

Eurostat regional yearbook 2007



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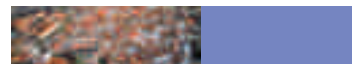
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Preface

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



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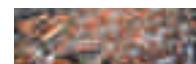
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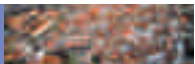
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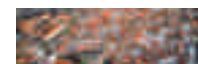


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Introduction



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>).

Household accounts

3



Introduction: measuring wealth

One of the primary aims of regional statistics is to measure the wealth of regions. This is of particular relevance as a basis for policy measures which aim to provide support for less-well-off regions.

The indicator most frequently used to measure the wealth of a region is regional gross domestic product (GDP). GDP is usually expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS) and per inhabitant to make the data comparable between regions of differing size and purchasing power.

GDP is the total value of goods and services produced in a region by the persons employed in that region, minus the intermediate consumption. However, owing to a wealth of inter-regional flows and State interventions, the GDP generated in a given region does not tally with the income actually available to the inhabitants of the region.

One drawback of per inhabitant regional GDP as an indicator of wealth is that a 'place-of-work' figure (the GDP produced in the region) is divided by a 'place-of-residence' figure (the population living in the region). This inconsistency is of relevance wherever there are commuter flows — i.e. more or fewer people working in a region than living in it. The most obvious example is the 'Inner London' region of the United Kingdom, which has by far the highest per inhabitant GDP in the EU. Yet this by no means translates into a correspondingly high income level for the inhabitants of the same region, as thousands of commuters travel to London every day to work there but live in the neighbouring regions. Hamburg, Wien, Luxembourg and Praha are other examples of this phenomenon.

Apart from the commuter flows, other factors can also cause the regional distribution of actual income not to correspond to GDP distribution. These include, for example, income from rent, interest or dividends received by the residents of a certain region but paid by residents of other regions.

This being the case, a more accurate picture of a region's economic situation can be obtained only by adding the figures for income accruing to private households.

Private household income

In market economies with State redistribution mechanisms, a distinction is made between two stages of income distribution.

The primary distribution of income shows the income of private households generated directly from market transactions, i.e. the purchase and sale of factors of production and goods. These include in particular the compensation of employees, i.e. income from the sale of labour as a factor of production. Private households can also receive income on assets, particularly from interest, dividends and rents. Then there is also income from operating surplus and self-employment. Interest and rents payable are recorded as negative items for households in the initial distribution stage. The balance of all these transactions is known as the primary income of private households.

Primary income is the point of departure for the secondary distribution of income, which shows the effects of the State redistribution mechanism. All social benefits and transfers other than in kind (monetary transfers) are now added to primary income. Households have to pay taxes on income and wealth, pay their social contributions and effect transfers from their income. The sum remaining after these transactions have been carried out, i.e. the balance, is called the disposable income of private households.

Prior to an analysis of household income, a decision must be made about the unit in which data are to be expressed if comparisons between regions are to be meaningful.

For the purposes of making comparisons between regions, regional GDP is generally expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS) so that meaningful volume comparisons can be made. The same process should therefore be applied to the private household income parameters. These are therefore converted with specific purchasing power standards for final consumption expenditure called PPCS (purchasing power consumption standards).

Results for 2004

Primary income

Map 3.1 gives an overview of primary income in the NUTS 2 regions of the 22 countries examined here. Centres of wealth are clearly evident in southern England, Paris and Alsace in France, northern Italy, Wien in Austria, Madrid, the regions País Vasco and Comunidad Foral de Navarra in Spain, Flanders in Belgium, the western Netherlands, Stockholm in Sweden and Nordrhein-Westfalen, Hessen, Baden-Württemberg and Bayern in Germany. There

is also a clear north–south divide in Italy and a west–east divide in Germany, while the regional distribution is relatively homogeneous in France. A south–north divide is evident in the United Kingdom, although to a lesser extent than in Italy and Germany.

In the new Member States, only the capital regions have relatively high income levels, particularly Praha, Bratislava, Közép-Magyarország (Budapest) and Mazowieckie (Warszawa). These, along with all the other Czech regions and two other Hungarian regions, are the only ones where the primary income of households is over half the EU average. The Romanian capital region of București-Ilfov stands at around 45 % of the average. It is also noticeable that the peripheral regions of some of the new Member States are even further behind the respective national level.

The regional values range from 2 696 PPCS per inhabitant in north-east Romania to 29 411 PPCS in the UK region of Inner London. The 10 regions with the highest per inhabitant income include five regions in the United Kingdom alone, three in Germany and one each in France and Belgium. This clear concentration of regions with the highest incomes in the United Kingdom and Germany is also evident when the ranking is extended to the top 30 regions: this group contains 11 German and 9 UK regions, along with three each in Belgium and Austria, and one each in France, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden.

It is no surprise that the 30 regions at the foot of the ranking are all located in the new Member States; this list contains 13 of the 16 Polish regions, all eight Romanian regions, four in Hungary, two in Slovakia, plus Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

With the enlargement of the European Union, the range between the EU regions with the highest and lowest primary incomes has risen to a factor of 10.9. Five years earlier, in 1999, this factor for the same 22 countries was 11.2. There has therefore been no clearly measurable convergence between the opposite ends of this distribution table even over a fair period of time.

Disposable income

A comparison of primary income with disposable income (Map 3.2) shows the levelling influence of State intervention. This increases the relative income level in some regions of Italy and Spain, in the west and north of the United Kingdom and in parts of eastern Germany and Greece. Similar effects can be observed for the new Member States, particularly in Hungary, Slovakia and Poland.

However, the levelling out of private income levels in the new Member States has generally been less pronounced than in the EU-15.

In spite of State redistribution and other transfers, most capital regions maintain their prominent position with the highest disposable income for the country in question.

Of the 10 regions with the highest per inhabitant disposable income, five are in the United Kingdom, three in Germany, and one each in France and Greece. The Greek capital region Attiki has moved into the group of the first 10 regions, whilst the Belgian region of Vlaams-Brabant has moved out — a reflection of the fact that the levelling effect of State intervention on private income is less pronounced in Greece than in Belgium. At 11 038 PPCS per inhabitant, Közép-Magyarország (Budapest) is the region with the highest disposable income in the new Member States, the first time that it has moved ahead of the Praha region, which led the ranking for the new Member States until 2003.

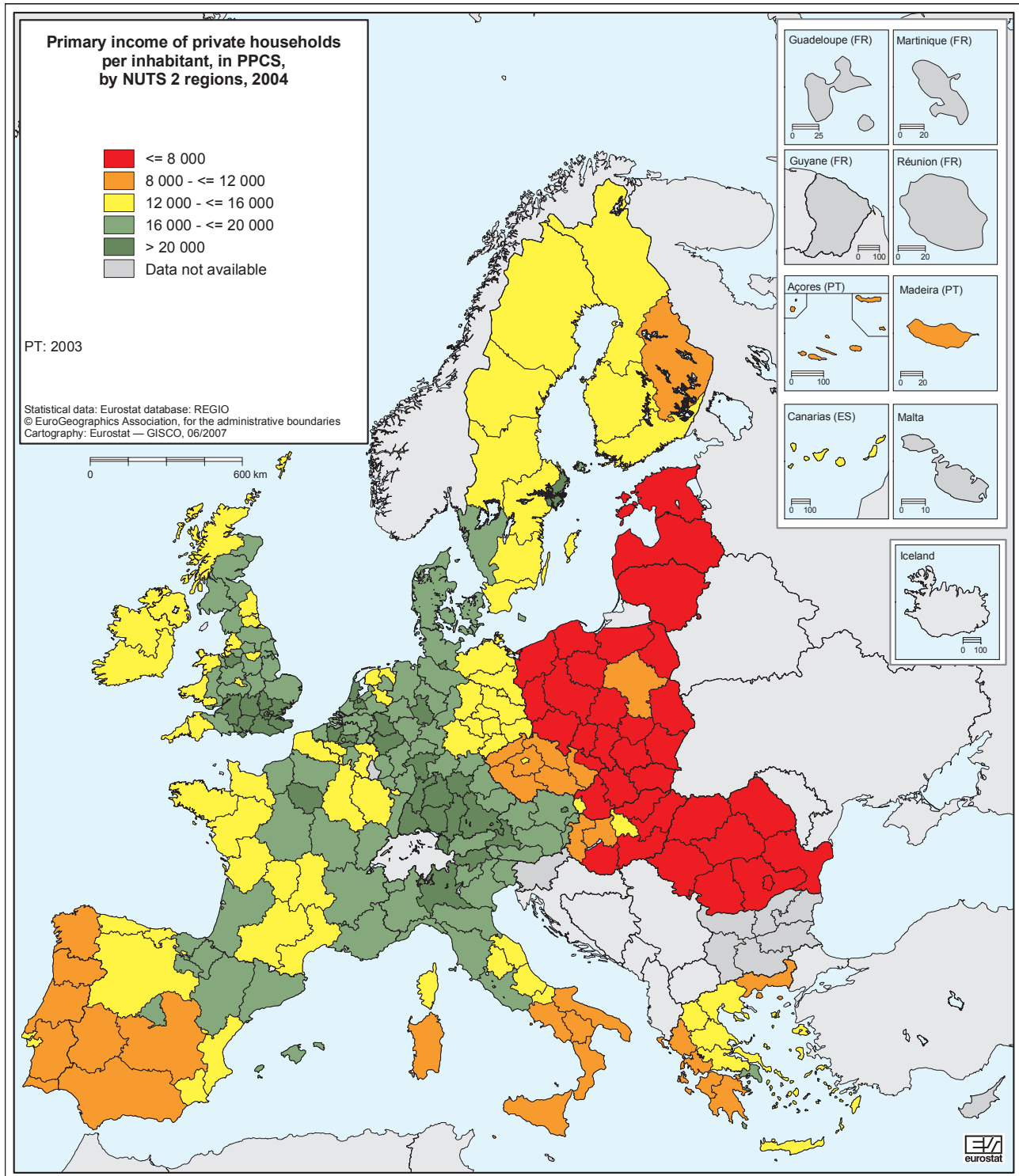
When the ranking is extended to the top 30 regions, the dominance of German and UK regions is just as clear: this list contains a total of 11 regions of the United Kingdom (i.e. two more than featured in the top 30 for primary income), and 12 German regions (one more than for primary income). The ranking is completed by four regions in Austria and one each in Belgium, Greece and France.

The foot of the table is very similar to the ranking for primary income. Once again the bottom 30 includes 13 Polish and all eight Romanian regions, three each in Hungary and Slovakia, and the three Baltic States. The only slight change from the table for primary income is in the order.

The regional values range from 3 263 PPCS per inhabitant in north-east Romania to 22 405 PPCS in the UK region of Inner London. State activity reduces the range between the highest and the lowest regional value of the 22 countries dealt with here significantly from a factor of around 10.9 to 6.9.

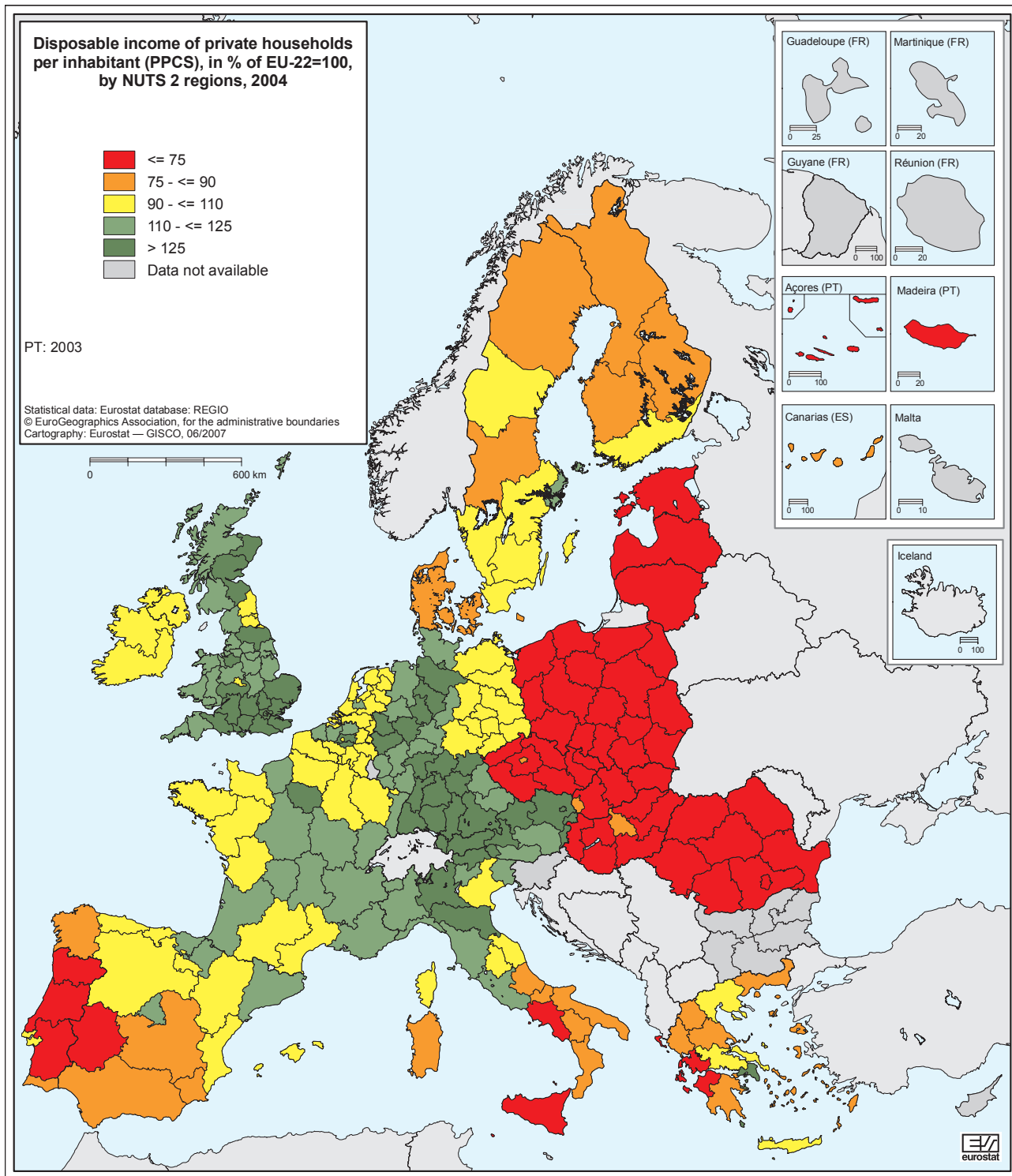
In contrast to primary income, there is a clear trend in disposable income towards a narrowing of the range in regional values: between 1999 and 2004 the factor between the highest and lowest value fell from 8.3 to 6.9.

It can, in short, be established that there has been no visible regional convergence in the primary income of private households generated directly from market transactions since 1999. The clear

Map 3.1: Primary income of private households per inhabitant, in PPCS, by NUTS 2 regions, 2004



Map 3.2: Disposable income of private households per inhabitant (PPCS), percentage of EU-22 = 100, by NUTS 2 regions, 2004



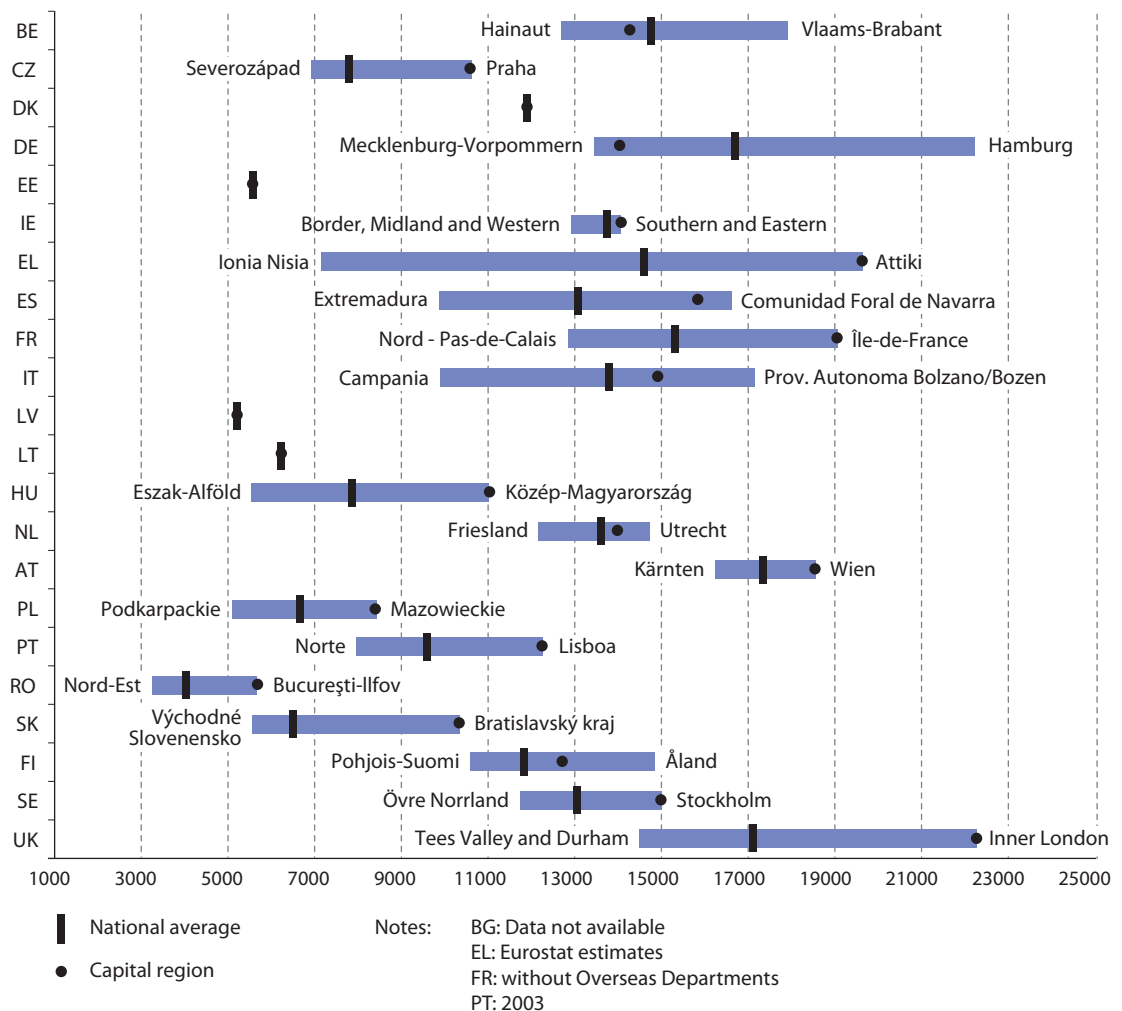
narrowing of the range in disposable income observed over the same period was mainly achieved by State intervention.

The regional range in disposable income within the individual countries is naturally much lower than for the EU as a whole, but varies considerably from one country to another. Figure 3.1 gives an overview of the range of disposable income per inhabitant between the regions with the highest and the lowest value for each country. The highest regional disparity can be found in Greece, with a factor of 2.75. This means that disposable income per inhabitant in the Attiki region is more than two and a half times that in Ionia Nisia. Italy is the second EU-15 Member State among the five countries with the highest regional income disparities, alongside Hungary, Slovakia and Romania; in these four countries, the highest regional values exceed the lowest by at least 73 %.

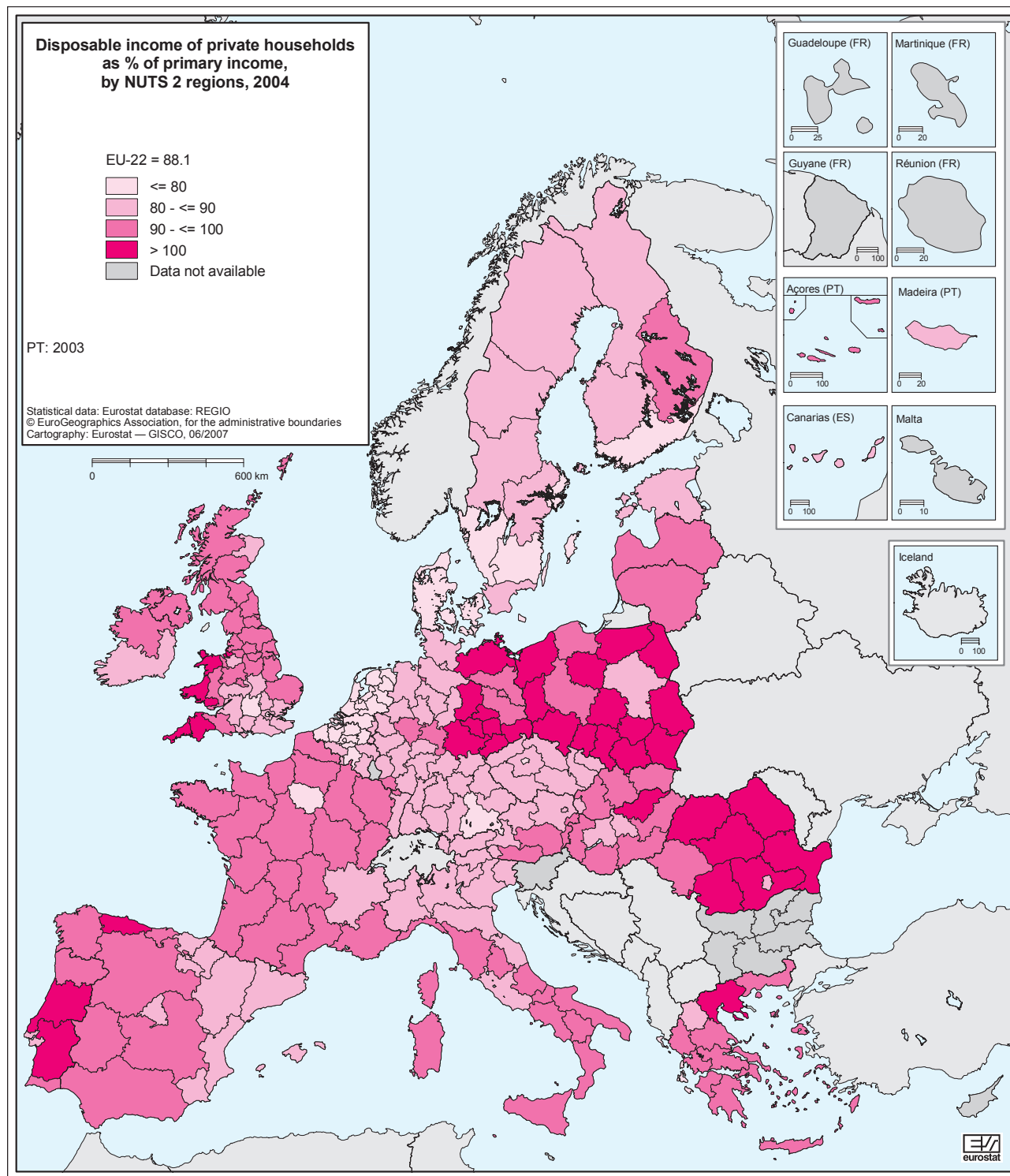
The Czech Republic has the lowest income disparity of the new Member States (53 %), which is very close to that of Germany, Spain, Poland and the United Kingdom. The smallest regional income disparities are to be found in Ireland, Austria, the Netherlands and Sweden, where the maximum values exceed the minimum values by between 9 % and 28 %.

Figure 3.1 also shows that the capital cities of 12 of the 18 countries with several NUTS 2 regions also have the highest income values. This group includes all the larger new Member States. The economic dominance of the capital regions is also evident when their income values are compared with the national averages. In four countries (Greece, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia), the capital cities exceed the national values by more than one third. In only two countries (Belgium and Germany) are the values for the capital region lower than the national averages.

Figure 3.1: Disposable income of private households per inhabitant (in PPCS), by NUTS 2 regions, 2004



Map 3.3: Disposable income of private households as percentage of primary income, by NUTS 2 regions, 2004





To assess the economic situation in individual regions, it is important to know not just the level of primary and disposable income but also their relationship to each other. Map 3.3 illustrates this ratio, which gives an idea of the effects of State activity and of other transfer payments. The average regional disposable income in the 22 countries examined here is 88.1 % of primary income, with the EU-15 Member States generally lying below this figure and the new Member States above.

Substantial differences between the regions of the Member States are evident. Disposable income in the capital cities and other prosperous regions of the EU-15 is generally below 80 % of primary income. Correspondingly higher percentages can be observed in the less affluent areas, in particular on the southern periphery of the EU, in the west of the United Kingdom and in eastern Germany.

Differences in the regional redistribution of wealth are generally less significant in the new Member States than in the EU-15. For the capital regions the values are between 80 % and 90 % and are almost without exception at the bottom end of the national ranking. This shows that incomes in these regions require much less support through social benefits than elsewhere. The difference between the capital region and the rest of the country is particularly large in Romania at 20 percentage points.

In the 22 EU Member States examined here, there is a total of 37 regions in which disposable income exceeds primary income. This is primarily the case in Poland, where, out of 16 regions, only the centres of economic activity around Warsaw, Gdansk and Poznan record values of below 100 %, and in Romania where six out of eight regions lie above the 100 % mark. In the EU-15 Member States, the most noticeable instances are the eight eastern German and four UK regions.

When interpreting these results, however, it should be borne in mind that it is not just monetary social benefits from the State which may cause disposable income to exceed primary income. Other transfer payments (e.g. transfers from people temporarily working in other regions) can play an important role in some cases. Map 3.3 clearly shows that this is frequently the case in the less prosperous regions of the countries in question.

Dynamic development on the edge of the Union

The focus finally turns to an overview of medium-term trends in the regions compared with

the EU-22 average. Map 3.4 uses a five-year comparison to show how per inhabitant disposable income (in PPCS) has developed between 1999 and 2004 compared with the average for the 22 Member States examined here.

The map reveals that the relative trend in private incomes both in the EU-15 countries and in some of the new Member States is far from uniform. It shows, first of all, the powerful dynamic processes in action on the edge of the Union; particularly in the case of most UK, Spanish and Romanian regions and in the Baltic States.

On the other hand, it is apparent that there have been below-average trends in income in Germany, Portugal and especially Italy, where even regions with only average levels of income have been affected. The losses in Denmark (- 5.8) and Wien (- 9.2) are less severe, however, as these regions have very high income levels.

The range of this trend stretches from + 14.3 percentage points in the Comunidad Foral de Navarra (Spain) and Hamburg to - 22.9 percentage points in Lombardia (Italy).

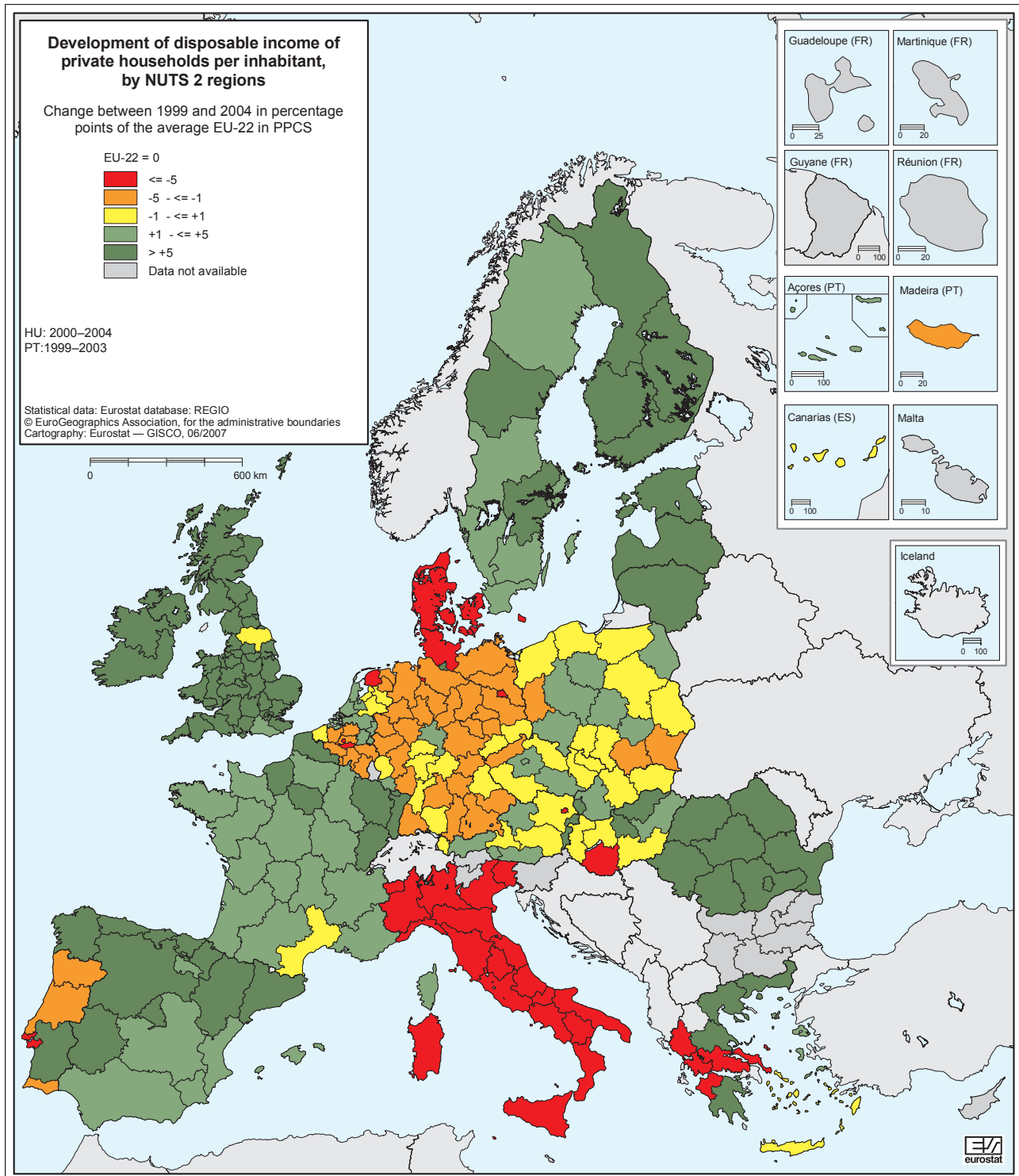
Despite clear evidence of a catching-up process, the positive trend has not been uniform across all the new Member States. Income in five of Poland's 16 regions fell short of the EU average by up to 1.8 percentage points, four of the eight regions in the Czech Republic also fell back slightly and in Hungary the trend was disappointing in two out of seven regions. The figures for Romania, on the other hand, are very encouraging. With an increase of + 11.6 percentage points, the Bucureşti-Ilfov region has achieved the fifth-highest relative improvement of all regions, with even the north-east region (the region with the lowest income in the whole EU) catching up 5.2 percentage points on the average income level in the EU. The structural problem nevertheless remains that in all the new Member States except Poland the wealth gap between the capital and the poorer parts of the country has widened further.

On the whole, the trend between 1999 and 2004 resulted in a slight flattening of the upper edge of the regional income distribution band, especially on account of fairly large relative falls in regions with high levels of income. At the same time, eight of the 10 regions at the foot of the ranking have caught up considerably on the EU average.

Executive summary

The regional distribution of household income differs from the distribution of regional GDP in a

Map 3.4: Development of disposable income of private households per inhabitant, by NUTS 2 regions
Change between 1999 and 2004 in percentage points of the average EU-22 in PPCS





number of NUTS 2 regions. This is mainly the result of State intervention in the form of monetary social transfers and the levying of direct taxes, which levels out the disparities between regions considerably. In some cases, other transfer payments and types of income received by private households from outside their region can also play an important role.

Taken together, State intervention and other items of income bring the range of disposable income between the most prosperous and the economically weakest regions to a factor of about 6.9, whereas the two extreme values of primary income per inhabitant differ by a factor of up to 10.9. The flattening out of regional income distribution desired by most countries is therefore being achieved.

The income level of private households in the new Member States continues to be far below that in EU-15; in only a small number of capital regions are income values more than two thirds of the EU average. In terms of per inhabitant disposable income, the Hungarian region Közép-

Magyarország (Budapest) moved ahead of the Praha region in 2004 for the first time ever.

An analysis over a five-year period from 1999 to 2004 shows that incomes in some regions of the new Member States are catching up only slowly. Some Polish, Czech and Hungarian regions have actually fallen back in comparison with the EU average. Romania, on the other hand, clearly seems to be catching up — a development which, fortunately, extends beyond the Bucureşti – Ilfov capital region.

In contrast to primary income, there is a clear trend in disposable income towards a narrowing of the range in regional values: between 1999 and 2004 the factor between the highest and lowest value fell from 8.3 to 6.9.

With regard to the availability of data concerning income, the comprehensiveness of the data and the length of the time series have gradually improved. Once a complete data set is available, the income statistics for private households could be taken into account in the decision-making process for regional policy, alongside statistics on GDP.

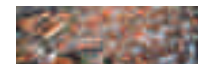
Data availability

Eurostat has had regional data on income categories for private households for a number of years. The data are collected in the framework of the regional accounts at NUTS level 2. Until recently, derogations still applied to several Member States, allowing their data to be submitted to Eurostat later than the 24 months after the end of the reference year stipulated in the regulation or not at all; other Member States have not always kept to the deadline laid down in the regulation.

There are still no data available for the following regions at NUTS 2 regional level: Bulgaria, the départements d'outre-mer in France, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia. Values for the EU-27 in this part of the regional accounts cannot therefore be calculated. This chapter therefore relates to the other 22 Member States or 254 NUTS 2 regions. Four of these 22 Member States consist of only one NUTS 2 region: Denmark, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. When reference is made to EU average values, this means the average of the 22 Member States for which data are available. This EU-22 average diverges by only around 1 % from the expected EU-27 average and can therefore be regarded as a good approximation.

Regional income data for Greece were only available before deduction of the consumption of fixed capital. Eurostat has therefore estimated the consumption of fixed capital using national data, in order to make the figures comparable with those of other countries. The data for Greece for 2000–04 have been revised; on account of the ensuing break in the time series, Greece could not be included in the five-year comparison 1999–2004. The income data after the deduction of the consumption of fixed capital for the United Kingdom were estimated by the UK's national statistical office. In the United Kingdom itself, however, only income data before deduction of the consumption of fixed capital were published.

Data which reached Eurostat after 12 April 2007 are not taken into account in this chapter of the publication.



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 Rheinessen-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 București — 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