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The growth of the working age population: differences between rural and urban regions across Europe

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The growth of the working age population: differences between rural and urban regions across Europe

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Abstract

Differences in the growth of the working age population are affected by the direction and size of migration flows, cohort turnover (the balance between the inflow of young people and the outflow of older people) and mortality. This paper aims to analyse differences in the effects of migration and cohort turnover on changes in the size of the working age population between rural and urban regions on the basis of demographic data for NUTS 2 regions. For this purpose we develop a rural-urban classification on the basis of the classification for NUTS 3 regions published by Eurostat.



Working Papers present work being conducted within the NEUJOBS research project, which analyses likely future developments in European labour markets.

The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent any institution with which they are affiliated.

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1 Introduction

Population ageing will be the main demographic trend across Europe in the next decades. One of the consequences of population ageing is the slowing down of the growth or even decline of the working age population. This will reduce the future potential for economic growth. Even though population ageing is a general demographic trend across Europe, there are regional differences. Many countries include both growing and declining regions. Whereas many urban regions are likely to continue to grow, many rural regions show a decline. As a consequence, the potential of economic growth differs across European regions.

Differences in the growth of the working age population are affected by the direction and size of migration flows. Since young migrants tend to move from rural to urban regions, urban regions tend to have both a younger and a more strongly growing working age population. This is reinforced by the inflow of immigrants from other countries. Furthermore the growth rate of the working age population is affected by cohort turnover, i.e. the balance between the inflow of young people into the working age population and the outflow of older persons. Finally, mortality has an effect. If many people die before they reach retirement age, this will reduce the growth of the working age population.

One problem in the analysis of the direction of migration flows is the lack of reliable data. Many European countries do not have very reliable data on international migration. Moreover, data on interregional migration in many cases refer to the NUTS 2 rather than the NUTS 3 level. However, the distinction between rural and urban regions is usually based on the NUTS 3 level.

This paper aims to analyse differences in the effects of migration and cohort turnover on changes in the size of the working age population between rural and urban regions on the basis of demographic data for NUTS 2 regions. For this purpose we develop a rural-urban classification on the basis of the classification for NUTS 3 regions published by Eurostat. For a selected number of EU countries we show how migration flows have different effects between urban and rural regions. In addition we examine differences between economically strong and weak urban regions.

2 Rural-urban classification of NUTS 2 regions

2.1 Demographic differences between rural and urban regions

In 2008, the world reached an important milestone: for the first time in history, half of the world population was living in urban areas. Urbanization has significant social and economic implications: Historically, it has been an integral part of the process of economic development and an important determinant of the decline in fertility and mortality rates (demographic transition). Many important economic, social and demographic transformations have taken place in cities. The urban expansion, due in part to migration from rural to urban areas, varies significantly across regions and countries. The distribution and morphology of cities, the dynamics of urban growth, the linkages between urban and rural areas and the living conditions of the rural and urban population also vary quite substantially across countries and over time (UN, 2008).

Even though most urban-rural differences in mortality and fertility refer to different stages in the demographic transition (Woods, 1982), we can find differences in countries that completed the demographic transition too. In Coale (1986) for example, evidence is found that fertility is lower in urban areas and higher in rural areas. Most likely, fertility levels in urban areas are lower because of higher educational and emancipation levels. There is even proof that there is a negative relation between fertility and size of a city. For mortality the presumption today is that life chances will not show a distinctive pattern of differentiation between urban and rural areas. If there are differentials they will favor the urban population, which has better access to the most modern health care facilities (Woods, 2003).

The most important urban-rural differences today refer to migration patterns. International migration often is in the direction of the largest cities, whereas internal migration often is in the direction of suburbanization. Jennissen (2003) gives a nice literature overview of all international migration motives. Traditionally most migration flows refer to labour migration. Opportunities for jobs and income are the highest in urban regions. Most international migrants therefore prefer an urban location above a rural one. Fielding (1992) argues that a large city may act as an escalator for individual, social and economic welfare. Here people follow education, find their first job, receive a higher income, and once a certain social status has been reached the person leaves the city to more suburban regions again to improve their social position. Latten et al. (2006) argue that the decision to move is strongly related to life course events (starting an education, find a first job, starting a family, children leaving the house etc.). All these life course events are strongly related to a specific phase in life, where people have similar characteristics such as for example age. Apart from effects on the social structure of a population, both internal and international migration therefore influence the age structure of a population.

The traditional distinction between urban and rural areas within a country has been based on the assumption that urban areas, no matter how they are defined, provide a different way of life and usually a higher standard of living than are found in rural areas. In many industrialized countries, this distinction has become blurred and the principal difference between urban and rural areas in terms of the circumstances of living tends to be a matter of the degree of concentration of population (UN, 2011).

2.2 NUTS classification

Eurostat introduced the NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) classification more than 30 years ago (Eurostat, 2007). The NUTS classification includes different levels. Each Member State is divided into a number of NUTS 1 regions, each of which is in turn subdivided into a number of NUTS 2 regions and so on. Every NUTS 2 region is part of only one NUTS 1 region. NUTS 2 (basic regions) is most widely used. For the NUTS 2 level more data are available than for the more detailed NUTS 3 level. NUTS 2 is often used for regional policy, whereas NUTS 3 level is used for specific analyses.

The administrative system of many Member States has two main regional levels (without taking municipalities into account): *Länder* and *Kreise* in Germany, *régions* and *départements* in France, *comunidades autonomas* and *provincias* in Spain, *regioni* and *provincia* in Italy, etc. These are either considered as NUTS 1 and NUTS 2, or as NUTS 2 and NUTS 3, or as NUTS 1 and NUTS 3 regions. In order to achieve comparability across countries, the NUTS classification added for each Member State a regional level. This additional level therefore corresponds to a less important or even non-existent administrative structure. For some countries NUTS 1 was added (e.g. France, Italy, and Spain), for other countries NUTS 2 (e.g. Germany), and for some countries the NUTS 3 level (e.g. Belgium).

The NUTS levels are distinguished by population size: NUTS 1 from 3 million to 7 million; NUTS 2 from 800 000 to 3 million; NUTS 3 from 15 000 to 800 000. The NUTS nomenclature is defined only for the 27 member states of the European Union. For the other countries that make up the European Economic Area (EEA), and for Switzerland, regions have also been coded in a way which resembles the NUTS.

The latest review of the NUTS classification took place in 2006 and was extended in 2008 to accommodate the accession of Bulgaria and Romania. The current number of NUTS 2 regions in the EU-27+4 (EU-27 and 4 EFTA) is 287, the number of NUTS 3 regions 1351.

According to Table 1, the highest numbers of NUTS 3 regions can be found in Germany (429), United Kingdom (133), Italy (107) and France (100). In Cyprus, Luxembourg and Liechtenstein there is no distinction between the NUTS levels. For Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, and Iceland, the NUTS 2 level coincides with NUTS 1 and NUTS 0 (country level).

Table 1 NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 regions per country, 1 January 2008

		NUTS 2		NUTS 3				NUTS 2		NUTS 3	
AT	Austria	9	35	FR	France	26	100	NL	Netherlands	12	40
BE	Belgium	11	44	GR	Greece	13	51	NO	Norway	7	19
BG	Bulgaria	6	28	HU	Hungary	7	20	PL	Poland	16	66
CH	Switzerland	7	26	IE	Ireland	2	8	PT	Portugal	7	30
CY	Cyprus	1	1	IS	Iceland	1	2	RO	Romania	8	42
CZ	Czech Republic	8	14	IT	Italy	21	107	SE	Sweden	8	21
DE	Germany	39	429	LI	Liechtenstein	1	1	SI	Slovenia	2	12
DK	Denmark	5	11	LT	Lithuania	1	10	SK	Slovakia	4	8
EE	Estonia	1	5	LU	Luxembourg	1	1	UK	United Kingdom	37	133
ES	Spain	19	59	LV	Latvia	1	6		EU27+4	287	1 351
FI	Finland	5	20	MT	Malta	1	2				

Source: Eurostat.

2.3 Urban-rural typology of NUTS 3 regions

In 2010 Eurostat published a new rural-urban typology for NUTS 3 regions (Eurostat, 2010). This typology is based on a typology developed by the OECD. A NUTS 3 region is classified as:

- predominantly urban (PU) if the share of population living in rural areas is below 20%;
- intermediate (IN) if the share of population living in rural areas is between 20% and 50%;
- predominantly rural (PR) if the share of population living rural areas is higher than 50%.

The population living in rural areas is defined by the population living outside urban areas. Urban areas are defined as follows:

- population density of at least 300 inhabitants per km² in grid cells of 1 km²;
- at least 5000 inhabitants in grouped grid cells. Grouping is based on contiguity; cells are grouped in which population density exceeds 300.

One additional criterion is the size of urban centres:

- a region classified as predominantly rural becomes intermediate if it contains an urban centre of more than 200,000 inhabitants representing at least 25% of the population of the region;
- a region classified as intermediate becomes predominantly urban if it contains an urban centre of more than 500,000 inhabitants representing at least 25% of the population of the region.

Eurostat does not publish a similar rural-urban typology at the NUTS 2 level, because this “would in some cases hide significant differences between regions”. Applying the above criterion to the NUTS 2 level would result in a lower share of the population living in predominantly urban and predominantly rural regions (Eurostat, 2010). Nevertheless, a rural-urban typology of NUTS 2 regions would be useful since for many EU countries a lot of data on demographic flows that are available at the NUTS 2 level are not available at the NUTS 3 level. For that reason, in this paper we develop an urban-rural typology for NUTS 2 regions on the basis of the typology for NUTS 3 regions.

2.4 Urban-rural typology at NUTS 2 level: first step

Since we develop an urban-rural typology for demographic analyses, our main focus is on population size and we do not claim that our classification serves general purposes. To some extent, we make a classification of the population in different types of regions rather than of the regions themselves. Thus we classify regions by the share of the population living in rural and urban areas rather than classifying the regions on the basis of territorial characteristics. For example, we do not include the surface and population density as criteria.

For each NUTS 2 region we can calculate the proportion of the population in predominantly urban, intermediate and predominantly rural NUTS 3 regions:

- proportion of population in predominantly urban NUTS 3 regions = p_U ;
- proportion of population in intermediate NUTS 3 regions = p_I ;
- proportion of population in predominantly rural NUTS 3 regions = p_R .

We can classify NUTS 2 regions on the basis of these proportions. We could classify a NUTS 2 region as predominantly urban if $p_U = \max(p_U, p_I, p_R)$ and as predominantly rural if $p_R = \max(p_U, p_I, p_R)$. The other regions are then intermediate. However, this would imply that if, say, 40% of the population lives in predominantly urban NUTS 3 regions and 35% lives in predominantly rural NUTS 3 regions, the NUTS 2 region would be classified as predominantly urban, whereas it would seem more logical to classify this region as intermediate. Thus it seems logical to classify a NUTS 2 region as predominantly urban only if the proportion living in predominantly urban NUTS 3 regions is considerably higher than the proportion living in predominantly rural NUTS 3 regions. Hence, we define a NUTS 2 region as

- predominantly urban if $p_U - p_R > c$ where $0 < c < 1$
- predominantly rural if $p_R - p_U > d$ where $0 < d < 1$
- the other regions are intermediate.

If the value of c is close to 1, most NUTS 2 regions for which $p_U > p_R$ will be classified as intermediate, whereas if c is close to 0, most regions will be classified as predominantly urban. Similarly, if d is close to 1, many NUTS 2 regions for which $p_R > p_U$ will be classified as intermediate, whereas if d is close to 0, many regions will be classified as predominantly rural. For example if 70% of the population is living in a predominantly urban NUTS 3 region and 30% in a predominantly rural NUTS 3 region and if we assume that $c = 0.5$, the NUTS 2 region will be classified as intermediate. If we assume that $c = 0.3$, the NUTS 2 region will be classified as predominantly urban. We could determine the values of c and d a priori, depending on whether we prefer to classify many NUTS 2 regions as either predominantly urban or rural (thus assuming low values of c and d) or whether we prefer to classify many NUTS 2 regions as intermediate because NUTS 2 regions will have a more mixed character than NUTS 3 regions (thus assuming high values of c and d).

Alternatively we have estimated the values of c and d in such a way that in each country the proportions of the population living in predominantly urban and predominantly rural NUTS 2 regions are as close as possible to the proportions living in predominantly urban and predominantly rural NUTS 3 regions. Using a least squares criterion this results in the following estimates:

- $c = 0.40$
- $d = 0.33$

Thus a NUTS 2 region is predominantly urban if, on the basis of the NUTS 3 classification, the difference between the proportion urban and the proportion rural is bigger than 0.33. On the other hand, a NUTS 2 region is predominantly rural if the difference between the proportion rural and the proportion urban is bigger than 0.40. All other NUTS 2 regions are called intermediate.

Based on the NUTS 3 classification 41% of the population of EU countries lives in a predominantly urban region. Based on the NUTS 2 classification this is 42%. For rural regions the percentages are close as well. Based on the NUTS 3 classification 24% of the population lives in predominantly rural regions and based on the NUTS 2 classification this is 25%. For the large countries the distributions of the population based on the classification at NUTS 3 and NUTS 2 levels are close. For example, for Germany 43% of the population is living in a predominantly urban region according to the NUTS 3 classification and 41% according to the NUTS 2 classification. For France the percentages are 35 and 33 respectively. For some smaller countries there are big differences. This has to do with the small number of NUTS 2 regions in those countries.

2.5 Comparison of NUTS 3 and NUTS 2 classification

Correspondence of the percentages of people living in urban and rural regions at the NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels is not sufficient to decide whether our NUTS 2 classification is reasonable. If the NUTS 2 classification would imply that a large proportion of the population living in predominantly rural NUTS 3 regions would live in predominantly urban NUTS 2 regions or vice versa, the NUTS 2 classification would not be satisfactory. Even though it is inevitable that a part of the population will move from one category at the NUTS 3 level to another category at the NUTS 2 level, this part should not be too large. Table 2 shows which share of the population moves to another category.

Table 2 Differences in distribution of population by type of region between NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels

	NUTS 2 level				Same type	Different type
	PR	IN	PU	Total		
NUTS 3 level	million					
PR	79.5	35.8	5.3	120.6	79.5	41.1
IN	48.4	95.1	38.7	182.2	95.1	87.0
PU	1.1	37.0	168.2	206.4	168.2	38.2
Total	129.0	167.9	212.2	509.1	342.8	166.3
	percentage					
PR	65.9	29.7	4.4	100.0	65.9	34.1
IN	26.6	52.2	21.2	100.0	52.2	47.8
PU	0.5	17.9	81.5	100.0	81.5	18.5

PR = predominantly rural, IN = intermediate, PU = predominantly urban

Table 2 shows that:

- almost 82 per cent of the population living in a predominantly urban NUTS 3 region lives in a predominantly urban NUTS 2 region;
- 18 per cent of the population living in a predominantly urban NUTS 3 region lives in an intermediate NUTS 2 region;
- less than 1 per cent of the population in predominantly urban NUTS 3 regions lives in a predominantly rural NUTS 2 region;
- two thirds of the population living in a predominantly rural NUTS 3 region lives in a predominantly rural NUTS 2 region;
- 30 per cent of the population living in a predominantly rural NUTS 3 region lives in an intermediate NUTS 2 regions;
- less than 5 per cent of the population in predominantly rural NUTS 3 regions lives in a predominantly urban NUTS 2 region.

We can conclude that only a very small share of the population living in an urban region at the NUTS 3 level would live in a rural region at the NUTS 2 level or vice versa. Thus the NUTS 2 classification seems consistent with the NUTS 3 classification.

2.6 Different types of intermediate regions

Looking at the intermediate regions it is important to note that there are different types of intermediate regions at the NUTS 2 level. Some NUTS 2 regions are intermediate because a considerable share of the population lives in an intermediate region at the NUTS 3 level and the remaining population either lives in a

rural or urban region. Other NUTS 2 regions are intermediate because they include both predominantly urban and predominantly rural regions.

Lorraine in France is an example of the first type of intermediate region at the NUTS 2 level: 75% of the population lives in an intermediate region at the NUTS 3 level. Aquitaine is an example of the second type of intermediate region at the NUTS 2 level: 45% of the population lives in a predominantly urban region and 35% lives in a predominantly rural region at the NUTS 3 level. The former type of intermediate regions at the NUTS 2 level is more frequent than the latter type.

One third of intermediate regions at the NUTS 2 level include intermediate regions at NUTS 3 level only. This means that these intermediate NUTS regions are homogeneous. In addition, in 40% of the intermediate NUTS 2 regions the proportion of the population living in an intermediate region at the NUTS 3 level is between 50 and 100%. Thus in three quarters of all intermediate regions at the NUTS 2 level the majority of the population lives in an intermediate region at the NUTS 3 level. For these regions it is obvious that they should be classified as intermediate at the NUTS 2 level.

The remaining intermediate NUTS 2 regions include a mix of predominantly urban and predominantly rural NUTS 3 regions. In these regions 44% of the population lives in a predominantly urban NUTS 3 region and 38% in a predominantly rural NUTS 3 region. Thus a considerable share of the population in these intermediate NUTS 2 regions lives in an urban NUTS 3 region, and that share exceeds the share living in rural regions. This is reason to examine whether part of these intermediate regions should be classified as urban rather than intermediate.

2.7 Urban-rural typology at NUTS 2 level: second step based on additional criterion

In section 2.4 we proposed a criterion for deciding which regions including more population in urban than in rural NUTS 3 regions should be regarded as urban at the NUTS 2 level and which part as intermediate. The criterion is based on the distribution of the population among the three types of regions at the national level. However, one may question whether this criterion is sufficient. In the previous section we discussed that one quarter of the intermediate regions are heterogeneous. Some intermediate regions include a rather substantial share of population living in urban NUTS 3 regions. We might consider part of these regions as predominantly urban rather than intermediate if they include a large city. Note that the Eurostat classification at the NUTS 3 level uses the size of urban centres as an additional criterion (see section 2.3). Intermediate regions containing a city with more than 500,000 thousand inhabitants are classified as predominantly urban.

We can use the same criterion at the NUTS 2 level. However, because NUTS 2 regions cover a larger area it seems useful to add a criterion. If in a NUTS 2 region a larger proportion of the population lives in predominantly rural NUTS 3 regions than in predominantly urban NUTS 3 regions, it does not seem logical to label that NUTS 2 region as predominantly urban even when it would include a large city. Thus we suggest to label an intermediate NUTS 2 region as predominantly urban if

- the regions includes a city with more than 500,000 inhabitants and
- the proportion living in predominantly urban NUTS 3 regions exceeds that of living in predominantly rural NUTS 3 regions.

This criterion implies that 11 intermediate NUTS 2 regions will be classified as predominantly urban regions.

Table 3 shows these 11 regions including the names of the large cities in these regions. Three of these regions can be found in Germany, two in France and Poland, and one in Bulgaria, Spain, Italy and Latvia. If we classify these 11 intermediate NUTS 2 regions as predominantly urban, the total proportion of the European population living in predominantly urban NUTS 2 regions will increase and will exceed that living in predominantly urban NUTS 3 regions.

Table 3 Intermediate NUTS 2 regions classified as predominantly urban regions

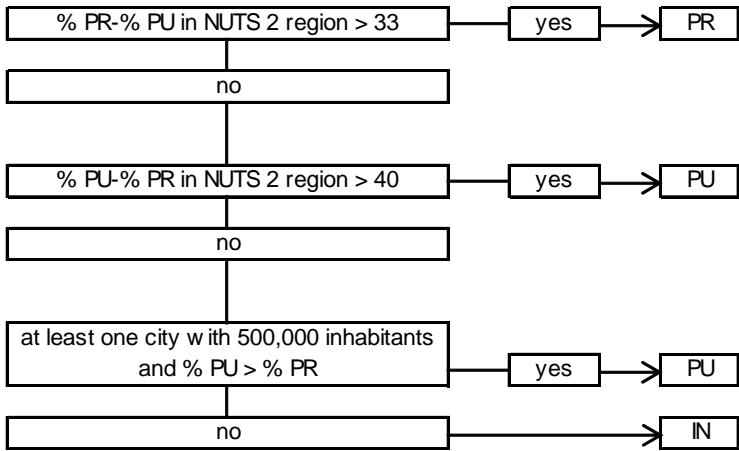
NUTS 2	Main city	Inhabitants x 1000
BG41	Yugozapaden Sofia	1 163
DE21	Oberbayern München	1 327
DE25	Mittelfranken Nürnberg	504
DE92	Hannover Hannover	520
ES61	Andalucía Málaga	566
	Sevilla	700
FR61	Aquitaine Bordeaux	703
FR71	Rhône-Alpes Lyon	1 226
ITC1	Piemonte Torino	908
LV00	Latvija Riga	735
PL12	Mazowieckie Warszawa	1 710
PL21	Małopolskie Krakow	755

Source: Eurostat Urban Audit.

Table 4 shows that according to this classification 50 per cent of the population lives in a predominantly urban region at the NUTS 2 level in contrast with 41 percent at the NUTS 3 level. As would be expected the percentage living in intermediate regions at the NUTS 2 level is smaller than at the NUTS 3 level. This is a logical consequence of classifying intermediate regions with a large city as predominantly urban regions. The percentages of the population living in predominantly rural regions are close at the NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels.

Figure 1 gives a summary of the classification criteria.

Figure 1 From NUTS 3 to NUTS 2: classification criteria



PR = predominantly rural, IN = intermediate, PU = predominantly urban

Table 4 Distribution of population by type of region in each country at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 level

	NUTS 2			NUTS 3		
	PR	IN	PU	PR	IN	PU
AT Austria	48	28	25	39	26	34
BE Belgium	7	13	80	9	24	68
BG Bulgaria	58	15	28	39	45	16
CH Switzerland	0	69	31	9	50	41
CY Cyprus	0	100	0	0	100	0
CZ Czech Republic	38	39	23	33	43	23
DE Germany	20	29	51	17	40	43
DK Denmark	70	0	30	43	36	21
EE Estonia	100	0	0	48	52	0
ES Spain	7	23	71	13	38	48
FI Finland	50	0	50	43	31	26
FX France	32	20	48	29	36	35
GR Greece	41	23	36	43	11	46
HU Hungary	71	0	29	47	36	17
IE Ireland	27	73	0	73	0	27
IS Iceland	100	0	0	37	63	0
IT Italy	13	33	54	21	44	36
LI Liechtenstein	0	100	0	0	100	0
LT Lithuania	0	100	0	43	31	25
LU Luxembourg	0	100	0	0	100	0
LV Latvia	0	0	100	38	13	48
MT Malta	0	0	100	0	0	100
NL Netherlands	0	13	87	1	28	71
NO Norway	69	9	23	48	40	12
PL Poland	33	25	42	38	34	28
PT Portugal	34	38	29	36	15	49
RO Romania	90	0	10	46	44	10
SE Sweden	27	51	21	23	56	21
SI Slovenia	53	47	0	43	57	0
SK Slovakia	89	0	11	50	38	11
UK United Kingdom	1	20	79	3	26	71
Total	25	25	50	24	36	41

PR = predominantly rural, IN = intermediate, PU = predominantly urban

The table in Annex 2 shows the rural-urban classification for all NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 regions. In addition the table presents the population density and population size for all regions. At the NUTS 2 level population density varies widely within each category. For predominantly rural NUTS 2 regions population density ranges from 3 in Övre Norrland (SE33) to 203 in Tübingen (DE14). For intermediate NUTS 2 regions population density varies from 3 in Iceland (IS00) to 378 in Münster (DEA3). Finally, for predominantly urban NUTS 2 regions the range is from 28 in Aragón (ES24) to 9406 in Inner London (UKI1). Since there is much overlap in the ranges of population density between the categories, population density is not a sufficient criterion to make a distinction between urban and rural regions.

2.8 Geographical distributions of urban-rural NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 classifications

Map 1 shows the geographical patterns of the rural-urban classification at NUTS 3 level and Map 2 at NUTS 2 level. Obviously the NUTS 3 map shows more detail than the NUTS 2 map. Nevertheless the global geographical patterns are similar. The main differences between both maps are caused by the fact that several predominantly urban NUTS 3 regions have a relatively small surface but a large share of the population of the NUTS 2 region.

For example, the NUTS 3 region Barcelona (ES511) has 74% of the population of the NUTS 2 region Cataluna (ES51), but only 24% of its surface. As a consequence, Barcelona shows as a small predominantly urban region in the NUTS 3 map, whereas Cataluna shows as a larger predominantly urban region in the NUTS 2 map. The same applies to the neighbouring NUTS 2 regions Aragon (ES24), where 72% of the population lives in the predominantly urban NUTS 3 region Zaragoza(ES243), and Comunidad Valenciana (ES52), where 51% of the population lives in Valencia(ES523). This results in the relatively large predominantly urban region in Eastern Spain.

The NUTS 2 region Andalucia (ES61) in the South of Spain includes eight NUTS 3 regions of which five are intermediate and one is predominantly rural. This NUTS 2 region is classified as predominantly urban because it includes two large urban centres: Malaga(ES617) and Sevilla (ES618).

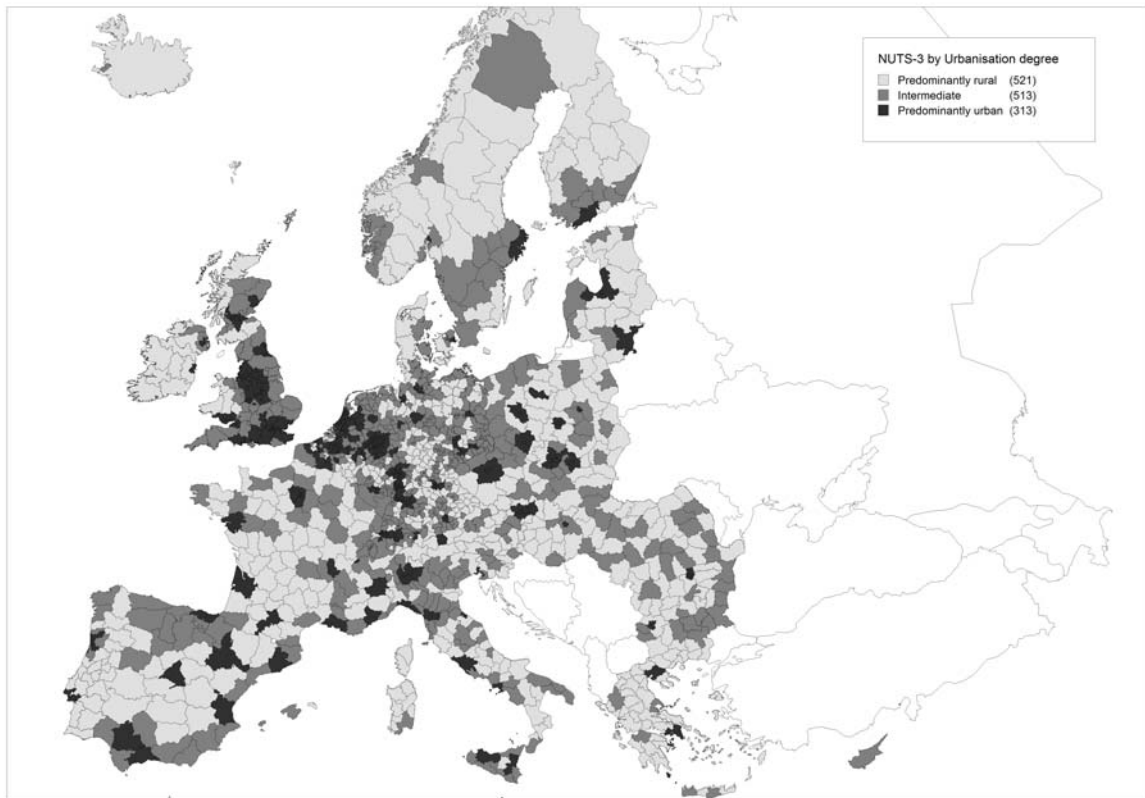
The West coast of Italy shows a relatively large predominantly urban NUTS 2 region which corresponds with two relatively small predominantly urban NUTS 3 regions. The NUTS 2 region Lazio (ITE4) is predominantly urban because 73% of its population lives in Rome (ITE43) and only 17% of the population lives in predominantly rural NUTS 3 regions. Campania (ITF3) is predominantly urban because 53% of the population lives in Napoli (ITF33) and only 5% of the population lives in the predominantly rural region Benevento (ITF32).

Another area which looks different in both maps includes regions in the north of England and the south of Scotland. This predominantly urban area includes four NUTS 2 regions: Tees Valley and Durham (UKC1, 100% of the population living in predominantly urban NUTS 3 regions), Northumberland and Tyne and Wear (UKC2, 78%), Eastern Scotland (UKM2, 53%) and South Western Scotland (UKM3, 78%). Thus, a vast majority of the population lives in predominantly urban NUTS 3 regions.

Since maps show the size of regions rather than their population size the NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 maps seem to be different. Note that the purpose of our rural-urban classification is to use it for demographic analyses. This implies that population size of regions is a more important criterion than the size of the area.

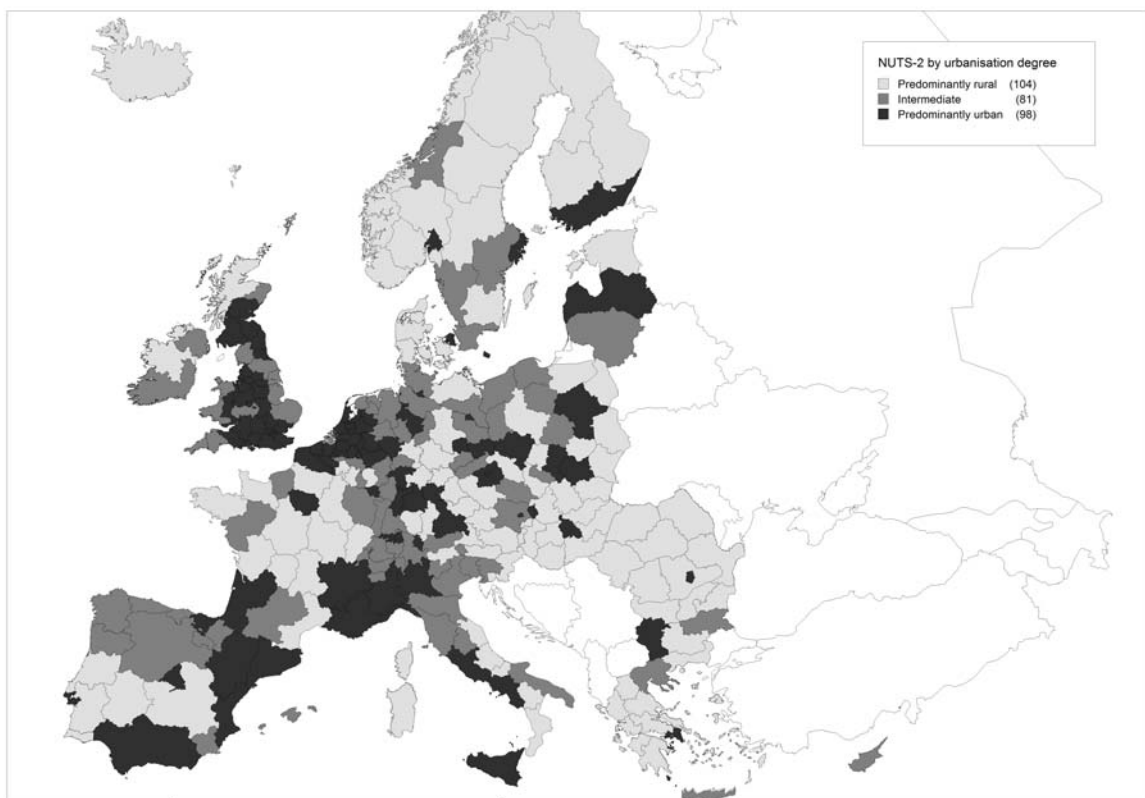
We conclude that a rural-urban typology at NUTS 2 level seems useful for demographic analyses. Even though it does not include all details of a NUTS 3 typology, the geographical pattern of the NUTS 2 typology seems to give an adequate description of the way the European population is distributed over rural and urban regions.

Map 1 NUTS 3 Typology



Source: Eurostat.

Map 2 NUTS 2 Typology



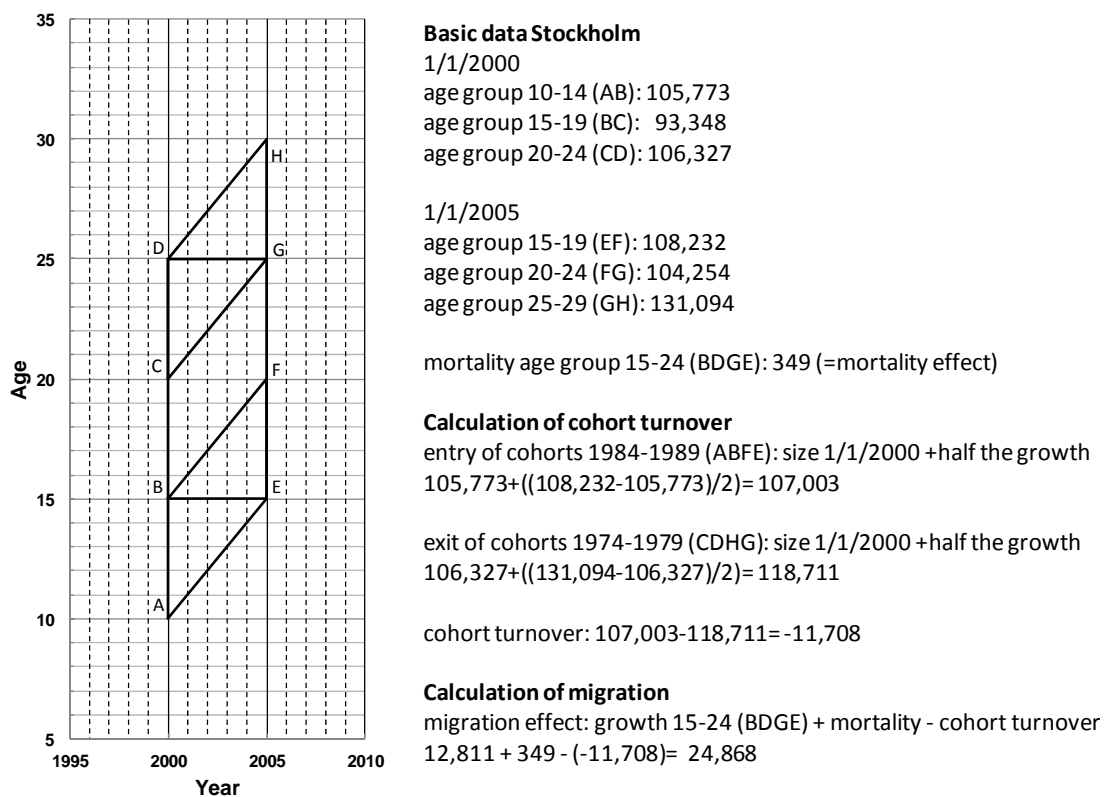
Source: NIDI on the basis of the Eurostat NUTS 3 typology.

3 Changes in the working age population

3.1 Cohort turnover, migration and mortality effects

The growth rate of the working age population is an important source of economic growth. A declining working age population will lead to a reduction in economic growth unless there is an acceleration in the growth rate of labour productivity, an increase in labour force participation rates or a decrease in the unemployment rate. We define the working age population as the number of men and women aged 15 to 64 years. The growth rate of the working age can be decomposed into three underlying components of change: cohort turnover, net migration, and mortality. We explain the estimation of the size of the three components by an example: the NUTS 2 region Stockholm (SE11). See Figure 2.

Figure 2 Change of the 15-24 year working population during the years 2000-2004, Stockholm



Source basic data: Eurostat. Calculation of cohort turnover and migration by NIDI.

For Stockholm the age group 15-24 (rectangle BDGE) is followed during the years 2000-2004. During this period the size of this group increases by 12,811 (from 199,675 on 1 January 2000 to 212,486 on 1 January 2005). The total number of deaths in this age group during the years 2000-2004 is 349. This is the mortality-effect.

The cohort turnover is the difference between the entry (cohorts 1984-1989) and the exit (cohorts 1974-1979). The entry-effect is determined by inflow of the cohorts 1984-1989 (ABFE). On 1 January 2000 the number of people in these cohorts is 105,773 (AB), on 1 January 2005 108,232 (EF). Hence, the number has grown by 2,459 as a result of migration (plus) and mortality (minus). We assume that half of deaths and migration among the cohorts 1984-1989 during the years 2000-2004 occur between the ages 15 and 25 years and the other half outside these ages. This implies that half of the growth is already covered by the

age group 15-24. As a consequence, the entry-effect for the cohorts 1984-1989 in the age group 15-24 is the number on 1 January 2000 plus half the growth during the years 2000-2004, i.e.

$$105,773 + 0.5*(2,459) = 107,003.$$

Similarly the size of the outflow of cohorts 1979-1984 (CDHG) can be estimated. On 1 January 2000 the number of people in these cohorts is 106,327 (CD), and on 1 January 2005 131,094 (GH). Hence, the number has grown by 24,767 as a result of migration (plus) and mortality (minus). Again, we assume that half of deaths and migration for the cohorts 1974-1979 during the years 2000-2004 occur between the ages of 15 and 25 years and the other half outside these ages, the exit-effect for these cohorts in the age group 15-24 equals

$$106,327 + 0.5*(24,767) = 118,711.$$

This implies that the cohort turnover equals

$$107,003 - 118,711 = 11,708.$$

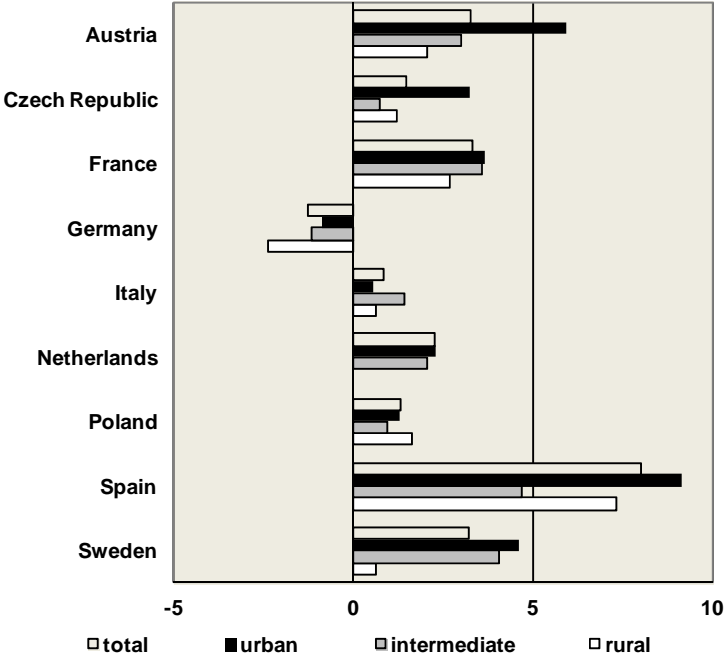
Finally, the migration-effect on the change of the age group 15-24 during the years 2000-2004 is estimated by the total growth plus mortality minus cohort turnover

$$12,811 + 349 - (11,708) = 24,868.$$

3.2 Changes in the working age population of selected European countries

The figures in Annex 1 show the changes in the working age population in nine selected European countries in the period 2000-2004: Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and Sweden. We distinguish five age categories of the working age population and three components of change: cohort turnover, migration and mortality. Figure 3 shows total changes in the working age population in the three types of NUTS 2 regions.

Figure 3 Total growth of working age population in selected European countries, 2000-2004 (%)



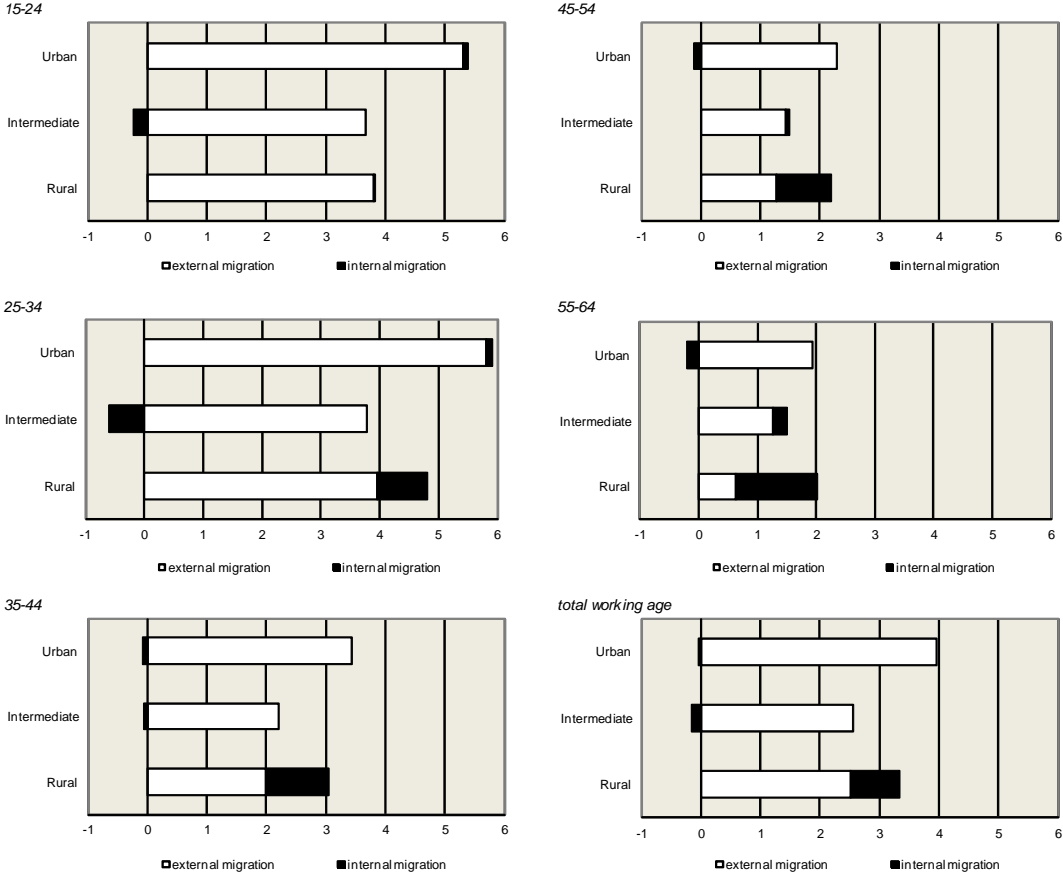
Source basic data: Eurostat.

The figure shows that in most countries the size of the working age population grew faster in predominantly urban regions than in other regions. In Italy the working age population in intermediate regions grew faster, in Poland the population in predominantly rural regions. Germany is the only country where the working age population decreased in the period 2000-2004. This decrease was smaller in the predominantly urban regions than in the other regions. From the figures in Annex 1 it can be concluded that in six countries migration has been the main source of the growth of the working age population in urban regions. In France, the Netherlands and Poland the cohort effect was larger than the migration effect.

The figures in Annex 1 also show that in most countries migration has a positive effect on the growth of the number of people aged 15-24 years in predominantly urban regions. The effect of migration on this age group in predominantly rural regions is often either negative or positive but much smaller than in predominantly urban regions. This suggests that young people move from rural to urban regions or that young immigrants tend to move to urban regions. Of course, both trends may also occur simultaneously.

The figures do not show a distinction between internal and international migration, because for many countries these data are not available at NUTS 2 level. However for some countries we have these data. Figure 4 distinguishes internal and international migration for Spain for the years 2003-2004.

Figure 4 Population growth through migration by type of region and age group, Spain, 2003-2004 (%)

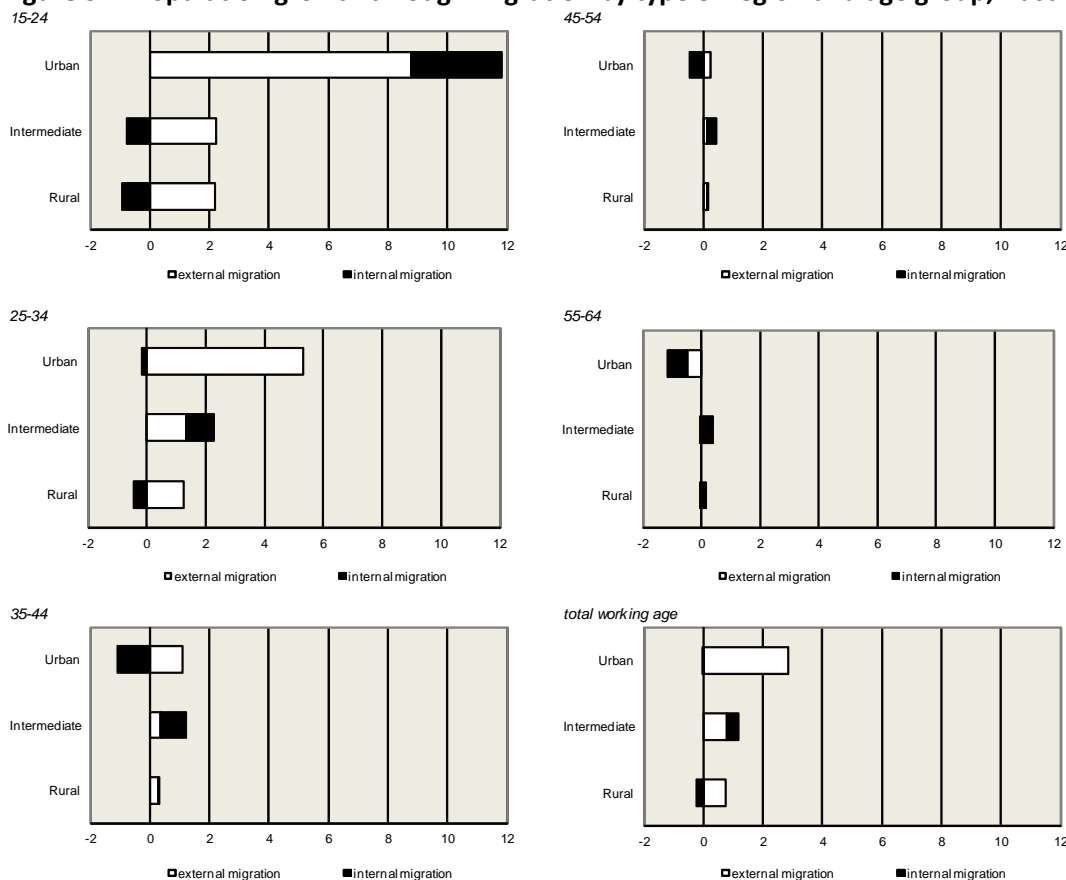


Source basic data: Eurostat.

International migration by far dominates population growth in Spain, especially for the urban regions and the age groups 15-24 and 25-34. In the older age groups the role of internal migration increases somewhat, particularly for the rural regions which attract older people from urban regions.

Figure 5 shows migration flows for Austria. Most striking is the huge growth of the age group 15-24 in the urban regions: in two years almost 12%, two thirds by international migration and one third by internal migration. However, starting from the age group 25-34 the internal migration balance becomes negative for the urban regions. That is why external migration completely accounts for the total growth in urban regions. During 2003 and 2004, the intermediate regions of Austria appear to be more attractive for internal migrants than the rural regions.

Figure 5 Population growth through migration by type of region and age group, Austria, 2003-2004 (%)



Source basic data: Eurostat.

The figures in Annex 1 show that in most countries the cohort turnover effect is negative for young ages in predominantly urban regions. This can be explained by the fact that relatively few families with children live in urban regions. Many couples having children move from urban to rural or intermediate regions. As a consequence the migration effect is positive for people aged 35 or over in most intermediate regions, whereas for urban regions in most countries the migration effect at age 35 or over is either negative or small. Italy and Spain are exceptions, but this can be explained by their large immigration surplus (see above for Spain). The fact that relatively many families with young children live in intermediate and rural regions explains that in Austria, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden intermediate and rural regions show a positive cohort effect for young ages.

In the two Southern European countries, Italy and Spain, and the two Central European countries, Czech Republic and Poland, the cohort effects are negative for the age group 15-24 because of the very strong decline in fertility in these countries since the 1980s. In Western and Northern European countries the decline in fertility started earlier and is the main cause of the negative cohort effects for the age group 25-34 in all regions in these countries. On the other hand, Czech Republic and Poland show positive cohort effects for these age group. For the age group 55-64 years the mortality effect in Czech Republic and Poland is considerably larger than in the other countries. The differences across types of regions are relatively small.

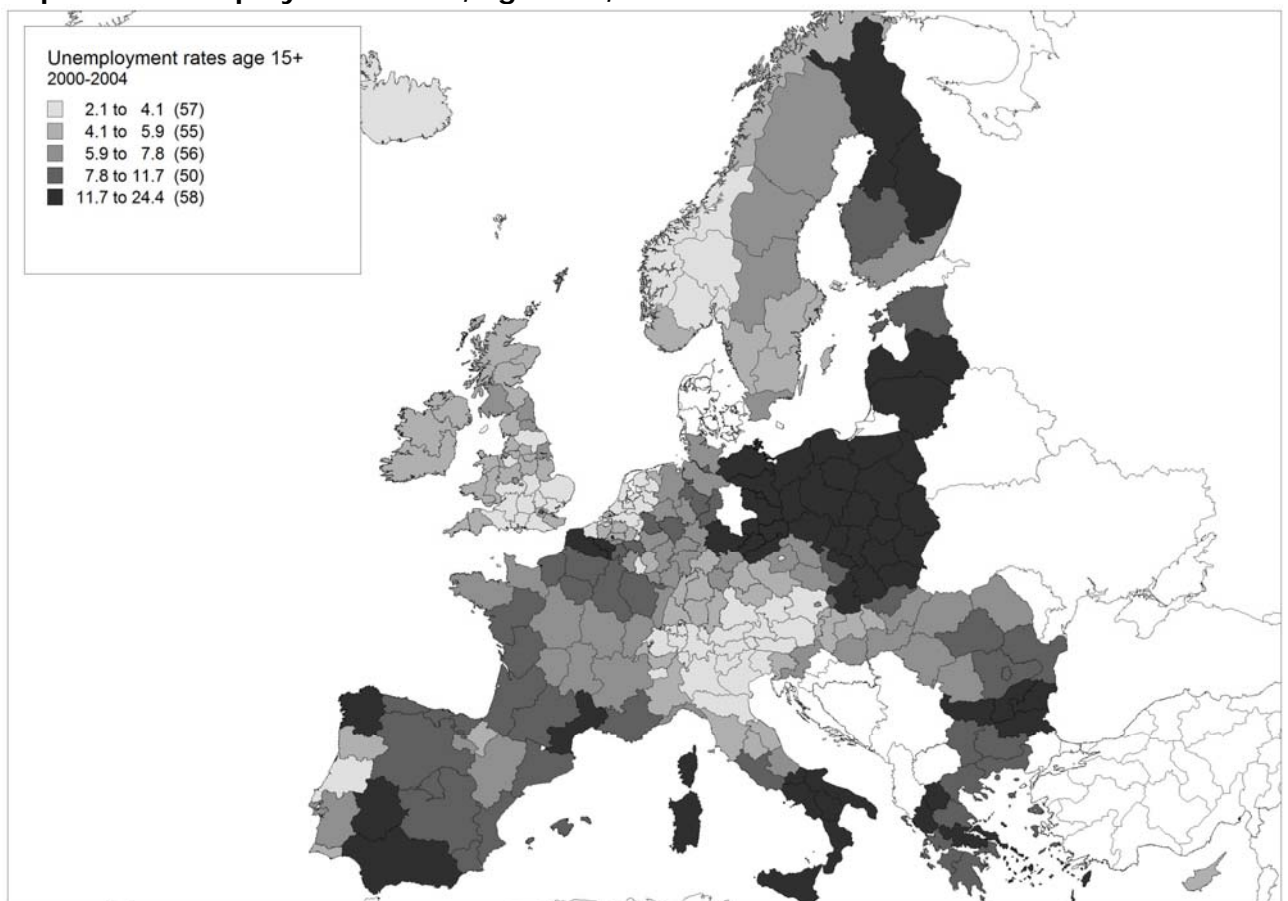
4 The effect of economic differences on population growth

4.1 Unemployment and GDP

The previous section shows that on average migration has a positive effect on the inflow of young persons in the working age population in predominantly urban NUTS 2 regions. One would expect that the size of this effect depends on the economic situation of these regions. It seems plausible that the inflow of migrants will be higher in economically strong urban regions than in weaker urban regions. On the basis of statistics on long term unemployment and the GDP per capita we make a distinction between strong and weak urban regions.

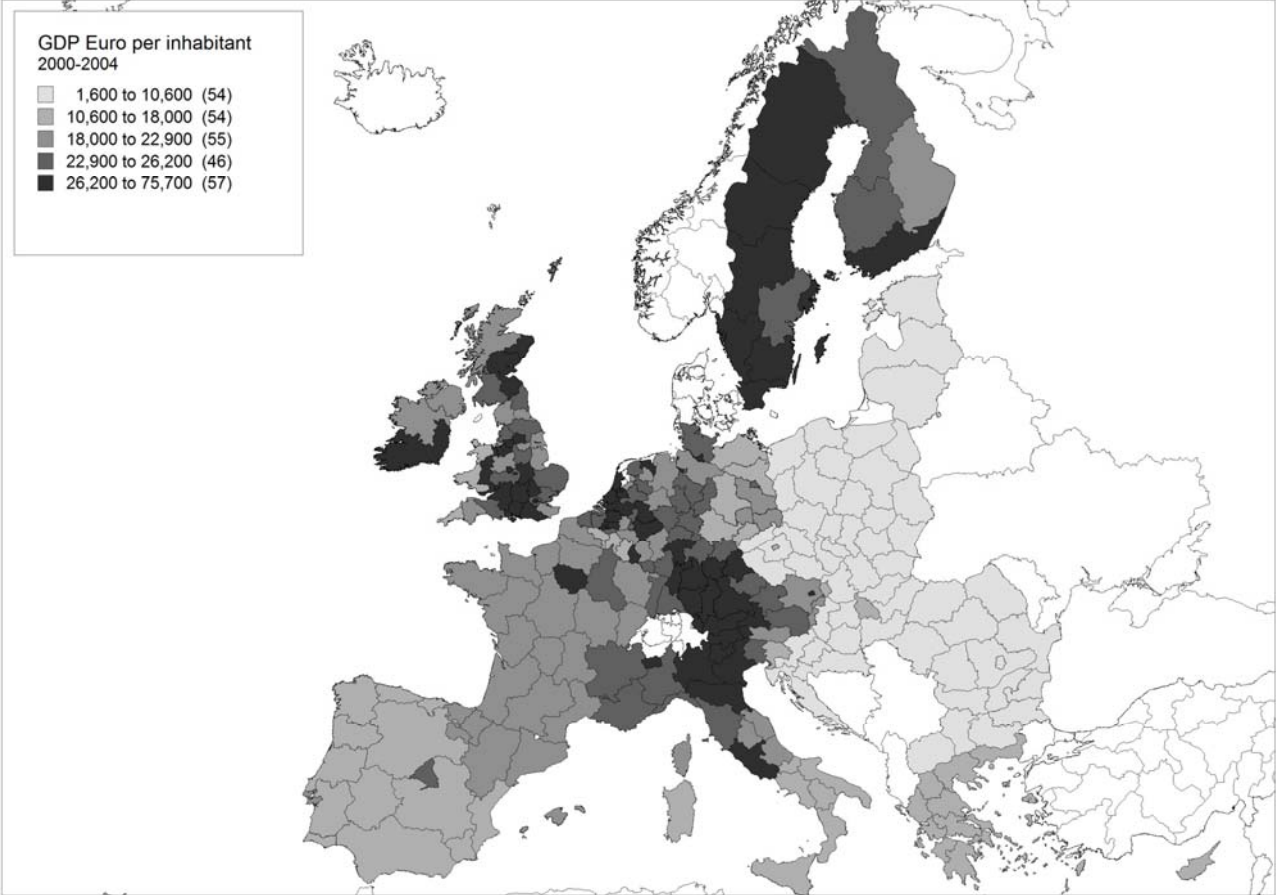
Map 3 shows the unemployment rate and map 4 GDP per capita. A comparison of Maps 3 and 2 shows that there is no sharp urban-rural division in the unemployment rate. The regions with relatively high unemployment rates include both urban and rural regions. The same applies to regions with low unemployment rates. A comparison of Maps 4 and 2 suggests that there is a closer relationship between urbanisation and GDP per capita. Among the regions with the highest level of GDP per capita there are only few rural regions, whereas the regions with a low level of GDP per capita include only few urban regions. However cross-national differences seem to be larger than within-country differences.

Map 3 Unemployment rates, age 15+, 2000-2004



Source: Eurostat.

Map 4 GDP per capita in Euros, 2000-2004



Source: Eurostat.

4.2 Economically strong and weak urban regions

We assume that that both international and internal migrants tend to move to strong rather than to weak urban regions. We examine the validity of this assumption for four selected countries: Germany, Spain, France and Italy. For that reason we make a distinction between economically strong and weak urban NUTS 2 regions on the basis of statistics of long term unemployment and GDP per capita we. Because of strong cross-country differences in the values of these economic indicators we cannot use a single value for each of these indicators as criterion across countries. Instead we use differences in the values across regions within the same country as criterion. In each country we rank the urban NUTS 2 regions by the value of long-term unemployment and the value of GDP per capita. The average rank is used to make a distinction between strong and weak regions.

Germany

Table 5 shows how the 16 urban regions of Germany are divided into 6 relatively strong and 9 relatively weak. Most of the economically strong regions are situated in the southern part of Germany, most of the weak regions in the western and eastern part.

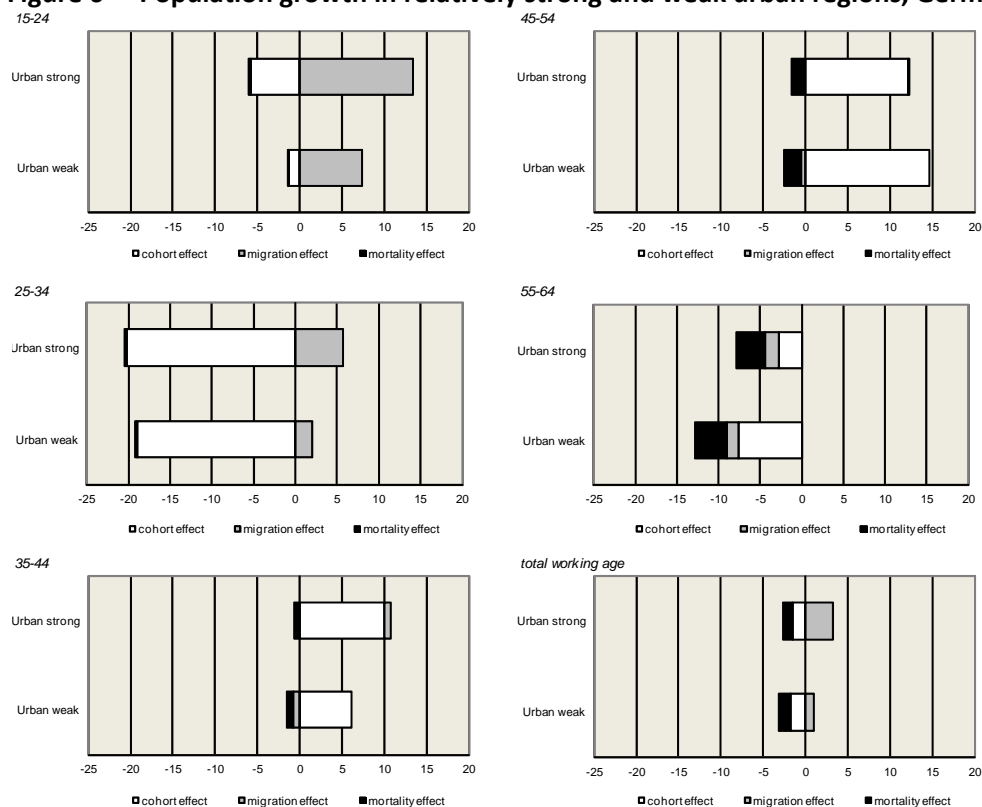
Table 5 Relatively strong and weak urban NUTS 2 regions in Germany, 2000-2004

Urban NUTS 2	Average rank	Long term unemployment		GDP per capita	
		%	rank	Euro	rank
DE21 Oberbayern	1.5	1.4	1	37 660	2
DE11 Stuttgart	3.5	2.1	2	31 700	5
DE71 Darmstadt	3.5	2.7	4	35 820	3
DE12 Karlsruhe	5.0	2.3	3	29 780	7
DE25 Mittelfranken	5.5	2.9	5	30 000	6
DE60 Hamburg	5.5	4.1	10	44 480	1
DEA1 Düsseldorf	7.5	3.8	7	28 920	8
DEA2 Köln	7.5	3.3	6	27 220	9
DE50 Bremen	8.0	5.8	12	35 120	4
DE92 Hannover	9.5	3.9	9	24 820	10
DEC0 Saarland	9.5	3.9	8	23 900	11
DEA5 Arnsberg	11.5	4.2	11	23 820	12
DE30 Berlin	13.0	8.6	13	23 100	13
DED2 Dresden	14.0	9.2	14	19 120	14
DED3 Leipzig	15.0	10.7	15	19 020	15

Source basic data: Eurostat.

Figure 6 shows the migration effects on the growth of the working age population for the strong and weak German urban regions. The figure shows that the assumption is supported that migrants prefer the relatively strong economic regions. The differences in cohort turnover are caused by differences in the fertility and migration history. The difference in cohort turnover for the youngest age group can be explained by low fertility levels around 1990 in the strong regions.

Figure 6 Population growth in relatively strong and weak urban regions, Germany, 2000-2004 (%)



Source basic data: Eurostat.

Spain

Five of the nine predominantly urban NUTS 2 regions are considered to be relatively strong and four relatively weak (Table 6). The economically strong regions are situated in the centre of Spain (Madrid) and in the north west part (Aragón with Zaragoza, Cataluña with Barcelona, Comunidad Valenciana and País Vasco). One of the four weak regions is in the south (Andalusia), the others are outside the country (the Canary islands and the two enclaves in Morocco: Ceuta and Melilla).

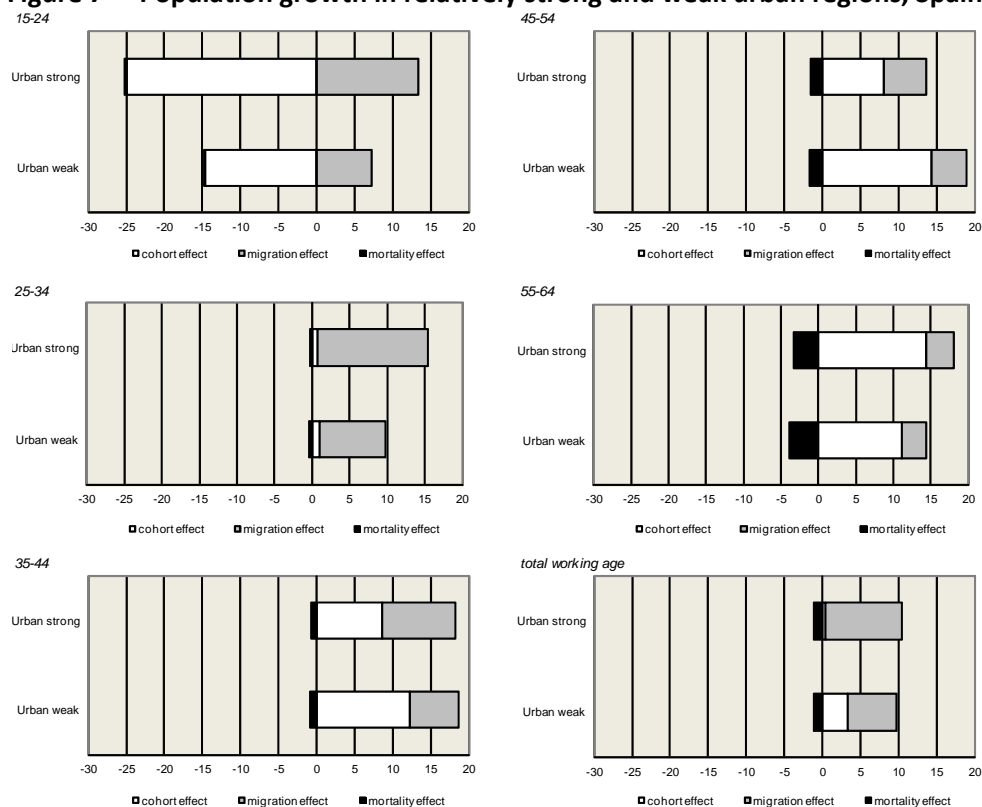
Table 6 Relatively strong and weak urban NUTS 2 regions in Spain, 2000-2004

Urban NUTS 2		Average rank	Long term unemployment		GDP per capita	
			%	rank	Euro	rank
ES30	Comunidad de Madrid	2.0	3.2	3	23560	1
ES24	Aragón	2.5	1.8	1	18720	4
ES51	Cataluña	3.5	3.7	4	21380	3
ES52	Comunidad Valenciana	3.5	2.9	2	16840	5
ES21	País Vasco	4.0	4.3	6	21800	2
ES70	Canarias	5.5	3.9	5	16540	6
ES63	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	7.0	4.7	7	15440	7
ES64	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	8.0	6.2	8	14980	8
ES61	Andalucía	9.0	6.7	9	13300	9

Source basic data: Eurostat.

Figure 7 shows the population growth in these Spanish urban regions. Migrants, especially international migrants (see also Figure 4) move more to the strong than to the weak regions.

Figure 7 Population growth in relatively strong and weak urban regions, Spain, 2000-2004 (%)



Source basic data: Eurostat.

Remarkable is the negative effect of the cohort turnover in the age group 15-24 for the strong regions, indicating a much lower fertility level in the nineties. Furthermore, it is striking that in the older age groups the mortality level is higher in the weak regions.

France

The five predominantly urban NUTS 2 regions are split into two strong regions (Ile de France with Paris and Rhône-Alpes with Lyon) and three weak regions (two in the south and one in the north).

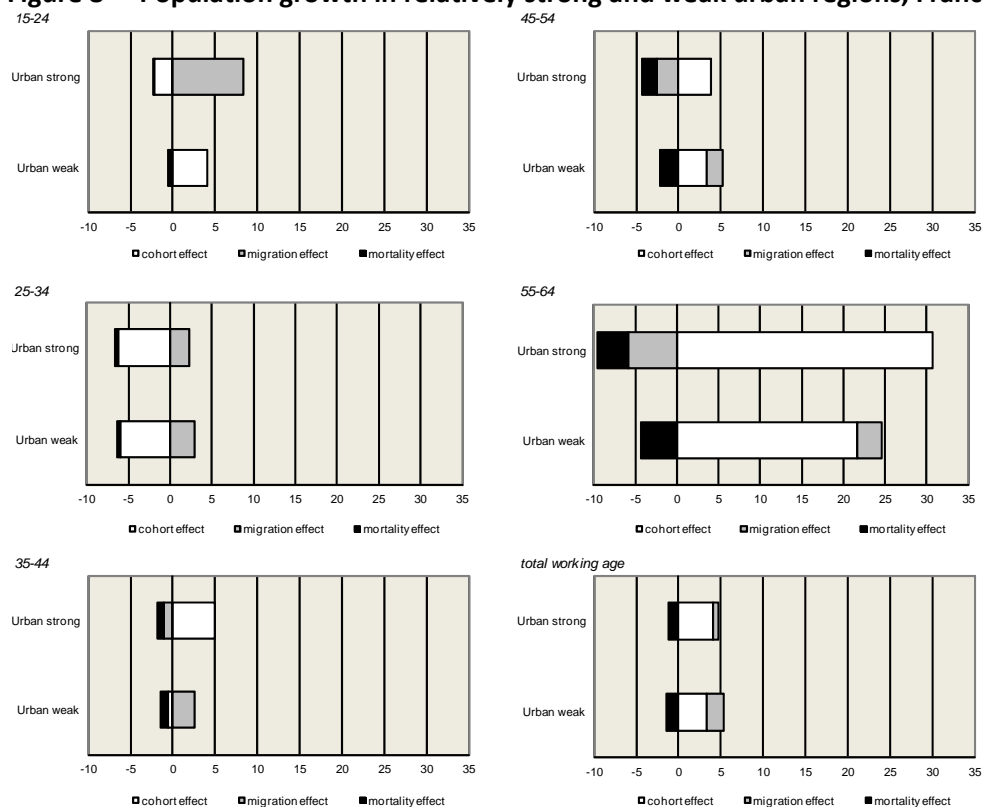
Table 7 Relatively strong and weak urban NUTS 2 regions in France, 2000-2004

Urban NUTS 2	Average rank	Long term unemployment		GDP per capita	
		%	rank	Euro	rank
FR10 Ile de France	1.5	3.3	2	39 180	1
FR71 Rhône-Alpes	1.5	2.3	1	25 320	2
FR61 Aquitaine	3.5	3.6	3	22 760	4
FR82 Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	3.5	4.9	4	23 380	3
FR30 Nord - Pas-de-Calais	5.0	6.0	5	19 820	5

Source basic data: Eurostat.

Figure 8 shows that young migrants (15-24 years) tend to move to economically strong urban regions. However, in contrast with the results for Germany and Spain, the other age groups tend to move to weaker regions. The post-war baby boom accounts for the high cohort turnover in the age group 55-64. This turnover turns out to be higher in the economically strong urban regions.

Figure 8 Population growth in relatively strong and weak urban regions, France, 2000-2004 (%)



Source basic data: Eurostat.

Italy

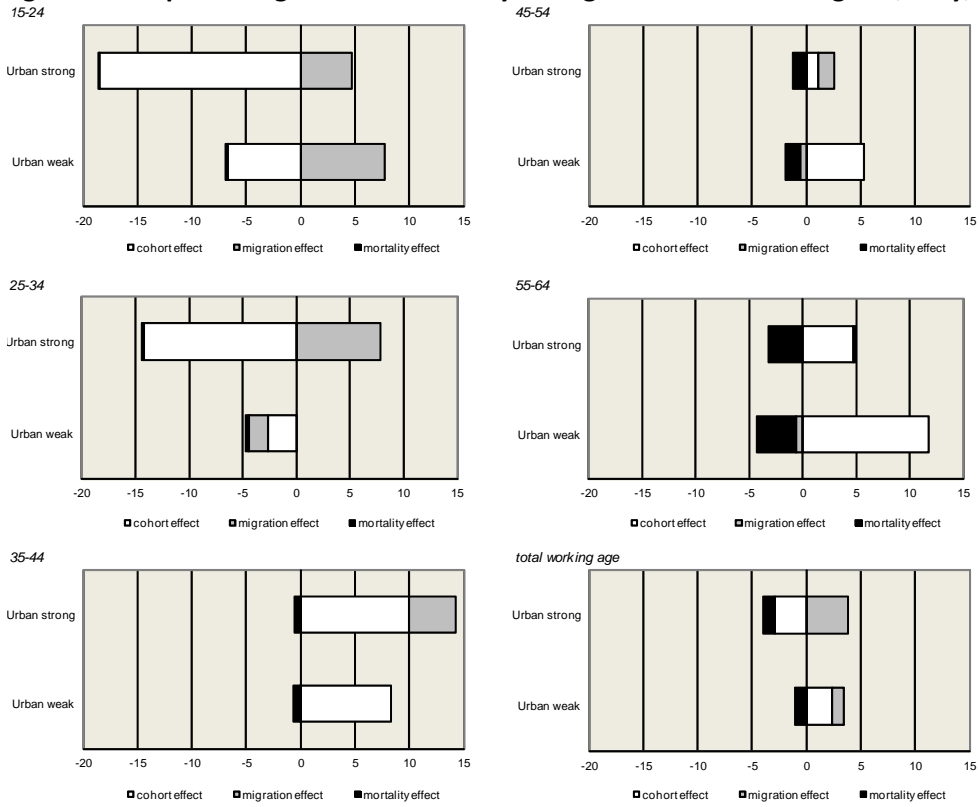
Four out of the six Italian urban NUTS 2 regions are labelled relatively strong (Table 8). Three of them are situated in the north (Lombardia with Milan, Piemonte with Torino, and Liguria with Genoa), the fourth in the middle (Lazio with Rome). The two relatively weak urban regions can be found in the south (Campania with Naples and Sicilia with Palermo). Apart from the youngest age group, migrants in Italy prefer the strong urban regions (Figure 9). However, especially due to the negative cohort turnover in the age group 15-34 the total working age population grew slower in the strong regions than in the weak regions.

Table 8 Relatively strong and weak urban NUTS 2 regions in Italy, 2000-2004

Urban NUTS 2		Average rank	Long term unemployment		GDP per capita	
			%	rank	Euro	rank
ITC4	Lombardia	1.0	1.5	1	29 940	1
ITC1	Piemonte	2.5	2.4	2	24 920	3
ITE4	Lazio	3.0	6.1	4	26 580	2
ITC3	Liguria	3.5	3.6	3	22 900	4
ITF3	Campania	5.5	14.7	6	14 300	5
ITG1	Sicilia	5.5	13.8	5	14 200	6

Source basic data: Eurostat.

Figure 9 Population growth in relatively strong and weak urban regions, Italy, 2000-2004 (%)



Source basic data: Eurostat.

5 Summary and conclusions

Population ageing is one of the main demographic trends across Europe. One of the consequences of population ageing is the slowing down of the growth or even decline of the working age population, here defined as the population aged 15-64 years. This will affect the future potential for economic growth. Even though population ageing is a general demographic phenomenon, there are regional differences. Many countries include both growing and declining regions. One important source of cross-country differences is that urban regions tend to grow more strongly than rural regions. In order to examine the causes of differences in the growth rate of the working age population between urban and rural regions we need detailed demographic data. One problem is that whereas these data are available for NUTS 2 regions rather than for NUTS 3 regions, Eurostat's urban-rural classification of regions applies to the NUTS 3 level only. For that reason, this paper proposes a new method for making an urban-rural classification for NUTS 2 regions. This classification is based on Eurostat's typology for NUTS 3 regions.

If the share of the population in a NUTS 2 region living in urban NUTS 3 regions is considerably larger than the share living in rural NUTS 3 regions we consider the NUTS 2 region as predominantly urban. If the opposite is true we label the NUTS 2 region as predominantly rural. If the differences between the shares of the population living in urban and rural NUTS 3 regions is small or if a considerable share of the population is living in intermediate NUTS 3 regions, we consider the NUTS 2 region as intermediate. Since the intermediate category is heterogeneous, one additional criterion is applied. If an intermediate NUTS 2 region includes a city with more than 500,000 inhabitants, and the share of the population living in urban NUTS 3 regions exceeds the share living in rural NUTS 3 regions, we consider the NUTS 2 region as predominantly urban rather than intermediate.

Changes in the size of the working age population are caused by net migration, cohort turnover and mortality. Cohort turnover is the balance between the inflow of young generations and the outflow of old generations. Net migration is the balance between in- and out-migration. Migration includes both international and internal migrants. We analysed changes in the working age population in nine European countries in the period 2000-2004. We distinguished five age categories of the working age population.

In most countries the size of the working age population turns out to grow faster in predominantly urban regions than in other regions. In most urban regions migration is the main source of the growth of the working age population, especially for people aged 15-24. The effect of migration on this age group in predominantly rural regions is either negative or positive but much smaller than in predominantly urban regions. This suggests that young people move from rural to urban regions and that young immigrants tend to move to urban regions. Most urban regions have a small inflow of middle-aged external migrants, a small outflow of middle aged internal migrants and a larger outflow of older internal migrants. Intermediate and rural regions have a positive migration inflow of older internal migrants. The cohort turnover effect is negative for young ages in most predominantly urban regions. The reason is that relatively few families with children live in these regions. Many couples having children move from urban to rural or intermediate regions. Within the category of urban regions, economically strong and weak regions can be distinguished on the basis of differences in the long term unemployment rate and GDP per capita. Migrants tend to move to strong rather than to weak regions.

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ANNEX 1

Figure 10 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Austria, 2000-2004 (%)

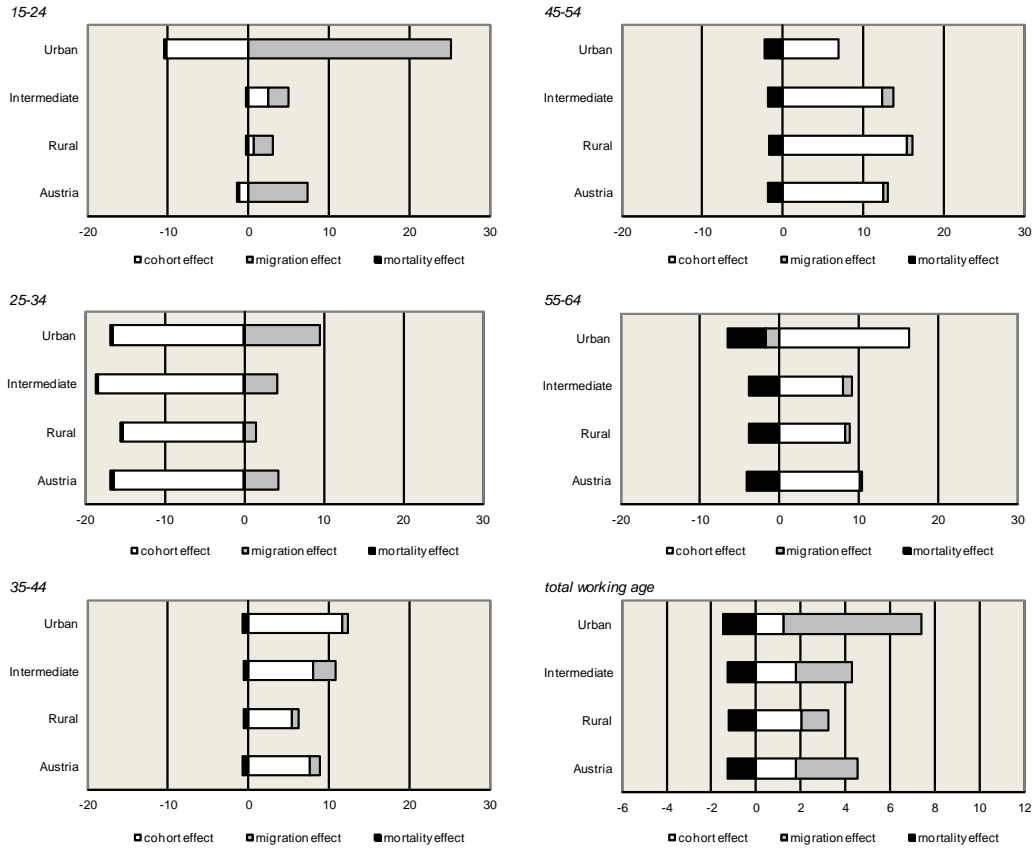


Figure 11 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Czech Republic, 2000-2004 (%)

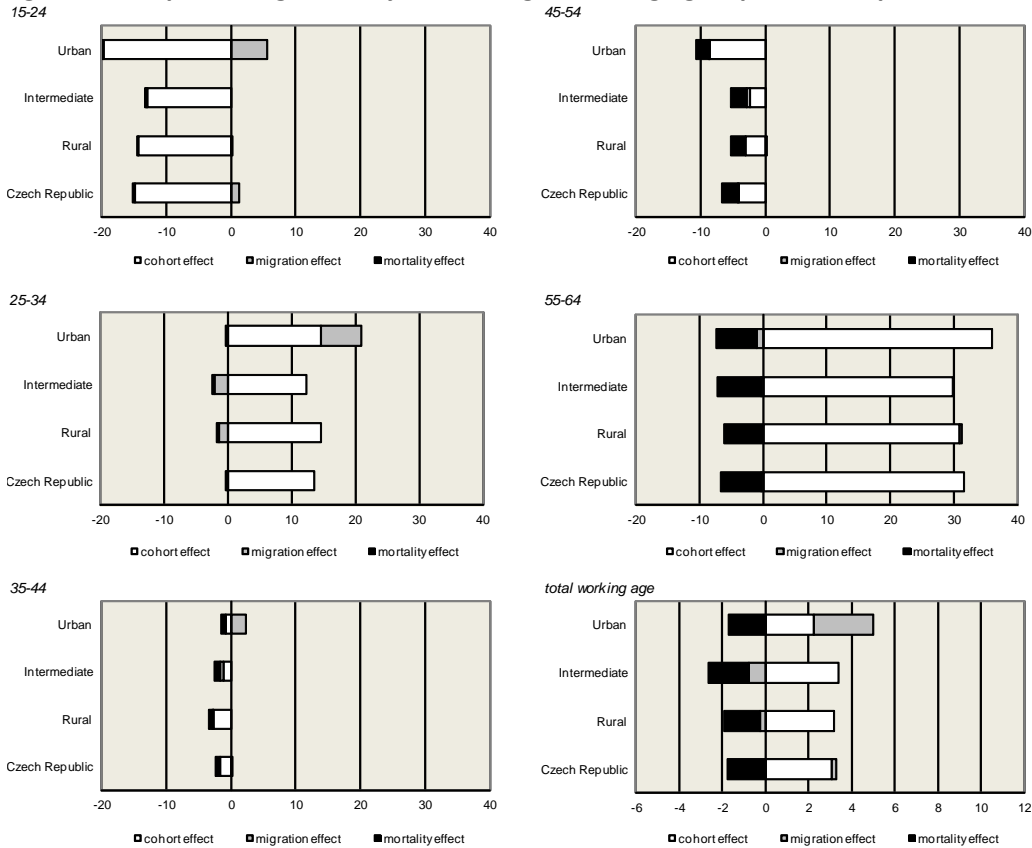


Figure 12 Population growth by kind of region and age group, France, 2000-2004 (%)

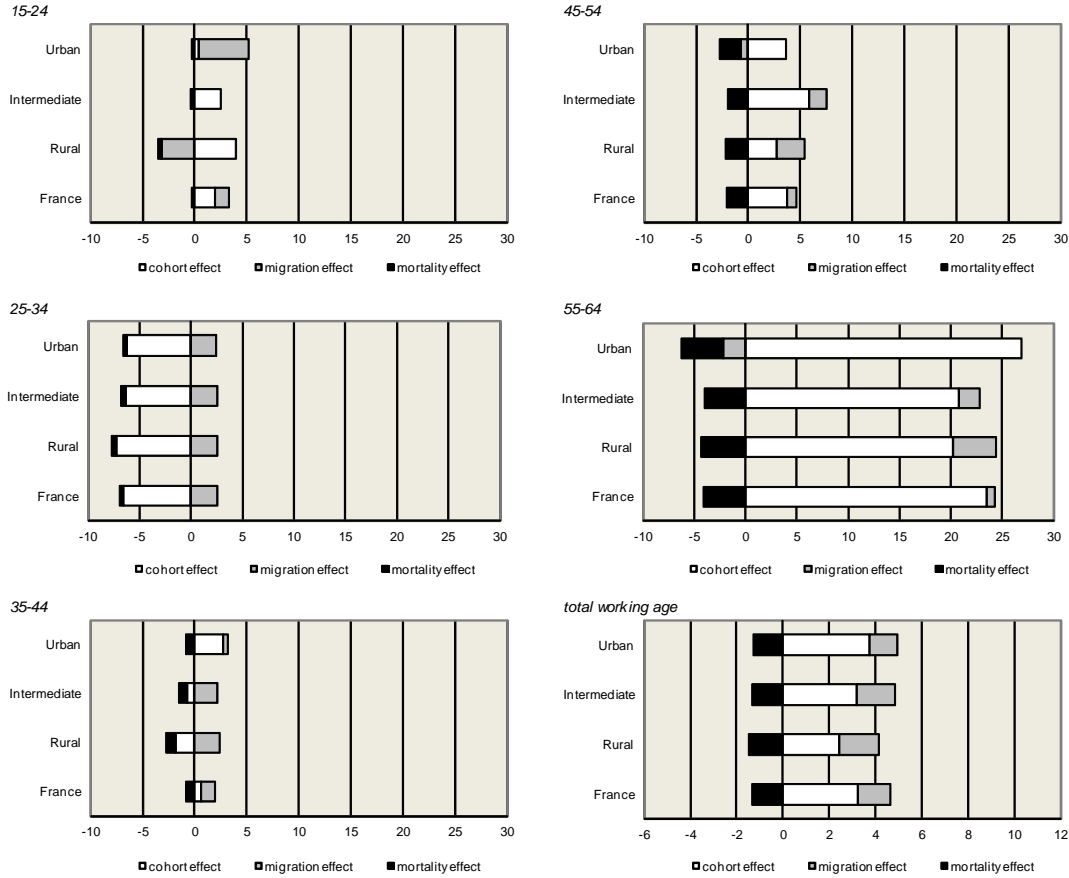


Figure 13 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Germany, 2000-2004 (%)

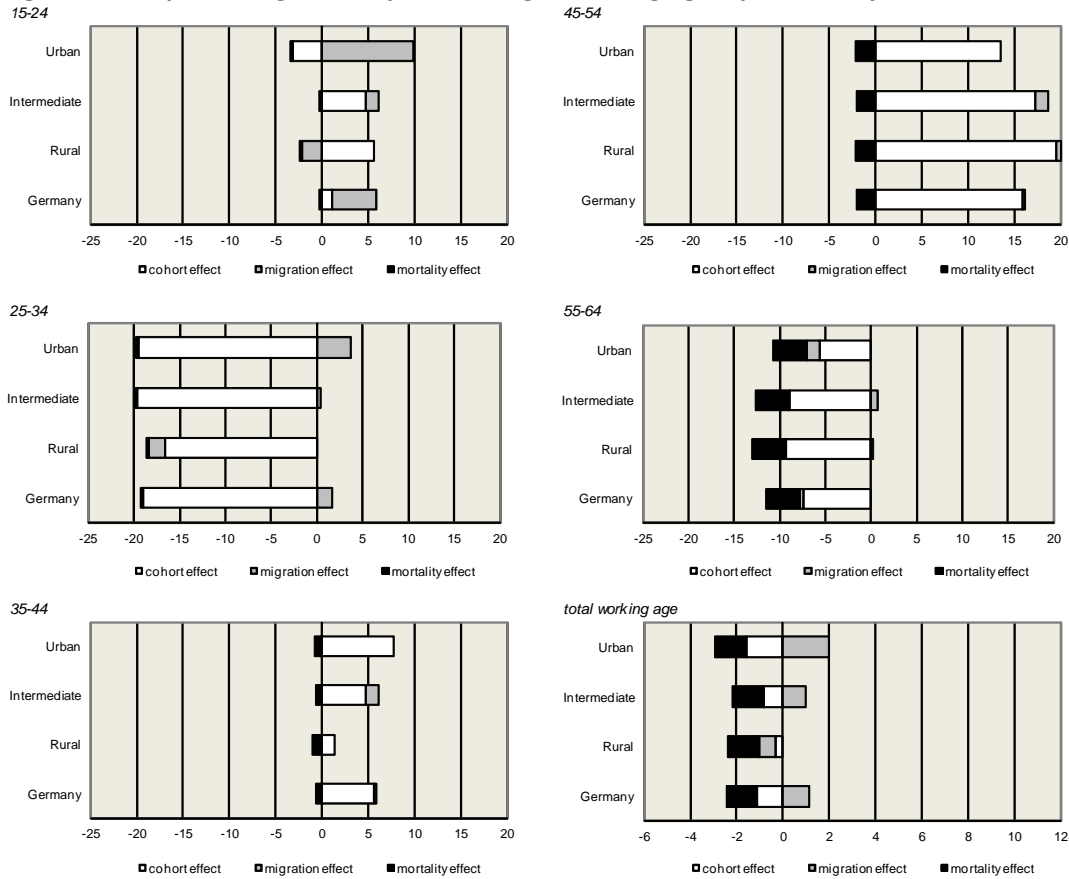


Figure 14 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Italy, 2000-2004 (%)

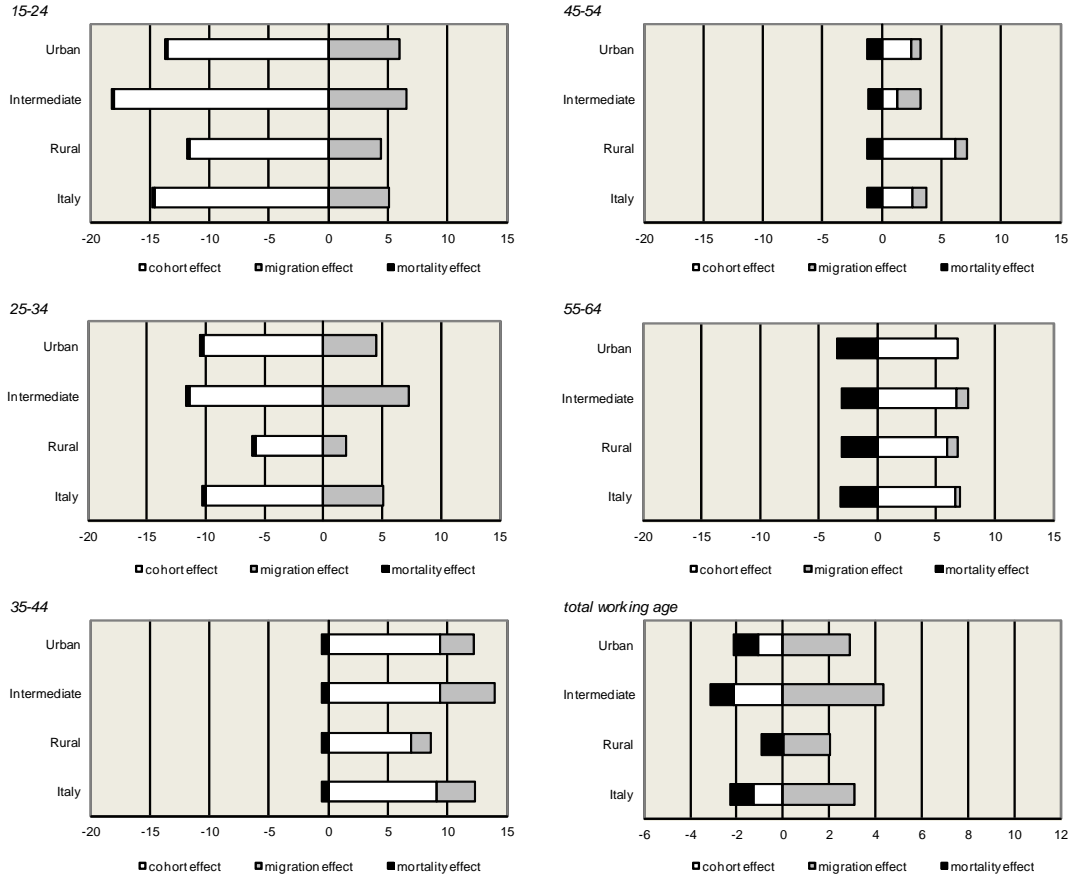


Figure 15 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Netherlands, 2000-2004 (%)

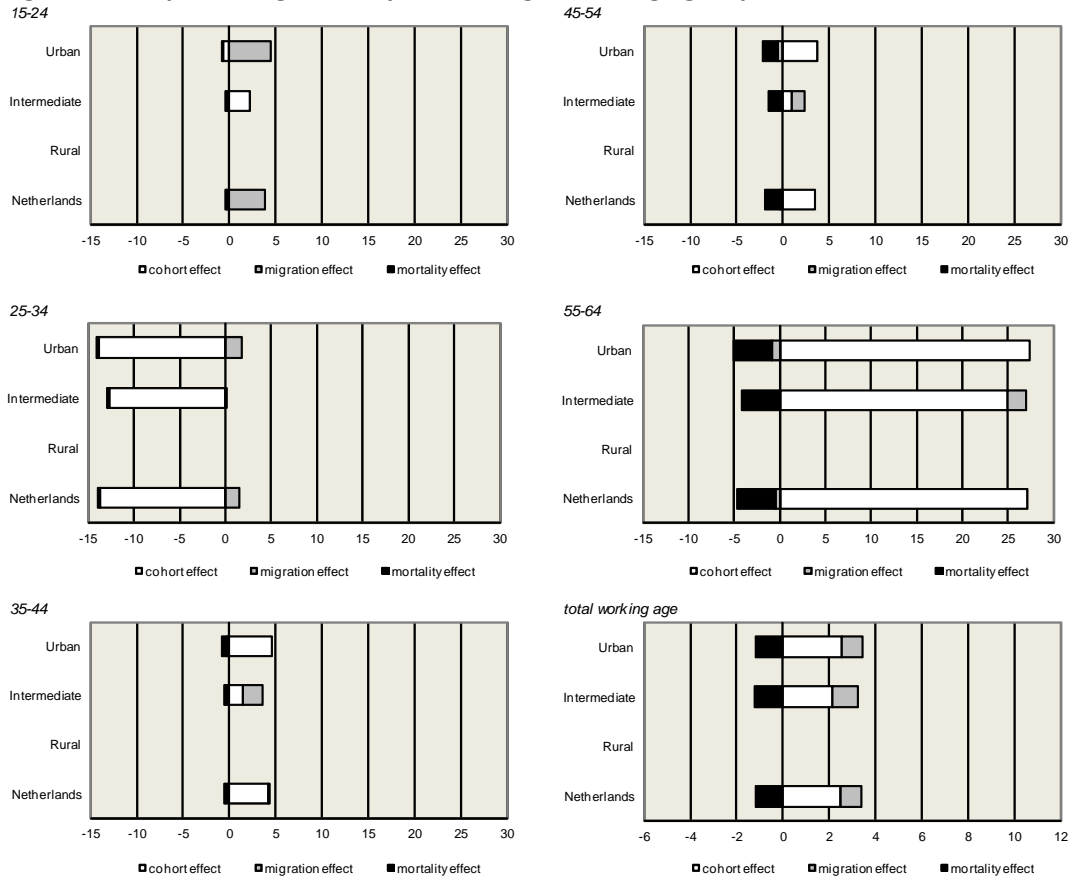


Figure 16 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Poland, 2000-2004 (%)

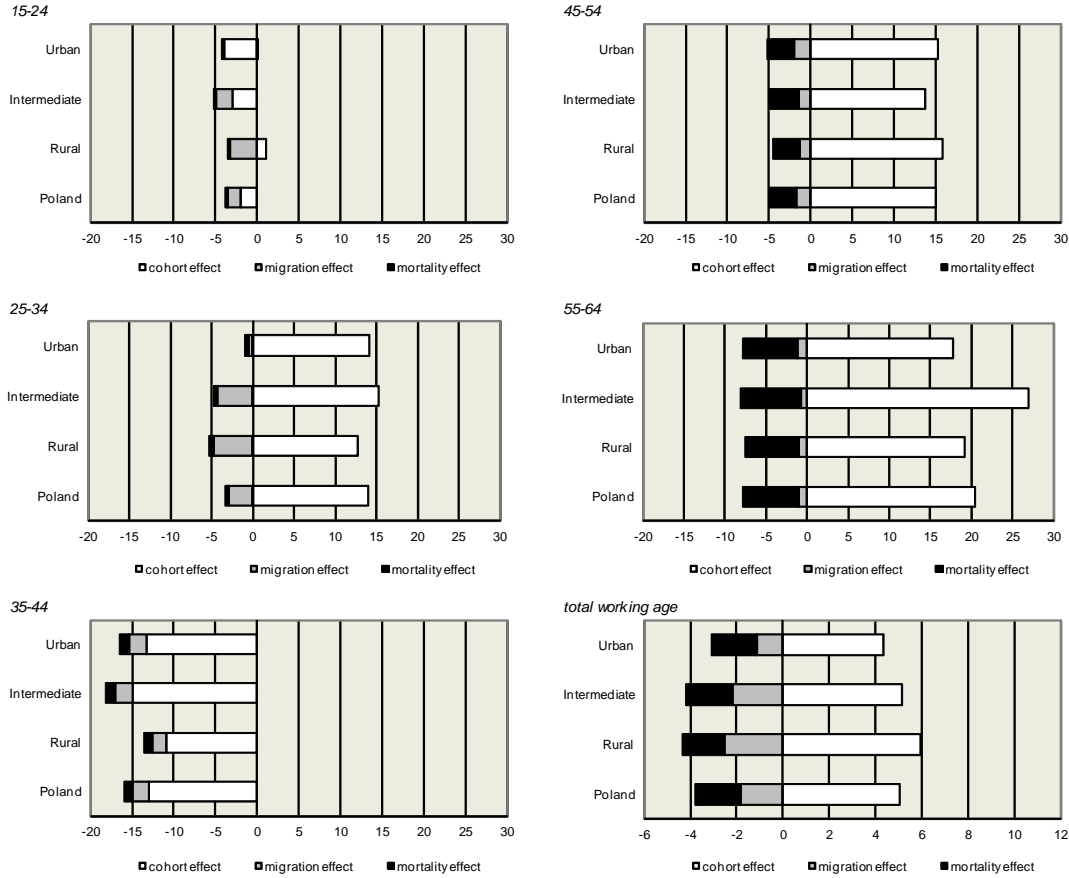


Figure 17 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Spain, 2000-2004 (%)

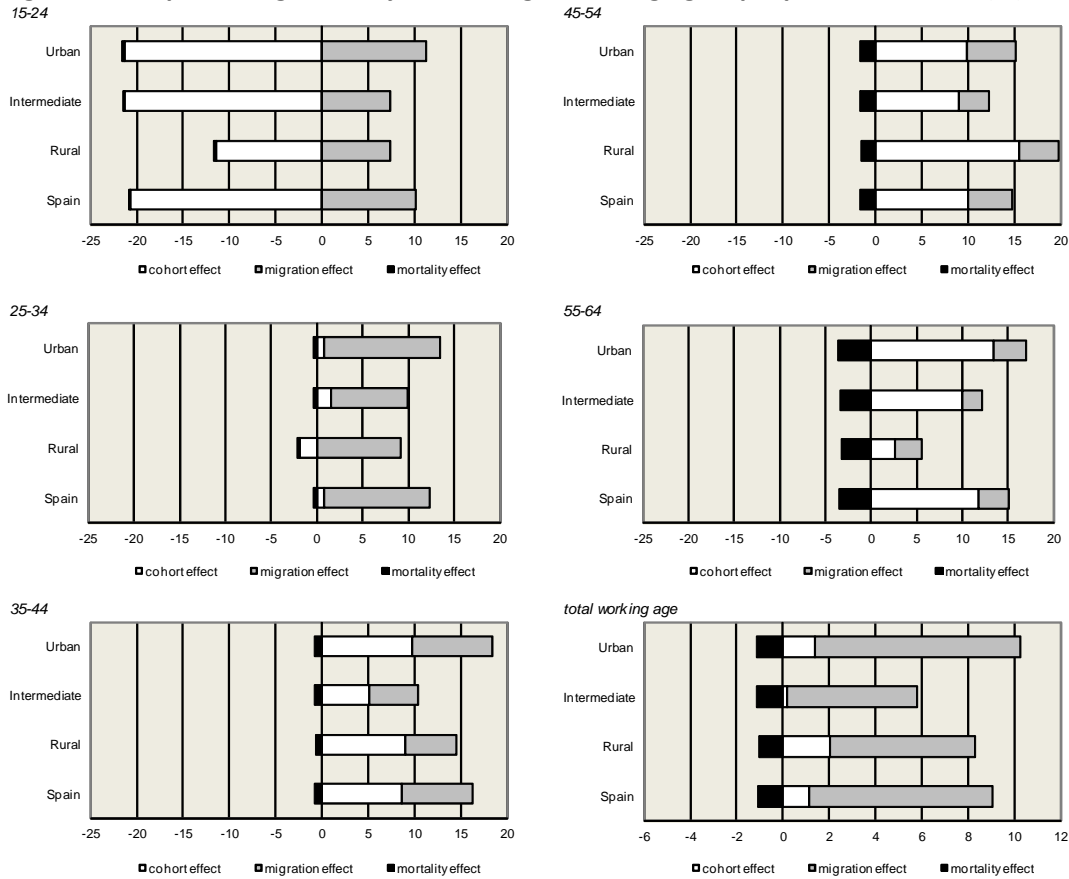
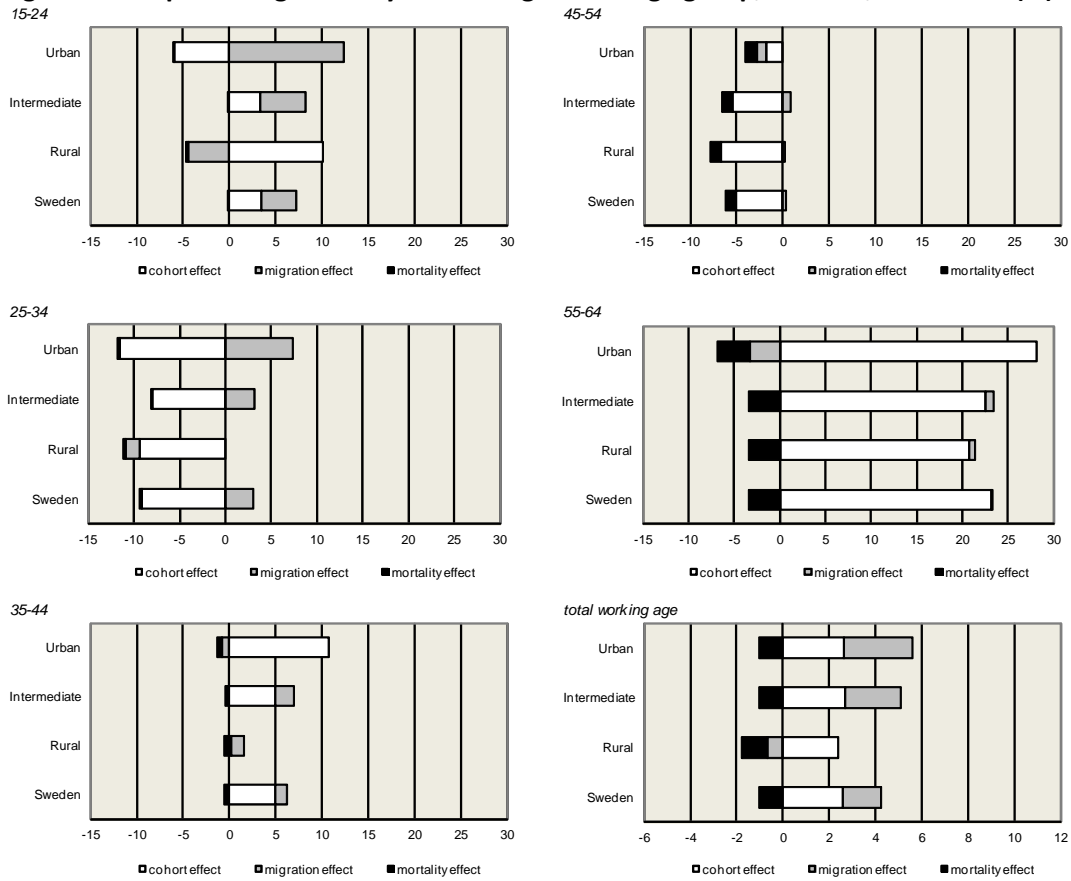


Figure 18 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Sweden, 2000-2004 (%)



Source basic data: Eurostat. Calculation of cohort turnover and migration by NIDI.

ANNEX 2

Table 9 Rural-urban typology of NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 regions

NUTS 0/1/2/3		Type	Share of	Population	Population
		NUTS 2	population	density	x 1000
AT	Austria				101 8 337
	AT1 Ostösterreich				155 3 564
	AT11 Burgenland (AT)	PR			77 282
	AT111 Mittelburgenland	PR	0.13	54	37
	AT112 Nordburgenland	PR	0.52	96	147
	AT113 Südburgenland	PR	0.35	67	98
	AT12 Niederösterreich	IN		85	1 601
	AT121 Mostviertel-Eisenwurzen	PR	0.15	73	241
	AT122 Niederösterreich-Süd	IN	0.16	75	252
	AT123 Sankt Pölten	PR	0.09	121	148
	AT124 Waldviertel	PR	0.14	49	221
	AT125 Weinviertel	PR	0.08	52	124
	AT126 Wiener Umland/Nordteil	PU	0.19	113	300
	AT127 Wiener Umland/Südteil	PU	0.20	218	314
	AT13 Wien	PU		4244	1 681
	AT130 Wien	PU	1.00	4244	1 681
	AT2 Südösterreich				69 1 767
	AT21 Kärnten	PR		60	560
	AT211 Klagenfurt-Villach	IN	0.49	141	275
	AT212 Oberkärnten	PR	0.23	32	130
	AT213 Unterkärnten	PR	0.28	47	155
	AT22 Steiermark	PR		74	1 206
	AT221 Graz	IN	0.33	323	393
	AT222 Liezen	PR	0.07	25	81
	AT223 Östliche Obersteiermark	IN	0.14	52	169
	AT224 Oststeiermark	PR	0.22	81	268
	AT225 West- und Südsteiermark	PR	0.16	87	191
	AT226 Westliche Obersteiermark	PR	0.09	35	105
	AT3 Westösterreich				89 3 006
	AT31 Oberösterreich	PR		120	1 409
	AT311 Innviertel	PR	0.20	99	275
	AT312 Linz-Wels	IN	0.39	321	546
	AT313 Mühviertel	PR	0.14	78	204
	AT314 Steyr-Kirchdorf	PR	0.11	69	153
	AT315 Traunviertel	IN	0.16	96	230
	AT32 Salzburg	PR		75	528
	AT321 Lungau	PR	0.04	21	21
	AT322 Pinzgau-Pongau	PR	0.31	37	163
	AT323 Salzburg und Umgebung	IN	0.65	204	344
	AT33 Tirol	IN		56	703
	AT331 Außerfern	PR	0.05	26	32
	AT332 Innsbruck	PU	0.40	135	281
	AT333 Osttirol	PR	0.07	25	50
	AT334 Tiroler Oberland	PR	0.14	31	101
	AT335 Tiroler Unterland	PR	0.34	61	239
	AT34 Vorarlberg	PU		145	367
	AT341 Bludenz-Bregenzer Wald	PR	0.24	48	89
	AT342 Rheintal-Bodenseegebiet	PU	0.76	409	278
BE	Belgium				356 10 710
	BE1 Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest				6702 1 059
	BE10 Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest	PU			6702 1 059
	BE100 Arr. de Bruxelles-Capitale / Arr. van Brussel-Hoofdstad	PU	1.00	6702	1 059
	BE2 Vlaams Gewest				466 6 185
	BE21 Prov. Antwerpen	PU		623	1 723
	BE211 Arr. Antwerpen	PU	0.57	1029	974
	BE212 Arr. Mechelen	PU	0.19	647	320
	BE213 Arr. Turnhout	IN	0.25	324	429
	BE22 Prov. Limburg (BE)	PU		349	830
	BE221 Arr. Hasselt	PU	0.49	456	404
	BE222 Arr. Maaseik	IN	0.28	266	230
	BE223 Arr. Tongeren	IN	0.24	313	196
	BE23 Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	PU		484	1 414
	BE231 Arr. Aalst	PU	0.19	581	270
	BE232 Arr. Dendermonde	PU	0.14	573	191
	BE233 Arr. Eeklo	IN	0.06	246	81
	BE234 Arr. Gent	PU	0.37	562	519
	BE235 Arr. Oudenaarde	IN	0.08	286	119
	BE236 Arr. Sint-Niklaas	PU	0.17	516	234
	BE24 Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	PU		511	1 065
	BE241 Arr. Halle-Vilvoorde	PU	0.55	629	587
	BE242 Arr. Leuven	PU	0.45	415	478

	BE25	Prov. West-Vlaanderen		PU		370	1 153
	BE251	Arr. Brugge		PU	0.24	422	276
	BE252	Arr. Diksmuide		PR	0.04	137	49
	BE253	Arr. Ieper		PR	0.09	193	105
	BE254	Arr. Kortrijk		PU	0.24	696	279
	BE255	Arr. Oostende		PU	0.13	519	150
	BE256	Arr. Roeselare		PU	0.12	532	144
	BE257	Arr. Tielt		IN	0.08	274	90
	BE258	Arr. Veurne		IN	0.05	219	60
BE3		Région wallonne				208	3 466
	BE31	Prov. Brabant Wallon		IN		346	375
	BE310	Arr. Nivelles		IN	1.00	346	375
	BE32	Prov. Hainaut		PU		347	1 302
	BE321	Arr. Ath		PR	0.06	172	83
	BE322	Arr. Charleroi		PU	0.33	765	424
	BE323	Arr. Mons		PU	0.19	433	251
	BE324	Arr. Mouscron		PU	0.06	714	72
	BE325	Arr. Soignies		IN	0.14	353	182
	BE326	Arr. Thuin		IN	0.11	160	148
	BE327	Arr. Tournai		IN	0.11	238	143
	BE33	Prov. Liège		IN		277	1 057
	BE331	Arr. Huy		PR	0.10	164	106
	BE332	Arr. Liège		PU	0.57	764	599
	BE334	Arr. Waremmes		PR	0.07	193	74
	BE335	Arr. Verviers - communes francophones		IN	0.19	176	203
	BE336	Bezirk Verviers - Deutschsprachige Gemeinschaft		PR	0.07	88	74
	BE34	Prov. Luxembourg (BE)		PR		60	266
	BE341	Arr. Arlon		PR	0.21	182	57
	BE342	Arr. Bastogne		PR	0.17	43	44
	BE343	Arr. Marche-en-Famenne		PR	0.20	57	54
	BE344	Arr. Neufchâteau		PR	0.22	44	59
	BE345	Arr. Virton		PR	0.19	67	51
	BE35	Prov. Namur		PR		129	467
	BE351	Arr. Dinant		PR	0.22	67	105
	BE352	Arr. Namur		IN	0.64	259	298
	BE353	Arr. Philippeville		PR	0.14	71	64
BG		Bulgaria				69	7 623
	BG3	Severna i iztočna Bulgaria				58	3 967
	BG31	Severozapaden		PR		48	923
	BG311	Vidin		PR	0.12	37	111
	BG312	Montana		PR	0.17	44	160
	BG313	Vratsa		PR	0.22	56	201
	BG314	Pleven		PR	0.32	64	296
	BG315	Lovech		PR	0.17	37	154
	BG32	Severen tsentralen		PR		62	928
	BG321	Veliko Tarnovo		PR	0.30	60	278
	BG322	Gabrovo		IN	0.14	66	133
	BG323	Ruse		IN	0.27	90	252
	BG324	Razgrad		PR	0.15	51	135
	BG325	Silistra		PR	0.14	46	130
	BG33	Severoiztochen		PR		69	992
	BG331	Varna		IN	0.46	121	461
	BG332	Dobrich		IN	0.20	43	202
	BG333	Shumen		PR	0.20	58	196
	BG334	Targovishte		PR	0.13	52	132
	BG34	Yugoiztochen		IN		57	1 124
	BG341	Burgas		IN	0.37	54	420
	BG342	Sliven		IN	0.18	59	207
	BG343	Yambol		IN	0.13	42	142
	BG344	Stara Zagora		IN	0.32	69	355
BG4		Yugozapadna i yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria				86	3 657
	BG41	Yugozapaden		PU		104	2 115
	BG411	Sofia (stolitsa)		PU	0.59	922	1 244
	BG412	Sofia		PR	0.12	36	255
	BG413	Blagoevgrad		PR	0.16	51	329
	BG414	Pernik		IN	0.07	58	138
	BG415	Kyustendil		IN	0.07	49	148
	BG42	Yuzhen tsentralen		PR		69	1 542
	BG421	Flodiv		IN	0.46	118	705
	BG422	Haskovo		IN	0.17	47	260
	BG423	Pazardzhik		PR	0.19	66	293
	BG424	Smolyan		PR	0.08	40	127
	BG425	Kardzhali		PR	0.10	49	156

CH	Switzerland					191	7 648
CH0	Schweiz/Suisse/Svizzera					191	7 648
CH01	Région lémanique	IN				172	1 423
	CH011 Vaud		IN	0.48		241	680
	CH012 Valais		PR	0.21		58	301
	CH013 Genève		PU	0.31		1799	442
CH02	Espace Mittelland	IN				176	1 723
	CH021 Bern		IN	0.56		165	966
	CH022 Freiburg		IN	0.15		167	266
	CH023 Solothurn		PU	0.15		318	251
	CH024 Neuchâtel		IN	0.10		238	170
	CH025 Jura		PR	0.04		83	70
CH03	Nordwestschweiz	PU				535	1 043
	CH031 Basel-Stadt		PU	0.18		5026	186
	CH032 Basel-Landschaft		PU	0.26		522	270
	CH033 Aargau		PU	0.56		421	587
CH04	Zürich	PU				795	1 320
	CH040 Zürich		PU	1.00		795	1 320
CH05	Ostschweiz	IN				95	1 080
	CH051 Glarus		PR	0.04		56	38
	CH052 Schaffhausen		IN	0.07		251	75
	CH053 Appenzell Ausserrhoden		IN	0.05		218	53
	CH054 Appenzell Innerrhoden		PR	0.01		90	16
	CH055 St. Gallen		IN	0.43		240	469
	CH056 Graubünden		PR	0.18		27	190
	CH057 Thurgau		IN	0.22		278	240
CH06	Zentralschweiz	IN				171	728
	CH061 Luzern		IN	0.50		256	366
	CH062 Uri		PR	0.05		33	35
	CH063 Schwyz		IN	0.20		167	142
	CH064 Obwalden		PR	0.05		71	34
	CH065 Nidwalden		IN	0.06		168	41
	CH066 Zug		PU	0.15		530	110
CH07	Ticino	IN				121	331
	CH070 Ticino		IN	1.00		121	331
CY	Cyprus					87	793
CY0	Kypros/Kıbrıs					87	793
	CY00 Kypros/Kıbrıs	IN				87	793
	CY000 Kypros/Kıbrıs		IN	1.00		87	793
CZ	Czech Republic					135	10 424
CZ0	Česká republika					135	10 424
CZ01	Praha	PU				2519	1 223
	CZ010 Hlavní město Praha		PU	1.00		2519	1 223
CZ02	Střední Čechy	PU				113	1 216
	CZ020 Středočeský kraj		PU	1.00		113	1 216
CZ03	Jihozápad	PR				70	1 200
	CZ031 Jihočeský kraj		PR	0.53		66	635
	CZ032 Plzeňský kraj		PR	0.47		76	565
CZ04	Severozápad	IN				135	1 141
	CZ041 Karlovarský kraj		IN	0.27		95	308
	CZ042 Ústecký kraj		IN	0.73		159	834
CZ05	Severovýchod	PR				123	1 502
	CZ051 Liberecký kraj		IN	0.29		140	436
	CZ052 Královéhradecký kraj		IN	0.37		118	553
	CZ053 Pardubický kraj		PR	0.34		115	513
CZ06	Jihovýchod	IN				121	1 658
	CZ063 Vysocina		PR	0.31		77	515
	CZ064 Jihomoravský kraj		IN	0.69		162	1 144
CZ07	Střední Morava	PR				135	1 233
	CZ071 Olomoucký kraj		PR	0.52		123	642
	CZ072 Zlínský kraj		PR	0.48		151	591
CZ08	Moravskoslezsko	IN				235	1 250
	CZ080 Moravskoslezský kraj		IN	1.00		235	1 250
DE	Germany (including former GDR from 1991)					230	82 110
DE1	Baden-Württemberg					301	10 750
	DE11 Stuttgart	PU				380	4 007
	DE111 Stuttgart, Stadtkreis		PU	0.15		2887	599
	DE112 Böblingen		PU	0.09		603	373
	DE113 Esslingen		PU	0.13		802	515
	DE114 Göppingen		IN	0.06		398	255
	DE115 Ludwigsburg		PU	0.13		751	516
	DE116 Rems-Murr-Kreis		PU	0.10		486	417
	DE117 Heilbronn, Stadtkreis		IN	0.03		1220	122

	DE118	Heilbronn, Landkreis		IN	0.08	300	330
	DE119	Hohenlohekreis		IN	0.03	141	110
	DE11A	Schwäbisch Hall		PR	0.05	128	189
	DE11B	Main-Tauber-Kreis		PR	0.03	104	135
	DE11C	Heidenheim		IN	0.03	212	133
	DE11D	Ostalbkreis		IN	0.08	208	314
DE12		Karlsruhe		PU		396	2 740
	DE121	Baden-Baden, Stadtkreis		IN	0.02	391	55
	DE122	Karlsruhe, Stadtkreis		PU	0.11	1671	290
	DE123	Karlsruhe, Landkreis		PU	0.16	398	431
	DE124	Rastatt		IN	0.08	308	228
	DE125	Heidelberg, Stadtkreis		PU	0.05	1337	145
	DE126	Mannheim, Stadtkreis		PU	0.11	2142	311
	DE127	Neckar-Odenwald-Kreis		PR	0.05	132	149
	DE128	Rhein-Neckar-Kreis		PU	0.20	504	535
	DE129	Pforzheim, Stadtkreis		PU	0.04	1221	120
	DE12A	Calw		PR	0.06	200	159
	DE12B	Enzkreis		PU	0.07	341	195
	DE12C	Freudenstadt		PR	0.04	140	122
DE13		Freiburg		IN		235	2 196
	DE131	Freiburg im Breisgau, Stadtkreis		IN	0.10	1434	220
	DE132	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald		IN	0.11	182	250
	DE133	Emmendingen		IN	0.07	232	158
	DE134	Ortenaukreis		IN	0.19	225	418
	DE135	Rottweil		PR	0.06	184	141
	DE136	Schwarzwald-Baar-Kreis		IN	0.10	204	209
	DE137	Tuttlingen		IN	0.06	184	135
	DE138	Konstanz		IN	0.13	337	276
	DE139	Lörrach		IN	0.10	276	223
	DE13A	Waldshut		PR	0.08	148	167
DE14		Tübingen		PR		203	1 807
	DE141	Reutlingen		IN	0.16	257	281
	DE142	Tübingen, Landkreis		IN	0.12	420	218
	DE143	Zollernalbkreis		IN	0.11	208	191
	DE144	Ulm, Stadtkreis		IN	0.07	1024	122
	DE145	Alb-Donau-Kreis		IN	0.11	140	190
	DE146	Biberach		PR	0.10	134	189
	DE147	Bodenseekreis		IN	0.11	312	207
	DE148	Ravensburg		PR	0.15	169	276
	DE149	Sigmaringen		PR	0.07	110	132
DE2		Bayern				178	12 520
DE21		Oberbayern		PU		247	4 324
	DE211	Ingolstadt, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.03	926	123
	DE212	München, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.31	4250	1 319
	DE213	Rosenheim, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.01	1630	61
	DE214	Altötting		IN	0.02	191	108
	DE215	Berchtesgadener Land		IN	0.02	122	102
	DE216	Bad Tölz-Wolfratshausen		IN	0.03	109	121
	DE217	Dachau		PR	0.03	236	137
	DE218	Ebersberg		IN	0.03	231	127
	DE219	Eichstätt		IN	0.03	103	125
	DE21A	Erding		PR	0.03	144	125
	DE21B	Freising		IN	0.04	207	165
	DE21C	Fürstentumbruck		IN	0.05	463	201
	DE21D	Garmisch-Partenkirchen		IN	0.02	86	87
	DE21E	Landsberg am Lech		PR	0.03	141	114
	DE21F	Miesbach		IN	0.02	110	95
	DE21G	Mühlendorf am Inn		PR	0.03	137	110
	DE21H	München, Landkreis		PU	0.07	474	317
	DE21I	Neuburg-Schrobenhausen		IN	0.02	123	91
	DE21J	Pfaffenhofen an der Ilm		IN	0.03	153	117
	DE21K	Rosenheim, Landkreis		IN	0.06	172	248
	DE21L	Starnberg		IN	0.03	266	130
	DE21M	Traunstein		PR	0.04	111	171
	DE21N	Weilheim-Schongau		IN	0.03	136	131
DE22		Niederbayern		PR		116	1 193
	DE221	Landshut, Kreisfreie Stadt		PR	0.05	952	63
	DE222	Passau, Kreisfreie Stadt		PR	0.04	729	51
	DE223	Straubing, Kreisfreie Stadt		PR	0.04	659	45
	DE224	Deggendorf		PR	0.10	136	117
	DE225	Freyung-Grafenau		PR	0.07	82	80
	DE226	Kelheim		PR	0.09	106	113
	DE227	Landshut, Landkreis		PR	0.12	110	148

	DE228	Passau, Landkreis	PR	0.16	123	188
	DE229	Regen	PR	0.07	82	80
	DE22A	Rottal-Inn	PR	0.10	93	119
	DE22B	Straubing-Bogen	PR	0.08	81	98
	DE22C	Dingolfing-Landau	PR	0.08	104	91
DE23		Oberpfalz	PR		112	1 085
	DE231	Amberg, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.04	882	44
	DE232	Regensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.12	1649	133
	DE233	Weiden in der Oberpfalz, Kreisfreie Stadt	PR	0.04	618	42
	DE234	Amberg-Sulzbach	IN	0.10	85	107
	DE235	Cham	PR	0.12	86	129
	DE236	Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz	PR	0.12	96	128
	DE237	Neustadt an der Waldnaab	PR	0.09	69	99
	DE238	Regensburg, Landkreis	IN	0.17	131	183
	DE239	Schw andorf	PR	0.13	98	144
	DE23A	Tirschenreuth	PR	0.07	70	76
DE24		Oberfranken	PR		150	1 086
	DE241	Bamberg, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.06	1280	70
	DE242	Bayreuth, Kreisfreie Stadt	PR	0.07	1090	73
	DE243	Coburg, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.04	855	41
	DE244	Hof, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.04	818	48
	DE245	Bamberg, Landkreis	IN	0.13	124	145
	DE246	Bayreuth, Landkreis	PR	0.10	84	107
	DE247	Coburg, Landkreis	IN	0.08	152	90
	DE248	Forchheim	IN	0.10	176	113
	DE249	Hof, Landkreis	IN	0.09	116	103
	DE24A	Kronach	PR	0.07	110	72
	DE24B	Kulmbach	PR	0.07	115	76
	DE24C	Lichtenfels	IN	0.06	132	69
	DE24D	Wunsiedel im Fichtelgebirge	PR	0.07	130	79
DE25		Mittelfranken	PU		237	1 713
	DE251	Ansbach, Kreisfreie Stadt	PR	0.02	404	40
	DE252	Erlangen, Kreisfreie Stadt	PU	0.06	1364	105
	DE253	Fürth, Kreisfreie Stadt	PU	0.07	1801	114
	DE254	Nürnberg, Kreisfreie Stadt	PU	0.29	2701	503
	DE255	Schw abach, Kreisfreie Stadt	PU	0.02	950	39
	DE256	Ansbach, Landkreis	PR	0.11	92	182
	DE257	Erlangen-Höchstadt	PU	0.08	232	131
	DE258	Fürth, Landkreis	PU	0.07	372	114
	DE259	Nürnberger Land	PU	0.10	209	167
	DE25A	Neustadt an der Aisch-Bad Windsheim	PR	0.06	78	99
	DE25B	Roth	PR	0.07	140	125
	DE25C	Weißenburg-Gunzenhausen	PR	0.05	96	93
DE26		Unterfranken	PR		156	1 331
	DE261	Aschaffenburg, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.05	1099	69
	DE262	Schw einfurt, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.04	1504	54
	DE263	Würzburg, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.10	1533	134
	DE264	Aschaffenburg, Landkreis	IN	0.13	249	174
	DE265	Bad Kissingen	PR	0.08	93	106
	DE266	Rhön-Grabfeld	PR	0.06	83	84
	DE267	Haßberge	PR	0.06	90	86
	DE268	Kitzingen	PR	0.07	130	89
	DE269	Miltenberg	IN	0.10	182	130
	DE26A	Main-Spessart	PR	0.10	98	130
	DE26B	Schw einfurt, Landkreis	IN	0.09	136	114
	DE26C	Würzburg, Landkreis	IN	0.12	166	161
DE27		Schw aben	PR		179	1 787
	DE271	Augsburg, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.15	1792	263
	DE272	Kaufbeuren, Kreisfreie Stadt	PR	0.02	1050	42
	DE273	Kempten (Allgäu), Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.03	979	62
	DE274	Memmingen, Kreisfreie Stadt	PR	0.02	585	41
	DE275	Aichach-Friedberg	IN	0.07	164	128
	DE276	Augsburg, Landkreis	IN	0.13	225	241
	DE277	Dillingen an der Donau	PR	0.05	119	95
	DE278	Günzburg	PR	0.07	159	121
	DE279	Neu-Ulm	IN	0.09	319	164
	DE27A	Lindau (Bodensee)	IN	0.04	248	80
	DE27B	Ostallgäu	PR	0.07	96	134
	DE27C	Unterallgäu	PR	0.08	110	136
	DE27D	Donau-Ries	PR	0.07	102	130
	DE27E	Oberallgäu	IN	0.08	99	151
DE3	Berlin				3843	3 424
DE30	Berlin		PU		3843	3 424

	DE300	Berlin		PU	1.00	3843	3 424
DE4	Brandenburg					86	2 529
	DE41	Brandenburg - Nordost		IN		74	1 144
		DE411 Frankfurt (Oder), Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.05	418	62
		DE412 Barnim		IN	0.16	119	178
		DE413 Märkisch-Oderland		IN	0.17	90	191
		DE414 Oberhavel		IN	0.18	113	202
		DE415 Oder-Spree		IN	0.16	84	187
		DE416 Ostprignitz-Ruppin		PR	0.09	42	105
		DE417 Prignitz		PR	0.07	40	85
		DE418 Uckermark		PR	0.12	44	134
	DE42	Brandenburg - Südwest		IN		99	1 385
		DE421 Brandenburg an der Havel, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.05	318	73
		DE422 Cottbus, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.07	623	102
		DE423 Potsdam, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.11	811	152
		DE424 Dahme-Spreewald		IN	0.12	72	162
		DE425 Elbe-Elster		PR	0.08	62	117
		DE426 Havelland		IN	0.11	90	155
		DE427 Oberspreewald-Lausitz		IN	0.09	104	126
		DE428 Potsdam-Mittelmark		IN	0.15	79	204
		DE429 Spree-Neiße		IN	0.10	80	132
		DE42A Teltow-Fläming		PR	0.12	78	162
DE5	Bremen					1639	662
	DE50	Bremen		PU		1639	662
		DE501 Bremen, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.83	1683	548
		DE502 Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.17	1457	115
DE6	Hamburg					2346	1 771
	DE60	Hamburg		PU		2346	1 771
		DE600 Hamburg		PU	1.00	2346	1 771
DE7	Hessen					287	6 069
	DE71	Darmstadt		PU		508	3 783
		DE711 Darmstadt, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.04	1164	142
		DE712 Frankfurt am Main, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.17	2666	662
		DE713 Offenbach am Main, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.03	2642	119
		DE714 Wiesbaden, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.07	1355	276
		DE715 Bergstraße		PU	0.07	367	264
		DE716 Darmstadt-Dieburg		PU	0.08	439	289
		DE717 Groß-Gerau		PU	0.07	559	253
		DE718 Hochtaunuskreis		PU	0.06	469	226
		DE719 Main-Kinzig-Kreis		IN	0.11	292	408
		DE71A Main-Taunus-Kreis		PU	0.06	1015	226
		DE71B Odenwaldkreis		PR	0.03	158	99
		DE71C Offenbach, Landkreis		PU	0.09	945	337
		DE71D Rheingau-Taunus-Kreis		PU	0.05	227	184
		DE71E Wetteraukreis		PU	0.08	271	299
	DE72	Gießen		IN		195	1 051
		DE721 Gießen, Landkreis		IN	0.24	299	256
		DE722 Lahn-Dill-Kreis		IN	0.24	241	257
		DE723 Limburg-Weilburg		IN	0.16	235	173
		DE724 Marburg-Biedenkopf		IN	0.24	200	252
		DE725 Vogelsbergkreis		PR	0.11	77	113
	DE73	Kassel		PR		149	1 235
		DE731 Kassel, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.16	1817	194
		DE732 Fulda		PR	0.18	159	219
		DE733 Hersfeld-Rotenburg		PR	0.10	114	125
		DE734 Kassel, Landkreis		IN	0.19	186	240
		DE735 Schwalm-Eder-Kreis		PR	0.15	121	186
		DE736 Waldeck-Frankenberg		PR	0.13	89	165
		DE737 Werra-Meißner-Kreis		PR	0.09	104	106
DE8	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern					72	1 672
	DE80	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern		PR		72	1 672
		DE801 Greifswald, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.03	1069	54
		DE802 Neubrandenburg, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.04	774	66
		DE803 Rostock, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.12	1107	201
		DE804 Schwerin, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.06	733	96
		DE805 Stralsund, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.03	1487	58
		DE806 Wismar, Kreisfreie Stadt		PR	0.03	1078	45
		DE807 Bad Doberan		IN	0.07	87	118
		DE808 Demmin		PR	0.05	43	83
		DE809 Güstrow		PR	0.06	50	102
		DE80A Ludwigslust		IN	0.07	50	125
		DE80B Mecklenburg-Strelitz		IN	0.05	38	80
		DE80C Müritzk		PR	0.04	39	66

	DE80D	Nordvorpommern		IN	0.07	50	109
	DE80E	Nordwestmecklenburg		PR	0.07	57	118
	DE80F	Ostvorpommern		IN	0.06	56	108
	DE80G	Parchim		PR	0.06	44	99
	DE80H	Rügen		PR	0.04	71	69
	DE80I	Uecker-Randow		PR	0.04	46	75
DE9		Niedersachsen				167	7 959
	DE91	Braunschweig		IN		201	1 628
	DE911	Braunschweig, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.15	1280	246
	DE912	Salzgitter, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.06	468	105
	DE913	Wolfsburg, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.07	590	120
	DE914	Gifhorn		IN	0.11	111	174
	DE915	Göttingen		IN	0.16	233	261
	DE916	Goslar		IN	0.09	153	147
	DE917	Helmstedt		IN	0.06	142	95
	DE918	Northeim		PR	0.09	113	143
	DE919	Osterode am Harz		PR	0.05	126	80
	DE91A	Peine		IN	0.08	249	133
	DE91B	Wolfenbüttel		IN	0.08	172	124
	DE92	Hannover		PU		238	2 153
	DE922	Diepholz		PR	0.10	108	215
	DE923	Hamelnd-Pyrmont		IN	0.07	197	157
	DE925	Hildesheim		IN	0.13	239	288
	DE926	Holzwinden		PR	0.04	109	76
	DE927	Nienburg (Weser)		PR	0.06	89	124
	DE928	Schaumburg		IN	0.08	242	164
	DE929	Region Hannover		PU	0.52	493	1 130
	DE93	Lüneburg		IN		110	1 699
	DE931	Celle		IN	0.11	117	181
	DE932	Cuxhaven		IN	0.12	98	203
	DE933	Harburg		IN	0.14	196	244
	DE934	Lüchow-Dannenberg		PR	0.03	41	50
	DE935	Lüneburg, Landkreis		IN	0.10	133	176
	DE936	Osterholz		PU	0.07	173	113
	DE937	Rotenburg (Wümme)		PR	0.10	80	165
	DE938	Soltau-Fallingbostel		PR	0.08	75	141
	DE939	Stade		IN	0.12	156	197
	DE93A	Uelzen		PR	0.06	66	95
	DE93B	Verden		IN	0.08	170	134
	DE94	Weser-Ems		IN		165	2 479
	DE941	Delmenhorst, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.03	1202	75
	DE942	Emden, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.02	460	52
	DE943	Oldenburg, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.06	1553	160
	DE944	Osnabrück, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.07	1361	163
	DE945	Wilhelmshaven, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.03	765	82
	DE946	Ammerland		IN	0.05	161	117
	DE947	Aurich		IN	0.08	148	190
	DE948	Cloppenburg		PR	0.06	111	157
	DE949	Emsland		PR	0.13	109	314
	DE94A	Friesland (DE)		IN	0.04	165	101
	DE94B	Grafschaft Bentheim		IN	0.05	136	135
	DE94C	Leer		IN	0.07	152	165
	DE94D	Oldenburg, Landkreis		IN	0.05	119	126
	DE94E	Osnabrück, Landkreis		IN	0.14	169	359
	DE94F	Vechta		PR	0.05	166	134
	DE94G	Wesermarsch		PR	0.04	112	92
	DE94H	Wittmund		PR	0.02	88	58
DEA		Nordrhein-Westfalen				527	17 965
	DEA1	Düsseldorf		PU		983	5 200
	DEA11	Düsseldorf, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.11	2685	583
	DEA12	Duisburg, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.10	2128	495
	DEA13	Essen, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.11	2762	581
	DEA14	Krefeld, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.05	1716	236
	DEA15	Mönchengladbach, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.05	1522	259
	DEA16	Mülheim an der Ruhr, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.03	1847	169
	DEA17	Oberhausen, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.04	2809	216
	DEA18	Remscheid, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.02	1519	113
	DEA19	Solingen, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.03	1812	162
	DEA1A	Wuppertal, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.07	2107	355
	DEA1B	Kleve		IN	0.06	251	309
	DEA1C	Mettmann		PU	0.10	1230	501
	DEA1D	Rhein-Kreis Neuss		PU	0.09	771	444
	DEA1E	Viersen		PU	0.06	538	303

	DEA1F	Wesel		PU	0.09	454	473
DEA2		Köln		PU		596	4 389
	DEA21	Aachen, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.06	1611	259
	DEA22	Bonn, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.07	2246	317
	DEA23	Köln, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.23	2457	995
	DEA24	Leverkusen, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.04	2046	161
	DEA25	Aachen, Kreis		PU	0.07	567	310
	DEA26	Düren		IN	0.06	287	270
	DEA27	Rhein-Erft-Kreis		PU	0.11	659	464
	DEA28	Euskirchen		IN	0.04	154	193
	DEA29	Heinsberg		PU	0.06	408	256
	DEA2A	Oberbergischer Kreis		PU	0.07	311	286
	DEA2B	Rheinisch-Bergischer Kreis		PU	0.06	635	278
	DEA2C	Rhein-Sieg-Kreis		PU	0.14	519	599
DEA3		Münster		IN		378	2 610
	DEA31	Bottrop, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.05	1175	118
	DEA32	Gelsenkirchen, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.10	2512	263
	DEA33	Münster, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.10	903	273
	DEA34	Borken		IN	0.14	261	370
	DEA35	Coesfeld		IN	0.08	199	221
	DEA36	Recklinghausen		PU	0.24	839	638
	DEA37	Steinfurt		IN	0.17	248	445
	DEA38	Warendorf		IN	0.11	213	281
DEA4		Detmold		IN		315	2 055
	DEA41	Bielefeld, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.16	1257	324
	DEA42	Gütersloh		IN	0.17	366	354
	DEA43	Herford		PU	0.12	561	252
	DEA44	Höxter		PR	0.07	126	151
	DEA45	Lippe		IN	0.17	286	356
	DEA46	Minden-Lübbecke		IN	0.16	277	319
	DEA47	Paderborn		IN	0.15	240	299
DEA5		Arnsberg		PU		464	3 712
	DEA51	Bochum, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.10	2613	380
	DEA52	Dortmund, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.16	2089	586
	DEA53	Hagen, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.05	1204	193
	DEA54	Hamm, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.05	808	183
	DEA55	Herne, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.05	3262	168
	DEA56	Ennepe-Ruhr-Kreis		PU	0.09	826	337
	DEA57	Hochsauerlandkreis		IN	0.07	139	273
	DEA58	Märkischer Kreis		PU	0.12	415	440
	DEA59	Olpe		IN	0.04	198	141
	DEA5A	Siegen-Wittgenstein		PU	0.08	254	287
	DEA5B	Soest		IN	0.08	231	307
	DEA5C	Unna		PU	0.11	770	418
DEB		Rheinland-Pfalz				203	4 037
DEB1		Koblenz		IN		186	1 504
	DEB11	Koblenz, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.07	1011	106
	DEB12	Ahrweiler		IN	0.09	164	129
	DEB13	Altenkirchen (Westerwald)		IN	0.09	209	134
	DEB14	Bad Kreuznach		IN	0.10	182	157
	DEB15	Birkenfeld		PR	0.06	111	86
	DEB16	Cochem-Zell		PR	0.04	90	65
	DEB17	Mayen-Koblenz		IN	0.14	260	213
	DEB18	Neuwied		IN	0.12	292	183
	DEB19	Rhein-Hunsrück-Kreis		PR	0.07	108	104
	DEB1A	Rhein-Lahn-Kreis		IN	0.08	161	126
	DEB1B	Westerwaldkreis		PR	0.13	204	201
DEB2		Trier		PR		105	516
	DEB21	Trier, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.20	890	104
	DEB22	Berncastel-Wittlich		PR	0.22	96	113
	DEB23	Bitburg-Prüm		PR	0.18	58	95
	DEB24	Daun		PR	0.12	69	63
	DEB25	Trier-Saarburg		IN	0.27	129	141
DEB3		Rheinhesen-Pfalz		IN		295	2 018
	DEB31	Frankenthal (Pfalz), Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.02	1075	47
	DEB32	Kaiserslautern, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.05	699	98
	DEB33	Landau in der Pfalz, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.02	519	43
	DEB34	Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.08	2106	164
	DEB35	Mainz, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.10	2025	198
	DEB36	Neustadt an der Weinstraße, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.03	458	54
	DEB37	Firmasens, Kreisfreie Stadt		IN	0.02	678	42
	DEB38	Speyer, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.02	1181	50
	DEB39	Worms, Kreisfreie Stadt		PU	0.04	756	82

	DEB3A	Zweibrücken, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.02	490	35
	DEB3B	Alzey-Worms	PR	0.06	213	125
	DEB3C	Bad Dürkheim	IN	0.07	225	134
	DEB3D	Donnersbergkreis	PR	0.04	120	78
	DEB3E	Germersheim	IN	0.06	271	126
	DEB3F	Kaiserslautern, Landkreis	IN	0.05	168	108
	DEB3G	Kusel	PR	0.04	130	74
	DEB3H	Südliche Weinstraße	IN	0.05	172	110
	DEB3I	Rhein-Pfalz-Kreis	PU	0.07	489	149
	DEB3J	Mainz-Bingen	PU	0.10	333	201
	DEB3K	Südwestpfalz	IN	0.05	106	101
DEC	Saarland				402	1 033
	DEC0	Saarland	PU		402	1 033
	DEC01	Stadtverband Saarbrücken	PU	0.33	819	336
	DEC02	Merzig-Wadern	IN	0.10	191	106
	DEC03	Neunkirchen	PU	0.14	564	141
	DEC04	Saarlouis	PU	0.20	451	207
	DEC05	Saarpfalz-Kreis	PU	0.15	362	151
	DEC06	St. Wendel	PR	0.09	194	92
DED	Sachsen				228	4 207
	DED1	Chemnitz	IN		245	1 495
	DED11	Chemnitz, Kreisfreie Stadt	PU	0.16	1107	244
	DED12	Flauen, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.04	659	67
	DED13	Zwickau, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.06	930	95
	DED14	Annaberg	IN	0.05	185	81
	DED15	Chemnitzer Land	PU	0.09	389	131
	DED16	Freiberg	IN	0.09	154	141
	DED17	Vogtlandkreis	IN	0.12	141	185
	DED18	Mittlerer Erzgebirgskreis	PR	0.06	145	86
	DED19	Mittweida	PU	0.08	164	127
	DED1A	Stollberg	IN	0.06	325	87
	DED1B	Aue-Schwarzenberg	IN	0.08	239	126
	DED1C	Zwickauer Land	IN	0.08	244	125
	DED2	Dresden	PU		207	1 642
	DED21	Dresden, Kreisfreie Stadt	PU	0.31	1553	510
	DED22	Görlitz, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.03	842	57
	DED23	Hoyerswerda, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.02	420	40
	DED24	Bautzen	IN	0.09	151	145
	DED25	Meißen	PU	0.09	234	148
	DED26	Niederschlesischer Oberlausitzkreis	IN	0.06	69	92
	DED27	Riesa-Großenhain	IN	0.07	134	110
	DED28	Löbau-Zittau	IN	0.08	197	138
	DED29	Sächsische Schweiz	IN	0.08	154	136
	DED2A	Weißeritzkreis	IN	0.07	157	120
	DED2B	Kamenz	IN	0.09	109	146
	DED3	Leipzig	PU		244	1 069
	DED31	Leipzig, Kreisfreie Stadt	PU	0.48	1724	513
	DED32	Delitzsch	PU	0.11	141	120
	DED33	Döbeln	PR	0.07	165	70
	DED34	Leipziger Land	PU	0.14	192	145
	DED35	Muldentalkreis	PR	0.12	144	129
	DED36	Torgau-Oschatz	PR	0.09	80	93
DEE	Sachsen-Anhalt				117	2 397
	DEE0	Sachsen-Anhalt	PR		117	2 397
	DEE01	Dessau-Roßlau, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.04	365	89
	DEE02	Halle (Saale), Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.10	1731	234
	DEE03	Magdeburg, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.10	1145	230
	DEE04	Altmarkkreis Salzwedel	PR	0.04	40	93
	DEE05	Anhalt-Bitterfeld	IN	0.08	126	183
	DEE06	Jerichower Land	PR	0.08	117	184
	DEE07	Börde	IN	0.08	85	201
	DEE08	Burgenland (DE)	PR	0.10	169	239
	DEE09	Harz	IN	0.04	47	99
	DEE0A	Mansfeld-Südharz	PR	0.07	108	157
	DEE0B	Saalekreis	IN	0.08	141	203
	DEE0C	Salzland	IN	0.09	153	217
	DEE0D	Stendal	PR	0.05	52	126
	DEE0E	Wittenberg	IN	0.06	74	142
DEF	Schleswig-Holstein				180	2 836
	DEF0	Schleswig-Holstein	IN		180	2 836
	DEF01	Flensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.03	1565	88
	DEF02	Kiel, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.08	2000	237
	DEF03	Lübeck, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.07	986	211

		DEF04	Neumünster, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.03	1080	77
		DEF05	Dithmarschen	PR	0.05	95	136
		DEF06	Herzogtum Lauenburg	IN	0.07	148	187
		DEF07	Nordfriesland	PR	0.06	80	166
		DEF08	Ostholstein	IN	0.07	148	205
		DEF09	Pinneberg	PU	0.11	454	301
		DEF0A	Plön	IN	0.05	125	135
		DEF0B	Rendsburg-Eckernförde	IN	0.10	124	272
		DEF0C	Schleswig-Flensburg	IN	0.07	96	199
		DEF0D	Segeberg	IN	0.09	192	258
		DEF0E	Steinburg	PR	0.05	127	134
		DEF0F	Stormarn	IN	0.08	296	227
DEG	Thüringen					141	2 278
	DEG0	Thüringen		PR		141	2 278
		DEG01	Erfurt, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.09	755	203
		DEG02	Gera, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.04	666	101
		DEG03	Jena, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.05	900	103
		DEG04	Suhl, Kreisfreie Stadt	PR	0.02	395	41
		DEG05	Weimar, Kreisfreie Stadt	IN	0.03	770	65
		DEG06	Eichsfeld	PR	0.05	114	107
		DEG07	Nordhausen	IN	0.04	129	91
		DEG09	Unstrut-Hainich-Kreis	PR	0.05	114	111
		DEG0A	Kyffhäuserkreis	PR	0.04	82	85
		DEG0B	Schmalkalden-Meiningen	PR	0.06	110	134
		DEG0C	Gotha	PR	0.06	150	141
		DEG0D	Sömmerda	IN	0.03	93	75
		DEG0E	Hildburghausen	PR	0.03	74	69
		DEG0F	Ilm-Kreis	PR	0.05	135	114
		DEG0G	Weimarer Land	IN	0.04	107	86
		DEG0H	Sonneberg	IN	0.03	143	62
		DEG0I	Saalfeld-Rudolstadt	IN	0.05	117	121
		DEG0J	Saale-Holzland-Kreis	IN	0.04	108	89
		DEG0K	Saale-Orla-Kreis	PR	0.04	79	90
		DEG0L	Greiz	IN	0.05	132	112
		DEG0M	Altenburger Land	IN	0.05	180	103
		DEG0N	Eisenach, Kreisfreie Stadt	PR	0.02	416	43
		DEG0P	Wartburgkreis	PR	0.06	103	134
DK	Denmark					128	5 494
	DK0	Danmark				128	5 494
		DK01	Hovedstaden	PU		646	1 654
		DK011	Byen København	PU	0.40	3675	662
		DK012	Københavns omegn	PU	0.31	1489	506
		DK013	Nordsjælland	IN	0.27	305	443
		DK014	Bornholm	PR	0.03	73	43
		DK02	Sjælland	PR		113	820
		DK021	Østsjælland	IN	0.28	289	233
		DK022	Vest- og Sydsjælland	PR	0.72	91	587
		DK03	Syddanmark	PR		98	1 197
		DK031	Fyn	IN	0.40	139	483
		DK032	Sydjylland	PR	0.60	82	714
		DK04	Midtjylland	PR		95	1 242
		DK041	Vestjylland	PR	0.34	59	426
		DK042	Østjylland	IN	0.66	138	816
		DK05	Nordjylland	PR		73	580
		DK050	Nordjylland	PR	1.00	73	580
EE	Estonia					31	1 341
	EE0	Eesti				31	1 341
		EE00	Eesti	PR		31	1 341
		EE001	Põhja-Eesti	IN	0.39	121	524
		EE004	Lääne-Eesti	PR	0.12	15	161
		EE006	Kesk-Eesti	PR	0.10	16	140
		EE007	Kirde-Eesti	IN	0.13	51	170
		EE008	Lõuna-Eesti	PR	0.26	22	345
ES	Spain					91	45 556
	ES1	Noroeste (ES)				97	4 370
		ES11	Galicia	IN		93	2 737
		ES111	A Coruña	IN	0.41	142	1 122
		ES112	Lugo	PR	0.13	35	347
		ES113	Ourense	PR	0.12	46	328
		ES114	Pontevedra	IN	0.34	211	941
		ES12	Principado de Asturias	IN		100	1 059
		ES120	Asturias	IN	1.00	100	1 059
		ES13	Cantabria	IN		109	574

	ES130	Cantabria		IN	1.00	109	574
ES2	Noreste (ES)					62	4 367
	ES21	País Vasco		PU		297	2 137
		ES211 Álava		IN	0.14	102	307
		ES212 Guipúzcoa		PU	0.32	350	692
		ES213 Vizcaya		PU	0.53	515	1 139
	ES22	Comunidad Foral de Navarra		IN		59	610
		ES220 Navarra		IN	1.00	59	610
	ES23	La Rioja		IN		62	314
		ES230 La Rioja		IN	1.00	62	314
	ES24	Aragón		PU		28	1 306
		ES241 Huesca		PR	0.17	14	221
		ES242 Teruel		PR	0.11	10	145
		ES243 Zaragoza		PU	0.72	55	939
ES3	Comunidad de Madrid					784	6 242
	ES30	Comunidad de Madrid		PU		784	6 242
		ES300 Madrid		PU	1.00	784	6 242
ES4	Centro (ES)					26	5 586
	ES41	Castilla y León		IN		27	2 506
		ES411 Ávila		PR	0.07	21	169
		ES412 Burgos		IN	0.15	26	365
		ES413 León		IN	0.19	31	484
		ES414 Palencia		IN	0.07	21	171
		ES415 Salamanca		IN	0.14	28	348
		ES416 Segovia		PR	0.06	23	161
		ES417 Soria		PR	0.04	9	93
		ES418 Valladolid		IN	0.21	65	521
		ES419 Zamora		PR	0.08	19	194
	ES42	Castilla-la Mancha		PR		25	2 000
		ES421 Albacete		PR	0.20	27	395
		ES422 Ciudad Real		PR	0.26	26	515
		ES423 Cuenca		PR	0.11	13	214
		ES424 Guadalajara		PR	0.12	19	231
		ES425 Toledo		PR	0.32	42	646
	ES43	Extremadura		PR		27	1 080
		ES431 Badajoz		PR	0.62	32	673
		ES432 Cáceres		PR	0.38	21	406
ES5	Este (ES)					221	13 264
	ES51	Cataluña		PU		227	7 264
		ES511 Barcelona		PU	0.74	693	5 344
		ES512 Girona		IN	0.10	122	717
		ES513 Lleida		PR	0.06	35	424
		ES514 Tarragona		IN	0.11	125	779
	ES52	Comunidad Valenciana		PU		214	4 942
		ES521 Alicante / Alacant		IN	0.38	325	1 862
		ES522 Castellón / Castelló		IN	0.12	88	584
		ES523 Valencia / València		PU	0.51	234	2 497
	ES53	Iles Balears		IN		212	1 058
		ES531 Eivissa, Formentera		IN	0.12	197	129
		ES532 Mallorca		IN	0.79	230	838
		ES533 Menorca		PR	0.09	130	90
ES6	Sur (ES)					99	9 668
	ES61	Andalucía		PU		94	8 098
		ES611 Almería		IN	0.08	77	671
		ES612 Cádiz		IN	0.15	168	1 205
		ES613 Córdoba		IN	0.10	57	785
		ES614 Granada		IN	0.11	71	898
		ES615 Huelva		IN	0.06	51	499
		ES616 Jaén		PR	0.08	49	655
		ES617 Málaga		PU	0.19	213	1 546
		ES618 Sevilla		PU	0.23	133	1 840
	ES62	Región de Murcia		IN		126	1 428
		ES620 Murcia		IN	1.00	126	1 428
	ES63	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (ES)		PU		3753	72
		ES630 Ceuta (ES)		PU	1.00	3753	72
	ES64	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (ES)		PU		5212	70
		ES640 Melilla (ES)		PU	1.00	5212	70
ES7	Canarias (ES)					277	2 059
	ES70	Canarias (ES)		PU		277	2 059
		ES703 El Hierro		PR	0.00	38	10
		ES704 Fuerteventura		PR	0.05	57	94
		ES705 Gran Canaria		PU	0.40	534	833
		ES706 La Gomera		PR	0.01	61	23

		ES707	La Palma		IN	0.04	122	87
		ES708	Lanzarote		IN	0.07	161	136
		ES709	Tenerife		PU	0.43	431	877
FI	Finland						18	5 313
	FI1	Manner-Suomi					18	5 286
	FI13	Itä-Suomi		PR			9	656
		FI131	Etelä-Savo		PR	0.24	11	157
		FI132	Pohjois-Savo		PR	0.38	15	249
		FI133	Pohjois-Karjala		PR	0.25	9	166
		FI134	Kainuu		PR	0.13	4	83
	FI18	Etelä-Suomi		PU			65	2 643
		FI181	Uusimaa		PU	0.53	219	1 397
		FI182	Itä-Uusimaa		PR	0.04	35	95
		FI183	Varsinais-Suomi		IN	0.17	43	460
		FI184	Kanta-Häme		IN	0.07	33	172
		FI185	Päijät-Häme		IN	0.08	39	200
		FI186	Kymenlaakso		IN	0.07	36	183
		FI187	Etelä-Karjala		IN	0.05	24	135
	FI19	Länsi-Suomi		PR			23	1 347
		FI193	Keski-Suomi		PR	0.20	16	271
		FI194	Etelä-Pohjanmaa		PR	0.14	14	194
		FI195	Pohjanmaa		PR	0.13	23	175
		FI196	Satakunta		PR	0.17	29	228
		FI197	Pirkanmaa		IN	0.36	39	479
	FI1A	Pohjois-Suomi		PR			5	640
		FI1A1	Keski-Pohjanmaa		PR	0.11	14	71
		FI1A2	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa		PR	0.60	11	385
		FI1A3	Lappi		PR	0.29	2	184
	FI2	Åland					18	27
	FI20	Åland		PR			18	27
	FI200	Åland		PR	1.00		18	27
FR	France						101	64 188
	FR1	Île de France					974	11 694
	FR10	Île de France		PU			974	11 694
		FR101	Paris		PU	0.19	21022	2 216
		FR102	Seine-et-Marne		IN	0.11	222	1 310
		FR103	Yvelines		PU	0.12	616	1 408
		FR104	Essonne		PU	0.10	670	1 209
		FR105	Hauts-de-Seine		PU	0.13	8856	1 555
		FR106	Seine-Saint-Denis		PU	0.13	6405	1 513
		FR107	Val-de-Marne		PU	0.11	5367	1 315
		FR108	Val-d'Oise		PU	0.10	938	1 168
	FR2	Bassin Parisien					74	10 717
	FR21	Champagne-Ardenne		PR			52	1 337
		FR211	Ardennes		PR	0.21	54	284
		FR212	Aube		IN	0.23	50	302
		FR213	Marne		IN	0.42	69	566
		FR214	Haute-Marne		PR	0.14	30	186
	FR22	Picardie		PR			98	1 908
		FR221	Aisne		PR	0.28	73	539
		FR222	Oise		IN	0.42	137	801
		FR223	Somme		PR	0.30	92	569
	FR23	Haute-Normandie		IN			148	1 828
		FR231	Eure		PR	0.32	96	579
		FR232	Seine-Maritime		IN	0.68	199	1 249
	FR24	Centre (FR)		PR			65	2 535
		FR241	Cher		PR	0.12	43	313
		FR242	Eure-et-Loir		PR	0.17	72	424
		FR243	Indre		PR	0.09	34	232
		FR244	Indre-et-Loire		IN	0.23	96	587
		FR245	Loir-et-Cher		PR	0.13	52	327
		FR246	Loiret		IN	0.26	96	652
	FR25	Basse-Normandie		PR			84	1 469
		FR251	Calvados		IN	0.46	123	680
		FR252	Manche		PR	0.34	84	498
		FR253	Orne		PR	0.20	48	292
	FR26	Bourgogne		PR			52	1 640
		FR261	Côte-d'Or		IN	0.32	60	522
		FR262	Nièvre		PR	0.13	32	220
		FR263	Saône-et-Loire		PR	0.34	65	554
		FR264	Yonne		PR	0.21	46	343
	FR3	Nord - Pas-de-Calais					324	4 025
	FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Calais		PU			324	4 025

	FR301	Nord (FR)		PU	0.64	447	2 564
	FR302	Pas-de-Calais		IN	0.36	219	1 460
FR4	Est (FR)					112	5 356
	FR41	Lorraine		IN		100	2 347
	FR411	Meurthe-et-Moselle		IN	0.31	139	730
	FR412	Meuse		PR	0.08	31	194
	FR413	Moselle		IN	0.44	168	1 043
	FR414	Vosges		PR	0.16	65	380
	FR42	Alsace		IN		223	1 842
	FR421	Bas-Rhin		IN	0.59	230	1 094
	FR422	Haut-Rhin		IN	0.41	212	748
	FR43	Franche-Comté		PR		72	1 166
	FR431	Doubs		IN	0.45	100	524
	FR432	Jura		PR	0.22	52	261
	FR433	Haute-Saône		PR	0.20	45	239
	FR434	Territoire de Belfort		IN	0.12	233	142
FR5	Ouest (FR)					99	8 444
	FR51	Pays de la Loire		IN		110	3 524
	FR511	Loire-Atlantique		PU	0.36	185	1 262
	FR512	Maine-et-Loire		IN	0.22	108	777
	FR513	Mayenne		PR	0.09	59	304
	FR514	Sarthe		PR	0.16	90	561
	FR515	Vendée		PR	0.18	92	621
	FR52	Bretagne		PR		116	3 161
	FR521	Côtes-d'Armor		PR	0.18	85	583
	FR522	Finistère		IN	0.28	133	892
	FR523	Ille-et-Vilaine		IN	0.31	144	973
	FR524	Morbihan		PR	0.23	105	713
	FR53	Poitou-Charentes		PR		68	1 758
	FR531	Charente		PR	0.20	59	352
	FR532	Charente-Maritime		PR	0.35	90	614
	FR533	Deux-Sèvres		PR	0.21	61	366
	FR534	Vienne		PR	0.24	61	426
FR6	Sud-Ouest (FR)					66	6 784
	FR61	Aquitaine		PU		77	3 190
	FR611	Dordogne		PR	0.13	45	410
	FR612	Gironde		PU	0.45	143	1 428
	FR613	Landes		PR	0.12	41	375
	FR614	Lot-et-Garonne		PR	0.10	61	327
	FR615	Pyrénées-Atlantiques		IN	0.20	85	650
	FR62	Midi-Pyrénées		IN		63	2 852
	FR621	Ariège		PR	0.05	31	151
	FR622	Aveyron		PR	0.10	32	276
	FR623	Haute-Garonne		PU	0.43	194	1 226
	FR624	Gers		PR	0.07	30	186
	FR625	Lot		PR	0.06	33	173
	FR626	Hautes-Pyrénées		PR	0.08	51	229
	FR627	Tarn		PR	0.13	65	373
	FR628	Tarn-et-Garonne		PR	0.08	64	238
	FR63	Limousin		PR		44	742
	FR631	Corrèze		PR	0.33	42	243
	FR632	Creuse		PR	0.17	22	124
	FR633	Haute-Vienne		PR	0.51	68	375
FR7	Centre-Est (FR)					107	7 484
	FR71	Rhône-Alpes		PU		141	6 141
	FR711	Ain		PR	0.10	102	585
	FR712	Ardèche		PR	0.05	57	313
	FR713	Drôme		IN	0.08	74	480
	FR714	Isère		IN	0.19	161	1 194
	FR715	Loire		IN	0.12	155	743
	FR716	Rhône		PU	0.28	522	1 696
	FR717	Savoie		PR	0.07	68	410
	FR718	Haute-Savoie		IN	0.12	164	721
	FR72	Auvergne		PR		52	1 343
	FR721	Allier		PR	0.25	47	342
	FR722	Cantal		PR	0.11	26	148
	FR723	Haute-Loire		PR	0.17	45	222
	FR724	Puy-de-Dôme		IN	0.47	79	630
FR8	Méditerranée					116	7 800
	FR81	Languedoc-Roussillon		PR		95	2 595
	FR811	Aude		PR	0.14	57	351
	FR812	Gard		PR	0.27	119	698
	FR813	Hérault		IN	0.40	168	1 026

		FR814	Lozère		PR	0.03	15	77
		FR815	Pyrénées-Orientales		IN	0.17	108	444
	FR82		Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur		PU		156	4 900
		FR821	Alpes-de-Haute-Provence		PR	0.03	23	159
		FR822	Hautes-Alpes		PR	0.03	24	135
		FR823	Alpes-Maritimes		PU	0.22	253	1 088
		FR824	Bouches-du-Rhône		PU	0.40	388	1 973
		FR825	Var		IN	0.21	168	1 006
		FR826	Vaucluse		IN	0.11	152	541
	FR83		Corse		PR		35	305
		FR831	Corse-du-Sud		PR	0.47	35	142
		FR832	Haute-Corse		PR	0.53	35	163
GR	Greece						86	11 237
	GR1		Voreia Ellada				64	3 576
		GR11	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki		PR		43	607
		GR111	Evros		PR	0.25	35	149
		GR112	Xanthi		PR	0.18	61	107
		GR113	Rodopi		PR	0.18	44	111
		GR114	Drama		PR	0.16	29	100
		GR115	Kavala		PR	0.23	67	140
		GR12	Kentriki Makedonia		IN		103	1 940
		GR121	Imathia		PR	0.07	86	144
		GR122	Thessaloniki		PU	0.59	324	1 149
		GR123	Kilkis		PR	0.04	35	86
		GR124	Pella		PR	0.07	59	145
		GR125	Pieria		PR	0.07	85	128
		GR126	Serres		PR	0.10	48	187
		GR127	Chalkidiki		PR	0.05	31	100
		GR13	Dytiki Makedonia		PR		32	293
		GR131	Grevena		PR	0.11	14	31
		GR132	Kastoria		PR	0.18	32	54
		GR133	Kozani		PR	0.53	45	154
		GR134	Florina		PR	0.18	30	54
		GR14	Thessalia		PR		53	736
		GR141	Karditsa		PR	0.16	44	116
		GR142	Larisa		PR	0.39	53	286
		GR143	Magnisia		IN	0.28	77	204
		GR144	Trikala		PR	0.18	39	130
	GR2		Kentriki Ellada				46	2 471
		GR21	Ipeiros		PR		39	353
		GR211	Arta		PR	0.20	45	71
		GR212	Thesprotia		PR	0.12	28	43
		GR213	Ioannina		IN	0.52	37	183
		GR214	Preveza		PR	0.16	56	57
		GR22	Ionia Nisia		PR		100	230
		GR221	Zakynthos		PR	0.17	100	40
		GR222	Kerkyra		PR	0.57	204	130
		GR223	Kefallinia		PR	0.17	42	38
		GR224	Lefkada		PR	0.10	63	22
		GR23	Dytiki Ellada		PR		67	740
		GR231	Aitolokarnania		PR	0.29	42	218
		GR232	Achaia		IN	0.46	105	344
		GR233	Ileia		PR	0.24	69	179
		GR24	Stereia Ellada		PR		36	555
		GR241	Voiotia		PR	0.23	43	125
		GR242	Evvoia		PR	0.37	50	206
		GR243	Evrytania		PR	0.03	11	19
		GR244	Fthiotida		PR	0.30	37	166
		GR245	Fokida		PR	0.07	18	37
		GR25	Peloponnisos		PR		38	593
		GR251	Argolida		PR	0.17	48	102
		GR252	Arkadia		PR	0.15	20	88
		GR253	Korinthia		PR	0.25	64	146
		GR254	Lakonia		PR	0.16	25	92
		GR255	Messinia		PR	0.28	55	164
	GR3		Attiki				1071	4 075
		GR30	Attiki		PU		1071	4 075
		GR300	Attiki		PU	1.00	1071	4 075
	GR4		Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti				64	1 115
		GR41	Voreio Aigaio		PR		52	200
		GR411	Lesvos		PR	0.53	50	106
		GR412	Samos		PR	0.22	55	43
		GR413	Chios		PR	0.26	58	52

		GR42	Notio Aigaio		PR			58	307
			GR421 Dodekanisos			PR	0.64	72	196
			GR422 Kyklades			PR	0.36	43	111
		GR43	Kriti		IN			73	608
			GR431 Irakleio			IN	0.50	114	301
			GR432 Lasithi			PR	0.12	41	75
			GR433 Rethymni			PR	0.13	54	81
			GR434 Chania			IN	0.25	63	151
HU	Hungary							108	10 038
	HU1		Közép-Magyarország					421	2 911
		HU10	Közép-Magyarország		PU			421	2 911
			HU101 Budapest			PU	0.59	3251	1 707
			HU102 Pest			IN	0.41	188	1 204
	HU2		Dunántúl					84	3 059
		HU21	Közép-Dunántúl		PR			99	1 104
			HU211 Fejér			PR	0.39	98	428
			HU212 Komárom-Esztergom			IN	0.29	139	315
			HU213 Veszprém			PR	0.33	80	361
	HU22		Nyugat-Dunántúl		PR			88	998
			HU221 Győr-Moson-Sopron			PR	0.45	106	446
			HU222 Vas			PR	0.26	78	261
			HU223 Zala			PR	0.29	77	291
	HU23		Dél-Dunántúl		PR			68	957
			HU231 Baranya			IN	0.41	89	396
			HU232 Somogy			PR	0.34	54	324
			HU233 Tolna			PR	0.25	64	237
	HU3		Alföld és Észak					82	4 068
		HU31	Észak-Magyarország		PR			92	1 230
			HU311 Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén			IN	0.57	97	705
			HU312 Heves			PR	0.26	87	316
			HU313 Nógrád			PR	0.17	82	209
	HU32		Észak-Alföld		PR			85	1 508
			HU321 Hajdú-Bihar			IN	0.36	87	543
			HU322 Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok			PR	0.26	71	397
			HU323 Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg			PR	0.38	96	568
	HU33		Dél-Alföld		PR			73	1 330
			HU331 Bács-Kiskun			PR	0.40	63	532
			HU332 Békés			PR	0.28	66	374
			HU333 Csongrád			IN	0.32	100	424
IE	Ireland							65	4 426
	IE0		Éire/Ireland					65	4 426
		IE01	Border, Midland and Western		PR			37	1 189
			IE011 Border			PR	0.42	42	495
			IE012 Midland			PR	0.23	42	268
			IE013 West			PR	0.36	32	427
		IE02	Southern and Eastern		IN			90	3 236
			IE021 Dublin			PU	0.37	1320	1 213
			IE022 Mid-East			PR	0.16	88	517
			IE023 Mid-West			PR	0.11	48	372
			IE024 South-East (IE)			PR	0.15	53	490
			IE025 South-West (IE)			PR	0.20	53	644
IS	Iceland							3	317
	ISO		Ísland					3	317
		IS00	Ísland		PR			3	317
			IS001 Höfudborgarsvæði			IN	0.63	201	200
			IS002 Landsbyggd			PR	0.37	1	118
IT	Italy							204	59 832
	ITC		Nord-Ovest					284	15 848
		ITC1	Piemonte		PU			179	4 417
			ITC11 Torino			PU	0.52	341	2 284
			ITC12 Vercelli			PR	0.04	88	179
			ITC13 Biella			IN	0.04	209	187
			ITC14 Verbania-Cusio-Ossola			IN	0.04	76	163
			ITC15 Novara			IN	0.08	286	364
			ITC16 Cuneo			PR	0.13	86	583
			ITC17 Asti			PR	0.05	147	219
			ITC18 Alessandria			PR	0.10	127	437
		ITC2	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste		IN			39	127
			ITC20 Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste			IN	1.00	39	127
		ITC3	Liguria		PU			303	1 612
			ITC31 Imperia			IN	0.14	194	220
			ITC32 Savona			IN	0.18	189	286
			ITC33 Genova			PU	0.55	489	884

	ITC34	La Spezia		PU	0.14	259	222
ITC4	Lombardia			PU		429	9 693
	ITC41	Varese		PU	0.09	785	867
	ITC42	Como		PU	0.06	494	581
	ITC43	Lecco		PU	0.03	451	334
	ITC44	Sondrio		PR	0.02	58	182
	ITC45	Milano		PU	0.40	2034	3 919
	ITC46	Bergamo		PU	0.11	408	1 068
	ITC47	Brescia		IN	0.13	276	1 221
	ITC48	Pavia		IN	0.06	190	535
	ITC49	Lodi		IN	0.02	303	222
	ITC4A	Cremona		IN	0.04	213	358
	ITC4B	Mantova		PR	0.04	185	407
ITD	Nord-Est					191	11 405
ITD1	Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen			PR		68	496
	ITD10	Bolzano-Bozen		PR	1.00	68	496
ITD2	Provincia Autonoma Trento			IN		85	517
	ITD20	Trento		IN	1.00	85	517
ITD3	Veneto			IN		279	4 859
	ITD31	Verona		IN	0.19	315	902
	ITD32	Vicenza		IN	0.18	322	857
	ITD33	Belluno		PR	0.04	60	214
	ITD34	Treviso		IN	0.18	366	874
	ITD35	Venezia		IN	0.17	393	849
	ITD36	Padova		IN	0.19	440	915
	ITD37	Rovigo		PR	0.05	145	247
ITD4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia			IN		163	1 226
	ITD41	Pordenone		IN	0.25	145	310
	ITD42	Udine		PR	0.44	114	538
	ITD43	Gorizia		PU	0.12	314	142
	ITD44	Trieste		PU	0.19	1121	236
ITD5	Emilia-Romagna			IN		203	4 307
	ITD51	Piacenza		PR	0.07	115	284
	ITD52	Parma		IN	0.10	131	429
	ITD53	Reggio nell'Emilia		IN	0.12	233	515
	ITD54	Modena		IN	0.16	264	683
	ITD55	Bologna		IN	0.23	269	970
	ITD56	Ferrara		PR	0.08	140	357
	ITD57	Ravenna		IN	0.09	216	383
	ITD58	Forlì-Cesena		IN	0.09	167	386
	ITD59	Rimini		PU	0.07	591	301
ITE	Centro (IT)					207	11 737
ITE1	Toscana			IN		164	3 692
	ITE11	Massa-Carrara		IN	0.05	181	203
	ITE12	Lucca		PU	0.11	226	389
	ITE13	Pistoia		PU	0.08	306	289
	ITE14	Firenze		IN	0.27	285	981
	ITE15	Prato		PU	0.07	685	246
	ITE16	Livorno		IN	0.09	284	340
	ITE17	Pisa		IN	0.11	172	408
	ITE18	Arezzo		PR	0.09	108	344
	ITE19	Siena		PR	0.07	72	268
	ITE1A	Grosseto		PR	0.06	51	225
ITE2	Umbria			IN		109	889
	ITE21	Perugia		IN	0.74	108	658
	ITE22	Terni		IN	0.26	111	232
ITE3	Marche			PR		165	1 561
	ITE31	Pesaro e Urbino		PR	0.24	135	379
	ITE32	Ancona		IN	0.30	250	473
	ITE33	Macerata		PR	0.21	117	321
	ITE34	Ascoli Piceno		IN	0.25	190	388
ITE4	Lazio			PU		335	5 594
	ITE41	Viterbo		PR	0.06	92	313
	ITE42	Rieti		PR	0.03	59	158
	ITE43	Roma		PU	0.73	782	4 086
	ITE44	Latina		IN	0.10	247	541
	ITE45	Frosinone		PR	0.09	155	496
ITF	Sud					196	14 139
ITF1	Abruzzo			PR		126	1 329
	ITF11	L'Aquila		PR	0.23	62	308
	ITF12	Teramo		PR	0.23	162	308
	ITF13	Pescara		IN	0.24	274	318
	ITF14	Chieti		PR	0.30	156	395

	ITF2	Molise		PR		73	321
		ITF21 Isernia		PR	0.28	59	89
		ITF22 Campobasso		PR	0.72	81	232
	ITF3	Campania		PU		435	5 812
		ITF31 Caserta		IN	0.16	348	901
		ITF32 Benevento		PR	0.05	142	289
		ITF33 Napoli		PU	0.53	2648	3 079
		ITF34 Avellino		IN	0.08	159	439
		ITF35 Salerno		IN	0.19	229	1 104
	ITF4	Puglia		IN		213	4 078
		ITF41 Foggia		PR	0.17	97	682
		ITF42 Bari		IN	0.39	312	1 600
		ITF43 Taranto		IN	0.14	240	580
		ITF44 Brindisi		IN	0.10	219	403
		ITF45 Lecce		IN	0.20	295	812
	ITF5	Basilicata		PR		61	591
		ITF51 Potenza		PR	0.65	61	387
		ITF52 Matera		PR	0.35	61	204
	ITF6	Calabria		PR		136	2 008
		ITF61 Cosenza		PR	0.37	113	733
		ITF62 Crotone		PR	0.09	103	173
		ITF63 Catanzaro		PR	0.18	157	368
		ITF64 Vibo Valentia		PR	0.08	148	168
		ITF65 Reggio di Calabria		IN	0.28	183	567
ITG	Isole					136	6 702
	ITG1	Sicilia		PU		198	5 034
		ITG11 Trapani		IN	0.09	178	436
		ITG12 Palermo		PU	0.25	252	1 244
		ITG13 Messina		IN	0.13	207	654
		ITG14 Agrigento		IN	0.09	151	455
		ITG15 Caltanissetta		IN	0.05	129	272
		ITG16 Enna		PR	0.03	69	174
		ITG17 Catania		PU	0.22	310	1 083
		ITG18 Ragusa		IN	0.06	196	313
		ITG19 Siracusa		IN	0.08	193	402
	ITG2	Sardegna		PR		70	1 668
		ITG25 Sassari		PR	0.20	79	336
		ITG26 Nuoro		PR	0.10	41	162
		ITG27 Cagliari		IN	0.34	123	559
		ITG28 Oristano		PR	0.10	55	168
		ITG29 Olbia-Tempio		PR	0.09	46	153
		ITG2A Ogliastra		PR	0.03	32	58
		ITG2B Medio Campidano		PR	0.06	68	103
		ITG2C Carbonia-Iglesias		PR	0.08	88	131
LI	Liechtenstein					222	35
	LI0	Liechtenstein				222	35
		LI00 Liechtenstein		IN		222	35
		LI000 Liechtenstein		IN	1.00	222	35
LT	Lithuania					54	3 358
	LT0	Lietuva				54	3 358
		LT00 Lietuva		IN		54	3 358
		LT001 Alytaus apskritis		PR	0.05	34	176
		LT002 Kauno apskritis		IN	0.20	86	672
		LT003 Klaipėdos apskritis		IN	0.11	81	379
		LT004 Marijampolės apskritis		PR	0.05	41	181
		LT005 Panevezio apskritis		PR	0.08	37	283
		LT006 Siauliu apskritis		PR	0.10	42	348
		LT007 Taurages apskritis		PR	0.04	30	127
		LT008 Telsiu apskritis)		PR	0.05	41	173
		LT009 Utenos apskritis		PR	0.05	26	172
		LT00A Vilniaus apskritis		PU	0.25	90	849
LU	Luxembourg					193	489
	LU0	Luxembourg				193	489
		LU00 Luxembourg		IN		193	489
		LU000 Luxembourg		IN	1.00	193	489
LV	Latvia					36	2 266
	LV0	Latvija				36	2 266
		LV00 Latvija		PU		36	2 266
		LV003 Kurzeme		IN	0.13	23	303
		LV005 Latgale		PR	0.15	25	346
		LV006 Riga		PU	0.32	2907	715
		LV007 Pteriga		PU	0.17	39	383
		LV008 Vidzeme		PR	0.10	16	237

		LV009	Zemgale		PR	0.12	27	283
MT	Malta						1304	412
	MT0	Malta					1304	412
	MT00	Malta			PU		1304	412
	MT001	Malta			PU	0.92	1541	381
	MT002	Gozo and Comino / Ghaw dex u Kemmuna			PU	0.08	455	31
NL	Netherlands						487	16 446
	NL1	Noord-Nederland					205	1 707
	NL11	Groningen			IN		246	574
		NL111	Oost-Groningen		IN	0.27	183	153
		NL112	Delfzijl en omgeving		IN	0.09	186	50
		NL113	Overig Groningen		IN	0.65	302	371
	NL12	Friesland (NL)			IN		193	644
		NL121	Noord-Friesland		IN	0.51	204	331
		NL122	Zuidwest-Friesland		IN	0.16	175	106
		NL123	Zuidoost-Friesland		IN	0.32	187	207
	NL13	Drenthe			IN		185	489
		NL131	Noord-Drenthe		IN	0.38	180	188
		NL132	Zuidoost-Drenthe		IN	0.35	189	171
		NL133	Zuidwest-Drenthe		IN	0.26	188	129
	NL2	Oost-Nederland					359	3 491
	NL21	Overijssel			PU		338	1 123
		NL211	Noord-Overijssel		IN	0.31	247	351
		NL212	Zuidwest-Overijssel		IN	0.14	365	152
		NL213	Twente		PU	0.55	416	620
	NL22	Gelderland			PU		400	1 987
		NL221	Veluwe		PU	0.33	355	650
		NL224	Zuidwest-Gelderland		IN	0.12	336	234
		NL225	Achterhoek		IN	0.20	260	402
		NL226	Arnhem/Nijmegen		PU	0.35	780	702
	NL23	Flevoland			PU		269	381
		NL230	Flevoland		PU	1.00	269	381
	NL3	West-Nederland					889	7 695
	NL31	Utrecht			PU		871	1 206
		NL310	Utrecht		PU	1.00	871	1 206
	NL32	Noord-Holland			PU		987	2 636
		NL321	Kop van Noord-Holland		IN	0.14	339	367
		NL322	Alkmaar en omgeving		PU	0.09	850	229
		NL323	IJmond		PU	0.07	1198	191
		NL324	Agglomeratie Haarlem		PU	0.08	1680	218
		NL325	Zaanstreek		PU	0.06	1410	159
		NL326	Groot-Amsterdam		PU	0.47	1714	1 229
		NL327	Het Gooi en Vechtstreek		PU	0.09	1231	243
	NL33	Zuid-Holland			PU		1233	3 471
		NL331	Agglomeratie Leiden en Bollenstreek		PU	0.11	1613	387
		NL332	Agglomeratie 's-Gravenhage		PU	0.23	3125	789
		NL333	Delft en Westland		PU	0.06	1421	213
		NL334	Oost-Zuid-Holland		PU	0.09	651	326
		NL335	Groot-Rijnmond		PU	0.39	1142	1 355
		NL336	Zuidoost-Zuid-Holland		PU	0.12	826	401
	NL34	Zeeland			IN		213	381
		NL341	Zeeuwisch-Vlaanderen		PR	0.28	146	107
		NL342	Overig Zeeland		IN	0.72	260	274
	NL4	Zuid-Nederland					503	3 553
	NL41	Noord-Brabant			PU		494	2 430
		NL411	West-Noord-Brabant		PU	0.25	501	611
		NL412	Midden-Noord-Brabant		PU	0.19	505	455
		NL413	Noordoost-Noord-Brabant		IN	0.26	467	632
		NL414	Zuidoost-Noord-Brabant		PU	0.30	508	731
	NL42	Limburg (NL)			PU		522	1 123
		NL421	Noord-Limburg		IN	0.25	335	279
		NL422	Midden-Limburg		IN	0.21	352	234
		NL423	Zuid-Limburg		PU	0.54	937	610
NO	Norway						16	4 709
	NO0	Norge					16	4 709
	NO01	Oslo og Akershus			PU		216	1 068
		NO011	Oslo		PU	0.52	1330	555
		NO012	Akershus		IN	0.48	113	514
	NO02	Hedmark og Oppland			PR		8	372
		NO021	Hedmark		PR	0.51	7	189
		NO022	Oppland		PR	0.49	8	183
	NO03	Sør-Østlandet			PR		27	905
		NO031	Østfold		PR	0.29	68	264

		NO032	Buskerud		PR	0.28	18	249
		NO033	Vestfold		IN	0.25	106	225
		NO034	Telemark		PR	0.18	12	166
	NO04		Agder og Rogaland		PR		29	679
		NO041	Aust-Agder		PR	0.15	13	105
		NO042	Vest-Agder		PR	0.24	25	165
		NO043	Rogaland		IN	0.60	48	409
	NO05		Vestlandet		PR		18	812
		NO051	Hordaland		IN	0.57	32	460
		NO052	Sogn og Fjordane		PR	0.13	6	106
		NO053	Møre og Romsdal		PR	0.30	17	246
	NO06		Trøndelag		IN		11	410
		NO061	Sør-Trøndelag		IN	0.69	16	281
		NO062	Nord-Trøndelag		PR	0.31	6	129
	NO07		Nord-Norge		PR		4	462
		NO071	Nordland		PR	0.51	7	235
		NO072	Troms		PR	0.33	6	154
		NO073	Finnmark		PR	0.16	2	73
PL	Poland						122	38 126
	PL1		Region Centralny				144	7 749
		PL11	Lódzkie		IN		140	2 552
		PL113	Miasto Lódz		PU	0.29	2552	750
		PL114	Lódzki		PU	0.15	:	377
		PL115	Piotrkow ski		PR	0.23	:	599
		PL116	Sieradzki		PR	0.18	:	454
		PL117	Skierniew icki		PR	0.15	:	373
		PL12	Mazow ieckie		PU		146	5 196
		PL121	Ciechanow sko-plocki		PR	0.12	80	625
		PL122	Ostrolecko-siedlecki		PR	0.14	62	749
		PL127	Miasto Warszaw a		PU	0.33	3304	1 708
		PL128	Radomski		IN	0.12	:	622
		PL129	Warszaw ski-w schodni		IN	0.14	:	753
		PL12A	Warszaw ski-zachodni		IN	0.14	:	740
	PL2		Region Poludniowy				288	7 933
		PL21	Malopolskie		PU		216	3 283
		PL213	Miasto Kraków		PU	0.23	2311	756
		PL214	Krakow ski		PU	0.20	:	671
		PL215	Now osadecki		PR	0.23	:	764
		PL216	Osw iecimski		IN	0.19	:	633
		PL217	Tarnow ski		PR	0.14	:	460
		PL22	Slaskie		PU		377	4 650
		PL224	Czestochow ski		IN	0.11	175	532
		PL225	Bielski		IN	0.14	277	651
		PL227	Rybnicki		PU	0.14	471	637
		PL228	Bytomski		PU	0.10	:	457
		PL229	Gliw icki		PU	0.11	:	500
		PL22A	Katow icki		PU	0.17	:	769
		PL22B	Sosnow iecki		PU	0.15	:	720
		PL22C	Tyski		PU	0.08	:	383
	PL3		Region Wschodni				90	6 729
		PL31	Lubelskie		PR		86	2 164
		PL311	Bialski		PR	0.14	52	308
		PL312	Chelmsko-zamojski		PR	0.30	70	650
		PL314	Lubelski		IN	0.33	:	714
		PL315	Pulaw ski		PR	0.23	:	492
		PL32	Podkarpackie		PR		118	2 098
		PL323	Krosnienski		PR	0.23	:	481
		PL324	Przemyski		PR	0.19	:	395
		PL325	Rzeszow ski		IN	0.29	:	608
		PL326	Tarnobrzescki		PR	0.29	:	614
		PL33	Swietokrzyskie		PR		109	1 274
		PL331	Kielecki		IN	0.61	:	777
		PL332	Sandomiersko-jedrzejew ski		PR	0.39	:	497
		PL34	Podlaskie		PR		59	1 192
		PL343	Bialostocki		IN	0.42	:	504
		PL344	Lomzynski		PR	0.34	:	411
		PL345	Suw alski		PR	0.23	:	277
	PL4		Region Pólnocno-Zachodni				91	6 094
		PL41	Wielkopolskie		PR		114	3 392
		PL411	Pilski		PR	0.12	63	408
		PL414	Koninski		PR	0.19	147	651
		PL415	Miasto Poznan		PU	0.16	2142	559
		PL416	Kaliski		PR	0.20	:	667

		PL417	Leszczynski		PR	0.16	:	542
		PL418	Poznanski		PU	0.17	:	565
	PL42		Zachodniopomorskie		IN		74	1 693
		PL422	Koszalinski		IN	0.35	57	592
		PL423	Stargardzki		PR	0.22	:	375
		PL424	Miasto Szczecin		IN	0.24	:	407
		PL425	Szczecinski		IN	0.19	:	318
	PL43		Lubuskie		IN		72	1 009
		PL431	Gorzow ski		IN	0.38	63	382
		PL432	Zielonogorski		IN	0.62	80	627
	PL5		Region Poludniow o-Zachodni				133	3 913
		PL51	Dolnoslaskie		PU		144	2 878
		PL514	Miasto Wroclaw		PU	0.22	2159	633
		PL515	Jeleniogorski		IN	0.20	:	579
		PL516	Legnicko-Glogow ski		IN	0.16	:	449
		PL517	Walbrzyski		IN	0.24	:	679
		PL518	Wroclaw ski		PU	0.19	:	539
		PL52	Opolskie		PR		110	1 035
		PL521	Nyski		PR	0.40	:	409
		PL522	Opolski		PR	0.60	:	626
	PL6		Region Polnocny				94	5 709
		PL61	Kujaw sko-Pomorskie		IN		115	2 067
		PL613	Bydgosko-Torunski		PU	0.37	:	760
		PL614	Grudziadzki		PR	0.26	:	530
		PL615	Wloclaw ski		PR	0.38	:	777
		PL62	Warminsko-Mazurskie		PR		59	1 427
		PL621	Elblaski		PR	0.37	71	530
		PL622	Olsztynski		IN	0.43	59	613
		PL623	Elcki		PR	0.20	45	284
		PL63	Pomorskie		IN		121	2 215
		PL631	Slupski		IN	0.22	59	479
		PL633	Trojmiejski		IN	0.34	1794	744
		PL634	Gdanski		IN	0.23	:	502
		PL635	Starogardzki		PR	0.22	:	490
PT			Portugal				115	10 622
	PT1		Continente				114	10 131
		PT11	Norte		IN		176	3 745
		PT111	Minho-Lima		PR	0.07	113	251
		PT112	Cávado		IN	0.11	331	412
		PT113	Ave		PU	0.14	421	524
		PT114	Grande Porto		PU	0.34	1575	1 282
		PT115	Tâmega		IN	0.15	214	561
		PT116	Entre Douro e Vouga		PU	0.08	335	288
		PT117	Douro		PR	0.06	51	211
		PT118	Alto Trás-os-Montes		PR	0.06	26	215
		PT15	Algarve		PR		86	428
		PT150	Algarve		PR	1.00	86	428
		PT16	Centro (PT)		PR		85	2 385
		PT161	Baixo Vouga		IN	0.17	222	400
		PT162	Baixo Mondego		PR	0.14	161	331
		PT163	Pinhal Litoral		PR	0.11	154	268
		PT164	Pinhal Interior Norte		PR	0.06	53	137
		PT165	Dão-Lafões		PR	0.12	84	291
		PT166	Pinhal Interior Sul		PR	0.02	21	41
		PT167	Serra da Estrela		PR	0.02	55	48
		PT168	Beira Interior Norte		PR	0.05	27	110
		PT169	Beira Interior Sul		PR	0.03	20	74
		PT16A	Cova da Beira		PR	0.04	66	91
		PT16B	Oeste		PR	0.15	164	363
		PT16C	Médio Tejo		PR	0.10	100	231
		PT17	Lisboa		PU		959	2 814
		PT171	Grande Lisboa		PU	0.72	1474	2 028
		PT172	Península de Setúbal		PU	0.28	504	786
		PT18	Alentejo		PR		24	759
		PT181	Alentejo Litoral		PR	0.13	18	96
		PT182	Alto Alentejo		PR	0.15	19	117
		PT183	Alentejo Central		PR	0.22	23	169
		PT184	Baixo Alentejo		PR	0.17	15	127
		PT185	Lezíria do Tejo		PR	0.33	58	249
	PT2		Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT)				105	244
		PT20	Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT)		IN		105	244
		PT200	Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT)		IN	1.00	105	244
	PT3		Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT)				308	247

	PT30	Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT)		PU		308	247
	PT300	Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT)		PU	1.00	308	247
RO	Romania					94	21 514
	RO1	Macroregiunea unu				78	5 248
	RO11	Nord-Vest		PR		81	2 723
		RO111 Bihor		IN	0.22	80	594
		RO112 Bistrita-Nasaud		PR	0.12	60	317
		RO113 Cluj		IN	0.25	105	691
		RO114 Maramures		PR	0.19	82	512
		RO115 Satu Mare		PR	0.13	85	366
		RO116 Salaj		PR	0.09	64	243
	RO12	Centru		PR		75	2 525
		RO121 Alba		PR	0.15	61	375
		RO122 Brasov		IN	0.24	112	597
		RO123 Covasna		PR	0.09	61	223
		RO124 Harghita		PR	0.13	49	326
		RO125 Mures		PR	0.23	87	582
		RO126 Sibiu		IN	0.17	79	424
	RO2	Macroregiunea doi				97	6 542
	RO21	Nord-Est		PR		103	3 720
		RO211 Bacau		IN	0.19	111	719
		RO212 Botosani		PR	0.12	93	453
		RO213 Iasi		IN	0.22	154	821
		RO214 Neamt		IN	0.15	98	566
		RO215 Suceava		PR	0.19	84	707
		RO216 Vaslui		PR	0.12	87	454
	RO22	Sud-Est		PR		91	2 822
		RO221 Braila		IN	0.13	81	363
		RO222 Buzau		PR	0.17	81	485
		RO223 Constanta		IN	0.26	109	721
		RO224 Galati		IN	0.22	141	612
		RO225 Tulcea		PR	0.09	50	249
		RO226 Vrancea		PR	0.14	83	392
	RO3	Macroregiunea trei				157	5 533
	RO31	Sud - Muntenia		PR		98	3 286
		RO311 Arges		IN	0.20	96	643
		RO312 Calarasi		PR	0.10	66	314
		RO313 Dâmbovita		PR	0.16	135	531
		RO314 Giurgiu		PR	0.09	83	282
		RO315 Ialomita		PR	0.09	67	289
		RO316 Prahova		IN	0.25	177	818
		RO317 Teleorman		PR	0.12	72	408
	RO32	Bucuresti - Ilfov		PU		1278	2 248
		RO321 Bucuresti		PU	0.86	8490	1 944
		RO322 Ilfov		PU	0.13	198	303
	RO4	Macroregiunea patru				70	4 190
	RO41	Sud-Vest Oltenia		PR		80	2 264
		RO411 Dolj		IN	0.31	98	709
		RO412 Gorj		PR	0.17	68	379
		RO413 Mehedinți		PR	0.13	62	295
		RO414 Olt		PR	0.21	89	471
		RO415 Vâlcea		PR	0.18	73	409
	RO42	Vest		PR		61	1 926
		RO421 Arad		PR	0.24	60	457
		RO422 Caras-Severin		PR	0.17	39	325
		RO423 Hunedoara		IN	0.24	67	468
		RO424 Timis		IN	0.35	79	675
SE	Sweden					23	9 220
	SE1	Östra Sverige				78	3 505
	SE11	Stockholm		PU		302	1 965
		SE110 Stockholms län		PU	1.00	302	1 965
	SE12	Östra Mellansverige		IN		40	1 540
		SE121 Uppsala län		IN	0.21	40	325
		SE122 Södermanlands län		IN	0.17	44	266
		SE123 Östergötlands län		IN	0.27	40	422
		SE124 Örebro län		IN	0.18	32	277
		SE125 Västmanlands län		IN	0.16	49	250
	SE2	Södra Sverige				52	4 011
	SE21	Småland med öarna		PR		24	807
		SE211 Jönköpings län		IN	0.41	32	334
		SE212 Kronobergs län		PR	0.23	21	182
		SE213 Kalmar län		PR	0.29	21	234
		SE214 Gotlands län		PR	0.07	18	57

	SE22	Sydsverige		IN		97	1 359
	SE221	Blekinge län		PR	0.11	52	152
	SE224	Skåne län		IN	0.89	109	1 207
	SE23	Västsverige		IN		63	1 845
	SE231	Hallands län		IN	0.16	54	292
	SE232	Västra Götalands län		IN	0.84	65	1 553
SE3		Norra Sverige				6	1 703
	SE31	Norra Mellansverige		PR		13	825
	SE311	Värmlands län		PR	0.33	16	274
	SE312	Dalarnas län		PR	0.33	10	276
	SE313	Gävleborgs län		PR	0.33	15	276
	SE32	Mellersta Norrland		PR		5	370
	SE321	Västernorrlands län		PR	0.66	11	243
	SE322	Jämtlands län		PR	0.34	3	127
	SE33	Övre Norrland		PR		3	508
	SE331	Västerbottens län		PR	0.51	5	258
	SE332	Norrbottnens län		IN	0.49	3	250
SI		Slovenia				100	2 021
	SI0	Slovenija				100	2 021
	SI01	Vzhodna Slovenija		PR		89	1 078
	SI011	Pomurska		PR	0.11	90	120
	SI012	Podravska		IN	0.30	151	323
	SI013	Koroska		PR	0.07	70	72
	SI014	Savinjska		PR	0.24	109	258
	SI015	Zasavska		PR	0.04	170	45
	SI016	Spodnje-posavska		PR	0.06	79	70
	SI017	Jugovzhodna Slovenija		PR	0.13	53	140
	SI018	Notranjsko-kraska		PR	0.05	36	51
	SI02	Zahodna Slovenija		IN		118	943
	SI021	Osrednjeslovenska		IN	0.55	203	516
	SI022	Gorenjska		IN	0.21	95	201
	SI023	Goriska		PR	0.13	51	118
	SI024	Obalno-kraka		IN	0.11	104	108
SK		Slovakia				110	5 407
	SK0	Slovenská republika				110	5 407
	SK01	Bratislavský kraj		PU		299	614
	SK010	Bratislavský kraj		PU	1.00	299	614
	SK02	Západné Slovensko		PR		124	1 865
	SK021	Trnavský kraj		PR	0.30	135	559
	SK022	Trenciansky kraj		IN	0.32	133	600
	SK023	Nitriansky kraj		PR	0.38	111	707
	SK03	Stredné Slovensko		PR		83	1 350
	SK031	Zilinský kraj		IN	0.52	102	696
	SK032	Banskobystrický kraj		PR	0.48	69	654
	SK04	Východné Slovensko		PR		100	1 578
	SK041	Presovský kraj		PR	0.51	90	803
	SK042	Kosický kraj		IN	0.49	115	775
UK		United Kingdom				251	60 987
	UKC	North East (UK)				299	2 561
	UKC1	Tees Valley and Durham		PU		384	1 158
	UKC11	Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees		PU	0.24	938	279
	UKC12	South Teesside		PU	0.24	930	278
	UKC13	Darlington		PU	0.09	504	100
	UKC14	Durham CC		PU	0.43	225	502
	UKC2	Northumberland and Tyne and Wear		PU		253	1 403
	UKC21	Northumberland		IN	0.22	62	310
	UKC22	Tyneside		PU	0.58	2015	811
	UKC23	Sunderland		PU	0.20	2045	281
	UKD	North West (UK)				487	6 863
	UKD1	Cumbria		IN		73	497
	UKD11	West Cumbria		IN	0.47	115	235
	UKD12	East Cumbria		IN	0.53	55	261
	UKD2	Cheshire		PU		427	1 001
	UKD21	Halton and Warrington		PU	0.31	1207	313
	UKD22	Cheshire CC		PU	0.69	330	687
	UKD3	Greater Manchester		PU		2011	2 566
	UKD31	Greater Manchester South		PU	0.54	2545	1 395
	UKD32	Greater Manchester North		PU	0.46	1609	1 171
	UKD4	Lancashire		PU		471	1 447
	UKD41	Blackburn with Darwen		PU	0.10	1019	140
	UKD42	Blackpool		PU	0.10	4058	142
	UKD43	Lancashire CC		PU	0.81	402	1 166
	UKD5	Merseyside		PU		2098	1 353

	UKD51	East Merseyside		PU	0.24	1465	326
	UKD52	Liverpool		PU	0.33	3956	442
	UKD53	Sefton		PU	0.20	1796	275
	UKD54	Wirral		PU	0.23	1968	309
UKE		Yorkshire and The Humber				336	5 182
UKE1		East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire		IN		259	911
	UKE11	Kingston upon Hull, City of		IN	0.29	3635	260
	UKE12	East Riding of Yorkshire		IN	0.37	139	334
	UKE13	North and North East Lincolnshire		IN	0.35	305	317
UKE2		North Yorkshire		IN		94	782
	UKE21	York		IN	0.25	709	193
	UKE22	North Yorkshire CC		IN	0.75	73	589
UKE3		South Yorkshire		PU		838	1 300
	UKE31	Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham		PU	0.59	647	765
	UKE32	Sheffield		PU	0.41	1454	535
UKE4		West Yorkshire		PU		1079	2 189
	UKE41	Bradford		PU	0.23	1355	496
	UKE42	Leeds		PU	0.35	1398	772
	UKE43	Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield		PU	0.42	829	921
UKF		East Midlands (UK)				282	4 397
UKF1		Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire		PU		430	2 058
	UKF11	Derby		PU	0.12	3096	242
	UKF12	East Derbyshire		PU	0.13	543	273
	UKF13	South and West Derbyshire		PU	0.23	236	482
	UKF14	Nottingham		PU	0.14	3923	293
	UKF15	North Nottinghamshire		PU	0.21	297	437
	UKF16	South Nottinghamshire		PU	0.16	545	332
UKF2		Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire		PU		336	1 647
	UKF21	Leicester		PU	0.18	4100	301
	UKF22	Leicestershire CC and Rutland		PU	0.41	274	674
	UKF23	Northamptonshire		IN	0.41	284	672
UKF3		Lincolnshire		IN		117	691
	UKF30	Lincolnshire		IN	1.00	117	691
UKG		West Midlands (UK)				414	5 382
UKG1		Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire		IN		214	1 261
	UKG11	Herefordshire, County of		PR	0.14	82	178
	UKG12	Worcestershire		IN	0.44	318	553
	UKG13	Warwickshire		IN	0.42	268	529
UKG2		Shropshire and Staffordshire		PU		244	1 513
	UKG21	Telford and Wrekin		IN	0.11	556	161
	UKG22	Shropshire CC		IN	0.19	90	289
	UKG23	Stoke-on-Trent		PU	0.16	2555	239
	UKG24	Staffordshire CC		PU	0.54	315	824
UKG3		West Midlands		PU		2893	2 608
	UKG31	Birmingham		PU	0.39	3782	1 013
	UKG32	Solihull		PU	0.08	1139	203
	UKG33	Coventry		PU	0.12	3113	307
	UKG34	Dudley and Sandwell		PU	0.23	3232	593
	UKG35	Walsall and Wolverhampton		PU	0.19	2839	492
UKH		East of England				296	5 652
UKH1		East Anglia		IN		184	2 304
	UKH11	Peterborough		IN	0.07	491	168
	UKH12	Cambridgeshire CC		IN	0.26	195	593
	UKH13	Norfolk		IN	0.36	156	838
	UKH14	Suffolk		IN	0.31	185	705
UKH2		Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire		PU		578	1 663
	UKH21	Luton		PU	0.11	4323	187
	UKH22	Bedfordshire CC		IN	0.24	340	405
	UKH23	Hertfordshire		PU	0.64	652	1 071
UKH3		Essex		PU		459	1 684
	UKH31	Southend-on-Sea		PU	0.10	3854	161
	UKH32	Thurrock		PU	0.09	934	153
	UKH33	Essex CC		PU	0.81	396	1 371
UKI		London				4837	7 605
UKI1		Inner London		PU		9406	3 003
	UKI11	Inner London - West		PU	0.37	10094	1 100
	UKI12	Inner London - East		PU	0.63	9049	1 903
UKI2		Outer London		PU		3673	4 602
	UKI21	Outer London - East and North East		PU	0.35	3731	1 614
	UKI22	Outer London - South		PU	0.26	3361	1 194
	UKI23	Outer London - West and North West		PU	0.39	3857	1 794
UKJ		South East (UK)				435	8 296
UKJ1		Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire		PU		380	2 179

	UKJ11	Berkshire		PU	0.38	657	829
	UKJ12	Milton Keynes		PU	0.11	742	229
	UKJ13	Buckinghamshire CC		PU	0.22	312	488
	UKJ14	Oxfordshire		IN	0.29	243	632
UKJ2		Surrey, East and West Sussex		PU		484	2 633
	UKJ21	Brighton and Hove		PU	0.10	3031	251
	UKJ22	East Sussex CC		IN	0.19	298	509
	UKJ23	Surrey		PU	0.41	656	1 091
	UKJ24	West Sussex		PU	0.30	393	783
UKJ3		Hampshire and Isle of Wight		PU		444	1 841
	UKJ31	Portsmouth		PU	0.11	4886	197
	UKJ32	Southampton		PU	0.13	4637	231
	UKJ33	Hampshire CC		PU	0.69	346	1 274
	UKJ34	Isle of Wight		IN	0.08	367	139
UKJ4		Kent		PU		440	1 642
	UKJ41	Medway		PU	0.15	1313	252
	UKJ42	Kent CC		PU	0.85	392	1 390
UKK		South West (UK)				217	5 173
UKK1		Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area		PU		306	2 285
	UKK11	Bristol, City of		PU	0.18	3834	420
	UKK12	Bath and North East Somerset, North Somerset and South Gloucesters		PU	0.28	525	639
	UKK13	Gloucestershire		IN	0.26	220	584
	UKK14	Swindon		IN	0.08	837	192
	UKK15	Wiltshire CC		IN	0.20	138	450
UKK2		Dorset and Somerset		PU		201	1 229
	UKK21	Bournemouth and Poole		PU	0.25	2734	303
	UKK22	Dorset CC		PU	0.33	159	405
	UKK23	Somerset		IN	0.42	151	521
UKK3		Cornwall and Isles of Scilly		IN		148	528
	UKK30	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly		IN	1.00	148	528
UKK4		Devon		IN		169	1 130
	UKK41	Plymouth		IN	0.22	3183	254
	UKK42	Torbay		IN	0.12	2129	134
	UKK43	Devon CC		IN	0.66	113	742
UKL		Wales				144	2 976
UKL1		West Wales and The Valleys		IN		144	1 888
	UKL11	Isle of Anglesey		PR	0.04	97	69
	UKL12	Gwynedd		PR	0.06	47	119
	UKL13	Conwy and Denbighshire		IN	0.11	106	207
	UKL14	South West Wales		PR	0.20	65	373
	UKL15	Central Valleys		PU	0.15	542	290
	UKL16	Gwent Valleys		PU	0.18	647	331
	UKL17	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot		PU	0.14	391	270
	UKL18	Swansea		PU	0.12	605	229
UKL2		East Wales		PU		143	1 088
	UKL21	Monmouthshire and Newport		PU	0.21	218	227
	UKL22	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan		PU	0.41	953	449
	UKL23	Flintshire and Wrexham		IN	0.26	299	281
	UKL24	Powys		PR	0.12	25	131
UKM		Scotland				66	5 143
UKM2		Eastern Scotland		PU		109	1 964
	UKM21	Angus and Dundee City		PU	0.13	113	252
	UKM22	Clackmannanshire and Fife		IN	0.21	277	410
	UKM23	East Lothian and Midlothian		IN	0.09	169	174
	UKM24	Scottish Borders		PR	0.06	24	111
	UKM25	Edinburgh, City of		PU	0.24	1777	468
	UKM26	Falkirk		PU	0.08	507	151
	UKM27	Perth & Kinross and Stirling		IN	0.12	31	230
	UKM28	West Lothian		PU	0.09	392	168
UKM3		South Western Scotland		PU		175	2 288
	UKM31	East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire and Helensburgh & Lomond		PU	0.10	312	223
	UKM32	Dumfries & Galloway		PR	0.06	23	148
	UKM33	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire mainland		IN	0.11	145	249
	UKM34	Glasgow City		PU	0.25	3334	582
	UKM35	Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire		PU	0.15	570	340
	UKM36	North Lanarkshire		PU	0.14	691	325
	UKM37	South Ayrshire		IN	0.05	91	112
	UKM38	South Lanarkshire		PU	0.14	175	309
UKM5		North Eastern Scotland		IN		61	448
	UKM50	Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire		IN	1.00	61	448
UKM6		Highlands and Islands		PR		11	444
	UKM61	Caithness & Sutherland and Ross & Cromarty		PR	0.20	7	91
	UKM62	Inverness & Nairn and Moray, Badenoch & Strathspey		IN	0.41	26	182

	UKM63	Lochaber, Skye & Lochalsh, Arran & Cumbrae and Argyll & Bute	PR	0.23	7	103
	UKM64	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	PR	0.06	9	26
	UKM65	Orkney Islands	PR	0.05	20	20
	UKM66	Shetland Islands	PR	0.05	15	22
UKN		Northern Ireland (UK)			124	1 759
	UKN0	Northern Ireland (UK)	IN		124	1 759
	UKN01	Belfast	PU	0.15	2330	268
	UKN02	Outer Belfast	PU	0.22	449	380
	UKN03	East of Northern Ireland (UK)	IN	0.24	126	427
	UKN04	North of Northern Ireland (UK)	IN	0.16	88	286
	UKN05	West and South of Northern Ireland (UK)	PR	0.23	61	398

PR = predominantly rural, IN = intermediate, PU = predominantly urban

Density: last known

Population: average 2008 (LI, NO and UK 2007)