

GENERAL NOTES

1. Data are presented according to the **administrative division of the country as of 1 January 1999**, including Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes (NTS), introduced by a Regulation of the Council of Ministers dated 13 VII 2000 (Journal of Laws No 58, item 685, with later amendments).

Data in the publication are presented according to the **administrative division of the country in a given period**, unless otherwise noted.

In the tables containing information **divided into urban areas and rural areas**, the term urban areas is understood as areas located within the administrative borders of these units, while the term rural areas is understood as the remaining territory of the country.

2. Data are presented according to the **Polish Classification of Activities (PKD)** – compiled on the basis of the Statistical Office of the European Communities EUROSTAT publication "Nomenclature des Activités de Communauté Européenne – NACE rev. 1,1". PKD was introduced on 1 I 1998 by the Regulation of the Council of Ministers regarding the Polish Classification of Activities, dated 7 X 1997 (Journal of Laws No. 128, item 829 with later amendments).

3. The item "**Industry**" was introduced, including the sections "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing" and "Electricity, gas and water supply", as an additional grouping.

4. Data – unless otherwise noted – are compiled in accordance with **the respective organizational status of units of the national economy**.

5. Data according to NACE sections as well as according to administrative division are compiled using the so-called **enterprise method**, unless otherwise noted.

6. Data in value terms are stated in **current prices**. Current prices correspond to obtained revenue, incurred expenditure or the value of products, services, etc.

7. In order to evaluate gross value added the **basic price** category was used.

Basic price is defined as the amount of money received by a producer (trade entities included) from a buyer for a unit of product (goods or service), decreased by the tax on the product as well as by applicable rebates and deductions, and increased by subsidies received for the product.

8. Due to the electronic method of data processing, in some cases component totals can differ from the amount given in the item "total".

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. Data regarding land use, sown area, crop production and yields as well as livestock were compiled on the basis of reports, results of agricultural censuses, representative survey and estimates.

2. Data regarding **land use** if were not marked in differently is shown according to administrative borders. Data regarding the **total area of agricultural land**, and area by type of utilization for 1995-2001 are presented together with non-farm land; since 2002 excluding non-farm land.

3. Data regarding **sown area** concern the harvested area of respective crops cultivated in the main crop.

4. An **agricultural holding** is understood as an agricultural area, including forest land, buildings or their parts, equipment and stock if they constitute or may constitute an organized economic unit as well as rights and obligations related to running a holding.

5. A **private farm user** is an individual or a group of individuals who actually use the land, irrespective of whether they own or lease it or have another title to the land and irrespective of whether the land is located in one or more gminas (communes).

6. **Standard Gross Margin (SGM)** of crop or animal production is the value of production of one hectare or a head of livestock excluding the specific variable costs essential for production. Standard Gross Margin determines an annual average of gross production standard value allocated to specified activity (product) for a given region and a reference period. SGM value for crop production corresponds to an area of one hectare excluding mushroom cultivation where it corresponds to a standard area of 100 m². In case of livestock production SGM coefficients correspond to a head of livestock (in case of bees – a hive or in case of poultry – a 100 head).

7. **Economic size of a holding** is determined on the basis of Standard Gross Margin (SGM) of the holding and it is expressed in terms of **European Size Unit**. The value of 1 ESU is constant amount of EURO of Standard Gross Margin established and updated yearly by European Commission according to economic change index in EU agriculture.

8. Data concerning description of the farms were compiled according to official residence of farm.

9. Economic activity other than agricultural activity conducted in a holding is understood as only such economic activity which is directly associated with a holding, i.e. uses its resources (farm labour force, land, buildings, machines, etc.).

10. According to the principles of the surveys on agricultural farms structure, among the employed are included all persons performing work on a farm during 12 months preceding the survey (including those whose agricultural production was exclusively or mainly for subsistence and not for sale).

The differences in data between the tables 65 and 67 of 2002 and the tables 66 and 68 of 2005 are the effect of including the data on the non-family labour force.

The **labour force** include:

- **family labour force**, i.e. members of households with an agricultural farm holder who in the reference period (June 2001 – May 2002, and June 2004 – May 2005) worked on their farms,
- **non-family labour force**, i.e. persons who in the reference period (June 2001 – May 2002, and June 2004 – May 2005) worked as hired workers (employees) on agricultural farms or a holdings of legal persons or organizational entities without legal personality.

Since 2005, among the non-family labour force have been also counted contracted workers and persons providing neighbour's aid.

Annual Work Unit (AWU) is understood as the equivalent of full-time employment. It is calculated by division of the total hours worked by the average annual number of hours worked in full-time jobs. The annual work unit used in Poland equals 2120 working hours in a year.

The described above methodology differs from the one applied to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the National Censuses on Population and Dwellings.

11. Data regarding population were compiled on the basis of:

- 1) the balances of the size and structure of the population **actually living** in a gmina. Population balances are compiled for periods between censuses on the basis of the last census, taking into account:
 - a) changes in a given period connected with vital statistics (births, deaths) and migration of the population (registering and cancelling registration for permanent residence from other gminas and from abroad) as well as address changes of the population due to changes in the administrative division,
 - b) difference between the number of people registered for temporary stay for a period of more than 2 months in a gmina and the number of people temporary absent there being gathered on the basis of surveys conducted periodically, which

simultaneously makes the difference between the number of people registered for permanent residence in a gmina and the number of people actually living in the gmina;

- 2) data on internal and international migration of population for permanent residence – provided by the Ministry of Interior and Administration; reporting of Civil Status Offices on registered births and deaths.

Balance of population for 1999 – 2004 has been based on the results of the Population and Housing Census as of May 20, 2002. For 1990, 1995 – 1998 the balance of population was based on the results of the Population Census as of December 7, 1988.

12. Data about population by sex, age and voivodships for 1999 (as of 31 XII), **in relation to those included in the previous edition of the publication**, are revised according to results of the Population and Housing Census 2002. Revised data have been re-calculated in the administrative division of the country obligatory as of 31 XII 2002.

13. Data regarding **vital statistics** according to the territorial division were compiled as follows: births – according to the mother's place of permanent residence; deaths – according to the place of permanent residence of the deceased.

Infant is a child under the age of 1. Data by births and deaths (including infant deaths) are presented according to criteria of the definition of infant births and deaths recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO).

14. Internal migrations are understood as changes of permanent residence (or temporary residence) resulting in crossing administrative border of town and gmina in order to settle for permanent residence (or temporary residence). Within a framework of internal migrations of population the following movements are distinguished:

- intervoivodships, i.e. movement of population from one voivodship to another,
- intravoivodships, i.e. changes of place of residence within the boundaries of the same voivodship.

15. Rates concerning vital statistics and migration of the population according to territorial division were calculated as the ratio of the number of facts of the defined kind to the number of population registered for permanent residence (as of 30 VI).

16. Regional accounts were compiled according to the principles of the "European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 1995)".

17. Gross domestic product (GDP) presents the final result of the activity of all entities of the national economy. Gross domestic product is equal to the sum of gross value added

generated by all national institutional units, increased by taxes on products and decreased by subsidies on products. Gross domestic product is calculated at market prices.

18. Gross value added (GVA) measures the newly generated value as a result of the production activity of national institutional units. Gross value added is the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption, and is presented at basic prices.

Gross output includes the value of goods and services produced by all national institutional units. Gross output is valued at basic prices or according to the production costs.

Intermediate consumption includes the value of goods and services consumed as outlays in the production process, excluding fixed assets, the consumption of which is registered as depreciation of fixed assets. Intermediate consumption is presented at purchasers' prices.

19. In the regional accounts the principle of recording gross output as well as intermediate consumption including **internal turnover** is accepted.

20. In the regional accounts the grouping of data by voivodships and subregions according to kind of activity of the Polish Classification of Activities (PKD) was conducted applying the **local kind-of-activity unit method**, i.e., by the place of residence and main kind of activity of the local unit of the enterprise.

21. The estimate of scale of the "**hidden economy**" is included in the regional accounts in the field of the concealed production for registered economic entities employing up to 9 persons (independently of kind of ownership), employing from 10 to 49 persons in private sector (excluding co-operatives) as well as natural persons engaged in non-registered work (primarily within the service activity).

22. The regional accounts data for the years 1995-2003 were calculated on the basis of the national accounts data revised in 2005, including significant methodological changes. Conducted changes result from the adjustment to the ESA 1995 principles and recommendations of the Statistical Office of the European Communities EUROSTAT as well as from works concerning quality improvement of elaborations and implementation of the European Union legal acts.

Data revision in the regional accounts included as follows:

- allocation of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) by user sectors in accordance with the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1889/2002 of 23 October 2002,
- methodological changes in the general government sector accounts calculations connected with the use of new algorithms for transition from cash basis to accrual

basis as well as the new updated detailed key of links of budgetary classification paragraphs with the ESA 1995 codes,

- updated estimates of scale of the "hidden economy" primarily due to non-registered work as well as value added tax evasion (so called VAT Fraud),
- methodological changes in calculations of intermediate consumption in the households sector for private farms in agriculture.

23. Data concerning GDP by subregions for 2000 and 2001 were calculated according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes (NTS) as of 31 XII 2002.

24. When computing GDP and GVA per capita, the population as of 30 VI was adopted.

25. Data concerning GDP and GVA per capita for the years 2000-2004 were calculated on the basis of number of population, which considered the results of the 2002 Population and Housing Census.

26. The data included in tables 166-222 were prepared on the basis of the sample **Labour Force Survey (LFS)**, carried out on the quarterly basis. The survey covers persons aged 15 years and more, members of the households in the sampled dwellings. The survey does not include persons staying abroad for over 2 months, and persons living in institutional households.

Until the I quarter of 1999 inclusively, the Labour Force Survey was carried out in the selected week of a quarter, covering the 15th day of the middle month of a quarter, i.e. in the II quarter the survey was conducted in May. Since the IV quarter of 1999, the survey has been carried out through the so-called continuous method. It means that the sample was spread equally into all 13 weeks of a quarter.

Since 2003, the results of the Labour Force Survey have been generalized on the basis of population balances compiled with the use of the results of Population and Housing Census 2002, thus they are not fully comparable with the data from the previous years.

Data included in the tables 223-229 were compiled on the basis of the Population and Housing Census conducted as of 20 V 2002.

Definitions applied to the Population and Housing Census 2002 are compatible with definitions applied to the LFS.

The main criterion in dividing the population into economically active and inactive is job, i.e. performing, holding or looking for a job.

Economically active persons include employed and unemployed persons:

- 1) **employed persons** are persons, who during the reference week:

- performed, for at least 1 hour any work providing earnings or income, or assisted (without a wages or salaries) in maintaining a family-owned farm in agriculture or conducting a family-owned business beyond agriculture,
- did not perform work (e.g., due to illness, vacation, a break in company activity, bad weather), but formally had a job,

2) **unemployed persons** are persons who simultaneously fulfil three conditions:

- within the reference week were not employed,
- within a four week period (the last week being the reference week) actively sought work,
- were available for work.

The unemployed also include persons who had found and were waiting to begin work in the period not longer than 3 months and they were able to take the job (until the end of 2003 the ability was not taken into consideration).

Since 2001, according to Eurostat recommendations, the population of the unemployed has been limited to persons aged 15 – 74 years.

The **activity rate** is calculated as the share of economically active persons in the total population (aged 15 and more) and in a given group.

The **employment rate** is calculated as the share of employed persons in the total population (aged 15 and more) and in a given group.

A **one-person household** is understood as an individual independently maintained i.e., income is not combined with the income of others regardless of whether the individual lives alone or with other persons. A **multi-person household** is understood as a group of people living together and maintaining themselves jointly.

27. Data regarding **registered unemployed persons** include persons registered as unemployed in powiat labour offices and seeking a job through these offices.

Definition of an unemployed person is based on the provisions of the Law dated 20 IV 2004 on Promotion of Employment and Labour Market Institutions, in force since 1 VI 2004 (Journal of Laws No. 99, item 1001).

Until 31 V 2004 the obligatory was the Law dated 14 XII 1994 on Employment and Combating Unemployment (uniform text Journal of Laws 2003 No. 58, item 514, with later amendments).

Since 1997 among the unemployed a person undergoing training and an internship with the employer as well as since 1 VI 2004 also a person undergoing a job occupational training

is not included.

The **registered unemployment rate** is calculated as the ratio of the number of registered unemployed persons to the economically active civilian population (total and for a given group), i.e., excluding persons in active military service as well as employees of budgetary entities conducting activity within the scope of national defence and public safety. The unemployment rate is given considering employed persons on private farms in agriculture (as a part of the economically active civilian population) estimated: for 1998-2003 (the variant A) on the basis of the results of the Agricultural Census 1996 and for 2003 (the variant B), 2004 and 2005 on the basis of the results of the Population and Housing Census 2002 and the Agricultural Census 2002. Data for 2003 (the variant B), 2004 and 2005 are not strictly comparable to those for previous years.

Data on persons employed on private farms in agriculture, compiled on the basis of the Population and Housing Census 2002 as well as the Agricultural Census 2002, differ from the data compiled on the basis of the Agricultural Census 1996 because in 2002:

- 1) significantly fewer people declared to work on their farms;
- 2) the following employed persons were not included in the employed on private farms:
 - a) on farms with the area more than 1 ha of agricultural land producing **only** for their own needs,
 - b) on farms with the area to 1 ha of agricultural land (including individual owners of livestock who do not possess agricultural land) producing **only** or **mainly** for their own needs.

28. Research and development activity (i.e. research and experimental development work – R&D) includes systematically conducted creative work, undertaken in order to increase knowledge, including knowledge about man, culture and society as well as for discovering new uses for this knowledge.

Research and development activity includes **basic research, applied research and experimental development**.

Information regarding research and development activity includes the following groups of entities:

- 1) **scientific and research-development units** (i.e. units whose main activity is performing R&D activity):
 - scientific units of the Polish Academy of Sciences,
 - branch research-development units – branch research-development units, i.e. state

- owned units – subordinate to different ministries – working on the basis of the Law of 25 VII 1985 on the Branch R&D Units (uniform text Journal of Laws 2001 No. 33, item 388 with later amendments),
- others, i.e. private units whose main activity is performing R&D (NACE 73 “Research and development”);
- 2) **science support units** (scientific libraries, scientific archives, scientific societies and other “auxiliary units”);
 - 3) **development units**, i.e. economic entities, primarily industrial enterprises, in most cases with their own R&D facilities (laboratories, design offices, technology development centres, etc.), performing R&D activity mainly with an experimental development character along with their principal activity;
 - 4) **higher education institutions**;
 - 5) **other units** – among others, hospitals conducting R&D activity along with their principal activity, excluding clinics of medical academies (universities) and the Medical Centre for Postgraduate Education included in the category “higher education institutions” as well as hospitals having the status of research institutes included in the category “branch research-development units”.

29. Sectors of performance in research and development activity (R&D) cover groups of entities, in which R&D activity is performed. The **government sector** includes: scientific units of the Polish Academy of Sciences and those branch research-development units, in which R&D activity is financed mainly from budgetary sources. The **business enterprise sector** includes development units (enterprises) and research-development units, in which R&D activity is financed mainly (i.e. over 50 per cent) from other than budgetary sources.

The private non-profit sector covers mainly foundations, associations as well as organizations and natural persons (households) involved in R&D activity.

30. Expenditures on research and development activity include current expenditures borne on basic research, applied research and development work as well as capital expenditures on fixed assets connected with R&D regardless of the origin (source) of the financial funds.

31. Data regarding **employment** in R&D include exclusively persons employed directly in this activity (or providing direct services for R&D) and spending at least 10 per cent of their normal work time on R&D.

32. Full-time equivalents (FTE) are calculating units used to establish the actual time spent on research and development work. One FTE equals one person-year spent exclusively on R&D.

33. Since 2001, in accordance with the requirements of the European Union, information regarding **state and utilisation of tourist accommodation facilities** concern activity of collective tourist accommodation establishments only (i.e. do not include rooms for rent and agrotourism lodgings).

Data on collective accommodation establishments and number of beds in those establishments concern all the establishments open on 31 July as well as those which were closed on that day but were opened in the period of a surveyed year.

The **remaining facilities of collective accommodation establishments** include excursion hostels, shelters, youth hostels, youth school hostels, holiday centres, holiday youth centres, training-recreational centres, creative arts centres, weekend and holiday recreational centres, health establishments and others not classified.

Data concerning accommodation provided in hotels, motels and boarding houses for 1995 and 1996 refer to the number of rented rooms.

Since 2001, as a result of change in methodology regarding tourist accommodation facilities in collective tourist accommodation establishments, data concern bedrooms in hotels, motels and boarding houses only and since 2004 also in similar establishments i.e. establishments without any category but nevertheless providing hotel services (e.g. everyday room service).

Since 2000 in collective accommodation establishments survey the division into residents (a person for whom Poland is a place of permanent residence for min 12 months) and non-residents (previously citizens and foreigners) is used.

34. Data on **road vehicles** concern vehicles registered in offices where vehicle registration records are kept. Data concerning road tractors for the years 1995-1998 include road tractors, and since 1999 road tractors and ballast tractors. Since 1999 low loading trailers are included in the number of trailers and semi-trailers.

For the years 1995-1999 data concerning the **length of roads** are given on the basis of the Law on Public Roads (Journal of Laws of 2004, No. 204, item 2086, with later amendments).

35. Data regarding **passenger traffic in commercial seaports** include passengers who arrived from foreign to Polish ports as destination ports in their maritime voyage as well as passengers who departed in maritime voyage from Polish to foreign ports on passengers,

cargo ships and ferries.

Data concerning **goods loaded and unloaded in commercial seaports** include trans-shipments by specialized trans-shipping companies, Polska Żegluga Bałtycka as well as by other economic entities which trans-ship freight in these ports.

36. Data regarding **road traffic accidents** cover events connected with the movement of vehicles on public roads as a result of which death or injury occurred.

A **road traffic accident fatality** is understood as a person who died (as a result of injuries incurred) at the scene of the accident or within the course of 30 days.

A **road traffic accident injury** is understood as a person who incurred injuries and received medical attention.

37. Waste water requiring treatment is understood as water discharged by means of open channel or ditch systems directly into waters or into the ground, or sewerage system of entities engaged in production (including contaminated drainage water from mines and cooling water), other entities as well as households.

Municipal waste water are existence waste water (from inhabited building, housing estate, services areas) or mixture of households and industrial waste water or rainwater or meltwater.

Data regarding **chemical, biological treatment of waste water and with increased biogene removal** concern waste water undergoing the process of removing soluble pollutants – and discharged into waters or into the ground.

38. Data concerning the population connected to waste water treatment plants (until 2000 defined as population served by waste water treatment plants) are given on the basis of surveys of the Central Statistical Office based on estimates of the number of the population connected to waste water treatment plants treating urban and rural waste.

39. Data regarding **atmospheric pollutant emissions** concern organizational entities classified as “**plants generating substantial air pollution**”, established by the Minister of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources on the basis of the defined amount of fees borne in 1986 for the annual emission of substances polluting the air. The established group of surveyed enterprises, is maintained annually which inter alia assures comparability of data.

Data regarding **particulate and gas emission** include organized and disorganized emission (emitted by most of the surveyed entities) estimated solely on the basis of technological processes.

Data regarding **particulate emission** concern: particulates from the combustion of fuels,

particulates from cement and lime, fire-resistant materials, silicates, artificial fertilizers, carbon and graphite, soot, as well as other types of particulates.

Data regarding **gas emission** concern: sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, as well as other types of gaseous pollutants (excluding carbon dioxide).

Data regarding **reduction of air pollutants** present air pollutant retained in pollutant reduction systems in plants generating substantial air pollution.

40. Data on **waste** (excluding municipal waste) concern plants which generated over 1 thous. t of waste in the course of the year or accumulated 1 mln t of waste and more.

Waste shall mean any substance or object in one of the categories listed in Annex I to the Act on Waste of 27 IV 2001 (Journal of Laws No. 62, item 628, with later amendments), which the holder thereof discards or intends or is required to discard.

Landfilled waste is understood as waste transferred to landfill sites (landfills, waste dumps, sludge tanks) of the plant generating it or to other areas.

41. An **ascertained crime** is an event, which after the completion of preparatory proceedings was confirmed as a crime. In connection with the Criminal Code of 1997 coming into force on 1 IX 1998 (the Law dated 6 VI 1997, Journal of Laws No. 88, item 553, with later amendments) crime is a felony or misdemeanour prosecuted upon by public accusation or private accusation by public prosecutor, moreover every revenue-related misdemeanour, the character of which was confirmed as a crime as a result of preparatory proceedings.

SYMBOLS

Hyphen (—)	- magnitude zero
Zero (0)	- magnitude not zero, but less than 0,5 of a unit
(0,0)	- magnitude not zero, but less than 0,05 of a unit
Dot (.)	- data not available or not reliable
Sign x	- not applicable
Sign #	- data may not be published due to the necessity of maintaining statistical confidentiality in accordance with the Law on Public Statistics
"Of which"	- indicates that not all elements of the sum are given

MAJOR ABBREVIATIONS

thous.	- thousand
mln	- million
zł	- zloty
pcs	- piece
t	- tonne
km	- kilometre
ha	- hectare
km ²	- square kilometre
cm ³	- cubic centimetre
FTE	- full-time equivalent
hm ³	- cubic hectometre
MW	- megawatt
AWU	- Annual Work Unit
GW·h	- gigawatt hour
ESU	- European Size Unit
SGM	- Standard Gross Margin

LIST OF TABLES

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