

# Eurostat regional yearbook 2007



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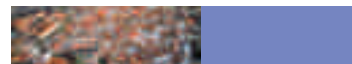
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## Preface

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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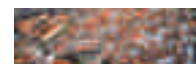
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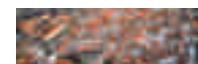


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# Introduction



### 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 <sup>(1)</sup>.

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

<sup>(1)</sup> More information on the NUTS classification can be found on the Internet ([http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/splash\\_regions.html](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>).



# Labour market

4

## EU employment objectives

Three main objectives were set by the Lisbon European Council (March 2000) for 2010: sustained economic growth, more and better jobs and greater social cohesion. The aim should be to raise the overall EU employment rate to 70 %, that is total employment regardless of gender or age group, and to increase the number of women in employment to an average of more than 60 % by 2010.

One year later, at the Stockholm European Council (March 2001), two intermediate objectives were added — by 2005 the employment rate should be over 67 % and the female employment rate should be over 57 % — plus one new target: the employment rate for older workers should be above 50 % in 2010.

Those are collective targets for the EU as a whole. Nevertheless, it is interesting to examine individual countries against the European targets. Also, since the social cohesion objective cannot be forgotten, regional disparities with regard to the overall European targets should be spotlighted. The ability to achieve the desired employment targets at regional level should be analysed in order to identify underperforming regions and as a way of measuring territorial cohesion.

The reference year for the data in this chapter is 2005, which is the perfect time to focus on the intermediate targets set in Stockholm. Regional performance towards the Lisbon targets is analysed, focusing more on regional disparities than on the country as a whole.

It should be noted that the two new Member States — Bulgaria and Romania — were not part of the European Union in 2005. But since the targets set by the Stockholm Council were just a step on the way to the more important ones for 2010, and since including the data for those two countries in the analysis pulls down the employment rates by less than half a percentage point, the analysis was conducted for the EU-27.

### Target 1: Overall employment rate above 67 %

The intermediate target set by the Stockholm Council for the overall average employment rate for the European Union was missed. In 2005 the overall rate was 63.3 %, still 3.7 percentage points below the target. It is true that from 2001 to 2005 there was a trend towards convergence with the targets set, driven by rising female participation in the labour market, but the rate was not fast enough.

At country level, four categories can be identified: countries that have already achieved the 2010 overall employment target set in the Lisbon strategy; countries that have achieved the 2005 target set by the Stockholm Council; countries that have missed the Stockholm target but have made significant progress towards it; and countries which have missed the Stockholm target and show no clear convergence pattern or are even moving away from the targets.

Four of the EU-27 countries have already achieved the Lisbon strategy target of 70 % for the overall employment rate. They are Denmark (75.9 %), the Netherlands (73.2 %), Sweden (72.3 %) and the United Kingdom (71.7 %). Out of these four countries, the United Kingdom has also showed a consistent upward trend in its employment rate over the last five years.

Five of the EU-27 countries have achieved the 67 % intermediate target set for the overall employment rate by the Stockholm Council. They are Austria (68.6 %), Cyprus (68.5 %), Finland (68.4 %), Ireland (67.6 %) and Portugal (67.5 %). Of those countries, Ireland has showed a significant upward trend over the last five years.

All the other countries missed the Stockholm target. But some of them have shown a clear upward trend in employment rates, like Estonia, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Hungary and Bulgaria. Malta and Romania fell short of the Stockholm overall employment target and are in fact moving away from it, since they have shown a significant downward trend in their employment rates over the last five years. The other countries that failed to achieve the Stockholm target showed no significant trend either.

Map 4.1 shows which NUTS 2 regions have achieved the targets (light green for the Stockholm targets and dark green for the Lisbon targets).

A cluster of NUTS 2 regions at the crossroads between Germany, Austria and the Czech Republic have shown high employment rates.

All the east European regions which had low or very low employment rates are found to the east of that central cluster. Employment rates are especially low in the western regions of Poland and the eastern regions of Slovakia, Hungary and Romania. The French regions that also had low employment rates are found to the west of the central cluster, with two exceptions: Centre and Limousin.

Almost every region in the United Kingdom recorded good performances in employment rates, and most of them have already achieved the Lisbon



targets. One exception is Inner London, with an employment rate below 65 %. All regions in the Netherlands have met the Stockholm employment targets, as have all the regions of Sweden.

The southern regions of Europe, except for those in Portugal, have low employment rates, especially the south of Italy, Sardinia and Corsica.

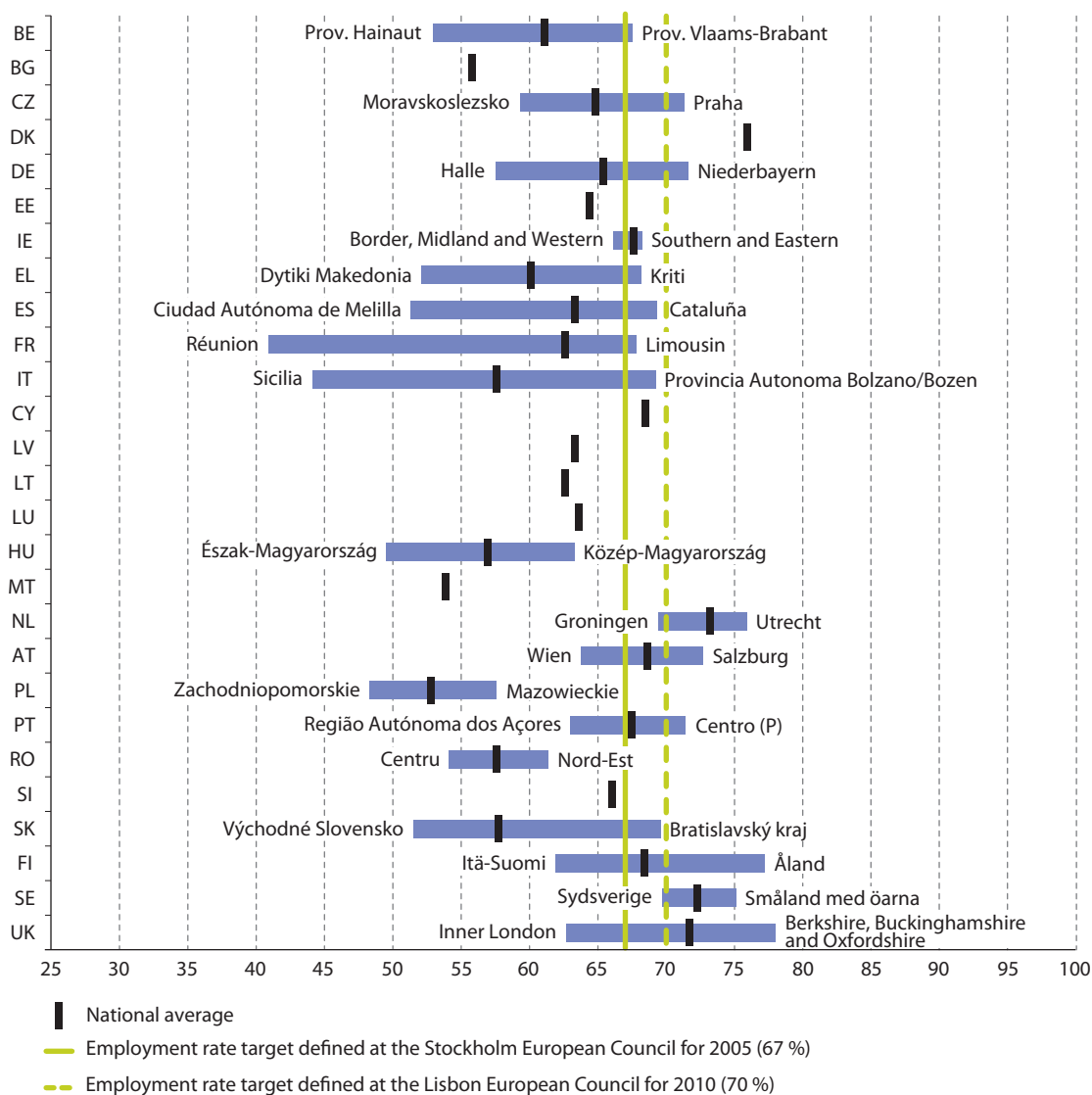
All the islands have also recorded low employment rates, except Madeira (Portugal), the Balearic Islands (Spain) and Cyprus, all of which have achieved the Stockholm target.

The employment rates are not the same for every region within a given country. The dispersion of regional employment rates is calcu-

lated whenever a country has several NUTS 2 regions and indicates the level of homogeneity of employment across the regions (see Figure 4.1). Of the 19 countries for which it is possible to measure the dispersion rate, Bulgaria, Spain, Italy, Finland and the United Kingdom have shown a significant decrease in the dispersion of employment rates over the last five years. This means that the NUTS 2 regions in those countries are more similar now in terms of employment rates.

Over the last five years the growth in the employment rate in the EU-27 has not been very high. Three countries have shown a clear downward trend: Sweden, Portugal and Malta. While there

**Figure 4.1:** Employment rate for the 15–64 age group, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005  
Percentage



Notes: There are no data available for Bulgaria at NUTS 2 level  
Countries which comprises a single NUTS 2 region: DK, EE, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT and SI

was a decrease in almost every region of Sweden over the last five years, in Portugal behaviour has differed between individual regions: employment rates have shown a significant increase in Alentejo and the Portuguese islands, but at the same time they have decreased significantly in the other regions.

In contrast, Spain, Latvia and Lithuania have shown a marked steady improvement over this period. All the regions in Spain have recorded a general and consistent improvement in their overall employment rates.

In 2005 the EFTA countries had higher employment rates, with all NUTS 2 regions well above 70 %. Iceland recorded the biggest employment rate of all, based on the available data, with 83.8 %.

### Target 2: Female employment rate above 57 %

The female employment rate for the EU-27 was below the Stockholm target, but this was much closer to being achieved than any other target. Nevertheless, the rate of growth towards the 2010 Lisbon target is still insufficient.

Over the last five years, almost half the countries have increased their female employment rates while the other half have shown no clear trends. Sweden is the only country that has shown a consistent decrease over the last five years, but in 2005 it was already above the 2010 Lisbon target for female employment.

Four countries had female employment rates below 50 % — Malta, Poland, Italy and Greece — although in the last two participation by women in the labour market has improved.

Female employment rates in the NUTS 2 regions are illustrated by Map 4.2. The better performance on female employment rates than overall employment is clearly seen by comparing Map 4.2 with Map 4.1.

More than half of the NUTS 2 regions had female employment rates above the Stockholm target.

Almost every region of France, Greece, Italy and Spain has shown a significant increase in female employment rates over the last five years. The regions in the central Netherlands have also shown an increase in female employment rates over the last five years yet, at the same time, a decrease in the overall employment rates. This means that in those regions substitution of men by women has occurred on the labour market.

Female participation in the labour market is quite high in the EFTA countries, all of which have employment rates above 70 %.

### Target 3: Older workers above 50 %

In 2005 the employment rate for older workers (aged 55 to 64) in the EU-27 was 42.2 %. A target of 50 % employment by 2010 was set at the Stockholm Council. Judging from the behaviour of older workers' employment between 2001 and 2005, it will be difficult to achieve this target by 2010. Despite the clear upward trend observed over this period, the pace is not fast enough.

Eight of the 27 Member States already have a rate above the desired 50 %, but 12 were still below 40 % in 2005. Romania is one of those and was the only country that even recorded a significant decrease over the period 2001–05.

The upward trend in the EU-27 rate is driven by almost every Member State, with the exception of Poland and Romania, and 20 of the 27 countries showed an increase of more than 3 percentage points between 2001 and 2005.

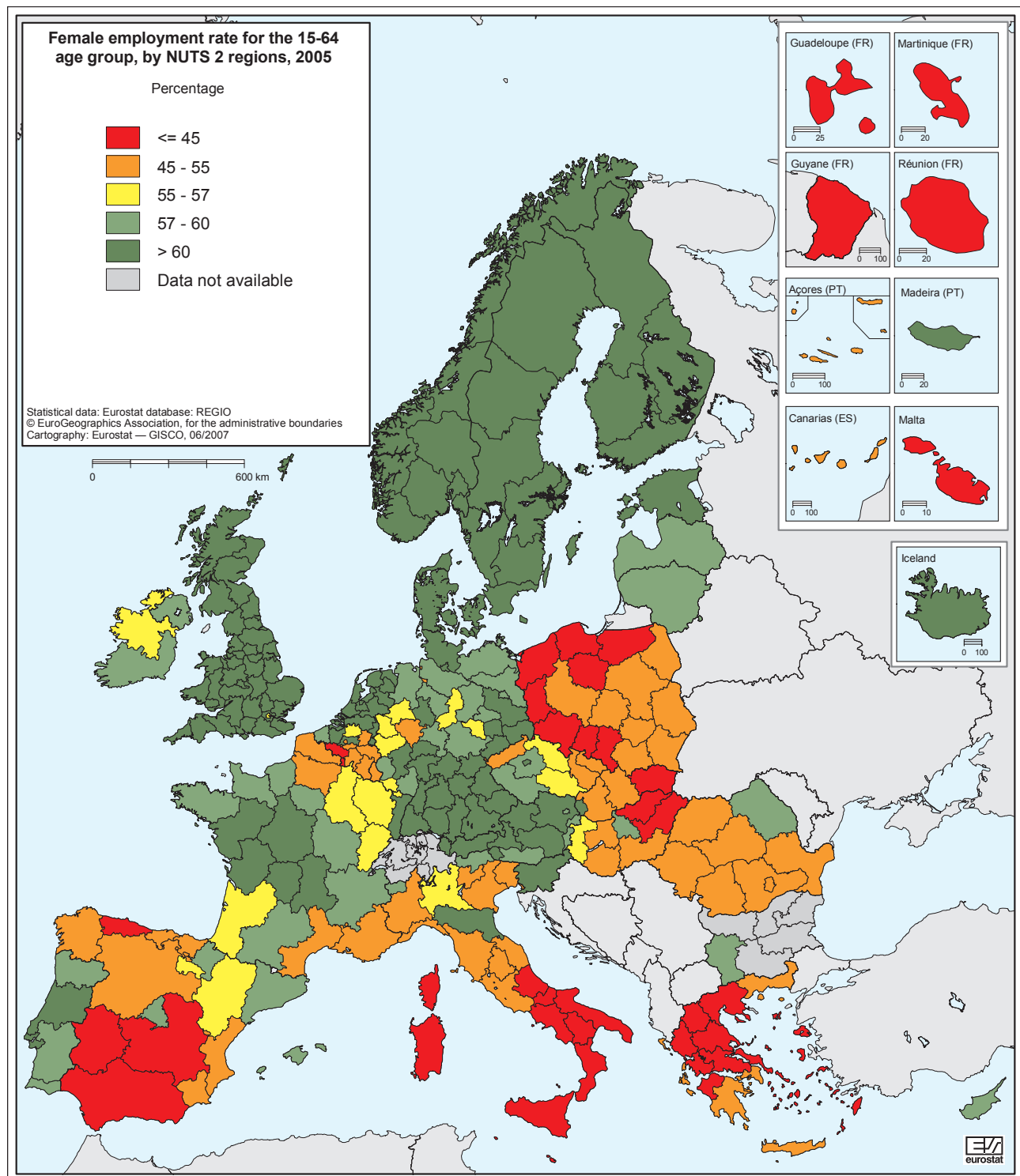
Map 4.3 shows the regional employment rates for older workers for NUTS 2 regions. A cluster of regions with high employment rates for older workers can be identified right in the centre of Europe; this includes the southern regions of Germany and the western regions of the Czech Republic.

Many regions in northern countries, notably Estonia, the United Kingdom and Ireland, and in Portugal also have high levels of older workers employed, compared with other EU-27 regions.

There are no big discrepancies between regional employment rates for older workers within each country. Exceptions have been seen in Slovakia and Romania, where certain NUTS 2 regions have shown very different behaviour from the rest. In Slovakia, in 2005 the employment rate for older workers was 52.2 % in the Bratislavský kraj region, while it stayed below 30 % in all the other regions of the country. In Romania, the Nord-Est and Sud-Vest Oltenia regions have stayed above 50 %, whereas all the other regions have recorded significantly less.

Older workers' participation in the labour market has been significantly higher in the EFTA countries than in the EU-27. Every region recorded employment rates higher than 60 %. Iceland achieved an impressive 84.3 % for this age group.

**Map 4.2:** Female employment rate for the 15–64 age group, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005  
Percentage





## Gender gap narrowing

The difference between male and female participation in the labour market is narrowing and has been doing so consistently for the last five years. The gap was 16.6 percentage points in 2001, but was down to 14.7 percentage points by 2005. Even so, the target set in Stockholm for 2005 was that this difference should be at most 10 percentage points.

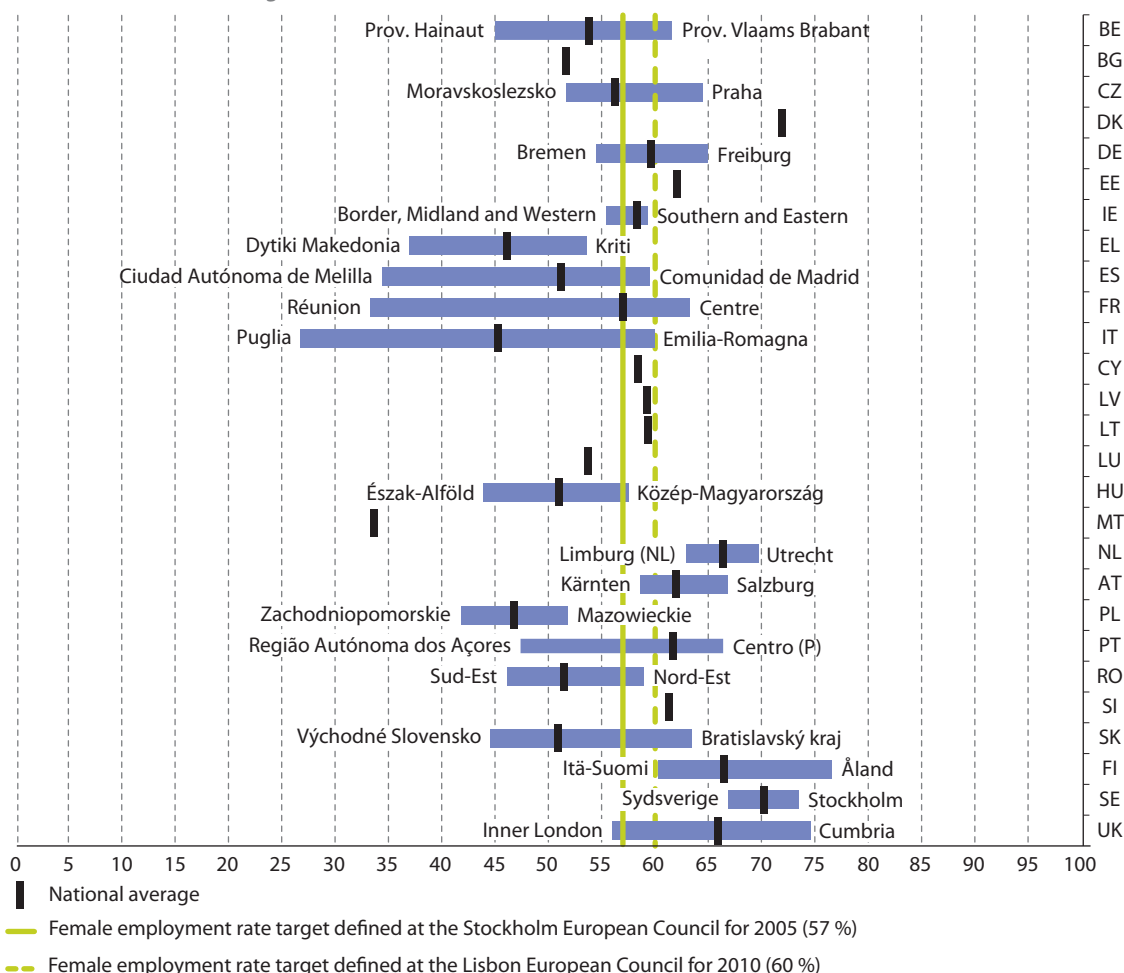
Eight of the EU-27 countries have narrowed the gap to the maximum proposed by the Lisbon Council: Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden. Eight more have a gender gap in employment rates of between 10 and 15 points and, at the same time, are showing a marked trend towards narrowing that gap: Belgium, Germany, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

The difference between male and female employment rates in percentage points is illustrated in Map 4.4. Clearly, southern countries have a bigger gap than the northern ones. Ireland and Portugal both deviate a little from this general pattern. In Germany the gender gap in employment rates is much lower in the eastern part of the country.

The south of Italy, almost every NUTS 2 region in Greece, Malta and the central and southern regions of Spain had significantly wider gender gaps than the rest of the NUTS 2 regions in the EU-27.

There were no big discrepancies in the employment rate gender gap between NUTS 2 regions within each country. There are two exceptions though: the Açores (Portugal), with a gap of 30.8 percentage points, and Corse (France), with 30.2 points. Both these regions are islands and showed a much higher difference in gender employment rates in 2005 than the mainland or other islands belonging to the same country.

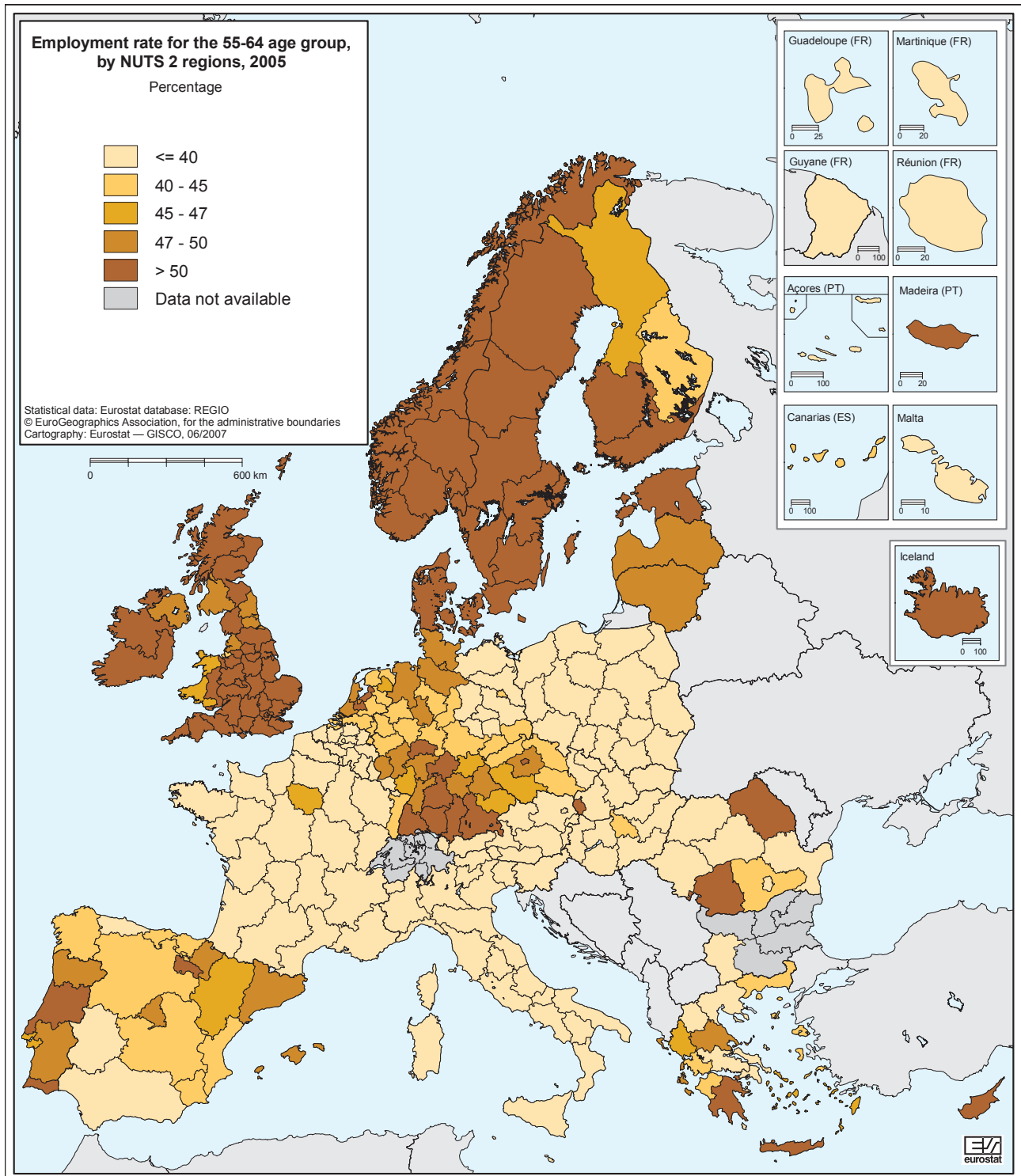
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Percentage



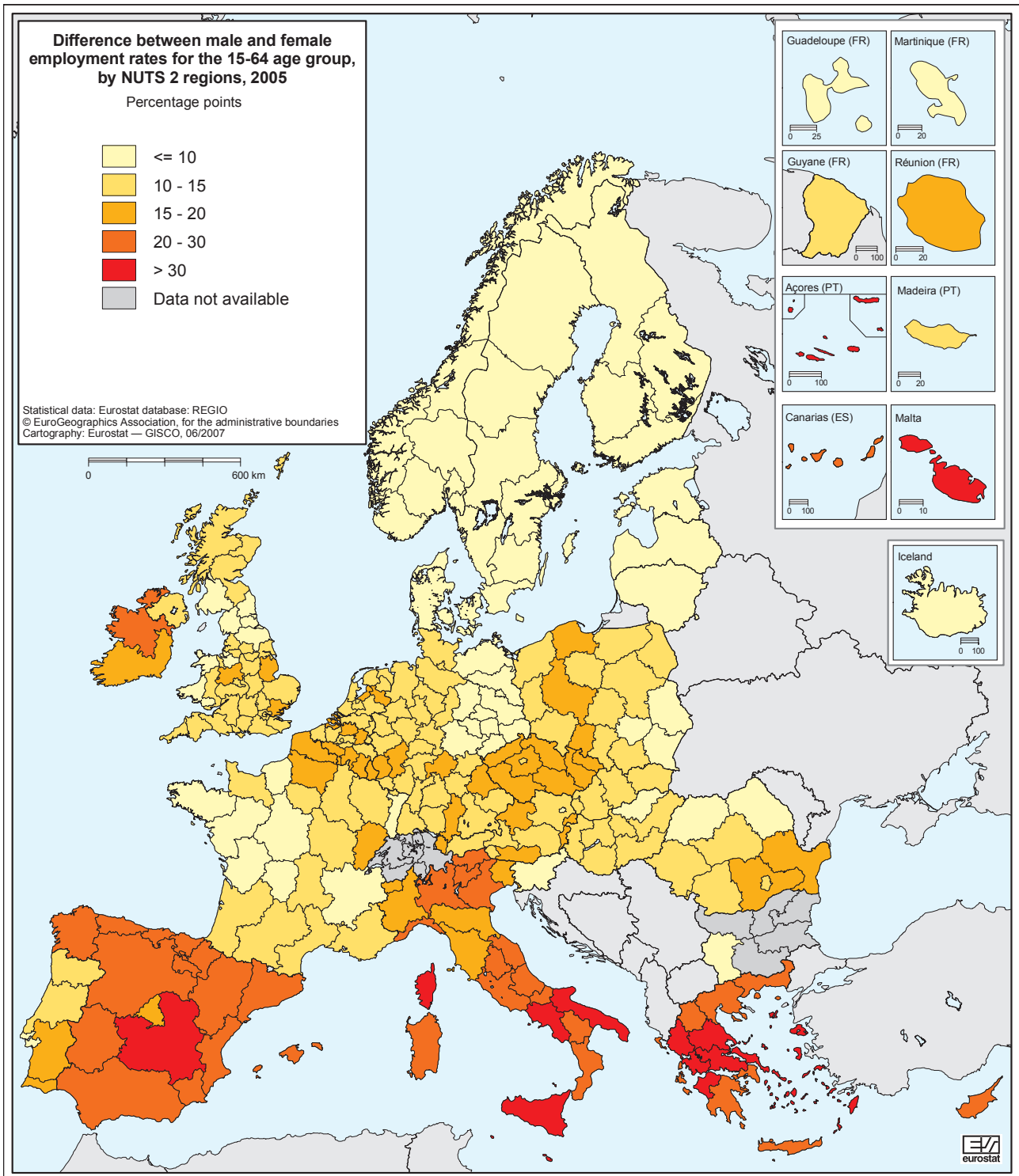
Notes: There are no data available for Bulgaria at NUTS 2 level  
Countries which comprises a single NUTS 2 region: DK, EE, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT and SI



**Map 4.3:** Employment rate for the 55–64 age group, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005  
Percentage



**Map 4.4:** Difference between male and female employment rates for the 15–64 age group, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005  
 Percentage points



The gender gap between employment rates is closing — not fast enough to achieve the Lisbon targets for 2010, but it is closing. Regions that had traditionally high gender gaps have produced positive results on female participation in the labour market in the last five years.

The EFTA countries showed no big differences between male and female employment rates, with the exception of Switzerland, which had a gender gap of 13.8 percentage points. Iceland and all regions of Norway stayed below 8 percentage points.

## Unemployment

The unemployment rate in the EU-27 countries in 2005 was 9.0 %, breaking the negative trend of the last five years. The unemployment rate for women (9.8 %) was still higher than for men (8.3 %), but the difference decreased over this period.

At country level, there were big differences in unemployment rates. There were countries with unemployment rates below 5 %, like Ireland (4.3 %) or the United Kingdom (4.7 %), and others above 15 %, like Slovakia (16.3 %) and Poland (17.7 %). While Slovakia has shown a clear positive trend over the last five years, with its unemployment rate dropping by 3.0 percentage points over this period, Poland has not achieved such positive results.

Over the last five years Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom have kept their unemployment rates stable and below 6 %. The biggest increases in unemployment rates were observed in Portugal (3.6 percentage points) and Germany (3.3 percentage points), driven mainly by youth unemployment. Bulgaria has achieved a remarkable improvement, with unemployment falling by 10.2 percentage points over the last five years, staying at 10.1 % in 2005.

High unemployment is mainly concentrated in the north-eastern regions: parts of Poland, eastern Germany and eastern Slovakia (see Map 4.5). The départements d'outre-mer (France), Extremadura (Spain) and Sicilia (Italy) also have high unemployment rates.

The change in regional unemployment rates is illustrated in Map 4.6. It clearly shows that the increase in unemployment is mainly situated in regions of Germany, Portugal and Sweden. The biggest decreases in unemployment have been in the south of Spain and the south of Italy and in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, where the whole country comprises a single NUTS 2 region.

Over the last five years the gender gap in EU-27 unemployment rates has narrowed from 1.9 to 1.4 percentage points, because male unemployment has grown faster than female unemployment. This was observed in more than half of the NUTS 2 regions, particularly in the Italian regions of Calabria, Sicilia and Molise, where it fell by more than 4 percentage points. In two German regions, Dessau and Halle, the gender gap has even been reversed: the unemployment rates fell enough for female unemployment to overtake male unemployment, so that female unemployment is now lower than male unemployment in these regions.

In some regions the gender gap widened between 2001 and 2005, a trend particularly marked in the Spanish regions of Ceuta and Melilla and in the Greek regions of Voreio Aigaio and Ionia Nisia.

Approximately 70 % of the NUTS 2 regions in the EU-27 have seen their youth unemployment rates increase over the last five years. The biggest increases in unemployment rates were observed in the Spanish regions of Ceuta and Melilla and in the French region of Corsica, with an increase of more than 25 percentage points over this period. But other regions also achieved significant improvements in youth unemployment rates, for example Bulgaria and Latvia and the Italian region of Campania have cut their rates by more than 15 percentage points over the last five years.

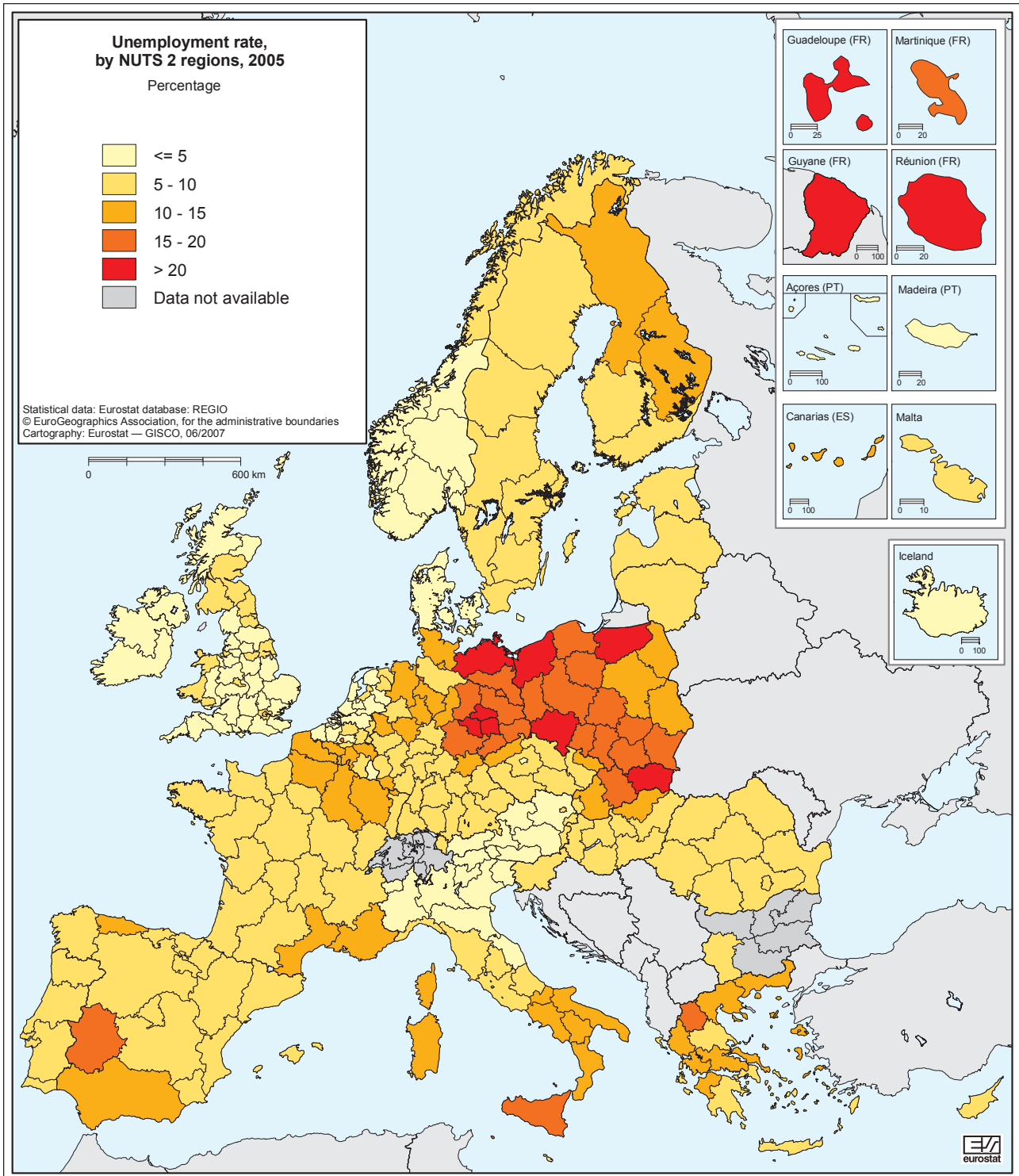
Long-term unemployment is the most severe form of joblessness, with significant consequences on people's lives. In 2005, 46 % of the unemployed had been seeking a job for a year or more. In the EU-27 the ratio between long-term unemployment and total unemployment has shown little improvement over the last five years.

In Belgium, Estonia, Poland and Slovakia, more than half of the unemployed in 2005 had been seeking a job for more than a year, and this number has been growing over the last five years. In Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom, under 30 % of the job-seekers had been waiting for more than a year to find a job and significant improvements have been seen in long-term unemployment over the last five years.

Long-term unemployment is especially high in the overseas regions of France and in all regions of Slovakia, with the exception of Bratislavský kraj, where more than 70 % of the unemployed have been looking for a job for 12 months or more.

Iceland, Norway and Switzerland had low unemployment rates in 2005. Iceland reported

**Map 4.5:** Unemployment rate, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005  
Percentage







2.5 %, the lowest unemployment rate out of all the figures available. All the Norwegian NUTS 2 regions, except Nord-Norge, had unemployment rates below 5 %.

## Conclusion

The results in this chapter show that more should be done to achieve the 2010 employment targets set by the Lisbon Council. Some encouraging results have been seen on female and older workers' participation in the labour force but they

have not been enough to meet the objectives of the Lisbon strategy.

Analysing the labour market at regional level is useful in order to identify underperforming regions. It shows that there are still strong disparities to be addressed in the labour market at regional level. Disparities also exist between regions within the same country, which goes against the desired social cohesion.

As a final conclusion, the labour market performance can be said to have been generally positive, but there is still a long way to go.

## Methodological notes

The source for regional labour market information down to NUTS 2 level is the EU labour force survey (LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in the Member States of the European Union.

The LFS target population is made up of all members of private households aged 15 or over. The survey follows the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). To achieve further harmonisation, the Member States also adhere to common principles of questionnaire construction.

All the regional results presented here concern NUTS 2 regions.

For further information about regional labour market statistics, see the metadata on the Eurostat website (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>) under data/general and regional statistics/regions/regional labour market.

## Definitions

**Population** means persons aged 15 and over, living in private households (persons living in collective households, i.e. residential homes, boarding houses, hospitals, religious institutions, workers' hostels, etc., are not included). This comprises all persons living in the households surveyed during the reference week. This definition also includes persons absent from the households for short periods owing to studies, holidays, illness, business trips, etc. (but having retained a link with the private household). Persons on obligatory military service are not included.

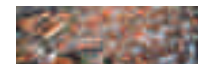
**Employed persons** means persons aged 15 years and over (16 and over in Spain, the United Kingdom and Sweden (1995–2001); 15 to 74 years in Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Finland, Norway and Sweden (from 2001 onwards); and 16 to 74 in Iceland) who, during the reference week, worked, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, for example, illness, holidays, industrial dispute or education and training.

**Unemployed persons** means persons aged 15 to 74 (16 to 74 in Spain, Norway, Sweden (1995–2000), the United Kingdom and Iceland) who, during the reference week, were without work, were currently available for work and had either actively been seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months.

**Employment rate** means employed persons as a percentage of the population.

**Unemployment rate** means unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population. The unemployment rate can be broken down further by age and sex. The youth unemployment rate relates to persons aged 15 to 24.

**Long-term unemployment rate** means long-term unemployed (12 months or longer) as a percentage of the sum of the unemployed for less than one year plus the long-term unemployed.



## 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

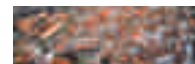
AT11 Burgenland  
AT12 Niederösterreich  
AT13 Wien  
AT21 Kärnten  
AT22 Steiermark  
AT31 Oberösterreich  
AT32 Salzburg  
AT33 Tirol  
AT34 Vorarlberg

## 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