Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW)
KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSE AKADEMIE VAN WETENSCHAPPEN

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

de Beer, J.A.A.; van der Erf, R.F.; Huisman, C.C.

2012

document version
Peer reviewed version

Link to publication in KNAW Research Portal

citation for published version (APA)
de Beer, J. A. A., van der Erf, R. F., & Huisman, C. C. (2012). *The growth of the working age population: differences between rural and urban regions across Europe*. (NEUJOBS working paper). Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute.

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the KNAW public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
• You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain.
• You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the KNAW public portal.

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

E-mail address:
pure@knaw.nl

Download date: 12. Nov. 2026

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

Joop de Beer
Rob van der Erf
Corina Huisman
Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)
The Hague, The Netherlands

NEUJOBS Final Draft Working Paper D 8.1
24 November 2011

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.

Table of contents

Maps 4

Figures 4

Tables 4

1 Introduction 5

2 Rural-urban classification of NUTS 2 regions 7
- 2.1 Demographic differences between rural and urban regions 7
- 2.2 NUTS classification 8
- 2.3 Urban-rural typology of NUTS 3 regions 9
- 2.4 Urban-rural typology at NUTS 2 level: first step 9
- 2.5 Comparison of NUTS 3 and NUTS 2 classification 11
- 2.6 Different types of intermediate regions 11
- 2.7 Urban-rural typology at NUTS 2 level: second step based on additional criterion 12
- 2.8 Geographical distributions of urban-rural NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 classifications 14

3 Changes in the working age population 17
- 3.1 Cohort turnover, migration and mortality effects 17
- 3.2 Changes in the working age population of selected European countries 18

4 The effect of economic differences on population growth 23
- 4.1 Unemployment and GDP 23
- 4.2 Economically strong and weak urban regions 25

5 Summary and conclusions 31

6 References 33

ANNEX 1 35

ANNEX 2 41

Maps

Map 1 NUTS 3 Typology 16
Map 2 NUTS 2 Typology 16
Map 3 Unemployment rates, age 15+, 2000-2004 23
Map 4 GDP per capita in Euros, 2000-2004 24

Figures

Figure 1 From NUTS 3 to NUTS 2: classification criteria 13
Figure 2 Change of the 15-24 year working population during the years 2000-2004, Stockholm 17
Figure 3 Total growth of working age population in selected European countries, 2000-2004 (%) 18
Figure 4 Population growth through migration by type of region and age group, Spain, 2003-2004 (%) 19
Figure 5 Population growth through migration by type of region and age group, Austria, 2003-2004 (%) 20
Figure 6 Population growth in relatively strong and weak urban regions, Germany, 2000-2004 (%) 26
Figure 7 Population growth in relatively strong and weak urban regions, Spain, 2000-2004 (%) 27
Figure 8 Population growth in relatively strong and weak urban regions, France, 2000-2004 (%) 28
Figure 9 Population growth in relatively strong and weak urban regions, Italy, 2000-2004 (%) 29
Figure 10 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Austria, 2000-2004 (%) 35
Figure 11 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Czech Republic, 2000-2004 (%) 35
Figure 12 Population growth by kind of region and age group, France, 2000-2004 (%) 36
Figure 13 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Germany, 2000-2004 (%) 36
Figure 14 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Italy, 2000-2004 (%) 37
Figure 15 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Netherlands, 2000-2004 (%) 37
Figure 16 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Poland, 2000-2004 (%) 38
Figure 17 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Spain, 2000-2004 (%) 38
Figure 18 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Sweden, 2000-2004 (%) 39

Tables

Table 1 NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 regions per country, 1 January 2008 8
Table 2 Differences in distribution of population by type of region between NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels 11
Table 3 Intermediate NUTS 2 regions classified as predominantly urban regions 13
Table 4 Distribution of population by type of region in each country at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 level 14
Table 5 Relatively strong and weak urban NUTS 2 regions in Germany, 2000-2004 25
Table 6 Relatively strong and weak urban NUTS 2 regions in Spain, 2000-2004 26
Table 7 Relatively strong and weak urban NUTS 2 regions in France, 2000-2004 27
Table 8 Relatively strong and weak urban NUTS 2 regions in Italy, 2000-2004 28
Table 9 Rural-urban typology of NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 regions 41

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 *provincie* 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	NUTS3			NUTS 2	NUTS3			NUTS 2	NUTS3
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 km^2 in grid cells of 1 km^2;
- 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	Different
	PR	IN	PU	Total	type	type
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

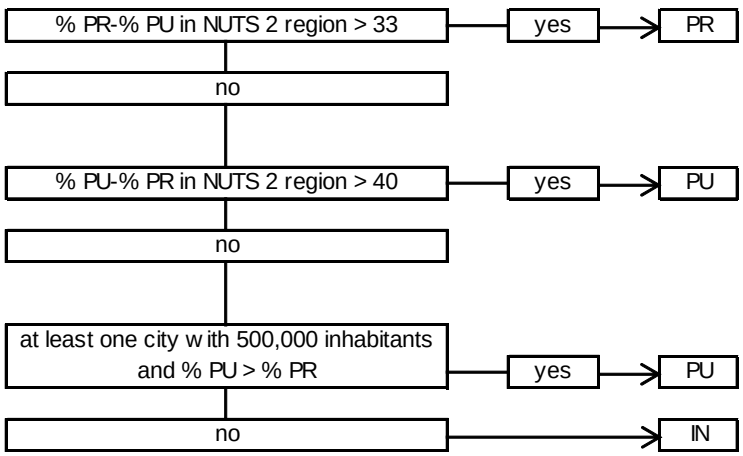
NUTS 2		Main city	Inhabitants x 1000
BG41	Yugozapaden	Sofia	1 163
DE21	Oberbayern	München	1 327
DE25	Mittelfranken	Nürnberg	504
DE92	Hannover	Hannover	520
ES61	Andalucía	Málaga	566
		Sevilla	700
FR61	Aquitaine	Bordeaux	703
FR71	Rhône-Alpes	Lyon	1 226
ITC1	Piemonte	Torino	908
LV00	Latvija	Riga	735
PL12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

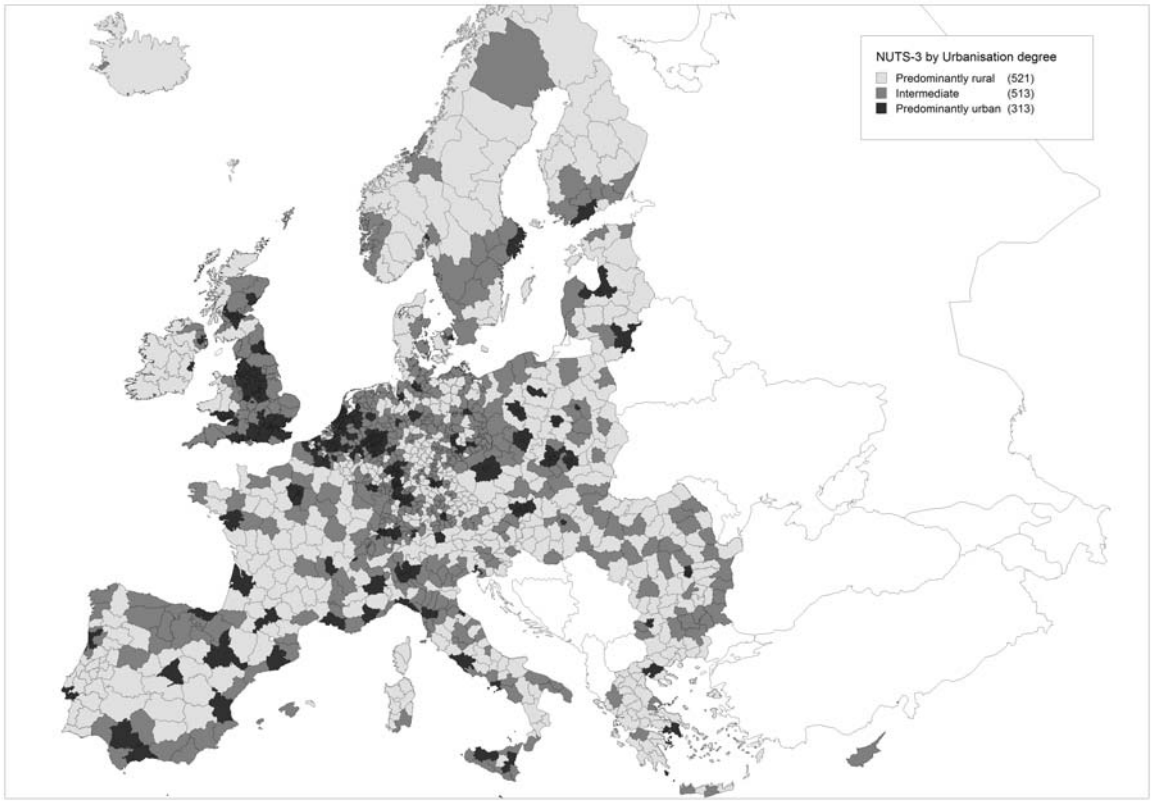
The West coast of Italy shows a relatively large predominantly urban NUTS 2 region which corresponds with two relatively small predominantly urban NUTS 3 regions. The NUTS 2 region Lazio (ITE4) is predominantly urban because 73% of its population lives in Rome (ITE43) and only 17% of the population lives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

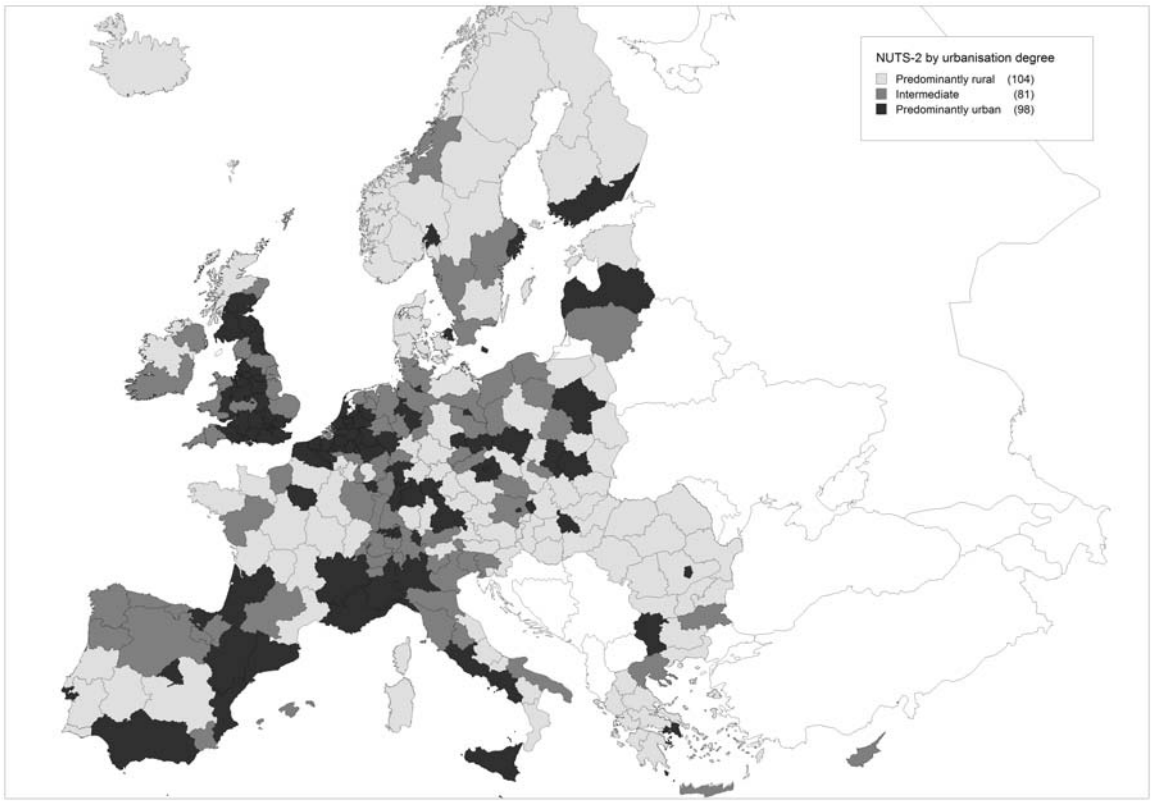
We conclude that a rural-urban typology at NUTS 2 level seems useful for demographic analyses. Even though it does not include all details of a NUTS 3 typology, the geographical pattern of the NUTS 2 typology seems to give an adequate description of the way the European population is distributed over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

Map 1 NUTS 3 Typology



Source: Eurostat.

Map 2 NUTS 2 Typology



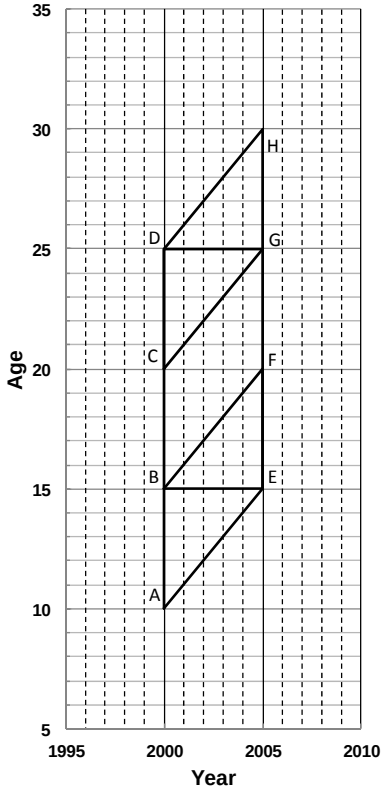
Source: NIDI on the basis of the Eurostat NUTS 3 typology.

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



Basic data Stockholm
1/1/2000
age group 10-14 (AB): 105,773
age group 15-19 (BC): 93,348
age group 20-24 (CD): 106,327

1/1/2005
age group 15-19 (EF): 108,232
age group 20-24 (FG): 104,254
age group 25-29 (GH): 131,094

mortality age group 15-24 (BDGE): 349 (=mortality effect)

Calculation of cohort turnover
entry of cohorts 1984-1989 (ABFE): size 1/1/2000 +half the growth
105,773+((108,232-105,773)/2)= 107,003

exit of cohorts 1974-1979 (CDHG): size 1/1/2000 +half the growth
106,327+((131,094-106,327)/2)= 118,711

cohort turnover: 107,003-118,711= -11,708

Calculation of migration
migration effect: growth 15-24 (BDGE) + mortality - cohort turnover
12,811 + 349 - (-11,708)= 24,868

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.

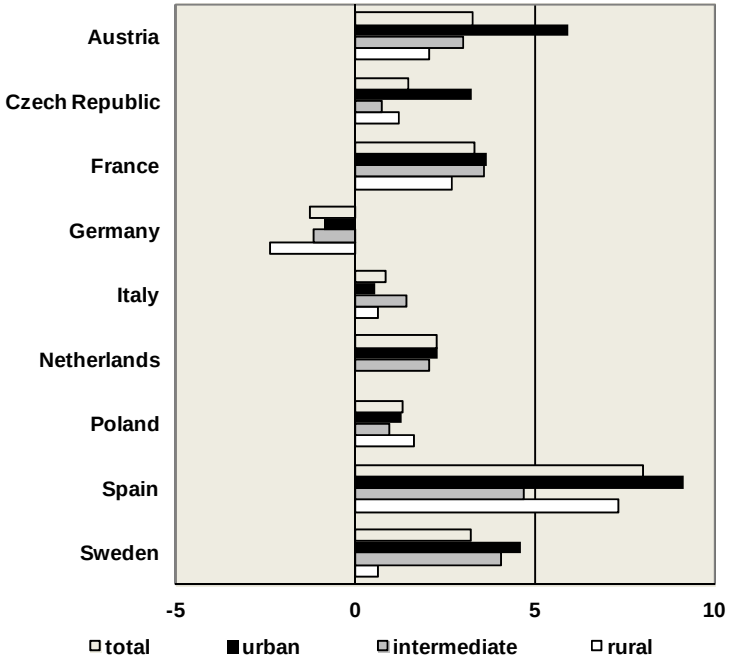
Finally, the migration-effect on the change of the age group 15-24 during the years 2000-2004 is estimated by the total growth plus mortality minus cohort turnover

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 (%)



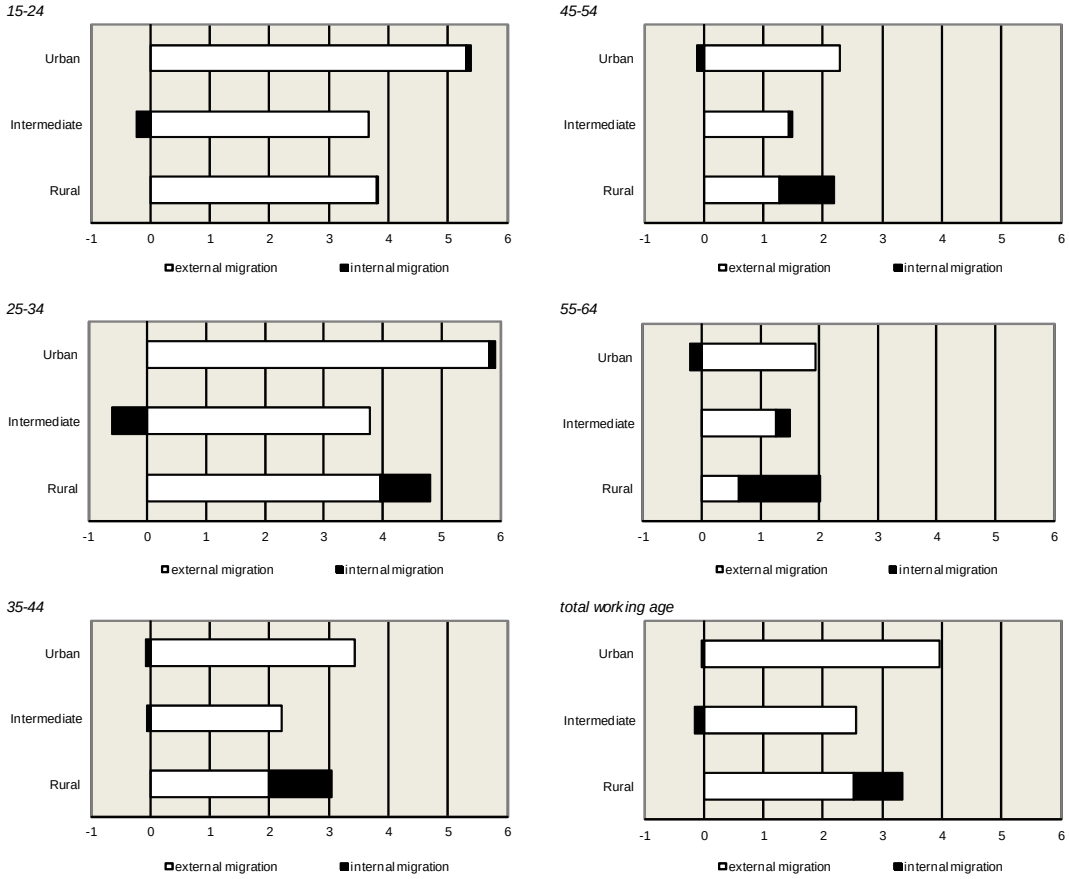
Source basic data: Eurostat.

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 (%)

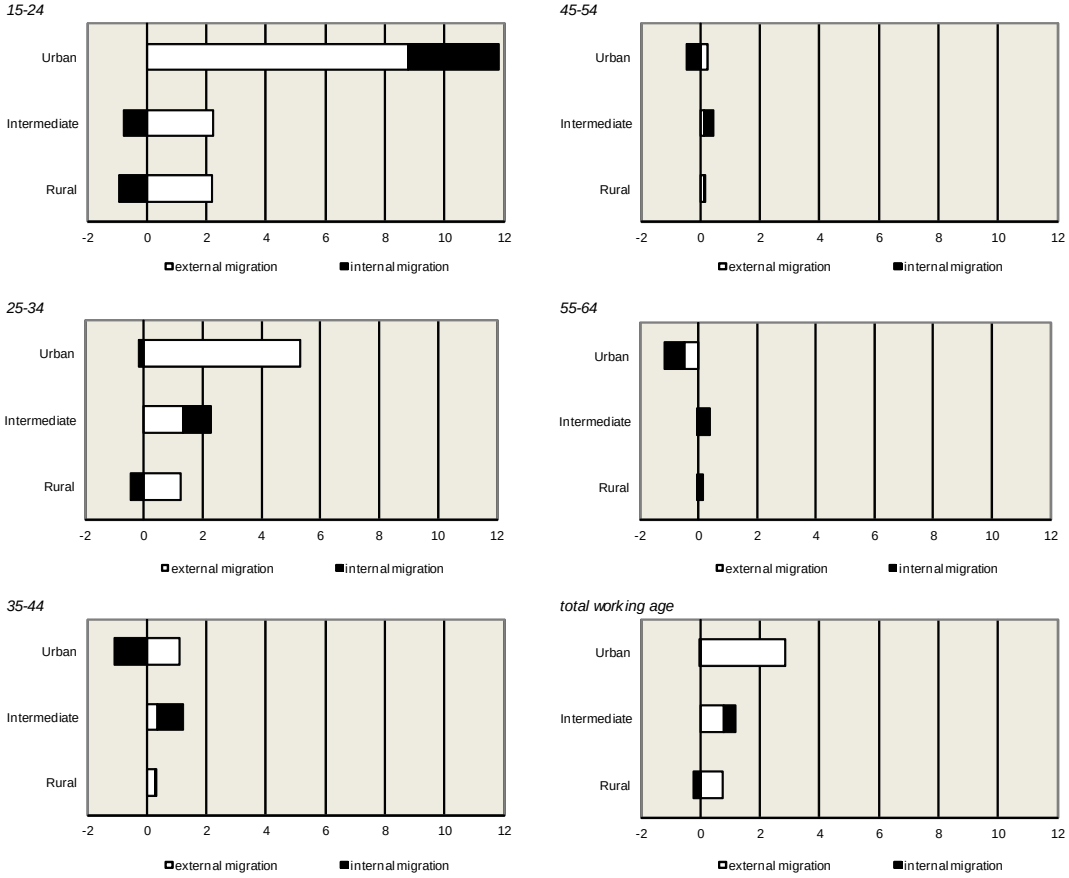


Source basic data: Eurostat.

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.

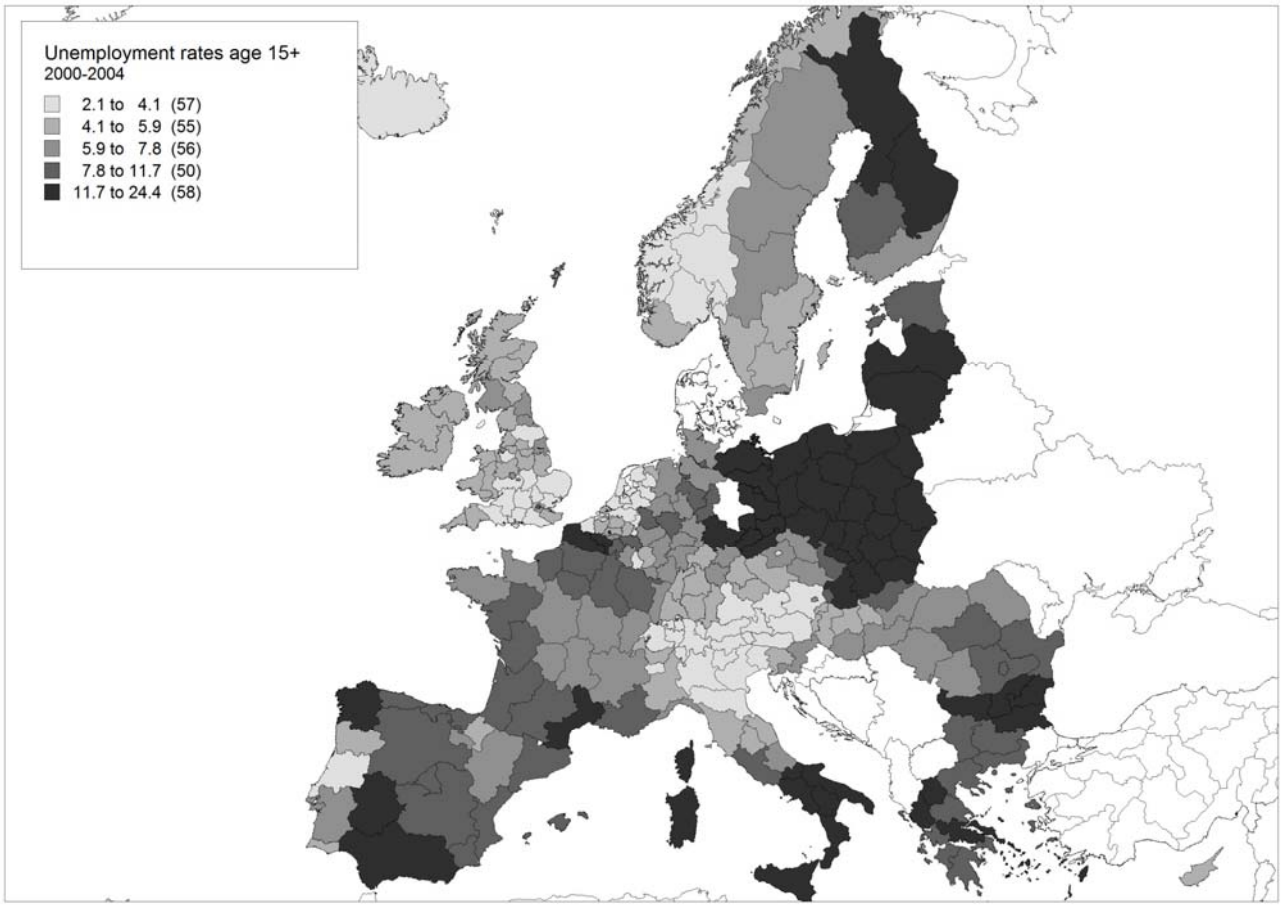
4 The effect of economic differences on population growth

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.

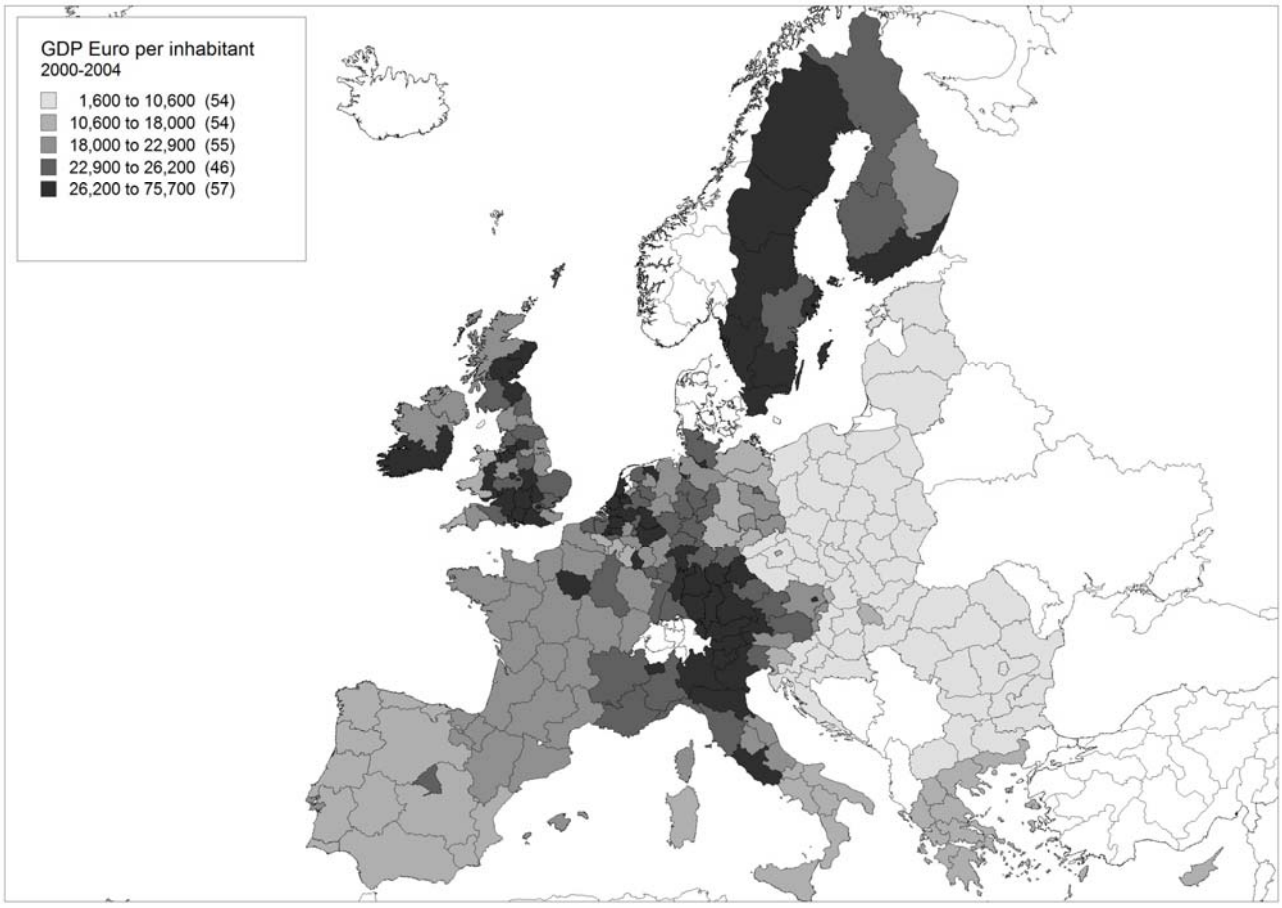
Map 3 shows the unemployment rate and map 4 GDP per capita. A comparison of Maps 3 and 2 shows that there is no sharp urban-rural division in the unemployment rate. The regions with relatively high unemployment rates include both urban and rural regions. The same applies to regions with low unemployment 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.

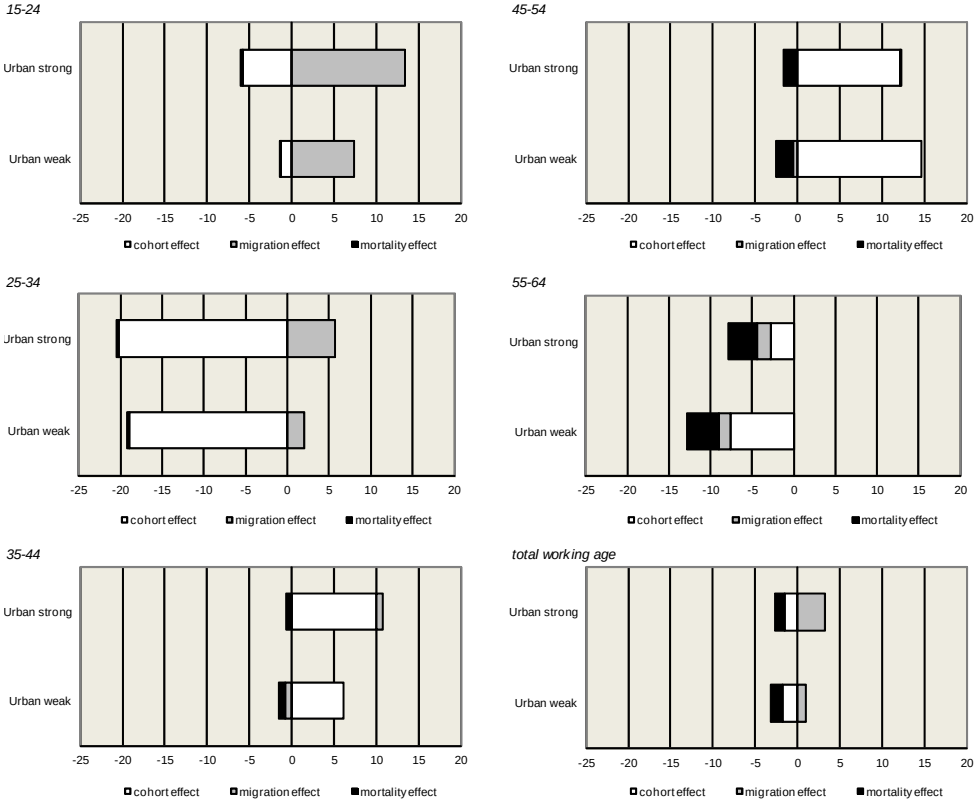
Table 5 Relatively strong and weak urban NUTS 2 regions in Germany, 2000-2004

Urban NUTS 2		Average	Long term unmployment		GDP per capita	
		rank	%	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).

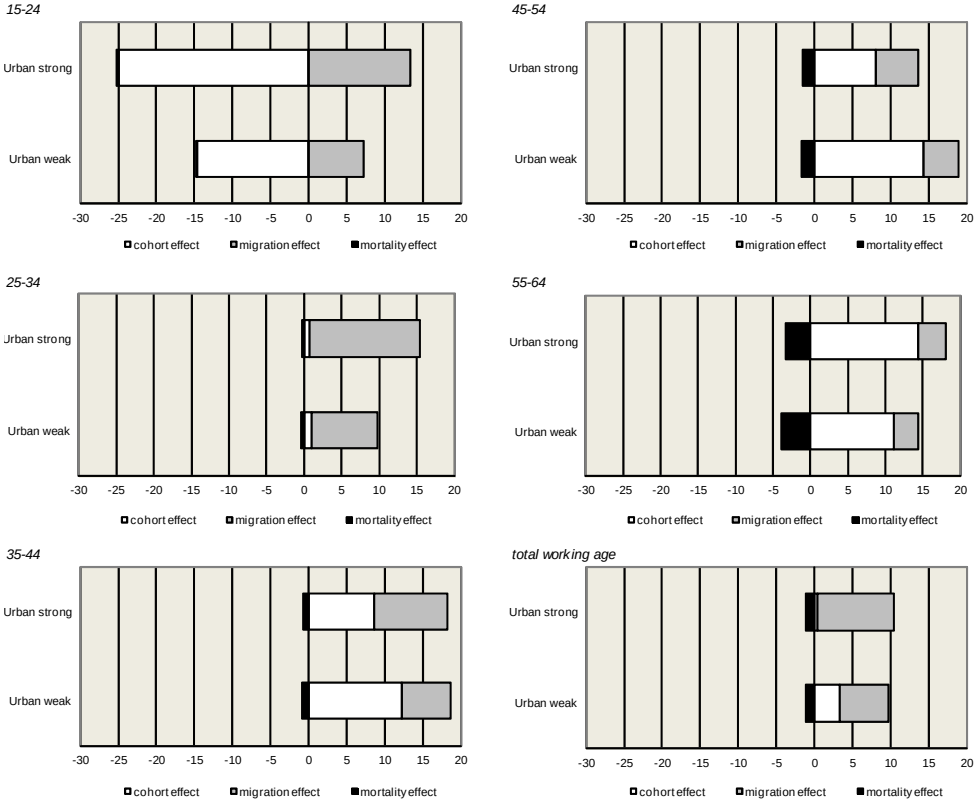
Table 6 Relatively strong and weak urban NUTS 2 regions in Spain, 2000-2004

Urban NUTS 2		Average	Long term unmployment		GDP per capita	
		rank	%	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).

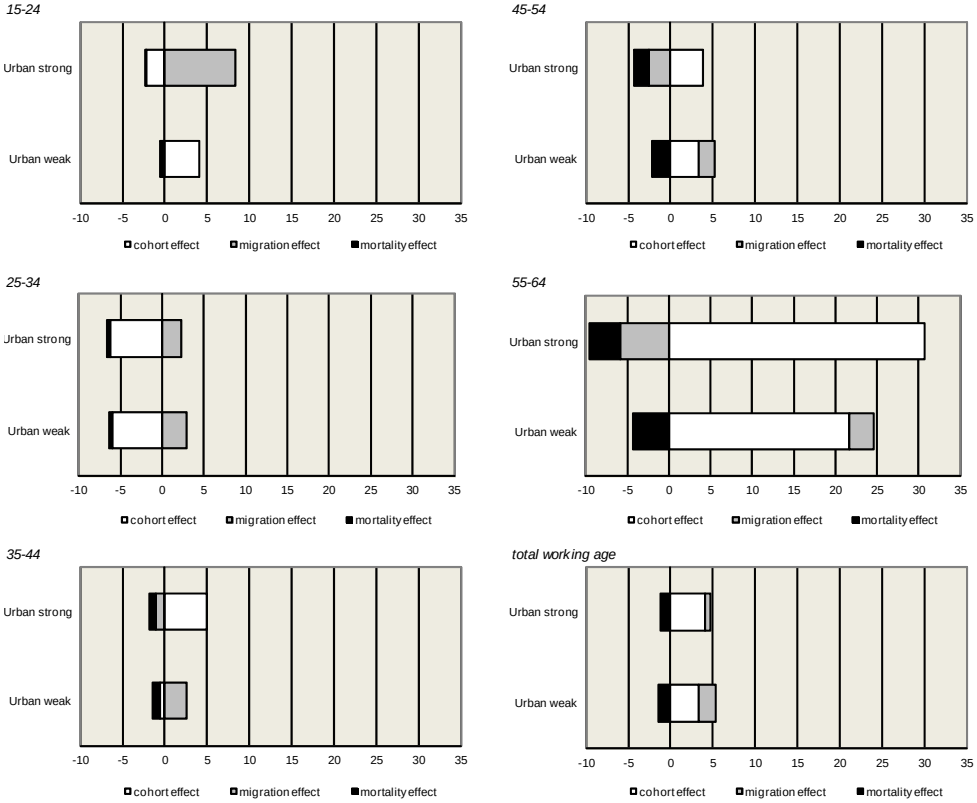
Table 7 Relatively strong and weak urban NUTS 2 regions in France, 2000-2004

Urban NUTS 2		Average	Long term unmployment		GDP per capita	
		rank	%	rank	Euro	rank
FR10	Île 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

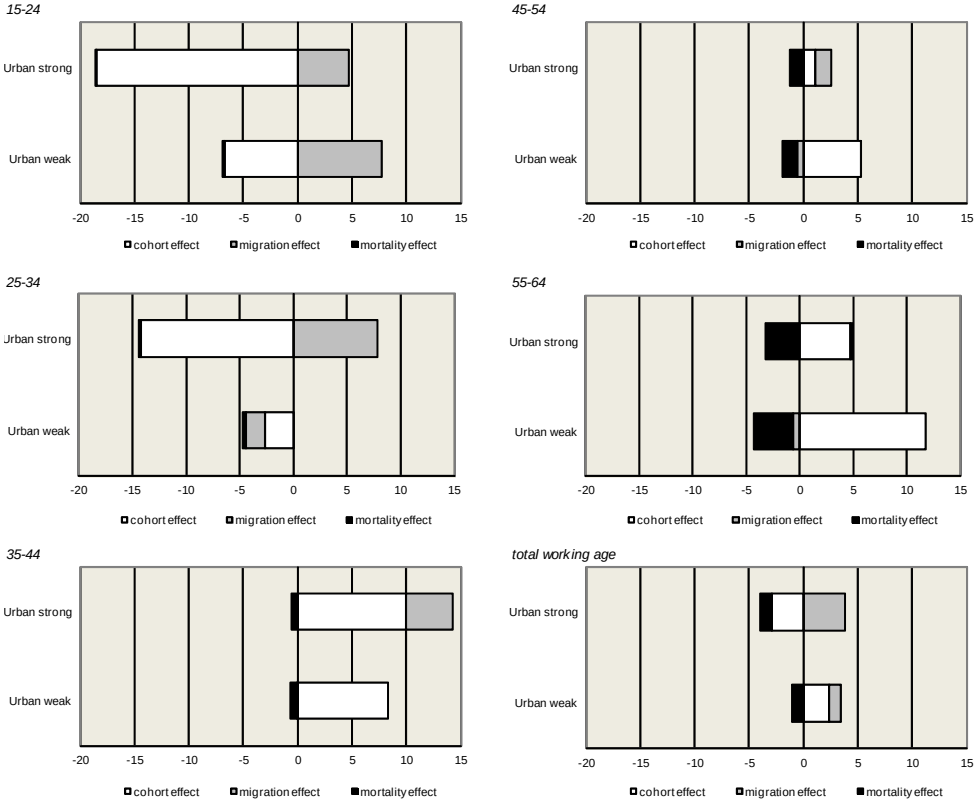
Four out of the six Italian urban NUTS 2regions are labelled relatively strong (Table 8). Three of them are situated in the north (Lombardia with Milan, Piemonte with Torino, and Liguria with Genoa), the fourth in the middle (Lazio with Rome). The two relatively weak urban regions can be found in the 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	Long term unmployment		GDP per capita	
		rank	%	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.

6 References

Coal (1986) The decline of fertility in Europe. Population and Development Review, Vol. 12, No. 2 (Jun., 1986), pp. 323-340.

Eurostat (2007) Regions in the European Union– Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics –NUTS 2006 /EU-27, Luxembourg.

Eurostat (2010) Eurostat Regional yearbook 2010, Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

Fielding , A.J. (1992) Migration and Social Mobility: South East England as an escalator region. Regional Studies 26 1.

Gastner, M.T. and M. E. J. Newman (2004) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 101, pp. 7499-7504.

Jennissen, R. (2003) Macro-economic determinants of international migration in Europe.

Latten, de Feijter, Nicolaas and Hamers (2006) Uit Balans. Selectieve verhuisstromen naar en uit de grote stad. In: Van Nimwegen en Esveldt. Bevolkingsvraagstukken in Nederland anno 2006. Grote Steden in demografisch perspectief.

UN (2008) Expert group meeting on population distribution, urbanization, international migration and development.

UN (2011) Population density and urbanization, see http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/densurb/densurbmethods.htm

Woods (2003) Urban –rural mortality differentials: An unresolved debate. Population and Development Review, Vol. 29, No. 1 (Mar., 2003), pp. 29-46.

ANNEX 1

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

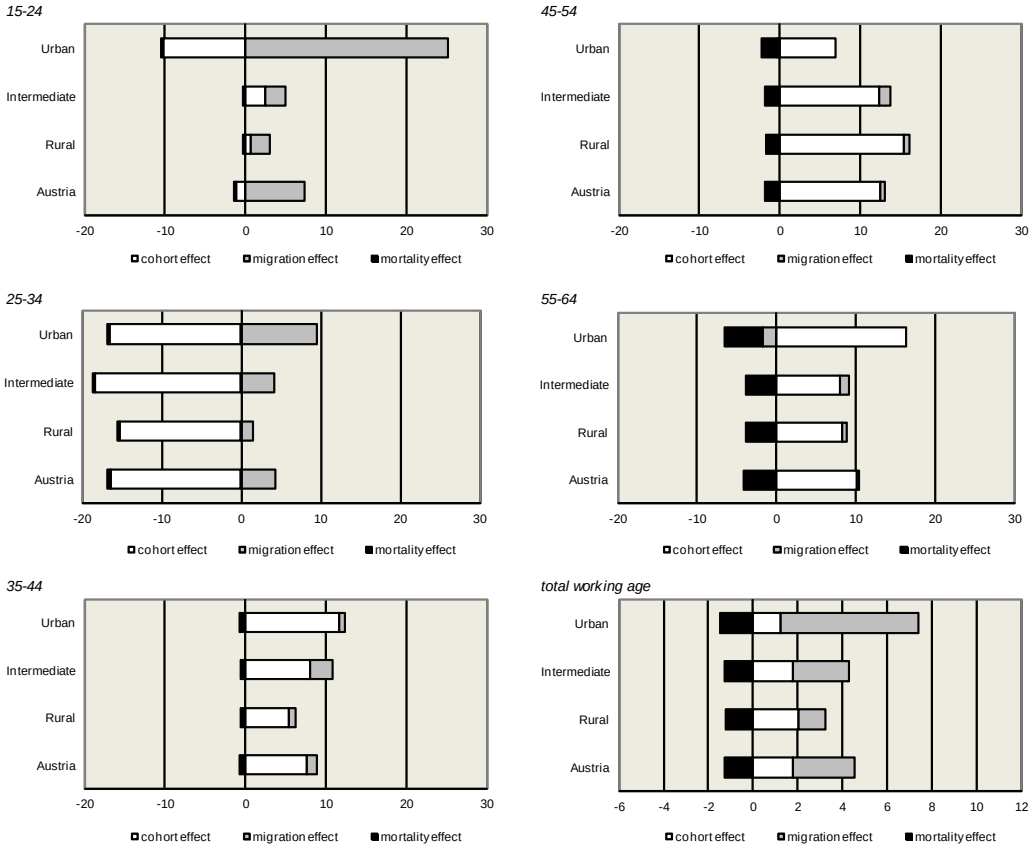


Figure 11 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Czech Republic, 2000-2004 (%)

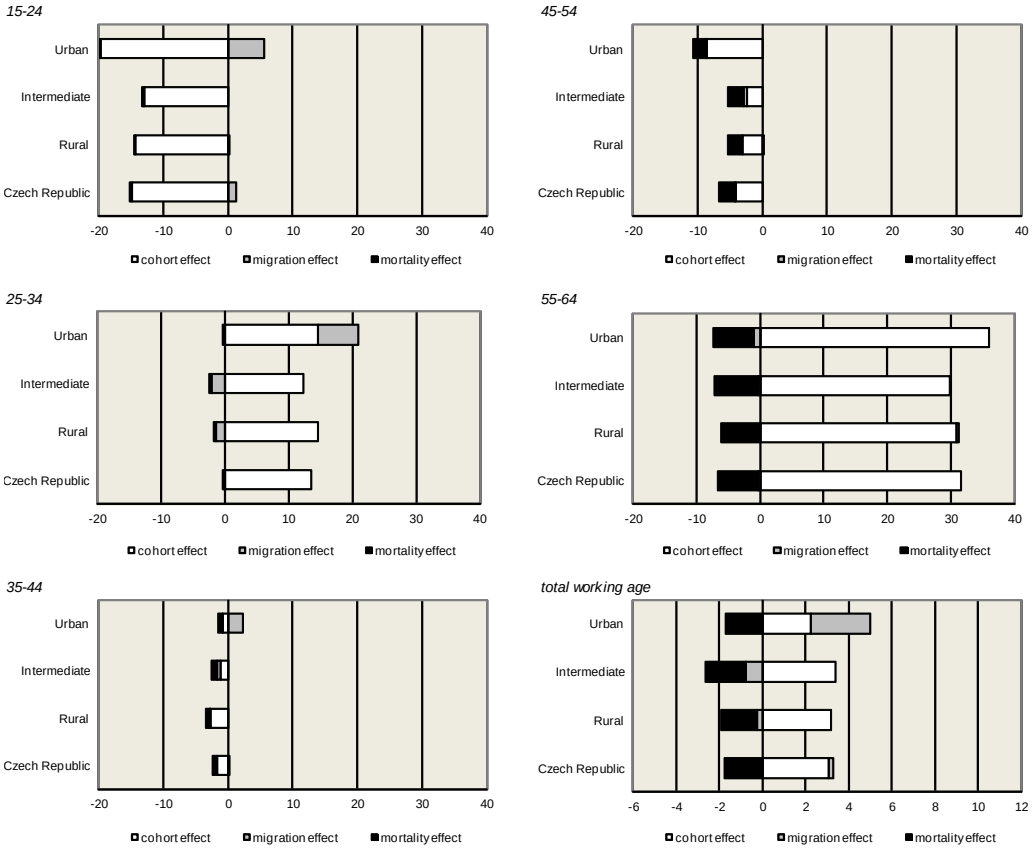


Figure 12 Population growth by kind of region and age group, France, 2000-2004 (%)

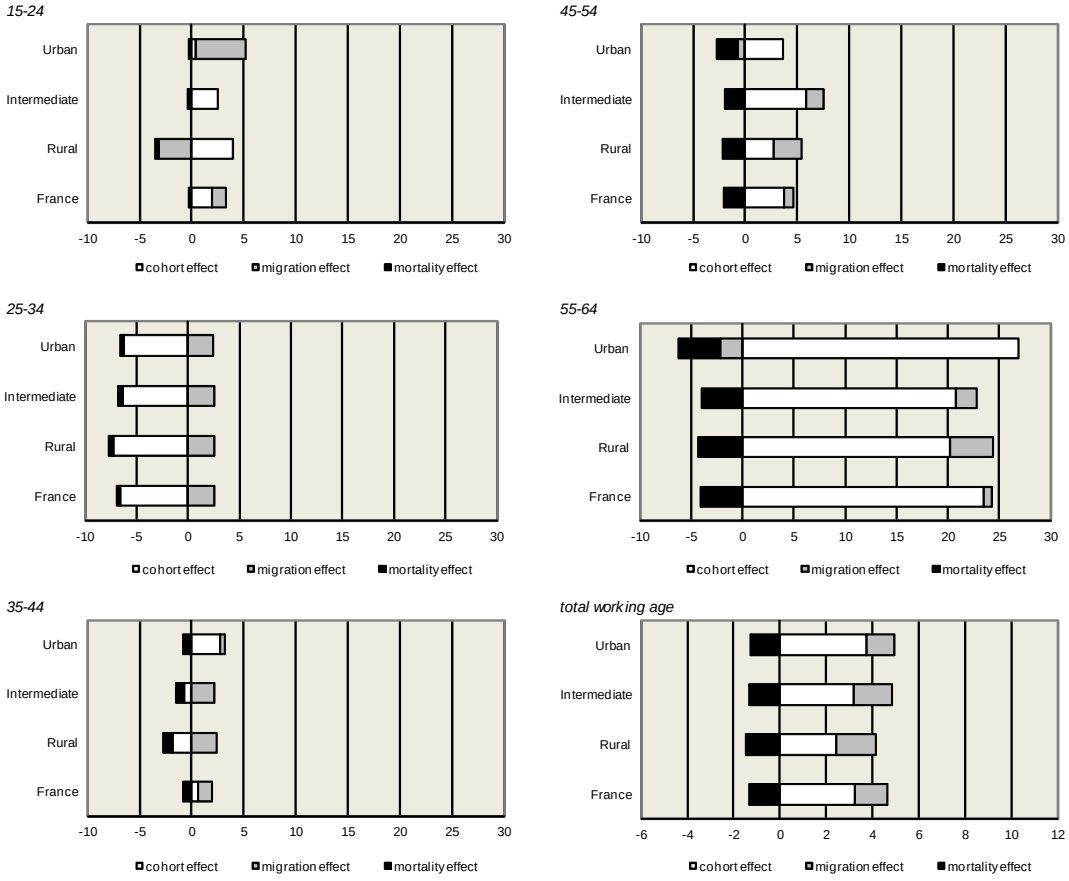


Figure 13 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Germany, 2000-2004 (%)

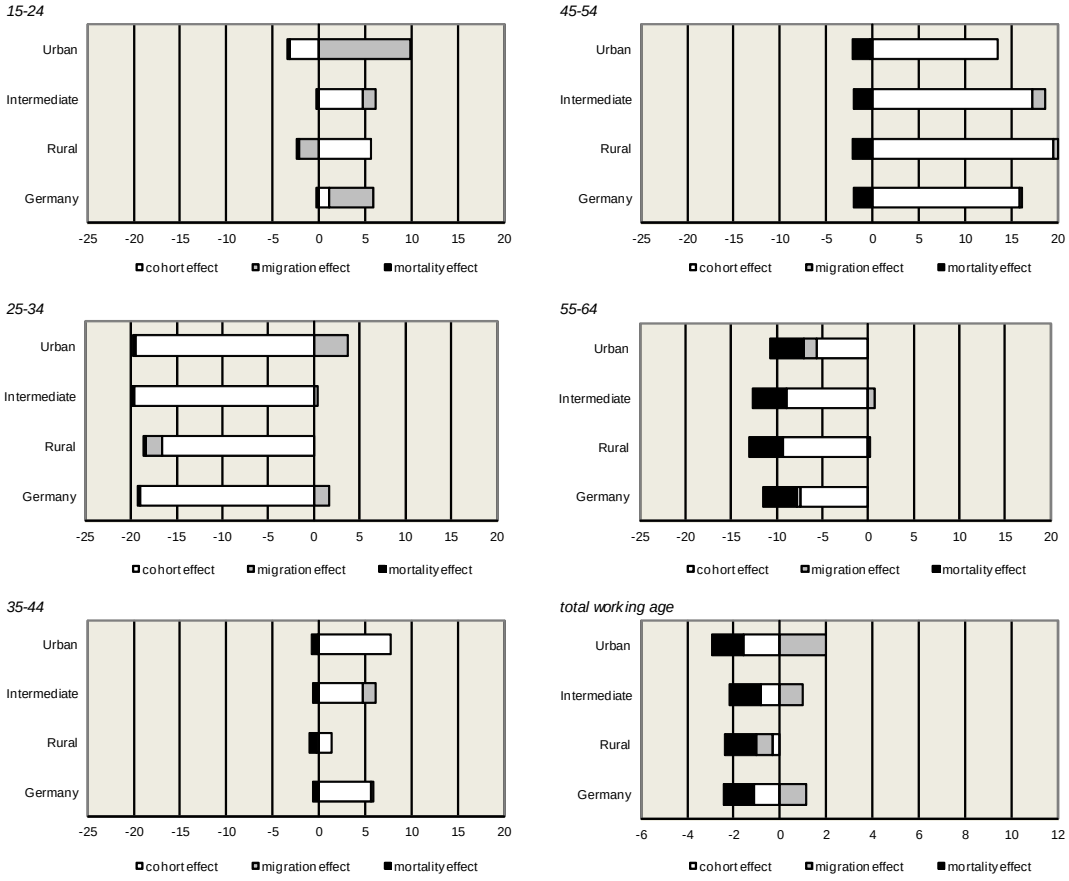


Figure 14 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Italy, 2000-2004 (%)

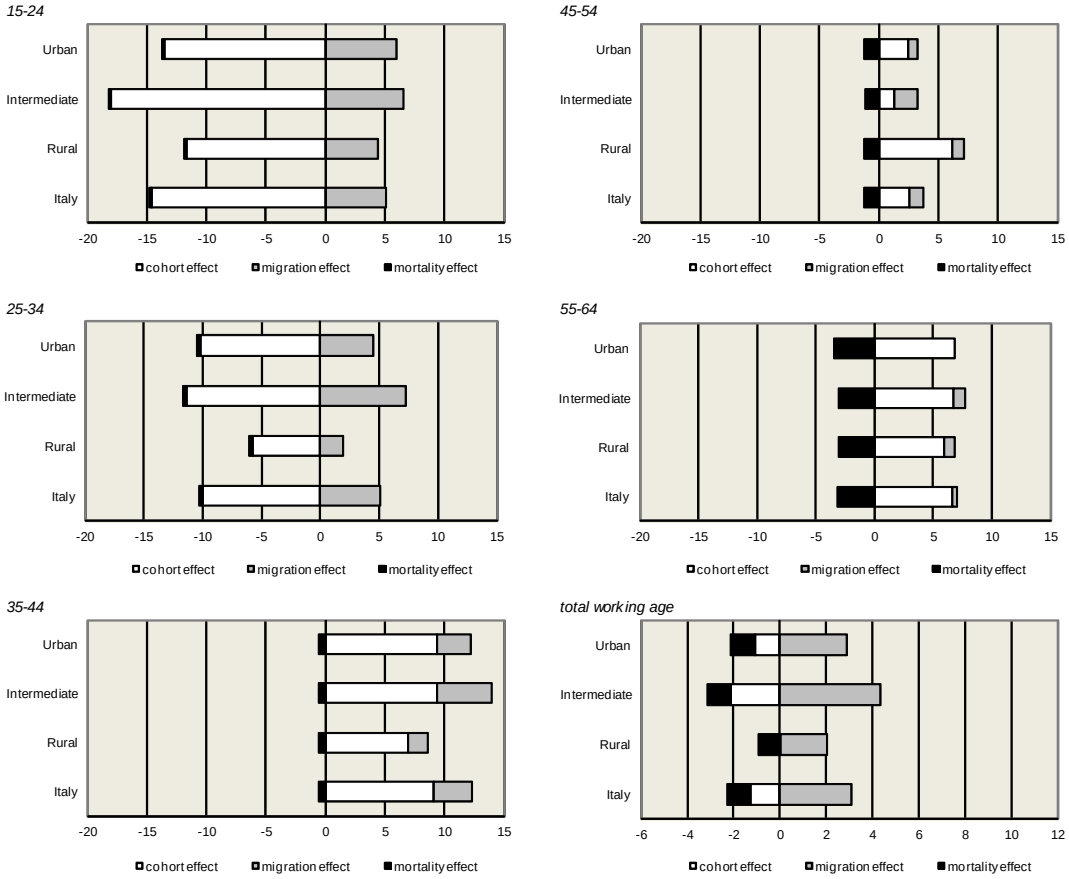


Figure 15 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Netherlands, 2000-2004 (%)

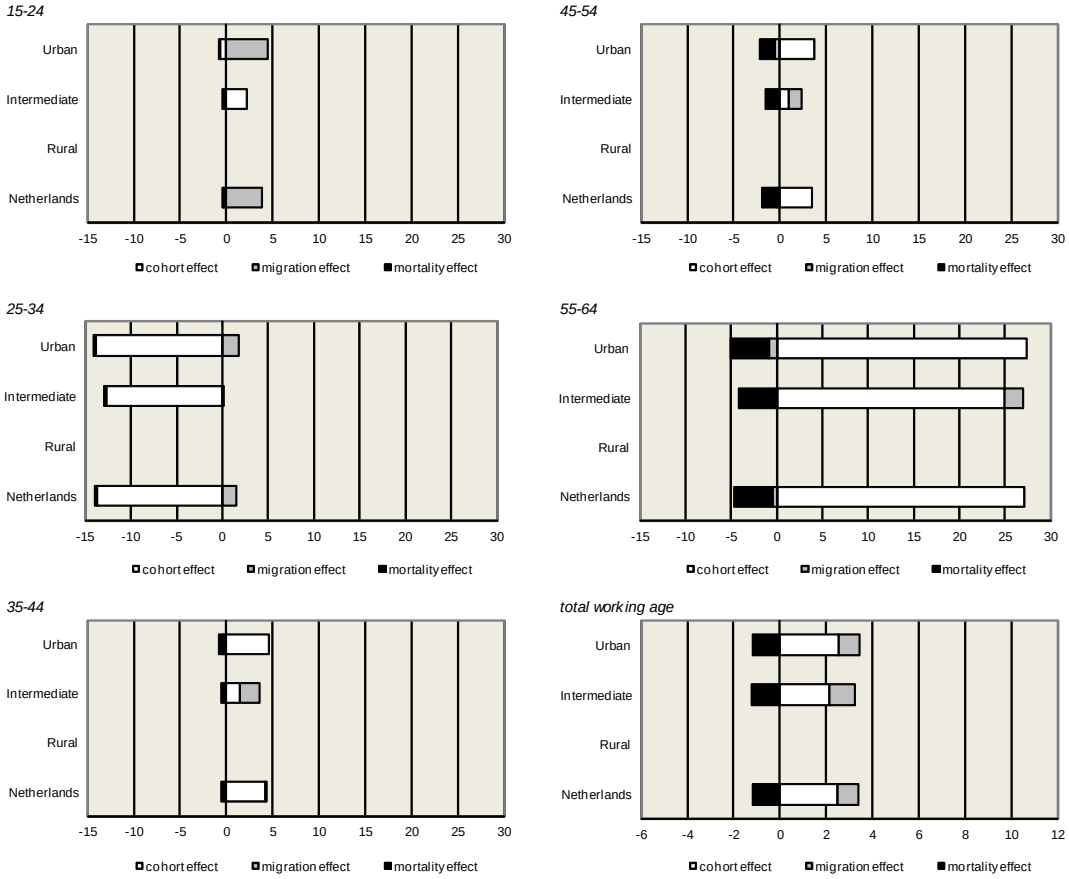


Figure 16 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Poland, 2000-2004 (%)

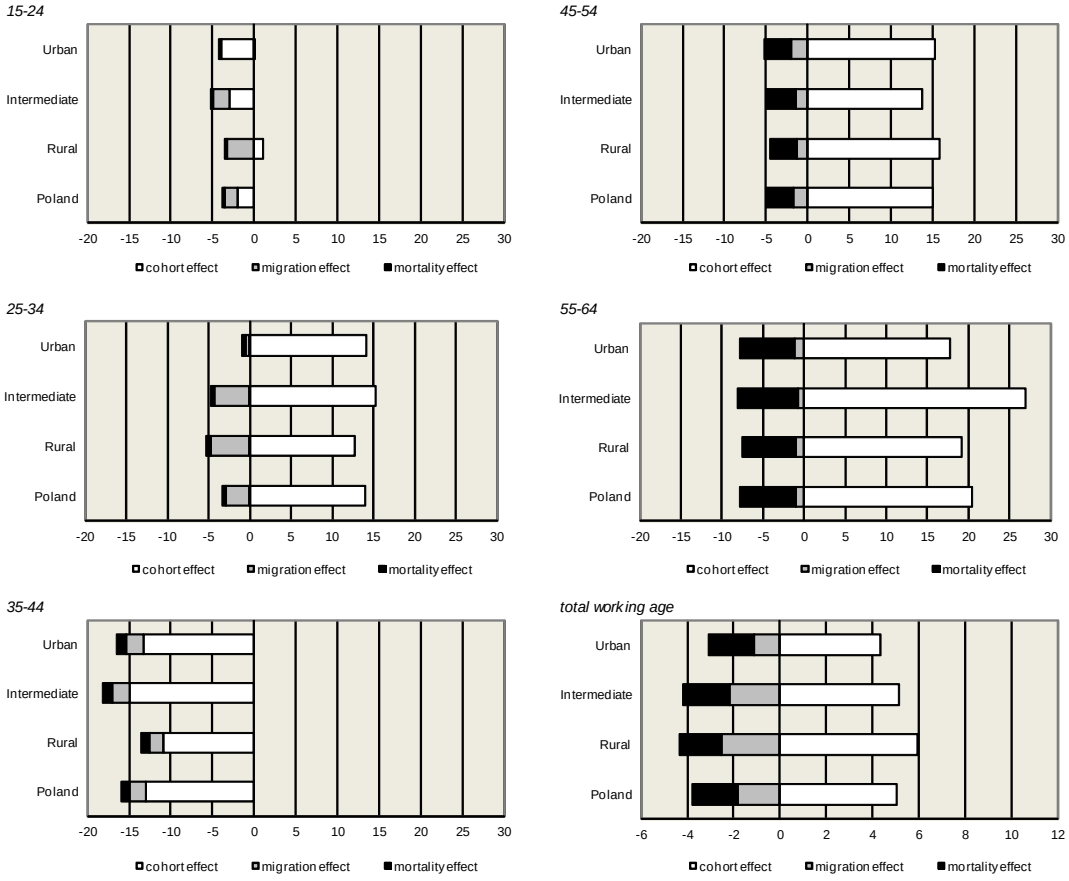


Figure 17 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Spain, 2000-2004 (%)

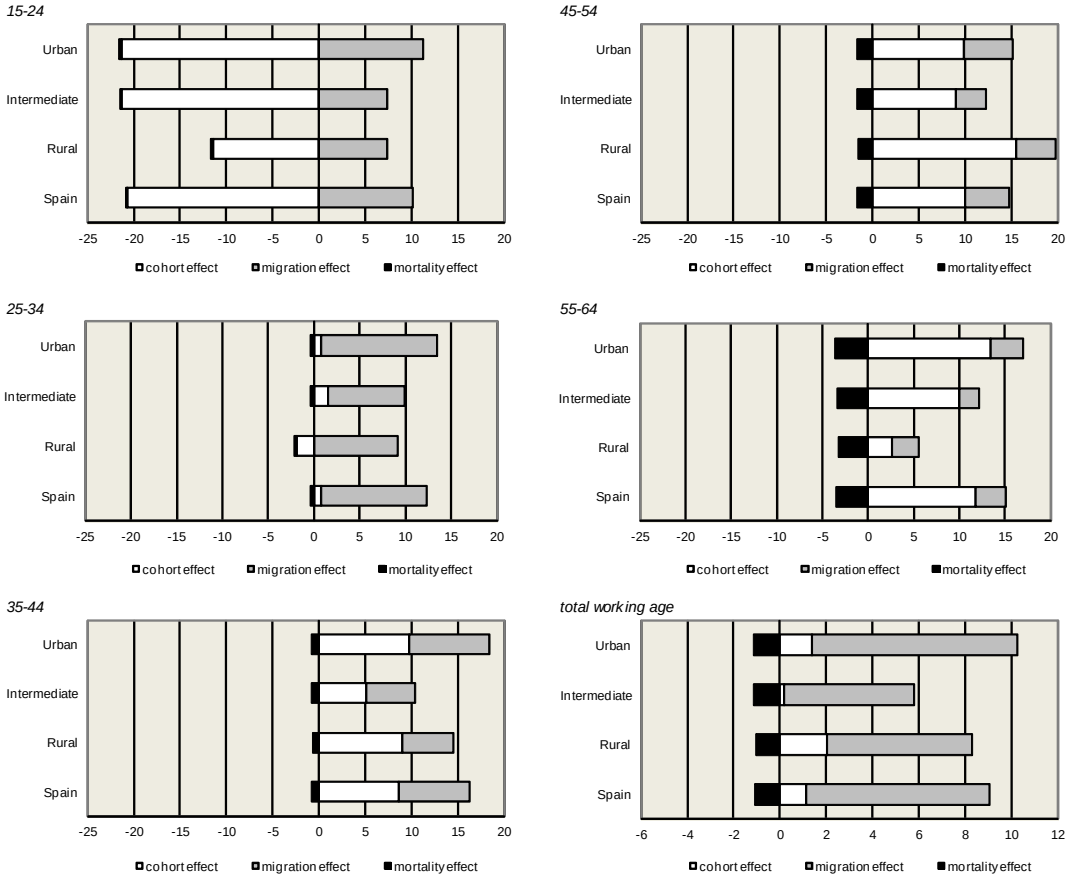
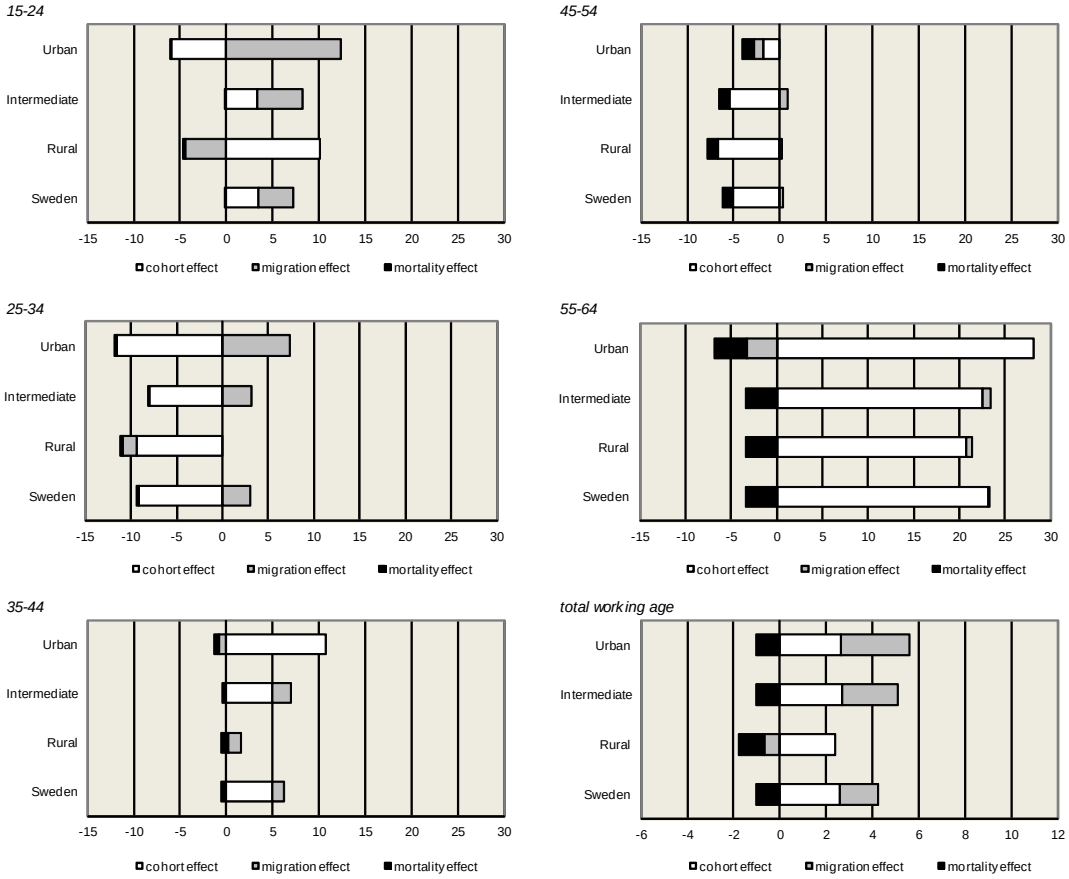


Figure 18 Population growth by kind of region and age group, Sweden, 2000-2004 (%)



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 NUTS 2	Type NUTS 3	Share of population	Population density	Population 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 Mühlviertel		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 w allonne					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. Waremme		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 iztochna 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 Plovdiv		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/Kibris						87	793
		CY00	Kypros/Kibris	IN				87	793
			CY000 Kypros/Kibris		IN	1.00		87	793
CZ	Czech Republic							135	10 424
	CZ0	Ceská republika						135	10 424
		CZ01	Praha	PU				2519	1 223
			CZ010 Hlavní mesto Praha		PU	1.00		2519	1 223
		CZ02	Strední Cechy	PU				113	1 216
			CZ020 Stredoceský kraj		PU	1.00		113	1 216
		CZ03	Jihozápad	PR				70	1 200
			CZ031 Jihocecký kraj		PR	0.53		66	635
			CZ032 Plzenský 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	Strední 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	Fürstenfeldbruck		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	Mühldorf 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	Schwandorf		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	Schwabach, 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	Schweinfurt, 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	Schweinfurt, Landkreis		IN	0.09	136	114
		DE26C	Würzburg, Landkreis		IN	0.12	166	161
	DE27	Schwaben		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	Müritz		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	Hameln-Pyrmont		IN	0.07	197	157
		DE925	Hildesheim		IN	0.13	239	288
		DE926	Holzminden		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	Bernkastel-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	Rheinhessen-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	Pirmasens, 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	Plauen, 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	Schlesw ig-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	Illes 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	Aitoloakarnania		PR	0.29	42	218
			GR232	Achaia		IN	0.46	105	344
			GR233	Ileia		PR	0.24	69	179
		GR24	Sterea 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	Gyor-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
	IS0	Ísland						3	317
		IS00	Ísland		PR			3	317
			IS001	Höfudborgarsvædi		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	Verbano-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	Klaipedos apskritis		IN	0.11	81	379
			LT004	Marijampoles 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	Pieriga		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	Zuidw est-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	Zuidw est-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	Zuidw est-Overijssel		IN	0.14	365	152
			NL213	Tw ente		PU	0.55	416	620
		NL22	Gelderland		PU			400	1 987
			NL221	Veluw e		PU	0.33	355	650
			NL224	Zuidw est-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	Zeeuw sch-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	Norw ay							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 Poludniow y						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	Tarnobrzeski		PR	0.29	:	614
		PL33	Sw ietokrzyskie		PR			109	1 274
			PL331	Kielecki		IN	0.61	:	777
			PL332	Sandomiersko-jedrzejow 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	Zielonogórski		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	Jeleniogórski		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 Pólnocny						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	Mehedinti		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 Norrbottens 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 Spodnjeposavska		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 Gloucestersh		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)