

Eurostat regional yearbook 2012

Data on more than 1 300 regions in the EU

The Statistical Atlas: A new interactive tool on the Eurostat website

In which EU region does agriculture contribute the most to the economy? And where is Research and Development most significant? Which region is the most densely populated? Where is the unemployment rate lowest and where is the GDP per inhabitant highest?

The answers to these questions and many more are found in the 2012 **regional yearbook**¹ published by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**. The publication gives an overview of the most recent economic, social and demographic developments in the 271 NUTS level 2 regions² and, for some indicators, the 1 303 NUTS level 3 regions² of the 27 Member States of the **European Union** as well as, when available, the regions in the four EFTA countries (**Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland**), the acceding country (**Croatia**) and three of the candidate countries (**Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey**).

As the publication contains many maps, which are the most user friendly way to present regional statistics, a new interactive tool, the **Statistical Atlas**, is also launched today on the Eurostat website³. This tool contains maps of all regions in the EU (down to NUTS level 3) as well as the possibility to display rivers, cities and roads. On these maps, the full range of statistical indicators included in the Regional Yearbook can be selected and displayed in a clear and readable way.

The **Eurostat regional yearbook 2012** includes fourteen chapters on economy, population, health, education, labour market, structural business statistics, tourism, information society, agriculture, transport, science, technology & innovation, European cities, coastal regions and territorial typologies.

To illustrate the diversity of the regional data found in the **Eurostat regional yearbook**, this News Release presents a small selection of indicators from different statistical fields.

Highest R&D expenditure in % of GDP in Braunschweig, Brabant Wallon and Pohjois-Suomi

Expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) was equivalent to 2.01% of GDP in the **EU27** in 2009. The share of R&D expenditure in GDP was 3% or more in 35 regions, which accounted for nearly half of all R&D expenditure in the EU27. Among these regions, eleven were in **Germany**, eight in the **United Kingdom**, four in **Sweden**, three each in **Denmark** and **Finland** and two each in **Belgium, France and Austria**.

The EU27 regions with the largest shares of R&D expenditure in GDP in 2009 were **Braunschweig** (7.93% of GDP) in Germany, **Brabant Wallon** (7.63%) in Belgium, **Pohjois-Suomi** (6.58%) in Finland, **Cheshire** (6.51%) in the United Kingdom, **Stuttgart** (6.44%) in Germany, **East Anglia** (5.59%) in the United Kingdom and **Hovedstaden** (5.27%) in Denmark.

Research & Development intensity by NUTS 2 regions, 2009
(R&D expenditure as a % of GDP)

Highest rate			Lowest rate		Highest rate			Lowest rate	
BE	Brabant Wallon	7.63	Prov. Luxembourg	0.30	HU	Közép-Magyarország	1.53	Dél-Dunántúl	0.43
BG	Yugozapaden	0.89	Severen tsentralen	0.13	MT**		0.54		
CZ	Strední Cechy	2.54	Severozápad	0.22	NL	Noord-Brabant	2.39	Drenthe	0.40
DK	Hovedstaden	5.27	Syddanmark	0.75	AT	Wien	3.95	Burgenland	0.78
DE*	Braunschweig	7.93	Weser-Ems	0.59	PL	Mazowieckie	1.19	Lubuskie	0.10
EE**		1.43			PT	Lisboa	2.45	Madeira	0.28
IE	Border, Midland & Western	1.75	Southern & Eastern	1.70	RO	Bucuresti - Ilfov	1.09	Sud-Est	0.17
EL*	Kriti	0.91	Dytiki Makedonia	0.11	SI	Zahodna Slovenija	2.36	Vzhodna Slovenija	1.22
ES	Navarra	2.19	Ceuta	0.16	SK	Bratislavský kraj	0.89	Stredné Slovensko	0.31
FR*	Midi-Pyrénées	4.38	Corse	0.30	FI	Pohjois-Suomi	6.58	Åland	0.16
IT	Trento	2.13	Calabria	0.46	SE	Sydsverige	4.73	Mellersta Norrland	0.91
CY**		0.49			UK	Cheshire	6.51	Cornwall & Isles of Scilly	0.19
LV**		0.46			IS**		3.11		
LT**		0.83			HR	Sjeverozapadna Hrvatska	1.54	Sredisnja i Istocna (Panonska) Hrvatska	0.18
LU**		1.66							

* Data not available for Niederbayern and Oberpfalz (DE) and Martinique, Guyane and Réunion (FR); Greece: 2005 data

** Data correspond to national averages

Only two regions in Bulgaria and two in Romania have shares of agriculture in the economy of 10% or more

In 2009, agriculture in the **EU27** generated 1.2% of the total gross added value of the economy, compared with 1.9% in 2000. There were 22 regions in the **EU27** which had a share of more than 5% of agriculture in value added; seven in **Romania**, four each in **Bulgaria** and **Greece**, two each in **Hungary**, **Poland** and **Portugal** and one region in **France**.

The regions with the highest share of agriculture in the economy were **Severozapaden** (14.1%) and **Severen tsentralen** (11.9%) in Bulgaria, **Nord-Est** (10.2%) and **Sud-Vest Oltenia** (9.7%) in Romania, **Severoiztochen** (9.1%) in Bulgaria, **Thessalia** (8.9%) in Greece, **Podlaskie** (8.9%) in Poland and **Champagne-Ardenne** (7.9%) in France.

Share of agriculture in the economy by NUTS 2 regions, 2009
(% of total gross value added)

Highest rate			2 nd highest rate		Highest rate			2 nd highest rate	
BE*		0.7			LU*		0.3		
BG	Severozapaden	14.1	Severen tseutralen	11.9	HU	Dél-Alföld	6.3	Észak-Alföld	5.9
CZ*	Jihozápad	1.0	Jihovýchod; Severovýchod and Strední Cechy	0.9	MT*		1.1		
DK	Nordjylland	1.7	Syddanmark	1.6	NL	Flevoland	4.9	Friesland	4.6
DE	Mecklenburg- Vorpommern	2.1	Lüneburg and Weser-Ems	1.9	AT	Burgenland	2.8	Niederösterreich	2.1
EE*		1.5			PL*	Podlaskie	8.9	Lubelskie	6.4
IE	Border, Midland & Western	0.8	Southern & Eastern	0.6	PT	Açores	6.6	Alentejo	5.4
EL	Thessalia	8.9	Dytiki Ellada	6.5	RO	Nord-Est	10.2	Sud-Vest Oltenia	9.7
ES*		2.2			SI*		1.3		
FR	Champagne-Ardenne	7.9	Guyane	3.7	SK	Západné Slovensko	1.2	Bratislavský kraj; Východné Slovensko and Stredné Slovensko	0.2
IT	Bolzano/Bozen	3.9	Calabria	3.5	FI	Länsi-Suomi	1.7	Pohjois-Suomi and Itä-Suomi	1.6
CY*		2.0			SE	Sydsverige	1.0	Småland med öarna	0.7
LV*		1.4			UK	Cumbria and North Yorkshire	3.2	Cornwall & Isles of Scilly	2.8
LT*		2.5							

* Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Poland: 2008 data; Data for Praha (CZ) not available; Belgium, Estonia, Spain, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia: Data correspond to national averages

Density of the population available at a very detailed level (NUTS level 3)

Some of the statistical indicators in the Regional Yearbook are shown on maps available at a very detailed level, at NUTS level 3², for which there are 1 303 regions in the EU27. The population density, meaning the number of inhabitants per square kilometre, is one of these indicators.

Among the NUTS 3 regions, the population density varied from over 20 000 inhabitants per km² in **Paris** in France to 2 persons per km² in **Lappi** in Finland.

It should be noted when analysing the figures, that the boundaries of cities at NUTS level 3, in particular in the case of capital cities, may not coincide with the built up urban area, as they may also include countryside around the city. This makes it difficult to compare regions including capital cities.

Population density by NUTS 3 region, 2010
(inhabitants per km²)

Highest rate			2 nd highest rate		Lowest rate		2 nd lowest rate	
BE*	Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussel-Hoofdstad	6 702	Antwerpen	1 029	Bastogne	43	Neufchâteau	44
BG	Sofia (stolitsa)	961	Varna	124	Sofia and Vidin	36	Lovech	37
CZ	Hlavní mesto Praha	2 582	Moravskoslezský kraj	234	Jihočeský kraj	66	Plzeňský kraj and Kraj Vysocina	77
DK*	Byen København	3 808	Københavns omegn	1 514	Vestjylland	59	Bornholm	72
DE*	München, Kreisfreie Stadt	4 319	Berlin	3 872	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	37	Müritz	38
EE	Põhja-Eesti	122	Kirde-Eesti	50	Lääne-Eesti	14	Kesk-Eesti	15
IE	Dublin	1 314	Mid-East	89	West	32	Border and Midland	42
EL	Attiki	1 080	Thessaloniki	328	Evrytania	11	Grevena	14
ES*	Melilla	5 466	Ceuta	3 898	Soria	9	Teruel	10
FR*	Paris	21 258	Hauts-de-Seine	8 924	Guyane	3	Lozère	15
IT*	Napoli	2 630	Milano	2 008	Ogliastro	31	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	39
CY*		87						
LV	Riga	2 859	Pieriga	40	Vidzeme	16	Kurzeme	23
LT	Vilniaus apskritis	90	Kauno apskritis	84	Utenos apskritis	25	Taurages apskritis	29
LU*		196						
HU*	Budapest	3 290	Pest	193	Somogy	53	Bács-Kiskun	62
MT	Malta	1 557	Gozo & Comino / Għawdex u Kemmuna	455				
NL	Agglomeratie 's-Gravenhage	3 195	Groot-Amsterdam	1 756	Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen	146	Zuidwest-Friesland	176
AT	Wien	4 315	Rheintal-Bodenseegebiet	413	Lungau	21	Liezen and Osttirol	25
PL*	Miasto Warszawa	3 322	Miasto Łódź	2 525	Suwalski	44	Elcki	45
PT*	Grande Porto	1 578	Grande Lisboa	1 478	Baixo Alentejo	15	Alentejo Litoral and Alto Alentejo	18
RO	Bucuresti	8 484	Ilfov	212	Caras-Severin	38	Tulcea	48
SI	Osrednjeslovenska	209	Zasavska	169	Notranjsko-kraska	37	Goriska	51
SK*	Bratislavský kraj	305	Trnavský kraj	136	Banskobystrický kraj	69	Presovský kraj	90
FI	Uusimaa	224	Varsinais-Suomi	44	Lappi	2	Kainuu	4
SE	Stockholms län	312	Skåne län	112	Norrbottnens län and Jämtlands län	3	Västerbottnens län	5
UK*	Inner London - West	10 263	Inner London – East	9 227	Caithness & Sutherland & Ross & Cromarty and Lochaber, Skye & Lochalsh, Arran & Cumbrae & Argyll & Bute	7	Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	9
IS	Höfuðborgarsvæði	205	Landsbyggd	1				
LI*		231						
NO*	Oslo	1 361	Akershus	115	Finnmark	2	Sogn og Fjordane; Troms; and Nord-Trøndelag	6
CH	Basel-Stadt	5 039	Genève	1 853	Graubünden	27	Uri	34
HR	Grad Zagreb	1 237	Medimurska županija	162	Licko-senjska županija	9	Karlovacka županija	36
ME*		45						
MK	Skopski	332	Poloski	130	Vardaski	38	Pelagoniski	50
TR	Istanbul	2 518	Kocaeli	427	Tunceli	11	Erzincan	19

* The population density is calculated as the ratio between the population (annual averages) and the land area, which is the territory's total area excluding the area under inland water. For Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Liechtenstein and Montenegro, total area including inland waters has been used instead of land area. Belgium, Sachsen (DE), Illes Balears and Canarias (ES), France, the United Kingdom and Norway: 2009 data. For Cyprus, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein and Montenegro: Data correspond to national averages

Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), the Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and the United Kingdom (UK).

Iceland (IS), Norway (NO), Switzerland (CH), Liechtenstein (LI), Croatia (HR), Montenegro (ME), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK) and Turkey (TR).

1. **Eurostat regional yearbook 2012.** Paper version - EUR 20 excluding VAT, PDF-version and underlying data - available free of charge on the Eurostat website:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-HA-12-001/EN/KS-HA-12-001-EN.PDF. Also available as a Statistics Explained article: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Eurostat_regional_yearbook.

2. The yearbook uses the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS 2006/EU-27), that entered into force on 1 January 2008.

The EU27 has 271 regions at **NUTS level 2**: Belgium (11 regions), Bulgaria (6), the Czech Republic (8), Denmark (5), Germany (39), Ireland (2), Greece (13), Spain (19), France (26), Italy (21), Hungary (7), the Netherlands (12), Austria (9), Poland (16), Portugal (7), Romania (8), Slovenia (2), Slovakia (4), Finland (5), Sweden (8) and the United Kingdom (37). Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Malta are all considered as single NUTS 2 regions.

EFTA countries: Norway (7 regions) and Switzerland (7). Iceland and Liechtenstein are considered as single level 2 regions.

Acceding country: Croatia (3 regions), Candidate countries: Turkey (26), Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are considered as a single level 2 region.

The EU27 has 1303 regions at **NUTS level 3**: Belgium (44 regions), Bulgaria (28), the Czech Republic (14), Denmark (11), Germany (429), Estonia (5), Ireland (8), Greece (51), Spain (59), France (100), Italy (107), Latvia (6), Lithuania (10), Hungary (20), Malta (2), the Netherlands (40), Austria (35), Poland (66), Portugal (30), Romania (42), Slovenia (12), Slovakia (8), Finland (20), Sweden (21) and the United Kingdom (133). Cyprus and Luxembourg are considered as single NUTS 3 regions.

EFTA countries: Iceland (2 regions), Norway (19) and Switzerland (26). Liechtenstein is considered as single level 3 region.

Acceding country: Croatia (21 regions), Candidate countries: the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (8) and Turkey (81). Montenegro is considered as a single level 3 region.

For a complete list of the European statistical regions see:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/introduction

3. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistical-atlas/gis/viewer/>

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