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# Eurostat regional yearbook 2007

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# Preface

Dear Reader,

Once again Eurostat is pleased to provide you with an overview of the most recent developments in the regions of the European Union, covering as far as possible the current 27 Member States as well as EFTA countries. The themes selected represent those that we consider to have something interesting to show about the various facets of economic, social and demographic development across Europe's regions. For the first time we have included a contribution on the GDP aspect, authored in cooperation with the Regional Policy DG, our primary client for regional data.

This is a very significant moment in regional policy in that it is the first year of implementation of the new cohesion policy of the Union, which runs until 2013 and carries with it the largest ever investment the Community has made in regional development, some EUR 347 billion. These regional statistics will form part of the yardstick against which the development of the EU regions will be measured. You will also find in this publication a chapter on urban statistics, which is the result of our cooperation with the Regional Policy DG on the Urban Audit exercise. This is an increasingly important component of the regional development policy initiative.

Meanwhile, in cooperation with our ESS partners we shall continue to progressively expand the regional information, both in terms of detail and coverage that we have available, to provide an increasingly complete picture of the complexities of regional development across the EU.

I wish you a pleasant and interesting reading.

Hervé Carré
Director-General, Eurostat

# Acknowledgements

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- **Population**: Gregor Kyi (Unit F.1 at Eurostat: Demographic and migration statistics)
- **Gross domestic product**: Lewis Dijkstra (Unit B.2 at the Directorate-General for Regional Policy: Development of Cohesion Policy, accession negotiations)
- **Household accounts**: Andreas Krüger (Unit C.2 at Eurostat: National accounts — production)
- **Labour market**: Pedro Ferreira (Unit D.2 at Eurostat: Regional indicators and geographical information)
- **Labour productivity**: Berthold Feldmann (Unit D.2 at Eurostat: Regional indicators and geographical information)
- **Urban statistics**: Teodóra Brandmüller (Unit D.2 at Eurostat: Regional indicators and geographical information)
- **Science, technology and innovation**: Bernard Felix, Tomas Meri and Håkan Wilén (Unit F.4 at Eurostat: Education, science and culture statistics)
- **Structural business statistics**: Ulf Johansson (Unit G.1 at Eurostat: Structural business statistics)
- **Transport**: Anna Bialas-Motyl (Unit G.5 at Eurostat: Transport statistics) and An Heirman
- **Tourism**: Ulrich Spörel (Unit F.6 at Eurostat: Information society and tourism statistics)
- **Education**: Lene Mejer (Unit F.4 at Eurostat: Education, science and culture statistics)
- **Agriculture**: Peter Szabo (Unit E.1 at Eurostat: Agriculture statistics — methodology)

The process of editing and coordinating this publication was done by Åsa Önnerfors (Unit D.2 at Eurostat: Regional indicators and geographical information) with the help of Pavel Bořkovec (Unit B.6 at Eurostat: Dissemination). Baudouin Quennery (Unit D.2 at Eurostat: Regional indicators and geographical information) produced the statistical maps.

We are also very grateful to:

- the **European Free Trade Association (EFTA)**, and in particular Richard Ragnarsøn;
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# Contents

# Introduction

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## Only regional statistics give the complete picture

Regional statistics are of the utmost importance for understanding economic and social trends in the European Union. The enormous Structural Funds budget of EUR 347 billion for 2007–13 highlights how much importance the EU attaches to reducing the gaps between regions in terms of their economic and social development.

Should you want to dig deeper into the way the regions of Europe are evolving in a host of very different statistical domains, this is the publication for you! The texts and statistical maps offer a wealth of information on life in the European regions. In its second chapter (on gross domestic product), this edition of the regional yearbook also gives for the first time an overview of the European Union's cohesion policy, written by a specialist from the Directorate-General for Regional Policy, one of the main users of statistics at a regional level.

This year we also see the welcome reappearance of statistics on tourism and on education, two very interesting topics we are happy to address again. The chapter on labour productivity, which appeared for the first time last year, focuses this year on productivity in different business areas. And of course, when we analyse regional trends in Europe, we also cover the situation in European cities; hence the chapter on urban statistics, this time concentrating on demographic trends in cities.

## The NUTS classification

All statistics at regional level within the EU are based on the nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS). The NUTS classification has been used for many decades for regional statistics, and was always the base for regional funding policy. It was only in 2003, though, that NUTS acquired a legal basis, when the NUTS regulation was adopted by the Parliament and the Council ([1]).

Whenever new Member States join the EU, the NUTS regulation is of course amended to include the regional classification in those countries. This was the case in 2004, when the EU took in 10 new Member States. Bulgaria and Romania became members of the European Union on 1 January 2007. Both countries have had statistical regions, similar to NUTS, since 1998. For NUTS purposes, though, they acquired new codes, and these have been valid since 1 January 2007.

The NUTS regulation provides for a review to be conducted every three years whereby the regional classification can be changed and adapted to new administrative boundaries or economic circumstances. In 2006, this exercise took place for the first time, but since the resultant changes to the NUTS classification will only be put into practice at the beginning of 2008, this edition still follows the 2003 version of NUTS. Next year's edition will thus see a number of changes to the regional classification of countries.

With this publication you will find a folding map showing all the regions corresponding to NUTS level 2 in the 27 Member States of the EU (EU-27) and the EFTA countries, and in Annex 1 you will find the full list with the codes and names of these regions.

## Coverage

This regional yearbook contains statistics for all 27 Member States of the European Union, including the two new Member States, Bulgaria and Romania. This year coverage has been extended to take in the EFTA countries, so you will now also find commentaries on regional developments in Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

Regions in the EFTA countries are called statistical regions and follow the same rules as the NUTS regions in the EU, except that there is no legal base. Data from the EFTA countries are still unavailable in some policy areas, but the data availability situation is improving, and next year we hope to have even better coverage. It is often interesting to compare regional data from the EFTA countries with the neighbouring Member States, for instance to compare Norway with Sweden or Switzerland with Austria. Of course there are many similarities between neighbouring regions in different countries, but sometimes the disparities can be just as interesting.

Data from the three candidate countries, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, have not been included in this year's edition of the regional yearbook, because we still have too little data at regional level.

## More regional information

Under the theme 'General and regional statistics' on the Eurostat website you will find tables with statistics on both 'Regions' and the 'Urban Audit' with more detailed time series (some of them going back as far as 1970) and more

([1]) More information on the NUTS classification can be found on the Internet (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/splash_regions.html).

detailed statistics than in this yearbook. You will also find a number of indicators at NUTS level 3 (such as area, demography, gross domestic product and labour market data). This is important because there are currently eight Member States (Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia) that do not have a NUTS level 2 classification. Next year, when the amended NUTS classification comes into use, Denmark too will have NUTS level 2 regions.

For more detailed information on the contents of the regional and urban databases please consult the Eurostat publication *European regional and urban statistics — Reference Guide — 2007 edition,* which you can download from the Eurostat website.

Previously, a CD-ROM was always attached to this publication. This tradition has now been stopped as all the information that used to be on the CD-ROM can now be found on the Eurostat website. This includes the specific data used for producing the maps in this regional yearbook, which can be found as Excel tables on the website.

## Data extraction

The statistical data set out in the *Eurostat regional yearbook 2007* were extracted during the first few months of 2007; the final closure date was 15 May 2007, so the data represent the latest available information at that time. For the very latest statistics on each subject, please consult the Eurostat website (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat).

# Population

1

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## Unveiling the regional pattern of demography

Demographic trends have a strong impact on EU society. Consistently low fertility levels, combined with extended longevity and the fact that the baby boomers are reaching retirement age, are resulting in demographic ageing of the EU population. The share of the older generation is increasing while the share of those of working age is on the decline.

This chapter presents the regional pattern of demographic developments as can be discerned today. The analysis is mainly based on demographic trends that have been observed during the period 1 January 2000 to 1 January 2005. For this purpose, five-year averages have been calculated of the total annual population change and of its components. Given that demographic trends are long-term developments, the five-year averages provide a stable and accurate picture. They help identify regional clusters that often stretch well beyond national borders.

Some demographic developments might become considerably more important in the coming decades. Eurostat calculates national and regional population projections that reveal the effects that current trends might have if continued in the future. Eurostat's population projections should not be regarded as forecasts, but as 'what if' scenarios: they show possible demographic developments based on assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration that in turn have been derived from observed trends and expert opinion (see the methodological notes).

This regional yearbook presents some results of the regional population projections that have become available at the beginning of 2007. More data can be found on the Eurostat website (in the data navigation tree under: Population/ Population projections).

## The drivers behind population change

During the last four and a half decades, the population of the 27 countries of today's European Union has grown from around 400 million persons (1960) to almost 500 million persons (2006). However, the strength and composition of the population growth has varied significantly over the years.

The total population change has two components: natural increase, which is defined as the difference between the numbers of live births and deaths; and net migration, which ideally represents the difference between inward and outward migration flows (see the methodological notes).

Until the end of the 1980s, natural increase was by far the major component of population growth. However, there has been a steady decline in the natural increase since the early 1960s. On the other hand, international migration has gained importance to become the major force of population growth since the beginning of the 1990s.

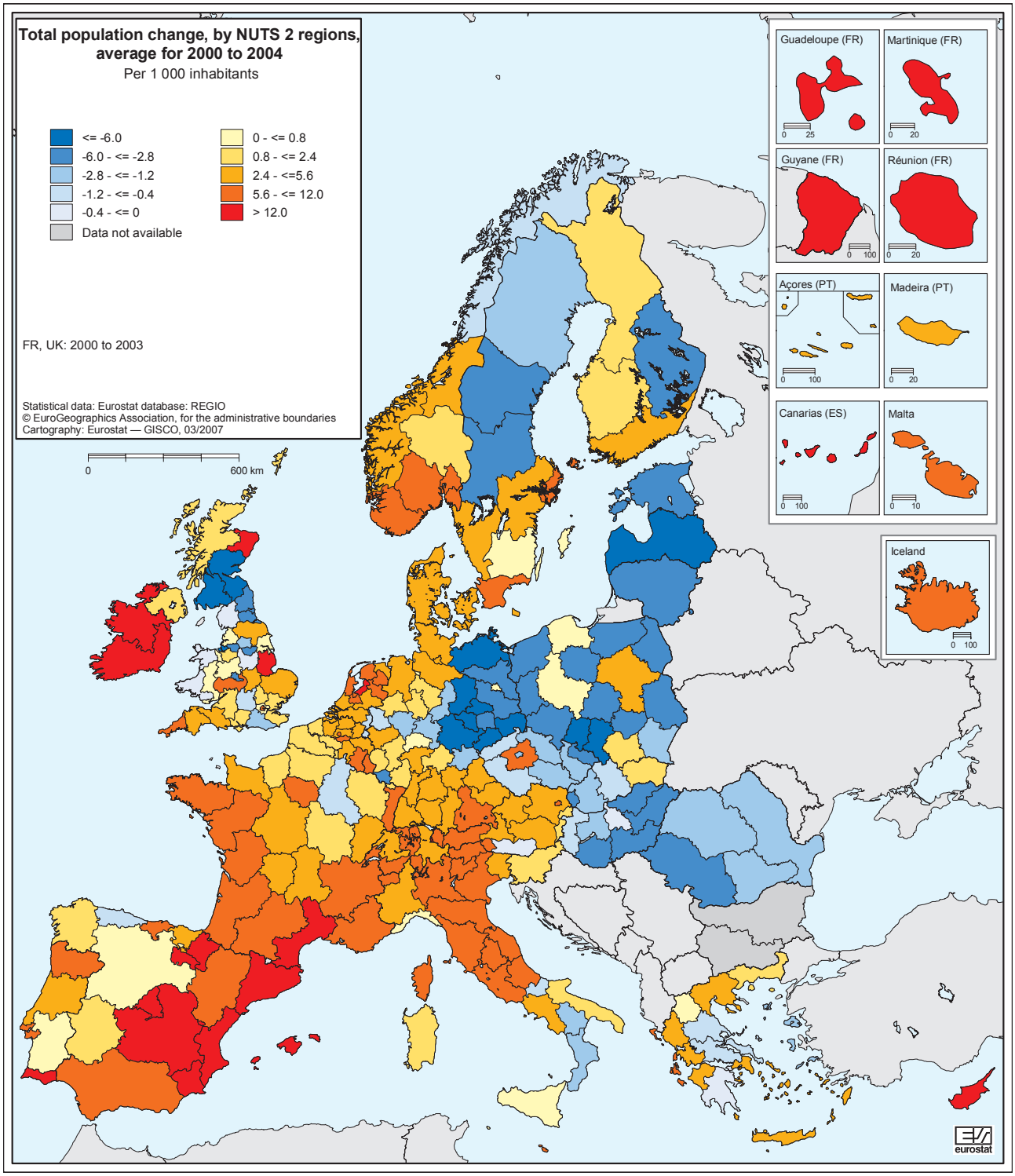
Maps 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 show the total population change and its components since the start of the new century. For the sake of comparability, the population change is presented in relative terms, i.e. it is related to the size of the total population. The maps show the five-year average for the resulting 'crude rates of population change' (average for the years 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004).

In the north-east and east of the European Union, the population is decreasing. Map 1.1 is marked by a clear divide between the regions there and in the rest of the EU. Most affected by decreasing population are eastern Germany, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania, and to the north the three Baltic States, and parts of Sweden and Finland.

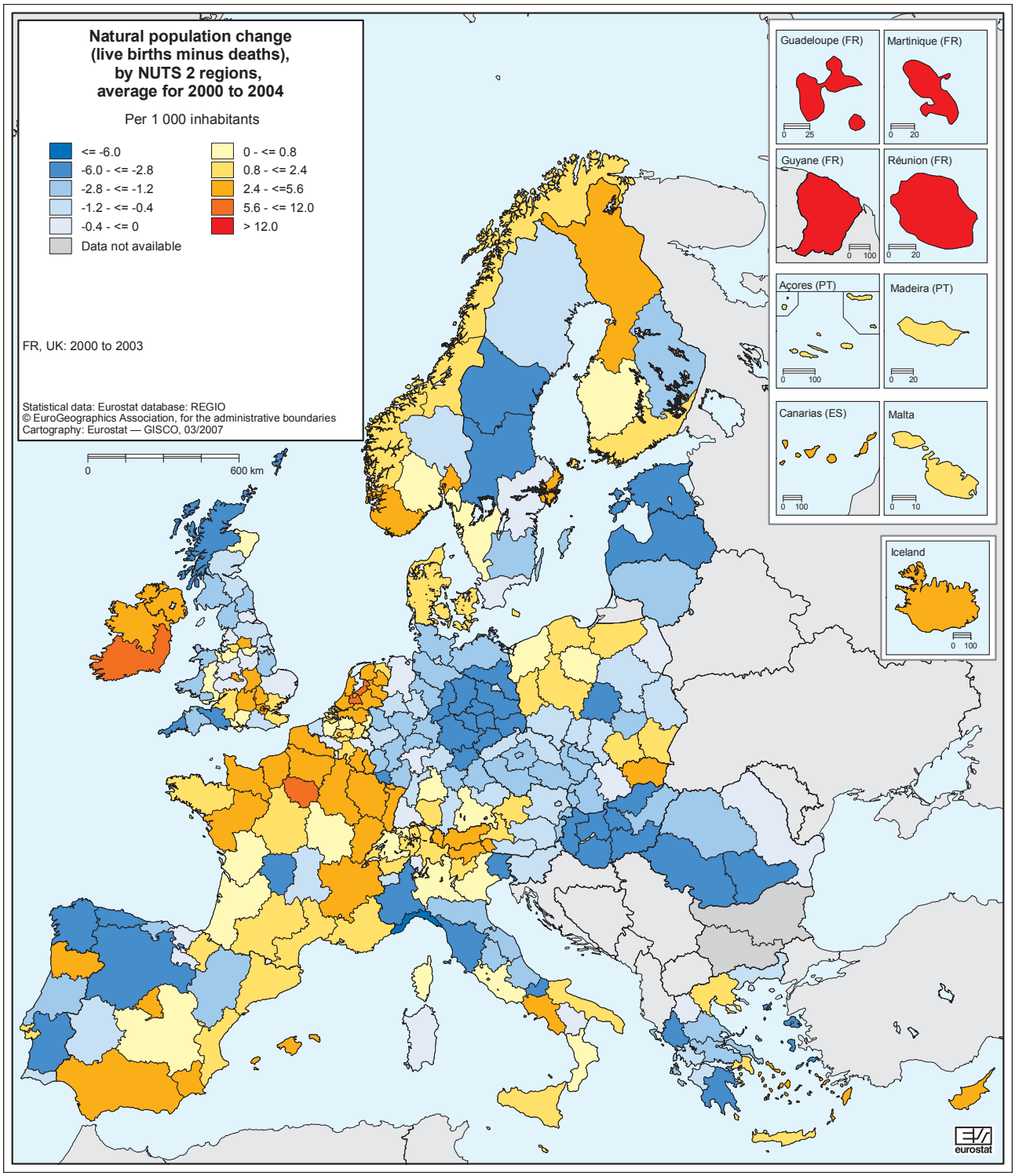
Map 1.2 shows that in many regions of the EU more persons have died than have been born since the start of the new century. The resulting negative 'natural population change' is widespread and the pattern is less pronounced than for the total population change. Ireland, France, the three Benelux countries and Denmark have mainly a natural increase in population. The natural population change is predominantly negative in Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Romania and adjacent regions, as well as the Baltic States, Sweden in the north and Greece in the south. The situation of the other Member States is, overall, more balanced.

A major reason for the slowdown of the natural increase in the population is the fact that, on average and over time, the inhabitants of the EU are having fewer children. In the 27 countries that today make up the European Union, the total fertility rate declined from a level of around 2½ in the early 1960s to a level of about 1½ in 1993, where it has since remained (Figure 1.1; for the definition of the total fertility rate, see the methodological notes). The slight increase in recent years might partly be attributable to the fact that more women are having their first child later in their lives today than in the past.

**Map 1.1:** Total population change, by NUTS 2 regions, average for 2000–04
*Per 1 000 inhabitants*



**Map 1.2:** Natural population change (live births minus deaths), by NUTS 2 regions, average for 2000–04
*Per 1 000 inhabitants*



For comparison: in the more developed parts of the world today, a total fertility rate of around 2.1 children per woman is considered to be the replacement level, i.e. the level at which a population would remain stable in the long run if there was no inward or outward migration.

Concerning net migration, five cross-border regions where more persons have left than have arrived can be identified on Map 1.3:

- the northernmost regions of Sweden and Finland;
- an eastern group, comprising most of eastern Germany, Poland, Lithuania and Latvia as well as parts of the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania;
- regions in the north of France;
- regions in the south of Italy;
- Northern Ireland and parts of Scotland.

In some regions a negative natural change has been compensated by positive net migration. This is most conspicuous in western Germany, eastern Austria, the north of Italy, and Slovenia, as well as the south of Sweden and regions in Spain, Greece and the United Kingdom. The opposite is much rarer: in only a few regions (namely in the north of Poland) has a positive natural change been compensated by negative net migration.

Regions without compensation have often experienced a sharp swing, upwards or — in some regions — downwards. In Ireland, the Benelux countries, many regions in France and some in Spain, a natural increase has been accompanied by positive net migration. However, in eastern Germany, Lithuania and Latvia, as well as some regions in Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania, both components of population change were negative. In some regions this has led to a sustained population loss.

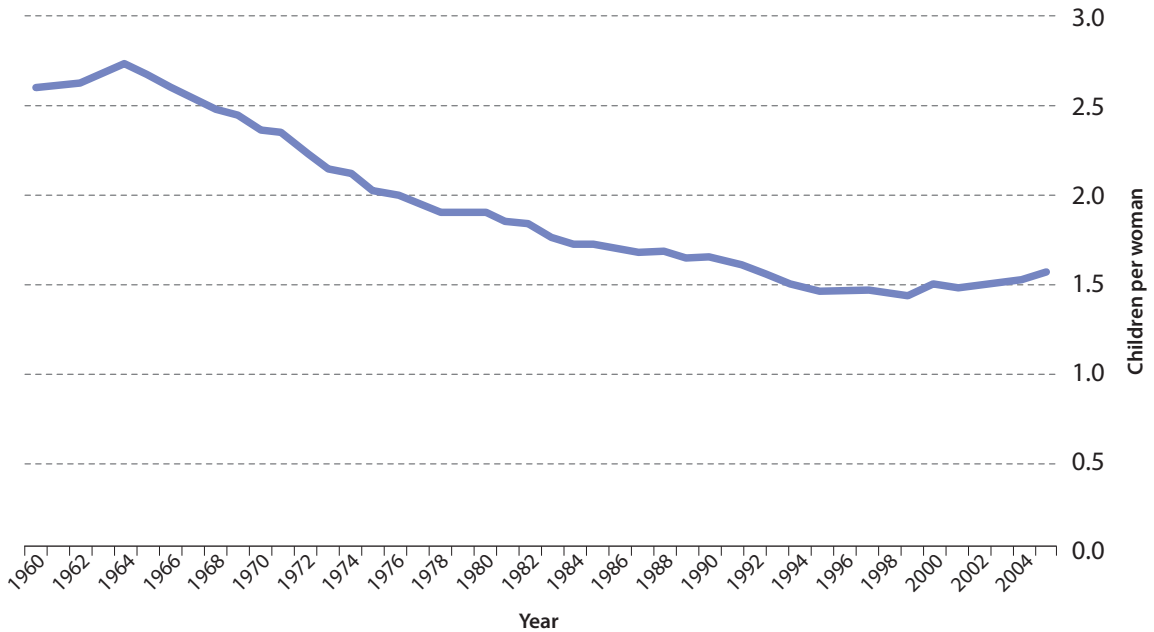
## Demographic ageing: the situation today ...

Age dependency ratios are important demographic indicators that relate the young and old age population to the population of working age. 'Old age' roughly approximates to the age of retirement. Today, different demographic reports present dependency ratios based on different definitions for the age groups. In this publication the following age groups are used.

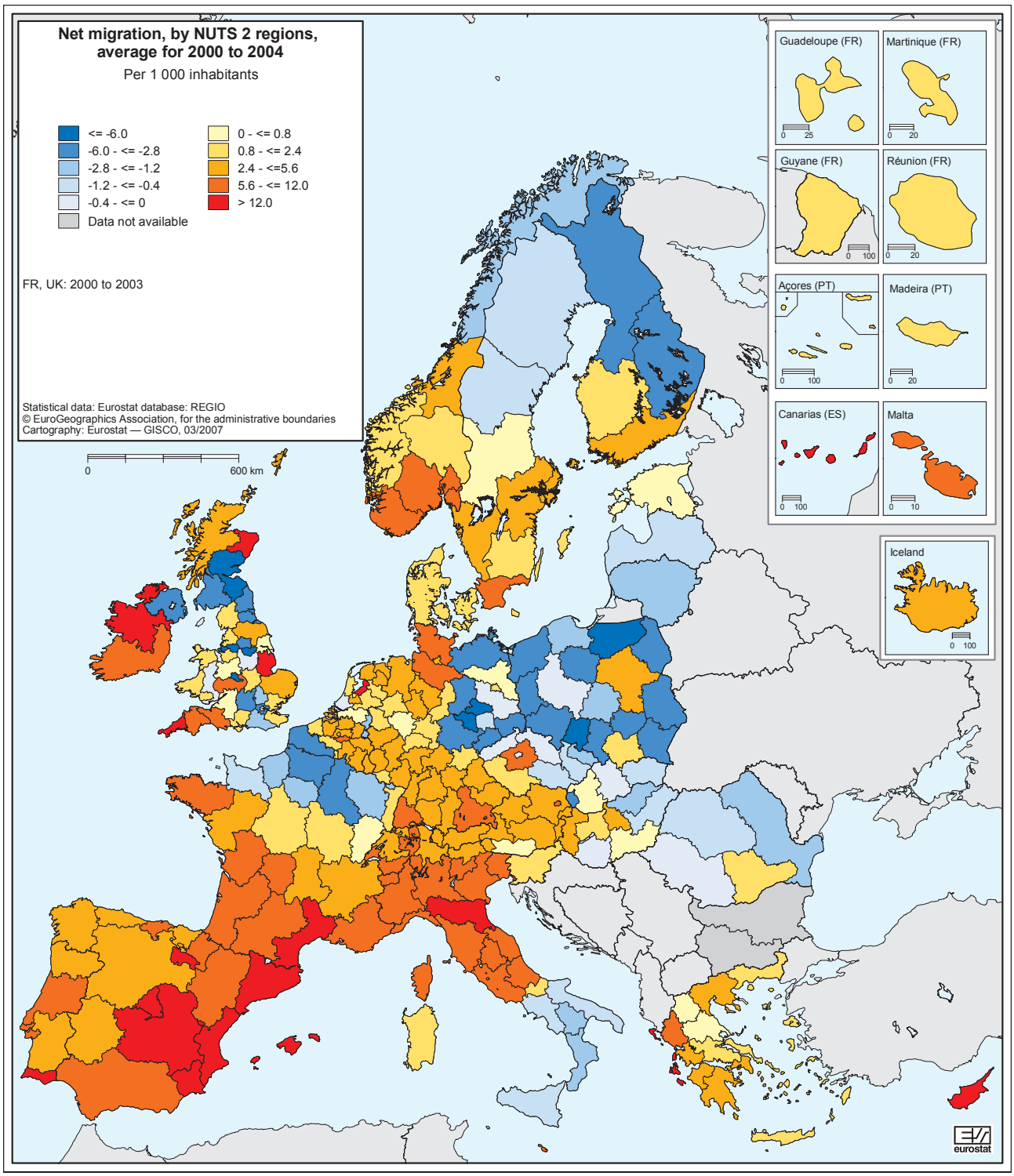
- 'Young age dependency ratio': the population aged up to 14 years related to the population aged between 15 and 64 years.
- 'Old age dependency ratio': the population aged 65 years or older related to the population aged between 15 and 64 years.

Maps 1.4 and 1.5 show the population structure at the beginning of the year 2005. The young age dependency ratio is influenced by recent fertility levels. Countries with higher fertility tend

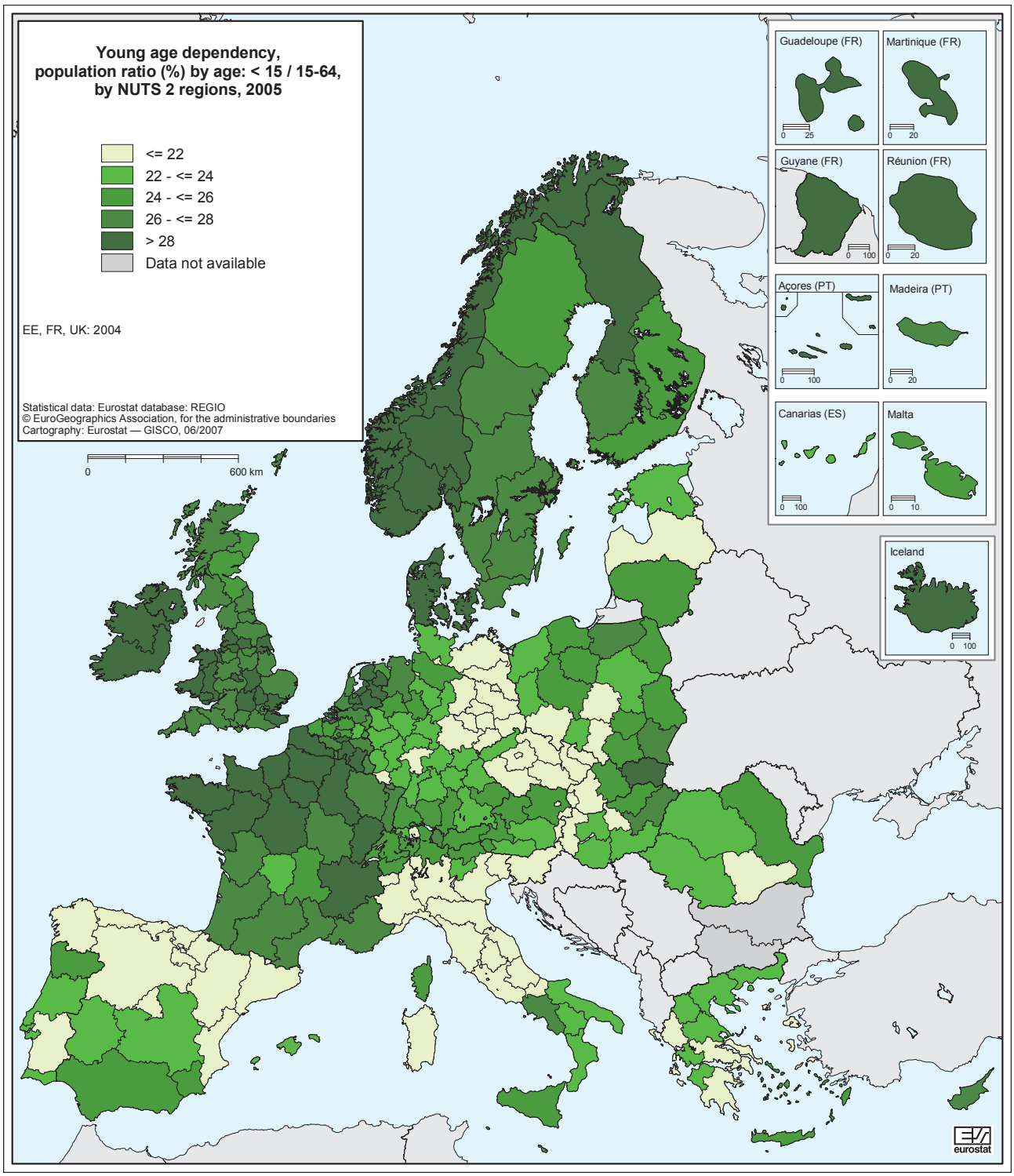
**Figure 1.1:** Total fertility rate in the EU-25, 1960–2005



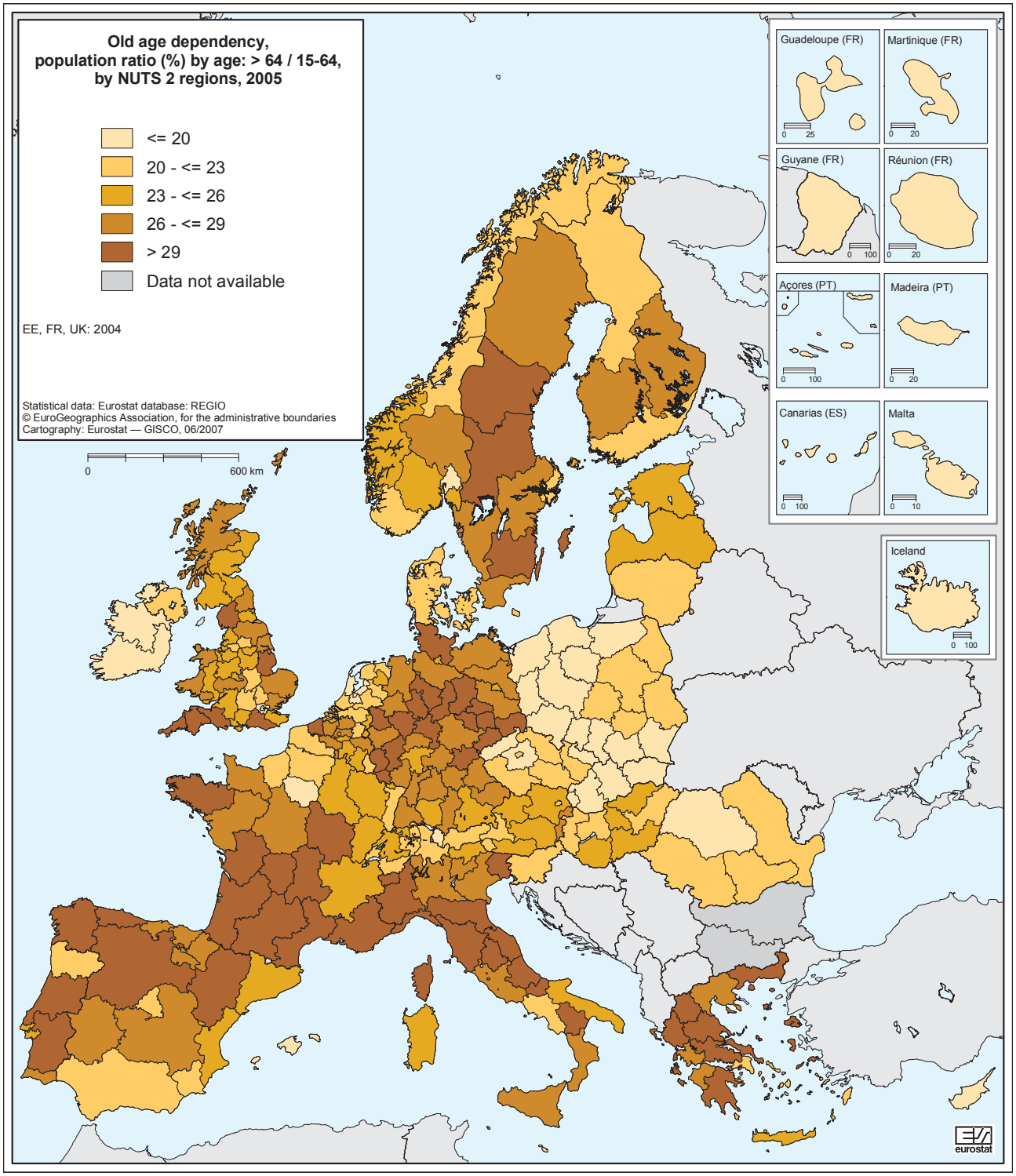
**Map 1.3:** Net migration, by NUTS 2 regions, average for 2000–04
*Per 1 000 inhabitants*



**Map 1.4:** Young age dependency, population ratio (%) by age: < 15 / 15–64, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005



**Map 1.5:** Old age dependency, population ratio (%) by age: > 64 / 15–64, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005



to have a higher young age dependency (i.e. more young people per 100 of working age) when compared with countries with low fertility levels. This is conspicuous for Ireland, France, the United Kingdom, the Benelux countries, Denmark, Sweden and Finland. The young age dependency is below average in regions in Italy, Greece, Spain, Germany, the Czech Republic, Latvia and Romania. The regional pattern for old age dependency is less clear cut.

## ... and its impact in the future

Eurostat's population projections allow a fair anticipation of how the demographic situation will develop if current trends continue.

Map 1.6 illustrates the general direction of the population change (i.e. growth or decline) that can be projected to take place during the period 2004 to 2030. The regional pattern of the projection continues some general developments already visible today, e.g. the population decline in the north-east and east of the European Union. However, the population will probably also decline in many more regions, e.g. in Germany, Italy, Spain and Greece.

In most regions that might see their population growing, the main driver behind this growth will be migration (85 out of 96 regions, i.e. 89 %). Map 1.6 depicts these regions in dark red. Correspondingly, there are only a few scattered regions where the population will be growing mainly because more babies are being born than persons dying. The most conspicuous exception is France. (Unfortunately, a regional breakdown is not available for France; see the methodological notes.)

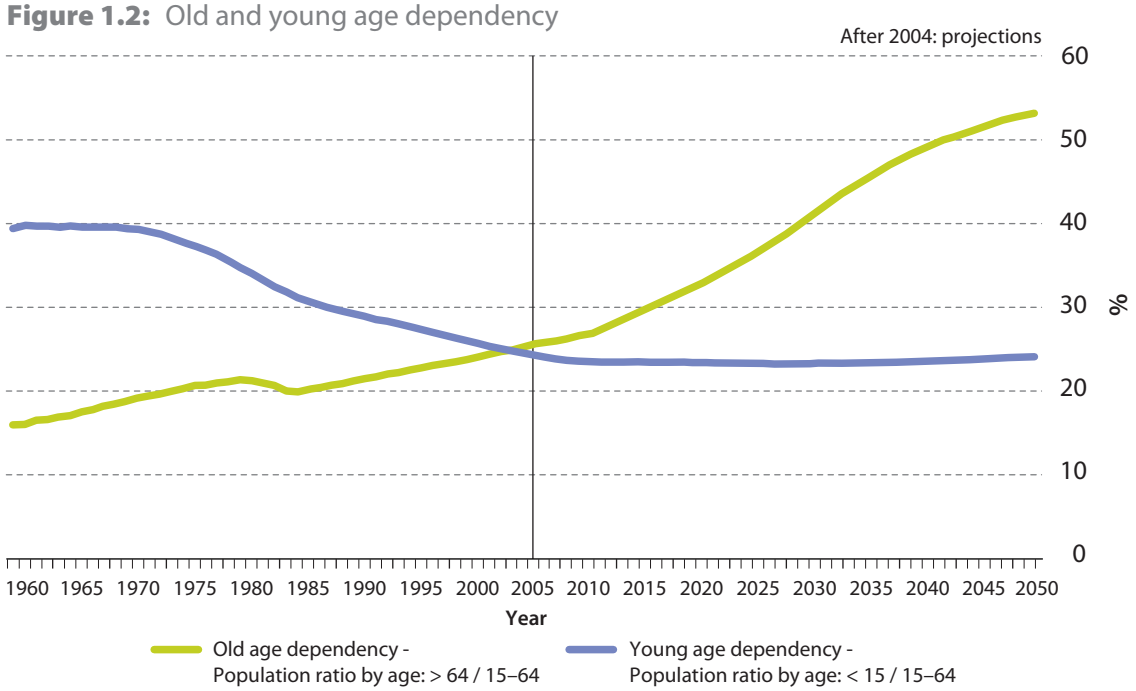
On the other hand, the regions that will probably experience a decline in their population will almost all decline because more persons will die there than babies will be born (negative natural change in the population). These regions are shown in light blue. The most prominent exceptions are regions in Poland and Italy where net migration might be the major driver behind the population decline.

The old age dependency ratio will be a particularly dynamic indicator. It is a reasonable projection that, on average for the EU-27 and if current trends prevail, the old age dependency ratio will approximately double during the next 50 years (Figure 1.2). This means that in the year 2050 a person of working age might have to provide for up to twice as many retired people as is usual today.

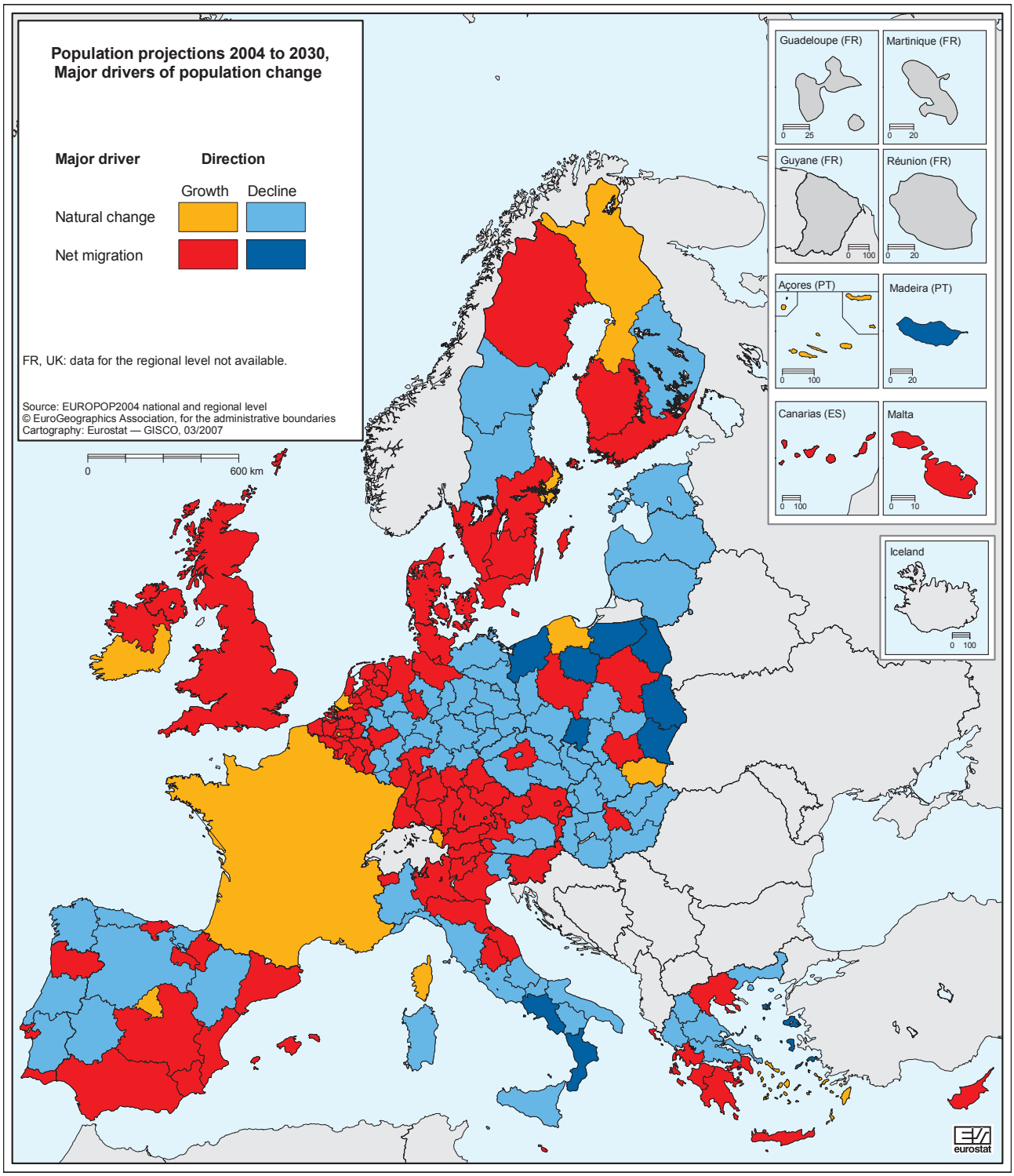
Demographic ageing is a general process. There are regions where, for a person aged 65 years or older, there are less than three persons of working age (old age dependency ratio of over 33 %). In 2004, this was the exception: less than 5 % of the EU's population lived in such regions. By 2030, this will be the rule (almost 90 % of the EU population).

However, the regional differences already visible today might lead to a more dramatic development in some regions than in others.

**Figure 1.2:** Old and young age dependency



**Map 1.6:** Population projections 2004–30, major drivers of population change



## Methodological notes

*Source:* Eurostat — Demographic statistics. For more information please consult the Eurostat website (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat).

The **total fertility rate** is defined as the average number of children that would be born to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates that have been measured in a given year.

The **Eurostat population projections** presented here correspond to the baseline variant of the Trend scenario. The Eurostat set of population projections is just one among several scenarios of population evolution based on assumptions of fertility, mortality and migration. The current Trend scenario does not take into account any future measures that could influence demographic trends. It comprises different variants: the 'baseline' variant as well as the 'high population', 'low population', 'zero migration', 'high fertility', 'younger age profile' and 'older age profile' variants, all available on the Eurostat website. It should be noted that the assumptions adopted by Eurostat may differ from those adopted by national statistical institutes. Therefore, results can be different from those published by Member States.

The regional breakdown at NUTS level 2 of the population projections is computed, making the assumptions already formulated for the national-level exercise into region-specific assumptions. The regional variation in demographic behaviour is expressed using the method of indirect standardisation: the national fertility and mortality age- and sex-specific rates are first applied to the regional population, yielding a hypothetical number of events; subsequently, the observed number of regional events is divided by this hypothetical number to obtain a regional scaling factor. This latter is therefore an estimate of the extent to which regional rates are above or below the national value. For international migration, scaling factors were calculated as the ratio of the regional crude migration rate to the national crude migration rate.

In addition to the traditional components (fertility, mortality and international migration), one issue that is peculiar to the regional dimension has to be considered: interregional migration. The age- and sex-specific rates of interregional migration are estimated by means of a model that uses as input the inter-NUTS 2 departures and arrivals by age, sex and region, and the total number of inter-NUTS 2 migrations by region of origin and region of destination (origin–destination migration matrix).

Because appropriate data are not available for France and the United Kingdom, regional population projections could not be made for these two countries.

*Source:* Europop2004 regional level, baseline variant.

**Migration** can be extremely difficult to measure. A variety of different data sources and definitions are used in the Member States, meaning that direct comparisons between national statistics can be difficult or misleading. The net migration figures here are not directly calculated from immigration and emigration flow figures. As many EU Member States do not have complete and comparable figures for immigration and emigration flows, net migration is estimated here as the difference between the total population change and the natural increase over the year. In effect, net migration equals all changes in total population that cannot be attributed to births and deaths.

The **population density** is the ratio of the mid-year population of a territory on a given date to the size of the territory.

# Annex

## European Union: NUTS 2 regions

### Belgium

BE10 Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/ Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest
BE21 Prov. Antwerpen
BE22 Prov. Limburg (B)
BE23 Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen
BE24 Prov. Vlaams-Brabant
BE25 Prov. West-Vlaanderen
BE31 Prov. Brabant Wallon
BE32 Prov. Hainaut
BE33 Prov. Liège
BE34 Prov. Luxembourg (B)
BE35 Prov. Namur

### Bulgaria

BG31 Severozapaden
BG32 Severen tsentralen
BG33 Severoiztochen
BG34 Yugoiztochen
BG41 Yugozapaden
BG42 Yuzhen tsentralen

### Czech Republic

CZ01 Praha
CZ02 Střední Čechy
CZ03 Jihozápad
CZ04 Severozápad
CZ05 Severovýchod
CZ06 Jihovýchod
CZ07 Střední Morava
CZ08 Moravskoslezsko

### Denmark

DK00 Danmark

### Germany

DE11 Stuttgart
DE12 Karlsruhe
DE13 Freiburg
DE14 Tübingen
DE21 Oberbayern
DE22 Niederbayern
DE23 Oberpfalz
DE24 Oberfranken
DE25 Mittelfranken
DE26 Unterfranken
DE27 Schwaben
DE30 Berlin
DE41 Brandenburg — Nordost
DE42 Brandenburg — Südwest
DE50 Bremen
DE60 Hamburg
DE71 Darmstadt
DE72 Gießen
DE73 Kassel
DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
DE91 Braunschweig
DE92 Hannover
DE93 Lüneburg
DE94 Weser-Ems
DEA1 Düsseldorf
DEA2 Köln
DEA3 Münster
DEA4 Detmold
DEA5 Arnsberg
DEB1 Koblenz
DEB2 Trier
DEB3 Rheinhessen-Pfalz
DEC0 Saarland
DED1 Chemnitz
DED2 Dresden
DED3 Leipzig
DEE1 Dessau
DEE2 Halle
DEE3 Magdeburg
DEF0 Schleswig-Holstein
DEG0 Thüringen

### Estonia

EE00 Eesti

### Ireland

IE01 Border, Midland and Western
IE02 Southern and Eastern

### Greece

GR11 Anatoliki Makedonia,Thraki
GR12 Kentriki Makedonia
GR13 Dytiki Makedonia
GR14 Thessalia
GR21 Ipeiros
GR22 Ionia Nisia
GR23 Dytiki Ellada
GR24 Sterea Ellada
GR25 Peloponnisos
GR30 Attiki
GR41 Voreio Aigaio
GR42 Notio Aigaio
GR43 Kriti

### Spain

ES11 Galicia
ES12 Principado de Asturias
ES13 Cantabria
ES21 País Vasco
ES22 Comunidad Foral de Navarra
ES23 La Rioja
ES24 Aragón
ES30 Comunidad de Madrid
ES41 Castilla y León
ES42 Castilla-La Mancha
ES43 Extremadura
ES51 Cataluña
ES52 Comunidad Valenciana
ES53 Illes Balears
ES61 Andalucía

ES62 Región de Murcia
ES63 Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta
ES64 Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla
ES70 Canarias

## France

FR10 Île-de-France
FR21 Champagne-Ardenne
FR22 Picardie
FR23 Haute-Normandie
FR24 Centre
FR25 Basse-Normandie
FR26 Bourgogne
FR30 Nord - Pas-de-Calais
FR41 Lorraine
FR42 Alsace
FR43 Franche-Comté
FR51 Pays de la Loire
FR52 Bretagne
FR53 Poitou-Charentes
FR61 Aquitaine
FR62 Midi-Pyrénées
FR63 Limousin
FR71 Rhône-Alpes
FR72 Auvergne
FR81 Languedoc-Roussillon
FR82 Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
FR83 Corse
FR91 Guadeloupe
FR92 Martinique
FR93 Guyane
FR94 Réunion

## Italy

ITC1 Piemonte
ITC2 Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste
ITC3 Liguria
ITC4 Lombardia
ITD1 Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/ Bozen
ITD2 Provincia Autonoma Trento
ITD3 Veneto
ITD4 Friuli-Venezia Giulia
ITD5 Emilia-Romagna
ITE1 Toscana
ITE2 Umbria
ITE3 Marche
ITE4 Lazio
ITF1 Abruzzo
ITF2 Molise
ITF3 Campania
ITF4 Puglia
ITF5 Basilicata
ITF6 Calabria
ITG1 Sicilia
ITG2 Sardegna

## Cyprus

CY00 Kypros/Kıbrıs

## Latvia

LV00 Latvija

## Lithuania

LT00 Lietuva

## Luxembourg

LU00 Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)

## Hungary

HU10 Közép-Magyarország
HU21 Közép-Dunántúl
HU22 Nyugat-Dunántúl
HU23 Dél-Dunántúl
HU31 Észak-Magyarország
HU32 Észak-Alföld
HU33 Dél-Alföld

## Malta

MT00 Malta

## Netherlands

NL11 Groningen
NL12 Friesland
NL13 Drenthe
NL21 Overijssel
NL22 Gelderland
NL23 Flevoland
NL31 Utrecht
NL32 Noord-Holland
NL33 Zuid-Holland
NL34 Zeeland
NL41 Noord-Brabant
NL42 Limburg (NL)

## Austria

AT11 Burgenland
AT12 Niederösterreich
AT13 Wien
AT21 Kärnten
AT22 Steiermark
AT31 Oberösterreich
AT32 Salzburg
AT33 Tirol
AT34 Vorarlberg

## Poland

PL11 Łódzkie
PL12 Mazowieckie
PL21 Małopolskie
PL22 Śląskie
PL31 Lubelskie
PL32 Podkarpackie
PL33 Świętokrzyskie
PL34 Podlaskie
PL41 Wielkopolskie
PL42 Zachodniopomorskie
PL43 Lubuskie
PL51 Dolnośląskie
PL52 Opolskie
PL61 Kujawsko-Pomorskie
PL62 Warmińsko-Mazurskie
PL63 Pomorskie

## Portugal

PT11 Norte
PT15 Algarve
PT16 Centro (P)
PT17 Lisboa

PT18 Alentejo
PT20 Região Autónoma dos Açores
PT30 Região Autónoma da Madeira

## Romania

RO11 Nord-Vest
RO12 Centru
RO21 Nord-Est
RO22 Sud-Est
RO31 Sud — Muntenia
RO32 Bucureşti — Ilfov
RO41 Sud-Vest Oltenia
RO42 Vest

## Slovenia

SI00 Slovenija

## Slovakia

SK01 Bratislavský kraj
SK02 Západné Slovensko
SK03 Stredné Slovensko
SK04 Východné Slovensko

## Finland

FI13 Itä-Suomi
FI18 Etelä-Suomi
FI19 Länsi-Suomi
FI1A Pohjois-Suomi
FI20 Åland

## Sweden

SE01 Stockholm
SE02 Östra Mellansverige
SE04 Sydsverige
SE06 Norra Mellansverige
SE07 Mellersta Norrland
SE08 Övre Norrland
SE09 Småland med öarna
SE0A Västsverige

## United Kingdom

UKC1 Tees Valley and Durham
UKC2 Northumberland and Tyne and Wear
UKD1 Cumbria
UKD2 Cheshire
UKD3 Greater Manchester
UKD4 Lancashire
UKD5 Merseyside
UKE1 East Riding and North Lincolnshire
UKE2 North Yorkshire
UKE3 South Yorkshire
UKE4 West Yorkshire
UKF1 Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire
UKF2 Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire
UKF3 Lincolnshire
UKG1 Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire
UKG2 Shropshire and Staffordshire
UKG3 West Midlands
UKH1 East Anglia
UKH2 Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire
UKH3 Essex
UKI1 Inner London
UKI2 Outer London
UKJ1 Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire
UKJ2 Surrey, East and West Sussex
UKJ3 Hampshire and Isle of Wight
UKJ4 Kent
UKK1 Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset
UKK2 Dorset and Somerset
UKK3 Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
UKK4 Devon
UKL1 West Wales and the Valleys
UKL2 East Wales
UKM1 North Eastern Scotland
UKM2 Eastern Scotland
UKM3 South Western Scotland
UKM4 Highlands and Islands
UKN0 Northern Ireland

# EFTA countries: Statistical regions at level 2

## Iceland

IS Ísland

## Liechtenstein

LI Liechtenstein

## Norway

NO01 Oslo og Akershus
NO02 Hedmark og Oppland
NO03 Sør-Østlandet
NO04 Agder og Rogaland
NO05 Vestlandet
NO06 Trøndelag
NO07 Nord-Norge

## Switzerland

CH01 Région lémanique
CH02 Espace Mittelland
CH03 Nordwestschweiz
CH04 Zürich
CH05 Ostschweiz
CH06 Zentralschweiz
CH07 Ticino