

Eurostat regional yearbook 2007



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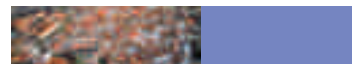
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Preface

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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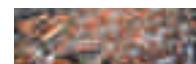
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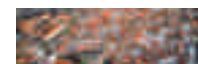


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Introduction



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 ⁽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>).

Labour productivity

5



Introduction

As in last year's regional yearbook, the purpose of this section is to analyse trends in regional labour productivity. This analysis deliberately diverges from the usual studies of regional economic development which focus on gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant. Instead, GDP is considered in relation to the number of persons employed in the region.

It is common knowledge that the analysis of GDP per inhabitant has certain weaknesses: the numerator refers to the value of the goods and services produced in the region under consideration, while the denominator relates to the resident population, which is not necessarily involved in the production process in the region. In regions with sizeable commuter flows, this is like comparing apples with pears. Well-known examples are the regions Inner London, Luxembourg and Hamburg. The net number of persons who commute daily into these regions increases production to a level that could not be achieved by the resident working population alone. As a result, the GDP per capita in these regions cannot really be compared with the GDP per capita of the regions where the commuters live.

In the analysis of labour productivity, on the other hand, a region's output is related to the input of the labour factor, thus eliminating the problem of distortions by commuter flows.

Whereas last year an analysis of labour productivity taking account of the working hours actually worked was attempted, this section tries to determine what differences there are in regional labour productivity between manufacturing industry and the services sector.

Still considerable differences in regional labour productivity

Map 5.1 shows a substantial gap in labour productivity between central Europe (England, the Benelux countries, France, western Germany, northern Italy) on the one hand and the 12 new Member States on the other.

Whereas in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Île-de-France (i.e. the greater Paris region), southern and eastern Ireland and Brussels more than EUR 80 000 per person employed were generated in 2004, the corresponding figure in all the regions of Bulgaria and all the regions of Romania except Bucharest was less than EUR 10 000 per person employed. In almost all the regions of the

2004 accession countries too, labour productivity is very low, at less than EUR 20 000 per person employed, except in Cyprus, Malta and Slovenia and the capital regions in the Czech Republic (Praha), Slovakia (Bratislava), Hungary (Közép-Magyarország) and Poland (Mazowieckie).

A clear pattern is thus emerging both for countries with high labour productivity and for countries with low productivity. In the capital region, labour productivity is generally higher than in the other regions of the country. In smaller countries which have no regional division at NUTS level 2, the same phenomenon can be seen if NUTS 3 data are used.

In the old Member States, labour productivity in 2004 was less than EUR 40 000 per person employed in the following regions only: all regions of Portugal, Castilla-La Mancha and Extremadura (Spain), in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly and Highlands and Islands (United Kingdom).

A sharp east-west (low labour productivity-high labour productivity) divide can be seen in Germany and a north-south (high labour productivity-low labour productivity) divide in Italy. In other Member States there is not such a pronounced geographical divide in labour productivity.

Differing productivity growth rates are leading to increased convergence

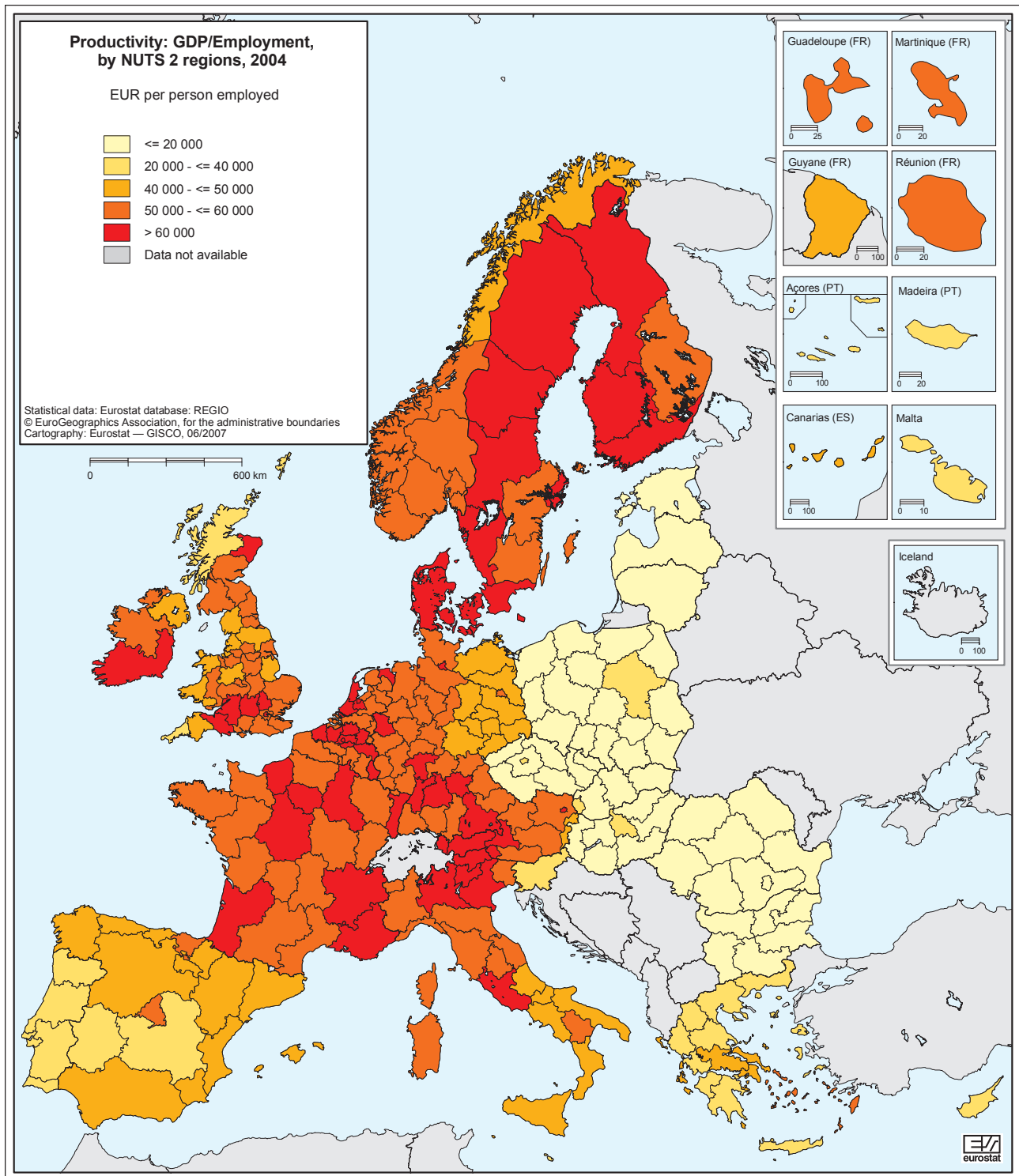
If we consider the growth rates for regional labour productivity from 1999 to 2004, what is immediately striking are the well above average growth rates in the 12 new Member States, i.e. the regions with particularly low labour productivity show the strongest growth rates. This is confirmed by a correlation coefficient of -0.68 between labour productivity in 1999 and the growth rates for 1999-2004.

A gradual process of convergence is thus taking place in regional labour productivity in the EU. A look at the change in the coefficient of variation, i.e. the usual relative measure of spread, in labour productivity between 1995 and 2004 confirms this: the coefficient of variation fell from 0.51 to 0.42 in this period.

In contrast, Figure 5.1 shows that, although for GDP per capita the spread is somewhat smaller, it had the same value of 0.39 in 2004 as in 1995. The spread in disposable household income between the regions of the EU is even smaller. For

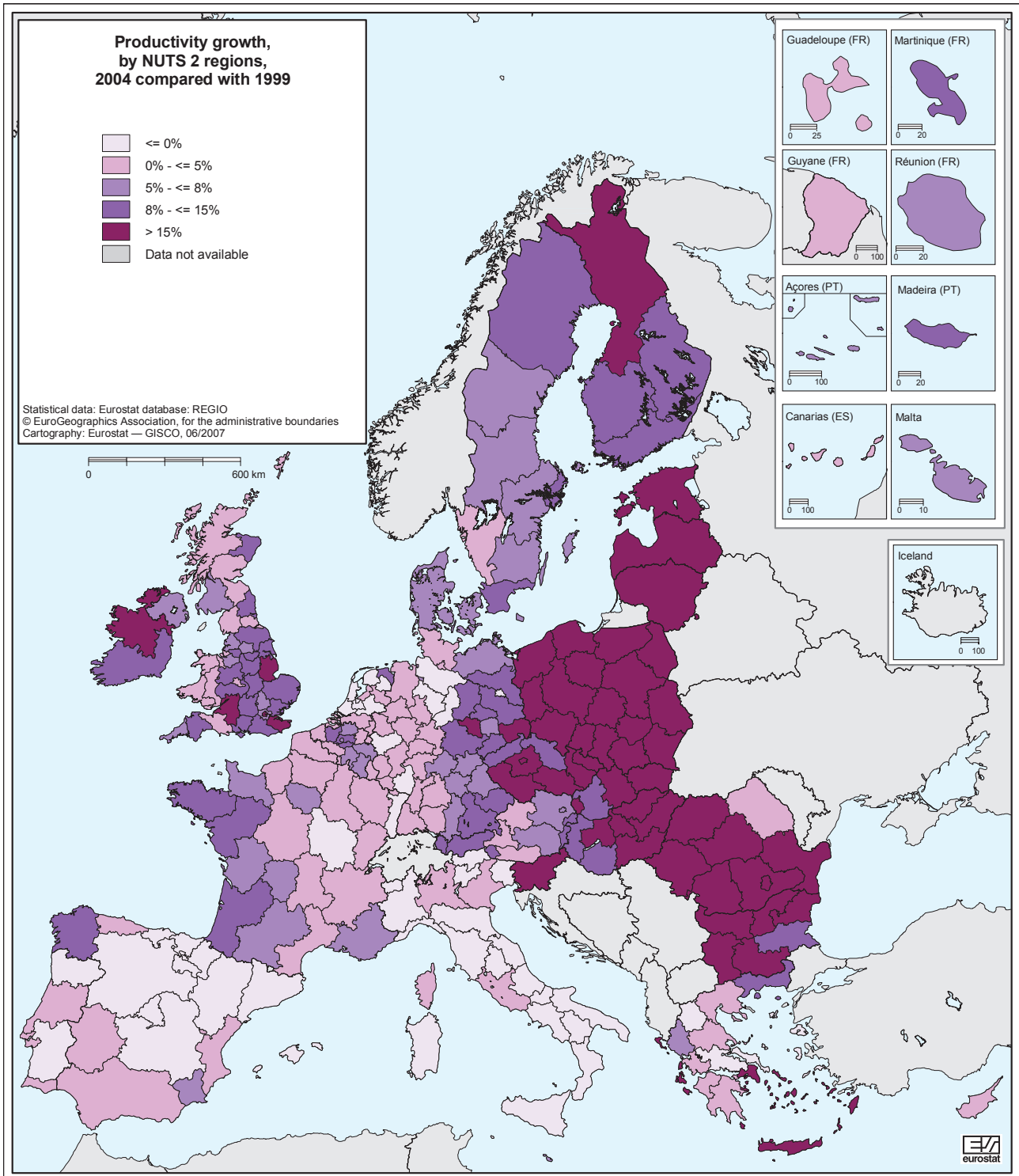


Map 5.1: Productivity: GDP/employment, by NUTS 2 regions, 2004
 EUR per person employed





Map 5.2: Productivity growth, by NUTS 2 regions, 2004 compared with 1999



both this measure of prosperity and labour productivity, a reduction can be seen in the spread of the values, i.e. increasing convergence.

It could be that the EU's structural policy is very successful, as can be seen from the increasing convergence in labour productivity and disposable household income, but that the spread of GDP per capita is remaining at the same level because the commuter effect from the surrounding areas to the major cities is tending to increase over time, offsetting the reduction in the spread of GDP per capita.

Let us now take a look at the growth rates for labour productivity in the individual regions: labour productivity is increasing particularly sharply (by more than 50 %) in all regions of Romania (except Nord-Est) and in the Polish regions Małopolskie, Podkarpackie, Świętokrzyskie and Opolskie.

Most of the regions with falling labour productivity are to be found in Italy and Spain, but there are also some in the Netherlands and Germany.

Labour productivity in manufacturing industry and the services sector

Let us now consider the major sectors agriculture, manufacturing industry and services. To start with, it may be of interest to look at which sector is predominant in the individual regions.

For this purpose the shares of GDP generated in each of the sectors were calculated in order to identify regions with well above-average shares in one of the three sectors.

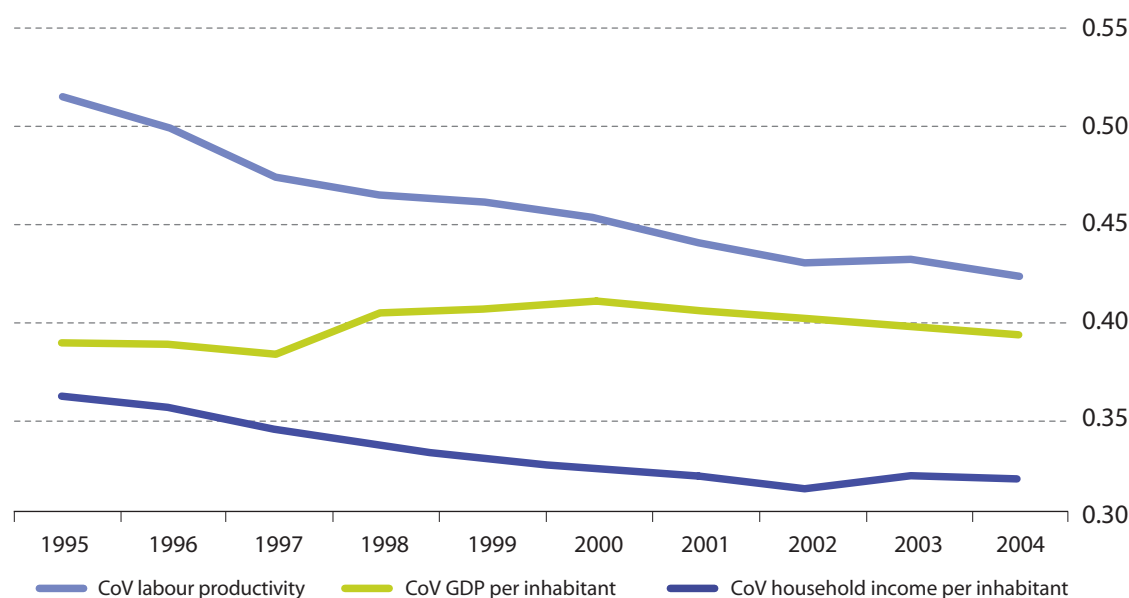
Regions where agricultural production dominates are shown in green, regions with a predominance of manufacturing industry are shown in yellow and regions where the services sector dominates are shown in blue. For many regions no strong predominance of one sector is discernible; these are shown in white.

Map 5.3 shows that agricultural activities dominate in central and southern Spain, southern Hungary, the whole of Romania, most regions of Bulgaria, central and eastern Poland, eastern Finland and the north of Scotland. Manufacturing industry dominates in northern Spain, northern Italy, Baden-Württemberg (Germany), Sachsen (Germany), all regions of the Czech Republic except Praha, Austria, southern Poland, Lithuania, central and northern Sweden and northern Finland.

The services sector is predominant in all capital cities, Denmark, northern Germany, several regions of the Netherlands and in the south of England. These are in all probability banking and insurance services and other business services. However, central and northern Norway are also dominated by the services sector, presumably in connection with petroleum production in the North Sea.

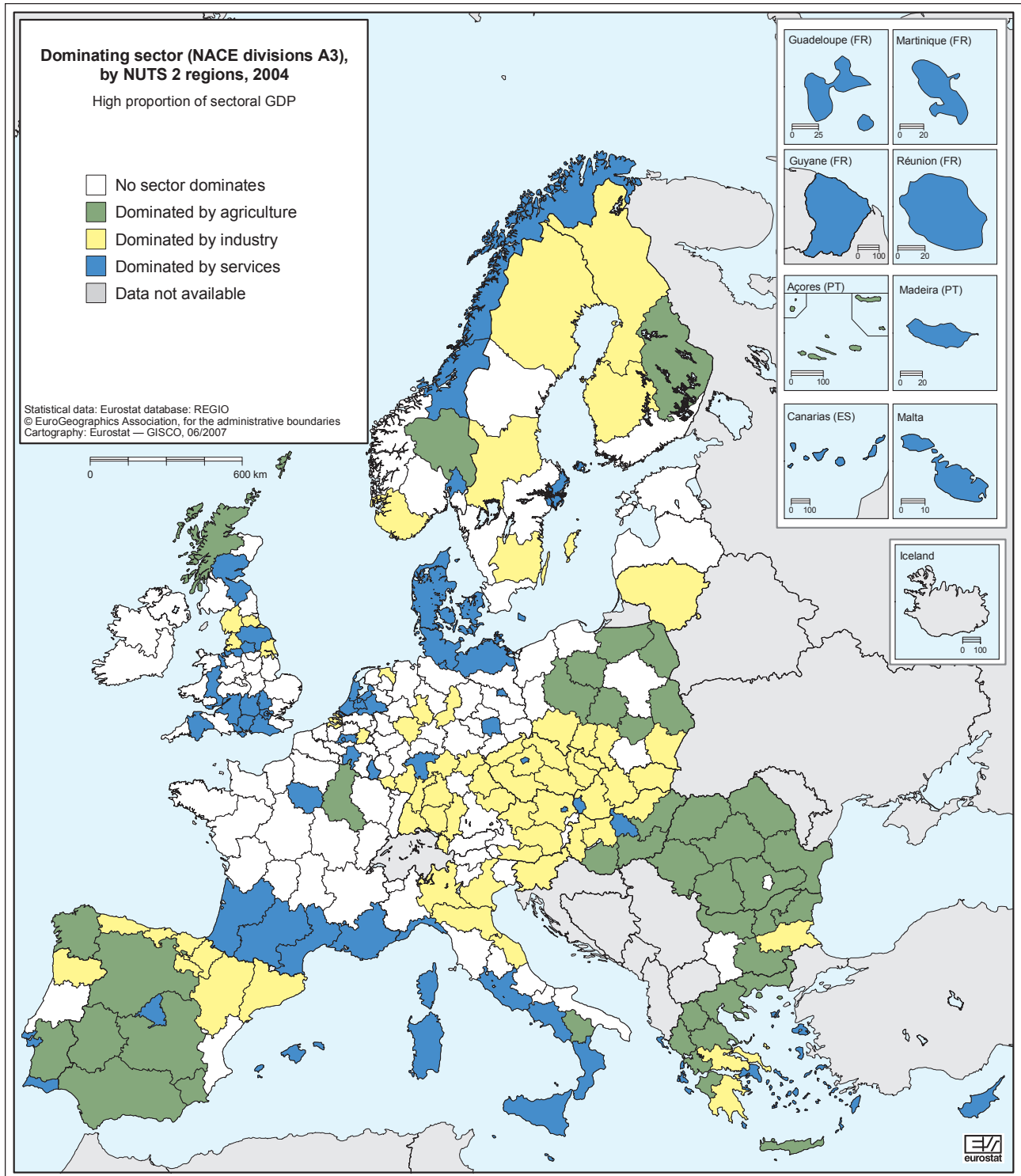
The predominance of the services sector is shown in blue for the regions where tourism is pre-

Figure 5.1: Coefficient of variation for three different economic aspects, EU-27
(for household income: only EU-23, excluding BG, CY, MT, LU, SI)





Map 5.3: Dominating sector (NACE divisions A3), by NUTS 2 regions, 2004
High proportion of sectoral GDP





sumably dominant: the south of France, southern Portugal, southern Italy, the Greek Islands, France's overseas islands, the Canaries, Cyprus and Malta.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to subdivide the services sector further in the analysis, e.g. into the tourism-related NACE Section H (hotels and catering) on the one hand and the business-related Division K on the other hand, because no employment data according to the ESA 95 are available for the United Kingdom. Without such a large Member State the analysis would be pointless.

Let us now take a look at labour productivity in manufacturing industry in 2004. Map 5.4 shows that labour productivity is particularly high in this sector in northern Sweden, northern Finland, several regions of the Netherlands, northern Belgium, southern Germany and Austria. Labour productivity of manufacturing industry is rather moderate in southern Portugal, almost all regions of Spain, southern Italy, eastern Germany and Norway.

On the whole, the picture shown in Map 5.4 is very similar to that shown in Map 5.1, i.e. the labour productivity of all branches of the economy. The regional labour productivity for all sectors also correlates with the labour productivity of manufacturing industry with + 0.89.

The labour productivity of manufacturing industry is very low in all the regions of the 12 new Member States. Comparably low labour productivity in the old Member States is found only in northern and southern Portugal.

Labour productivity in the services sector shows a different picture. Above all, the regions of France, especially the south, the regions of northern and central Italy, the regions of south-west Germany, the Netherlands, southern Finland and southern Norway show a particularly high labour productivity. As already mentioned, these regions have a mixture of tourism services and business services.

On the other hand, all the regions of the new Member States again show a particularly low labour productivity in this sector.

Conclusion

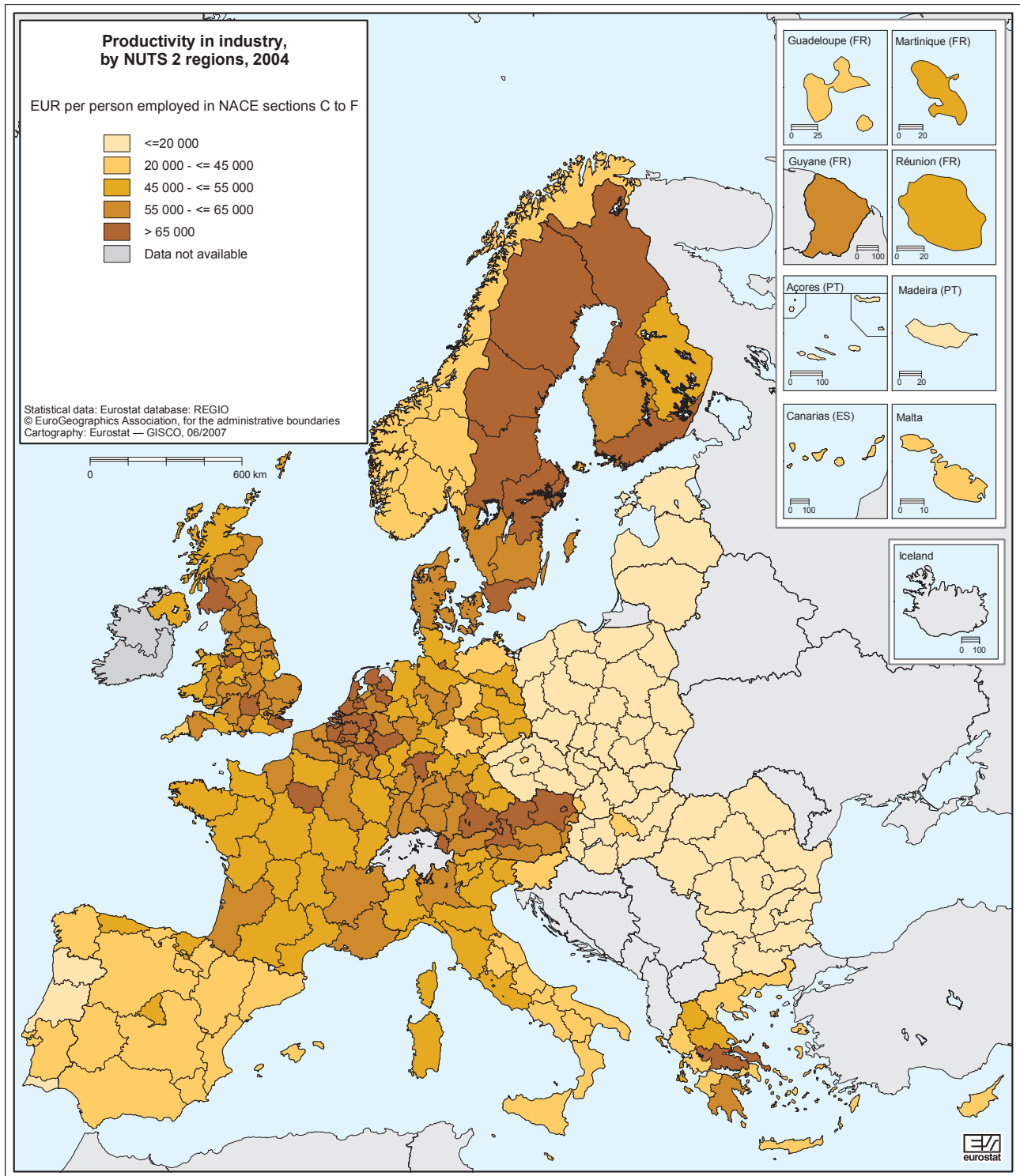
The gap in labour productivity between the regions of Europe is still very large, although productivity in the countries with a low level of labour productivity is increasing much more sharply than in the regions with a high level, with the result that cohesion is increasing from year to year.

Labour productivity in manufacturing industry and in the services sector also shows a sharp east-west divide in Europe. Regions where the main activity is in one of these sectors do not necessarily show a particularly high labour productivity in that sector.

This chapter was intended to show what interesting indicators in addition to GDP per capita can be obtained from Eurostat's regional statistics and what economic analyses can be carried out with them. It is to be hoped that readers will be encouraged to use Eurostat's database themselves and to carry out their own calculations and analyses.

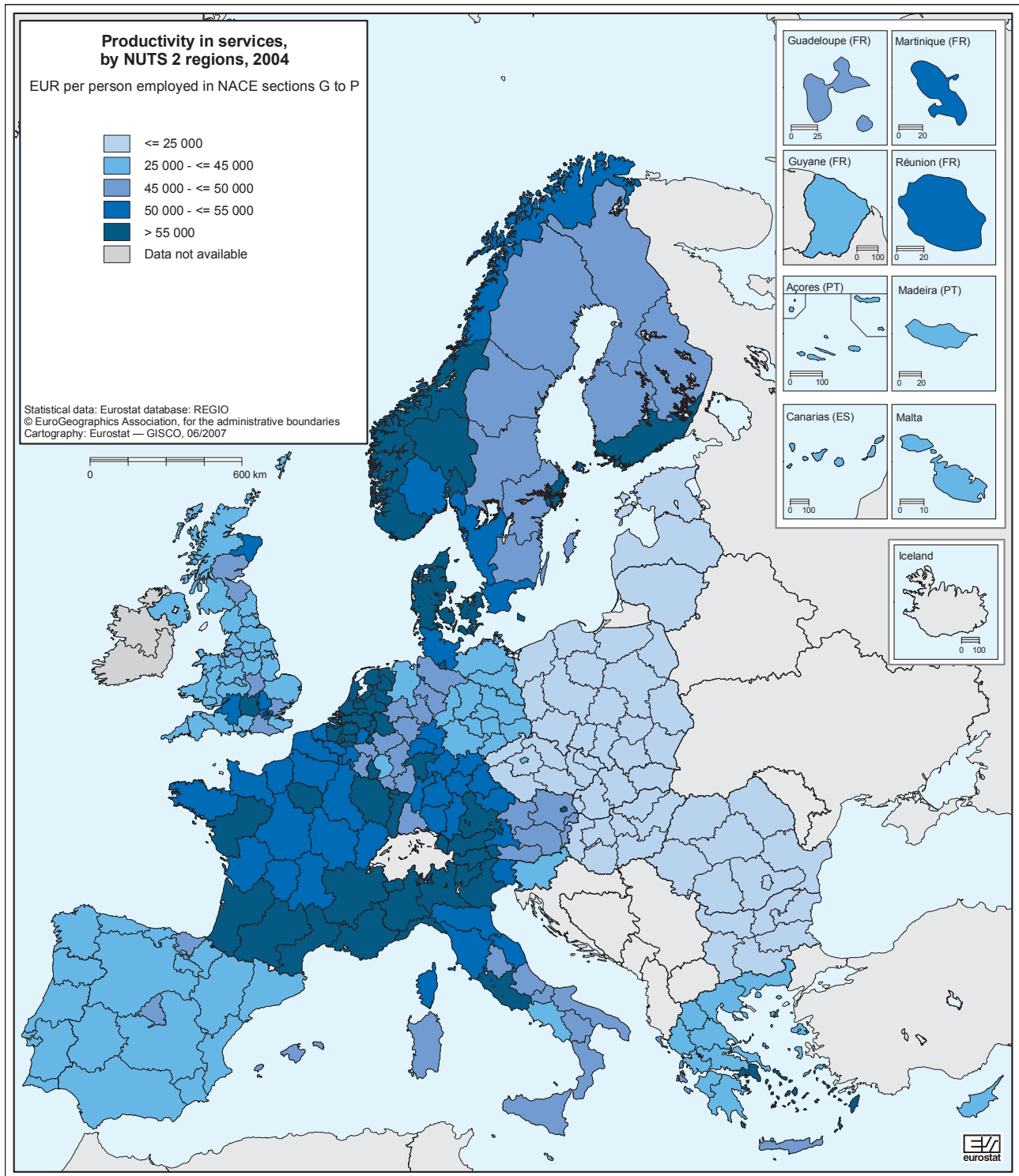


Map 5.4: Productivity in industry, by NUTS 2 regions, 2004
 EUR per person employed in NACE Sections C to F





Map 5.5: Productivity in services, by NUTS 2 regions, 2004
 EUR per person employed in NACE Sections G to P





Methodological notes

GDP values in euro and not in purchasing power parities were used for the calculations of regional labour productivity, since this analysis looks at the production capacity of the different regions in Europe. Goods and services competing with one another must be sold on the market in euro (or other national currencies), not in purchasing power parities.

The extra-regio value added, which in our publications is allocated proportionately to the regional GDP values, was again calculated in such a way that the GDP values include only the value added that was also generated in this region.

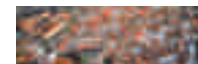
On account of a review of the Greek national accounts statistics, which were subjected to extensive revisions, the labour productivity figures for Greece are not interpreted in this text.

For the calculations at constant prices (rate of change in labour productivity 1999–2004) only national deflators are available and therefore the same deflator was used for all the regions of a country.

For the numbers of persons employed, i.e. the denominator of labour productivity, the data from the regional economic accounts were used, so that the same methodological approach was applied for both numerator and denominator. In the case of Bulgaria, however, only figures from the labour force survey were available. Some conversions had to be made in order to ensure comparability of the results for the Netherlands and Austria with those of other countries. No data are available for the United Kingdom for 2004. These had to be estimated from the labour force survey (LFS) statistics, applying the growth rates from these statistics to the employment figures shown in the regional economic accounts.

The spread of regional labour productivity is measured by the coefficient of variation, i.e. the standard deviation divided by the average of all the available values. The closer the coefficient of variation is to zero, the smaller the spread of the observed values. Figure 5.1 also shows the trends in the coefficient of variation of GDP per capita in PPS and of private households' disposable income, likewise calculated for all regions of the EU. However, in the case of households' disposable income there are not yet any data for Cyprus, Malta, Bulgaria and Slovenia, which means that these countries' regions are not included in the calculation.

The calculations of labour productivity in manufacturing industry refer to NACE Sections C to F and those for the services sector to NACE Sections G to P.



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