TECHNICAL REPORT

ESP●N

ANALYSIS OF THE AVAILABILITY AND THE QUALITY OF DATA ON WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKEY

CONTENT

- **General assessment. This part discusses the Spatial Administrative Divisions of WB and Turkey and presents the set of data included in the Database as well as the availability and quality of other territorial data for these countries.**

- **Assessment per country. This part presents the assessment of the availability and the quality of data per country of WB and Turkey.**

- **Conclusions on the data availability at NUTS0 to NUTS3 levels and the inclusion of WB and Turkey data in the ESPON Database.**

ESPON 2013 DATABASE
MARCH 2011

50 pages

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Abbreviations

CC: Candidate Countries
FBiH: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
GDP: Gross Domestic Product
NUTS: Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
PCC: Potential Candidate Countries
WB: Western Balkans

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Introduction and methodological remarks

The present Technical Report corresponds to the section 2.8 of the Final Report of the ESPON 2013 Database project: "Enlargement to Neighbourhood" (as well as to the "Challenge 11" of the project).

In this thematic issue we aimed to explore the possibilities to extend the pool of data on the ESPON countries on the **Western Balkans (WB) countries and Turkey** as well as to study how ensure that the relevant data be harmonized with the rest of the ESPON Database.

Western Balkans countries and Turkey are **Candidate Countries (CC)** or **Potential Candidate Countries (PCC)**. Specifically:

According to the overall enlargement strategy of the EU document adopted by the Commission on 8.11.2006 (http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/countries/index_en.htm) **Croatia** and **Turkey** are **Candidate Countries**. In December 2005, the European Council granted the **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)** the status of a **Candidate Country**; The European Council of 16-17.12.2010 agreed to give **Montenegro** the status of **Candidate country**; accession negotiations with these two countries have not started[1].

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia including Kosovo (Under UN Security Council Resolution 1244) are **Potential Candidate Countries**: See in more detail in the 8.11.06 document and the corresponding following documents.

Key findings of our work are:

- In the Database have been integrated datasets with 139 indicators on the CC / PCC for the following **"basic"** themes: GDP, Area, Population, Population density, Age pyramid, Crude Births rate, Crude Deaths rate, Natural growth rate, Active population, Migration and Population sex, for the years 2000 – 2007 and NUTS 0, 1, 2 and 3 or "similar NUTS" (see in next) 1, 2 and 3 levels.

    These data are provided from Eurostat and National Statistical Organisations (NSO) and are fully comparable with the data for the ESPON space.

    For Croatia, FYROM and Turkey, which have adopted the NUTS classification, available data covers the large majority of themes and years at NUTS3 level, while for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia including Kosovo there are considerable gaps at NUTS2 and NUTS3 levels.

- We have also examined the availability and quality of data for the CC / PCC provided by **Eurostat, NSO sites and other sources** for a limited number of **additional** themes on demography / society, economy / employment and environment considered of primary importance for territorial analyses at NUTS3 level (for example data from the Labour Force surveys, from Corine Land Cover etc).

    From this assessment, we concluded that available data for Croatia, FYROM, Turkey and Serbia covers a large number of themes, years and levels and working on harmonisation is relatively easy, while for the other CC / PCC there are numerous gaps and working on harmonisation of the existing data from NSO is much more difficult.

    We should finally mention that Eurostat provides, for these additional themes, data for all CC / PCC at **NUTS0 level.** These data are less useful for territorial analyses. They are not

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[1] The statistics of Montenegro are not actually adapted to the EU statistics rules as for the case of Croatia, FYROM and Turkey. Thus, in the following, we have included Montenegro in the Potential CC.

included in the Database as this last does not contain respective data for the ESPON countries.

Summary of the methodological issues

In order to ensure a sound comparability of data of the CC and PCC which have not adopted the NUTS classification, we have classified the existing administrative units of these countries at different territorial levels in **"similar NUTS"** territorial units.

We have used for this purpose the **criterion of population potential** of the EU NUTS classification as well as the **overall structure of government** in these countries **with focus on the power of the respective regional and local authorities** and the main features of territorial development in each administrative level per country.

The implementation of this method ensured that the "similar NUTS" divisions correspond almost fully with the respective divisions for the EU countries.

While ESPON 2006 Database as well as several relevant to the CC / PCC studies in the frame of ESPON 2006 focused mainly on NUTS2 data, ESPON 2013 Database project has, in general terms, extended the scope of the Database to NUTS3 level data. In this line, the work on CC / PCC in the project focused on the NUTS3 level.

The method of definition of "similar NUTS" and, more in general, the methodological conclusions of the work on CC / PCC could be used for the future work on the inclusion of data for the Eastern Neighbouring countries (ENC) and the Southern Mediterranean Neighbouring countries (MNC) in the scope of the 2nd project of the ESPON database 2013.

NUTS and regional / territorial classification

We first had to assess *the conformity of the WB and Turkey spatial administrative divisions to the EU NUTS classification criteria.*

According to Eurostat, **NUTS – Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics**, 2010[2], the NUTS classification is a hierarchical system for dividing up the economic territory of the EU for the purpose of:

- The collection, development and harmonisation of EU regional statistics:
- Socio-economic analyses of the regions.
    - NUTS 1: major socio-economic regions
    - NUTS 2: basic regions for the application of regional policies
    - NUTS 3: as small regions for specific diagnoses
- Framing of EU regional policies.
    - Regions eligible for aid from the Structural Funds (Objective 1) have been classified at the NUTS 2 level.
    - Areas eligible under the other priority objectives have mainly been classified at the NUTS 3 level.
    - The Cohesion report has so far mainly been prepared at the NUTS 2 level.

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[2] http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature Last update 28.07.2010

Principles and Characteristics of NUTS

- **Principle 1**: The NUTS regulation defines minimum and maximum population thresholds for the size of the NUTS regions:

NUTS 1	3 million	7 million
NUTS 2	800 000	3 million
NUTS 3	150 000	800 000

Despite the aim of ensuring that regions of comparable size all appear at the same NUTS level, each level still contains regions which differ greatly in terms of population.

- **Principle 2**: NUTS favours administrative divisions (normative criterion)

  For practical reasons the NUTS classification is based on the administrative divisions applied in the Member States that generally comprise two main regional levels. The additional third level is created by aggregating administrative units.

- **Principle 3:** NUTS favours general geographical units

  General geographical units are normally more suitable for any given indicator than geographical units specific to certain fields of activity.

EU NUTS classification uses almost exclusively the population criterion.

In the above explanatory texts of the EU NUTS classification, NUTS2 units are seen (to some extent) as "basic regions for the application of regional policies" while NUTS3 units are approached as "small regions for specific diagnoses".

Regarding NUTS2 units in the case of the Western Balkans countries which have not adopted NUTS regulation, it is obvious that these countries should define "similar to NUTS2" units which are appropriate for the application of the EU regional policies (see, among others, in: Knezevic 2010). However, they would evidently apply a political criterion: the use of existing administrative divisions as they are or the limited re-adjustment of them or the creation of new divisions depend on the political will of these countries. Evidently, they will also take into account a relevant technical criterion: the territorial features of the existing "regions".

Therefore, it is essential to examine if the existing administrative divisions in these countries which fulfill the population criterion for NUTS2, fulfill also the "application of regional policies" criterion. In order to better clarify this criterion, we should refer, even very concisely, to the concept of "development policy region".

Regions can be defined by physical, "functional", economic, social, cultural, environmental characteristics and so on; each of the many branches of territorial analysis and planning approaches regions according to its general theoretical scope. For the case of "development policy regions" in the PCC of WB most appropriate approach is to examine whether "similar NUTS2" divisions according to the NUTS populations criterion, corresponding to existing administrative divisions, comply with the "regional level" of the «spatial governance" system of each of the examined countries.

Even more, it is useful to see whether the "similar NUTS2" and "similar NUTS3" units which will be defined comply with the overall spatial configuration of the interested countries with focus on the hierarchy and the networking of the urban centres of these countries.

In next we will examine these territorial features mainly for each of the Potential CC; we will also examine this issue, relatively less, for the cases of the CC which have already adopted the EU NUTS classification.

1. General assessment

1.1 The WB and Turkey Spatial Administrative Divisions

Turkey, Croatia and FYROM have already adopted the NUTS classification.

The rest of the WB countries are at the present in the procedure of adopting it. *According to the assessment using the population criterion, in the majority of these last the existing administrative divisions (regions, districts etc) could be associated to the EU NUTS definitions without considerable problems.* In other words, we could create **"similar NUTS" divisions** which fulfil satisfactorily the NUTS population criterion - see in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 and in detail in section 2.

According to our methodological approach (see previously), we have examined, as possible, the administrative capacity of the NUTS and "similar NUTS" spatial administrative divisions of the WB and Turkey and, further on, the overall territorial features of these countries. As we will see in next, the results have more or less consolidated the selection of the "similar NUTS" divisions.

Table 1.1: NUTS 1, 2, 3 regions in Croatia, FYROM and Turkey

	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
Croatia	Country	Regija	Counties
FYROM	Country	Country	Statistical Regions
Turkey	Regions	Sub-regions	Provinces

Table 1.2: "Similar NUTS 1, 2, 3" regions in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo**

	Similar to NUTS 1	Similar to NUTS 2	Similar to NUTS 3
Albania	Country	(Country)	12 Prefectures
BeH	Country or: FBiH, RS, Brsko district	FBiH, RS, Brsko district	10 Cantons
Serbia	Central Serbia, Voivodina	(Central Serbia, Voivodina)	21 Districts
Montenegro *	Country	Country	Country
Kosovo* **	Country	Country	(Country)

*   See in more detail in the per country assessment
** Under UN Security Council Resolution 1244

1.2 The data required, the "basic" data included in the ES-PON Database and the "additional" data

Undoubtedly, we need a very large range of territorial data in order to support research on all kind of territorial challenges, policies and perspectives in the case of CC/PCC -as in the case of the ESPON space.

Thus necessarily we started from a limited list of themes and respective data which are considered of "primary importance for territorial analyses at NUTS3 level": the **"required data"**.

Then we defined an even more limited set of **"basic"** data / indicators (and themes) which are used to analyse "basic" regional challenges and, at the same time, they highly comparable with the data for the ESPON space.

Finally, we characterised as **"additional data"** the data which complete the range of "required data" and we explored their availability and quality in the case of the CC/PCC.

As we have already mentioned, we paid particular attention in finding out if there exist such data at NUTS3 level at each of the CC / PCC and, also, if the existing data allow diachronic comparisons.

The "required data"

The range of themes and data / indicators which could be considered of "primary importance for territorial analyses at NUTS3 level" is evidently very large. We mainly refer to the following aspects of NUTS3 areas:

(a) Demographic and social aspects:

Population age, gender, education level etc, crude birth / death rate, population growth rate, population education level, migration, poverty, characteristics of households and dwellings etc.

(b) Economic aspects and employment:

GDP, innovation, Active population, employment and unemployment rates, division per sectors and branches etc.

(c) Land use and environmental aspects.

The "basic" data included in the ESPON 2013 Database

In line with the entire ESPON Database project, the following **"basic"** themes and corresponding datasets which contain 132 indicators have been elaborated and **integrated in the Database.**

● GDP in Euros and GDP in PPS
● Area
● Total population
● Population density

- Population age pyramid
- Population by sex
- Crude birth rate
- Crude death rate
- Migration
- Natural Growth rate
- Active population
- Unemployment

These data are coming from all available sources: **Eurostat, National Statistical Offices and other sources** and covers the years 2000 – 2007 and NUTS 0, 1, 2 and 3 or "similar NUTS" 1, 2 and 3 levels.

See for the respective **metadata** in the Database.

More specifically:

- For Croatia, FYROM and Turkey most of the data is from Eurostat, but we have, also, added data from NSO and other sources.

- For the rest CC / PCC, Eurostat provides data only at NUTS0 level –see in next; therefore, we have mainly used data from the National Statistical Organisations (NSO) and other sources.

Regarding the coverage rate of the CC / PCC per theme of the basic data, the situation varies considerably according to the country -see in Table 1.3.

The "additional" data

(a) We give in the *Annex 2*, the Table 1 of the **existing data sources**, **mainly from NSO**, per CC / PCC, per group of themes and per census / survey in which the data are based, for the NURS3 level and for a relatively long period: from 1990 to 2008.

Usually realised censuses and specific statistical surveys concerning the ESPON Database data and indicators:

- Population censuses, building / dwellings censuses and inventories

- Labour force surveys, household budget surveys etc.

The censuses, inventories and surveys already done in the CC / PCC are for the most comparable with those realized in the EU-27 countries.

(b) Regarding the available **"additional"** data on CC / PCC from **Eurostat:**

(1) Eurostat provides, for the "additional" themes, data for all CC / PCC at **NUTS0 level.** These data are less useful for territorial analyses. They are not included in the Database as this last does not contain respective data for the ESPON countries.

(2) Eurostat also provides a wide range of data at NUTS 1, 2, 3 levels for Croatia, FYROM and Turkey.

The data provided by Eurostat for the CC / PCC are presented in the following two Annexes:

- *Annex 3*: short presentation of the respective Eurostat data on CC per theme / sub-theme

- *Annex 4*: full description of the respective data.

(c) All CC / PCC are included in CORINE Land Cover and other land based EU pro-grams providing useful land use and environmental data (at lower level than NUTS3 / similar NUTS3).

(d) According to the overall assessment on the availability and quality of data for the CC / PCC that we have made, we concluded that available data for Croatia, FYROM, Turkey and Serbia covers a large number of themes, years and levels and working on harmonisation is relatively easy, while for the other CC / PCC there are numerous gaps and working on harmo-nisation of the existing data from NSO is much more difficult – see also in the Conclusions.

(e) Since the situation in the CC / PCC varies considerably from country to country, it is necessary to present **in section 2** the results of the overall assessment that we have done regarding the availability and quality of data **per country**. We refer, spe-cifically to:

(1) The *Eurostat data* (primarily)

(2) *The data provided by the National Statistical Organisations (NSO) of the CC / PCC*

(3) Data from a wide range of other sources: ESPON 2006 projects, ESTIA-SPOSE programme, other relevant INTERREG programmes, Wikipedia, www.citypopulation.de etc (see in References – Sources). The latter were mainly used to cross-check the da-ta from Eurostat and NSO.

The administrative divisions' shapefiles

For Croatia, FYROM and Turkey there are NUTS shapefiles provided by Euroge-ographics. There are not respective shapefiles (for the administrative divisions assimi-lated with "similar NUTS") for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo (under UN Security Council Resolution 1244). Non official shapefiles for these countries have been downloaded from the Berkeley University website. Then, these shapefiles have been appropriately adjusted (by the RIATE workgroup) and in-cluded in the ESPON template.

Table 1.3: Candidate / Potential Candidate countries data included in the ESPON Database per theme, territorial level, time series and source

Candidate / Pot. Candidate countries	NUTS / Similar NUTS classification	GDP	AREA	Population	Population density	Age pyramid	Crude birth rate, Crude death rate	Natural growth rate	Active population, Unemployment	Migration	Population sex
Albania	NUTS0		2000-2006 [N]	2000-2007[E]	2000-2007 [E]	2005 [E]	2000-2007 [E]	2000-2007 [E]		2006 [E]	2000-2007 [E]
	Similar NUTS1		2000-2006 [N]	2000-2007[N]	2000-2007 [E]						
	Similar NUTS2		2000-2006 [N]	2000-2007[N]	2000-2007 [E]						
	Similar NUTS3		2000-2006 [N]	2001 & 2004 [N]	2001 & 2004 [N]						
Bosnia & Herzegovina	NUTS0		2000-2006 [N]	2000-2007[N]	2000-2007 [E]		2000-2007 [E]	2000-2007 [E]			2000-2007 [E]
	Similar NUTS1		2000-2006 [N]	2000-2007[N]							
	Similar NUTS2		2000-2006 [N]	2000-2007[N]	2006 & 2007 [N]						
	Similar NUTS3		2000-2006 [N]	2000-2007[N]	2006 & 2007 [N]						
Croatia	NUTS0	2000-2006 [E]	2000-2006 [E]	2000-2007 [E]	2000-2007 [E]	2005 [E]	2000-2007 [E]	2000-2007 [E]	2002-2007 [E]	2000-2007 [E]	2000-2007 [E]
	NUTS1	2000-2006 [E]	2000-2006 [E]	2001-2007 [E]	2001-2006 [E]	2005 [E]	2002-2007 [E]	2002-2007 [E]	2007 [E]	2002-2007 [E]	2001-2007 [E]
	NUTS2	2000-2006 [E]	2000-2006 [E]	2001-2007 [E]	2001-2006 [E]	2005 [E]	2002-2007 [E]	2002-2007 [E]	2007 [E]	2002-2007 [E]	2001-2007 [E]
	NUTS3	2000-2006 [E]	2000-2006 [E]	2001-2007 [E]	2001-2006 [E]	2001 [N]	2002-2007 [E]	2002-2007 [E]		2002-2007 [E]	2001-2007 [E]
FYROM	NUTS0	2000-2006 [E]	2000-2006 [E]	2000-2007 [E]	2000-2007 [E]	2005 [E]	2000-2007 [E]	2000-2007 [E]		2004-2007 [E]	2000-2007 [E]
	NUTS1	2004-2006 [E]	2000-2006 [E]	2000-2007 [E]	2000-2006 [E]	2005 [E]	2004-2007 [E]	2004-2007 [E]		2004-2007 [E]	2000-2007 [E]
	NUTS2	2004-2006 [E]	2000-2006 [E]	2000-2007 [E]	2000-2006 [E]		2004-2007 [E]	2004-2007 [E]		2004-2007 [E]	2000-2007 [E]
	NUTS3	2004-2006 [E]	2000-2006 [T]	2000-2007 [E]	2000-2006 [E]		2004-2007 [E]	2004-2007 [E]		2004-2007 [E]	2000-2007 [E]
Serbia	NUTS0		2000-2006[N]	2000-2007[E]	2000-2007 [E]	2005 [E]	2000-2007 [E]	2000-2007 [E]			2000-2007 [E]
	Similar NUTS1		2000-2006[N]	2001-2007[N]							
	Similar NUTS2		2000-2006[N]	2001-2007[N]							
	Similar NUTS3		2000-2006[N]	2001-2007[N]	2002[N]	2002 [s]					
Montenegro	NUTS0		2000-2006[N]	2000-2007[N]	2000-2007 [E]	2005 [E]	2000-2007 [E]	2000-2007 [E]		2007 [E]	2000-2007 [E]
	Similar NUTS1		2000-2006[N]	2000-2007[N]	2000-2007 [E]						
	Similar NUTS2		2000-2006[N]	2000-2007[N]	2000-2007 [E]						
	Similar NUTS3		2000-2006[N]	2000-2007[N]	2000-2007 [E]						
Kosovo (Under UN Security Council Resolution 1244)	NUTS0		2000-2006[N]	2002-2007 [N]	2002-2007 [N]		2003-2007 [E]	2003-2007 [E]			2006 & 2007 [E]
	Similar NUTS1		2000-2006[N]	2002-2007 [N]	2002-2007 [N]						
	Similar NUTS2		2000-2006[N]	2002-2007 [N]	2002-2007 [N]						
	Similar NUTS3		2000-2006[N]	2002-2007 [N]	2002-2007 [N]						
Turkey	NUTS0	2000-2005 [E]	2000-2006[N]	2000-2006 [E]	2000-2007 [E]	2005 [E]	2000-2007 [E]	2000-2007 [E]	2006-2007 [E]		2000-2007 [E]
	NUTS1	2000-2001 [E]	2000-2006[N]	2000-2006 [E]	2000-2006 [E]				2006-2007 [E]		
	NUTS2	2000-2001 [E]	2000-2006[N]	2000-2006 [E]	2000-2006 [E]				2006-2007 [E]		
	NUTS3	2000-2001 [E]	2000-2006[N]	2000-2006 [E]	2000-2006 [E]						

E=Eurostat   N= National Statistical Organisation (NSO)
[s] National Statistical Organisation of Serbia   [T] Total land use area (no data for the total area)
See in the respective metadata files of the Database

2. Assessment per country

Albania

***Spatial units' levels*:**

The ***total population of the country*** amounted up to ***3.170.000 inhabitants*** in ***2008*** (Eurostat 2010).

Albania is divided into 12 prefectures (counties, Albanian: official qark/qarku, but often prefecture / prefektura), 37 districts and 351 municipalities.

Concerning the EU regulation for NUTS 3: 150 000 - 800 000 inhabitants; all Albania's prefectures, except two, have 150 000 - 800 000 inhabitants in 2001.

Prefectures have a Council and considerable competences which are gradually extended.

Therefore, ***Albania's prefectures could be assimilated to NUTS3*** – Table AL.1 and Map AL.1.

Table AL.1: Population per prefecture 2001

	Prefecture	Population 2001	Population NUTS criterion
1	Tiranë	597.899	150.000 – 800.000
2	Fier	382.544	
3	Elbasan	362.736	
4	Shkodër	256.473	
5	Durrës	245.179	
6	Vlorë	192.982	
7	Korçë	265.182	
8	Berat	193.020	
9	Dibër	189.854	
10	Lezhë	159.182	
11	Gjirokastër	112.831	112.831
12	Kukës	111.393	111.393
	Total Alb.	3.069.275	3.069.275

There is not an official territorial division which could be assimilated to ***EU NUTS2 division***. Several scenarios are now examined in the context of the EU – Albania collaboration.

Apart from the capital: Tirana, seven other cities of the country have (roughly) more than 200.000 inhabitants: Fier, Elbasan, Shkoder, Durres, Vlore, Korce and Berat. The eight major urban centres are capitals of prefectures; this is in line with the correspondence of the prefectures to "similar NUTS3" units. However, apart from Tirana there are not other urban centres which obviously provide services of higher level than the prefectural level.
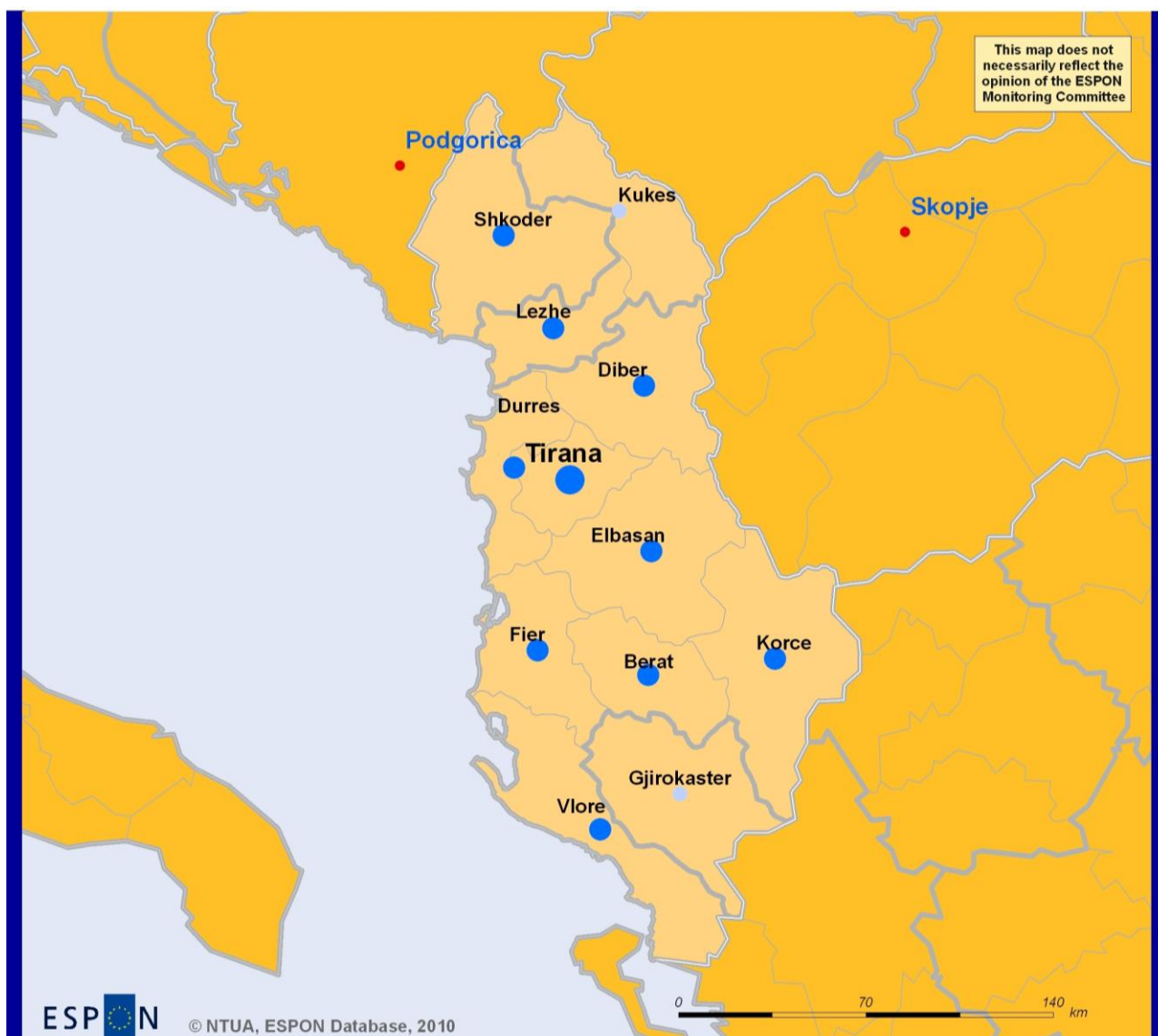
Population per Similar NUTS3 2001

●	111.390 - 150.000
●	150.000 - 475.000
●	475.000 - 800.000
●	> 800.000
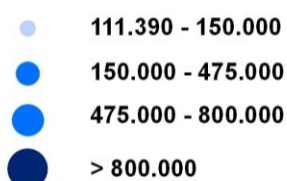
NUTS3 population thresholds:
minimum: 150.000 inhabitants
maximum: 800.000 inhabitants

☐ Similar NUTS2 regions

☐ Similar NUTS3 regions

Map AL.1: Albania similar NUTS2 and 3 units, Population per similar NUTS3 2001

Existing data at "similar NUTS3" level (2009)

(1) Official statistical data:

*Data at the level of **prefectures ("counties") / similar NUTS 3**:*

- From the *population censuses of 1989 and 2001:*

(a) Population: total, distributions: per sex and age group, per education level

(b) Active population (total, distributions: per sex), number of employed and unemployed persons, employment per primary secondary and tertiary sector.

- From the housing census of 2001

The *Labour Force Survey of 2007* refers to the national level.

Moreover, some research about *population projections 2001-2021, gender perspectives, people and work and living conditions and inequality* exist only for national level or the level of regions (north, centre except from Tirana – Durres, South and Tirana – Durres).

See in the Table 1 in Annex 2.

(2) Data on land uses and environment -from CLC, UMZ.

Albania Data included in the ESPON Database

The data is only at NUTS0 and NUTS3 levels.

We used the data of NUTS0 level for the "similar NUTS1" and "similar NUTS2" regions (total of the country).

● GDP (Euros, PPS)	
● Area	NUTS 0 & similar NUTS1,2,3 (2000-2006 / ESTAT)
● Total population	NUTS 0, similar NUTS1,2 (2000-2007/NSO), similar NUTS3 (2001&2004/NSO)
● Population density	NUTS 0 & similar NUTS1,2 (2000-2007 / ESTAT), similar NUTS 3 (2001 & 2004 / NSO)
● Age pyramid	NUTS 0 (2005 / ESTAT)
● Pop by sex	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Crude birth rate	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Crude death rate	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Migration	NUTS 0 (2006 / ESTAT)
● Natural Growth rate	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Active population, Unemployment	

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Spatial units' levels:

The **total population of the country** amounted up to **3.843.000 inhab.** in **2008** (Eurostat 2010).

Bosnia and Herzegovina is divided into three entities*: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), Republic of Srpska (RS), and Brčko District*, which was established in 2000 out of land from both entities[3].

FBiH is divided in **10 cantons** –*Table BH1. and Map BH.1*- and 79 municipalities; Republic of Srpska has 62 municipalities; City of Brčko is a separate administrative unit - District.

It is difficult to associate the Bosnia and Herzegovina administrative units with corresponding NUTS levels, because the magnitudes of the population of the units belonging to each administrative level are dissimilar.

An additional difficulty relies on the fact that for the RS there is no census or official estimation after 2001; consequently, the estimations occurred by several sources differ significantly among each other. For FBiH there is a very recent (2007) official estimation of the population (from the FBiH's Federal Office of Statistics) that we use in the following.

FBiH (population 2007: 2.328.000), RS (population 2007 estimate: 1.439.700) and Brčko (population 2007 estimate: 68.860) could be assimilated to NUTS1 and / or NUTS2.

EU regulation population criterion for NUTS 3: 150.000-800.000 inhabitants; 6 FBiH's cantons have 227.000-496.000 inh, while 4, have 34.000 - 82.000 inhabitants in 2007. Obviously, according to this criterion, the 4 smaller cantons could be difficultly assimilated to NUTS3 units - See in Table BH.1.

The administrative power / capacity of the cantons is considerable: they have their own cantonal government, which is under the law of the Federation as a whole.

The 10 cantons of FBiH could be assimilated to NUTS3.

Specifically for the ***"similar NUTS2 level"***:

According to the respective population criterion: 800 000 - 3 million inhabitants, both FBiH and RS could be assimilated to NUTS2. Regarding also the administrative power / capacity criterion, these units could be assimilated to NUTS2. However, evidently, in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the political criterion would be taken primarily into account, therefore even Brčko District could be assimilated to NUTS2.

Regarding the **national urban system**, apart from Sarajevo, the capital (with more than 300.000 inhabitants), which has a really primary role, there are six important regional centres: Banja Luka (in RS: 250.000 inh.) Mostar (FBiH), Tuzla (FBiH), Zenic (FBiH), Bijeljina (RS) and Prijedor (RS); each of these last has 110.000 – 140.000 inhabitants. There are also a number of secondary regional centres (two of them, situated in FBiH, have more than 50.000 inhabitants).

---

[3] It officially belongs to both, but is governed by neither, and functions under a decentralized system of local government.

This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee

Beograd
Jugoslavija

Unsko-sanski kanton

Serbian Republic

Tuzlanski kanton

Zenicko-dobojski kanton

Srednjobosanski kanton

Kanton 10

Sarajevo

Kanton Sarajevo

Bosanskopodrinjski kanton

Hercegovacko-neretvanski kanton
Zapadno-hercegovacki kanton

Montenegro Podgorica

ESP●N   © NTUA, ESPON Database, 2010

0   70   140 km

EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
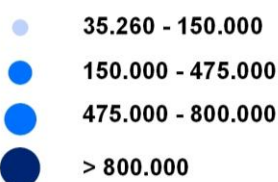INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

Regional level: Similar NUTS 3
Source: Eurostat, 2001
Origin of data: Eurostat, 2010
© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

Population per Similar NUTS3 2001

- 35.260 - 150.000
- 150.000 - 475.000
- 475.000 - 800.000
- > 800.000

NUTS3 population thresholds:
minimum: 150.000 inhabitants
maximum: 800.000 inhabitants

Similar NUTS2 regions

Similar NUTS3 regions

Map BH.1: Bosnia and Herzegovina similar NUTS2 and 3 units, Population per similar NUTS3 2001

Table BH.1: Official estimate of the population of FBiH cantons ("similar NUTS3") 2007

	Surface area km2	Population, 2007 [1]	Population density per km2 2007
Federacija Bosne i Herce-govine	**26.110,5**	**2.328.359**	**89,2**
Unsko-sanski kanton	4.125,0	287.878	69,8
Kanton Posavski	324,6	41.187	126,9
Tuzlanski kanton	2.649,0	496.830	187,6
Zeničko-dobojski kanton	3.343,3	401.796	120,2
Bosanskopodrinjski kanton	504,6	33.662	66,7
Srednjobosanski kanton	3.189,0	256.339	80,4
Hercegovačko-neretvanski kanton	4.401,0	227.473	51,7
Zapadno-hercegovački kanton	1.362,2	82.095	60,3
Kanton Sarajevo	1.276,9	419.030	328,2
Kanton 10	4.934,9	82.069	16,6

The major urban centres are capitals of cantons; this is in line with the correspond-ence of the cantons to "similar NUTS3" units.

Existing data at "similar NUTS3" level

(1) Official statistical data:

Data at the level of 3 entities: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), Republic of Srpska (RS) and Brsko District.

- From the population census of 1991:

   (a) Population: total, distributions: per sex and age group, per education level

   (b) Active population (total, distributions: per sex), number of employed and unem-ployed persons, employment per primary secondary and tertiary sector.

- From the population official estimate 2008 (for the FBiH):
   population per sex age etc, active population etc – see above.

- From the Labour Force Survey, carried out in 2007: total active population and its sex distribution, number of employed and unemployed persons, employment per primary, secondary and tertiary sector.

Data on the GDP exist for the FBiH and RS– at entity level.

Data at the level of cantons:

Population 2008 from the population official estimate 2008 –only for the FBiH.

(2) Data on land uses and environment -from CLC, UMZ.

Bosnia and Herzegovina Data included in the ESPON Database

● GDP (Euros, PPS)	
● Area	NUTS 0 & similar NUTS1,2,3 (2000-2006 / NSO)
● Total population	NUTS 0 & similar NUTS1,2,3 (2000-2007 / NSO)
● Population density	NUTS0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT), similar NUTS2 (2006 & 2007 / NSO), similar NUTS3 (2006 & 2007 / NSO)
● Age pyramid	
● Pop by sex	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Crude birth rate	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Crude death rate	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Migration	
● Natural Growth	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Active population, Unemployment	

We used as:

Similar NUTS1: the entire country Bosnia and Herzegovina

Similar NUTS2: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), the Republic of Srpska (RS) and the Brčko District

Similar NUTS3: the 10 cantons of FBiH, the Republic of Srpska, and the Brčko District

Croatia

Spatial units' levels

The ***total population of the country*** amounted up to ***4.436.000 inhab.*** in ***2008*** (Eurostat 2010)***.***

- Croatia has already adopted the EU NUTS (1, 2, 3) classification as follows:

NUTS 1: Country (Hrvatska), NUTS 2: Regija (3), NUTS 3: Counties / Jupanija (21). See in Map CR.1.

Only 11 counties had a population ranging between 150.000 and 800.000 inh, in 2001, which are the EU regulation limits for NUTS 3. The 10 remaining counties had a lower population: 54.000-142.000 inhabitants (in 2001).

Croatia includes 3 regions at **NUTS2 level**. It has not established specific administrative structures at NUTS2 level for regional development implementation.

Regarding the **national urban system**, apart from Zagreb, the capital, there are several primary and secondary regional centres; some of these last are located in the touristic coastal zone and / or they are "cities-gates".

In general terms, the capacity of the Croatian urban centres is in line with the divisions in NUTS2 and NUTS3 units.

Existing data at NUTS3 level (2009)

(1) Official statistical data:

*Data at **NUTS3 level***:

- From the population censuses of 1991 and 2001:

   (a) Population: total, distributions: per sex and age group, per education level

   (b) Active population (total, distributions: per sex), number of employed and unemployed persons, employment per primary secondary and tertiary sector.

- From the population, *households and dwellings* census 2001 (31st March 2001).
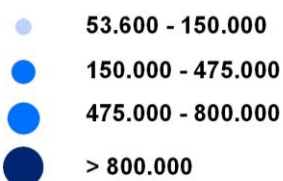
(2) Data on land uses and environment -from CLC, UMZ.

Data at National level: Labour force survey -First Quarter of 2008.

Population per NUTS3 2001

Symbol	Range
●	53.600 - 150.000
●	150.000 - 475.000
●	475.000 - 800.000
●	> 800.000

NUTS3 population thresholds:
minimum: 150.000 inhabitants
maximum: 800.000 inhabitants

☐ NUTS2 regions
☐ NUTS3 regions

Map CR.1: Croatia NUTS2 and 3 units, Population per NUTS3 2001

Table CR.1: Croatian counties (NUTS3) population in 2001

Code	County of:	Pop. 2001
hr035	Split-Dalmatia	463.676
hr031	Primorje-Gorskikotar	305.505
hr025	Osijek-Baranja	330.506
hr033	Zadar	162.045
hr024	SlavonskiBrod-Posavina	176.765
hr028	Sisak-Moslavina	185.387
hr034	Šibenik-Knin	112.891
hr027	Karlovac	141.787
hr037	Dubrovnik-Neretva	122.870
hr021	Bjelovar-Bilogora	133.084
hr014	Varaždin	184.769
hr026	Vukovar-Sirmium	204.768
hr023	Požega-Slavonia	85.831
hr015	Koprivnica-Križevci	124.467
hr022	Virovitica-Podravina	93.389
hr016	Međimurje	118.426
hr032	Lika-Senj	53.677
hr013	Krapina-Zagorje	142.432
hr036	Istria	206.344
hro11	Grad Zagreb (City of Za-	779.145
hr012	Zagreb zupan.	309.696
Hr	REP. OF CROATIA	4.127.764

Croatia Data included in the ESPON Database

Data provided mainly by Eurostat

● GDP (Euros, PPS)	NUTS 0,1,2,3 (2000-2006 / ESTAT)
● Area	NUTS 0,1,2,3 (2000-2006 / ESTAT)
● Total population	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT), NUTS1,2,3 (2001-2007/ESTAT)
● Population density	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT), NUTS1,2,3 (2001-2006 / ESTAT)
● Age pyramid	NUTS 0,1,2 (2005 / ESTAT), NUTS3 (2001 / NSO)
● Pop by sex	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT), NUTS1,2,3 (2001-2007 / ESTAT)
● Crude birth rate	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT), NUTS 1,2,3 (2002-2007/ESTAT)
● Crude death rate	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT), NUTS 1,2,3 (2002-2007/ESTAT)
● Migration	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT), NUTS1,2,3 (2002-2007 / ESTAT)
● Natural Growth	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT), NUTS1,2,3 (2002-2007 / ESTAT)
● Active population, Unemployment	NUTS 0 (2002-2007 / ESTAT), NUTS1,2 (2007 / ESTAT)

We assimilated NUTS1 level to NUTS0 level.

FYROM

Spatial units' levels

The **total population of the country** amounted up to **2.045.000 inhab.** in **2008** (Eurostat 2010).

FYROM has already adopted the EU classification of spatial units in NUTS; by level:

NUTS 1 and NUTS 2: Country, NUTS 3: Eight (8) Statisticki Regioni / Statistical Regions – See in the **Map FY.1.**

Table FY.1 Population 2002 of the FYROM regions / NUTS3

Code	Regions / NUTS3	Pop. 2002
mk008	Skopje	571.040
mk002	Eastern	203.213
mk007	Northeastern	173.814
mk005	Pelagonia	221.019
mk006	Polog	304.125
mk004	Southeastern	171.416
mk001	Vardar	133.248

In August 2004, FYROM was reorganised into 85 municipalities (10 of which comprise Greater Skopje) which could be assimilated to LAU (1) level.

This is reduced from the previous 123 municipalities established in September, 1996. Prior to this, local government was organised into 34 administrative districts (source: Wikipedia).

Seven (7) from the 8 Statistical Regions had a population ranging between 150.000 and 800.000 inh, in 2002 –which are the EU regulation limits for NUTS 3. The one remaining had a lower population: 133.000-inhabitants in 2002 (Table FY.1).

Existing data at NUTS3 level (2009)

(1) Official statistical data:

Data at the level of "Statistical Regions" / NUTS 3 (by aggregation of municipalities' data):

- From the population censuses of 1991 and 2002:

  (a) Population: total, distributions: per sex and age group, per education level

  (b) Active population (total, distributions: per sex), number of employed and unemployed persons, employment per primary secondary and tertiary sector.

- From the population, *households and dwellings* census 2002
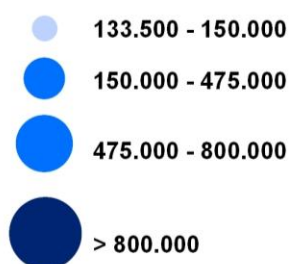
- Specific surveys: labour force survey etc.

(2) Data on land uses and environment -from CLC, UMZ.
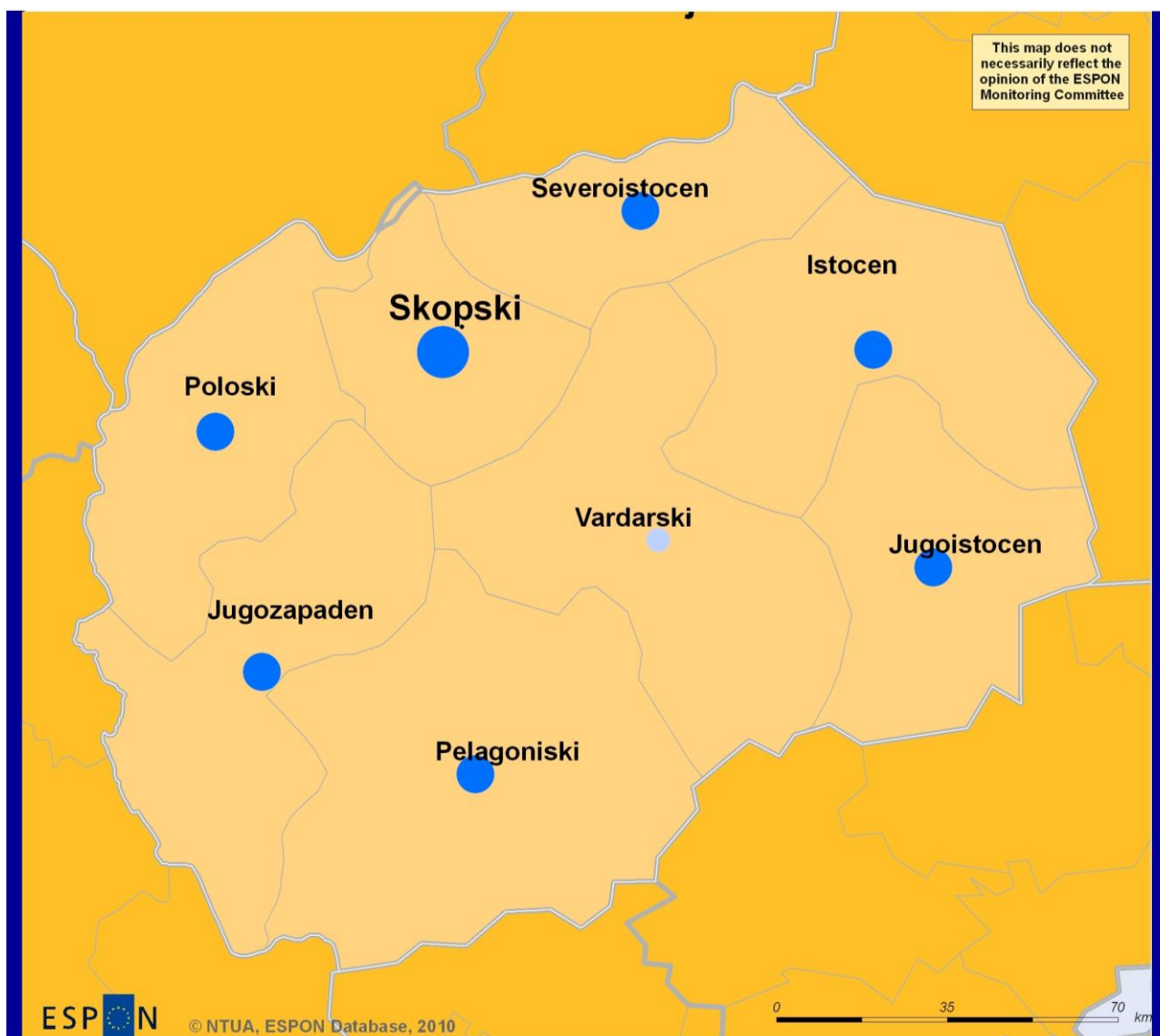
ESP○N © NTUA, ESPON Database, 2010

Regional level: NUTS 3
Source: Eurostat, 2001
Origin of data: Eurostat, 2010
© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

Population per NUTS3 2002

- 133.500 - 150.000
- 150.000 - 475.000
- 475.000 - 800.000
- > 800.000

NUTS3 population thresholds:
minimum: 150.000 inhabitants
maximum: 800.000 inhabitants

NUTS3 regions

Map FY.1: FYROM NUTS2 and 3 units, Population per NUTS3 2001

FYROM Data included in the ESPON Database

Data provided mainly by Eurostat

● GDP (Euros, PPS)	NUTS 0 (2000-2006 / ESTAT), NUTS1,2,3 (2004-2006 / ESTAT)
● Area	NUTS 0,1,2 (2000-2006 / ESTAT), NUTS3 (2000-2006 / NSO [b])
● Total population	NUTS 0,1,2,3 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Population density	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT), NUTS1,2,3 (2000-2006 / ESTAT)
● Age pyramid	NUTS 0,1 (2005 /ESTAT)
● Pop by sex	NUTS 0,1,2,3 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Crude birth rate	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT), NUTS1,2,3(2004-2007/NSO)
● Crude death rate	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT), NUTS1,2,3(2004-2007/NSO)
● Migration	NUTS 0,1,2,3 (2004-2007 / ESTAT)
● Natural Growth	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT), NUTS1,2,3 (2004-2007 / ESTAT)
● Active population, Unemployment	

[b] Total Land Use Area

We assimilated NUTS1 and NUTS2 levels to NUTS0 level.

Serbia

Spatial units' levels

The **total population of the country** amounted up to **7.366.000 inhabitants** in **2008** (Eurostat 2010).

The "similar NUTS3" level

Serbia is divided into two parts: the **Central Serbia** and the autonomous province of **Vojvodina** and further into **24 districts** (excluding Kosovo) plus the **City of Belgrade**.

The districts and the City of Belgrade are further divided into 157 municipalities – See in **Map SE.1** (the "similar NUTS2" divisions in the Map do not correspond to the recent official division of the Serbia territory in NUTS2 units –see in next)

The territorial organization of the Republic of Serbia is regulated by the Law on Territorial Organization, adopted in the Assembly of Serbia on 29.12.2007. Under the Law, the units of the territorial organization are: municipalities, cities and autonomous provinces.

Districts (okruzi) are regional centres of state authority, but have no assemblies of their own; they present purely administrative divisions, and host various state institutions such as funds, office branches and courts. Districts are not defined by the Law on Territorial Organisation, but are organised under the Government's Enactment of 29 January 1992.

Therefore:

- Districts could be reliably assimilated to NUTS3; 21 from the 25 districts had a population ranging between 150.000 and 800.000 inhabitants, in 2002 (EU regulation limits for NUTS 3). The four remaining had 102.000-147.000 inhab. in 2002.

The "similar NUTS2" level

According to the recent available documentation (to be used with caution)

(Wikipedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statistical_regions_of_Serbia as of 10.1.2011)

Serbia is divided into **five statistical regions in accordance to NUTS 2**, which are in turn grouped **into two higher NUTS 1 statistical units (North and South)**.
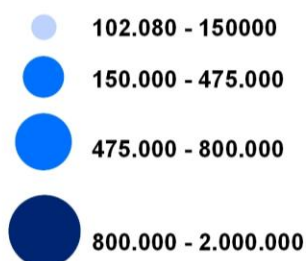
In 2009, the Serbian parliament adopted the Law on Equal Territorial Development that formed seven statistical regions on the territory of Serbia. The Law was amended on 7 April 2010, so that the number of regions was reduced to five –see in **Figure SE.2.** The Eastern Serbia region was merged with Southern Serbia and Šumadija was merged with Western Serbia.
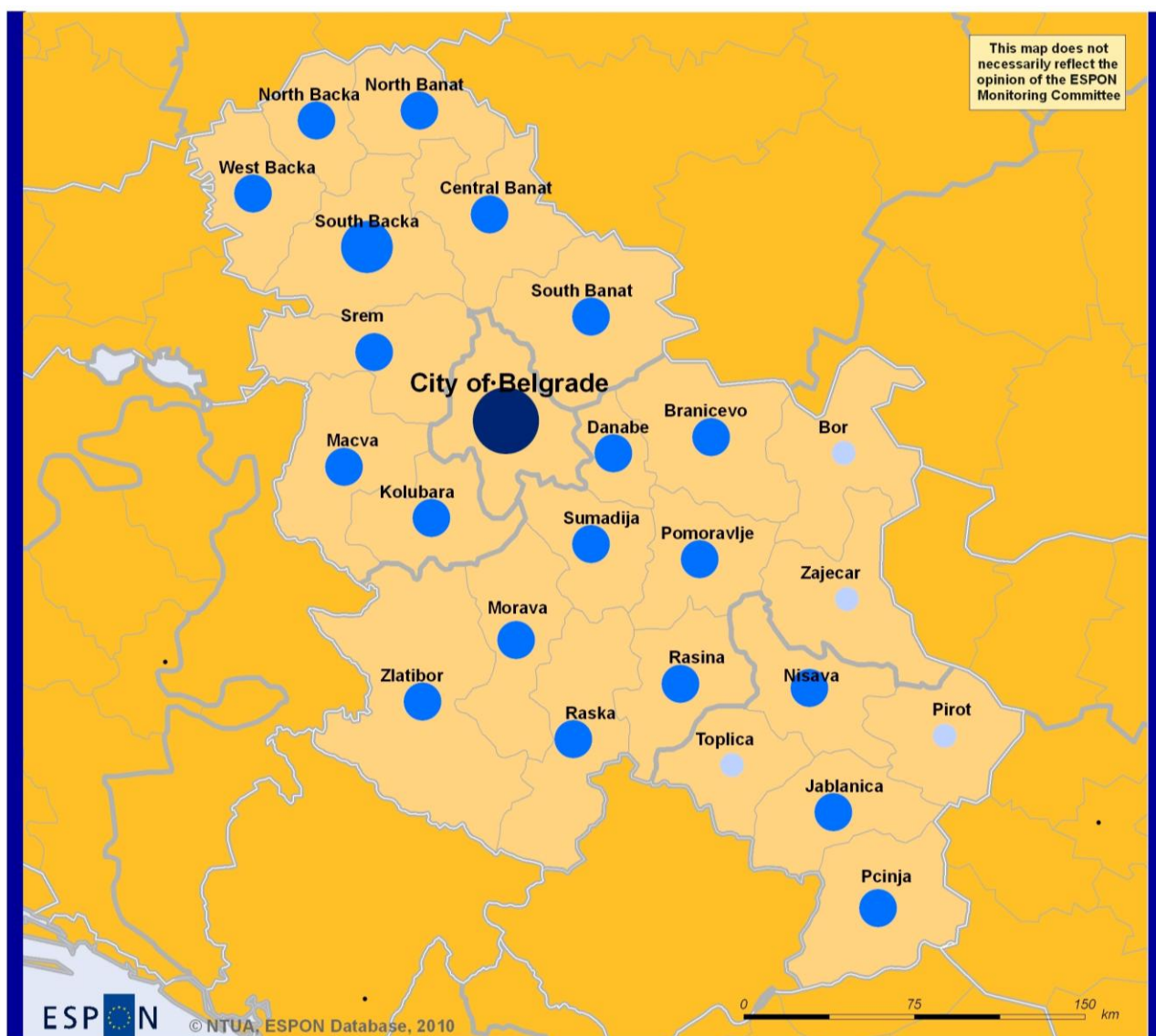
Population per Similar NUTS3 2001

NUTS3 population thresholds:
minimum: 150.000 inhabitants
maximum: 800.000 inhabitants

○ 102.080 - 150000

● 150.000 - 475.000

● 475.000 - 800.000

● 800.000 - 2.000.000

☐ Similar NUTS2 regions

☐ Similar NUTS3 regions

Map SE.1: Serbia similar NUTS2* and NUTS3 units, Population per similar NUTS3 2001

* Estimation in 2009, before the reform of 2010 –see in next

According to the above, the statistical regions and their NUTS codes are:

RS: Serbia

- RS1: Serbia - North
    - RS11: Belgrade
    - RS12: Vojvodina

- RS2: Serbia - South
    - RS21: Šumadija and Western Serbia
    - RS22: Southern and Eastern Serbia
    - RS23: Kosovo and Metohija

If we take into account the population criterion, the two Serbian provinces (plus, eventually, the City of Belgrade) could be assimilated to NUTS 2.

As we have mentioned, the statistical NUTS1 and NUTS2 regions created by the government in order to meet the NUTS criteria as well as the requirements of the EU regional policy, do not have actually a considerable administrative power; also, they are not self-governed entities. The political criterion prevailed for their creation.
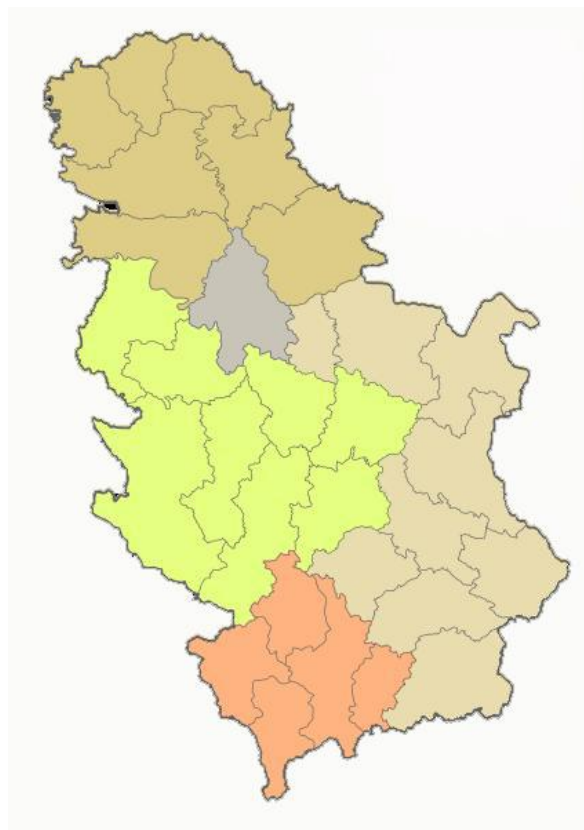

Figure SE.2: Serbia "similar NUTS2" according to the 2010 reform
Source: Wikipedia 2010

The ***national urban system***

Vojvodina has two big cities: Novi Sad and Subotica, two other cities with 50.000-100.000 inhabitants: Zremjamin and Pancevo and 4 cities with 30.000-50.000 inh.

Apart from the capital –Belgrade-, Central Serbia has two other big cities: Nis and

Kragujevac. The rest of the system of cities is balanced with around 10 cities with 50.000- 100.000 inhabitants and a considerable number of cities with 20.000-50.000 inhabitants.

In general terms, the capitals of the districts (corresponding to "similar NUTS3" units) are in most cases enough developed in order to support the development of the respective territorial units. Also, the development of the "new" NUTS2 regions could be supported by respective existing urban centres or networks of urban centres.

Existing data at "similar NUTS3" level (2009)

(1) Official statistical data:

Data at the level of municipalities and districts / similar NUTS 3 (by aggregation of municipalities' data):

-From the population censuses of 1991 and 2002:

(a) Population: total, distributions: per sex and age group, per education level

(b) Active population (total, distributions: per sex), number of employed and unemployed persons, employment per primary secondary and tertiary sector.

There also data on population (distribution per age, sex etc) from a very recent - 2006- official estimate.

(2) Data on land uses and environment -from CLC. There are data from CLC2006 but there are not data on UMZ (2009 documentation).

Most of the data concerning censuses of the population and building, specific surveys etc are aggregated and published on the level of *municipalities (LAU1).*

Serbia Data included in the ESPON Database

● GDP (Euros, PPS)	
● Area	NUTS 0 & similar NUTS1,2,3 (2000-2006 / NSO)
● Total population	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT), similar NUTS1,2,3 (2001-2007/ NSO)
● Population density	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT), similar NUTS3 (2002 / NSO)
● Age pyramid	NUTS 0 (2005/ESTAT), similar NUTS3 (2002 / NSO)
● Pop by sex	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Crude birth rate	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Crude death rate	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Migration	
● Natural Growth	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Active population, Unemployment	

In 2009, we have assimilated the two parts of Serbia (Central Serbia and Vojvodina) to NUTS1 level as well as to NUTS2 level. As we have mentioned previously, there are more recent approaches of this issue; however, these approaches are not definitive.

Montenegro

Spatial units' levels

The ***total population of Montenegro*** amounted in ***627.000 inhabitants*** in ***2008*** (Eurostat 2010)***,*** therefore ***the total of the country could be assimilated to NUT1, NUTS2 and NUTS3,*** as according to the EU regulation limits for NUTS 3 spatial units their population should range between 150.000 and 800.000 inhabitants and only the municipality of Podgorica had more than 150.000 inhabitants (169.132) in 2003.

We should remind here that Montenegro has been recognised as candidate Country at the end of 2010.

The country is divided in 21 *municipalities* which could be assimilated to *LAU1* level.

Alternatively: only the Municipality of Podgorica (with population over 150.000) could be assimilated to NUTS3.

Existing data at "similar NUTS3" level (2009)

(1) Official statistical data:

Data are available *mainly for the total of the country*

- From the population censuses of 1991 and 2003:

    (a) Population: total, distributions: per sex and age group, per education level

    (b) Active population (total, distributions: per sex), number of employed and unemployed persons, employment per primary, secondary and tertiary sector.

- For the education level, the available data exist only in the census of 2003.

(2) Data on land uses and environment -from CLC, UMZ.

Montenegro Data included in the ESPON Database

● GDP (Euros, PPS)	
● Area	NUTS 0 & similar NUTS1,2,3 (2000-2006 / NSO)
● Total population	NUTS 0 & similar NUTS1,2,3 (2000-2007 / NSO)
● Population density	NUTS 0 & similar NUTS1,2,3 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Age pyramid	NUTS0 (2005 / ESTAT)
● Pop by sex	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Crude birth rate	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Crude death rate	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Migration	NUTS 0 (2007 / ESTAT)
● Natural Growth	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Active population, Unemployment	

Kosovo (Under UN Security Council Resolution 1244)

Spatial units' levels

The ***total population of Kosovo*** amounted up to ***2.153.000 inhabitants in 2008*** (Eurostat 2010).

Republic of Kosovo is divided in **seven districts** and 30 municipalities.

According to the EU regulation limits for NUTS 3 spatial units their population should range between 150.000 and 800.000 inh; the population of more than the half of the Kosovo districts surpasses 150.000 inhabitants, therefore *the districts could be (difficultly) assimilated to NUTS 3 units.* Municipalities could be assimilated to LAU1 level.

Existing data at "similar NUTS3" level (2009)

(1) Official statistical data:

Data at the level of districts / similar NUTS 3:

- From the population census of 1991 (only)

(a) Population: total, distributions: per sex and age group, per education level

(b) Active population (total, distributions: per sex), number of employed and unemployed persons, employment per primary, secondary and tertiary sector.

- No data available on GDP.

 (2) There are data from CLC 2006.

Data at national level:

Labour force survey 2002, Labour Market Statistics 2007

Kosovo Data included in the ESPON Database

● GDP (Euros, PPS)	
● Area	NUTS 0 & similar NUTS1,2,3 (2000-2006 / NSO)
● Total population	NUTS 0 & similar NUTS1,2,3 (2002-2007 / NSO)
● Population density	NUTS 0 & similar NUTS1,2,3 (2002-2007 / ESTAT)
● Age pyramid	
● Pop by sex	NUTS 0 (2006 & 2007 / ESTAT)
● Crude birth rate	NUTS 0 (2003-2007 / ESTAT)
● Crude death rate	NUTS 0 (2003-2007 / ESTAT)
● Migration	-
● Natural Growth	NUTS 0 (2003-2007 / ESTAT)
● Active population, Unemployment	

In the respective ESPON Database datasets we have assimilated Kosovo "similar NUTS3" with the total of the country (NUTS0).

Turkey

The **total population of Turkey** amounted in **70.586.000 inhabitants** in **2008** (Eurostat 2010)[4].

Spatial units' levels:

Turkey, which has adopted the EU NUTS/LAU system, has:

- 12 NUTS1 units (Regions, BΦLGELER in Turkish),

- 26 NUTS2 units (Sub-regions, ALT BΦLGELER in Turkish) and

- 81 NUTS3 units (Provinces, ILLER in Turkish) –see in the **Map TU1.**

Seventy eight (78) of these last have a population greater than 50.000 inhabitants (in 2000 and beyond).

Notes on the national urban system

In almost all of the 78 NUTS3 units mentioned above, there is at least one urban region with a population greater than 50.000 inhabitants. The large majority of these urban centres have more than 100.000 inhabitants.

In general terms, the capitals of the Provinces -NUTS3 units- are in almost all of the cases enough developed in order to support the development of the respective territorial units. Also, the development of the NUTS2 regions could be supported by respective existing urban centres or networks of urban centres.

We should note that Turkey has already participated in Urban Audit since 2000 with 26 cities[5]. Thus there are enough data for a satisfactory sample of Turkish cities.

Existing data at NUTS3 level (2009)

(1) Official statistical data:

- Data at *district level*:

From 1990 and 2001 censuses and from the *2007 Population Census which used the Address Based Population Registration System:*

Population by age group and sex, Age dependency ratio, City and village population, Sex ratio, Population density.

- Data from periodic results of households Labour Force Survey for Turkey, Urban and Rural regions (results of 1988 – 1999 terms, results of 2000- October 2007, results of November 2007 and after = Address Based Population Registration System)

 (2) There are data from CLC 2006

---

[4] According to an official estimate (Address Based Population Registration System) the country population amounted in 70.586.260 inhabitants in December 2007.

[5] Ankara, Adana,, Antaya, Baikesir, Bursa, Denizi, Diyarbakir, Edirne, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Hatay, Istanbul, Izmir, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kocaei, Konya, Maatya, Manisa, Nevsehir, Samsun, Siirt, Trabzon, Van and Zongudak.

Turkey Data included in the ESPON Database

Data provided mainly by Eurostat

|	
● GDP (Euros, PPS)	NUTS 0 (2000 -2005 /ESTAT), NUTS1,2,3 (2000-2001 / ESTAT)
● Area	NUTS 0,1,2,3 (2000-2006 / NSO)
● Total population	NUTS 0,1,2,3 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Population density	NUTS 0 (2000 -2007 /ESTAT), NUTS1,2,3 (2000-2006 / ESTAT)
● Age pyramid	NUTS 0 (2005/ESTAT)
● Pop by sex	NUTS 0 (2000 - 2007 / ESTAT)
● Crude birth rate	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Crude death rate	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Migration	
● Natural Growth	NUTS 0 (2000-2007 / ESTAT)
● Active population, Unemployment	NUTS 0,1,2 (2006 -2007 /ESTAT)

See in more detail in the respective "metadata"

We used as:

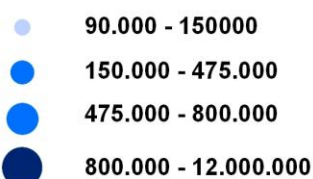NUTS1: the 12 Regions

NUTS2: the 26 Sub-regions

NUTS3: the 81 Provinces.
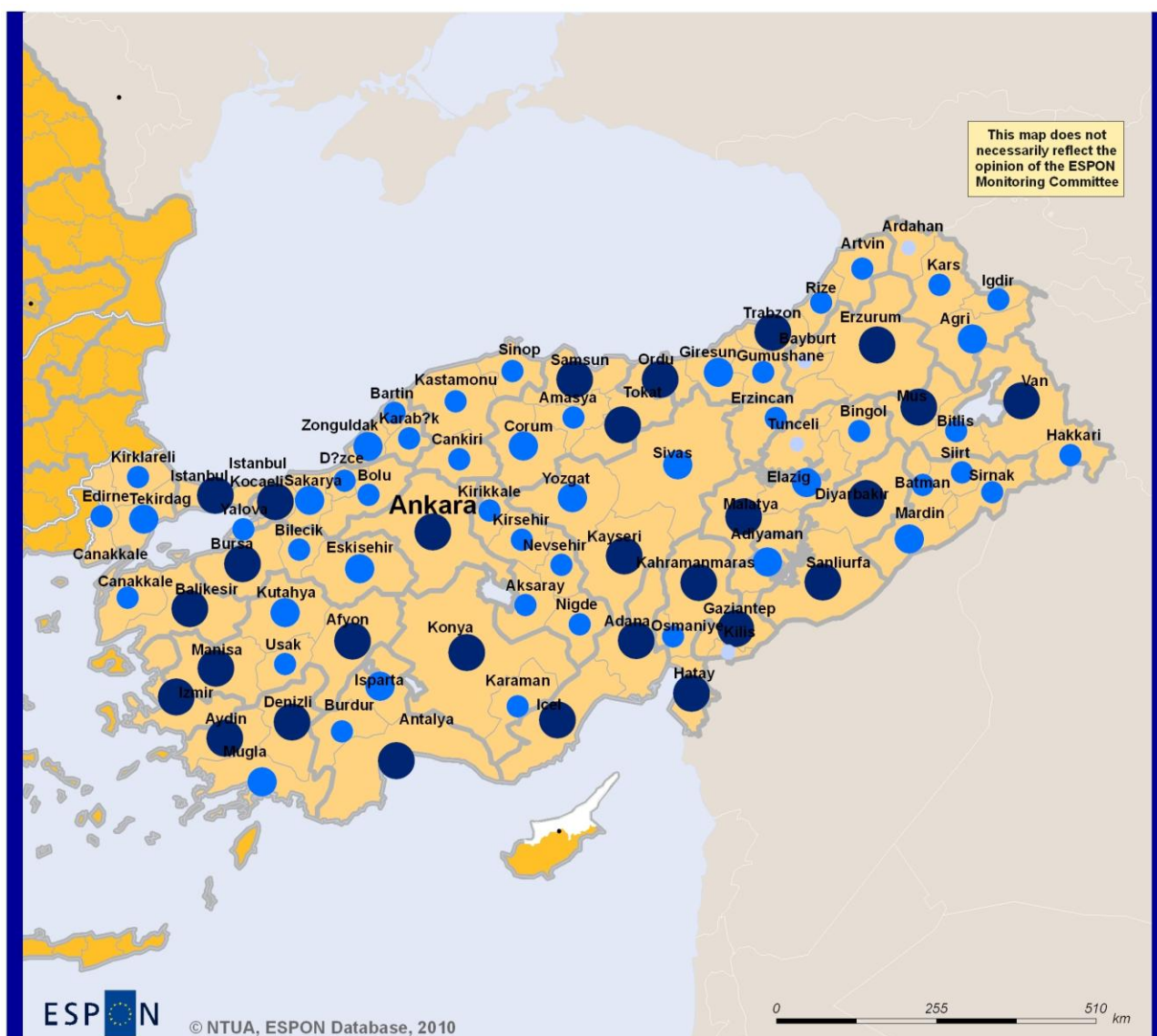
Population per NUTS3 2001

- ● 90.000 - 150000
- ● 150.000 - 475.000
- ● 475.000 - 800.000
- ● 800.000 - 12.000.000

NUTS3 population thresholds:
minimum: 150.000 inhabitants
maximum: 800.000 inhabitants

NUTS2 regions

NUTS3 regions

Map TU.1: Turkey NUTS2 and 3 units, Population per NUTS3 2001

3. Conclusions

Compatibility of "similar NUTS" divisions with the EU NUTS classification

Turkey, Croatia and FYROM have already adopted the NUTS classification.

For the rest WB countries, the results of the respective assessment per country, using the criteria of the population weight (formal criterion) together with the administrative capacity (informal criterion) -see for the methodology in the Introduction- ensured that the "similar NUTS" divisions used correspond almost fully with the respective divisions for the EU countries; Therefore, the "similar NUTS" could be used for the work on data without considerable problems.

The methodology developed could be further used in the control of the consistency of "similar NUTS" divisions in the Eastern Neighbouring countries (ENC) and the Southern Mediterranean Neighbouring countries (MNC).

Data availability at level NUTS 0

In general, it is very satisfactory for all CC / PCC; most of the data are provided by Eurostat, additional data are provided by the National Statistical Offices (NSO).

Data availability at NUTS2 and 3 levels

- It is in general very satisfactory for ***Croatia, FYROM and Turkey***. Data are fully comparable with the EU ones as these countries have adopted the NUTS classification. Available data from Eurostat cover at NUTS2 level a wide range of topics (see in the Annexes) and at NUTS3 level: demography, economic accounts, tourism, and labour market. Some additional data for specific topics are provided by the NSO of these countries.

- It is less satisfactory for the ***other Western Balkans countries***; relevant data are provided by the NSO.

In more detail, at "similar NUTS3 level" of these countries:

(a) For demography and labour market, it is good only for some of them while for the rest it is nearly acceptable.

(b) For the rest sections, there are important differences according to the country. Concisely, availability is more satisfactory for Serbia, much less satisfactory for the other PCC.

The closure of the CC / PCC "gap"

Taking into account that necessary reliable data at the appropriate NUTS level or "similar NUTS" level exist for the CC / PCC except Kosovo (under UN Security Council Resolution 1244), all *these countries should remain in the scope of the ESPON Database;* few data for Kosovo could be included at the moment in the Database.

A set of "basic" data on WB countries and Turkey is included in the ESPON 2013 Database.
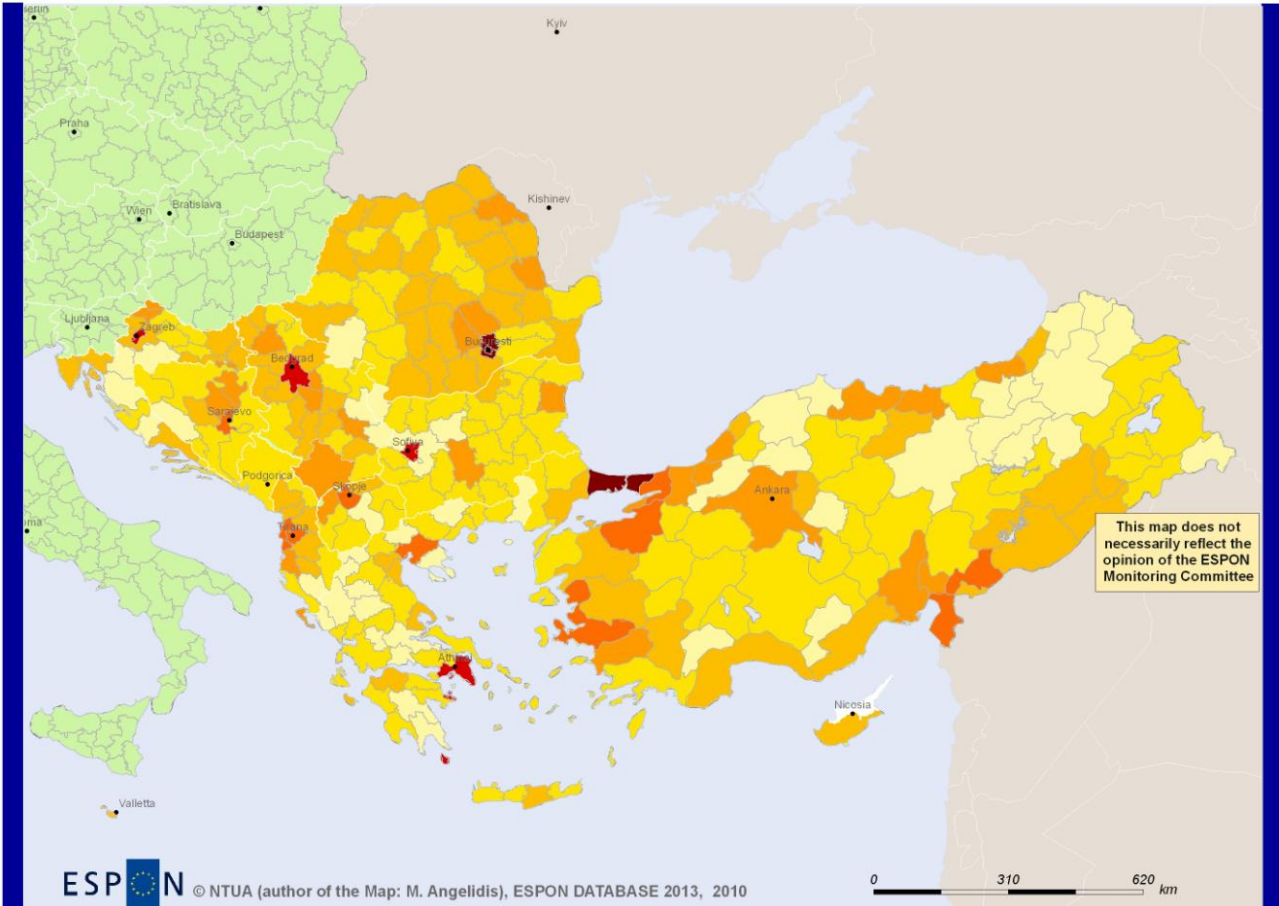
Concluding, the "gap" in the ESPON datasets and Maps corresponding to the WB countries and Turkey (CC / PCC) is closed to a considerable degree –see in the Maps Annex 1 and 2 in Annex 1 –Maps.

This step is very important because it allows the study of the territorial particularities of these countries which should be taken into account in the future Cohesion and Neighbourhood Policies of the EU.

The further development of both formal and informal collaboration of ESPON with Eurostat, DG Regio and the Statistical Institutes of the respective countries could ensure a regular bilateral flow of territorial data for these countries.

Annex-1 Maps

Map Annex 1: Population density at NUTS3 level in South-eastern Europe:
EU and Candidate / Potential Candidate Countries: Western Balkans and Turkey

Population density 2006*
Inhabitants / Km2

- 1 - 40
- 41 - 71
- 72 - 113
- 114 - 216
- 217 - 385
- 386 - 1224
- 1225 - 2314

* Data sources, reference year:
Eurostat data: density 2006
Except: Serbia: pop. census 2002,
Albania: pop. census 2001,
Bosnia & Herzegovina: pop. official estimation 2007,
Montenegro: pop. census 2003,
Kosovo: non official estimation 2006

Geometries sources: Eurogeographics
administrative boundaries 2006
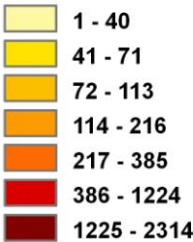except: Albania, Serbia, B & H, Montenegro, Kosovo
"similar NUTS3": other sources

Map Annex 1: Population density at NUTS3 level in South-eastern Europe: EU and Candidate / Potential Candidate Countries: Western Balkans and Turkey

Map Annex 2: EU and Western Balkans and Turkey* Population 65 years and over Rate % at NUTS3 or similar NUTS3 level 2008

© NTUA (author of the Map: M. Angelidis), ESPON DATABASE 2013, 2010

EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
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Regional level: NUTS 3, similar NUTS3
Source: NTUA team for the elaboration of data
Origin of data: Eurostat, National Statist. Organisations of the CC, 2010
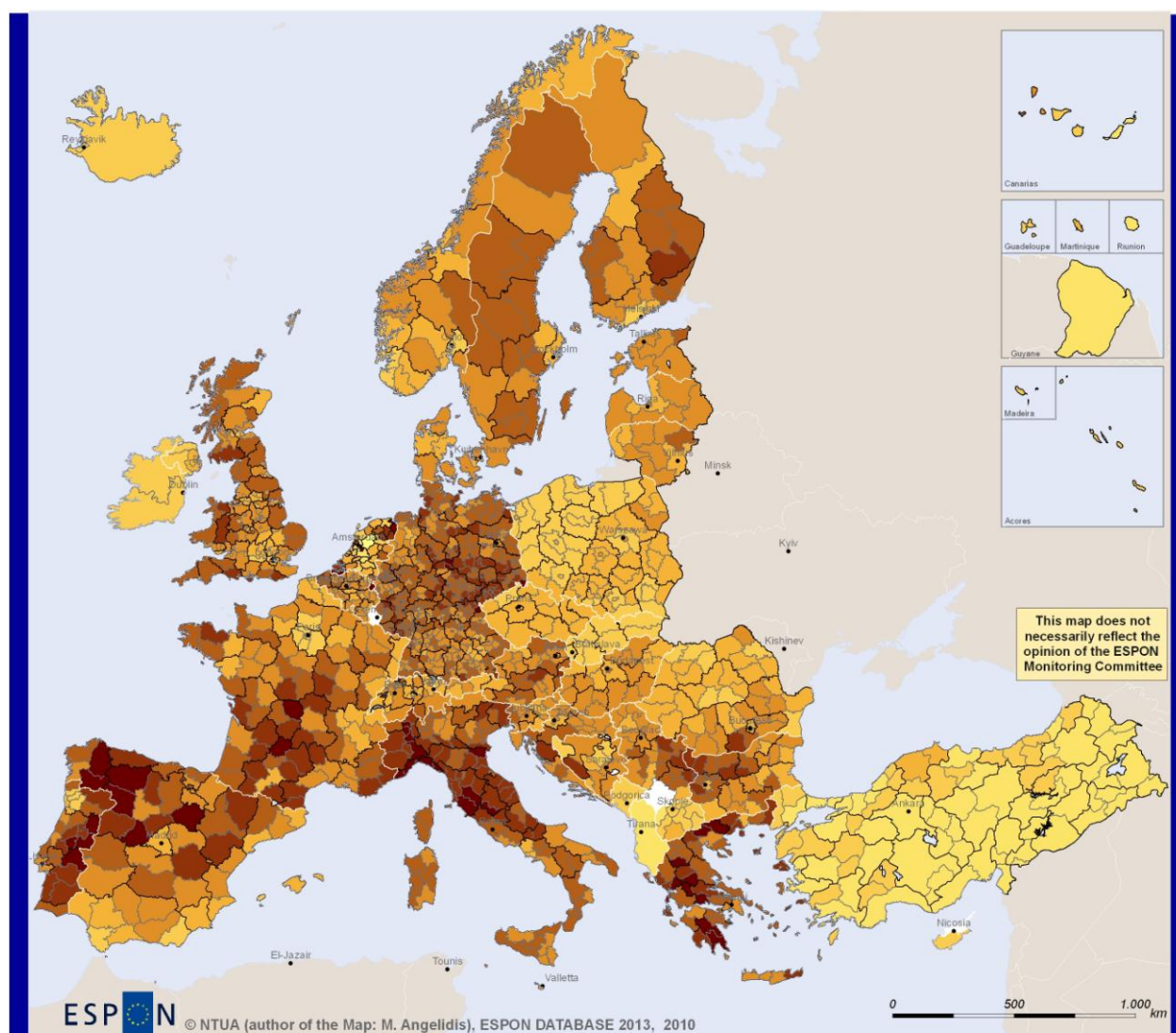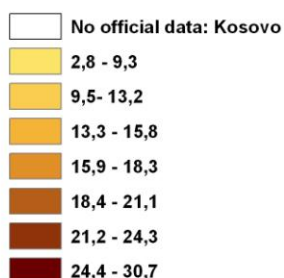© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

Population 65 years and over
Rate % of the Total population
at NUTS3 or similar NUTS3 level 2008**

- No official data: Kosovo
- 2,8 - 9,3
- 9,5- 13,2
- 13,3 - 15,8
- 15,9 - 18,3
- 18,4 - 21,1
- 21,2 - 24,3
- 24,4 - 30,7

* Candidate or Potential Candidate countries

** Data sources, reference year, NUTS or similar NUTS levels:
Eurostat data for the year 2008 at NUTS3 level (2010)
Except:
- Bosnia & Herzegovina: year 2008, Serbia: year 2007
at "Similar NUTS3" level, estimations of NSO
- Albania and Montenegro: year 2007 at country level,
Eurostat data (estimations)
- Germany : Eurostat NUTS3 level, year 2006
- Netherlands: Eurostat NUTS3 level, year 2007
- Ireland and Cyprus: Eurostat NUTS2 level, year 2005

Geometries sources: Eurogeographics administrative boundaries 2006
except: Albania, Serbia, B & H, Montenegro, Kosovo "similar NUTS3":
other sources

Map Annex 2: EU and Western Balkans and Turkey Population 65 years and over Rate % at NUTS3 or similar NUTS3 level 2008

Annex 2 -Western Balkans and Turkey available territorial data from NSO

Table Annex 2: Western Balkans and Turkey available (in 2009) territorial data, at NUTS3 or "similar NUTS3" level from National Statistical Organisations (NSO) (censuses, estimations etc)

Data, simple indicators

Data - Indicators / Country	Albania	Bosnia-Herzegov.	Croatia	FYROM	Serbia	Montenegro	Kosovo (8)	Turkey
	12 Prefectures ("counties") -"similar NUTS3"	FBiH, RS, and Brsko District (3)	Jupanija (21)	8 Statisticki Regioni / SR (4a) -"similar NUTS3"	Districts (4b) -"similar NUTS3"	Total of the country	Seven districts	81 ILLER -"similar NUTS3"
(Population censuses' years 1985 – 2008)	1989, 2001	1991	1991, 2001	1991, 2002	1991, 2002 (5)	1991, 2003	1991	1985, 1990, 1997 (6), 2000 (6)
(Labour force surveys 1985 – 2008)		2007						
Demographic and social aspects								
Total Population	1989c, 2001c	1991,1995, 2001 -2002 FBiH 2007	1991c,1995, 2001c, 2002 - 2008	1991c, 2002c	1991c, 1995, 2002c, 1998-2005a.e.	1981c,1991c, 2003c	**1981,1991c, 2006, 2007**	1990c, 2000c
Population by sex: males, females	2001c	1991c, 2000 - 2003, FBIH 2007	1991,1995,2001 -2008	1991c, 2002c	1991c, 1995, 1998-2007, 2002c	1981c,1991c, 2003c	1991c, 2006, 2007	1990c, 2000c
Population by age group	2001c	1991c, 2000-2003 - FBiH 2007	1991c, 2001c	1991c, 2002c	1991c, 1995, 2002c, 1998-2005a.e.	1991c, 2003c	1991c, 2006, 2007	1990c, 2000c

Population by sex and age group	2001c	1991c	1991c, 2001c	1991c, 2002c	1991c, 1995, 1998-2005, 2002c	1991c, 2003c	1991c	1990c, 2000c
Population per education level	2001c	1991c	1991c, 2001c	1991c, 2002c	1991c, 1995, 1998-2005,	2003-2008, 2003c	1991c	1990c, 2000c
Economic aspects, Employment								
Total Active Population	2001c	1991c, 2007 Labour force survey (lfs)	1991c, 2001c	1991c, 2002c	1991c, 1995, 2002c	1991c, 2003c	1991c	1990c, 2000c
Male, Female Active Population	2001c	1991c, 2007 lfs	1991c, 2001c	1991c, 2002c	1991c, 1995, 2002c	1991c, 2003c	1991c	1990c, 2000c
Number of Employed persons	2001c	1991c, 2007 lfs	1991c, 2001c	1991c, 2002c,	1991c, 1995, 1998-2006, 2002c, 2006 (7)	1991c, 2003c, 2004-2007	1991c	1990c, 2000c
Number of unemployed persons	2001c	1991c, 2007 lfs	1991c, 2001c	1991c, 2002c,	1991c, 1995, 1998-2006, 2002c, 2006(7)	1991c, 2003c, 2004-2007	1991c	2000c, 2004-2007
Employment per primary, secondary, tertiary sector	2001c	1991c, 2007 lfs	1991c, 2001c	1991c, 2002c,	1991c, 1995, 1998-2006, 2002c, 2006 (7)	1991c, 2003c, 2004-2007	1991c	1981-2001
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Euros)		FBiH 2005-2007		2004-2006		2000-2004	no data	1990c, 2000c

(1) a.e.=annual estimations
(2) c=census(es)
(3) Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), Republic of Srpska (RS), and Brsko District
(4a) Existing results are per municipality, we can provide by aggregation results per SR

(4b) Existing results are per municipality, we can provide by aggregation results per Districts

(5) Census not carried out on the territory of Kosovo and Metohia.

(6) Turkey: 1997: Housing census only, 2000: Population census only

(7) Serbia Survey of employed per municipality 2006, we can provide by aggregation results per Districts

(8) Under UN Security Council Resolution 1244

Annex 3 - W. Balkans and Turkey data (2009) from Eurostat / Short presentation

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYROM, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo[6], Turkey
Data from Eurostat – 2009

(1) NUTS0 level (country), NUTS1 level

A) Key indicators on EU policy – Data for all CC – unless a different reference is made:
1) <u>Structural indicators:</u> a) General Economic Background, b) Employment, c) Innovation and Research, d) Economic Reform, e) Social Cohesion, f) Environment (except Kosovo[2])

B) Regional statistics – Data only for Croatia, FYROM and Turkey – unless a different reference is made:
1) <u>Regional science and technology statistics</u>
R&D expenditure and personnel:

a) Total R&D personnel by sectors of performance (employment) and region (except FYROM), b) Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) by sectors of performance and region (except FYROM)

Human Resources in Science and Technology (HRST) (NUTS level 0, 1 and 2) (except FYROM):

a) Annual data on HRST and sub-groups, b) Annual data on HRST and sub-groups, employed, by sector of economic activity, c) Annual data on HRST and sub-groups by age, d) Annual data on HRST and sub-groups by gender

2) <u>Regional labour market statistics</u>
Regional economically active population - LFS series and LFS adjusted series:

a) Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS level 1, (1000), b) Economically active population by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS level 1 (1000), c) Economic activity rates by sex and age, at NUTS level 1 (%), d)Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS level 1 (1000)

Regional employment - LFS series:

a) Average number of usual weekly hours of work in main job (full-time), at NUTS level 1 (hours), b) Employment by professional status, at NUTS level 1 (1000), c) Employment by full-time/part-time and sex, at NUTS level 1 (1000), d) Employment by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS level 1 (1000), e) Employment rates by sex and age, at NUTS level 1 (%), f) Employment by sex and age, at NUTS level 1 (1000)

Regional unemployment - LFS adjusted series:

a) Unemployment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (%), b) Unemployment by sex and age, at NUTS level 1 (1000), c) Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), at NUTS level 1 (1000; %)

Regional socio-demographic labour force statistics - LFS series:

a) Life-long learning - participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training, at NUTS level 1 (1000), b) Population aged 15 and over by sex and age, at NUTS level 1

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[6] Under UN Security Council Resolution 1244.

(1000), c) Population aged 15 and over by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS level 1 (1000), d) Number of households by degree of urbanisation of residence, at NUTS level 1 (1000)

C) Economy and finance – Data for all CC – unless a different reference is made:
1) Main Economic Indicators (except Kosovo[2]), 2) GDP and main aggregates, 3) Annual National Accounts – breakdowns by branches , 4) Annual National Accounts – breakdowns of final consumption expenditure, 5) Government Statistics (except Montenegro), 6) Exchange Rates and Interest Rates, 7) Monetary and other Financial Statistics, 8) Prices (except Montenegro), 9) Balance of payments

D) Population and social conditions – Data for all CC – unless a different reference is made:
1) Population Demography, 2) Education, 3) Labour Market, 4) Living Conditions (except Montenegro, Kosovo[2])

E) Industry, trade and services – Data for all CC – unless a different reference is made:
1) Short-term business Statistics (except Kosovo), 2) Business demography
(except Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, B n H, Montenegro, Kosovo), 3) Information Society Statistics, 4) Tourism (except Kosovo[2])

F) Agriculture, forestry and fisheries – Data for all CC – unless a different reference is made:
1) Agriculture, 2) Forestry Statistics (except Kosovo[2]), 3) Fisheries (except Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo)

G) External trade – Data for all CC – unless a different reference is made:
1) External Trade, 2) Trading Partners – Flows, 3) Trading Partners – Balance, 4) Trade by Commodity, 5) Terms of trade (except B n H, Montenegro, Kosovo[2])

H) Transport – Data for all CC

I) Environment and Energy – Data for all CC
1) Climate change and waste, 2) Energy

J) Science and technology – Data for all CC – unless a different reference is made: (except Albania, B n H, Kosovo[2])

(2) NUTS2 level

B) Regional statistics – Data only for Croatia, FYROM and Turkey – unless a different reference is made

1) Regions
2) Regional agriculture statistics:
   a) Animal populations (December) (except FYROM), b) Areas harvested, yields, production (except FYROM), c) Production of cows' milk on farms (1000 tons) (except FYROM), d) Land (except Croatia and FYROM)
3) Regional demographic statistics

Population and area:

a) Population at 1st Jan. by sex and age, from 1980 to 1990, b) Population at 1st January by sex and age from 1990 onwards, c) Average population by sex and age

Population change:

a) Births by age of the mother, b) Deaths by sex and age, c) Infant mortality

4) Regional economic accounts

Gross domestic product indicators - ESA95:

a) Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices at NUTS level 2, b) Real growth rate of regional GDP at market prices - percentage change on previous year, c) Dispersion of regional GDP (%)

Branch accounts - ESA95:

a) Compensation of employees at NUTS level 2, b) Gross fixed capital formation

Household accounts:

a) Income of households, b) Secondary distribution of income account of households, c) Allocation of primary income account of households

5) Regional science and technology statistics

Human Resources in Science and Technology (HRST):

a) Annual data on HRST and sub-groups (except FYROM)

Employment in high technology sectors:

a) Annual data on employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level, by gender (except FYROM)

6) Regional tourism statistics

a) Nights spent annual data (except Turkey), b) Arrivals - annual data (except Turkey)

7) Regional labour market statistics

Regional economically active population - LFS series and LFS adjusted series:

a) Economically active population by sex and age, (1000), b) Economically active population by sex, age and highest level of education attained, (1000), c) Economic activity rates by sex and age, (%), d)Economically active population by sex and age, (1000)

Regional employment - LFS series:

a) Average number of usual weekly hours of work in main job (full-time), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (hours), b) Employment by professional status, (1000), c) Employment by full-time/part-time and sex, (1000), d) Employment by sex, age and highest level of education attained, (1000), e) Employment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (%), f) Employment by sex and age, (1000), g) Employment and commuting among NUTS level 2 regions (1000)

Regional unemployment - LFS adjusted series:

a) Unemployment rates by sex and age, (%), b) Unemployment by sex and age, (1000), c) Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), (1000; %)

Regional socio-demographic labour force statistics - LFS series: a) Life-long learning - participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training, (1000), b) Population aged 15 and over by sex and age, (1000), c) Population aged 15 and over by sex, age and highest level of education attained, (1000), d) Number of households by degree of urbanisation of residence, (1000)

(3) NUTS3 level

B) Regional statistics – Data only for Croatia, FYROM and Turkey – unless a different reference is made

1) Regional demographic statistics

Population and area:

a) Population density, b) Population at 1st January by sex and age from 1990 onwards, c) Annual average population by sex, d) Average population by sex and age, e) Area of the regions, f) Population at 1st January by sex and age, from 1980 to 1990

Population change:

a) Births and deaths

2) Regional economic accounts

Gross domestic product indicators - ESA95:

a) Dispersion of regional GDP at Nuts level 2 and 3 (%), b) Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices

Branch accounts - ESA95:

a) Employment (in persons), b) Gross value added at basic prices

3) Regional tourism statistics

a) Number of establishments, bedrooms and bed-places - NUTS 3 - annual data (except Turkey)

4) Regional labour market statistics

Regional economically active population - LFS series and LFS adjusted series:

a) Economically active population by sex and age, (1000)

Regional unemployment - LFS adjusted series:

a) Unemployment rates by sex and age, 3 (%), b) Unemployment by sex and age, (1000)

Annex 4 – Western Balkans and Turkey data (2009) from Eurostat/ Detailed description

Albania, B and H, FYROM, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo[7], Turkey
Data from Eurostat - 2009

A) Key indicators on EU policy: Structural indicators

1) <u>General Economic Background</u>: Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – level NUTS 0, 1
2) <u>Employment:</u> Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – level NUTS 0, 1
3) <u>Innovation and Research:</u> Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – level NUTS 0, 1
4) <u>Economic Reform:</u> Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – level NUTS 0, 1
5) <u>Social Cohesion</u>: Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – level NUTS 0, 1
6) <u>Environment:</u> Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia (no data for: Kosovo) – level NUTS 0, 1

B) Regional statistics

1) <u>Regions:</u> Croatia, FYROM, Turkey (no data for: Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo) –NUTS level 2
2) <u>Regional agriculture statistics</u>:
   a) Animal populations (December) (only Croatia and Turkey) NUTS level 2, **b)** Areas harvested, yields, production (only Croatia and Turkey) NUTS level 2, **c)** Land use (only Turkey) NUTS level 2, **d)** Production of cows' milk on farms (1000 tons) (only Croatia and Turkey) NUTS level 2
3) <u>Regional demographic statistics</u>
A) *Population and area*
   a) Population at 1st January by sex and age, from 1980 to 1990 (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey) NUTS level 2, 3, **b)** Population at 1st January by sex and age from 1990 onwards (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey) NUTS level 2, 3, **c)** Annual average population by sex (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey) NUTS level 3, **d)** Average population by sex and age (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey) NUTS level 2, 3, **e)** Area of the regions (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey) NUTS level 3, **f)** Population density (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey) NUTS level 3
B) *Population change*
   a) Births and deaths (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey) level NUTS 3, **b)** Births by age of the mother (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey) NUTS level 2, **c)** Deaths by sex and age (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey) NUTS level 2, **d)** Infant mortality (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey) NUTS level 2
4) <u>Regional economic accounts</u>
A) *Gross domestic product indicators - ESA95*
   a) Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices at NUTS level 2 (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **b)** Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices at NUTS level 3 (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey),   **c)** Real growth rate of regional GDP at market prices at NUTS level 2 - percentage change on previous year (only Cro-

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[7] Under UN Security Council Resolution 1244

atia, FYROM and Turkey), **d)** Dispersion of regional GDP at Nuts level 2 and 3 (%) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey)

B) _Branch accounts - ESA95_
a) Gross fixed capital formation at NUTS level 2 (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **b)** Compensation of employees at NUTS level 2 (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **c)** Gross value added at basic prices at NUTS level 3 (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **d)** Employment (in persons) at NUTS level 3 (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey)

C) _Household accounts - ESA95_
a) Allocation of primary income account of households at NUTS level 2 (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **b)** Secondary distribution of income account of households at NUTS level 2 (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **c)** Income of households at NUTS level 2 (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey)

5) Regional science and technology statistics

A) _R&D expenditure and personnel_
a) Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) by sectors of performance and region (only Croatia and Turkey) NUTS level 1, **b)** Total R&D personnel by sectors of performance (employment) and region (only Croatia and Turkey) NUTS level 1

B) _Human Resources in Science and Technology (HRST)_
a) Annual data on HRST and sub-groups (NUTS level 0, 1 and 2) (only Croatia and Turkey), **b)** Annual data on HRST and sub-groups by gender (NUTS level 0 and 1) (only Croatia and Turkey), **c)** Annual data on HRST and sub-groups by age (NUTS level 0 and 1) (only Croatia and Turkey), **d)** Annual data on HRST and sub-groups, employed, by sector of economic activity (NUTS level 0 and 1) (only Croatia and Turkey)

C) _Employment in high technology sectors (reg_htec)_
a) Annual data on employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level, by gender (only Croatia and Turkey) NUTS level 1

6) Regional tourism statistics
a) Arrivals - NUTS 2 - annual data (only Croatia and FYROM), **b)** Nights spent - NUTS 2 - annual data (only Croatia and FYROM), **c)** Number of establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces - NUTS 3 - annual data (only Croatia and FYROM)

7) Regional labour market statistics

A) _Regional economically active population - LFS series and LFS adjusted series_
a) Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (1000) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **b)** Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey)
c) Economic activity rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (%) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **d)** Economically active population by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey)

B) _Regional employment - LFS series_
a) Employment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **b)** Employment by professional status, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **c)** Employment by full-time/part-time and sex, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **d)** Employment by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey)
e) Employment and commuting among NUTS level 2 regions (1000) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **f)** Employment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (%) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **g)** Average number of usual weekly hours of work in main job (full-time), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (hours) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey)

C) _Regional unemployment - LFS adjusted series_
a) Unemployment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (1000) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **b)** Unemployment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (%)(only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **c)** Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000; %) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey)

D) _Regional socio-demographic labour force statistics - LFS series_

a) Number of households by degree of urbanisation of residence, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **b)** Population aged 15 and over by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **c)** Population aged 15 and over by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), **d)** Life-long learning - participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000) (only Croatia, FYROM and Turkey)

C) Economy and finance
1) Main Economic Indicators
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia – NUTS level 1 (no data for: Kosovo)
2) GDP and main aggregates
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1
3) Annual National Accounts – breakdowns by branches
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1
4) Annual National Accounts – breakdowns of final consumption expenditure
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1
5) Government Statistics
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1 (no data for: Montenegro)
6) Exchange Rates and Interest Rates
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1
7) Monetary and other Financial Statistics
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1
8) Prices
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1 (no data for: Montenegro)
9) Balance of payments
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1

D) Population and social conditions
1) Population Demography
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1
2) Education
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1
3) Labour Market
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1
4) Living Conditions
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Serbia – NUTS level 1 (no data for: Montenegro, Kosovo)

E) Industry, trade and services
1) Short-term business Statistics
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia – NUTS level 1 (no data for: Kosovo)
2) Business demography
Albania, Serbia – NUTS level 1 (no data for: Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, B n H, Montenegro, Kosovo)
3) Information Society Statistics
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1
4) Tourism
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia – NUTS level 1 (no data for: Kosovo)

F) Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
1) Agriculture

Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1
2) <u>Forestry Statistics</u>
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia – NUTS level 1 (no data for: Kosovo)
3) <u>Fisheries</u>
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H – NUTS level 1 (no data for: Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo)

G) External trade
1) <u>External Trade</u>
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1
2) <u>Trading Partners – Flows</u>
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1
3) <u>Trading Partners – Balance</u>
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1
4) <u>Trade by Commodity</u>
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1
5) <u>Terms of trade</u>
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, Serbia – NUTS level 1(no data for: B n H, Montenegro, Kosovo)

H) Transport
Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1

I) Environment and Energy
1) <u>Climate change and waste</u>
Croatia, Turkey, Albania, Montenegro, Serbia – NUTS level 1(no data for: FYROM, B n H, Kosovo)
2) <u>Energy</u> Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Albania, B n H, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo – NUTS level 1

J) Science and technology Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Montenegro, Serbia – NUTS level 1(no data for: Albania, B n H, Kosovo)

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