1	46
NUTS 2	84



#### 4.4.239 Number of deaths by drug dependence, total (eu\_heal\_tox\_t)

Number of deaths by drug dependence, total. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

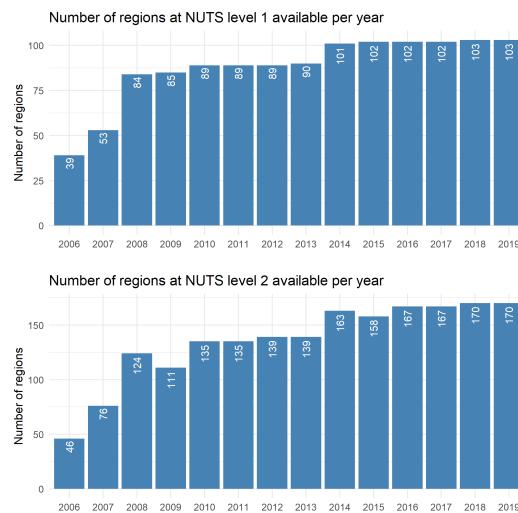
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	18
NUTS 1	48
NUTS 2	96



#### 4.4.240 Percentage of households with internet access (eu\_is\_iacc)

Percentage of households with internet access. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

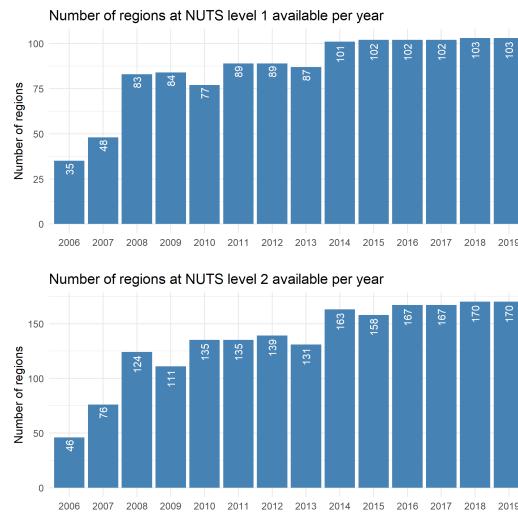
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	88
NUTS 2	136



#### 4.4.241 Percentage of households with broadband internet access (eu\_is\_bacc)

Percentage of households with broadband internet access. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

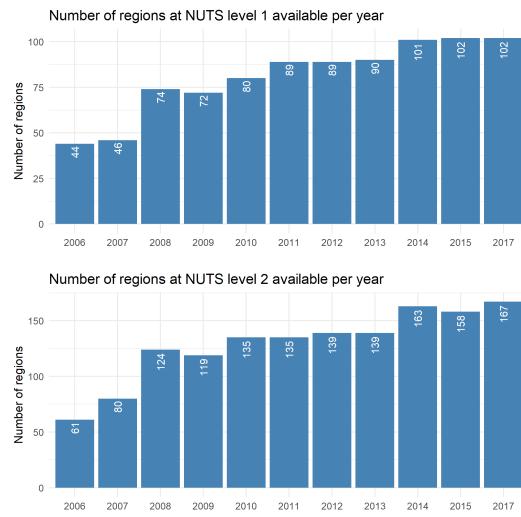
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	86
NUTS 2	135



#### 4.4.242 Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer (eu\_iu\_never)

Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

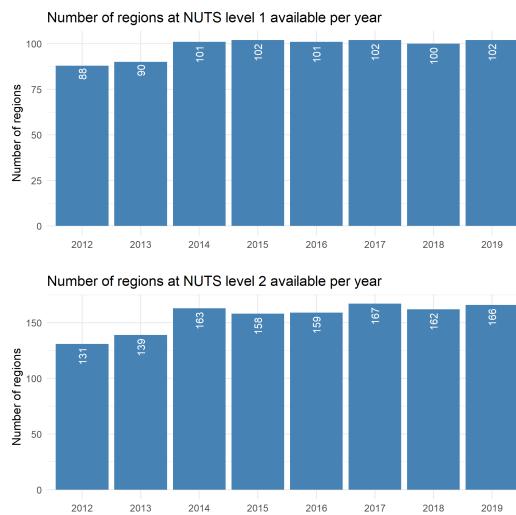
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	81
NUTS 2	129



#### 4.4.243 Percentage of individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work (eu\_iu\_ohw)

Percentage of individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

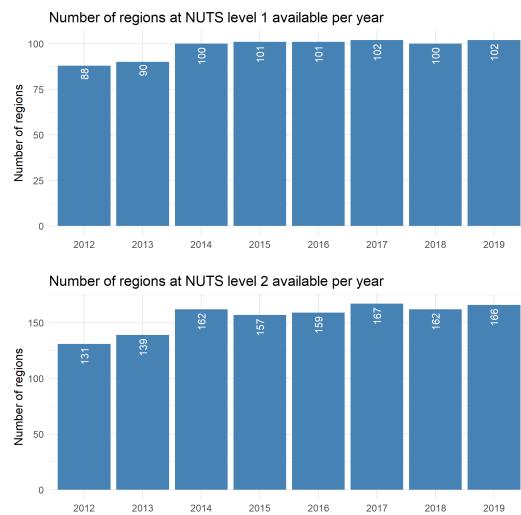
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	156



#### 4.4.244 Percentage of individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work, last 3 months (eu\_iu\_ohw3)

Percentage of individuals who accessed the internet away from home or work in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

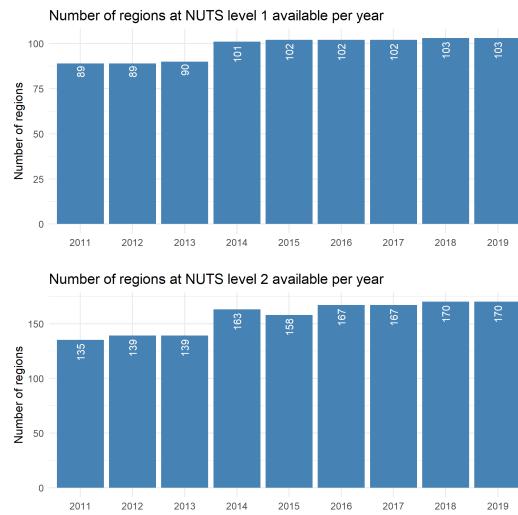
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	155



#### 4.4.245 Percentage of individuals using internet to interact with public authorities (eu\_iu\_govform)

Percentage of individuals using the internet to interact with public authorities. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

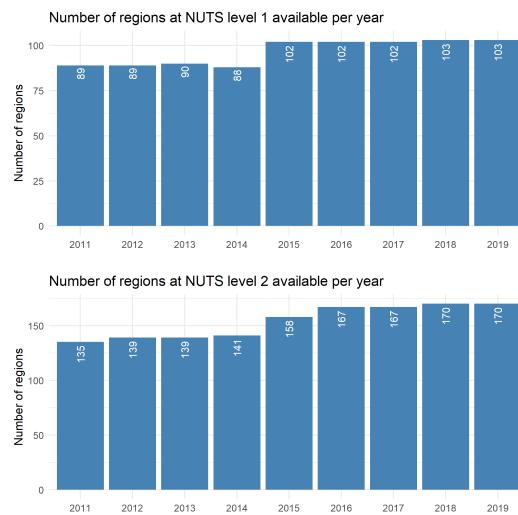
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	156



#### 4.4.246 Percentage of individuals using internet to submit forms to authorities (eu\_iu\_govint)

Percentage of individuals using the internet to submit forms to authorities. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

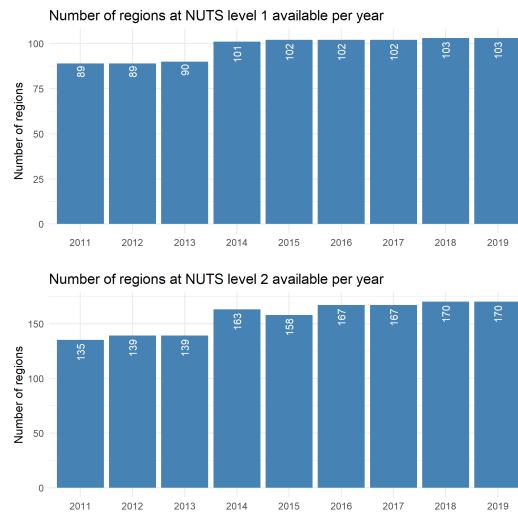
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	96
NUTS 2	154



#### 4.4.247 Frequency of internet access: daily (eu\_iu\_iday)

Percentage of individuals using the internet on a daily basis. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

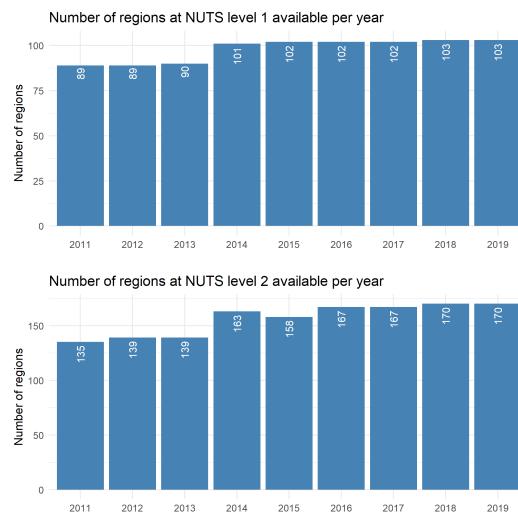
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	156



#### 4.4.248 Last internet use: in the last 12 months (eu\_iu\_ilt12)

Percentage of individuals who used the internet in the last 12 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

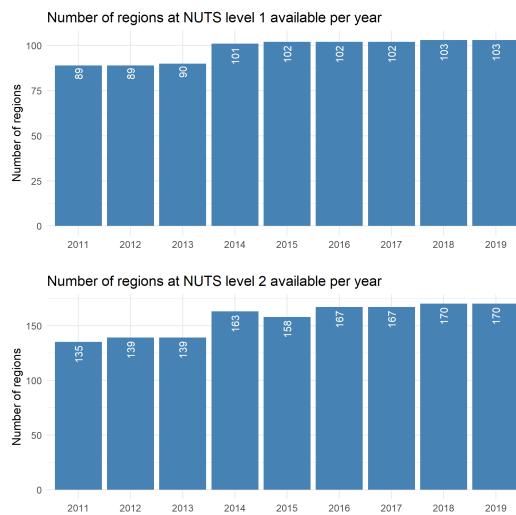
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	156



#### 4.4.249 Last internet use: in last 3 months (eu\_iu\_iu3)

Percentage of individuals who used the internet in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

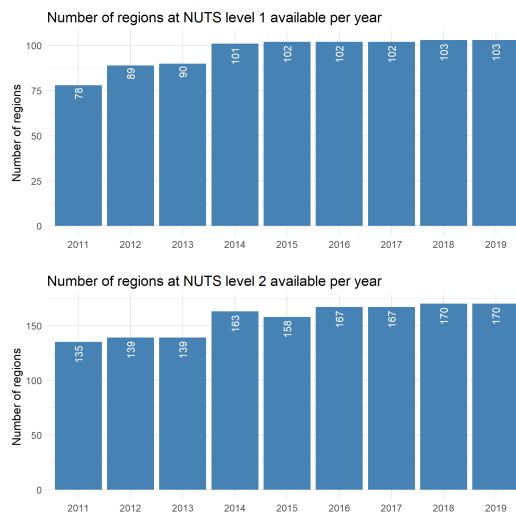
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	156



#### 4.4.250 Internet use: internet banking (eu\_iu\_iubk)

Percentage of individuals using the internet banking. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

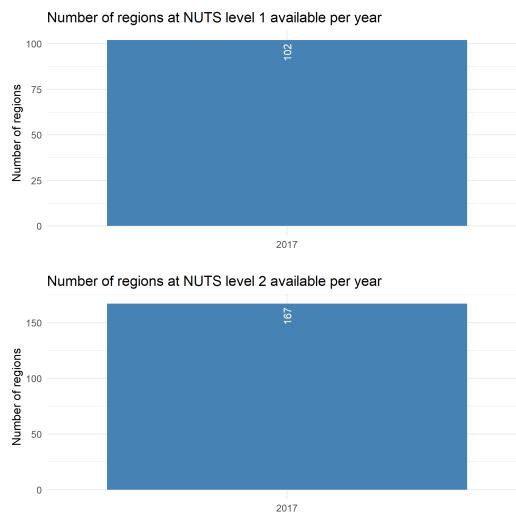
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	97
NUTS 2	156



#### 4.4.251 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu\_iu\_iucpp)

Percentage of individuals using the internet for civic and political participation. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

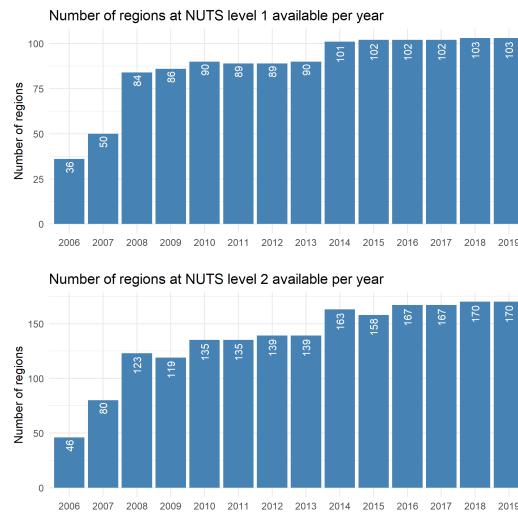
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	102
NUTS 2	167



#### 4.4.252 Frequency of internet access: once a week (including every day) (eu\_iu\_iuse)

Percentage of individuals using the internet at least once a week. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

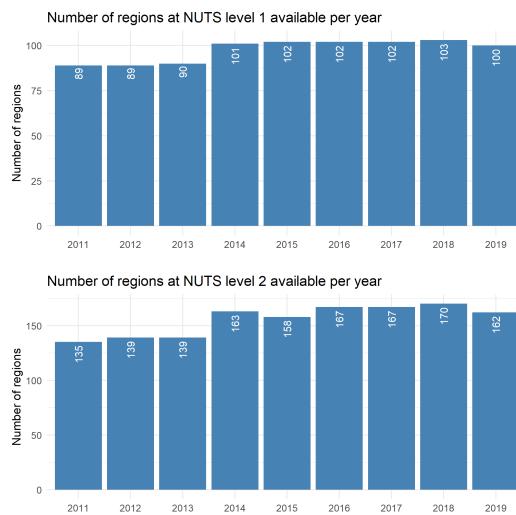
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	88
NUTS 2	136



#### 4.4.253 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu\_iu\_iusell)

Percentage of individuals using the internet to sell goods or services. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

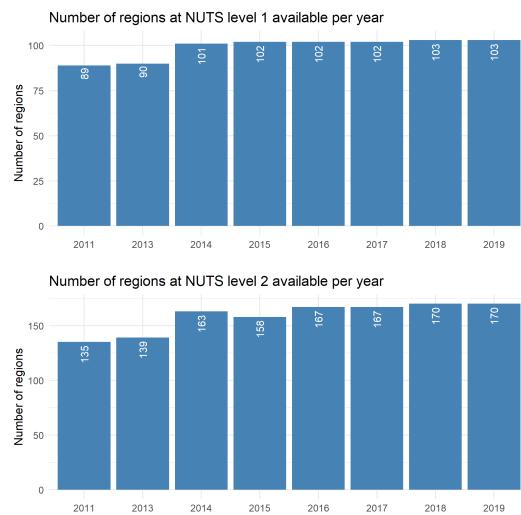
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	156



#### 4.4.254 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu\_iu\_iusnet)

Percentage of individuals using the internet to participate in social networks. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

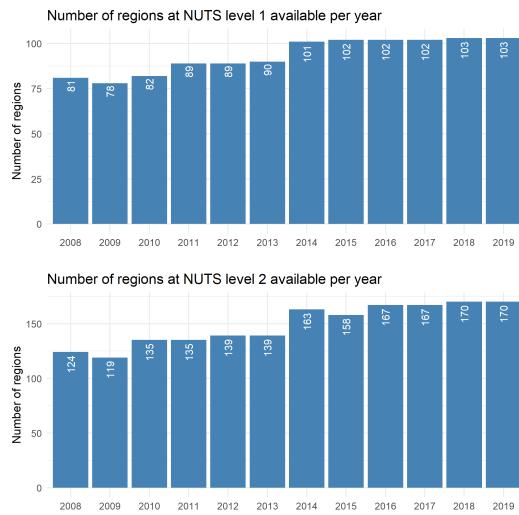
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	99
NUTS 2	159



#### 4.4.255 Internet use: never (eu\_iu\_iux)

Percentage of individuals who have never used the internet. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

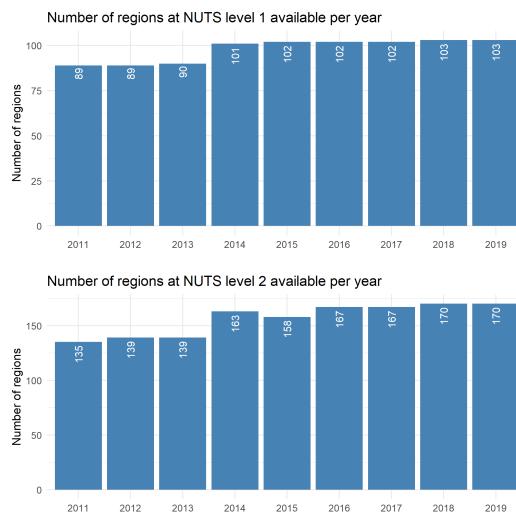
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	94
NUTS 2	149



#### 4.4.256 Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago (eu\_igs\_b3\_12)

Percentage of individuals whose last online purchase between 3 and 12 months ago. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

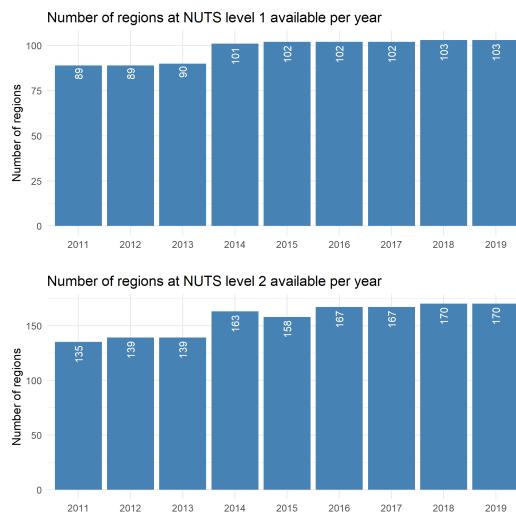
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	156



#### 4.4.257 Online purchases: from sellers from other EU countries (eu\_igs\_bfeu)

Percentage of individuals who have made online purchases from sellers in other EU countries. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

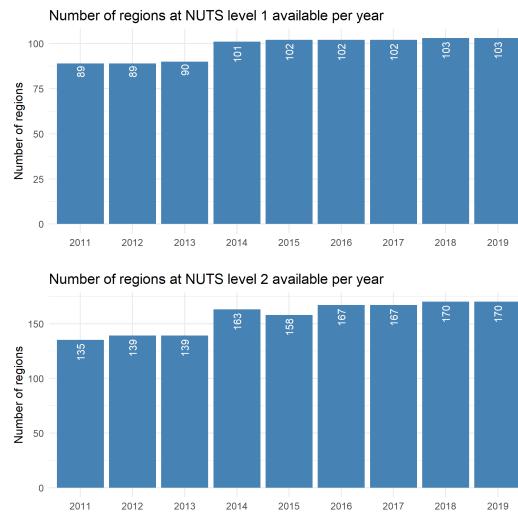
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	156



#### 4.4.258 Online purchases: travel and holiday accommodation (eu\_igs\_bhols)

Percentage of individuals who purchased travel and holiday accommodation online. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

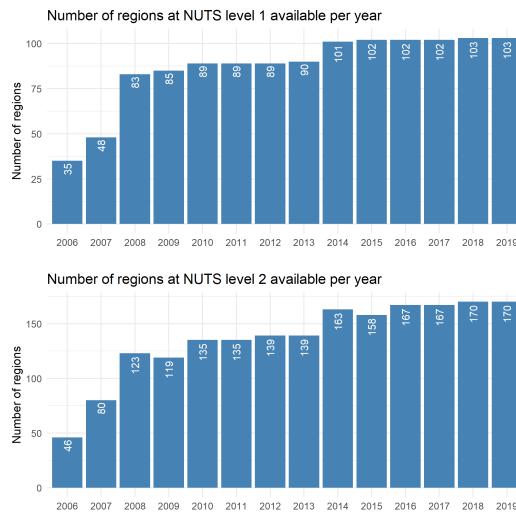
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	156



#### 4.4.259 Last online purchase: in the 12 months (eu\_igs\_blt12)

Percentage of individuals who made an online purchase in the 12 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

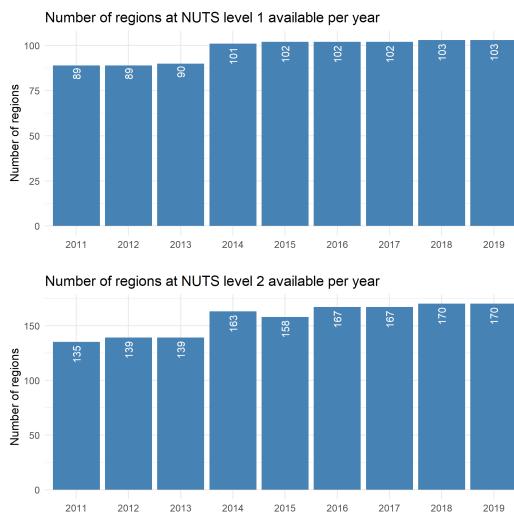
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	87
NUTS 2	136



#### 4.4.260 Individuals who ordered goods or services in internet more than a year ago or never (eu\_igs\_bumt12x)

Percentage of individuals who ordered goods or services in internet more than a year ago or never. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

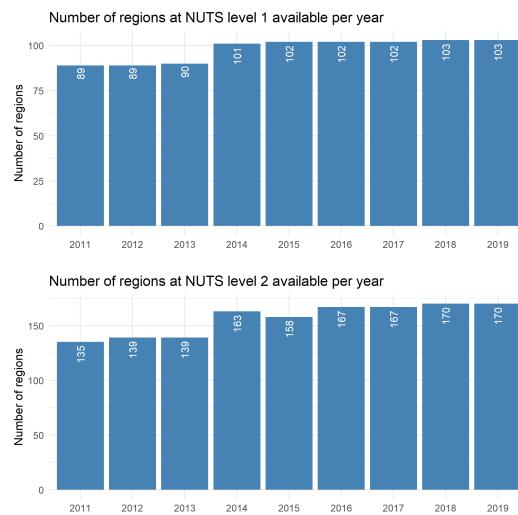
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	156



#### 4.4.261 Last online purchase: in the last 3 months (eu\_igs\_buy3)

Percentage of individuals who made an online purchase in the last 3 months. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. The population of households consists of all private households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population of individuals consists of all individuals aged 16 to 74 (on an optional basis some countries collect separate data on other age groups, individuals aged 15 years or less, aged 75 or more). Regional breakdowns have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007 according to NUTS1 or NUTS2 by several countries. Starting from 2008, the collection of NUTS1 breakdowns is obligatory (regional breakdowns for all countries are available) while NUTS2 breakdowns are still optional.

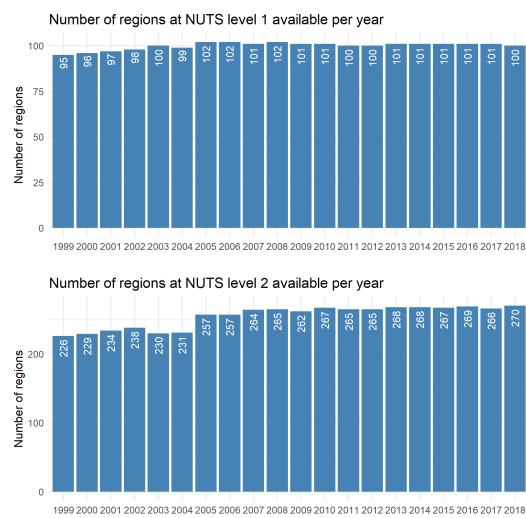
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	156



#### 4.4.262 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu.emp.1524f)

Employment rate for women between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

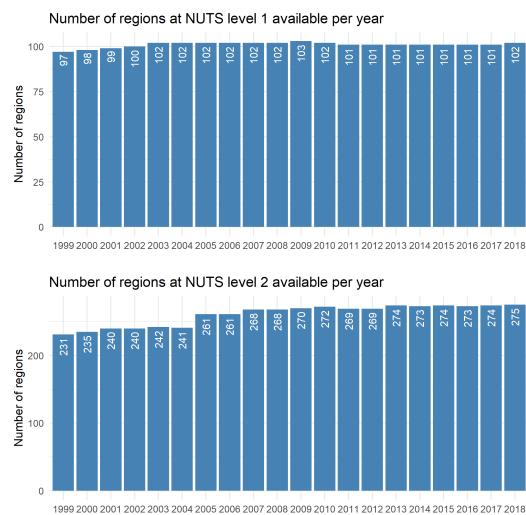
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	255



#### 4.4.263 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu.emp\_1524m)

Employment rate for men between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

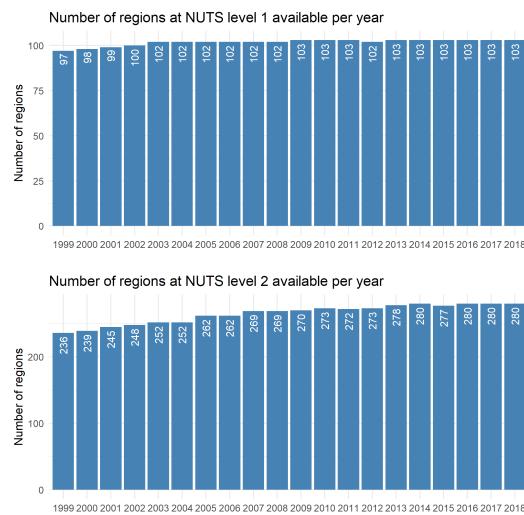
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	101
NUTS 2	260



#### 4.4.264 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu.emp\_1524t)

Total employment rate between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

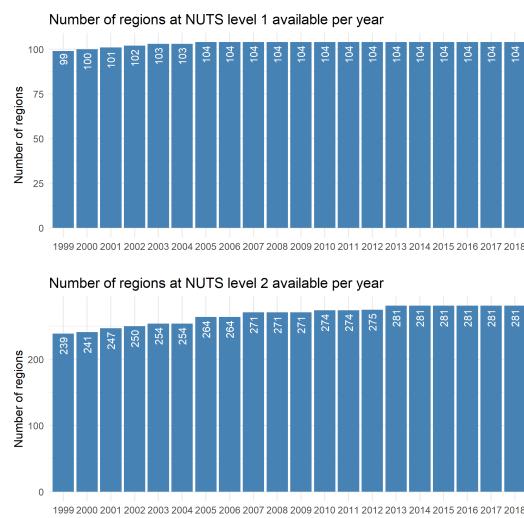
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	102
NUTS 2	265



#### 4.4.265 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu.emp\_2064f)

Employment rate for women between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

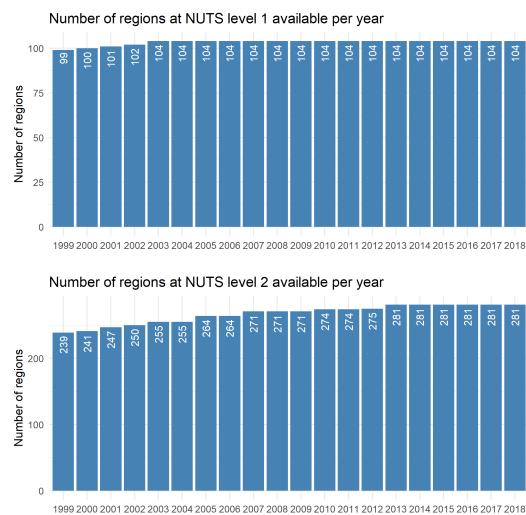
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	267



#### 4.4.266 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu\_emp\_2064m)

Employment rate for men between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

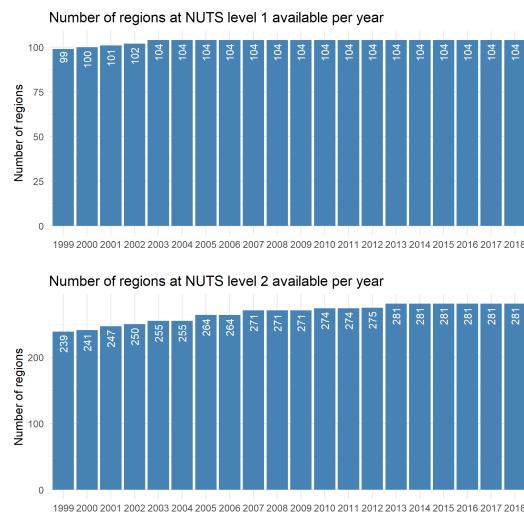
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	267



#### 4.4.267 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu\_emp\_2064t)

Total employment rate between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

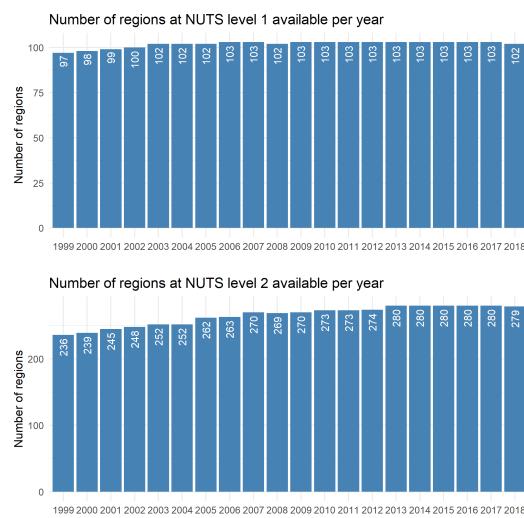
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	267



#### 4.4.268 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, female (eu.emp\_2534f)

Employment rate for women between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

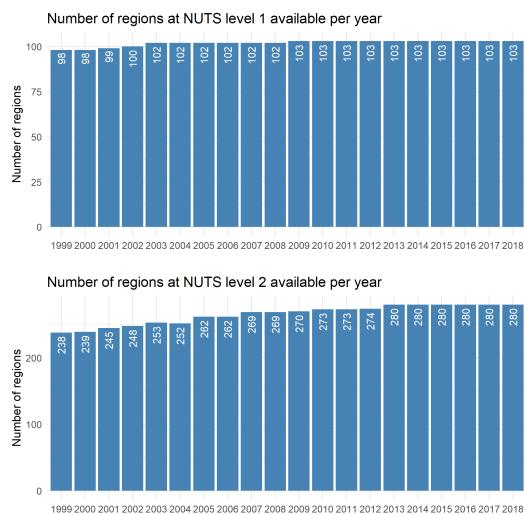
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	102
NUTS 2	265



#### 4.4.269 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, male (eu.emp\_2534m)

Employment rate for men between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

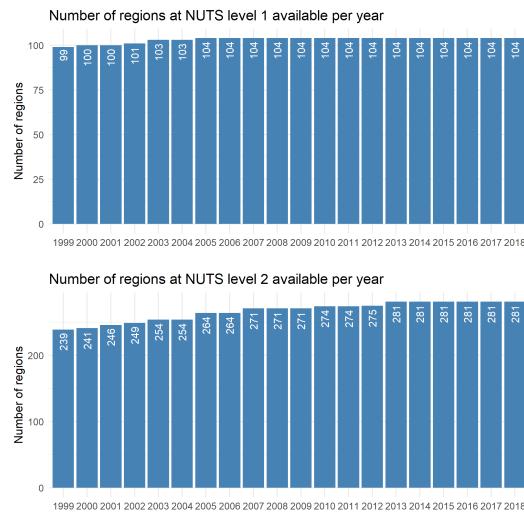
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	102
NUTS 2	265



#### 4.4.270 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, total (eu.emp\_2534t)

Total employment rate between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

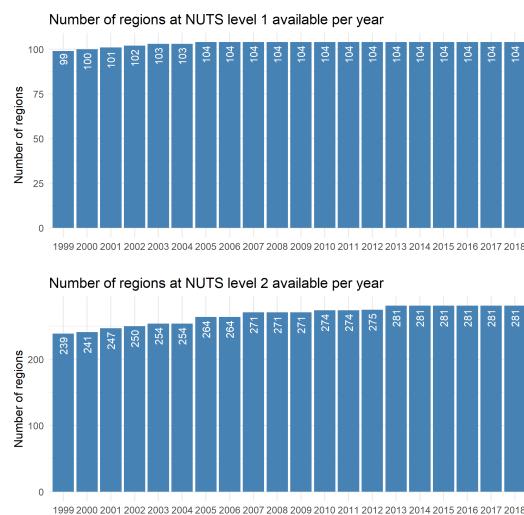
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	267



#### 4.4.271 Employment rate for +25 years, female (eu.emp.ge25f)

Employment rate for women 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

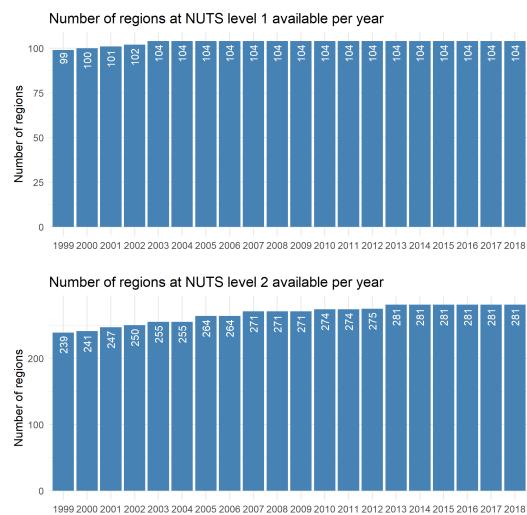
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	267



#### 4.4.272 Employment rate for +25 years, male (eu\_emp\_ge25m)

Employment rate for men 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

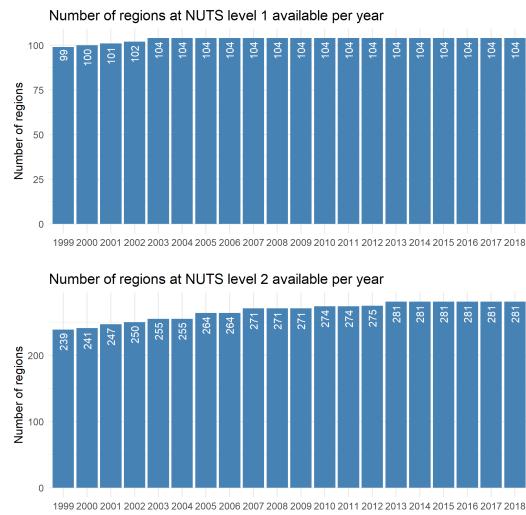
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	267



#### 4.4.273 Employment rate for +25 years, total (eu\_emp\_ge25t)

Total employment rate for 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

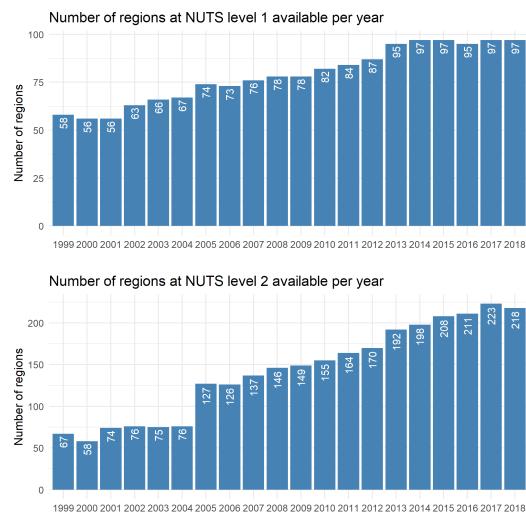
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	267



#### 4.4.274 Employment rate for +65 years, female (eu.emp.ge65f)

Employment rate for women 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

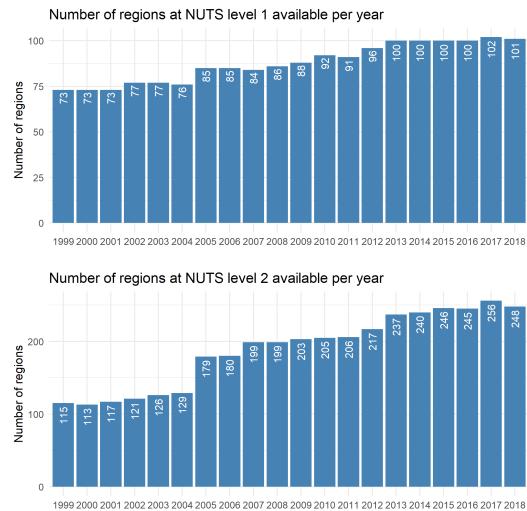
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	26
NUTS 1	79
NUTS 2	142



#### 4.4.275 Employment rate for +65 years, male (eu\_emp\_ge65m)

Employment rate for men 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

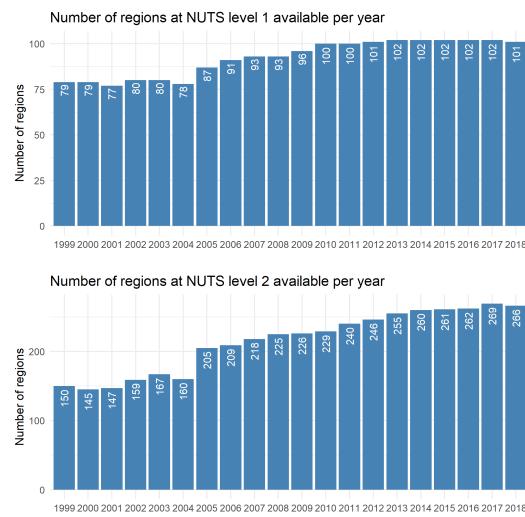
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	88
NUTS 2	189



#### 4.4.276 Employment rate for +65 years, total (eu\_emp\_ge65t)

Total employment rate for 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

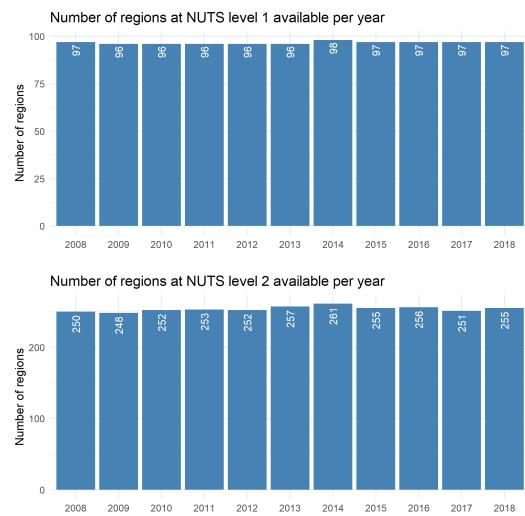
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	27
NUTS 1	92
NUTS 2	215



#### 4.4.277 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands (eu.emp.a)

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

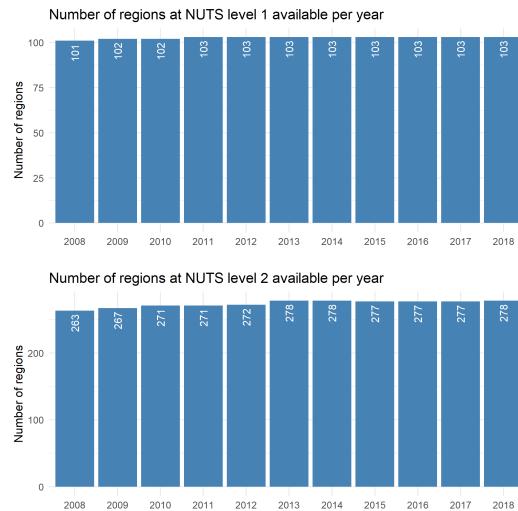
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	97
NUTS 2	254



#### 4.4.278 Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands (eu.emp.be)

Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

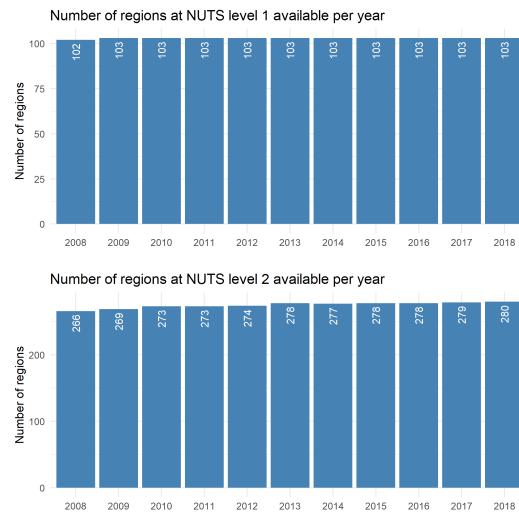
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	274



#### 4.4.279 Employment in construction, in thousands (eu.emp.f)

Employment in construction, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

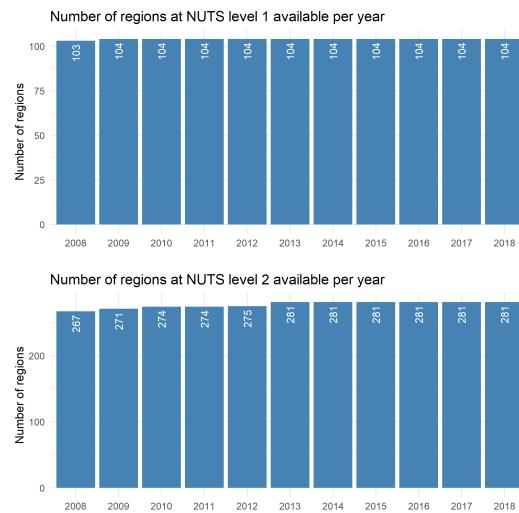
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	275



#### 4.4.280 Employment in wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food service activities, in thousands (eu\_emp\_gi)

Employment in wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food service activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

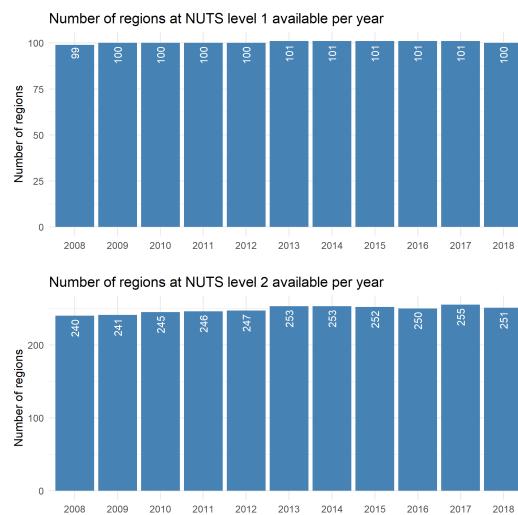
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	104
NUTS 2	277



#### **4.4.281 Employment in information and communication, in thousands (eu\_emp\_j)**

Employment in information and communication, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

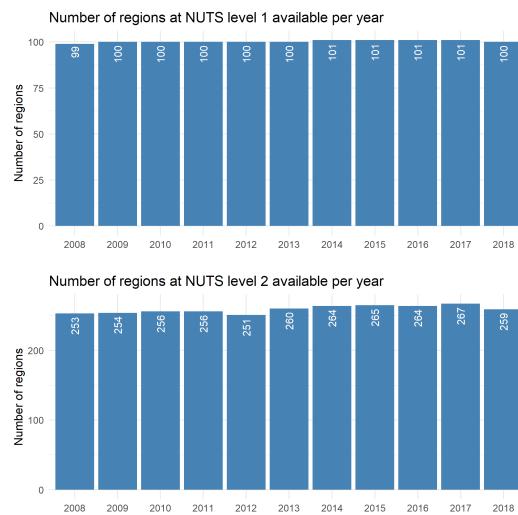
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	248



#### **4.4.282 Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands (eu\_emp\_k)**

Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

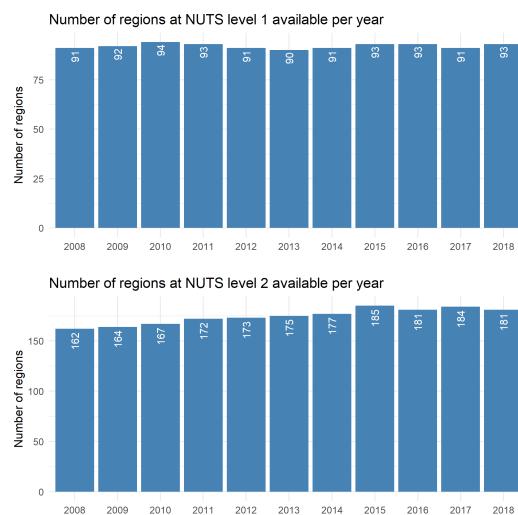
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	259



#### 4.4.283 Employment in real estate activities, in thousands (eu.emp.l)

Employment in real estate activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

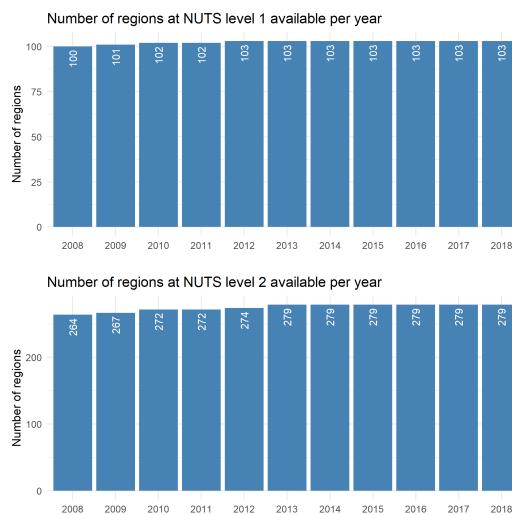
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	92
NUTS 2	175



#### 4.4.284 Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands (eu\_emp\_m\_n)

Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

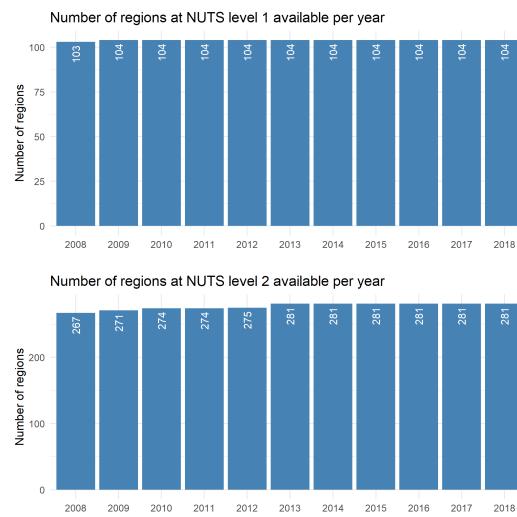
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	102
NUTS 2	275



#### 4.4.285 Employment in public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities, in thousands (eu\_emp\_oq)

Employment in public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

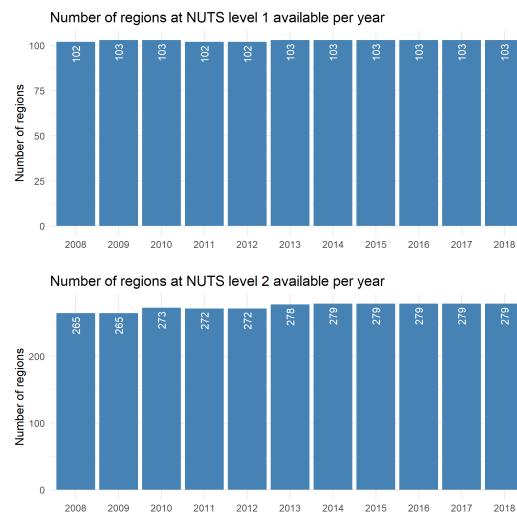
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	104
NUTS 2	277



#### 4.4.286 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands (eu\_emp\_ru)

Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

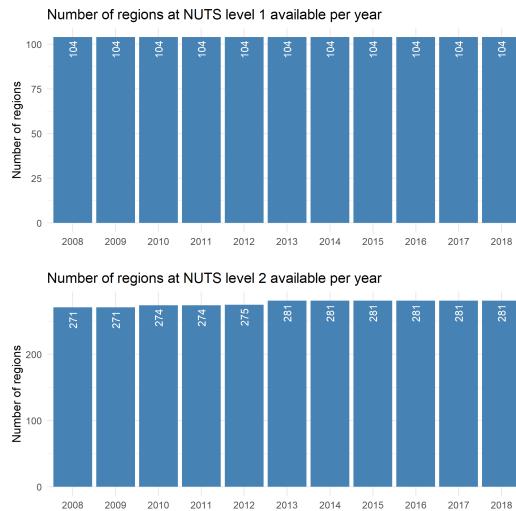
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	275



#### 4.4.287 Employment in total - all NACE activities, in thousands (eu.emp\_total)

Employment in total - all NACE activities, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

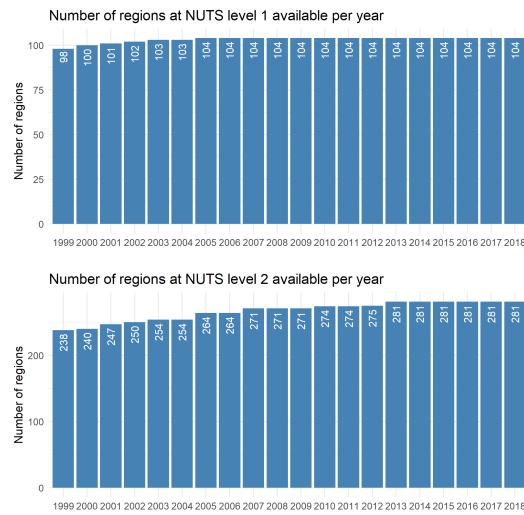
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	104
NUTS 2	277



#### 4.4.288 Full-time employment, female, in thousands (eu.emp\_ft\_f)

Full-time female employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

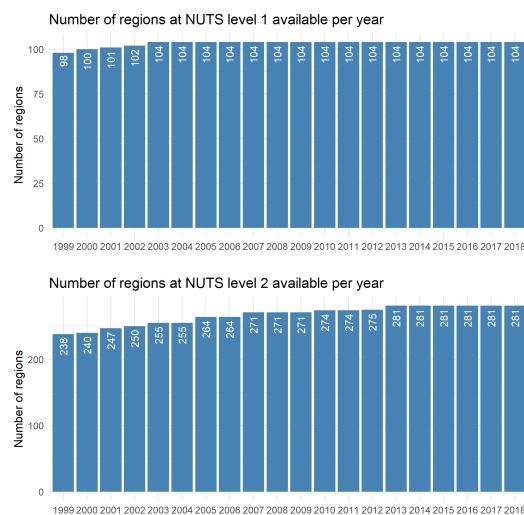
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	267



#### 4.4.289 Full-time employment, male, in thousands (eu\_emp\_ft\_m)

Full-time male employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

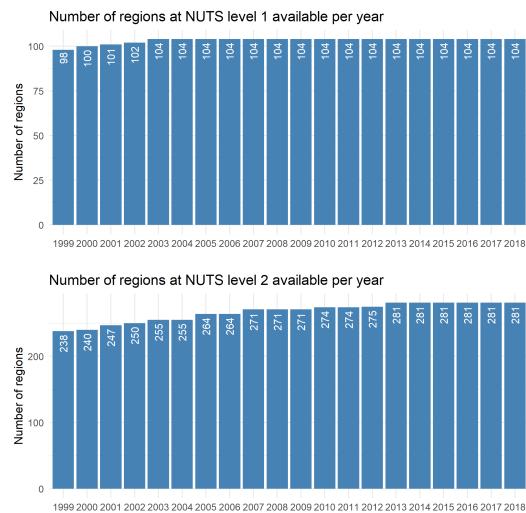
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	267



#### 4.4.290 Full-time employment, total, in thousands (eu\_emp\_ft\_t)

Total full-time employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

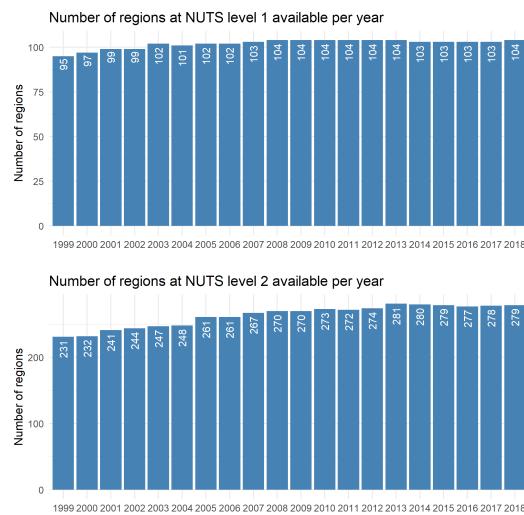
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	267



#### 4.4.291 Part-time employment, female, in thousands (eu\_emp\_pt\_f)

Part-time female employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

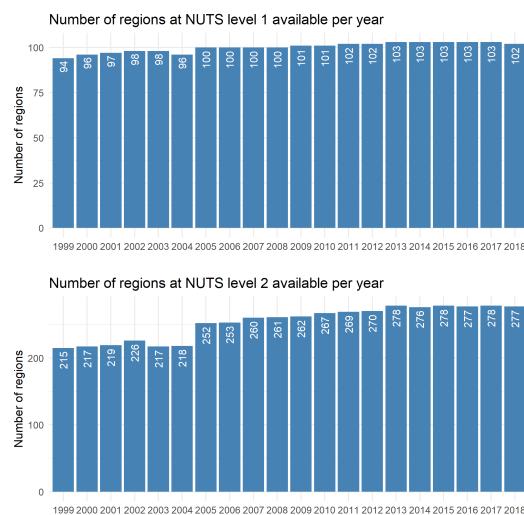
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	102
NUTS 2	263



#### 4.4.292 Part-time employment, male, in thousands (eu.emp.pt.m)

Part-time male employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

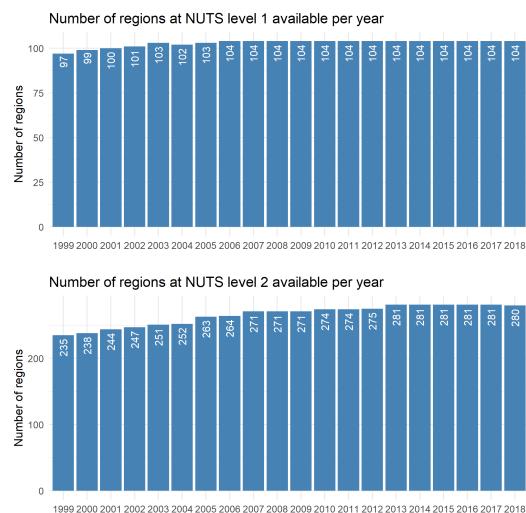
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	254



#### 4.4.293 Part-time employment, total, in thousands (eu.emp\_pt\_t)

Total part-time employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

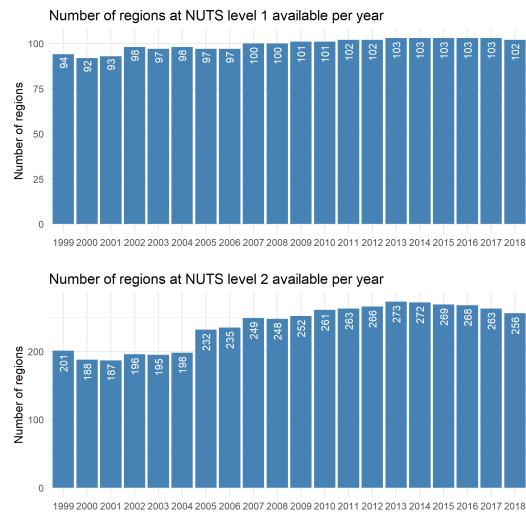
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	103
NUTS 2	266



#### 4.4.294 Long-term unemployment as percentage of active population (eu.ltu\_pc\_act)

Long-term unemployment as a percentage of active population. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

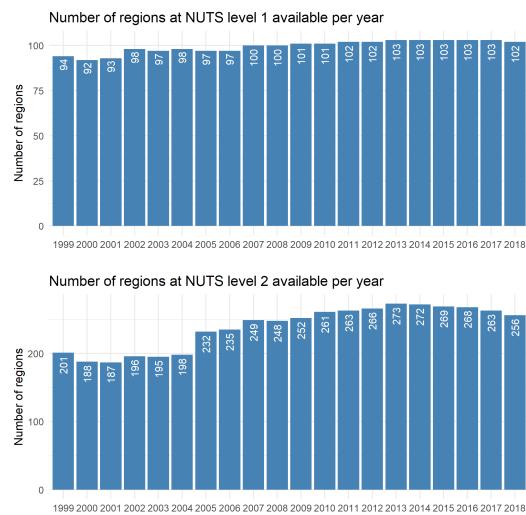
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	99
NUTS 2	239



#### 4.4.295 Long-term unemployment as percentage of unemployment (eu\_ltu\_pc\_une)

Long-term unemployment as a percentage of unemployment. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

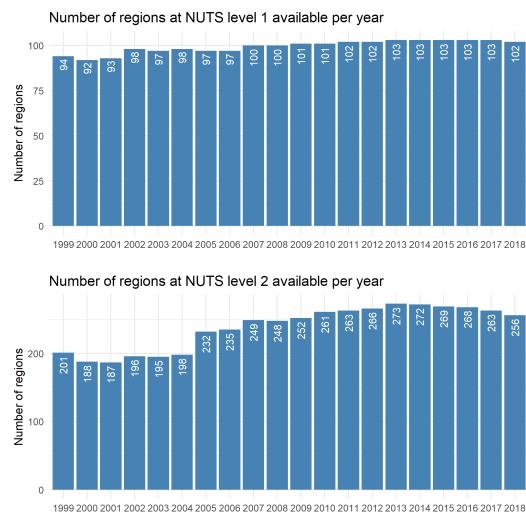
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	99
NUTS 2	239



#### 4.4.296 Long-term unemployment in thousands (eu\_ltu\_ths)

Long-term unemployment in thousands. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 12 months or longer. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

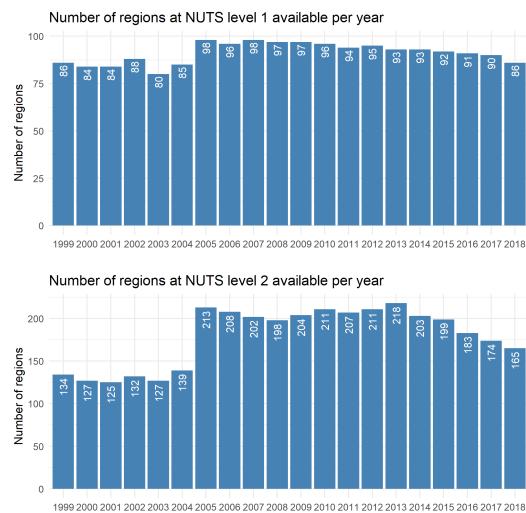
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	99
NUTS 2	239



#### 4.4.297 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu\_unemp\_1524f)

Unemployment rate for women between 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

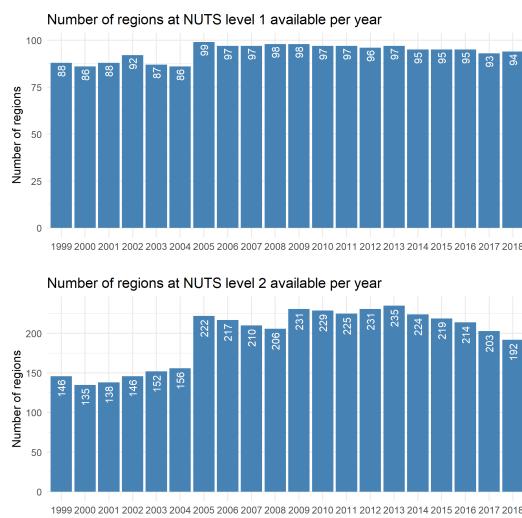
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	91
NUTS 2	179



#### 4.4.298 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu\_unemp\_1524m)

Unemployment rate for men between 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

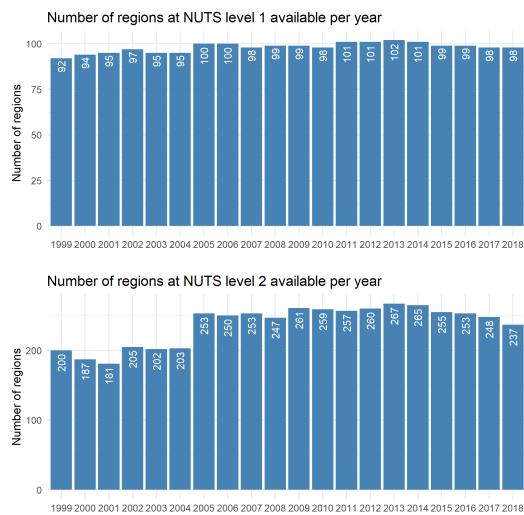
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	94
NUTS 2	197



#### 4.4.299 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu\_unemp\_1524t)

Total unemployment rate for 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

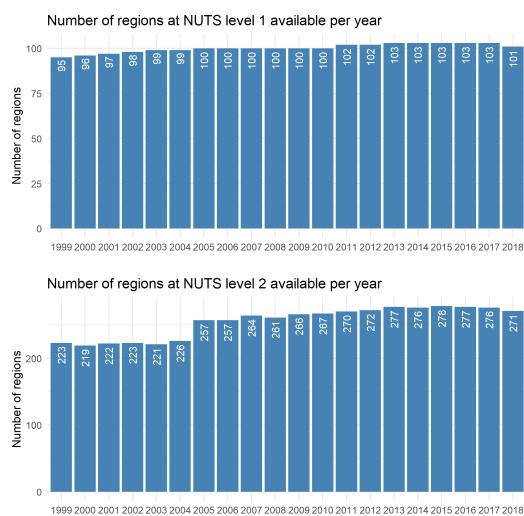
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	98
NUTS 2	237



#### 4.4.300 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, female (eu\_unemp\_1574f)

Unemployment rate for women between 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

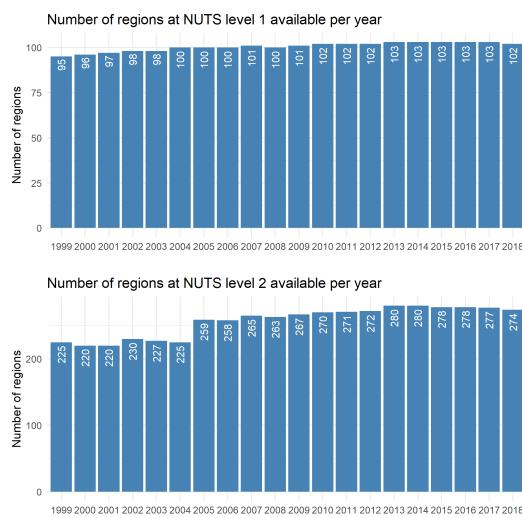
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	255



#### 4.4.301 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, male (eu\_unemp\_1574m)

Unemployment rate for men between 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

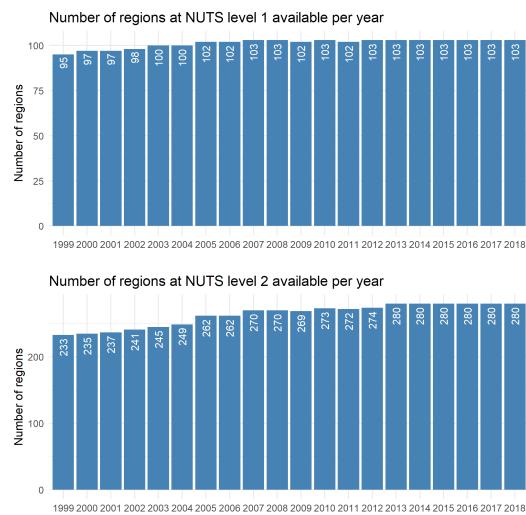
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	257



#### 4.4.302 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, total (eu\_unemp\_1574t)

Total unemployment rate for 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

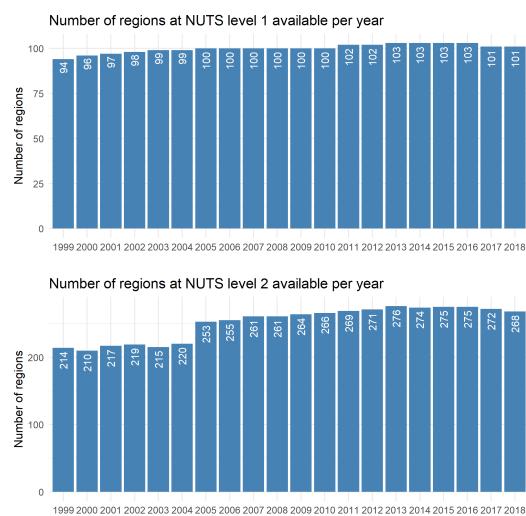
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	101
NUTS 2	264



#### 4.4.303 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu\_unemp\_2064f)

Unemployment rate for women between 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

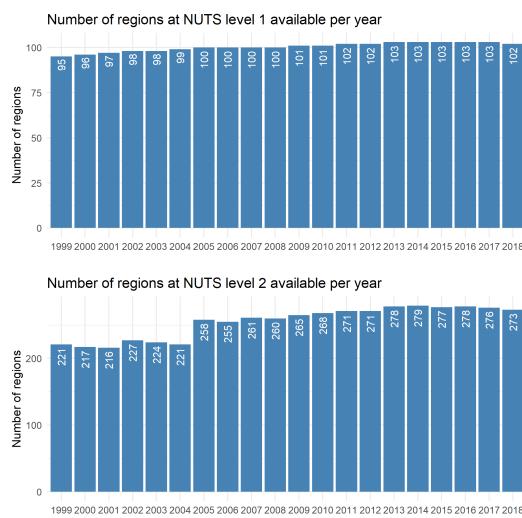
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	252



#### 4.4.304 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu\_unemp\_2064m)

Unemployment rate for men between 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

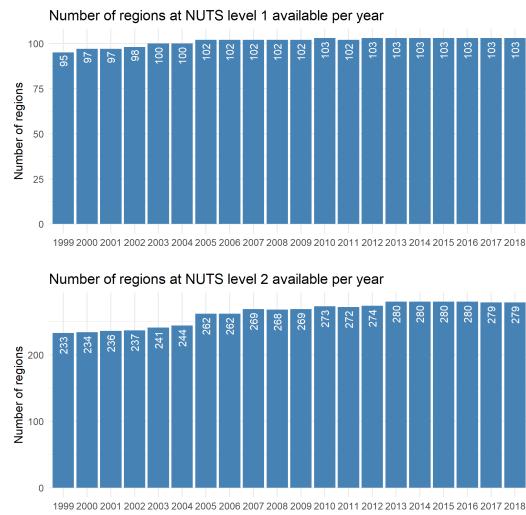
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	255



#### 4.4.305 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu\_unemp\_2064t)

Total unemployment rate for 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

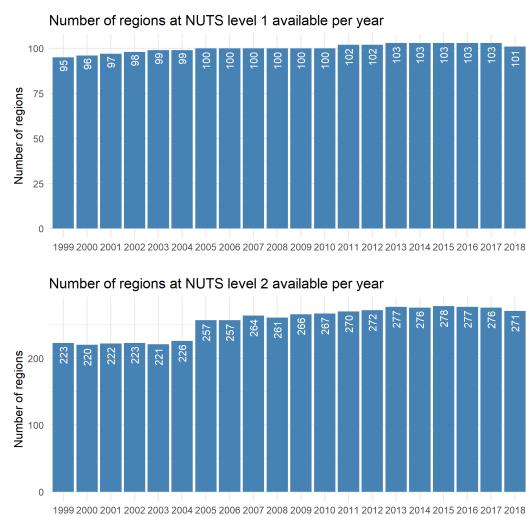
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	101
NUTS 2	263



#### 4.4.306 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, female (eu\_unemp\_ge15f)

Unemployment rate for women aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

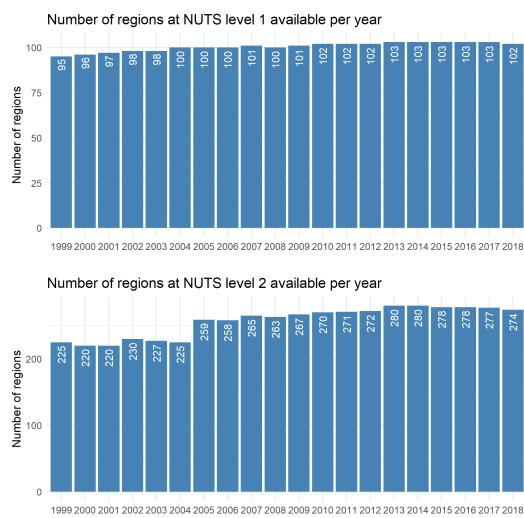
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	255



#### 4.4.307 Unemployment rate for +15 years, male (eu\_unemp\_ge15m)

Unemployment rate for men aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

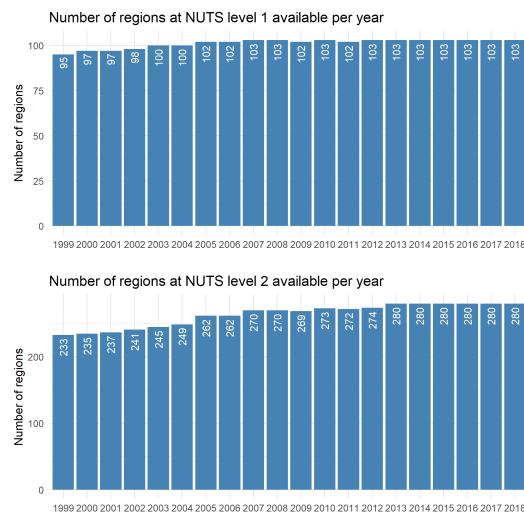
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	257



#### 4.4.308 Unemployment rate for +15 years, total (eu\_unemp\_ge15t)

Total unemployment rate for people aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

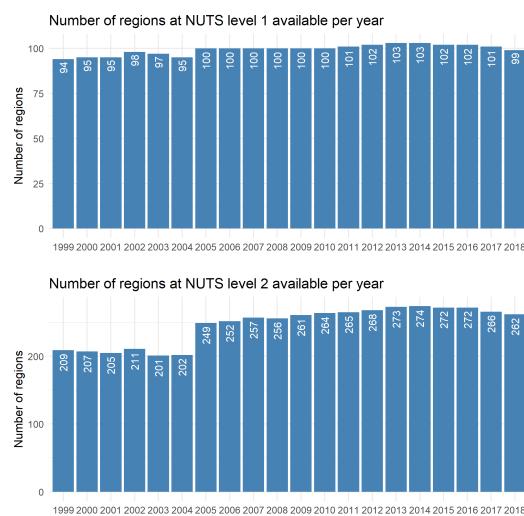
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	101
NUTS 2	264



#### 4.4.309 Unemployment rate for +25 years, female (eu\_unemp\_ge25f)

Unemployment rate for women aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

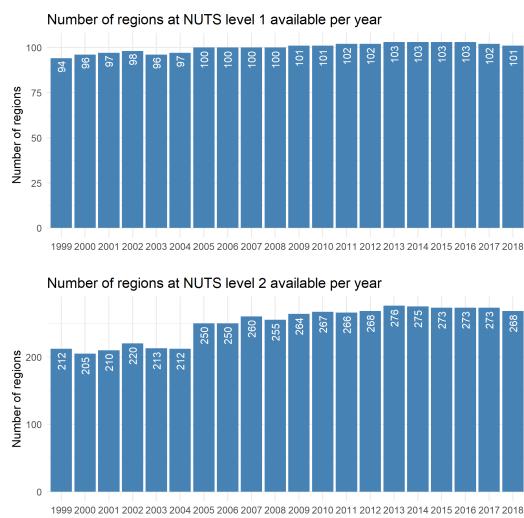
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	99
NUTS 2	246



#### 4.4.310 Unemployment rate for +25 years, male (eu\_unemp\_ge25m)

Unemployment rate for men aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

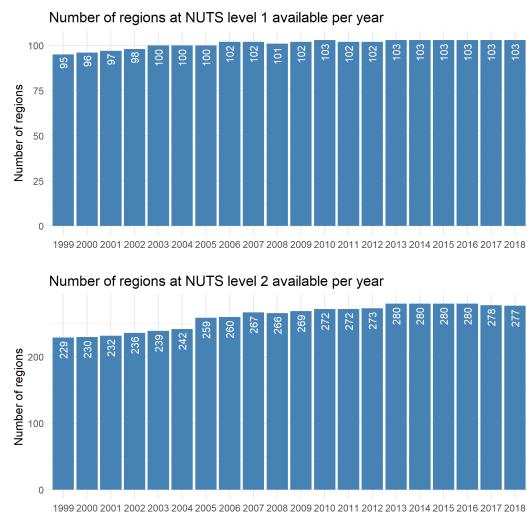
NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	100
NUTS 2	250



#### 4.4.311 Unemployment rate for +25 years, total (eu\_unemp\_ge25t)

Total unemployment rate for people aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

NUTS Level	N
NUTS 0 (Country)	28
NUTS 1	101
NUTS 2	261



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