Urban audit 2006

The implementation in the Netherlands

Jeanne Roijen

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Explanation of symbols

.	= data not available
*	= provisional figure
x	= publication prohibited (confidential figure)
–	= nil or less than half of unit concerned
–	= (between two figures) inclusive
0 (0,0)	= less than half of unit concerned
blank	= not applicable
2008-2009	= 2008 to 2009 inclusive
2008/2009	= average of 2008 up to and including 2009
2008/'09	= crop year, financial year, school year etc. beginning in 2008 and ending in 2009
2006/'07–2008/'09	= crop year, financial year, etc. 2006/'07 to 2008/'09 inclusive

Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

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Information
Telephone .. +31 88 570 70 70
Telefax .. +31 70 337 59 94
Via contact form: www.cbs.nl/information

Where to order
E-mail: verkoop@cbs.nl
Telefax .. +31 45 570 62 68

Internet
www.cbs.nl

Final Technical Report for the European Commission within the framework of the Grant Agreement for Action: Agreement number – 72501.2006.001-2006.482

***Summary**: This technical report gives account of the actions taken in the framework of Grant Agreement number 72501.2006.001-2006.482. The actions are taken for the Urban Audit 2006 data collection in the Netherlands. After a short introduction – in which attention is given to the mandate – the organisation of the Dutch project is described and the actions that were taken for the data collection: first an explanation on the choice of the new UA cities and the spatial levels. And after that a description of the data in general, following the requirements from the Glossary, and a description in detail of the data per (sub) domain of the variable list. Special attention is given to variables for which it was unable to find data at all or for one or more of the spatial levels.*

***Keywords**: Urban Audit, technical report, data collection, the Netherlands, cities, spatial level.*

Table of contents

1. Introduction 5
2. Organisational setup 5
3. Spatial levels 5
4. Data sources 7
5. Statistical base 8
6. Time reference 8
7. Variables 8
8. Data availability 9
9. Additional cities 13
10. Additional reference years 14
11. Problematic variables 15

Annexes

I Maps of 7 cities and their sub city districts 16
II Stadsgewest as a proxy for the Larger Urban Zone 20
III Availability of data VarList 9.5 22

1. Introduction

In 2006 the European Commission (EC) gave a follow up to the Urban Audit. The EU-data collection was once again coordinated by Eurostat, and Statistics Netherlands acted for the second time as National Urban Audit Coordinator (NUAC NL). The actions to be taken by Statistics Netherlands for UA2006 are described in Agreement number 72501.2006.001-2006.482[1]. The present report is one of the last actions to be taken in the framework of the agreement. This report gives account of the actions taken, by describing the technical aspects of the project.
The main action to be taken by Statistics Netherlands for UA2006 was the collection of data for 321 variables, describing on four spatial levels the living conditions in fifteen Urban Audit cities in the Netherlands. Urban Audit 2006 has a list of 338 variables[2], from which seventeen were to be collected centrally by Eurostat and 321 by the NUAC's of the participating countries.
On top of the data for the fifteen UA cities, Eurostat requested a smaller set of data (47 of the NUAC variables) for twelve additional larger cities in the Netherlands. The present report describes the data collection for the fifteen Urban Audit cities, the most extended part of the datasets. The data were to be collected for four spatial levels: the city itself, the city with its surroundings, the sub city districts and the national level.
It is the second time that Statistics Netherlands has taken part in the Urban Audit, therefore the experiences with the former Urban Audit (UAII) have been used as guidelines for the present UA. The present report is a continuation of the UAII-report[3].

2. Organisational setup

Statistics Netherlands has carried out the data collection in cooperation with the statistical staff of the fifteen Urban Audit cities. The fifteen cities were represented by one of them: the Department for Research and Statistics of Amsterdam (O+S Amsterdam)[4].
Statistics Netherlands started the data collection in its own 'house' and asked the cities for help when there were variables for which Statistics Netherlands could not derive or estimate data from its own files.

3. Spatial levels

The NUAC's were requested to collect data for the UA-variable list for four spatial levels:
1. level of the city (CITY)
2. level of the sub city district (SCD)
3. level of the city with its surroundings, the larger urban zone (LUZ)
4. level of the country, the national level (NAT).

City
EC/Eurostat asked NUAC NL to collect data for the ten cities of UAII and for five additional cities. These five new cities have been chosen in consultation with the cities involved. Leading criterions in the choice were:
– Cities with the highest population
– Cities with socio-economic problems that are characteristic for the problems of large cities
– UAIII cities should be spread across the country.

When chosen on the criterion of highest population number, the five cities should have been: Almere, Apeldoorn, Breda, Nijmegen and Haarlem.

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1) Statistics Netherlands signed the agreement on 12 December 2006.
2) VarList 9.5 (Apr.07).
3) See 'Urban Audit II, The implementation in the Netherlands' – 10 September 2003.
4) O+S = Onderzoek en Statistiek.

The resulting list of fifteen UA cities turned out to be overrepresenting the western part of the country and underrepresenting the northern part. One of the largest cities in the northern part that has urban problems like the largest cities in the country is Leeuwarden. Although the population number in Leeuwarden is not very high (less than 100,000 inhabitants), EC/Eurostat could agree with the choice of Leeuwarden. At the other side, all parties involved could agree with it that Haarlem, a city with few urban problems, lying in the overrepresented western part of the country, could be dropped in favour of Leeuwarden.
So the list of the five new Urban Audit cities resulted in the following:

Table 1

New UA cities	Population 1-1-2004
Almere	170,704
Apeldoorn	156,000
Breda	166,035
Nijmegen	157,466
Leeuwarden	91,354

And the list of all UA2006 cities for the Netherlands is as next:

Table 2

Cities UA2006	Population 1-1-2004	UA code
Amsterdam	739,104	NL002C
Rotterdam	598,923	NL003C
's-Gravenhage	469,059	NL001C
Utrecht	270,244	NL004C
Eindhoven	207,870	NL005C
Tilburg	198,767	NL006C
Groningen	179,185	NL007C
Almere	170,704	NL008C
Breda	166,035	NL009C
Nijmegen	157,466	NL010C
Apeldoorn	156,000	NL011C
Enschede	152,989	NL012C
Arnhem	141,601	NL013C
Heerlen	93,523	NL014C
Leeuwarden	91,354	NL015C
Total UA cities	3,792,824	

SCD – Sub city district

For the fifteen UA cities sub city districts had to be delineated. For the ten cities of UAII this had been done already for UAII. For the present UA two of these had to be adjusted, and for the five new cities the sub city districts were to be delineated for the first time. See Annex I for the maps of the seven cities and their sub city districts.
The delineation for the new cities is done in close cooperation with the cities concerned.
For *'s-Gravenhage* one sub city district was renamed and two were added, as a consequence of changes in the existing delineation (Wateringseveld) and of further developing the city (Ypenburg and Leidschenveen).
For *Amsterdam* some of the existing sub city districts had to be redefined, as a consequence of an adjustment in UAII.
For the new cities sub city districts were formed in the same way as for the 'old' cities. Basis of the delineation of the sub city districts in the Netherlands is the official zoning of the neighbourhoods of Statistics Netherlands[5]. Neighbourhoods have been taken

[5] Buurtindeling.

together to form districts, in accordance with the recommendations that were given by Eurostat:
– a target population of 20,000 inhabitants,
– with a minimum of 5,000 and a maximum of 40,000 inhabitants per district.
– homogeneous with regard to socio-economic characteristics of the constituent neighbourhoods (unemployment, income or housing structure)
– geographically linked up neighbourhoods within the districts,

and in accordance with the wish of cities to define districts that correspond – by preference – with existing ones used for other purposes, like Large Cities Policy[6)] and the like.

NUAC NL asked the 'new' cities to do a proposal for the delineation of the districts on basis of the conditions mentioned above. In some cases solutions had to be found when the most significant delineation did not meet the requirements: i.e. too small/too extensive, etc. In all cases the neighbourhoods that form a specific district are geographically linked up. It resulted in 50 districts:
Almere: 9 districts
Apeldoorn: 9 districts
Breda: 16 districts
Nijmegen: 9 districts
Leeuwarden: 7 districts

See *Annex I* for the names of the districts.

All SCD's of the fifteen cities together count up to 213 districts.

LUZ – Larger urban zone
In the present Urban Audit the proxy for the Larger Urban Zone (LUZ) has changed for the Netherlands. In the preceding UA NUTS 3 was used, as this was supposed to be the best fitting one. Since that time more data came available for an other proxy being *'stadsgewest'*, which represents better the relation of the city with its surroundings. There are 22 *stadsgewesten* defined in the Netherlands, fourteen of which correspond with fourteen of the fifteen UA cities. The exception is Almere, which territory is part of the *stadsgewest* Amsterdam, and by consequence has not a stadsgewest of its own. The *stadsgewesten* are each called after the city they belong to.
See Annex II for the fourteen Larger Urban Zones with the constituent municipali-ties.

National level
Not for all variables data were required on the national level. The national level is the most common level for which Statistics Netherlands makes statistics. Notwith-standing the fact that national level is common, it turned out that not for alle requested variables national data could be found.

4. Data sources

The sources of the data supplied are indicated in the 'flags', that form part of the datafiles supplied. The source of many data is indicated as N, referring in most cases to Statistics Netherlands and in some cases to another institute.

In the cases where the city is the source of the data (flag S), it is always the statistical department of the Urban Audit city that has supplied the data.

In few cases the direct source of the data is a third party (M).

6) See chapter *Additional cities*: Grote Steden Beleid (GSB).

5. Statistical base

The statistical bases that are distinguished in the flags, are W (register), A (exhaustive survey), G (sample survey) and E (modelling/estimates). In the present chapter some general remarks are made on the sources of the supplied data. More specific remarks per (sub) domain of the variables can be found further on in this report, in the chapter on data availability. More information on the sources of Statistics Netherlands can be found on *Statline*, the datasite of Statistics Netherlands (www.cbs.nl).

Registers (W)
All data of the domain Demography are taken from a register called GBA[7)], the municipal register of the population.
The Health data come partly from GBA and partly from other registers (BIG[8)]).

Exhaustive surveys (A)
Most exhaustive surveys used are sources from the cities or third parties.

Sample surveys (G)
The Dutch labour force survey (EBB[9)]) is the base file for the data of Labour Market and of the data of Educational Qualifications.
From the survey on the living conditions in the Netherlands (POLS[10)]) data on crime are derived.

Modelling / estimations (E)
Where data were not available in one source, we have used linked sources. This was done for the Housing data. In the case of the empty dwellings the dwelling stock register and the population register have been linked and so the empty dwellings could be derived. The way of managing the linking problems is described in the explanation paper that is supplied with the data.
For a few variables no data are available at all, because of the fact that the situation as outlined in the variable does not exist in the Netherlands or is not very likely. In other cases we have given data that are rough estimations of the situation.

6. Time reference

The greater part of the data supplied refers to the year 2004, in accordance with the request of Eurostat. In a few cases only data of earlier years were available. In those cases data for 2003 or in an incidental case data for 2002 are given. Stock data refer to January first of the year. In other cases data refer to a whole year or to the mean data or the middle of the year in question, depending on the variables.
For some variables the data come from surveys that have a sample size that is too small to give reliable year results for the city level. In those cases the data of three or four successive years around 2004 are joined and treated as one sample.

7. Variables

The 338 variables of VarList 9.5 are defined in the Glossary[11)]. NUAC NL collected data that respond to these definitions. In most cases it was possible to supply the data for these definitions of the variables. For a minor part of the variables no data were available that could meet the requirements of the definition. In those cases we looked for the

7) GBA = Gemeentelijke Basis Administratie.
8) BIG = Beroepen in de Gezondheidszorg.
9) EBB = Enquête Beroepsbevolking.
10) POLS = Permanent Onderzoek Leefsituatie.
11) Version: June 2007.

variables that resemble most. When supplied, these data are marked with a flag or footnote explaining the difference with the required definition.
The variables in VarList 9.5 are arranged in nine domains and twentyfour sub-domains. Following this classification in the next chapter, the availability of the data – as shown in *Annex III* – is further explained, giving attention to the differences in definitions.

8. Data availability

Data were to be supplied by NUAC NL to Eurostat for 321 variables[12]. For few variables no information could be supplied at all. For other variables it was possible to supply at least any information: i.e. for the national level, or for some cities. When data were not available for the year 2004 we looked for data of the preceding year, 2003 or even 2002, or the next year, 2005[13].
To give account of the percentage of supplied data, we first counted all the cells that had to be filled with data. We counted for 321 variables: fifteen cities, fourteen LUZ's, 213 sub city districts and 1 unit on the national level. Not for all the 321 variables data were requested for four spatial levels. We have made the following addition for the amount of cells to be filled.

Table 3

Number of cells	To be filled by NUAC NL	Suppied by NUAC NL		
Reference year	2004	2004	2004 incl. adjacent year(s)	
	abs.			*%*
321 variables for 15 cities at city level	4,815	3,567	3,939	82
181 variables for 14 stadsgewesten at LUZ level	2,534	1,689	1,927	76
53 variables for 213 SCD's at SCD level	11,289	7,182	7,821	69
244 variables for 1 national level	244	199	214	88
Total cells	18,882	12,637	13,901	74

Of the total amount of 18,882 cells the Netherlands could fill 13,901 (74)%. In *Annex III* the variables of VarList 9.5 can be found, sorted per domain, with the percentage of cells that was supplied.

In the following sections the availability and meta data of the data are described, with special attention for the variables with data that deviate from the requested definitions in the Glossary. The description follows the division in subdomains of the UA variable list.

1. Demography (DE)
All variables of the domain Demography (61) could be supplied for the fifteen UA cities and all spatial levels, and in accordance with the definitions in the Glossary. The availability is 100%.
For two LUZ's (NL001L = 's-Gravenhage and NL003L = Rotterdam) there is a break in the timeseries 2003 to 2004 of variable DE1001V. This is caused by changes in the borders of municipalities.

12) From the 338 variables, 17 were to be collected centrally by Eurostat.
13) In the data set that was supplied via eDamis the data concerning reference year 2004 or later are marked '2004' in the column 'reference year', and the exact year (when not 2004) is mentioned in the column 'footnote'. The same goes for data that concern several years around 2004 (e.g. 2003–2005). When data concern the year 2003 or earlier, the year in question is mentioned in the column 'reference year'. Exceptions are the data for 'Land Use'. These are marked with reference year '2004' and with footnote '2003'.

2.1 Housing (SA10)

Statistics Netherlands has a statistic on the stock of dwellings, specified in conventional and non conventional dwellings, but has usually not much other information on houses, like type of building/appartment, etc. For these more detailed variables on houses and dwellings we asked the fifteen Urban Audit cities to supply the data.

Data on *empty dwellings* (variable SA1025V) could be derived by linking the dwelling stock data with the population register – two sources of Statistics Netherlands. For details see the explanation that was sent with the data.

For variable SA1018V – *dwellings lacking basic amenities* – estimations are made. In principle all dwellings in the Netherlands have basic amenities, as all buildings need a construction licence when newly built, and a user's licence from the local authorities. If there is not such licence, people are not allowed to build it or to use it. This means that for this variable it is acceptable to fill in zero (0) for all variables at all levels. In daily practice it is possible that few old houses still lack required amenities.

Nearly the same goes for variable SA1048V, *the number of dwellings that is authorised*. As all dwellings need a construction licence, we assume that all dwellings where people live in are authorised dwellings. If not, the authorities will act, even pull down the building, and do not give a licence to live in the building. So we gave the number of all the dwellings for this variable, being 100% of the conventional dwellings (SA1001V).

In this way, data could be given for all variables on housing: 80% of the city data, 22% of the LUZ data, 95% of the sub city data and 27% of the national data.

2.2 Health (SA20)

Health data were not available for all variables. Sometimes the definitions did not meet the requirements. For the nineteen Health variables data could be given for the city level (94%), LUZ (95%), SCD en National level (both 100%).

Variable SA2022V is not exactly in accordance with the definition in the Glossary. The data refer to the beds for curative care and other beds, but do not include beds for psychiatric patients.

2.3 Crime (SA30)

This paragraph on crime data is revised in comparison with the text in the original Final Technical Report of 24 April 2008. Reason for the revision is that different data on crime have been supplied than were mentioned in the original version of the report[14)]*.*

Crime data are given for all five variables and for all spatial levels.

For variables SA3001V (recorded crimes) and SA3007V (domestic burglary) the data on the city level, the LUZ level and the national level are derived from the datafiles of Statistics Netherlands. The SCD data for these variables come from the datafiles of the UA cities. Unfortunately, the data of the two files are not comparable to each other, due to different ways of registration.

The data for SA3008V are derived from POLS, the survey on the living conditions, which has a sample size that is not large enough to gain data on any level. For that reason the datasets of reference years 2002, 2003 and 2004 are put together.

3.1 Labour market (EC10–EC11)

For all EC10 variables (18) data could be given. As a consequence of the limited sample size, however, it was not possible to set values for all age groups and all spatial levels. As the data are derived from the Dutch labour force survey (EBB), we had to put together the data of three succeeding years: 2003–2005. And then it still was too limited to derive data for the level of the sub city districts. For EC10 we could supply 83% of the data on city level, 80% on LUZ level and all data on the national level.

Difficult above all is to give data for age groups (EC11), as the division in age groups results in data for too few people to be reliable. For EC11 we could supply data for all

[14)] The availability of data changed consequently, but we did not adjust the overviews on page 9, in chapter 11 and in Annex III.

30 variables. For all variables data on the national level (100%), no data on sub city level, 58% on city level and 40% on LUZ level.

3.2 Economic activity (EC20)

For most variables all requested data could be supplied, in a few cases not for all cities.
No data are available on any spatial level on companies with headquarter within the city quoted on national stock exchange (EC2003V).

3.3 Income Disparities and Poverty (EC30)

All required data could be supplied for all spatial levels. The availability is 100%. All data are derived from the Regional Income Survey of 2004 (RIO[15)]).

4.1 Civic involvement (CI10)

The data on the elections are based on information from the polling stations. Elections have been in 2002, 2003 and 2004; European elections in 2004, national elections in 2003, and city elections in 2002. As a consequence the data refer to the corresponding years.
Not all cities could supply data on the variables about elections: 69% of the requested data on city level have been supplied. No data are available on the sub city level.
Eligibility of electorate does not apply in the Netherlands.

4.2 Local administration (CI20)

Only data on city level were requested, for nine variables in total. For one variable all city data could be supplied. For the other variables nine of the fifteen cities could supply the requested data. For some variables data are supplied with restrictions for use. These data can be used by Eurostat for analytical purposes, but they can not be published.
The basis for the financial data of local administrations is the so called Iv3 information[16)]. Iv3 means information for third parties.
In a few cases the reference year is 2005, due to unreliable data for reference year 2004. In some cases even the 2005 data were unreliable and no data could be supplied.
For Amsterdam and Rotterdam data come from a lower level in the hierarchy of the city: the level of the stadsdelen (Amsterdam) or deelgemeenten (Rotterdam). The two cities in question are divided in parts that are run as if these were autonomous municipalities, with own budgets and annual accounts. The figures used for these two cities and for their ‘sub municipalities’ have not been consolidated and instead been added up to the total for the city.
Detailed information is given on the variables of Local Administration in the explanation paper that has been sent with the data, via eDamis.

5.1 Education and training provision (TE10)

No education data could be supplied on LUZ level. The data on children in day care are not available for all cities; twelve cities could supply data on children of the age 0–4 years. Data for the more detailed age groups are not always available in the administration of the day care institutions.
The variables on students in compulsory education do not fit in the Dutch education system. In the Netherlands young people are obliged to attend school full time for twelve school years and, in any event, until the end of the school year in which they turn sixteen. After that, a basic qualification is required for all young people who have not yet reached the age of eightteen. A basic qualification is a HAVO, VWO or MBO-level2 certificate. It is not possible to measure the students registered for the final year of compulsory education. As a consequence we could not supply data for these variables (TE1005V and TE1030V).
For the other variables on education (ISCED levels) all requested data could be supplied.

5.2 Educational qualifications (TE20)

For the sub city level no data on educational qualifications are available, but for the other levels all requested data could be supplied. The data come from the Dutch labour force

15) RIO = Regionaal Inkomens Onderzoek.
16) Iv3 = Informatie voor derden.

survey (EBB). The survey data of four years (2002–2005) are put together to derive UA data from it.

6.1 Climate/geography (EN10)

For the city level no data are available about number of days of rain (EN1001V) and number of hours of sunshine per day (EN1002V). The weather stations are located outside the cities and the data cannot be attributed to the local city situation.
For the other climate variables only seven cities could supply data.

6.2 Air quality and noise (EN20)

For the six variables to be collected by the NUAC's data could be supplied, for four of them by all fifteen cities. For one variable only data on LUZ level are available, but not on city level (EN2029V).

6.3 Water (EN30)

For all seven variables data could be supplied. The total consumption of water is not available for the national level, as the distribution of drinking water is in the hands of commercial distributors which have different ways of administrating the consumption. Even not for all cities could data be supplied.
Distributors make not always a difference between household use and commerical use of water. It had consequences for the calculation of the water price per m^3. For the estimations, in the prices are included: water taxes, provincial levying, subsoil water taxes, standing charges and VAT.
For EN3004V the data for the cities come from the cities, but not all cities have figures on this issue. For the national level and for the missing cities we have made estimations based on the assumption that all dwellings are connected to the drinking water system, being a basic amenity in the Netherlands.
For some cities, the data for variable EN3011V – percentage of urban waste water load treated according to the applicable standard – refer to the secondary treatment plus extra P-removal.

6.4 Waste management (EN40)

For all variables the requested data could be supplied. The data availability is 100%.
The figures refer to household waste and waste of the sanitation. In the Netherlands municipalities do hardly ever collect commercial waste; almost all commercial waste is collected by private collectors. For harmonisation reasons no figures on commercial waste collection are included in the waste management data.
The data on the process of waste management refer to the first applied method, no attention is paid to supplemental steps in the process. For example, all data on organic waste are included in the recycling data, although after the composting there remains non-compostable refuse that is finally burned or dumped (EN4004V).
The data on other disposal (EN4006V) refer to subsequently sorting at wich useable fractions are removed from the waste. The remaining waste is finally burned or, to a lesser degree, dumped.

6.5 Land use (EN50–EN51)

For all Land Use variables (EN50) data could be supplied for reference year 2003. The data of the Land Use variables are derived from BBG[17)], the land use data file of Statistics Netherlands. The definitions in the BBG do not always accord to the instructions in the Glossary, therefore the variables and compilation of the data are amplified in the explanation paper that was sent with the data.
For EN51 the data will be collected centrally by Eurostat.

7.1 Travel patterns (TT)

The requested national data for variables on Travel Patterns come from Statistics Netherlands and were all available, except for variable TT1006V.

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17) BBG = Bestand Bodemgebruik.

For variables TT1003V-TT1012V and TT1019V-TT1020V data are derived from the survey OVG[18], reference year 2003. The year 2003 is the last year of the OVG and gives more reliable data than the succeeding survey MON[19].
The sample size of the OVG is too limited to derive data from it for the variable on the use of a motorcycle for the journey to work. Nevertheless, data are filled in, but these are actually data on the remaining ways of going to work. Consequently for variable TT1012V (*use of car or motorcycle*) no figures are given. The data for use of car have been derived from the survey.
The data supplied for variable TT1061V are based on the Hospital Discharge Register (LMR[20]). The place of the road accident is not in the LMR. The municipality of the hospital to which the injured person was admitted, is used instead. This has led to the decision not to give data on city level, but only on LUZ and national level.
Some hospitals have special trauma facilities (e.g. Groningen) and therefore admit seriously injured persons from outside the direct region.
Not all hospital admissions are registered in the LMR; about 1% is missing. Estimations are made for the portion of seriously injured persons in this missing part. This estimation is included in the data for this variable.
The data refer to all admissions with an ICD9 code within E810–E829 with at least two hospital days, including persons who died at the last day of hospital admission.

8.1 Users and infrastructure (IT10)
All data could be supplied, although the data for the national level are 2003 data and the city data refer to different years, with a range from 2003 up to 2006.

8.2 Local e-government (IT20)
All data are supplied by the cities, but not all cities could supply the data. 75% Of the cells could be filled.

8.3 ICT sector (IT30)
All data of all cities could be supplied for the local and for the national level, as requested. The data availability is 100%.

9.1 Culture and recreation (CR10)
Of the requested data 95 % could be supplied. Theatre attendance was available for only eleven cities and museum visitors for twelve, but for the other variables the requested data could be supplied.

9.2 Tourism (CR20 and CR21)
The data on tourist overnight stays could be supplied for the national level, but not for all of the cities.
The data on available beds could not be supplied for the national level (CR2009V, CR2102V and CR2103V), but could be so for some cities (53%–87%).
Data on airport passengers could not be supplied. Several airports and cities are in each others neighbourhood. Following the definition in the Glossary would lead to duplications of the data.

9. Additional cities

As mentioned earlier in this report, data were supplied not only for the fifteen Urban Audit cities, but also for the requested LCA cities. On top of the LCA data Statistics Netherlands added data for eight other larger cities.

[18] OVG = Onderzoek Verplaatsingsgedrag.
[19] MON = Mobiliteitsonderzoek Nederland.
[20] LMR = Landelijke Medische Registratie.

The supplied data for the additional cities are derived from the datafiles of Statistics Netherlands[21] only and refer to all the variables of the UA variable list[22], as far as data were available.

LCA-cities – (Large City Audit)
The LCA cities are the additional cities in the Netherlands with more than 100,000 inhabitants, the next twelve:

Table 4

LCA-Cities	Population 1-1-2004	UA code
Haarlem	147,343	NL501C
Zaanstad	139,774	NL502C
's-Hertogenbosch	133,511	NL503C
Amersfoort	132,851	NL504C
Haarlemmermeer	127,750	NL508C
Maastricht	122,183	NL505C
Dordrecht	119,649	NL506C
Leiden	118,702	NL507C
Zoetermeer	114,216	NL509C
Zwolle	110,880	NL511C
Emmen	108,354	NL510C
Ede	105,495	NL512C
Total LCA cities	1,480,708	

More cities
The national government of the Netherlands pursues a special policy for the large and medium sized cities, the so-called *Grote Steden Beleid (GSB)*, which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM[23]). From the side of GSB, NUAC NL received the request to include in the Urban Audit data collection all GSB cities. In 2004 the Netherlands had thirty cities that were object to the policy of GSB, the greater part of these being already involved in the Urban Audit (UA and LCA). A smaller part of GSB cities (eight) are not in that. So we have collected and supplied the same data as for the LCA for these eight extra cities.
These cities are:

Table 5

City name	Population 1-1-2004	UA code
Alkmaar	94,121	NL514
Venlo	92,094	NL515
Deventer	89,142	NL513
Helmond	85,127	NL516
Hengelo (O.)	80,961	NL517
Schiedam	75,619	NL518
Almelo	72,227	NL519
Lelystad	69,640	NL520
Total extra cities	658,931	

10. Additional reference years

For the new variables NUAC's were requested to collect also data for earlier reference years. As far as these were available in the datafiles of Statistics Netherlands the data are supplied. For these years no delineations were made for the sub city districts. In a few cases, when 2003 data were used instead of 2004 information, SCD data for 2003 are supplied on basis of the 2004 delineation (Land Use).

21) We did not ask the additional cities' authorities to supply data nor to delineate sub city districts.
22) And not only to the requested 47 LCA variables.
23) VROM = Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieu.

2003
For two LUZ's (NL001L = 's-Gravenhage and NL003L = Rotterdam) there has been a break in timeseries for DE1001V from the year 2003 to 2004. This is caused by changes in the borders of municipalities.

2001
For variables DE2002V and DE2003V the EU15 concept is used.

11. Problematic variables

In the above chapters remarks were made on variables for which no data at all are available, or for wich all data are lacking for one or more of the spatial levels. In this last chapter these more or less problematic variables – 67 in total – are listed and categorised.

A. Variables lacking all data
– Variables that do not apply to the Dutch situation: CI1001V, CI1004V, CI1007V.
– Variables with a definition that does not apply to the Dutch situation: TE1005V, TE1030V.
– Variables for which the measurement is problematic: CR2004V-CR2008V and EN1001V-EN1002V.
– Variables for which no reliable data can be derived from the data files: SA3006V, EC2003V, TT1012V.

B. Variables lacking all data at city level
– Variables mentioned under A.
– Variables for which the measurement is problematic: SA2027V, EN2029V, TT1061V.
– Variables for which no reliable data can be derived from the data files: EC1154V-EC1159V.

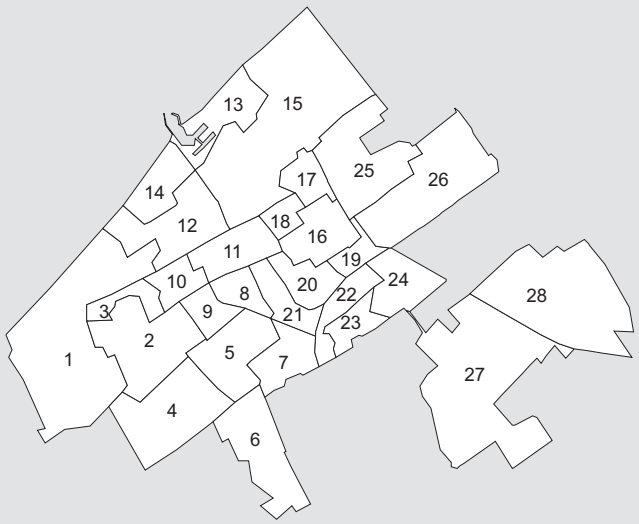
C. Variables lacking all data at LUZ level
– Variables mentioned under A.
– Variables for which the measurement is problematic: SA1018V, SA2027V, TT1069V, TT1083V.
– Variables for which no reliable data can be derived from the data files: SA3001V, SA3007V, EC1155V-EC1159V.
– Variabels for which no source could be found : SA1004V, SA1005V, SA1007V, SA1008V, SA1011V, SA1012V, SA1013V, SA1016V, SA1023V, SA1049V, SA1019V, SA1046V, SA1022V, TE1001V, TE1006V, TE1007V.

D. Variables lacking all data at SCD level
– Variables mentioned under A.
– Variables for which the measurement is problematic: CI1005V, CI1006V, CI1008V, CI1009V.
– Variables for which no reliable data can be derived from the data files: EC1001V-EC1003V, EC1142V, EC1151V, TE2025V, TE2028V, TE2031V.

E. Variables lacking all data at National level
– Variables mentioned under A.
– Variables for which the measurement is problematic: SA1027V, SA1029V, SA1031V, EN3003V.
– Variables for which no reliable data can be derived from the data files: SA3001V, SA3007V.
– Variabels for which no source could be found : SA1004V, SA1005V, SA1007V, SA1008V, SA1011V, SA1012V, SA1013V, SA1016V, SA1023V, SA1049V, SA1019V, SA1046V, SA1022V, TE1001V, TE1006V, TE1007V, CR2009V, CR2102V, CR2103V.

ANNEX I

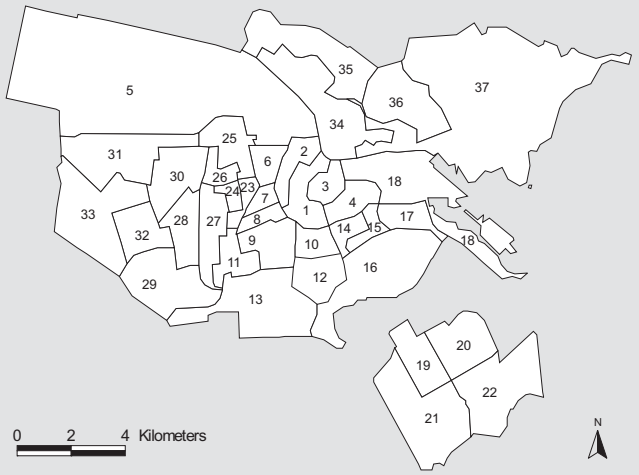
Sub City Districts of 's-Gravenhage (NL001C), 2004



D00001 Loosduinen west
D00002 Loosduinen oost
D00003 Loosduinen midden
D00004 Escamp zuidwest
D00005 Escamp midden
D00006 Wateringse veld
D00007 Escamp oost
D00008 Escamp noord
D00009 Escamp west
D00010 Segbroek zuid
D00011 Segbroek oost
D00012 Segbroek west
D00013 Scheveningen midden
D00014 Scheveningen zuid
D00015 Scheveningen noord
D00016 Centrum
D00017 Centrum noordwest
D00018 Centrum west
D00019 Centrum noordoost
D00020 Centrum midden
D00021 Centrum zuid
D00022 Laak west
D00023 Laak oost
D00024 Laak noord
D00025 Haagse Hout west
D00026 Haagse Hout oost
D00027 Ypenburg
D00028 Leidschenveen

Source: CBS.

Sub City Districts of Amsterdam (NL002C), 2004



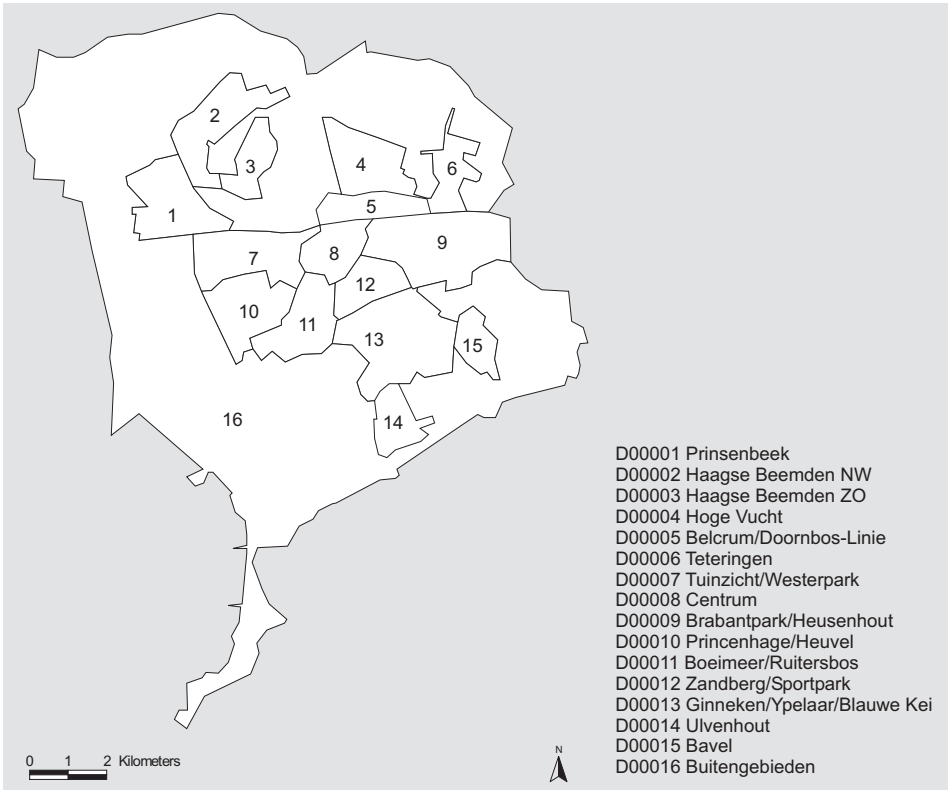
D00001 Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde, Grachtengordel en Weteringbuurt
D00002 Haarlemmerbuurt en Jordaan
D00003 Burgwallen-Oude Zijde en Nieuwmarkt
D00004 Plantage en Oostelijke Eilanden
D00005 Spaarndammerbuurt en Houthavens
D00006 Staatslieden- en Frederik Hendrikbuurt
D00007 Da Costa-, Klinker- en Van Lennepbuurt
D00008 Overtoom- en Helmersbuurt
D00009 Museum-, Apollo- en Willemparksbuurt
D00010 De Pijp en Diamantbuurt
D00011 Hoofddorpplein-, Schinkel en Stationbuurt
D00012 Rivierenbuurt
D00013 Zuidas en Buitenveldert
D00014 Weesperzijde en Oosterpark
D00015 Transvaal- en Drapperbuurt
D00016 Watergraafsmeer
D00017 Indische buurt
D00018 Oostelijk Havengebied en IJburg
D00019 Bijlmer Centrum
D00020 Bijlmer Oost
D00021 Holendrecht/Reigersbos
D00022 Gein, Nellestein en Driemond
D00023 Baarsjes Zuid en Oost
D00024 Baarsjes Noord en West
D00025 Bos en Lommer Oost
D00026 Bos en Lommer West
D00027 Overtoomse Veld en Westlandgracht
D00028 Slotervaart
D00029 Nieuw Sloten
D00030 Slotenmeer
D00031 Geuzenveld en Eendracht
D00032 Osdorp-oost
D00033 Osdorp-west
D00034 Oud Noord en Tuindorp Oostzaan
D00035 Banne Buiksloot, Kadoelen en Oostzanerwerf
D00036 Buikslotermeer en Nieuwendam-Noord
D00037 Waterland en Nieuwendammerdijk e.o.

Source: CBS.

Sub City Districts of Almere (NL011C), 2004

Source: CBS.

Sub City Districts of Breda (NL012C), 2004

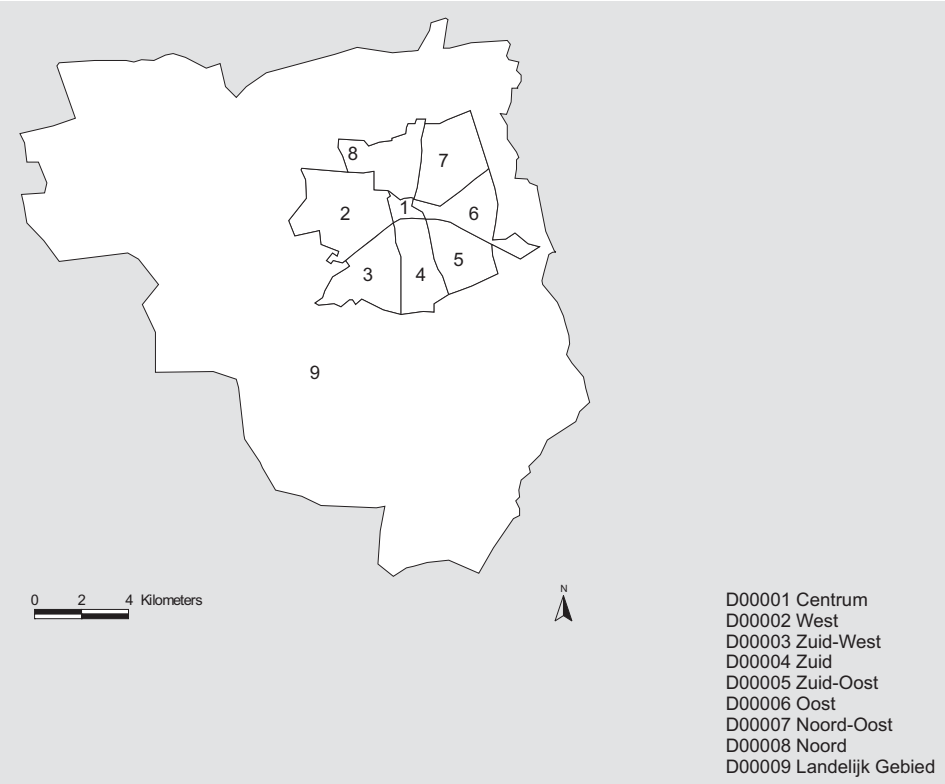


Source: CBS.

Sub City Districts of Nijmegen (NL013C), 2004

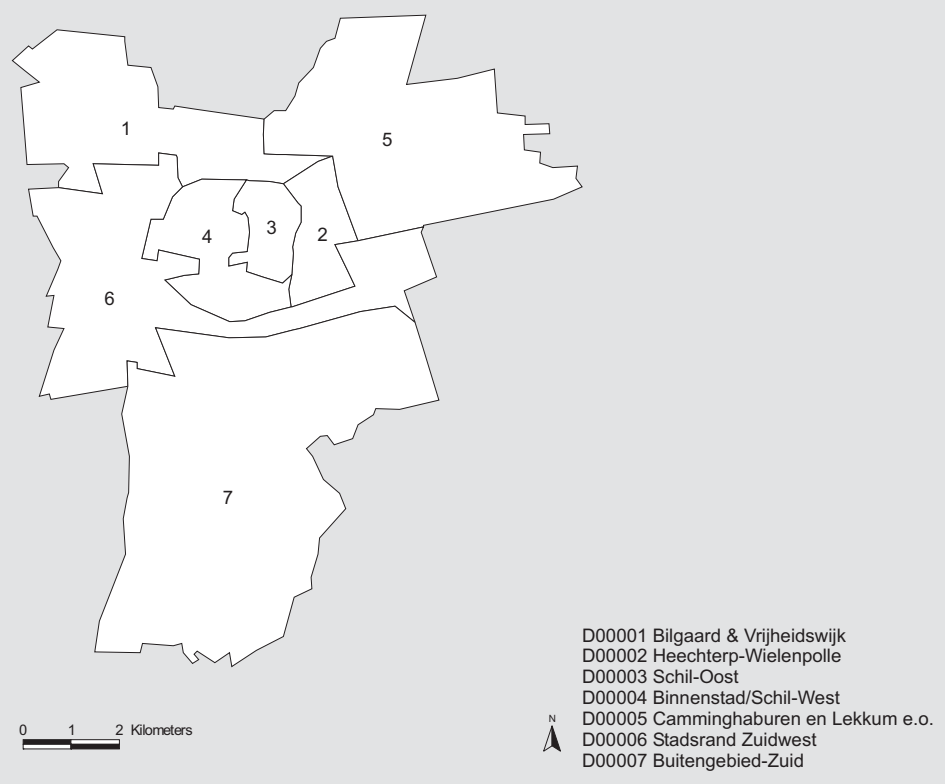
Source: CBS.

Sub City Districts of Apeldoorn (NL014C), 2004



Source: CBS.

Sub City Districts of Leeuwarden (NL015C), 2004



Source: CBS.

ANNEX II
Stadsgewest as a proxy for the Larger Urban Zone (LUZ)

LUZ			Municipalities		Cities UA2006	
Code	Name	Population 1-1-2004	Name	Population 1-1-2004	City code	UA LCA extra
NL001L	's-Gravenhage	978,161	's-Gravenhage	469,059	NL001C	UA
			Zoetermeer	114,216	NL509C	LCA
			Westland	97,270		
			Delft	95,817		
			Leidschendam-Voorburg	73,832		
			Rijswijk	47,693		
			Pijnacker-Nootdorp	37,696		
			Wassenaar	25,506		
			Midden-Delfland	17,072		
NL002L	Amsterdam	1,443,258	Amsterdam	739,104	NL002C	UA
			Almere	170,704	NL011C	UA
			Zaanstad	139,774	NL502C	LCA
			Haarlemmermeer	127,750	NL508C	LCA
			Amstelveen	78,866		
			Purmerend	75,831		
			Diemen	24,049		
			Waterland	17,266		
			Wormerland	15,765		
			Ouder-Amstel	13,055		
			Landsmeer	10,315		
			Oostzaan	9,176		
			Abcoude	8,624		
			Muiden	6,656		
			Zeevang	6,323		
NL003L	Rotterdam	1,186,818	Rotterdam	598,923	NL003C	UA
			Schiedam	75,619	NL518C	extra
			Spijkenisse	75,170		
			Vlaardingen	74,058		
			Capelle aan den IJssel	65,354		
			Ridderkerk	45,528		
			Hellevoetsluis	40,164		
			Barendrecht	37,257		
			Maassluis	32,847		
			Krimpen aan den IJssel	29,046		
			Nieuwerkerk aan den IJssel	22,344		
			Albrandswaard	19,607		
			Brielle	15,948		
			Nederlek	14,831		
			Westvoorne	14,265		
			Rozenburg	13,173		
			Bernisse	12,684		
NL004L	Utrecht	564,485	Utrecht	270,244	NL004C	UA
			Nieuwegein	61,803		
			Zeist	60,373		
			Houten	42,350		
			De Bilt	42,208		
			Maarssen	39,843		
			IJsselstein	33,577		
			Bunnik	14,087		
NL005L	Eindhoven	402,783	Eindhoven	207,870	NL005C	UA
			Veldhoven	42,545		
			Geldrop-Mierlo	37,680		
			Valkenswaard	31,091		
			Best	28,658		
			Nuenen, Gerwen en Nederwetten	23,367		
			Waalre	16,502		
			Son en Breugel	15,070		
NL006L	Tilburg	287,238	Tilburg	198,767	NL006C	UA
			Oisterwijk	25,784		
			Gilze en Rijen	25,093		
			Goirle	22,578		
			Hilvarenbeek	15,016		
NL007L	Groningen	342,840	Groningen	179,185	NL007C	UA
			Tynaarlo	32,203		
			Noordenveld	32,129		
			Leek	19,485		
			Haren	19,048		
			Zuidhorn	18,150		
			Winsum	14,257		
			Bedum	10,816		
			Marum	10,396		
			Ten Boer	7,171		
NL008L	Enschede	308,450	Enschede	152,989	NL008C	UA
			Hengelo (O.)	80,961	NL517C	extra
			Oldenzaal	31,392		
			Losser	22,508		
			Borne	20,600		
NL009L	Arnhem	351,115	Arnhem	141,601	NL009C	UA
			Rheden	44,886		
			Lingewaard	43,019		
			Overbetuwe	41,176		
			Renkum	31,908		
			Duiven	25,812		
			Westervoort	16,068		
			Angerlo	5,136		
			Rozendaal	1,509		
NL010L	Heerlen	261,830	Heerlen	93,523	NL010C	UA
			Kerkrade	50,035		
			Landgraaf	39,778		
			Brunssum	29,595		
			Nuth	16,055		

ANNEX II
Stadsgewest as a proxy for the Larger Urban Zone (LUZ) (end)

LUZ			Municipalities		Cities UA2006	
Code	Name	Population 1-1-2004	Name	Population 1-1-2004	City code	UA LCA extra
			Voerendaal	12,996		
			Simpelveld	11,436		
			Onderbanken	8,412		
NL012L	Breda	305,907	Breda	166,035	NL012C	UA
			Oosterhout	53,121		
			Etten-Leur	39,657		
			Drimmelen	26,663		
			Zundert	20,431		
NL013L	Nijmegen	275,667	Nijmegen	157,466	NL013C	UA
			Wijchen	39,878		
			Beuningen	25,459		
			Groesbeek	18,839		
			Heumen	16,686		
			Ubbergen	9,362		
			Mook en Middelaar	7,977		
NL014L	Apeldoorn	212,948	Apeldoorn	156,000	NL014C	UA
			Epe	33,309		
			Voorst	23,639		
NL015L	Leeuwarden	158,883	Leeuwarden	91,354	NL015C	UA
			Tytsjerksteradiel	31,963		
			Menaldumadeel	14,017		
			het Bildt	10,949		
			Leeuwarderadeel	10,600		
NL501L	Haarlem	405,577	Haarlem	147,343	NL501C	LCA
			Velsen	67,642		
			Beverwijk	36,995		
			Heemskerk	36,294		
			Castricum	35,291		
			Heemstede	25,660		
			Bloemendaal	16,922		
			Zandvoort	16,866		
			Uitgeest	11,783		
			Haarlemmerliede en Spaarnwoude	5,556		
			Bennebroek	5,225		
NL503C	's-Hertogenbosch	186,554	's-Hertogenbosch	133,511	NL503C	LCA
			Sint-Michielsgestel	27,886		
			Vught	25,157		
NL504L	Amersfoort	264,296	Amersfoort	132,851	NL504C	LCA
			Soest	44,906		
			Nijkerk	37,983		
			Leusden	29,106		
			Bunschoten	19,450		
NL505L	Maastricht	185,354	Maastricht	122,183	NL505C	LCA
			Meerssen	19,986		
			Valkenburg aan de Geul	17,768		
			Margraten	13,551		
			Eijsden	11,866		
NL506L	Dordrecht	287,839	Dordrecht	119,649	NL506C	LCA
			Zwijndrecht	45,384		
			Papendrecht	30,914		
			Sliedrecht	23,837		
			Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht	22,966		
			Alblasserdam	18,386		
			Hardinxveld-Giessendam	17,828		
			's-Gravendeel	8,875		
NL507L	Leiden	331,821	Leiden	118,702	NL507C	LCA
			Katwijk	41,822		
			Leiderdorp	26,182		
			Noordwijk	24,452		
			Voorschoten	22,505		
			Oegstgeest	21,188		
			Noordwijkerhout	15,092		
			Rijnsburg	14,941		
			Sassenheim	14,829		
			Voorhout	14,792		
			Zoeterwoude	8,526		
			Warmond	4,977		
			Valkenburg	3,813		
NL511L	Zwolle	167,439	Zwolle	110,880	NL511C	LCA
			Dalfsen	26,428		
			Heerde	18,349		
			Hattem	11,782		
	No LUZ's	716,200	Emmen	108,354	NL510C	LCA
			Ede	105,495	NL512C	LCA
			Deventer	89,142	NL513C	extra
			Alkmaar	94,121	NL514C	extra
			Venlo	92,094	NL515C	extra
			Helmond	85,127	NL516C	extra
			Almelo	72,227	NL519C	extra
			Lelystad	69,640	NL520C	extra

Annex III
Supplied data with reference year 2004 or adjacent year/period

Domain	Code	Label	Spatial unit	Data availability [%]			
1.1 Demography	DE1001V	Total Resident Population	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.1 Demography	DE1002V	Male Resident Population	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.1 Demography	DE1003V	Female Resident Population	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.1 Demography	DE1067V	Total Resident Population 0–2	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1068V	Male Resident Population 0–2	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1069V	Female Resident Population 0–2	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1070V	Total Resident Population 3–4	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1071V	Male Resident Population 3–4	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1072V	Female Resident Population 3–4	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1040V	Total Resident Population 0–4	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.1 Demography	DE1041V	Male Resident Population 0–4	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1042V	Female Resident Population 0–4	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1043V	Total Resident Population 5–14	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.1 Demography	DE1044V	Male Resident Population 5–14	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1045V	Female Resident Population 5–14	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1046V	Total Resident Population 15–19	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.1 Demography	DE1047V	Male Resident Population 15–19	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1048V	Female Resident Population 15–19	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1049V	Total Resident Population 20–24	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.1 Demography	DE1050V	Male Resident Population 20–24	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1051V	Female Resident Population 20–24	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1052V	Total Resident Population 25–54	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.1 Demography	DE1053V	Male Resident Population 25–54	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1054V	Female Resident Population 25–54	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1058V	Total Resident Population 25–34	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1059V	Male Resident Population 25–34	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1060V	Female Resident Population 25–34	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1061V	Total Resident Population 35–44	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1062V	Male Resident Population 35–44	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1063V	Female Resident Population 35–44	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1064V	Total Resident Population 45–54	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1065V	Male Resident Population 45–54	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1066V	Female Resident Population 45–54	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1025V	Total Resident Population 55–64	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.1 Demography	DE1026V	Male Resident Population 55–64	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1027V	Female Resident Population 55–64	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1028V	Total Resident Population 65–74	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.1 Demography	DE1029V	Male Resident Population 65–74	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1030V	Female Resident Population 65–74	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1055V	Total Resident Population 75 and over	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.1 Demography	DE1056V	Male Resident Population 75 and over	CLN	100	100		100
1.1 Demography	DE1057V	Female Resident Population 75 and over	CLN	100	100		100
1.2 Nationality	DE2001V	Residents who are Nationals	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.2 Nationality	DE2002V	Residents who are Nationals of other EU Member State	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.2 Nationality	DE2003V	Residents who are not EU Nationals	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.2 Nationality	DE2005V	Residents who are not EU Nationals and citizens of a country with high HDI	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.2 Nationality	DE2006V	Residents who are not EU Nationals and citizens of a country with a medium or low HDI	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.2 Nationality	DE2004V	Nationals born abroad	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.3 Household Structure	DE3001V	Total Number of Households (excluding institutional households)	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.3 Household Structure	DE3017V	Total Resident Population living in households (excluding institutional households)	CLSN	100	93	100	100
1.3 Household Structure	DE3002V	One person households	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.3 Household Structure	DE3005V	Lone parent households (with children aged 0 to under 18)	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.3 Household Structure	DE3008V	Lone pensioner (above retirement age) households Total	CLSN	100	100	100	100
1.3 Household Structure	DE3009V	Lone pensioner (above retirement age) households Male	CLN	100	100		100
1.3 Household Structure	DE3010V	Lone pensioner (above retirement age) households Female	CLN	100	100		100
1.3 Household Structure	DE3011V	Households with children aged 0 to under 18	CLN	100	100		100
1.3 Household Structure	DE3012V	Nationals that have moved into the city during the last two years	C	100			
1.3 Household Structure	DE3013V	EU Nationals that have moved into the city during the last two years (stock)	C	100			
1.3 Household Structure	DE3014V	Non-EU Nationals that have moved into the city during the last two years (stock)	C	100			
1.3 Household Structure	DE3015V	Number of “moves” into the city during the last two years (flow)	C	100			
1.3 Household Structure	DE3016V	Number of “moves” out of the city during the last two years (flow)	C	100			
2.1 Housing	SA1001V	Number of conventional dwellings	CLSN	100	100	100	100
2.1 Housing	SA1004V	Number of houses	CLN	100	0		0
2.1 Housing	SA1005V	Number of apartments	CLN	100	0		0
2.1 Housing	SA1007V	Number of households living in houses	CLN	80	0		0
2.1 Housing	SA1008V	Number of households living in apartments	CLN	80	0		0
2.1 Housing	SA1011V	Households owning their own dwelling	CLN	100	0		0
2.1 Housing	SA1012V	Households in social housing	CLSN	100	0	93	0
2.1 Housing	SA1013V	Households in private rented housing	CLN	87	0		0
2.1 Housing	SA1027V	Number of roofless persons	CN	73			0
2.1 Housing	SA1029V	Number of people in accommodation for the homeless	CN	67			0
2.1 Housing	SA1031V	Number of people in Women’s Shelter	CN	60			0
2.1 Housing	SA1030V	Number of people in accommodation for immigrants	CN	100			100
2.1 Housing	SA1016V	Average price for an apartment per m2	CLN	67	0		0
2.1 Housing	SA1023V	Average price for a house per m2	CLN	67	0		0
2.1 Housing	SA1049V	Average annual rent for housing per m2	CLN	27	0		0
2.1 Housing	SA1018V	Dwellings lacking basic amenities	CLSN	60	0	93	100
2.1 Housing	SA1019V	Average occupancy per occupied dwelling	CLN	87	0		0
2.1 Housing	SA1025V	Empty conventional dwellings	CLN	100	100		100
2.1 Housing	SA1026V	Non-conventional dwellings	CLN	100	100		100
2.1 Housing	SA1046V	Number of overcrowded households (>1 persons in 1 room)	CLN	60	0		0
2.1 Housing	SA1048V	Number of dwellings that is authorised	CLN	100	100		100
2.1 Housing	SA1022V	Average area of living accommodation (m^2 per person)	CLN	47	0		0
2.2 Health	SA2004V	Infant Mortality per year	CLN	100	100		100
2.2 Health	SA2005V	Male Infant Mortality per year	CLN	100	100		100
2.2 Health	SA2006V	Female Infant Mortality per year	CLN	93	100		100
2.2 Health	SA2007V	Number of live births per year	CLN	100	100		100
2.2 Health	SA2008V	Number of live births per year (Male)	CLN	100	100		100
2.2 Health	SA2009V	Number of live births per year (Female)	CLN	100	100		100
2.2 Health	SA2013V	Number of deaths per year under 65 due to diseases of the circulatory or respiratory systems	CLN	100	100		100
2.2 Health	SA2014V	Number of deaths per year <65 due to diseases of the circulatory or respiratory systems (Male)	CLN	100	100		100

ANNEX III
Supplied data with reference year 2004 or adjacent year/period (continued)

Domain	Code	Label	Spatial unit	Data availability [%]			
2.2 Health	SA2015V	Number of deaths per year <65 due to diseases of the circulatory or respiratory systems (Female)	CLN	100	100		100
2.2 Health	SA2016V	Total deaths under 65 per year	CLSN	100	100	100	100
2.2 Health	SA2017V	Total deaths under 65 per year (Male)	CLN	100	100		100
2.2 Health	SA2018V	Total deaths under 65 per year (Female)	CLN	100	100		100
2.2 Health	SA2019V	Total deaths per year	CLSN	100	100	100	100
2.2 Health	SA2020V	Total deaths per year (Male)	CLN	100	100		100
2.2 Health	SA2021V	Total deaths per year (Female)	CLN	100	100		100
2.2 Health	SA2022V	Number of hospital beds	CLN	100	100		100
2.2 Health	SA2026V	Number of hospital discharges of in-patients	CLN	100	100		100
2.2 Health	SA2027V	Number of practising physicians	CLN	0	0		100
2.2 Health	SA2028V	Number of practising dentists	CLN	100	100		100
2.3 Crime	SA3001V	Total number of recorded crimes within city [country for national data]	CLSN	67	0	93	0
2.3 Crime	SA3005V	Number of murders and violent deaths	CLN	100	100		100
2.3 Crime	SA3006V	Number of car thefts	CLN	0	0		0
2.3 Crime	SA3007V	Number of domestic burglary	CLSN	67	0	93	0
2.3 Crime	SA3008V	Incidence rate of victimisation (survey based)	CLN	100	100		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1001V	Total Economically Active Population	CLSN	100	100	0	100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1002V	Male Economically Active Population	CLSN	100	100	0	100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1003V	Female Economically Active Population	CLSN	100	100	0	100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1142V	Total Economically Active Population 15–24	CLSN	100	100	0	100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1143V	Male Economically Active Population 15–24	CLN	100	100		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1144V	Female Economically Active Population 15–24	CLN	100	100		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1145V	Total Economically Active Population 55–64	CLN	100	100		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1146V	Male Economically Active Population 55–64	CLN	100	100		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1147V	Female Economically Active Population 55–64	CLN	100	100		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1010V	Residents Unemployed	CLSN	13	21	0	100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1011V	Male Residents Unemployed	CLN	13	21		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1012V	Female Residents Unemployed	CLN	13	21		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1148V	Residents Unemployed 15–24	CLSN	13	21	0	100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1149V	Male Residents Unemployed 15–24	CLN	13	21		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1150V	Female Residents Unemployed 15–24	CLN	13	21		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1151V	Residents Unemployed 55–64	CLSN	13	21	0	100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1152V	Male Residents Unemployed 55–64	CLN	13	21		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1153V	Female Residents Unemployed 55–64	CLN	7	14		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1154V	Unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15–24	CLN	0	7		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1155V	Male unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15–24	CLN	0	0		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1156V	Female unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15–24	CLN	0	0		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1157V	Unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55–64	CLN	0	0		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1158V	Male unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55–64	CLN	0	0		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1159V	Female unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55–64	CLN	0	0		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1025V	Residents in Self Employment	CN	100			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1026V	Male residents in Self Employment	CN	100			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1027V	Female residents in Self Employment	CN	100			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1028V	Residents in Paid Employment	CN	100			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1029V	Male residents in Paid Employment	CN	100			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1030V	Female residents in Paid Employment	CN	100			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1034V	Total Full-Time Employment	CLN	100	100		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1035V	Male Full-Time Employment	CLN	100	100		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1036V	Female Full-Time Employment	CLN	100	100		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1088V	Total Part-Time Employment	CLN	87	100		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1089V	Male Part-Time Employment	CLN	87	100		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1090V	Female Part-Time Employment	CLN	87	100		100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1160V	Total Full-Time Employment 15–24	CN	100			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1161V	Full-Time Employment 15–24 Male	CN	100			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1162V	Full-Time Employment 15–24 Female	CN	100			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1163V	Total Full-Time Employment 55–64	CN	100			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1164V	Full-Time Employment 55–64 Male	CN	100			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1165V	Full-Time Employment 55–64 Female	CN	60			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1166V	Total Part-Time Employment 15–24	CN	87			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1167V	Part-Time Employment 15–24 Male	CN	87			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1168V	Part-Time Employment 15–24 Female	CN	87			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1169V	Total Part-Time Employment 55–64	CN	87			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1170V	Part-Time Employment 55–64 Male	CN	60			100
3.1 Labour Market	EC1171V	Part-Time Employment 55–64 Female	CN	87			100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2001V	Gross Domestic Product of city / region / country	CLN	13	14		100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2002V	Total resident population of area [country] relating to reported GDP	CLN	13	14		100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2015V	Total employment of area [country] relating to reported GDP	CLN	13	14		100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2021V	All companies	CN	100			100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2003V	Companies with headquarter within the city quoted on national stock exchange	CN	0			0
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2004V	New business registered in reference year	CN	100			100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2005V	Purchasing power parities for ESA95 GDP (EU25=1)	N				cc
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2014V	Companies gone bankrupt in reference year	CN	100			100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2020V	Total employment / jobs (work place based)	CN	100			100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2008V	Employment (jobs) in agriculture, fishery (NACE Rev. 1.1: A-B)	CN	100			100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2009V	Employment (jobs) in mining, manufacturing, energy (NACE Rev. 1.1: C-E)	CN	100			100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2022V	Employment (jobs) in construction (NACE Rev. 1.1: F)	CN	100			100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2010V	Employment (jobs) in trade, hotels, restaurants (NACE Rev. 1.1: G-H)	CN	100			100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2023V	Employment (jobs) in transport, communication (NACE Rev. 1.1: I)	CN	100			100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2011V	Employment (jobs) financial intermediation, business activities (NACE Rev. 1.1: J-K)	CN	100			100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2012V	Employment (jobs) in public admin., health, education, other (NACE Rev. 1.1: L-P)	CN	100			100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2016V	Employment (jobs) in NACE Rev. 1.1 C-F	CN	100			100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2017V	Employment (jobs) in NACE Rev. 1.1 G-P	CN	100			100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2018V	Employment (jobs)– employees	CN	100			100
3.2 Economic Activity	EC2019V	Employment (jobs)– self employed	CN	100			100
3.3 Income Disparities and Poverty	EC3039V	Median disposable annual household income	CLSN	100	100	100	100
3.3 Income Disparities and Poverty	EC3040V	Average annual household income	CN	100			100
3.3 Income Disparities and Poverty	EC3045V	Household Income: Quintile 4 (income with 20% households above, 80% below)	CLN	100	100		100
3.3 Income Disparities and Poverty	EC3048V	Household Income: Quintile 3 (income with 40% households above, 60% below)	CLN	100	100		100
3.3 Income Disparities and Poverty	EC3051V	Household Income: Quintile 2 (income with 60% households above, 40% below)	CLN	100	100		100
3.3 Income Disparities and Poverty	EC3054V	Household Income: Quintile 1 (income with 80% households above, 20% below)	CLN	100	100		100
3.3 Income Disparities and Poverty	EC3056V	Total Number of Households (relating to the reported household income)	CLSN	100	100	100	100
3.3 Income Disparities and Poverty	EC3055V	Total Number of Households with less than 60% of the national median income	CLN	100	100		100
3.3 Income Disparities and Poverty	EC3057V	Total Number of Households with less than half of the national average income	CLSN	100	100	100	100

ANNEX III
Supplied data with reference year 2004 or adjacent year/period (continued)

Domain	Code	Label	Spatial unit	Data availability [%]			
3.3 Income Disparities and Poverty	EC3060V	Total Number of Households reliant on social security benefits (>50%)	CLSN	100	100	100	100
3.3 Income Disparities and Poverty	EC3063V	Individuals reliant on social security benefits (>50%)	CLSN	100	100	100	100
4.1 Civic Involvement	CI1001V	European elections: Total electorate (eligible)	C	0			
4.1 Civic Involvement	CI1002V	European elections: Total electorate (registered)	C	100			
4.1 Civic Involvement	CI1003V	European elections: voter turn-out	C	100			
4.1 Civic Involvement	CI1004V	National elections: Total electorate (eligible)	CS	0		0	
4.1 Civic Involvement	CI1005V	National elections: Total electorate (registered)	CS	100		0	
4.1 Civic Involvement	CI1006V	National elections: voter turn-out	CS	100		0	
4.1 Civic Involvement	CI1007V	City elections: Total electorate (eligible)	CS	0		0	
4.1 Civic Involvement	CI1008V	City elections: Total electorate (registered)	CS	87		0	
4.1 Civic Involvement	CI1009V	City elections: voter turn-out	CS	87		0	
4.1 Civic Involvement	CI1016V	Total number of elected city representatives	C	87			
4.1 Civic Involvement	CI1017V	Number of male elected city representatives	C	87			
4.1 Civic Involvement	CI1018V	Number of female elected city representatives	C	87			
4.2 Local Administration	CI2001V	Total Municipality Authority Income	C	60			
4.2 Local Administration	CI2002V	Municipality Authority Income derived from local taxation	C	60			
4.2 Local Administration	CI2003V	Municipality Authority Income transferred from national or regional government	C	60			
4.2 Local Administration	CI2004V	Municipality Authority Income derived from charges for services	C	60			
4.2 Local Administration	CI2005V	Municipality Authority Income derived from other sources	C	60			
4.2 Local Administration	CI2006V	Total Municipality Authority Expenditure	C	60			
4.2 Local Administration	CI2014V	Debt of municipal authority	C	60			
4.2 Local Administration	CI2015V	Levels of reserves of municipal authority	C	60			
4.2 Local Administration	CI2007V	Total number of persons directly employed by the local administration	C	100			
5.1 Education and Training provision	TE1001V	Number of children 0–4 in day care	CLN	80	0		0
5.1 Education and Training provision	TE1006V	Number of children 0–2 in day care	CLN	20	0		0
5.1 Education and Training provision	TE1007V	Number of children 3–4 in day care	CLN	20	0		0
5.1 Education and Training provision	TE1005V	Total students registered for final year of compulsory education	CLN	0	0		0
5.1 Education and Training provision	TE1030V	Students leaving compulsory education without having a diploma	CLN	0	0		0
5.1 Education and Training provision	TE1031V	Students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3–4)	CN	100			100
5.1 Education and Training provision	TE1032V	Male students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3–4)	CN	100			100
5.1 Education and Training provision	TE1033V	Female students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3–4)	CN	100			100
5.1 Education and Training provision	TE1026V	Students in higher education (ISCED level 5–6)	CN	100			100
5.1 Education and Training provision	TE1027V	Male students in higher education (ISCED level 5–6)	CN	100			100
5.1 Education and Training provision	TE1028V	Female students in higher education (ISCED level 5–6)	CN	100			100
5.2 Educational qualifications	TE2025V	Number of residents (aged 15–64) with ISCED level 0, 1or 2 as the highest level of education	CLSN	100	100	0	100
5.2 Educational qualifications	TE2026V	Number of residents (aged 15–64) with ISCED level 0, 1or 2 as the highest level of education– male	CLN	100	100		100
5.2 Educational qualifications	TE2027V	Number of residents (aged 15–64) with ISCED level 0, 1or 2 as the highest level of education– female	CLN	100	100		100
5.2 Educational qualifications	TE2028V	Number of residents (aged 15–64) with ISCED level 3or 4 as the highest level of education	CLSN	100	100	0	100
5.2 Educational qualifications	TE2029V	Number of residents (aged 15–64) with ISCED level 3 or 4 as the highest level of education– male	CLN	100	100		100
5.2 Educational qualifications	TE2030V	Number of residents (aged 15–64) with ISCED level 3 or 4 as the highest level of education– female	CLN	100	100		100
5.2 Educational qualifications	TE2031V	Number of residents (aged 15–64) with ISCED level 5 or 6 as the highest level of education	CLSN	100	100	0	100
5.2 Educational qualifications	TE2032V	Number of residents (aged 15–64) with ISCED level 5 or 6 as the highest level of education– male	CLN	100	100		100
5.2 Educational qualifications	TE2033V	Number of residents (aged 15–64) with ISCED level 5 or 6 as the highest level of education– female	CLN	100	100		100
6.1 Climate/ Geography	EN1003V	Average temperature of warmest month	C	47			
6.1 Climate/ Geography	EN1004V	Average temperature of coldest month	C	47			
6.1 Climate/ Geography	EN1005V	Rainfall (litre/m^2)	C	47			
6.1 Climate/ Geography	EN1001V	Number of days of rain per annum	C	0			
6.1 Climate/ Geography	EN1002V	Total number of hours of sunshine per day	C	0			
6.2 Air Quality and Noise	EN2002V	Number of days ozone O_3 concentrations exceed 120 µg/m^3	C	cc			
6.2 Air Quality and Noise	EN2003V	Number of days nitrogen dioxide NO_2 concentrations exceed 200 µg/m^3	C	cc			
6.2 Air Quality and Noise	EN2005V	Number of days particulate matter PM_{10} concentrations exceed 50 µg/m^3	C	cc			
6.2 Air Quality and Noise	EN2025V	Accumulated ozone concentration in excess 70 µg/m^3	C	cc			
6.2 Air Quality and Noise	EN2026V	Annual average concentration of NO_2	C	cc			
6.2 Air Quality and Noise	EN2027V	Annual average concentration of PM_{10}	C	cc			
6.2 Air Quality and Noise	EN2033V	Number of residents exposed to road traffic noise >65 dB(A) at day time	C	100			
6.2 Air Quality and Noise	EN2035V	Number of residents exposed to road traffic noise >55 dB(A) at night time	C	100			
6.2 Air Quality and Noise	EN2032V	Number of residents exposed to rail traffic (incl. tram) noise >65dB(A) at daytime	C	100			
6.2 Air Quality and Noise	EN2036V	Number of residents exposed to rail traffic (incl. tram) noise >55dB(A) at night-time	C	100			
6.2 Air Quality and Noise	EN2028V	Number of residents exposed to air traffic noise >65 dB(A) at day time	CL	7	43		
6.2 Air Quality and Noise	EN2029V	Number of residents exposed to air traffic noise >55 dB(A) at night time	CL	0	7		
6.3 Water	EN3003V	Total consumption of water	CN	33			0
6.3 Water	EN3004V	Number of dwellings connected to potable drinking water system	CN	100			100
6.3 Water	EN3006V	Number of dwellings connected to sewerage treatment system	CN	100			100
6.3 Water	EN3008V	Number of water rationing cases, days per year	C	87			
6.3 Water	EN3009V	Number of water cuts, days per year	C	80			
6.3 Water	EN3010V	Price of a m^3 of domestic water (Euro)	C	100			
6.3 Water	EN3011V	Percentage of urban waste water load (in p.e.) treated according to the applicable standard	C	100			
6.4 Waste Management	EN4001V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial)	CN	100			100
6.4 Waste Management	EN4002V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) processed by landfill.	CN	100			100
6.4 Waste Management	EN4003V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) processed by incinerator	CN	100			100
6.4 Waste Management	EN4004V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) that is recycled	CN	100			100
6.4 Waste Management	EN4006V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) given to other disposal	CN	100			100
6.5 Land Use	EN5003V	Total land area (km^2) according to cadastral register	CLSN	100	100	100	100
6.5 Land Use	EN5015V	Water and wetland	CLN	100	100		100
6.5 Land Use	EN5012V	Green space area (km^2)	CLSN	100	100	100	100
6.5 Land Use	EN5016V	Land used for agricultural purposes	CLN	100	100		100
6.5 Land Use	EN5024V	Land used for commercial activities (industry, trade, offices)	CLN	100	100		100
6.5 Land Use	EN5004V	Land area in housing/residential use	CLN	100	100		100
6.5 Land Use	EN5025V	Land used for transport (road, rail, air, ports)	CLN	100	100		100
6.5 Land Use	EN5011V	Land area in recreational, sports and leisure use	CLN	100	100		100
6.5 Land Use	EN5026V	other land use	CLN	100	100		100
6.5 Land Use	EN5001V	Green space (in hectares) to which the public has access	CLS	100	100	100	
6.5 Land Use	EN5103V	Residents of core city based on modelling	C	cc			
6.5 Land Use	EN5104V	Population in morphological city	C	cc			
6.5 Land Use	EN5105V	Population of the morphological city living in the core city	C	cc			

ANNEX III
Supplied data with reference year 2004 or adjacent year/period (end)

Domain	Code	Label	Spatial unit	Data availability [%]			
6.5 Land Use	EN5106V	Land area of core city based on modelling	C	cc			
6.5 Land Use	EN5107V	Land area of morphological city	C	cc			
6.5 Land Use	EN5108V	Land area of the morphological city within the boundaries of the core city	C	cc			
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1003V	Percentage of journeys to work by car	CLN	100	100		100
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1010V	Percentage of journeys to work by public transport (rail, metro, bus, tram)	CLN	100	100		100
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1006V	Percentage of journeys to work by motor cycle	CLN	100	100		100
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1007V	Percentage of journeys to work by bicycle	CLN	100	100		100
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1008V	Percentage of journeys to work by foot	CLN	100	100		100
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1012V	Percentage of journeys to work by car or motor cycle	CLN	0	0		0
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1019V	Average time of journey to work (minutes)	CLN	100	100		100
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1020V	Average length of journey to work by private car (km)	CL	100	100		
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1064V	People commuting into the city	C	100			
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1065V	People commuting out of the city	C	100			
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1069V	Number of stops of public transport	CL	67	0		
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1083V	Number of buses (or bus equivalents) operating in the public transport	CL	80	0		
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1084V	Average age of the bus (only buses) fleet	C	80			
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1085V	Proportion of buses running on alternative fuels	C	73			
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1066V	Length of public transport network (km)	C	67			
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1077V	Length of public transport network on fixed infrastructure	C	47			
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1078V	Length of public transport network on flexible routes	C	67			
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1082V	Length of restricted bus lanes	C	67			
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1079V	Length of bicycle network (dedicated cycle paths and lanes)	C	67			
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1080V	Cost of a combined monthly ticket (all modes) for 5–10 km in the central zone	C	73			
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1081V	Cost of a taxi ride of 5 km to the centre at day time	C	73			
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1057V	Number of private cars registered	CLN	100	100		100
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1013V	Number of motor cycles registered	CN	100			100
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1070V	Number of park and ride parking spaces	CL	73	86		
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1075V	Maximum charge of on-street parking in the city centre per hour	C	93			
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1060V	Number of deaths in road accidents	CLN	100	100		100
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1061V	Number of persons seriously injured in road accidents	CLN	0	100		100
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1071V	Accessibility by air (EU27=100)	CL	cc	cc		
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1072V	Accessibility by rail (EU27=100)	CL	cc	cc		
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1073V	Accessibility by road (EU27=100)	CL	cc	cc		
7.1 Travel Patterns	TT1074V	Multimodal accessibility (EU27=100)	CL	cc	cc		
8.1 Users and Infrastructure	IT1001V	Number of households with a PC	CN	100			100
8.1 Users and Infrastructure	IT1002V	Percent of population over 15 years who regularly use the Internet	CN	100			100
8.1 Users and Infrastructure	IT1005V	Percentage of households with Internet access at home	CN	100			100
8.1 Users and Infrastructure	IT1010V	Households with broad band access	CN	100			100
8.2 Local e-Government	IT2001V	Official city Internet web site (Yes/No)	C	100			
8.2 Local e-Government	IT2005V	Number of visits to official city Internet web site (daily)	C	80			
8.2 Local e-Government	IT2003V	Number of administrative forms available for download from official web site	C	60			
8.2 Local e-Government	IT2004V	Number of administrative forms which can be submitted electronically	C	60			
8.3 ICT sector	IT3001V	Number of local units manufacturing ICT products	CN	100			100
8.3 ICT sector	IT3002V	Number of persons employed in manufacture of ICT products	CN	100			100
8.3 ICT sector	IT3003V	Number of local units providing ICT services	CN	100			100
8.3 ICT sector	IT3004V	Number of persons employed in provision of ICT services	CN	100			100
8.3 ICT sector	IT3005V	Number of local units producing content for the Information Society	CN	100			100
8.3 ICT sector	IT3006V	Number of persons employed in production of content for the Information Society	CN	100			100
9.1 Culture and Recreation	CR1003V	Number of cinema seats (total capacity)	C	100			
9.1 Culture and Recreation	CR1005V	Cinema attendance (per year)	C	100			
9.1 Culture and Recreation	CR1006V	Number of museums	C	100			
9.1 Culture and Recreation	CR1007V	Number of museum visitors (per year)	C	80			
9.1 Culture and Recreation	CR1008V	Number of theatres	C	100			
9.1 Culture and Recreation	CR1013V	Number of theatre seats	C	100			
9.1 Culture and Recreation	CR1009V	Theatre attendance (per year)	C	73			
9.1 Culture and Recreation	CR1010V	Number of public libraries (all distribution points)	C	100			
9.1 Culture and Recreation	CR1011V	Number of books and other media loaned from public libraries (per year)	C	100			
9.1 Culture and Recreation	CR1014V	Number of persons employed in the culture and entertainment industry	C	100			
9.2 Tourism	CR2001V	Total annual tourist overnight stays in registered accommodation	CN	80			100
9.2 Tourism	CR2009V	Number of available beds	CN	87			0
9.2 Tourism	CR2102V	Number of available beds at high season	CN	60			0
9.2 Tourism	CR2103V	Number of available beds at low season	CN	53			0
9.2 Tourism	CR2104V	Total tourist overnight stays in registered accommodation at high season	CN	40			100
9.2 Tourism	CR2105V	Total tourist overnight stays in registered accommodation at low season	CN	40			100
9.2 Tourism	CR2004V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport	C	0			
9.2 Tourism	CR2005V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Total arrivals	C	0			
9.2 Tourism	CR2006V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Domestic arrivals	C	0			
9.2 Tourism	CR2007V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Total departures	C	0			
9.2 Tourism	CR2008V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Domestic departures	C	0			
URBAN AUDIT 2006	**NUAC VARIABLES**			**82**	**76**	**69**	**88**