European Quality of Government Index (EQI) Survey Micro Data Codebook

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Brief Background

This codebook provides information on the EQI survey data, which is intended to provide scholars and policy makers with metrics about citizens' perceptions and experiences with governance in Europe. The survey has been thus far done in two rounds – 2010 and 2013. The data file here provides the combined microdata for both years.

The EQI survey data was originally funded by the EU Commission (REGIO) and published in a report by Charron, Lapuente and Rothstein (2010) and later by Charron, Dijkstra and Lapuente (2014) in *Regional Studies*. In 2013, the survey was re-done; this time funded by the EU Commission via ANTICORRP, a large collaborative research group of scholars across Europe[1].

The survey provides unique data for researchers and policy makers in that it is mainly concerned with governance of public sector institutions at the sub-national level. Questions are posed to respondents about perceived and experience with corruption, impartiality of services and quality of public services in several public service sectors. As opposed to many other survey in Europe that allow cross-country or regional comparisons, the EQI

Sample and Method

The survey, part of a European-wide anti-corruption research project, was conducted in both rounds by Efficience 3 (E3), a French market-research, survey company specializing in public opinion throughout Europe for researchers, politicians and advertising firms. E3 conducted the interviews

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[1] For more information on ANTICORRP and its research, see: http://anticorrp.eu/ .

themselves in several countries and used sub-contracting partners in others[2]. The respondents, from 18 years of age or older, were contacted randomly via telephone in the local language. Telephone interviews were conducted via both landlines and mobile phones, with both methods being used in most countries. Decisions about whether to contact residents more often via land or mobile lines was based on local expertise of market research firms in each country. For purposes of regional placement, respondents were asked the post code of their address to verify the area/ region of residence if mobile phones were used.

Table 1: Sample of Countries, Number of Regions, Years Covered and Number of Respondents

Abreviation	*Countries at NUTS 1 level*	No. of Regions	number of respondents		
			2010	2013	TOTAL
DE	Germany	16	3120	6400	9520
UK	United Kingdom	12	2340	4800	7140
SE	Sweden	3	585	1295	1880
BE	Belgium	3	585	1208	1793
HU	Hungary	3	585	1215	1800
GR	Greece	4	780	1613	2393
TR	Turkey*	12		4800	4800
	Countries at NUTS 2 level				
IT	Italy	21	4095	8510	12605
DK	Denmark	5	975	2028	3003
FI	Finland*	5		2000	2000
NL	Netherlandsª	4/ 12	780	4822	5602
AT	Austria	9	1755	3600	5355
CZ	Czech Republic	8	1560	3236	4796
SK	Slovakia	4	780	1609	2389
ES	Spain	17	3315	6800	10115
PT	Portugal	7	1365	2886	4251
FR	France	26	5070	10409	15479
PL	Poland	16	3120	6400	9520
RO	Romania	8	1560	3200	4760
BG	Bulgaria	6	1170	2402	3572
HR	Croatia*	2		800	800
IE	Ireland*	2		800	800
RS	Serbia*	5		2015	2015
UA	Ukraine*ʰ	6		2400	2400
Total	18/ 24 countries	212	33540	85248	118788

*denotes a new country to the sample compared with EQI 2010. ªIn the case of the Netherlands, the NUTS level is now level 2 as opposed to 1 in 2010, where the 4 NUTS 1 regions were sampled. ʰis not included in final EQI 2013 DATA due to limited amount of regions represented, but full individual level data is available in this file for the six regions surveyed

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[2] http://www.efficience3.com/en/accueil/index.html. For names of the specific firms to which Efficience 3 sub-

contracted in individual countries, please write cati@efficience3.com

The chosen sampling method for this data was simple random sampling and the sampling unit is individuals18 years or older. Rather than a fixed number of respondents per country, the NUTS 2 (or NUTS 1) region within countries is the primary political sampling unit and thus the two EQI surveys fix the number of respondents at this level, which is why countries in the sample can have an uneven amount of respondents, as seen in Table 1. The number of respondents per region in 2010 was 195, while in 2013 it was 400.

To achieve a random sample, we used what was known in survey-research as the 'next birthday method'. The next birthday method is an alternative to the so-called quotas method. When using the quota method for instance, one obtains a (near) perfectly representative sample – e.g. a near exact proportion of the amount of men, women, certain minority groups, people of a certain age, income, etc. However, as one searches for certain demographics within the population, one might end up with only 'available' respondents, or those that are more 'eager' to respond to surveys, which can lead to less variation in the responses, or even bias in the results. The 'next-birthday' method, which simply requires the interviewer to ask the person who answers the phone who in their household will have the next birthday, still obtains a reasonably representative sample of the population. The interviewer must take the person who has the next coming birthday in the household (if this person is not available, the interviewer makes an appointment), thus not relying on whomever might simply be available to respond in the household. So, where the quota method is stronger in terms of a more even demographic spread in the sample, the next-birthday method is stronger at ensuring a better range of opinion. The next-birthday method was thus chosen because we felt that what we might have lost in demographic representation in the sample would be made up for by a better distribution of opinion.

Survey questions and data labels in the EQI Microdata file

note, some survey questions are only available for 2013

id – a unique respondent id number for the 2013 survey

resp_id - a unique researcher generated respondent id number for the 2013 and 2010 combined survey

year – the year of the survey, 2010 or 2013

country – the country of the respondent

nuts – the NUTS abbreviation code of the respondent's residence

nuts_name – the name of the NUTS region

nuts_c – the NUTS code (numeric) found in the QoG Regional data. This code is provided for easy merging of regional/macro-level data (see appendix of this document for each region's code)

language – the language in which the interview was conducted (2013 only)

typtel – whether interview was conducted via landline or mobile phone (2013 only)

q1 - Have you or any of your immediate family been enrolled or employed in the public school system in your area in the past 12 months? (1 yes, 2 no) 99=Don't know/Refused

q2 - In the past 12 months have you or anyone in your immediate family used public health care services in your area? (1 yes, 2 no) 99=Don't know/Refused

q3 - Have you or anyone in your immediate family had any recent contact (positive or negative) with the security or police forces in your area in the past 12 months? (1 yes, 2 no) 99=Don't know/Refused

q4 – How would you rate the quality of public education in your area? *(0-10, with '0' being very poor and '10' being excellent quality)*

q5 - How would you rate the quality of the public health care system in your area? *(0-10, with '0' being very poor and '10' being excellent quality)*

q6 - How would you rate the quality of the police force in your area? *(0-10, with '0' being very poor and '10' being excellent quality)*

q7 - Certain people are given special advantages in the public education system in my area. *(0-10, with 0 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')*

q8 - Certain people are given special advantages in the public health care system in my area *(0-10, with 0 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')*

q9 - The police force gives special advantages to certain people in my area *(0-10, with 0 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')*

q10 - all citizens are treated equally in the public education system in my area (*1-4*, *Agree, rather agree, rather disagree or Disagree'*)

q11 - all citizens are treated equally in the public health care system in my area (*1-4*, *Agree, rather agree, rather disagree or Disagree'*)

q12 - all citizens are treated equally by the police force in my area (*1-4*, *Agree, rather agree, rather disagree or Disagree'*)

q13 - Corruption is prevalent in my area's local public school system *(0-10, with 0 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')*

q14 - Corruption is prevalent in the public health care system in my area *(0-10, with 0 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')*

q15 - Corruption is prevalent in the police force in my area *(0-10, with 0 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')*

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to:

q16_1 - Education services? (1 yes/ 2 no) 99 Don't know/Refused

q16_2 - Health or medical services? (1 yes/ 2 no) 99 Don't know/Refused

q16_3 - Police? (1 yes/ 2 no) 99 Don't know/Refused

q16_4 - Any other government-run agency? (1 yes/ 2 no) 99 Don't know/Refused

q17 - In your opinion, how often do you think other people in your area use bribery to obtain other special advantages that they are not entitled to? (0 never - 10 Very frequently)

q18 - Corruption is NOT present in elections in my area. *(0-10, with 0 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')*

q19 - I trust the information provided by the local mass media in reporting on matters of politics and public services in my area. *(0-10, with 0 being 'strongly disagree' and 10 being 'strongly agree')*

q20 - Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people in your area?" 1. "Most people can be trusted" 2. "Can't be too careful" 99 Don't know/Refused. (2013 only)

Which statement comes closer to your own views? (1-10 scale)

q21a – 1 ("In business most people can succeed if they are willing to work hard") 10 ("Hard work is no guarantee of success in business for most people, *it's more a matter of luck and connections*") 99 Don't know/Refused (2013 only)

q21b – 1 ("In the public sector most people can succeed if they are willing to work hard") 10 ("Hard work is no guarantee of success in the public sector for most people– *it's more a matter of luck and connections*") 99 Don't know/Refused (2013 only)

q22 - How would you judge the current state of the economy in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (1. Very good, 2. Somewhat good, 3. Somewhat bad, 4. Very bad)

q23 - In politics, people sometimes talk of "left" and "right". Where would you place yourself on a scale from 1 to 7, where '1' means the extreme left and '7' means the extreme right? 99 Don't know/Refused (2013 only)

q24 - What political party would you vote for if the national parliamentary election were today? (2013 only)

***each respondent hears a pre-coded list of all actual political parties, including an "other" (not specified and a "DK/refused"*

q25 - Now imagine that that party was involved in a corruption scandal, which of the following would be most likely? 1. Still vote for preferred party 2. Vote for another established party not involved in the corruption scandal 3. Not vote at all. 99 Don't know/Refused (2013 only)

q26 - Is your first language (mother tongue) the same as the official language in your region?   1 Yes, 2 No, 99 Don't know/Refused

The following demographic variables (d1-d6) are only available for the 2013 data

d1 – gender of respondent (2013 only)

d2 – education level of respondent. 1-Elementary (primary) school or less (no diploma), 2-High (secondary) school (but did not graduated from it), 3-Graduation from high (secondary) school, 4-Graduation from college, university or other third-level institute, 5-Post-graduate degree (Masters, PHD) beyond your initial college degree, 99 Don't know/Refused (2013 only)

d3 – Age of respondent (2013 only)

rd3 – age of respondent (recoded categories) – 1=18-29, 2=30-49, 3=50-64, 4=65+, 99= Don't know/Refused (2013 only)

d4 - Please tell me your average total household net income per month (after taxes). In Euros (€) (2013 only)

rd4 – recoded d4 in local currency (2013 only)

recoded4 – categorical re-code of rd4 income, country specific (1=low, 2=medium, 3=high) (2013 only)

d5 - As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you work in the public sector (a public sector organization is either wholly owned by the public authorities or they have a majority share), the private sector or would you say that you are without a professional activity? (1=public sector, 2=private sector, 3=without professional employment, 99= Don't know/Refused) (2013 only)

d6 - About how many people live in the place the interview was conducted? 1= <10,000 (rural), 2=10,000-100,000 (small town or city), 3=100,000-1,000,000 (large city or urban area), 4= >1,000,000 (Very large city or urban area), 99=Don't know/Refused (2013 only)

***the following demographic variables are available for both 2010 and 2013 and are comparable across both years**

gender - gender of respondent, '1' if female, '0' if male

Edu3 – ordered categorical variable comparable across 2010 and 2013 samples.

1 = Lower education (lower secondary or less) includes ISCED "level 0 Not completed primary education\,1 Primary or _rst stage of basic\, and, Lower secondary or Second stage of basic education\. Also short vocational programs (less than 3 years) taken after primary school (shorter 3C programs), labeled in LFS with 22.

2 = Medium education (higher secondary and post-secondary, non-tertiary) includes ISCED level, 3 Upper secondary (A, B, C)\ and 4 Post-secondary, non-tertiary\.

3 = Higher education (post-secondary) includes ISCED level 5 and higher levels, i.e. any stage of tertiary education (e.g. BA, BSc, MA, PhD), including vocational ISCED 5B programs which have different names in different countries.

99=Don't know/Refused

Age4 – categorical age of respondents for 2010 and 2013 data: 1=18-29, 2=30-49, 3=50-64, 4=65+, 99= Don't know/Refused

Income3 - categorical re-code of rd4 income, country specific (1=low, 2=medium, 3=high) (similar to recode from d4)

Population - About how many people live in the place the interview was conducted? 1= <10,000 (rural), 2=10,000-100,000 (small town or city), 3=100,000-1,000,000 (large city or urban area), 4= >1,000,000 (Very large city or urban area), 99=Don't know/Refused

unemployed – '1' if respondent reported being unemployed, '0' if otherwise

Service_Exp – '1' if respondent has had direct contact with any other public services in question (q1, q2 and/or q3), '0' if otherwise

Dweight – the design weight

PSweight – the post stratification weight

Pweight – the population weight

Further description on weights: Design, Population and Post Stratification Weights of EQI Survey Data

1. Design weights (**Dweight**) –

Design weights are included to compensate for the fact that certain people have a higher or lower likelihood of being selected for the survey than others. As the EQI survey is one that draws an equal number of respondents from each NUTS 2 (or NUTS 1 region in some cases), respondents do not have the same likelihood of selection within countries. There are an uneven amount of regions across countries and the design weights are country-centric, and are equal to the inverse of the size of a region's population within each country, so that more (less) populous regions receive greater (lesser) weights than rural ones to compensate for the fact that their sample size is equal in the survey data. Although for all analyses it is important to use the Dweight, it is especially important for country comparisons, means, proportions, etc. to use the design weights, otherwise results will likely be biased.

The Dweight is equal to [Population size aged 18 years and above in $region_x$ in $country_y$]/[(Net sample size of $region_x$ in $country_y$]. It therefore has a mean value of '1' in each country.

2. Population weight (**Pweight**) –

The population weight is included for comparisons across countries and is included to adjust for a country's proportion in the sample relative to its actual population of the total population of all countries in the survey. The weights are thus at the country level and do not need to be included for single country, regional level analyses or analyses where comparing country averages of certain survey items are of interest where the country-level is the primary unit of comparison. However, in obtaining sample-wide (or EU-wide) means or proportions, it is recommended to use the population weights.

The Pweight helps to correct for any potential bias in obtaining means, proportion, etc when combining data from two or more countries. Without the Pweight, the researcher risks (most often) over-represent smaller countries at the expense of larger ones. The Pweight thus is included to adjust so that every country is represented in relative proportion to its population size of the countries in the sample for each year. The population size weight is calculated as PWEIGHT=[Population size aged 18 years and above]/[(Net sample size in country)]. It is calculated for both 2010 and 2013 as the number of countries is different between samples.

Similarly, as the sample for countries was expanded in 2013 relative to 2010, calculating averages, proportions, etc. across countries or regions for the period should take the year into account.

3. Post-stratification weights (**PSweight**)

The EQI employs a random sampling technique that does not involve quotas (other than NUTS regions) or stratification on demographic categories across individuals, such as gender. The post stratification weights thus help to adjust the sample to better match the population on general demographic characteristics. In this case, gender and education are included (see the variables '**gender**' and '**Edu3**'). Population data is taken from Eurostat for all countries except for Ukraine and Serbia, where education and gender statistics were taken from the CIA Fact book. Cross-tabulations from the population data were then collected and put together for each country and region and were compared with that of the cross tabulations in the sample. The PSweights were calculated based on

differences between the sample and population cells, such that demographic groups (high education males for example) that were over (under) sampled relative to the population receive a lower (higher) weight. Both variables are taken separately by year (2010 and 2013) to account for any changes over time in these characteristics. The PSweights also include the design weights.

PSweights are recommended when comparing means, proportions, etc across regions and/or countries to correct for sampling issues. However, for more sophisticated, multilevel statistical analyses, the researcher can/should include additional demographic controls as independent variables in the model, such as income or age for example.

Weighting truncations and re-scaling

To avoid extreme weighting values, all values are truncated at the 99th percentile of the distribution of the originally calculated design and post-stratification weight values. This truncates the weights at the high end at about a value of '5'. Weights are then divided by the mean value of the sample to adjust for the sample size, giving the mean weight a value of '1'.

Missing data

In the case of missing data, this outcome is coded '99' in the dataset. On the two post-stratification control variables (gender and education) in no case do we find that any country exceeds 1% of the total observations as missing values, thus we follow the standard practice of MCAR (missing completely at random assumption) and simply drop these observations from the weighting scheme.

Survey administration and further political unit sample details

Tables 2 summarizes the administration of the latest round of the EQI survey[3], highlighting the mobile and landline percentage by country along with the response, non-response and completed interviews.

Table 3 provides further information about the countries, nuts codes and regions, along with the survey code for each NUTS region in the sample.

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[3] For more information on the 2010 survey administration details, which are similar to 2013, see: Rothstein, B., Charron, N., & Lapuente, V. (2013). *Quality of government and corruption from a European perspective: a comparative study on the quality of government in EU regions*. Edward Elgar Publishing.

Table 2: Administration details of the 2013 EQI Survey

Country	Interviewer selection	Selection procedure of respondent	Mobiles rate	Landlines rate	Response rate	Non response rate	Completed respondents
Austria			53%	47%	11%	51%	3600
Belgium			43%	57%	23%	43%	1208
Bulgaria			76%	24%	40%	28%	2402
Croatia			17%	83%	11%	14%	804
Czech Rep.			100%	0%	41%	37%	3236
Denmark			96%	4%	26%	46%	2028
Finland			91%	9%	17%	31%	2000
France			35%	65%	15%	30%	10409
Germany	Native Speaker for each country with at least 1 year experience in B2C CATI interviewing (opinion polls)	Next Brithday in household method (18+); 5 attempts per "address" (different times and days) - on mobile phones has to be someone over 18 years old (individual randomly called - no birthday method on mobile phones)	23%	77%	11%	52%	6400
Greece			58%	42%	23%	21%	1613
Hungary			100%	0%	35%	45%	1215
Ireland			39%	61%	12%	48%	800
Italy			35%	65%	14%	15%	8425
Kosovo			100%	0%	27%	58%	400
Netherlands			0%	100%	20%	34%	4822
Poland			59%	41%	12%	39%	6400
Portugal			41%	59%	15%	50%	2886
Romania			57%	43%	10%	40%	3200
Serbia			2%	98%	9%	14%	1615
Slovakia			100%	0%	27%	12%	1609
Spain			58%	42%	14%	65%	6800
Sweden			33%	67%	26%	38%	1295
Turkey			83%	17%	42%	11%	4800
UK			26%	74%	10%	55%	4800
Ukraine			0%	100%	46%	35%	2400

Table 3: Country and Regional Sample, NUTS Codes and Regional Survey NUTS codes

NUTS country	Country name	NUTS region	Region name	nuts_c
AT	Austria	AT11	Burgenland	1111
AT	Austria	AT12	Niederöstrerreic	1112
AT	Austria	AT13	Wien	1113
AT	Austria	AT21	Kärnten	1121
AT	Austria	AT22	Steiermark	1122
AT	Austria	AT31	Oberösterreich	1131
AT	Austria	AT32	Salzburg	1132
AT	Austria	AT33	Tirol	1133
AT	Austria	AT34	Voralberg	1134
BE	Belgium	BE1	Brussels	121
BE	Belgium	BE2	Vlaams Gewest	122
BE	Belgium	BE3	Wallonie	123
BG	Bulgaria	BG31	Severozapaden	1331
BG	Bulgaria	BG32	Severen Tsentral	1332
BG	Bulgaria	BG33	Severoiztochen	1333
BG	Bulgaria	BG34	Yugoiztochen	1334
BG	Bulgaria	BG41	Yugozapaden	1341
BG	Bulgaria	BG42	Yuzhen Tsentrale	1342
CZ	Czech Rep.	CZ01	Praha	1501
CZ	Czech Rep.	CZ02	Stredni Cechy	1502
CZ	Czech Rep.	CZ03	Jihozapad	1503
CZ	Czech Rep.	CZ04	Severozapad	1504
CZ	Czech Rep.	CZ05	Severovychod	1505
CZ	Czech Rep.	CZ06	Jihovychod	1506
CZ	Czech Rep.	CZ07	Stedni Morava	1507
CZ	Czech Rep.	CZ08	Moravskoslezsko	1508
DE	Germany	DE1	Baden Wuttemberg	161
DE	Germany	DE2	Bavaria	162
DE	Germany	DE3	Berlin	163
DE	Germany	DE4	Brandenburg	164
DE	Germany	DE5	Bremen	165
DE	Germany	DE6	Hamburg	166
DE	Germany	DE7	Hessen	167
DE	Germany	DE8	Mecklenburg-Vorp	168
DE	Germany	DE9	Lower Saxony	169
DE	Germany	DEA	North Rhine West	1611
DE	Germany	DEB	Rhineland-Palati	1612
DE	Germany	DEC	Saarland	1613
DE	Germany	DED	Saxony	1614
DE	Germany	DEE	Saxony-Anhalt	1615
DE	Germany	DEF	Schleswig-Holste	1616
DE	Germany	DEG	Thuringia	1617
DK	Denmark	DK01	Hovedstaden	1701
DK	Denmark	DK02	Sjaelland	1702
DK	Denmark	DK03	Syddanmark	1703

DK	Denmark	DK04	Midtylland	1704
DK	Denmark	DK05	Nordjylland	1705
ES	Spain	ES11	Galicia	2011
ES	Spain	ES12	Principado de As	2012
ES	Spain	ES13	Cantabria	2013
ES	Spain	ES21	Pais Vasco	2021
ES	Spain	ES22	Comunidad Foral	2022
ES	Spain	ES23	La Rioja	2023
ES	Spain	ES24	Aragón	2024
ES	Spain	ES30	Comunidad de Mad	2030
ES	Spain	ES41	Castilla y León	2041
ES	Spain	ES42	Castilla-La Manc	2042
ES	Spain	ES43	Extremadura	2043
ES	Spain	ES51	Cataluña	2051
ES	Spain	ES52	Comunidad Valenc	2052
ES	Spain	ES53	Illes Balears	2053
ES	Spain	ES61	Andalucia	2061
ES	Spain	ES62	Región de Murcia	2062
ES	Spain	ES70	Canarias (ES)	2070
FI	Finland	FI13	Itä-Suomi	2113
FI	Finland	FI18	Etelä-Suomi	2118
FI	Finland	FI19	Länsi-Suomi	2119
FI	Finland	FI1A	Pohjois-Suomi	21114
FI	Finland	FI20	Åland	2120
FI	Finland	FR10	Ile-de-France	2210
FR	France	FR21	Champagne-Ardenn	2221
FR	France	FR22	Picardie	2222
FR	France	FR23	Haute-Normandie	2223
FR	France	FR24	Centre	2224
FR	France	FR25	Basse-Normandie	2225
FR	France	FR26	Bourgogne	2226
FR	France	FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Ca	2230
FR	France	FR41	Lorraine	2241
FR	France	FR42	Alsace	2242
FR	France	FR43	Franche-Comte	2243
FR	France	FR51	Pays de la Loire	2251
FR	France	FR52	Bretagne	2252
FR	France	FR53	Poitou-Charentes	2253
FR	France	FR61	Aquitaine	2261
FR	France	FR62	Midi-Pyrenees	2262
FR	France	FR63	Limousin	2263
FR	France	FR71	Rhone-Alpes	2271
FR	France	FR72	Auvergne	2272
FR	France	FR81	Languedoc-Roussi	2281
FR	France	FR82	Provence-Alpes-C	2282
FR	France	FR83	Corse	2283
FR	France	FR91	Guadeloupe	2291
FR	France	FR92	Martinique	2292
FR	France	FR93	Guyane	2293
FR	France	FR94	Reunion	2294

GR	Greece	GR1	Voreia Ellada	191
GR	Greece	GR2	Kentriki Ellada	192
GR	Greece	GR3	Attica	193
GR	Greece	GR4	Nisia Aigaiou-Kr	194
HR	Croatia	HR03	Jadranska Hrvats	2403
HR	Croatia	HR04	Kontinentalna Hr	2404
HU	Hungary	HU1	Közép-Magyarorsz	251
HU	Hungary	HU2	Dunántúl	252
HU	Hungary	HU3	Észak és Alföld	253
IE	Ireland	IE01	Border, Midland	2601
IE	Ireland	IE02	Southern and Eas	2602
IT	Italy	ITC1	Piemonte	27131
IT	Italy	ITC2	Valle d'Acosta	27132
IT	Italy	ITC3	Ligura	27133
IT	Italy	ITC4	Lombardia	27134
IT	Italy	ITD1	Bolzano	27181
IT	Italy	ITD2	Trento	27182
IT	Italy	ITD3	Veneto	27183
IT	Italy	ITD4	Friuli-Venezia G	27184
IT	Italy	ITD5	Emilia-Romagna	27185
IT	Italy	ITE1	Toscana	27191
IT	Italy	ITE2	Umbria	27192
IT	Italy	ITE3	Marche	27193
IT	Italy	ITE4	Lazio	27194
IT	Italy	ITF1	Abruzzo |	27161
IT	Italy	ITF2	Molise	27162
IT	Italy	ITF3	Campania	27163
IT	Italy	ITF4	Puglia	27164
IT	Italy	ITF5	Basilicata	27165
IT	Italy	ITF6	Calabria	27166
IT	Italy	ITG1	Sicilia	27171
IT	Italy	ITG2	Sardegna	27172
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NL	Netherlands	NL12	Friesland (NL)	3212
NL	Netherlands	NL13	Drenthe	3213
NL	Netherlands	NL2	OOST-NEDERLAND	322
NL	Netherlands	NL21	Overijssel	3221
NL	Netherlands	NL22	Gelderland	3222
NL	Netherlands	NL23	Flevoland	3223
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NL	Netherlands	NL31	Utrecht	3231
NL	Netherlands	NL32	Noord-Holland	3232
NL	Netherlands	NL33	Zuid-Holland	3233
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NL	Netherlands	NL42	Limburg (NL)	3242
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PL	Poland	PL12	Mazowieckie	3312

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PL	Poland	PL22	Slaskie	3322
PL	Poland	PL31	Lubelskie	3331
PL	Poland	PL32	Podkarpackie	3332
PL	Poland	PL33	Swietokrzyskie	3333
PL	Poland	PL34	Podlaskie	3334
PL	Poland	PL41	Wielkopolskie	3341
PL	Poland	PL42	Zachodniopomorsk	3342
PL	Poland	PL43	Lubuskie	3343
PL	Poland	PL51	Dolnoslaskie	3351
PL	Poland	PL52	Opolskie	3352
PL	Poland	PL61	Kujawsko-Pomorsk	3361
PL	Poland	PL62	Warminsko-Mazurs	3362
PL	Poland	PL63	Pomorskie	3363
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PT	Portugal	PT15	Algarve	3415
PT	Portugal	PT16	Centro	3416
PT	Portugal	PT17	Lisboa	3417
PT	Portugal	PT18	Alentejo	3418
PT	Portugal	PT20	Região Autónoma	3420
PT	Portugal	PT30	Região Autónoma	3430
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RO	Romania	RO12	Centru	3512
RO	Romania	RO21	Nord-Est	3521
RO	Romania	RO22	Sud-Est	3522
RO	Romania	RO31	Sud-Muntenia	3531
RO	Romania	RO32	Bucuresti-Ilfov	3532
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RO	Romania	RO42	Vest	3542
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RS	Serbia	RS12	Vojvodina	10204
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RS	Serbia	RS22	Southern and Eas	10205
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SK	Slovakia	SK02	Západné Slovensk	3802
SK	Slovakia	SK03	Stredné Slovensk	3803
SK	Slovakia	SK04	Východné Slovens	3804
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TR	Turkey	TR2	Bati Marmara	10191
TR	Turkey	TR3	Ege	10192
TR	Turkey	TR4	Dogu Marmara	10193
TR	Turkey	TR5	Bati Anadolu	10194
TR	Turkey	TR6	Akdeniz	10195
TR	Turkey	TR7	Orta Anadolu	10196
TR	Turkey	TR8	Bati Karadeniz	10197
TR	Turkey	TR9	Dogu Karadeniz	10198

TR	Turkey	TRA	Kuzeydogu Anadol	10199
TR	Turkey	TRB	Ortadogu Anadolu	10200
TR	Turkey	TRC	Güneydogu Anadol	10201
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UA	Ukraine	UA2	Zakarpatt	10208
UA	Ukraine	UA3	Odessa	10210
UA	Ukraine	UA4	Crimea	10212
UA	Ukraine	UA5	Kiev	10209
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UK	United Kingdom	UKD	Northwest England	3914
UK	United Kingdom	UKE	Yorkshire-Humberg	3915
UK	United Kingdom	UKF	East Midland Eng	3916
UK	United Kingdom	UKG	West Midland Eng	3917
UK	United Kingdom	UKH	East of England	3918
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UK	United Kingdom	UKJ	South East England	3920
UK	United Kingdom	UKK	South West England	3921
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