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Since 1991

PROJECT

Regional and Urban Audit quality analysis and methodological improvements

Final draft glossary on Urban Audit statistics

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Table of Contents

ARTEMIS
Information Management

ARTEMIS
Information Management

1   Introduction

This is the 2012 update of the Urban Audit Glossary, a very important element of the Urban Audit project. It contains an exhaustive compilation of definitions of the Urban Audit variables.

By supplying the manifold data suppliers with clear and **harmonised definitions**, we try to assure the production of **comparable data** for the users. In order to meet this target, data suppliers should make the utmost effort to apply the foreseen definitions to the data.

The glossary is in a way never final, it undergoes permanent improvements. In other words, the text will be further updated at regular intervals to consistently enhance its accuracy and to integrate new variables and indicators following policy needs. For this process, any comments are highly welcome. Please send your comments to Teodora Brandmüller, email teodora.brandmueller@ec.europa.eu .

The glossary includes hyperlinks to documents stored in CIRCA in the library of the Urban Statistics Interest Group. You will find all documents in the "glossary" folder: *http://forum.europa.eu.int/Members/irc/dsis/urbstat/library*. There are also hyperlinks to other official documents relevant for the data collection included (e.g. relevant legislation, methodologies, etc.).

Variables that are **new and their explanations (definitions)** in the 2010/2012 collection (= UA V) are highlighted in yellow. Variables for which the labels have been adapted to national/regional terminology are written on green background in the final variable list. Variables to be **collected centrally** from databases available to Eurostat are written on purple background.

Please note: If **other definitions** of the variables are used in exceptional cases, since the compliant data are not available and estimates are not possible, this is to be specifically mentioned in the free-text column of the data template (= footnote) and flagged with a D.

1.1   General terminology and flags

The Urban Audit flags are part of the mandatory data package which data suppliers send to Eurostat. There is always a "source" and a "statistical basis", so at least two flags are always present.

Data source

N	Data collected by (National or Regional) Statistical Office
S	Data collected by city
M	Data collected by others (private organisations)

Only one (major) source should be specified. Hence it is not permitted to indicate both S and M for the same data point. The source should always be the institution responsible for the collection or basic compilation of the data (= as close as possible to the data source).

Examples: If the NSI transmits data collected by an airport, the source is M (=other), not N (NSI). If population data of sub-city districts, collected by the city, are adjusted to the population data of the NSI, the source is still S (city data), and an additional "E" (estimation) would be appropriate.

Government bodies like ministries or central banks or even libraries should be classified as "N" (Statistical Office), as long as they act as part of the official statistical system of the country.

In federal countries, the regional statistical offices are treated equally with the national or federal statistical office.

Statistical basis

A	Census (or exhaustive survey)
G	Sample basis

ARTEMIS
Information Management

| W | Register (secondary statistics) |
| E | Modelling / estimation |

This part of our Urban Audit flags is quite complex! Information should be given to the user about three different aspects of the statistical base:

➲ How is the representativity of the data?

➲ Are we confronted with primary or secondary data?

➲ Is the data point identical to the source information or has it been "manipulated" in order to comply with a required definition?

1) The first two flags A and G give information about the representativity of the data. So only one of them should be specified, in other words a data point is either from a census or exhaustive data collection (A), or it is based on a sample (G).

2) The register information W gives information if a data set comes from a secondary data collection (flagged as W) or from a primary (direct) data collection, in which case no flag is given.

   Example: The number of enterprises in a city is taken directly from an exhaustive survey in a census year. This data is flagged with A. Alternatively, the number of enterprises is taken from the exhaustive business register. Then the flag should be AW.

3) Finally, an estimation of modelling procedure can be indicated in addition with an E.

   Example: For unemployment figures, the registered unemployed are used as a base, adjusted to the LFS definition of unemployed. Here the statistical base is AW (comprehensive register), not G for the LFS sample, as the LFS results are just used for adjustment of the unemployment figures. An additional "E" (estimation) would be appropriate.

1.2   Definition of different survey types

Survey refers to any kind of collection of primary information on a situation or population regardless of the method applied. Basically, the broad concept "survey" refers to a combination of data collection modes and the coverage of the data with respect to the target population. We have drafted a simple schematic presentation of different survey types with examples covering sample surveys and census surveys with direct (e.g. interview) or indirect (register-based) data collection or a mixed mode data collection, perhaps clarifying the terminology and concepts. See the table below.

Census is an exhaustive survey covering the whole of the target population (examples being the Population Census, the Agricultural Census and the Business Census). It requires significant organisation and planning over the course of several years. Census questionnaires either tend to be posted to respondents or presented and completed by a trained surveyor visiting the respondent. Typically, a Census is conducted every 5 or 10 years rather than annually (although this is not always the case). In some countries (e.g. France, UK, USA) the Population Census can have a "long form" which is handed out to a sample of the population. This is not to be treated as a Census because it is a sample within the Census and its results have a sampling error. For the Urban Audit database, where Sample Surveys are the source of data, they are denoted by a "G" flag.

An **exhaustive survey** is not really a census, but similar to a census because it is total, so it should be classified as "A". Population figures for a year that is not a census year are tricky: The statistical base is the census, but the data is updated by register information on births, deaths and changes of domicile. The correct flag should be "AE".

Sample basis is a survey of a sample of the total target population. A sample survey can be repeated much more often than a Census because it costs less. Typical examples of sample surveys include the Labour Force Survey, the Price Index Survey and the Farm Structure Survey.

1.3   Registers

"**Register**" is a database which is updated continuously. In the Urban Audit we refer to registers used for statistical production. Registers are used mainly for administrative purposes, but where statistics is a by-product, are also flagged W (register). The reason behind is that some countries use registers very much

ARTEMIS
Information Management

to produce local statistics. The register can be national or local (municipal). For entrepreneurial or institutional registers, they should only be classified as register if these registers are used directly for statistical production. *Examples:* The number of air passengers, overnight stays in hotels, number of theatre visitors come from local registers and are to be classified as W.

The concepts "estimation" and "modelling"

Modelling/estimation refer to the calculation of statistics or estimates (means, proportions, percentages, totals, regression coefficients etc.) using a mathematical formula (estimator) applied to the available data. If the data are from a sample survey then the estimation is affected by random variation or sampling error due to sampling.

In particular the word "estimation" refers to the calculation of statistics (means, proportions, percentages, totals, regression coefficients etc.) using a mathematic formula (estimator) applied to the available source data.[1]

When using sample survey data for an estimation, modelling can be used to incorporate other (auxiliary) data in the estimation procedure to improve the accuracy of estimation.[2]

Table 1: Schematic presentation of different survey types by data collection mode and the coverage with respect to the target population

Data collection mode	Coverage with respect to target population	
	A. Partial coverage: Sample survey	B. Full coverage: Census survey
- **DIRECT DATA COLLECTION (PRIMARY)** **Interview survey Mode examples:** - Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) - Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) - Computer-Assisted Self-Interview - (CASI) - Paper-and-pencil Interview (PAPI) **Mail survey** **Internet survey, Web survey, Web panel, eSurvey**	**CASE 1A. Sample survey using direct data collection mode; FLAG = G** This survey type is a traditional one. **EXAMPLES of CASE 1A** - Microcensus - Labour Force Survey LFS - European Community Household Panel ECHP - Statistics on Income and Living Conditions EU-SILC - Household Budget Survey HBS	**CASE 1B. Full-coverage census survey using direct data collection mode; FLAG = A** This survey type is a traditional one. **EXAMPLE of CASE 1B** - Population Census covering the whole population with direct data collection using short form (census) and long form (sample) questionnaires

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1) If the data are from a sample survey then the estimation is affected by random variation or sampling error due to sampling. The sampling error is measured by the standard error of an estimate. If the data are from a census survey then there is no sampling variation and the sampling error measured by the standard error is zero by definition. But in both a sample survey and a census survey there can be other sources of errors such as measurement errors and errors due to non-response and non-coverage etc. These sources of errors are often adjusted for by using appropriate statistical techniques (re-weighting, imputation, modelling).

2) This is often accomplished by using specific estimators such as the generalized regression estimator, which incorporates the auxiliary data into the estimation procedure by using a regression model. So, modelling can be built in an estimation procedure. A typical example of a model is a linear regression model, but more complex models are often used for example in small-area estimation. The approach (called model-assisted estimation) is very commonly used in (advanced) national statistical agencies for example for the estimation of the total number of unemployed and unemployment rate in a labour force survey. When using this approach, certain special statistical software is often used. Modelling can also play an important role as such in Official statistics production, as for example in forecasting applications (for example time series modelling using census survey data).

ARTEMIS
Information Management

| - INDIRECT DATA COLLECTION (SECONDARY)

Data source: Register
- Full coverage of the relevant target population
- Continuous updating

Administrative register
- By-product of an administrative procedure

Statistical register
- Compiled by a statistical agency | **CASE 2A.** Administrative register with partial coverage of the relevant target population **FLAG = GW**

This survey type is seldom met in practice. | **CASE 2B.** Full-coverage census survey using data compiled from administrative and/or statistical registers **FLAG = AW**

This survey type is becoming increasingly popular in the scope of Official statistics.

EXAMPLES of CASE 2B

- Register-based Population Census
- Business Register
- Taxation register
- Claimant count register
- Register on the use of social security benefits
- Register of old-age pensioners |
| - **MIXED-MODE DATA COLLECTION**

Data source: Combination of direct and indirect data collection modes | **CASE 3A.** Sample survey using micro-merged interview data and register data; **FLAG = GW**

This survey type is becoming increasingly popular in the scope of Official statistics. | |

Restrictions concerning the data

d	Deviating definition
C	Confidential data, restriction on use
P	Provisional data
U	Unreliable data
B	Break in the time series

1.4 Additional remarks

Please note

1. **The flag for "deviating definitions" is new. It would increase transparency in the Urban Audit database enormously if it is applied properly by all data suppliers.**
2. The "C" and "U" flags suppress the corresponding data from dissemination on Eurostat's web site. In the interest of our clients / users, its usage should be minimised as much as possible.

Ad hoc manipulation of data at the NSI

In one example, "life expectancy" is available for men and for women separately at the city level, but the life expectancy for both sexes combined is not available. If the NSI makes a simple average of male life expectancy and female life expectancy, it might not be correct on the 3rd decimal, but it is an "estimate" that is not completely wrong. Because it is a simple ad hoc solution, the flag "U" unreliable might be used. But this is not desirable, as it will suppress the figure from dissemination. It would be better to use an "I" footnote and say it is a simple average of the life expectancy of men and women, not considering the detailed age distributions of the death risks. In any case it is an "E" estimate (see "Statistical Basis" above).

ARTEMIS
Information Management

Footnotes

I	Free-format text (footnote) available

The flag "I" indicates that a footnote with free format text is available. The free text can not be too long, 255 characters is the absolute maximum. Certain characters must be avoided, like comma, stroke or quotes (, / " ").

It is not mandatory to use the "I" flag, on the contrary: Eurostat prefers that the flag "I" is used sparingly, i.e. only when it is absolutely necessary to explain an exception or a deviation, flagged as D. Eurostat has to put all the explanations into the urban database and the volume can be very big if there are "excessive" footnotes.

Sometimes NSIs put only an "I" in the flag column and the text "data not available" or "n.a." in the free-text column. This enlarges the database without further information and should be avoided. Eurostat deletes these cells.

Due to comparability problems with national data the IT domain (codes: ITxxxV) is no longer part of the Urban Audit data collection. The domain on Civic Involvement (codes: CIxxxV) has been removed because these variables have never been collected or requested from the countries in previous data colllection rounds.

Colours in the text

All variables whose titles needed to be adapted to national/regional terminology are listed in the relevant chapters in the following way:

Adapted *variable titles*:

Code	Old labels in UA	New labels
XXXXXXV	Old title: e.g. Total Resident Population	New title: e.g. Population 1st of January, total

If not otherwise indicated the meaning and definitions for the adapted titles did not change to the previous data collection rounds.

Text on yellow background relates to new variables and descriptions or to substantially revised parts in the text. This does not necessarily imply a change on the methodology or definition used for the data collection. If so this is separately indicated and described.

ARTEMIS
Information Management

2 The data domains

2.1 Demography (DE)

2.1.1 Population (DE1)

Variables dropped from the data collection:

DE1067V	Total Resident Population 0-2
DE1068V	Male Resident Population 0-2
DE1069V	Female Resident Population 0-2
DE1070V	Total Resident Population 3-4
DE1071V	Male Resident Population 3-4
DE1072V	Female Resident Population 3-4
DE1043V	Total Resident Population 5-14
DE1044V	Male Resident Population 5-14
DE1045V	Female Resident Population 5-14
DE1052V	Total Resident Population 25-54
DE1053V	Male Resident Population 25-54
DE1054V	Female Resident Population 25-54

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

DE1067I	Proportion of total resident population aged 0-2
DE1068I	Proportion of male resident population aged 0-2
DE1069I	Proportion of female resident population aged 0-2
DE1070I	Proportion of total resident population aged 3-4
DE1071I	Proportion of male resident population aged 3-4
DE1072I	Proportion of female resident population aged 3-4
DE1043I	Proportion of total population aged 5-14
DE1052I	Proportion of total population aged 25-54

Adapted *variable titles (codes below are just an example, the titles should be adapted throughout the whole variable list)*:

Code	Old labels in UA	New labels
DE1001V	Total Resident Population	Population 1st of January, total
DE1002V	Male Resident Population	Population 1st of January, male
DE1003V	Female Resident Population	Population 1st of January, female

New variables:

Code	New labels
DE1074V	Population 1st of January, total, 5-9 years
DE1075V	Population 1st of January, male, 5-9 years
DE1076V	Population 1st of January, female, 5-9 years
DE1077V	Population 1st of January, total, 10-14 years
DE1078V	Population 1st of January, male, 10-14 years
DE1079V	Population 1st of January, female, 10-14 years

For each of these new variables the corresponding indicator will be calculated. Changes of the variable titles should be adapted to the indicator titles as well. Their titles should be changed into "Proportion of the population aged x-x years in the total population on the 1st of January, total, male, female".

Final list of variables:

ARTEMIS
Information Management

Code	Label
DE1001V	Population on the 1st of January, total
DE1002V	Population on the 1st of January, male
DE1003V	Population on the 1st of January, female
DE1040V	Population on the 1st of January, 0-4 years, total
DE1041V	Population on the 1st of January, 0-4 years, male
DE1042V	Population on the 1st of January, 0-4 years, female
DE1074V	Population on the 1st of January, 5-9 years, total
DE1075V	Population on the 1st of January, 5-9 years, male
DE1076V	Population on the 1st of January, 5-9 years, female
DE1077V	Population on the 1st of January, 10-14 years, total
DE1078V	Population on the 1st of January, 10-14 years, male
DE1079V	Population on the 1st of January, 10-14 years, female
DE1046V	Population on the 1st of January, 15-19 years, total
DE1047V	Population on the 1st of January, 15-19 years, male
DE1048V	Population on the 1st of January, 15-19 years, female
DE1049V	Population on the 1st of January, 20-24 years, total
DE1050V	Population on the 1st of January, 20-24 years, male
DE1051V	Population on the 1st of January, 20-24 years, female
DE1058V	Population on the 1st of January, 25-34 years, total
DE1059V	Population on the 1st of January, 25-34 years, male
DE1060V	Population on the 1st of January, 25-34 years, female
DE1061V	Population on the 1st of January, 35-44 years, total
DE1062V	Population on the 1st of January, 35-44 years, male
DE1063V	Population on the 1st of January, 35-44 years, female
DE1064V	Population on the 1st of January, 45-54 years, total
DE1065V	Population on the 1st of January, 45-54 years, male
DE1066V	Population on the 1st of January, 45-54 years, female
DE1025V	Population on the 1st of January, 55-64 years, total
DE1026V	Population on the 1st of January, 55-64 years, male
DE1027V	Population on the 1st of January, 55-64 years, female
DE1028V	Population on the 1st of January, 65-74 years, total
DE1029V	Population on the 1st of January, 65-74 years, male
DE1030V	Population on the 1st of January, 65-74 years, female
DE1055V	Population on the 1st of January, 75 years and over, total
DE1056V	Population on the 1st of January, 75 years and over, male
DE1057V	Population on the 1st of January, 75 years and over, female
DE1073V	Median population age

Population (DE1001V to DE1079V)**:** Population at its usual residence at the reference date. 'Usual residence' means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence. The following persons alone are considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question:

(i) those, who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference date; or

(ii) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference date with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

Sources: Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses, Commission Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 of 30 November 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the topics and of their breakdowns, and Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection.

It is stressed that this population number is the **reference** for measuring the **general size of the urban entity** within the specified boundaries of the administrative city, the Larger Urban Zone (LUZ) and the Sub-City District (SCD). It is the denominator for most derived indicators.

Age: Expressed as the number of birthday anniversaries passed on the date of reference. As it is the same as the number of completed years lived by a person, it is also referred to as « age in completed years ». For many variables, there are age thresholds (population groupings; single parent households; households with children; pensioner households). Current practice or the legal frameworks in many Member States differ. If these national differences were applied, then the resulting statistics would not be comparable. It is for this reason that the Census age bands are requested here, even if it might contradict national practices.

Reference date for population data: To enable better comparability 1st January estimates for all years are provided. Most countries use this date as a reference date.

Median age (DE1073V) is the age that divides a population into two groups that are numerically equivalent.

2.1.2 Nationality (DE2)

Variables dropped from the data collection:

DE2005V	Residents who are not EU Nationals and citizens of a country with high HDI
DE2006V	Residents who are not EU Nationals and citizens of a country with a medium or low HDI
DE2004V	Nationals born abroad
DE2007V	Number of residents born abroad (not only nationals)

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

DE2004I	Nationals born abroad as a proportion of total population
DE2005I	Proportion of Residents who are not EU Nationals and citizens of a country with high HDI
DE2006I	Proportion of Residents who are not EU Nationals and citizens of a country with a medium or low HDI

Adapted *variables titles (codes below are just an example, the titles should be adapted throughout the whole variable list)*:

Code	Old labels in UA	New labels
DE2001V	Residents who are Nationals	Nationals (citizens) usually resident in the country, total
DE2002V	Residents who are Nationals of other EU Member States	EU citizens (persons) usually resident in the country, total
DE2003V	Residents who are not EU Nationals	Non-EU citizens (persons) usually resident in the country, total

New variables:

Code	New labels
DE200V	Native–born nationals (citizens) usually resident in the country, total
DE2009V	Foreign-born EU citizens (persons) usually resident in the country, total
DE201V	Native-born non-EU nationals born in the EU country of its usual residence, total

ARTEMIS
Information Management

Final list of variables:

Code	Label
DE2001V	Nationals (citizens) usually resident in the country, total
DE2002V	EU citizens (persons) usually resident in the country, total
DE2003V	Non-EU citizens (persons) usually resident in the country, total
DE2008V	Native–born nationals (citizens) usually resident in the country, total
DE2009V	Foreign-born EU citizens (persons) usually resident in the country, total
DE2010V	Native-born non-EU nationals born in the EU country of its usual residence, total

The term "**resident**" refers to "usual residents" as used in demography. The population covered is defined as the usually resident population of the country **living in the city concerned**. The term "nationals" is used in the case of persons who have citizenship of the reporting country. "**Citizenship**" means the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation. For the distinction between those born in the country and abroad, the terms "native-born" and "foreign-born" are used:
- "native-born" means a person who was born in the country of current usual residence regardless of the person's citizenship;
- "foreign-born" means a person who was born outside of the country of current usual residence regardless of the person's citizenship.

Thus, "foreign-born persons/population" and "foreign-born nationals" could be used. For countries without this information (for example the UK), available ethnicity data should be used as a proxy, with a comment regarding the definition. In other countries (e.g. Portugal), data on the place of birth should be used for estimation.

'**Recognised non-citizens**' are persons who are not citizens of the reporting country nor of any other country, but who have established links to that country including some but not all rights and obligations of full citizenship. This category is particularly relevant in the Baltic States. In the case of Latvia, the government issues a particular category of non-citizen (non-EU) passport to these people. These should be counted as 'non-EU'.

Nationals are citizens of the country in which the city is located; this does not necessarily mean that they are born there.

Native born nationals are citizens, which are born in the country whose nationality they have and there they are still resident.

EU nationals are citizens of other EU countries (1st of January 2007 definition, i.e. 27 Member States) The concept of EU-27 should be used for the past data series.

Non-EU nationals refer to persons who have citizenship of a country outside the EU-27.

Foreign-born EU citizens are all persons which have the nationality of a EU country, except of the country in which they are actually a resident.

Native-born non-EU nationals born in the EU country of residence are all persons which have the nationality of a non-EU country, but are born in the EU-country in which they have their actual residence.

Non EU Member States should not include their own citizens in the figures for DE2003V.

For further details on nationality and citizenship see *Commission Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009* of November 2009.

2.1.3   Household Structure (DE3)

Variables dropped from the data collection:

DE3009V	Lone pensioner (above retirement age) households male
DE3010V	Lone pensioner (above retirement age) households female
DE3018V	Households with 3 children or more under 18

DE3012V	Nationals that have moved into the city during the last two years
DE3013V	EU Nationals that have moved into the city during the last two years (stock)
DE3014V	Non-EU Nationals that have moved into the city during the last two years (stock)
DE3015V	Number of "moves" into the city during the last two years (flow)

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

DE3009I	Lone-pensioner households: male / female
DE3015I	Moves to city during the last 2 years/moves out of the city during the last 2 years
DE3012I	Proportion of nationals that have moved to the city during the last two years
DE3013I	Proportion of EU nationals that have moved to the city during the last two years
DE3014I	Proportion of non-EU nationals that have moved to the city during the last two years

Adapted *variables titles*:

Code	Old labels in UA	New labels
DE3001V	Total Number of Households (excluding institutional households)	Private households (excluding institutional households), total
DE3017V	Total Resident Population living in households (excluding institutional households)	Total population living in private households (excluding institutional households)
DE3005V	Lone parent households (with children aged 0 to under 18)	Lone parent private households (with children aged 0 to under 18)

Final list of variables:

Code	Label
DE3001V	Private households (excluding institutional households), total
DE3017V	Total population living in private households (excluding institutional households)
DE3002V	One person households
DE3005V	Lone parent private households (with children aged 0 to under 18)
DE3008V	Lone pensioner (above retirement age) households Total
DE3011V	Households with children aged 0 to under 18

Private household (DE3001V)

Countries use different concepts of the private household. In the Urban Audit, in order to enable the extensive use of registers, we choose to use the household-dwelling concept.

The recommendation for the 2010 census states that the 'housekeeping unit' concept should be used. However this concept requires non-register based census data which is hardly available. Therefore the house-dwelling concept was selected. Whether a country uses the 'housekeeping unit' or the 'household-dwelling' concept of a household has generally little implication for the total number of private households. However, differences can be large for certain household types, for example for one-person households. In view of international comparability it is therefore recommended that countries that use the 'housekeeping unit' concept, if possible, make an estimate of the number of private households according to the 'household-dwelling' concept, and break this number down by household size.

The household-dwelling concept considers all persons living in a housing unit to be members of the same household, such that there is one household per occupied housing unit. In the household-dwelling concept, then, the number of occupied housing units and the number of households occupying them are equal, and the locations of the housing units and households are identical.

Households should only be generated if the respective housing unit is the usual (or legal main) residence of at least one occupant. Only persons with main residence in a housing unit should be included in the generation of the household defined by this housing unit.

ARTEMIS
Information Management

For more information see the "*UNECE and Eurostat (2006): Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*".

Private households are broken down into the following groups:
- Non-family households
- One family households
- Two or more families' households.

Lone parent private household (with children aged 0 to under 18) (DE3005V)**:** A one family household with only one adult and at least one child under 18 years old. It should be noted that the adult is not necessarily a biological parent but an adult of the family nucleus.

Lone pensioner private household (DE3008V)**:** Single person household where that person has retired from work and – in the normal case – reached the national retirement age. As the national retirement age varies in different countries, the emphasis is put on the fact that these persons will not work anymore. Persons to be counted have worked earlier, so persons that never worked, for example due to a handicap and persons receiving unemployment benefits are not included. Persons that supplement their pension with earnings from other sources (short-term tasks or others) should also be included.

Private households with children aged 0 to under 18 (DE3011V)**:** A private household (one family household or two or more families households) with one or more adults (over 18 years old) and at least one child (under 18 years old).

ARTEMIS
Information Management

2.2 Social Aspects (SA)

2.2.1 Housing (SA1)

Variables dropped from the data collection:

SA1027V	Number of roofless persons
SA1031V	Number of people in Women's Shelter
SA1030V	Number of people in accommodation for immigrants
SA1016V	Average price for an apartment per m2
SA1023V	Average price for a house per m2
SA1019V	Average occupancy per occupied dwelling
SA1026V	Non-conventional dwellings

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

SA1016I	Average price per m2 for an apartment
SA1023I	Average price per m2 for a house
SA1036I	Average price per m2 for apartm. / median annual househ income
SA1019I	Average occupancy per occupied dwelling

New variables:

Code	New labels
SA1050V	Average price for buying a house
SA1051V	Average price for buying an apartment

These two new variables are replacing the variables, which were dropped from the list because they do not seem appropriate:
- Average price for buying a house (SA1050V) replacing previous SA1023V
- Average price for buying an apartment (SA1051V) replacing previous SA1016V

The average price refers to the price of houses sold.

Final list of variables:

Code	Label
SA1001V	Number of conventional dwellings
SA1029V	Number of people in accommodation for the homeless
SA1050V	Average price for buying a house
SA1018V	Dwellings lacking basic amenities
SA1025V	Empty conventional dwellings
SA1051V	Average price for buying an apartment
SA1049V	Average annual rent for housing per m2
SA1004V	Number of houses
SA1005V	Number of apartments
SA1007V	Number of households living in houses
SA1008V	Number of households living in apartments
SA1011V	Households owning their own dwelling
SA1012V	Households in social housing
SA1013V	Households in private rented housing

ARTEMIS
Information Management

SA1022V	Average area of living accommodation (m2 per person)

The **household** concept used in this chapter is consistent with the private household definition given in chapter Household Structure (DE3).

Houses and apartments: correspond to the concepts of **ground-oriented residential buildings** (houses) and **other residential buildings** (apartments) as defined in the "*UNECE and Eurostat (2006): Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*".

A **building** is defined in this context as any independent structure containing one or more dwellings, rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundations to the roof, whether designed for residential or for agricultural, commercial, industrial or cultural purposes or for the provision of services. Thus a building may be a detached dwelling, **apartment** building, factory, shop, warehouse, garage, barn, etc. […]

A **conventional dwelling** (SA1001V) is structurally separate and independent premises, which are designed for permanent human habitation at a fixed location and are not used wholly for non-residential purposes. It is defined as a room or suite of rooms and its accessories (for example lobbies, corridors) in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which, by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is designed for habitation by a single household all the year round, such as a house or apartment. It need not necessarily have a bathroom or toilet available for the exclusive use of its occupants. For this purpose, "permanent building" is a building that was constructed to be structurally stable for at least ten years. Some countries may prefer to define permanence in terms of the method of construction or in terms of the building materials used. Detached rooms for habitation, which are clearly designed to be used as part of the dwelling, for example a room or rooms above a detached garage should be included.

Conventional dwellings can be classified as occupied, secondary, seasonal and other vacant dwellings. A conventional dwelling is defined as an occupied conventional dwelling if it is a usual residence of one or more persons. An occupant of a conventional dwelling is a person who has usual residence in the dwelling.

All conventional dwellings are counted for census purposes whether or not they are occupied (i.e. have at least one usual resident) – although most topics apply only to occupied conventional dwellings. Because of their importance, conventional dwellings are further classified by occupancy and type of building. However, countries can also subdivide occupied conventional dwellings using the core housing infrastructure (presence of a kitchen, water supply, toilet, bathing and heating facilities) to classify how basic the housing is. Collective living quarters (hotels, institutions and camps) are excluded from conventional dwellings.

Homelessness FEANTSA (the European Federation of organisations working with the homeless) has developed a typology of homelessness and housing exclusion (ETHOS) In the Urban Audit data is collected on Number of people in accommodation for the homeless.

Number of people in accommodation for the homeless (SA1029V) refers to people with no usual place of residence in night shelters where they make an overnight stay **and** people in homeless hostels where the period of stay is intended to be short term. Data should be collected on the stock of people either staying over one night or over a longer period. The figures provided should be the average for the reference year. If data for a certain point in time is provided this should be indicated in a footnote. Children should be included in the figure. If data are only provided for adults this should also be indicated in a footnote.

Overcrowded households are defined as households with more than one person per room. (*European Community Household Panel* (ECHP)). A room is defined as a space of a housing unit of at least 4 square meters as normal bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, kitchens and habitable cellars and attics. The following space of a housing unit does not count as rooms: a kitchenette (i.e. a kitchen less than 4 square meters), bathrooms, toilets, corridors, verandas, utility rooms and lobbies. Rooms used only for business or professional purposes are excluded. (*Harmonisation of recommended core units, variables and classifications, 2000 Edition, Eurostat*)

Empty conventional dwellings (SA1025V) are considered as empty in case they are empty for more than 3 months, not just for quick change of tenant.

ARTEMIS
Information Management

House prices: Average buying price during the reference year per house sold, net of national taxes, for houses available for purchase. This includes both newly built and old (existing) houses, as well as terraced houses and semi-detached houses.

Apartment prices: Average buying price per apartment sold during the reference year, net of national taxes, for apartments available for purchase. This includes both newly built and old (existing) apartments.

Average annual rent for housing per m^2

"Actual rentals for housing (04.1) [the code refers to the Classification of Individual Consumption] are all rentals actually paid by tenants, i.e. the rentals the tenant pays to the landlord regardless of any social benefits the tenant receives from public authorities (including payments which at the tenant's discretion go directly to the landlord). Rentals normally include payment for the use of the land on which the property stands, the dwelling occupied, the fixtures and fittings for heating, plumbing, lighting, etc., and, in the case of a dwelling let furnished, the furniture. Rentals also include payment for the use of a garage to provide parking in connection with the dwelling. The garage does not have to be physically contiguous to the dwelling; nor does it have to be leased from the same landlord.

Rentals do not include payment for the use of garages or parking spaces not providing parking in connection with the dwelling (07.2.4). Nor do they include charges for water supply (04.4.1), refuse collection (04.4.2) and sewerage collection (04.4.3); co-proprietor charges for caretaking, gardening, stairwell cleaning, heating and lighting, maintenance of lifts and refuse disposal chutes, etc. in multi-occupied buildings (04.4.4); charges for electricity (04.5.1) and gas (04.5.2); charges for heating and hot water supplied by district heating plants (04.5.5)." (*Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose Adapted to the Needs of Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices (2000)*)

Basic amenities: Examples for basic amenities are piped (running) water, flush toilet, bath/shower, central sewerage connection or individual cesspool and hot water installation. SA1018V: occupied conventional dwellings where **one** or more of the amenities are lacking. The applied criteria should be indicated in the metadata.

Average area of living accommodation (SA1022V): m^2 per person (occupied dwellings only) and similar variables concerned with **surface areas**: the area refers to the living floor space that is the total area of rooms (rooms have minimum 4 m^2 of area and are min. 2 m high over the major area of the ceiling thus normal bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, habitable cellars and attics, servants rooms, kitchens and other separate spaces used or intended for habitation are all rooms; kitchenettes (<4 m^2, <2m wide), corridors, verandas, utility rooms and lobbies do not count as rooms nor do bathrooms and toilets).

UNECE and Eurostat (1999): Recommendations for the 2000 Census of Population and Housing in the ECE Region – UN Statistical Commission Standards and Studies N° 49, jointly prepared by UNECE and Eurostat pages 60, 61).

2.2.2   Health (SA2)

Variables dropped from the data collection:

SA2005V	Male Infant Mortality per year
SA2006V	Female Infant Mortality per year
SA2008V	Number of live births per year (Male)
SA2009V	Number of live births per year (Female)
SA2014V	Number of deaths per year < 65 due to diseases of the circulatory or respiratory systems (Male)
SA2015V	Number of deaths per year < 65 due to diseases of the circulatory or respiratory systems (Female)
SA2029V	Number of deaths per year due to suicide
SA2022V	Number of hospital beds
SA2026V	Number of hospital discharges of in-patients
SA2027V	Number of practising physicians
SA2030V	Number of general practitioners
SA2031V	Number of specialist doctors
SA2028V	Number of practising dentists
SA1046V	Number of overcrowded households

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

SA2016I	Mortality rate for <65 per year
SA2017I	Mortality rate for <65 per year (Male)
SA2018I	Mortality rate for <65 per year (Female)
SA2013I	Mortality rate for individuals under 65 from heart diseases and respiratory illness
SA2014I	Mortality rate for males under 65 from heart diseases and respiratory illness
SA2015I	Mortality rate for females under 65 from heart diseases and respiratory illness
SA2005I	Male Infant Mortality rate per year (per 1000 live births)
SA2006I	Female Infant Mortality rate per year (per 1000 live births)
SA2032I	Number of hospital discharges of in-patients per hospital bed

Final list of variables:

Code	Label
SA2004V	Infant Mortality per year
SA2007V	Number of live births per year
SA2013V	Number of deaths per year under 65 due to diseases of the circulatory or respiratory systems
SA2016V	Total deaths under 65 per year
SA2017V	Total deaths under 65 per year (Male)
SA2018V	Total deaths under 65 per year (Female)
SA2019V	Total deaths per year
SA2020V	Total deaths per year (Male)
SA2021V	Total deaths per year (Female)

Infant mortality per year (SA2004V)**:** total number of deaths of children born alive aged less than 1 year, for the reference year. Source: _Eurostat CODED_

Causes of Death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical death certificate. COD target at the underlying cause of death, i.e. "the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". This definition has been adopted by the World Health Assembly.

Number of live births per year (SA2007V) are defined according to the World Health Organization (WHO), _International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10)_, Tenth Revision, Volume 2, Second Edition", Geneva, 1992. These are births of children that showed any sign of life. They are a complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered to be liveborn. Live births comprise the number of births excluding stillbirths.

Regarding the variables on number of deaths per year (SA2013V and SA2016V to SA2021V), the ICD 10 has to be applied as well:

Chapter IX: Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)
I00-I02   Acute rheumatic fever
I05-I09   Chronic rheumatic heart diseases
I10-I15   Hypertensive diseases
I20-I25   Ischaemic heart diseases
I26-I28   Pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation
I30-I52   Other forms of heart disease
I60-I69   Cerebrovascular diseases
I70-I79   Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries
I80-I89   Diseases of veins, lymphatic vessels and lymph nodes, not elsewhere classified
I95-I99   Other and unspecified disorders of the circulatory system

ARTEMIS
Information Management

Chapter X: Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)

J00-J06	Acute upper respiratory infections
J10-J18	Influenza and pneumonia
J20-J22	Other acute lower respiratory infections
J30-J39	Other diseases of upper respiratory tract
J40-J47	Chronic lower respiratory diseases
J60-J70	Lung diseases due to external agents
J80-J84	Other respiratory diseases principally affecting the interstitium
J85-J86	Suppurative and necrotic conditions of lower respiratory tract
J90-J94	Other diseases of pleura
J95-J99	Other diseases of the respiratory system

For these variables, data should include the figures for chapters IX and X of ICD-10 altogether.

From 2010, the data collection on human and physical resources is done jointly by 3 international organisations (Eurostat, OECD and WHO).

2.2.3   Crime (SA3)

Variables dropped from the data collection:

SA3001V	Total number of recorded crimes within city
SA3006V	Number of car thefts
SA3007V	Number of domestic burglary

Final list of variables:

Code	Label
SA3005V	Number of murders and violent deaths

For crime statistics only one variable - Number of murders and violent deaths (SA3005V) will be collected in the future. The following definitions remained unchanged.

Number of murders and violent deaths (SA3005V) is defined as intentional killing of a person, including murder, manslaughter, euthanasia and infanticide. Causing death by dangerous driving is excluded, as is abortion and help with suicide. Attempted (uncompleted) homicide is also excluded. Unlike other offences, the counting unit for homicide is normally the victim. The data source for this variable is preferably the police records. If other data source, for example statistics on deaths by death cause (ICD-10) is used, it should be mentioned in the footnote.

2.3 Economic Aspects (EC)

2.3.1 Labour Market (EC1)

Variables dropped from the data collection:

EC1142V	Total Economically Active Population 15-24
EC1143V	Male Economically Active Population 15-24
EC1144V	Female Economically Active Population 15-24
EC1148V	Residents Unemployed 15-24
EC1149V	Male Residents Unemployed 15-24
EC1150V	Female Residents Unemployed 15-24
EC1151V	Residents Unemployed 55-64
EC1152V	Male Residents Unemployed 55-64
EC1153V	Female Residents Unemployed 55-64
EC1154V	Unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15-24
EC1155V	Male unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15-24
EC1156V	Female unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15-24
EC1157V	Unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55-64
EC1158V	Male unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55-64
EC1159V	Female unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55-64
EC1172V	Number of jobless households with children
EC1173V	Number of jobless households without children
EC1025V	Residents in Self Employment
EC1026V	Male residents in Self Employment
EC1027V	Female residents in Self Employment
EC1028V	Residents in Paid Employment
EC1029V	Male residents in Paid Employment
EC1030V	Female residents in Paid Employment
EC1034V	Total Full-Time Employment
EC1035V	Male Full-Time Employment
EC1036V	Female Full-Time Employment
EC1088V	Total Part-Time Employment
EC1089V	Male Part-Time Employment
EC1090V	Female Part-Time Employment
EC1160V	Total Full-Time Employment 15-24
EC1161V	Full-Time Employment 15-24 Male
EC1162V	Full-Time Employment 15-24 Female
EC1163V	Total Full-Time Employment 55-64
EC1164V	Full-Time Employment 55-64 Male
EC1165V	Full-Time Employment 55-64 Female
EC1166V	Total Part-Time Employment 15-24
EC1167V	Part-Time Employment 15-24 Male
EC1168V	Part-Time Employment 15-24 Female
EC1169V	Total Part-Time Employment 55-64
EC1170V	Part-Time Employment 55-64 Male
EC1171V	Part-Time Employment 55-64 Female

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

EC1148I	Proportion of residents unemployed 15-24

ARTEMIS
Information Management

EC1149I	Proportion of male residents unemployed 15-24
EC1150I	Proportion of female residents unemployed 15-24
EC1151I	Proportion of residents unemployed 55-64
EC1152I	Proportion of male residents unemployed 55-64
EC1153I	Proportion of female residents unemployed 55-64
EC1154I	Proportion of unemployed aged 15-24 unemployed for more than 6 months
EC1155I	Proportion of long term young unemployed - male
EC1156I	Proportion of long term young unemployed - female
EC1157I	Proportion of unemployed aged 55-64 unemployed for more than one year
EC1158I	Proportion of long term old unemployed - male
EC1159I	Proportion of long term old unemployed - female
EC1202I	Proportion of unemployed who are under 25
EC1034I	Ratio of employed persons to population of working age
EC1035I	Ratio of employed to population of working age - male
EC1036I	Ratio of employed to popul. of working age - female
EC1028I	Ratio of employees to economically active population
EC1029I	Ratio of male employees to male economically active population
EC1030I	Ratio of female employees to female economically active population
EC1031I	Self-employment rate
EC1032I	Self-employment rate - male
EC1033I	Self-employment rate - female
EC1001I	Activity rate
EC1002I	Activity rate - male
EC1003I	Activity rate - female
EC1005I	Net activity rate residents aged 15-64
EC1142I	Activity rate 15-24
EC1143I	Activity rate 15-24 - male
EC1144I	Activity rate 15-24 - female
EC1145I	Activity rate 55-64
EC1146I	Activity rate 55-64 - male
EC1147I	Activity rate 55-64 - female
EC1088I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment
EC1089I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment - male
EC1004I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment - female
EC1166I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment, 15-24
EC1167I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment, 15-24 - male
EC1168I	Proportion of employed residentsin part-time employment, 15-24 - female
EC1169I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment, 55-64
EC1170I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment, 55-64 - male
EC1171I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment, 55-64 - female

Adapted *variables titles (codes below are just an example, the titles should be adapted throughout the whole variable list)*:

Code	Old labels in UA	New labels
EC1010V	Residents Unemployed	Persons unemployed, total
EC1011V	Male Residents Unemployed	Persons unemployed, male
EC1012V	Female Residents Unemployed	Persons unemployed, female

New variables:

Code	New labels
EC1174V	Economically active population, 20-64, total
EC1175V	Economically active population, 20-64, male
EC1176V	Economically active population, 20-64, female
EC1077V	Persons employed, 20-64, total

ARTEMIS
Information Management

EC1078V	Persons employed, 20-64, male
EC1079V	Persons employed, 20-64, female
EC1080V	Persons employed, 55-64, total
EC1081V	Persons employed, 55-64, male
EC1082V	Persons employed, 55-64, female

Final list of variables:

Code	Label
EC1001V	Economically active population, total
EC1002V	Economically active population, male
EC1003V	Economically active population, female
EC1145V	Economically active population 55-64, total
EC1146V	Economically active population 55-64, male
EC1147V	Economically active population 55-64, female
EC1174V	Economically active population, 20-64, total
EC1175V	Economically active population, 20-64, male
EC1176V	Economically active population, 20-64, female
EC1010V	Persons unemployed, total
EC1011V	Persons unemployed, male
EC1012V	Persons unemployed, female
EC1177V	Persons employed, 20-64, total
EC1178V	Persons employed, 20-64, male
EC1179V	Persons employed, 20-64, female
EC1180V	Persons employed, 55-64, total
EC1181V	Persons employed, 55-64, male
EC1182V	Persons employed, 55-64, female

The Urban Audit requests data on people living in the town or city, irrespective of their work place. In this way, all variables under the heading of Labour Market are **residence based,** not work-place based. Since the Labour Force Survey is, in general, designed for NUTS level 2, some estimation will be necessary. Labour market concepts and definitions are in accordance with the ILO standards and the Community Labour Force Survey (*Eurostat (2003) The European Union Labour Force Survey – Methods and Definitions - 2001*).

Employment (persons employed) (EC1077V to EC1082V): Persons of the relevant age classes who during the reference week performed work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent for example due to illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training (definition also used for Europe 2020).

Unemployment (persons unemployed) (EC1010V to EC1012V)**:** Persons aged 15–74 who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months.

Economically active population (EC1001V, EC1002V, EC1003V**,** EC1145V, EC1146V, EC1147V, EC1174V to EC1176V)**:** Persons that are either employed or unemployed and not part of the **economically inactive population,** which covers all residents over 15 who are not economically active (i.e. students, long term sick, permanently disabled, retired people, national armed services and those not seeking to enter the labour market). This variable has also to be provided for the age classes 20 to 64 years and 55 to 64 years.

Regarding the national level data on employment, unemployment and active population that is presented in conjunction with the urban level data, the average from the data available on a quarterly basis should be taken.

2.3.2   Economic Activity (EC2)

Variables dropped from the data collection:

EC2001V	Gross Domestic Product of city
EC2005V	Purchasing power parities for the ESA95 GDP aggregates (EU27=1)
EC2024V	Enterprises with 1 to 250 employees
EC2025V	Enterprises with more than 250 employees
EC2026V	Enterprises that had a turnover increase last year (size class 1-250 employees)
EC2027V	Enterprises that had a turnover increase last year (size class >250 employees)
EC2028V	Average employment growth (or decline) of enterprises with 1 to 250 employees last year
EC2029V	Average employment growth (or decline) of enterprises with more than 250 employees last year
EC2003V	Companies with headquarter within the city quoted on national stock exchange
EC2004V	New business registered in reference year
EC2014V	Companies gone bankrupt in reference year
EC2018V	Employment (jobs) - employees
EC2019V	Employment (jobs) - self employed
EC2010V	Employment (jobs) in trade, hotels, restaurants (NACE Rev. 2: G and I)
EC2023V	Employment (jobs) in transport, communication (NACE Rev. 2: H and J)
EC2011V	Employment (jobs) financial, real estate, profession, technical and support activities (NACE Rev. 2: K-N)
EC2012V	Employment (jobs) in public admin., health, education, entertainment, other (NACE Rev. 1.1: O-T)
EC2016V	Employment (jobs) in NACE Rev. 2 B-F

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

EC2003I	No. of companies with HQs in city quoted on the national stock market
EC2018I	Proportion of employees in total employment (jobs)
EC2019I	Proportion of self- employees in total employment (jobs)
EC2021I	Employment per 100 of residents aged 15-64
EC2014I	Proportion of companies gone bankrupt
EC2004I	New businesses registered as a prop. of exist. Companies
EC2024I	Prop. of employment in commercial services (NACE Rev 1.1: G-K)
EC2017I	Prop. of employment in services (NACE Rev.1.1 G-P)
EC2009I	Prop. of employment in industries (NACE Rev.1.1 C-E)
EC2010I	Prop. of employment in trade, hotels and restaurants (NACE Rev.1.1 G-H)
EC2023I	Prop. of employment in transport and communication (NACE Rev.1.1 I)
EC2011I	Prop. of employment in financial and business services (NACE Rev.1.1 J-K)
EC2012I	Prop. of employment public admin., health and educ. (NACE Rev.1.1 L-P)

New variables:

Code	New labels
EC2032V	Employment (jobs) in trade, transport, hotels, restaurants (NACE Rev. 2: G to I)
EC2033V	Employment (jobs) in information and communication (NACE Rev. 2: J)
EC2034V	Employment (jobs) in financial and insurance activities (NACE Rev. 2: K)
EC2035V	Employment (jobs) in real estate activities (NACE Rev. 2: L)
EC2036V	Employment (jobs) in professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities (NACE Rev. 2: M and N)
EC2037V	Employment (jobs) in public administration, defence, education, human health and social

ARTEMIS
Information Management

	work activities (NACE Rev. 2: O and Q)
EC2038V	Employment (jobs) in arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities; activities of household and extra-territorial organizations and bodies (NACE Rev. 2: R to U)

Final list of variables:

Code	Label
EC2020V	Total employment / jobs (work place based)
EC2008V	Employment (jobs) in agriculture, fishery (NACE Rev. 2: A)
EC2009V	Employment (jobs) in mining, manufacturing, energy (NACE Rev. 2: B-E)
EC2022V	Employment (jobs) in construction (NACE Rev. 2: F)
EC2032V	Employment (jobs) in trade, transport, hotels, restaurants (NACE Rev. 2: G to I)
EC2033V	Employment (jobs) in information and communication (NACE Rev. 2: J)
EC2034V	Employment (jobs) in financial and insurance activities (NACE Rev. 2: K)
EC2035V	Employment (jobs) in real estate activities (NACE Rev. 2: L)
EC2036V	Employment (jobs) in professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities (NACE Rev. 2: M and N)
EC2037V	Employment (jobs) in public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities (NACE Rev. 2: O and Q)
EC2038V	Employment (jobs) in arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities; activities of household and extra-territorial organizations and bodies (NACE Rev. 2: R to U)
EC2030V	Gross Domestic Product of NUTS-3 region in Euros
EC2031V	Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant in PPS of NUTS-3 region
EC2021V	All companies

The variable "Gross Domestic Product of city" (EC2001V) does not have to be collected anymore from cities. The variables "*Gross Domestic Product of NUTS-3 region in Euros" (EC2030V)* and *"Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant in PPS of NUTS-3 region" (EC2031V)* will be centrally collected by Eurostat.

Due to the implementation of the NACE Rev. 2 activities, an adjustment of the activity categories was necessary. The breakdown **in 10 large industries** (activities) is done according to regional accounts statistics. This requested the deletion of some existing categories and integration of several new categories (according to NACE Rev.2). For all new NACE Rev. 2 categories the corresponding indicators will be calculated. NACE Rev. 2 section "U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies" should be excluded.

In 2002, a major revision of NACE was launched. The Regulation establishing NACE Rev. 2 was adopted in December 2006. It includes provisions for the implementation of NACE Rev. 2 and coordinated transition from NACE Rev. 1.1 to NACE Rev. 2 in various statistical domains. NACE Rev. 2 is to be used, in general, for statistics referring to economic activities performed as from 1 January 2008 onwards.

While some of the rules for the application of NACE have been changed, criteria for construction of the classification, as well as the formulation of explanatory notes, have been reviewed, however, the overall characteristics of NACE remain unchanged.

New concepts at the highest level of the classification have been introduced, and new detail has been created to reflect different forms of production and emerging new industries. At the same time, efforts have been made to maintain the structure of the classification in all areas that do not explicitly require change based on new concepts.

The detail of the classification has substantially increased (from 514 to 615 classes). For service-producing activities, this increase is visible at all levels, including the highest one, while for other activities, such as agriculture, the increase in detail affected mostly the lower level of the classification.

For more information see *http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nace_rev2/introduction*. The main categories are listed in the following Table:

Table 1: NACE Rev. 2 Main Categories

NACE Rev. 2	
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Mining and quarrying
C	Manufacturing
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Transportation and storage
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Administrative and support service activities
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S	Other service activities
T	Activities of households as employers; u0ndifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
U	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

In the context of the chapter on economic activities, the term employment is workplaced based.

Companies = Enterprises

"The enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations. An enterprise may be a sole legal unit." (*European Union, Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 of 15 March 1993* on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community (Official Journal of the European Communities No L 076, 30/03/1993, p. 1), Section III A of 15.03.1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community)

Employment (= jobs, also called number of persons employed) is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit (inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers), as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it (e.g. sales representatives, delivery personnel, repair and maintenance teams). It excludes manpower supplied to the unit by other enterprises, persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the enquiry unit on behalf of other enterprises, as well as those on compulsory military service.

Jobs: "A job is defined as an explicit or implicit contract (relating to the provision of labour input, not to supplying output of a good or service) between a person and a resident institutional unit to perform work (activities which contribute to the production of goods or services within the production boundary) in return for compensation (including mixed income of self-employed persons) for a defined period or until further notice.

In that definition, both employee and self-employment jobs are covered: that is, an employee job if the person belongs to another institutional unit than the employer and a self-employment job if the person belongs to the same institutional unit as the employer. Both employed and self-employed persons are counted at the work place in the specified spatial unit for Urban Audit statistics.

The concept of jobs differs from the concept of employment:

It includes second, third, etc. jobs of the same person. Those second, third, etc. jobs of a person may either successively follow one another within the reference period (usually, a week) or, as when someone has an evening job as well as a daytime job, run in parallel.On the other hand, it excludes persons temporarily not at work but who have a 'formal attachment to their job' in the form, for instance, of 'an assurance of return to work or an agreement as to the date of return'. Such an understanding between an employer and a person on lay-off or away on training is not counted as a job in the system."

European System of Accounts – ESA 1995; (11.22-23)

2.3.3 Income Disparities and Poverty (EC3)

Variables dropped from the data collection:

EC3045V	Disposable annual household Income: Quintile 4 (income with 20% households above, 80% below)
EC3048V	Disposable annual Household Income: Quintile 3 (income with 40% households above, 60% below)
EC3051V	Disposable annual Household Income: Quintile 2 (income with 60% households above, 40% below)
EC3054V	Disposable annual Household Income: Quintile 1 (income with 80% households above, 20% below)
EC3056V	Total Number of Households (relating to the reported household income)
EC3055V	Total Number of Households with less than 60% of the national median disposable annual household income
EC3057V	Total Number of Households with less than half of the national average disposable annual household income
EC3060V	Total Number of Households reliant on social security benefits (>50%)
EC3063V	Individuals reliant on social security benefits (>50%)

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

EC3054I	Ratio of first to fourth quintile disposable annual household income
EC3051I	Household Income: Quintile 2 (income with 60% households above, 40% below)
EC3048I	Household Income: Quintile 3 (income with 40% households above, 60% below)
EC3057I	Percent. households with less than half nat.aver.income
EC3055I	Percent. households with less than 60% of the national median annual disposable income
EC3060I	Proportion of households reliant upon social security
EC3063I	Proportion of individuals reliant on social security

New variables:

Code	New labels
EC3064V	Persons living in households with very low work intensity
EC3065V	Persons at risk of poverty after social transfers
EC3066V	Severely materially deprived persons

Final list of variables:

Code	Label
EC3039V	Median disposable annual household income
EC3040V	Average disposable annual household income
EC3064V	Persons living in households with very low work intensity
EC3065V	Persons at risk of poverty after social transfers
EC3066V	Severely materially deprived persons

The household definition used for the domain on "Income disparities and poverty" (EC3) is slightly different from the household definition used for the DE3 and SA1 domains. This is due to the different data sources. The source for DE3 and SA1 variables should be the micro census (or estimated data based on registers

and census). Definitions in the EC3 domain should be compliant with the *EU Regulations on Community Statistics of Income and Living Conditions N° 1177/2003* and its related "Implementing Regulations", *EC N° 1980/2003*, *EC N° 1981/2003*, *EC N° 1982/2003* and *EC N° 28/2004*.

For EC3039V and EC3040V income values should be reported.

Household Income: Annual income (in Euro) from all sources for the reference year. Current prices relating to each reference year are collected.

Total disposable household income (according to SILC) is calculated by adding together the personal income received by all of the household members plus income received at household level diminished by regular taxes on wealth, regular inter-household cash transfer paid and tax on income and social insurance contributions.

Disposable household income (net of any taxes and social contributions paid includes:

- all income from work (employee wages and self-employment earnings)
- private income from investment and property
- transfers between households
- all social transfers received in cash including old-age pensions

Disposable household income does not include:
- income from private pension plans
- in kind social transfers
- imputed rent
- income in kind, with exception of company car
- own consumption.

The detailed definition of each income component can be found in *Commission Regulation N° 1980/2003* and in EU-SILC guidelines [3].

Median: The middle value, i.e. 50% of all observations are below the median value and 50% above it. In general, individual data are rarely available so income classes are used. Knowing the number of households in each class, the class of the median income is known. The "exact" amount of median income can be approximated by replacing the steps (caused by the classes) in the cumulative frequency curve by a smooth curve of distribution, at least for the class in which the median is situated.

Average (or mean): Compounds all the values of the set, e.g. in the case of the arithmetic or geometric means. In this context "the average" should be calculated as an arithmetic mean.

For the three new variables in this domain the same definitions as used in Eurostat's dataset for "Europe 2020 indicators, section Poverty and Social Exclusion" should be applied (see definitions below). All three variables should be reported as a rate. i.e. as percentage of the total population.

Persons living in households with very low work intensity (EC3064V) are people aged 0 to 59 years living in households where the adults work less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year.

Persons at risk of poverty after social transfers (EC3065V) are defined as persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

Severely materially deprived persons (EC3066V)**:** The collection "material deprivation" covers indicators relating to economic strain, durables, housing and environment of the dwelling. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone.

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3) See EU-SILC Doc.065 (Description of target variables: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal. 2010 operation) for more details.

ARTEMIS
Information Management

2.4 Training and Education (TE)

2.4.1 Education and Training provision (TE1)

Variables dropped from the data collection:

TE1006V	Number of children 0-2 in day care
TE1007V	Number of children 3-4 in day care
TE1005V	Total students registered for final year of compulsory education
TE1030V	Students leaving compulsory education without having a diploma
TE1036V	Students in education of ISCED level 1-2
TE1037V	Male students in education of ISCED level 1-2
TE1038V	Female students in education of ISCED level 1-2
TE1031V	Students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4)
TE1032V	Male students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4)
TE1033V	Female students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4)
TE1034V	Average number of pupils in a class (primary schools)
TE1035V	Average number of pupils in a class (secondary schools)

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

TE1006I	Children 0-2 in day care (publ.&priv) per 1000 children
TE1007I	Children 3-4 in day care (publ.&priv) per 1000 children
TE1030I	Proportion of students not completing compulsory educ.
TE1032I	Proportion of male students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4)
TE1033I	Proportion of female students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4)

New variables:

Code	New labels
TE1039V	Early leavers from education and training, total,
TE1040V	Early leavers from education and training, male
TE1041V	Early leavers from education and training, female

Final list of variables:

Code	Label
TE1001V	Number of children 0-4 in day care or school
TE1039V	Early leavers from education and training, total,
TE1040V	Early leavers from education and training, male
TE1041V	Early leavers from education and training, female
TE1026V	Students in higher education (ISCED level 5-6), total
TE1027V	Students in higher education (ISCED level 5-6), male
TE1028V	Students in higher education (ISCED level 5-6), female

Please note: All educational data are workplace based (= study-place based). From 2014 onwards ISCED 2011 will be implemented in Eurostat's data collections. Therefore adapted labels for variables concerned are included.

Day care institutions: Include all the institutions, public or private, which look after children during the day (for example: pre-school, kindergarten, nursery school or equivalent - ISCED 2007 level 0). The aim is to measure the demand and not the supply of day care (for all children aged <5 years old and not at home

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Information Management

during the day). The data should include special schools or equivalents for children with special needs (e.g. handicapped). The data should exclude cultural/sporting/etc. activities if undertaken for leisure purposes rather than child care purposes. Child minders (qualified or unqualified) should be included if a direct payment/employment arrangement exists between child minder and parents. Baby sitters and au-pairs should be included.

The **number of children 0-4 in day care or school** should be given as a monthly average of the year of children, which are in day care either part- or full-time during the day.

Early leavers from training and education (Europe 2020 indicator), total, male, female (TE1039V to TE1041V) (formerly 'early school leavers') denotes the percentage of the population aged 18-24 having attained at most lower secondary education and not being involved in further education or training. The numerator of the indicator refers to persons aged 18 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) the highest level of education or training they have attained is ISCED 0, 1, 2 or 3c short and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. The denominator in the total population consists of the same age group, excluding the respondents who have not answered the questions 'highest level of education or training attained' and 'participation to education and training'. Both the numerator and the denominator come from the EU Labour Force Survey.

Students in higher education (ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6) (TE1026, TE1027, TE1028)**:** The number of students attending programmes leading to the award of a qualification equivalent to ISCED 1997 levels 5 or 6.

Definitions are based on the *International Standard Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED 1997)* published by the UNITED NATIONS Educational, Scientific and cultural Organization.

Level 0: Pre-primary education;

Level 1: Primary education or first stage of basic – compulsory – education;

Level 2: Lower secondary or second stage of basic education; this corresponds to the first cycle of secondary education. In countries with no system break between lower secondary and upper secondary education and where lower secondary education lasts more than three years, only the first three years following primary education are counted as lower secondary education. Lower secondary education may either be "terminal" preparing students for entry directly into working life and or "preparatory" preparing students for upper secondary education.

Level 3: Upper secondary education; this includes general, technical or vocational education for students who have completed their first cycle of secondary education. Apprenticeship programmes are included. This may be "terminal" preparing students for entry directly into working life and or "preparatory" preparing students for tertiary education.

Level 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education; programmes leading to the award of a qualification not equivalent to a first university degree, but admission to this level usually requires the completion of a programme at the upper secondary level (ISCED 3).

Level 5: First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification); Programmes leading to the award of a first or second university degree or a recognised equivalent qualification. ISCED 5A programmes that are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and professions with high skills requirements. ISCED 5B programmes that are generally more practical/technical/occupationally specific than ISCED.

Level 6: Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification). Programmes leading to the award of an advanced research qualification: e.g. PhD's, etc.

2.4.2   Educational Qualifications (TE2)

Variables dropped from the data collection:

TE2026V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 0, 1or 2 as the highest level of education - male
TE2027V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 0, 1or 2 as the highest level of education - female
TE2029V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 3 or 4 as the highest level of education - male
TE2030V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 3 or 4 as the highest level of education -

| TE2032V | Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 5 or 6 as the highest level of education - male |
| TE2033V | Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 5 or 6 as the highest level of education - female |

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

TE2025I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 1 or 2 ISCED
TE2026I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 1 or 2 ISCED - male
TE2027I	Prop. of working age population at level 1 or 2 ISCED - female
TE2028I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 3 or 4 ISCED
TE2029I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 3 or 4 ISCED - male
TE2030I	Prop. of working age population qualif. at level 3 or 4 ISCED - female
TE2031I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 5 or 6 ISCED
TE2032I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 5 or 6 ISCED - male
TE2033I	Prop. of working age population qualif. at level 5 or 6 ISCED - female

Final list of variables:

Code	Label
TE2025V	Number of residents (aged 25-64) with ISCED level 0, 1or 2 as the highest level of education
TE2028V	Number of residents (aged 25-64) with ISCED level 3 or 4 as the highest level of education
TE2031V	Number of residents (aged 25-64) with ISCED level 5 or 6 as the highest level of education

Resident is defined according to demographic statistics and covers the "de jure population", which consists of all persons who habitually live in a given area on a reference date. It excludes, for instance, all foreigners on holiday in that area on the reference date and includes residents on holiday in another area. The de jure population is also called the resident population and corresponds to the population on the 1st of January.

For exhaustive definitions of the ISCED levels see the chapter on TE1 above!

2.5 Environment (EN)

2.5.1 Climate / Geography (EN1)

Description and definition of all variables of this chapter are no longer necessary for the glossary because the variables will be collected centrally for future data collection.

Some of the variables will be checked and maybe centrally collected.

EN1003V	Average temperature of warmest month
EN1004V	Average temperature of coldest month
EN1005V	Rainfall (litre/m2)
EN1002V	Total number of hours of sunshine per day

All others variables/indicators listed below will be no longer part of the data collection.

Variables dropped from the data collection:

EN1006V	Median city centre altitude above sea level
EN1001V	Number of days of rain per annum

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

EN1001I	Number of days of rain per year

2.5.2 Air Quality and Noise (EN2)

Description and definition of all variables of this chapter are no longer necessary for the glossary because the variables will be collected centrally for future data collection.

The following variables will be checked and maybe centrally collected.

EN2002V	Number of days ozone O3 concentrations exceed 120 µg/m3
EN2003V	Number of days nitrogen dioxide NO2 concentrations exceed 200 µg/m3
EN2005V	Number of days particulate matter PM10 concentrations exceed 50 µg/m3
EN2030V	Number of days particulate matter PM2.5 concentrations exceed 50 µg/m3
EN2025V	Accumulated ozone concentration in excess 70 µg/m3
EN2026V	Annual average concentration of NO2 (µg/m3)
EN2027V	Annual average concentration of PM10 (µg/m3)
EN2033V	Number of residents exposed to road traffic noise >65 dB(A) at day time
EN2035V	Number of residents exposed to road traffic noise >55 dB(A) at night time
EN2032V	Number of residents exposed to rail traffic (incl. tram) noise >65dB(A) at daytime
EN2036V	Number of residents exposed to rail traffic (incl. tram) noise >55dB(A) at night-time
EN2028V	Number of residents exposed to air traffic noise >65 dB(A) at day time
EN2029V	Number of residents exposed to air traffic noise >55 dB(A) at night time

2.5.3 Water (EN3)

Variables dropped from the data collection:

EN3004V	Number of dwellings connected to potable drinking water system
EN3006V	Number of dwellings connected to sewerage treatment system
EN3008V	Number of water rationing cases, days per year

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Information Management

EN3009V	Number of water cuts, days per year

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

EN3008I	Number of water rationing cases, days per year
EN3009I	Number of scheduled water stoppages, days per year

Adapted *variable titles*:

Code	Old labels in UA	New labels
EN3003V	Total consumption of water	Total use of water
EN3010V	Price of a m^3 of domestic water	Price of water (EUR/m^3) from public water supply in the domestic sector

New variables:

Code	New labels
EN3012V	Population connected to potable drinking water system
EN3013V	Population connected to sewerage treatment

Final list of variables:

Code	Label
EN3003V	Total use of water
EN3010V	Price of a m3 of domestic water (Euro)
EN3011V	Percentage of the urban waste water load (in population equivalents) treated according to the applicable standard
EN3012V	Population connected to potable drinking water system
EN3013V	Population connected to sewerage treatment

On advice from the thematic unit at Eurostat the "dwelling concept" has been changed to the "population concept". This was proposed in order to improve data quality and measure more exactly the number of people connected to the different systems. Figures about people connected will be more accurate applying the population concept, because the use of the dwelling concept just relates to dwellings which could be of different size and consequently it is not possible to conclude about the population connected. Another reason for the use of the population concept is the comparability of Urban Audit data with national data. However, historical data should still be using the "dwelling concept" but for future data collections the population concept should be applied.

The name of the variable **"total water consumption (cubic metres per annum)** (*EN3003V*)**"** needed to be changed to "**total use of water**". This was necessary for the harmonisation of the names in the Urban Audit data collection and official national water statistics. The latter refers to the **water use.** It is defined as water that is actually used by end domestic use, irrigation, or industrial processing. It excludes returned water. Water use is part of "**total water consumption**" (the previous name of this variable), which covers water abstracted which is no longer available for use because it has evaporated, transpired, been incorporated into products and crops, consumed by man or livestock, ejected directly to the sea, or otherwise removed from freshwater resources. Water losses due to leakages during the transport of water between the point or points of abstraction and the point or points of use are excluded. However it seems that for previous data collections in the framework of Urban Audit the correct figures have been collected since the total water consumption was defined as equal to consumptive water use plus discharges to the sea.[4]

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4) The definition is based on the concepts and definitions used in the **OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire (JQ) on the Environment**, section Inland Waters (IW). This is Eurostat's main tool for water data collections, and it is the accepted world standard for water statistics. Other important water data collections such as the questionnaire used by the UN Statistical Division build on it, and further international harmonisation with other organisations such as UNEP, FAO and UNECE are currently on the way under the umbrella of the Water Statistics subgroup of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Environment Statistics (IWG-ENV).

Dwellings refer to conventional dwellings.

Sewerage treatment implies a connection to a central sewerage network excluding individual cesspools.

Price of a cubic metre of water from public water supply in the domestic sector (EN3010V)**:** In case of different prices a central tendency (arithmetic mean, median, mode etc.) should be used.

Public water supply: Water supplied by economic units engaged in collection, purification and distribution of water (including desalting of sea water to produce water as the principal product of interest, and excluding system operation for agricultural purposes and treatment of waste water solely in order to prevent pollution). It corresponds to division 36 (NACE Rev.2). Deliveries of water from one public supply undertaking to another are excluded.

Percentage of the urban waste water load (in population equivalents) treated according to the applicable standard (EN3011V)**:** Wastewater is generated by private households and economic activities. To allow measurements to take place, wastewater from industry and other sources is expressed as "population equivalent"[5] (p.e.). This term and others are defined in the *EC Directive 91/271/EEC* concerning urban wastewater treatment.

Urban wastewater treatments:

> **Primary Treatment** – most basic level of treatment of wastewater. All urban areas in the Urban Audit are required to apply more stringent treatment standards.

> **Secondary treatment** - treatment involving biological treatment with secondary settlement or other processes in order to remove organic matter from the wastewater. This standard is applicable to 'normal areas' as defined by the Directive in each country.

> **Tertiary treatment** - more stringent treatment than secondary treatment. It includes the removal of some specific substances such as nitrogen and / or phosphorus, or some other specific pollutants from urban wastewater (e.g. bacteria through disinfection by ultra-violet light). This standard is applicable to 'sensitive areas' in each country. The whole country can be designated as a 'sensitive area'. The Directive offers Member States different options for tertiary treatment standards in sensitive areas. Member State can choose to:

>> (i) apply tertiary treatment for all agglomerations (cities) having the pollution load of more than 10,000 p.e. (i.e. apply Articles 5(2-3) of Directive 91/271/EEC), or

>> (ii) to show overall reduction rate of 75% of total Phosphorus and total Nitrogen removal from all wastewater treatment plants discharging waste water into a designated sensitive area (i.e. apply Article 5(4) of Directive 91/271/EEC).

> This means that in some cases, the level of treatment indicated in the table below may be higher than that legally required by the Directive. For the purposes of the Urban Audit, the standard indicated in the table below, should be the standard used for reporting the data.

> Data on waste water treatment standards applied for each urban area can be obtained from the water treatment companies, local authorities or national Ministries of the Environment.

> For details for all cities see the embedded Excel file.

Microsoft Excel Worksheet

2.5.4   Waste Management (EN4)

All variables collected in previous data collection rounds are replaced by just one *variable* called "Municipal waste (domestic and commercial) generated (total)". Consequently only one *indicator* can be calculated, which is called "Municipal waste (domestic and commercial) generated per capita and year". However there was no need to change the definition and calculation for this variable.

Variables dropped from the data collection:

EN4001V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial)

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5) One population equivalent (p.e.) means the organic biodegradable load having a five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) of 60 g of oxygen per day.

EN4002V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) processed by landfill.
EN4003V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) processed by incinerator
EN4004V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) that is recycled
EN4007V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) that is composted
EN4006V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) given to other disposal

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

EN4001I	Amount of Collected solid waste per capita per annum
EN4002I	Proportion of solid waste arising within the boundary processed by landfill
EN4003I	Proportion of solid waste arising within the boundary processed by incinerator
EN4004I	Proportion of solid waste arising within the boundary processed by recycling
EN4006I	Proportion of solid waste arising within the boundary processed by other methods

New variables:

Code	New labels
EN4008V	Municipal waste generated (domestic and commercial), total

Final list of variables:

Code	Label
EN4008V	Municipal waste generated (domestic and commercial), total

The data only refer to the waste flows collected under the responsibility of the local administration including waste collected on behalf of the local authority by private companies or regional associations founded for that purpose.

Municipal waste (EN4001V) according to the definition in the **OECD/Eurostat questionnaire on waste** includes household and similar wastes:

The definition also includes:
- bulky waste (e.g. white goods, old furniture, mattresses); and
- garden waste, leaves, grass clippings, street sweepings, the content of litter containers, and market cleansing waste, if managed as waste.

It includes waste originating from:
- households,
- commerce and trade, small businesses, office buildings and institutions (schools, hospitals, government buildings).

It also includes:
- waste from selected municipal services, i.e. waste from park and garden maintenance, waste from street cleaning services (street sweepings, the content of litter containers, market cleansing waste), if managed as waste.

It includes collected waste from these sources:
- door-to-door through traditional collection (mixed household waste), and
- fractions collected separately for recovery operations (through door-to-door collection and/or through voluntary deposits).

For the purpose of the Urban Audit, municipal waste refers to waste defined as above, **collected by or on behalf of municipalities**.

The definition also includes waste from the same sources and similar in nature and composition which:
- are collected directly by the private sector (business or private non-profit institutions) not on behalf of municipalities (mainly separate collection for recovery purposes),
- originate from rural areas not served by a regular waste service, even if they are disposed by the generator.

The definition excludes:
- waste from municipal sewage network and treatment,

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Information Management

-   municipal construction and demolition waste.

For further details: *http://.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/waste*

2.5.5   Land Use (EN5)

Description and definition of the variables of this chapter is no longer necessary for the glossary because the variables will either be collected centrally or completely dropped from future data collections.

The following variables will be checked and maybe centrally collected.

EN5003V	Total land area (km2) according to cadastral register
EN5015V	Water and wetland
EN5012V	Green space area (km2)
EN5016V	Land used for agricultural purposes
EN5026V	Other land use
EN5001V	Green space (in hectares) to which the public has access
EN5109V	Overbound - underbound based on population (qualitative indicator)
EN5110V	Overbound - underbound based on area (qualitative indicator)

All others variables/indicators listed below will be no longer part of the data collection.

Variables dropped from the data collection:

EN5024V	Land used for commercial activities (industry, trade, offices)
EN5004V	Land area in housing/residential use
EN5025V	Land used for transport (road, rail, air, ports)
EN5011V	Land area in recreational, sports and leisure use

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

EN5024I	Proportion of the area used for commercial activities (industry, trade, offices)
EN5025I	Proportion of the area used for transport (road, rail, air, ports)
EN5011I	Proportion of the area in recreational sports and leisure use
EN5004I	Proportion of the area in housing/residential use
EN5102I	Net residential density - pop. per land area in housing
EN1001I	Number of days of rain per year

ARTEMIS
Information Management

2.6 Travel and Transport (TT)

This domain covers only travel patterns (TT1)

Some of the variables will be checked and maybe centrally collected (possible source: ESPON):

TT1071V	Accessibility by air (EU27=100)
TT1072V	Accessibility by rail (EU27=100)
TT1073V	Accessibility by road (EU27=100)
TT1074V	Multimodal accessibility (EU27=100)

All variables/indicators listed below will no longer be part of the data collection.
Variables dropped from the data collection:

TT1069V	Number of stops of public transport
TT1083V	Number of buses (or bus equivalents) operating in the public transport
TT1084V	Average age of the bus (only buses) fleet
TT1085V	Proportion of buses running on alternative fuels
TT1066V	Length of public transport network (km)
TT1077V	Length of public transport network on fixed infrastructure
TT1078V	Length of public transport network on flexible routes
TT1082V	Length of restricted bus lanes
TT1013V	Number of motor cycles registered
TT1070V	Number of park and ride parking spaces
TT1075V	Maximum charge of on-street parking in the city centre per hour
TT1061V	Number of persons seriously injured in road accidents

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

TT1065I	Prop. of out-commuters of employed persons living in the city
TT1066I	Length of public transp.network as a prop. of land area
TT1093I	Proportion of public transport network on fixed infrastructure
TT1092I	Proportion of public transport network on flexible routes
TT1085I	Length of restricted bus lanes per 1000 pop
TT1086I	Share of restrictred bus lanes from public transport network
TT1088I	Average age of the bus (only buses) fleet
TT1089I	Proportion of buses running on alternative fuels
TT1069I	Number of stops of public transport per km2
TT1091I	Number of stops per 1 km of public transport network
TT1084I	Maximum charge of on-street parking in the city centre per hour

Final list of variables:

Code	Label
TT1057V	Number of private cars registered
TT1003V	Percentage of journeys to work by car
TT1010V	Percentage of journeys to work by public transport (rail, metro, bus, tram)
TT1006V	Percentage of journeys to work by motor cycle
TT1007V	Percentage of journeys to work by bicycle
TT1008V	Percentage of journeys to work by foot
TT1012V	Percentage of journeys to work by car or motor cycle
TT1019V	Average time of journey to work (minutes)

ARTEMIS
Information Management

TT1020V	Average length of journey to work by private car (km)
TT1064V	People commuting into the city
TT1065V	People commuting out of the city
TT1079V	Length of bicycle network (dedicated cycle paths and lanes)
TT1080V	Cost of a combined monthly ticket (all modes of public transport) for 5-10 km in the central zone
TT1081V	Cost of a taxi ride of 5 km to the centre at day time
TT1060V	Number of deaths in road accidents
TT1071V	Accessibility by air (EU27=100)
TT1072V	Accessibility by rail (EU27=100)
TT1073V	Accessibility by road (EU27=100)
TT1074V	Multimodal accessibility (EU27=100)

Transport: In general intra-urban and commuter transport is reported, not long distance trains for example.

Journey to work refers to the shortest trip (from the place of residency to the work place, including change of transport mode) by commuters travelling to work places located within the boundary and should include trips by commuters not resident within the boundary but working within.

Average time: Average time in minutes taken to travel between the place of residence and the work place (**one way**). The work place must be located within the specified boundary while the place of residency might be anywhere, including across borders.

People commuting into the city area (TT1064V): Residents of areas outside the city, whose employment location or client premises are within the city area. Students shall be included.

People commuting out of the city area (TT1065V): Residents of the city area, whose employment location or client premises are outside the city area. Students shall be included.

Public transport is the network of buses, trains, tram etc. that run according to a planned time schedule and that anyone can use. The provider of the above mentioned services may be either the municipal authority or privately owned enterprises.

Length of bicycle network (TT1079V) includes both dedicated cycle tracks and cycle lanes. Cycle lanes are part of a carriageway designated for cycles and distinguished from the rest of the carriageway by longitudinal road markings. Cycle tracks are independent roads or part of a road designated for cycles and sign-posted as such. A cycle track is separated from other roads or other parts of the same road by structural means. Mopeds may also be allowed to use a cycle lanes or tracks.

Cost of a taxi ride of 5 km to the centre at day time (TT1081V)**:** In most cities there are several taxi service providers and the fee can depend on the waiting time (due to traffic jams) as well. This figure should be estimated using central tendencies. (for example: mean)

Passengercar: In the Urban Audit the definition of the "passenger car" should follow that of the Eurostat "Glossary for transport statistics" but exclude cars registered by enterprises

Passenger car: Road motor vehicle, other than a moped or a motor cycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons – including the driver. The term "passenger car" therefore covers micro-cars (need no permit to be driven), taxis and hired passenger cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats. This category may also include pick-ups.

Car registrations: Total number of private passenger cars registered (by natural persons, not business, enterprises, so no taxis or hire cars registered by enterprises) to addresses within boundary on the 1st of January of the reference year. This is the total stock of cars, not just new registrations. The statistical treatment of "scrap" cars (cars registered but no longer in use) differs from country to country. In the Urban Audit these cars should be excluded. If the figure includes these cars it should be stated in the footnote.

Private passenger cars registered (TT1057V)**:** Passenger car registered by a natural person.

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Information Management

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

Deaths in road accidents (TT1060V)**:** People who were killed outright or who died within 30 days as a result of the accident. All Member States should follow the international standard of 30 days established by the ECMT (European Conference of Ministers of Transport, an OECD body)

For more information consult the *Illustrated Glossary for Transport Statistics* (4th edition 2009).

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2.7 Culture and Recreation (CR)

2.7.1 Culture and Recreation (CR1)

Variables dropped from the data collection:

CR1006V	Number of museums
CR1013V	Number of theatre seats
CR1009V	Theatre attendance (per year)
CR1011V	Number of books and other media loaned from public libraries (per year)
CR1014V	Number of persons employed in the culture and entertainment industry

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

CR1009I	Annual attendance at theatres per resident
CR1006I	Number of museums
CR1011I	Total loans of books and other media per resident
CR1014I	Proportion of employment in culture and entertainment industry

Final list of variables:

Code	Label
CR1003V	Number of cinema seats (total capacity)
CR1005V	Cinema attendance (per year)
CR1007V	Number of museum visitors (per year)
CR1008V	Number of theatres
CR1010V	Number of public libraries (all distribution points)
CR1015V	Number of public swimming pools (indoor and outdoor, excluding beaches)

Cinema (also called a **movie house, movie theater**, **film theater**, **film house** or **picture theater**) is a venue, usually a building, for viewing motion pictures ("movies" or "films"). In the Urban Audit data collection it is defined as a commercial operation catering to the general public, who attend by purchasing a ticket. The **number of cinema seats** (CR1003V) is the total number of seats in all cinemas. **Cinema attendance** (CR1005V) refers to the total number of tickets sold, referring to all films screened during the year.

Museums can either be public or private. A Museum is defined as a "non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purposes of education, study and enjoyment" (International Council of Museums (ICOM) (2007), Article 3, Statutes adopted by the 22nd General Assembly, Vienna, Austria, 24 August 2007). The intention of the variable **number of museums,** (CR1006V), is to know about the number of locations within the city.

Theatres are public or private registered venues (not street theatre, school theatres etc.). If multiple purpose venues are included, this is marked in the footnote (free-format text). The intention of the variable **number of theatres,** (CR1013V), is to know about the number of locations within the city, not the individual halls/scenes (one theatre may have a musical/opera scene, intimate play scene etc.).

Number of public libraries (CR1010V) includes counting of all distribution points, even if there are several libraries in the same building. Target of this variable is to know about the publicly accessible general libraries, where you <u>do not need</u> to be a member of an association or to be a student. Libraries of very specific subjects or subject related research libraries are not included. A source for information is *INTAMEL Metro* = International Association of metropolitan Libraries, that is part of IFLA = International Federation of Library Associations and Institutes (www.fila.org).

Library is an organisation, or part of an organisation, whose main aims are to build and maintain a collection and to facilitate the use of such information resources and facilities as are required to meet the informational, research, educational, cultural or recreational needs of its users; these are the basic requirements for a library and do not exclude any additional resources and services incidental to its main purpose (ISO, 2006). It includes any organized collection of books and periodicals in electronic or in printed form or of any other graphic or audio-visual materials (adapted from UNESCO, 1970). It includes virtual libraries, digital catalogues.

Number of public swimming pools (indoor and outdoor, excluding beaches) (CR1015V): A public swimming pool is a pool that may be used by many people or by the general public. Small (less than 25 meters long) pools used exclusively by a small group of people should be exluded, for example: small pools in health clubs, fitness centers and private clubs; pools for relaxation (hot tubs and spas) in hotels and massage parlors. Public pools are often found as part of a larger leisure centre or recreational complex. These centres often have more than one pool. Nevertheless, it should be counted as one public swimming pool.

2.7.2   Tourism (CR2)

Some of the variables will be checked and maybe centrally collected:

CR2004V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport
CR2005V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Total arrivals
CR2006V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Domestic arrivals
CR2007V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Total departures
CR2008V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Domestic departures

All variables/indicators listed below will no longer be part of the data collection.
Variables dropped from the data collection:

CR2102V	Number of available beds at high season
CR2103V	Number of available beds at low season
CR2104V	Total tourist overnight stays in registered accommodation at high season
CR2105V	Total tourist overnight stays in registered accommodation at low season

Indicators which can no longer be calculated due to dropped variables:

CR2103I	Average occupancy rate of accommodation at low season
CR2102I	Average occupancy rate of accommodation at high season

Adapted *variable titles*:

Code	Old labels in UA	New labels
CR2001V	Total annual tourist overnight stays in registered accommodation per year	Total nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments
CR2009V	Number of available beds	Number of bed-places in tourist accommodation establishments

Final list of variables:

Code	Label
CR2001V	Total nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments
CR2009V	Number of bed-places in tourist accommodation establishments
CR2004V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport
CR2005V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Total arrivals
CR2006V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Domestic arrivals
CR2007V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Total departures
CR2008V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Domestic departures

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The labels for CR2001V and CR2009V have been adapted to national tourims statistics. The definition is now better explained and in case the data you collected relate already to the definition of registered accommodation establishments as described below then nothing needs to be changed for the data collection except the variable name. In case the definition does not correspond to the definition below, the countries concerned should collect data in the next data collection according to this definition and indicate a break in series.

Previous data collection on tourism statistics has been based on *Council Directive 95/57/EC of 23 November 1995*, which has recently been repealed by *Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011* concerning European statistics on tourism and the *Commission implementing Regulation (EU) No 1051/2011*. Some of the variable titles needed to be adapted to the label used in official national and regional tourism statistics. Consequently definitions were as well adapted if necessary.

Tourist accommodation establishments (see Regulation (EU) No 692/2011), means a local kind-of-activity unit (as defined in the Annex to Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units) providing as a paid service - although the price might be partially or fully subsidised - short-term or short-stay accommodation services as described in groups 55.1 (hotels and similar accommodation), 55.2 (holiday and other short-stay accommodation) and 55.3 (camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks) of NACE Rev. 2.. In the urban audit context tourist accommodation establishments only refer to the NACE Rev. 2 categories I551 and I552.

A **night spent (or overnight stay)** is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation. It could be either a business or recreational overnight stay. Overnight stays are calculated by country of residence of the guest and by month. For the purpose of Urban Audit statistics the accommodation establishment should be located within the specified boundaries. Data should be provided annually.

Number of bed-places is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment, ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request. The term bed place applies to a single bed, double bed being counted as two bed places. The unit serves to measure the accommodation capacity of the establishment. Data should be provided annually.

More information on definitions can be found in "*Community methodology on tourism statistics*".