

Eurostat regional yearbook 2007



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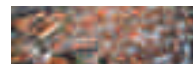
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Preface

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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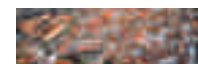
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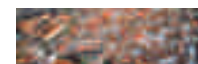


Contents

INTRODUCTION	9
Only regional statistics give the complete picture	10
The NUTS classification	10
Coverage	10
More regional information	10
Data extraction.....	11
1 POPULATION	13
Unveiling the regional pattern of demography	14
The drivers behind population change	14
Demographic ageing: the situation today	17
... and its impact in the future	21
<i>Methodological notes</i>	23
2 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	25
Large regional disparities in GDP per inhabitant.....	26
Cohesion policy 2007–13	26
GDP growth is accelerating outside the EU's core.....	28
The EU is converging but what is happening within Member States?	28
Conclusion.....	31
<i>Methodological notes</i>	31
3 HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS.....	35
Introduction: measuring wealth	36
Private household income	36
Results for 2004	36
Primary income	36
Disposable income.....	37
Dynamic development on the edge of the Union	42
Executive summary.....	42
<i>Data availability</i>	45
4 LABOUR MARKET	47
EU employment objectives	48
Target 1: Overall employment rate above 67 %	48
Target 2: Female employment rate above 57 %.....	51
Target 3: Older workers above 50 %	51
Gender gap narrowing	53
Unemployment	56
Conclusion.....	59
<i>Methodological notes</i>	59
<i>Definitions</i>	59



5	LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	61
	Introduction	62
	Still considerable differences in regional labour productivity	62
	Differing productivity growth rates are leading to increased convergence	62
	Labour productivity in manufacturing industry and the services sector	65
	Conclusion	67
	<i>Methodological notes</i>	70
6	URBAN STATISTICS	73
	Introduction	74
	Measuring quality of life in cities	74
	The spatial units	74
	Time	74
	Indicators	74
	Exploring the patterns of population change	74
	The perceived picture	81
	Beyond the growth rates	81
7	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	85
	Introduction	86
	Research and development	86
	Human resources in science and technology	89
	High-tech industries and knowledge-intensive services	89
	Patents	92
	Patstat	92
	Patenting in the regions	92
	Conclusion	94
	<i>Methodological notes</i>	95
8	STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS	97
	Introduction	98
	The most specialised regions in different activities	98
	Specialisation in business services	100
	Employment growth in business services	103
	Characteristics of the top 30 most specialised regions in business services	107
	Conclusion	107
	<i>Methodological notes</i>	109
9	TRANSPORT	111
	Introduction	112
	Transport infrastructure	112
	Transport equipment	112
	Maritime transport	115
	Road freight	117
	Air transport	119



Conclusion.....	119
<i>Methodological notes</i>	121
10 TOURISM	123
Introduction	124
Accommodation capacity.....	124
Capacity utilisation data	126
Tourism intensity.....	128
The development of tourism 2000–05	128
Inbound international tourism	130
Outlook.....	130
<i>Methodological notes</i>	133
11 EDUCATION	135
Introduction	136
Participation of 4-year-olds in education.....	136
Students in upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education	136
Students in tertiary education.....	138
Tertiary educational attainment	141
Participation in lifelong learning	141
Conclusion.....	141
<i>Methodological notes</i>	144
12 AGRICULTURE	147
Introduction	148
Contribution of agriculture to GDP	148
Labour productivity of agriculture	148
Income diversification in the farming community	151
Use of chemicals in agriculture	151
Agricultural productivity.....	151
Conclusion.....	155
<i>Methodological notes</i>	157
ANNEX	159
European Union: NUTS 2 regions	159
EFTA countries: Statistical regions at level 2	162

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>).

Science, technology and innovation

7

Introduction

The Lisbon and Barcelona European Councils signalled the important role of research and development (R & D) and innovation in the EU. One of the goals set by the European Union was to raise overall research investment in the EU from around 1.9 % of GDP to approaching 3 % by 2010. Based on this, in March 2005 the European Council decided to relaunch the Lisbon strategy with the initiative on growth and jobs.

Knowledge and innovation for growth then became one of three main areas for action in the new Lisbon partnership for growth and jobs. Science, technology and innovation were put at the heart of EU policies, EU funding and business.

The concept of a European research area, introduced in 2000 as the contribution by research policy to the broader Lisbon strategy, has been another highly successful tool for moving research higher up on the political agenda.

Statistics on science, technology and innovation reflect Europe's recent performance on R & D, innovation, high-tech industries and knowledge-based services, patenting and human resources in science and technology. In recent years much progress has been made, with more and more up-to-date data produced in the various domains concerned.

This chapter illustrates how dynamic regions have been in providing regional indicators on research and development, human resources in science and technology, high-tech patent applications and employment in high-tech manufacturing and in knowledge-intensive services. These are just a few of the regional indicators available on the Eurostat webpage under 'science and technology' (see the methodological notes for the link).

Research and development

Map 7.1 shows R & D expenditure as a percentage of GDP (R & D intensity) in the regions of Europe in 2003. Several clusters with high R & D intensity can be identified, mainly spreading across the Nordic countries, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Germany, the Czech Republic and Austria.

One of the goals set for the EU by the Lisbon summit in March 2000 is to achieve an R & D intensity (= ratio of R & D expenditure to GDP) of 3 % by 2010. The map identifies 21 European regions which have already achieved the 3 %

target. The German regions form strong centres for European R & D activities, nine of them having already achieved this ratio, among them Braunschweig, the region with the highest R & D intensity of all, at 8.7 %.

The other regions that have exceeded the 3 % target are in Sweden (four regions out of seven), Finland (three regions out of five), France and Austria (two regions each) and the United Kingdom (one region).

In addition to the abovementioned 21 regions, R & D expenditure exceeded 2 % of GDP in another 17. Most of these regions were, once again, in Germany (five), with another four in France, two each in the Czech Republic and the Netherlands and one each in Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Iceland, the only EFTA country for which figures on regional R & D intensity are currently available, was also above the 2 % mark.

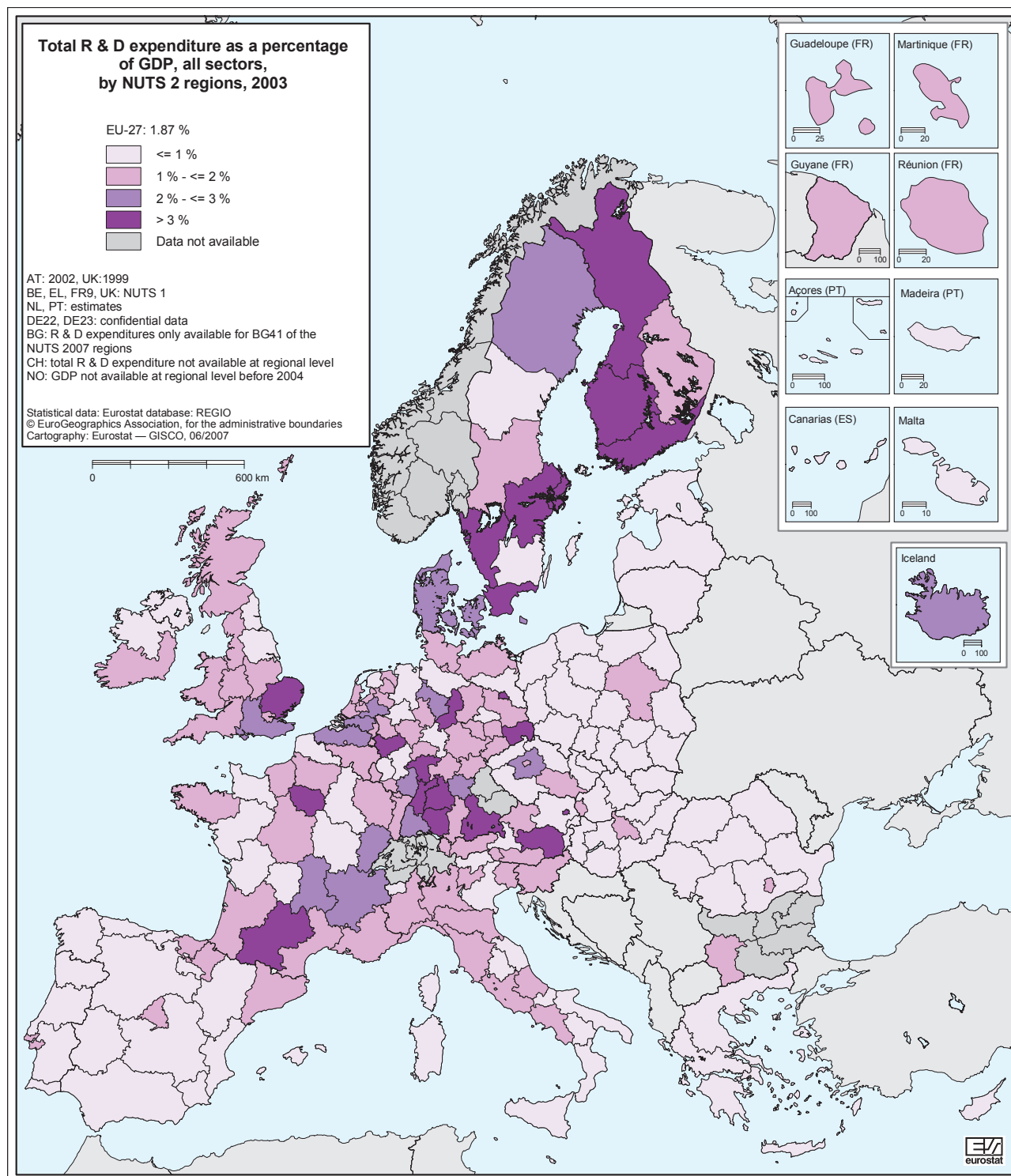
The regions with the lowest R & D intensity are mainly in the eastern and southern parts of the EU. Of the 104 EU regions with R & D intensity not exceeding 1 %, 41 are in the new EU Member States (counting both the 2004 and 2007 enlargements). They include 15 regions in Poland, seven in Romania, six in Hungary, five in the Czech Republic and three in Slovakia.

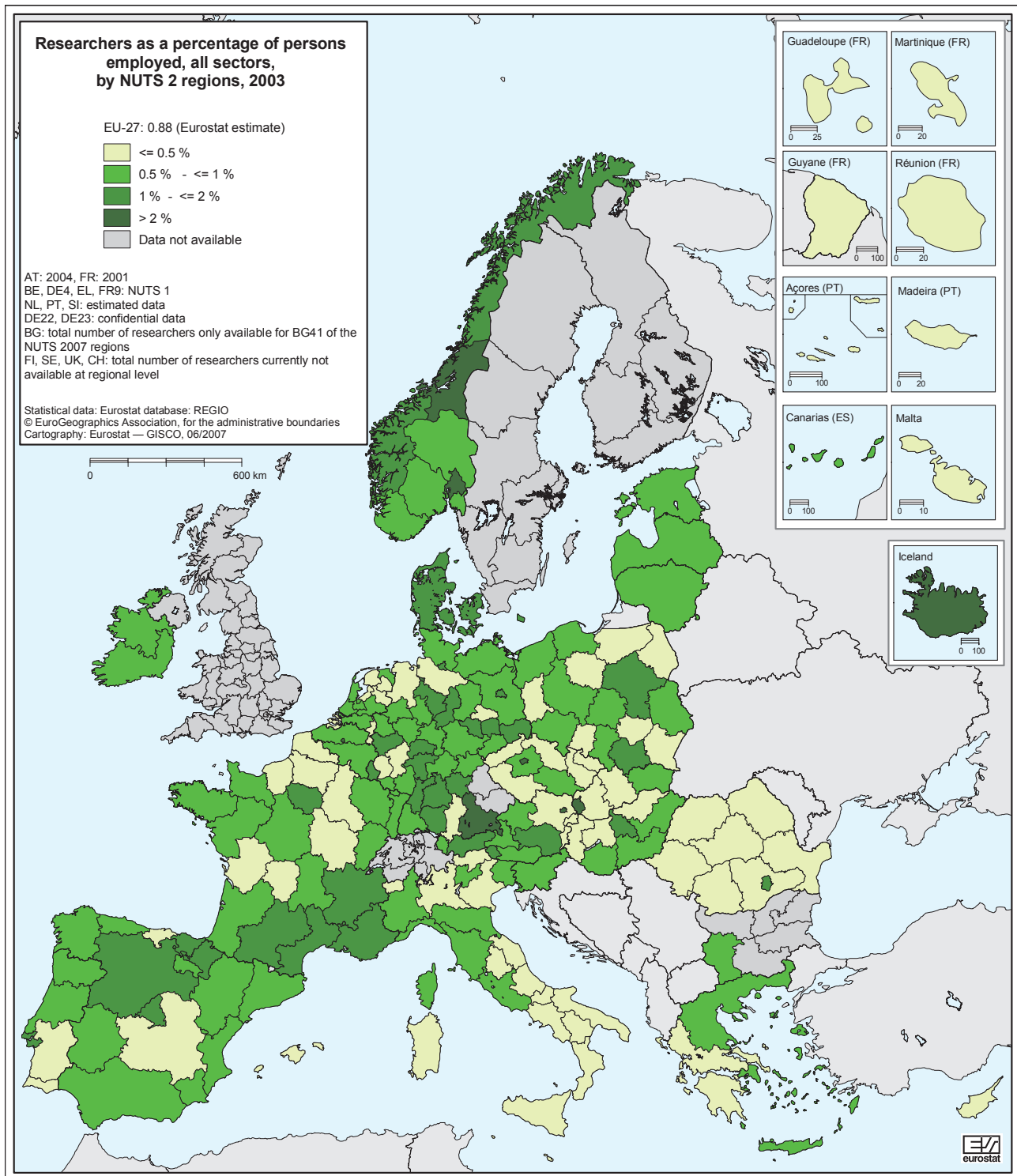
Personnel involved in R & D activities are classified into three categories: researchers, technicians and other support staff. Map 7.2 illustrates the share of researchers in total employment across Europe. Comparison with Map 7.1 gives the impression that researchers are less concentrated in clusters than R & D expenditure.

In nine of the 197 regions on which data are available more than 2 % of all persons employed are classified as researchers. Of these the Norwegian region Trøndelag has the highest concentration of researchers (2.95 %). One more Norwegian region is found in this group, along with two German regions and one each from the Czech Republic, Belgium, Slovakia, Austria and Iceland. Only two of these regions are also in the highest bracket for R & D intensity, as shown in Map 7.1. The two regions with relatively high concentrations of both researchers and R & D expenditure are Wien (Austria) and Oberbayern (Germany).

Going further, including the 34 regions that have a concentration of researchers of between 1 % and 2 % adds eight more countries to the list: Denmark, Spain, France, Hungary, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal and Romania. Two particularly interesting members of this group with relatively

Map 7.1: Total R & D expenditure as a percentage of GDP, all sectors, by NUTS 2 regions, 2003



Map 7.2: Researchers as a percentage of persons employed, all sectors, by NUTS 2 regions, 2003

high concentrations of researchers are the Spanish region Castilla y León and the Polish region Małopolskie, both of which are ranked among the regions with low R & D intensity in Map 7.1.

Regions with low concentrations of researchers (less than 0.5 % of total employment) are found in Italy (14 regions), France (eight), Poland and Romania (seven each), Germany and the Netherlands (six each), the Czech Republic (five), Spain and Portugal (four each), Hungary (three), Slovakia (two), Austria (two), Cyprus, Greece and Malta (one region each).

Human resources in science and technology

Without sufficient human resources there can be no growth. As science and technology have been recognised as key fields for European development it is therefore highly important for policy-makers at regional (and also at EU and national) level to analyse the stock of human resources in science and technology (HRST).

HRST means persons who have completed tertiary education in a field of science or technology and/or are employed in science and technology in an occupation for which tertiary education is normally required. HRSTO is a subgroup of HRST made up of persons employed in a scientific or technological occupation.

HRSTO are concentrated in urban areas, especially in capital cities, as can be seen from Map 7.3. Around capital cities there is often a high concentration of highly qualified jobs, for example because headquarters and government institutions are often located there. But this is also because capitals are generally big cities that naturally contain large groups of highly skilled people. This makes these and nearby regions safe places for new companies to open up business, considering the supply of highly skilled human resources. At the same time, highly skilled people are often attracted to large cities as they are more likely to find a qualified job in a place with so many companies.

This urban concentration of human resources employed in science and technology can be seen in Map 7.3 not only around the capitals but also in one of the two large regional clusters with shares of HRSTO exceeding 30 %. This particular cluster stretches from the Italian region Liguria in the south up through Switzerland and then across the southern, western and northern parts of Germany up to the Benelux coun-

tries. The regions in this cluster are mainly very densely populated. The second cluster is in the Scandinavian countries but, apart from the capitals, these regions are very sparsely populated. Scandinavia also has the regions with the second and third highest shares of HRSTO — Stockholm (Sweden) and Oslo og Akershus (Norway). The highest share is, however, found in Praha, where 47 % of the labour force are HRSTO.

High-tech industries and knowledge-intensive services

The statistics on high-tech industries and knowledge-intensive services include employment data by sector. Based on the ratio of R & D expenditure to GDP or R & D intensity, sectors can be subdivided into more specific subsectors for analysing employment in science and technology. Two subsectors of great importance to science and technology are high-tech manufacturing and medium high-tech manufacturing, despite accounting for only 1.1 % and 5.5 % of employment in the EU in 2005 respectively.

High-tech manufacturing includes, for example, manufacture of computers, televisions and medical instruments, while medium high-tech manufacturing includes, for example, manufacture of chemicals, machinery and transport equipment. The 25 leading regions for these subsectors can be seen in Table 7.1.

In terms of the share of employment in high-tech manufacturing, five out of the seven regions in Hungary are among the leading regions in Europe and two of them, Közép-Dunántúl and Nyugat-Dunántúl, are in the top three. The top 25 includes both regions of Ireland and also Malta.

Twelve of the 25 regions with the highest percentage of employment in medium high-tech manufacturing are in Germany. It is even more remarkable that all the top seven regions are German. With 17.7 % of employment in medium high-tech manufacturing, Stuttgart stands out amongst these leading regions; it is also one of the seven regions which are in the top 25 in both medium high-tech and high-tech manufacturing. What is not shown in the table is that out of the 36 German regions for which data are available on this subsector, only four have a share below the EU average of 5.5 %.

Around 66 % of employment in the EU in 2005 was in the services sector. For science and technology it is interesting to look at the knowledge-intensive services (KIS) subsector, in which

Map 7.3: Human resources in science and technology by virtue of occupation (HRSTO) as a percentage of the labour force, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005

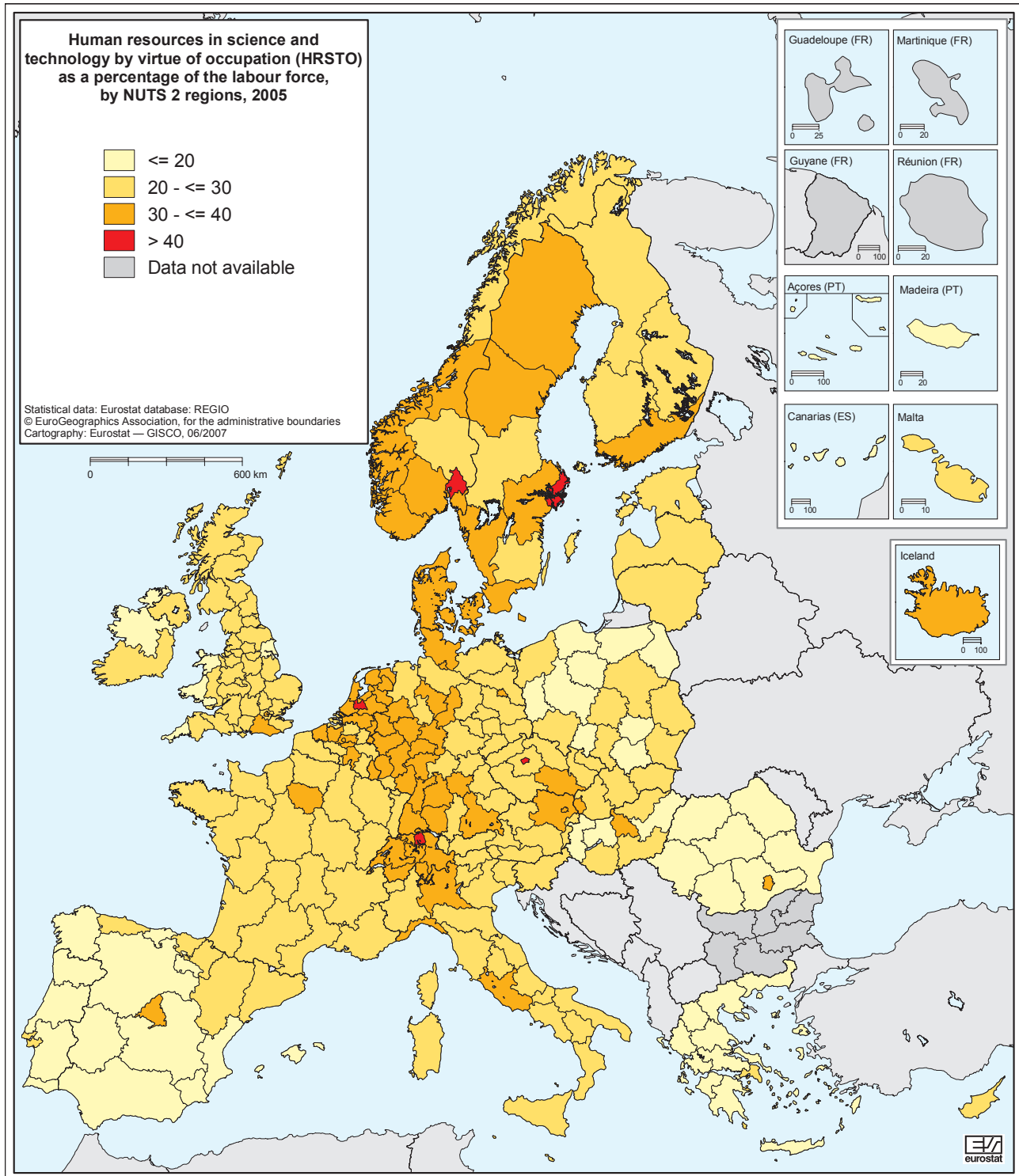


Table 7.1: 25 leading regions in employment in high and medium high-tech manufacturing, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005

High-tech manufacturing			Medium high-tech manufacturing		
	% of total employment	Total number (1 000s)	Total number (1 000s)	% of total employment	
Freiburg (DE)	4.7	49	330	17.7	Stuttgart (DE)
Közép-Dunántúl (HU)	4.6	21	103	15.0	Braunschweig (DE)
Nyugat-Dunántúl (HU)	4.3	18	118	14.4	Tübingen (DE)
Espace Mittelland (CH)	3.4	31	76	13.5	Niederbayern (DE)
Border, Midlands and Western (IE)	3.2	16	170	13.5	Karlsruhe (DE)
Malta (MT)	3.1	5	113	13.0	Rheinhessen-Pfalz (DE)
Karlsruhe (DE)	3.0	38	79	13.0	Unterfranken (DE)
Franche-Comté (FR)	3.0	14	54	11.5	Franche-Comté (FR)
Mittelfranken (DE)	2.9	23	201	11.1	Piemonte (IT)
Pohjois-Suomi (FI)	2.9	8	56	10.9	Oberpfalz (DE)
Stuttgart (DE)	2.8	52	74	10.8	Severovýchod (CZ)
Oberbayern (DE)	2.8	57	34	10.5	Prov. Limburg (BE)
Észak-Magyarország (HU)	2.7	12	83	10.3	Schwaben (DE)
Hampshire and Isle of Wight (UK)	2.6	23	106	10.2	Freiburg (DE)
Kärnten (AT)	2.6	6	82	10.2	Západné Slovensko (SK)
Southern and Eastern (IE)	2.5	36	55	10.1	Střední Morava (CZ)
Dél-Dunántúl (HU)	2.4	9	55	10.0	Střední Čechy (CZ)
Etelä-Suomi (FI)	2.4	30	76	9.8	Alsace (FR)
Západné Slovensko (SK)	2.3	19	56	9.8	Jihozápad (CZ)
Ostschweiz (CH)	2.2	13	92	9.6	Pais Vasco (ES)
Zürich (CH)	2.2	16	401	9.6	Lombardia (IT)
Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire (UK)	2.2	24	70	9.5	Haute-Normandie (FR)
Észak-Alföld (HU)	2.1	11	61	9.3	Chemnitz (DE)
Střední Morava (CZ)	2.1	12	160	9.2	Darmstadt (DE)
Střední Čechy (CZ)	2.0	14	25	9.1	Comunidad Foral de Navarra (ES)

32 % of EU employees work. Examples of KIS include water transport, air transport, post and communications, financial intermediation and education.

In all, 60 % of the human resources in science and technology by occupation (HRSTO) shown in Map 7.3 are employed in knowledge-intensive services, which show similar patterns with high shares of KIS in capitals and regions close to capital cities. Inner London and Stockholm stand out among the top regions, with 57.4 % and 56.5 % of employment in knowledge-intensive services respectively. Nevertheless, the 10 regions most specialised in KIS include three densely populated regions a long way from the capital: Åland (Finland), Övre Norrland (Sweden) and Trøndelag (Norway). Åland is unique as it has a much higher share of KIS than Etelä-Suomi (the capital region of Finland) with 50.7 % compared with 42.5 %. This could partly be explained by the fact that Åland is a region made up of islands and with a population of only around 25 000. That combination would logically result in a high proportion of employment in water transport, which is counted as a knowledge-intensive service.

What is more, in every region of Sweden and Norway over 40 % of all employment is in knowledge-intensive services. This is also the case for Denmark, Luxembourg and Iceland.

Patents

Patents reflect a country's inventive activity and its capacity to convert knowledge into potential economic gains.

A patent is an intellectual property right for technical inventions. A patent granted by a national patent office is valid for just one country and generally for 20 years. A patent application to the European Patent Office (EPO) can be valid in several countries, at most in all 32 that have signed the European Patent Convention.

In this context, indicators based on patent statistics are widely used to assess the inventive and innovative performance of a country or region. The current emphasis on innovation as a source of industrial competitiveness has raised awareness of patents. Patents are used to protect R & D results, but they are equally significant as a source of technical information, which may avoid reinventing and redeveloping ideas because of lack of information. Use of patents is relatively limited within the European Union. This could be for a number of reasons, including the relative cost, the overlap between national and European

procedures and the need for translation. These issues have been addressed by the European Commission, which for years has been seeking to introduce a Community patent (the latest attempt was launched in January 2006).

Patstat

Since 2004 the OECD interinstitutional patent statistics task force has been developing a worldwide patent statistics database (Patstat). Patstat has to be understood as a single raw database on patent statistics, held by the European Patent Office (EPO) and developed in cooperation with the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), the OECD and Eurostat. Patstat should meet the needs of the various international organisations, which will draw on this raw database to produce their own statistics. Patstat came into operation in 2006 and concentrates on raw data, leaving indicator production mainly to its users, such as the OECD, Eurostat or others. Patstat is updated twice a year (on 30 March and 30 September) and made available to the users represented in the task force. The objective is that Patstat should be sustainable over time.

Patenting in the regions

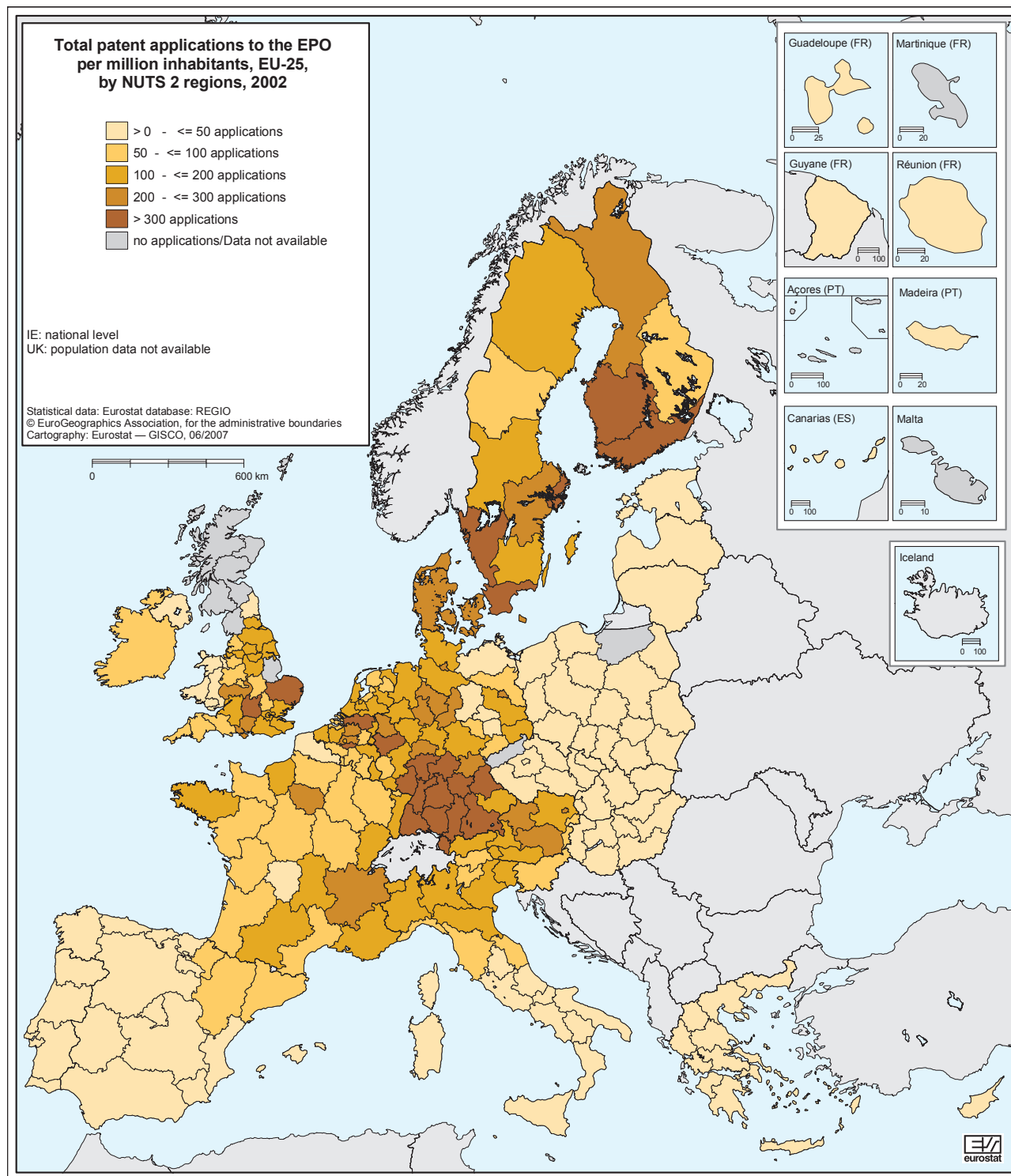
Most European countries' patenting is concentrated in certain regions. Often the regions most active in patenting are geographically close together, i.e. they form economic clusters. This is the case, for example, in the southern part of Germany, the south-east of France and the north-west of Italy. The most active patenting regions (in the different classes ranging between 100 and 300 applications and with more than 300 applications per million inhabitants) are in Scandinavia and in the centre of the EU-27.

Map 7.4 shows that in relative terms, Noord-Brabant (Netherlands) led with 885 patent applications per million inhabitants, followed by seven German regions.

The top two German regions were Stuttgart with 736 patent applications per million inhabitants and Oberbayern with 669. The region ranked ninth (Stockholm, Sweden) scored less than half the total of the region in first place.

In absolute terms, Île-de-France (France) ranked first with 3 282 patent applications followed by two German regions (Stuttgart with 2 918 and Oberbayern with 2 769) which also took second and third places in relative terms. The region

Map 7.4: Total patent applications to the EPO per million inhabitants, EU-25, by NUTS 2 regions, 2002



ranked fifth — Lombardia (Italy) — lodged 1 612 patent applications, less than half of the 3 282 from Île-de-France.

A look at regional patenting can reveal other interesting points. Looking at the average number of patent applications per NUTS 2 region and taking into account that several small countries are counted as a single NUTS 2 region, Denmark (1 167) ranked first, followed by Germany (598) and France (329). The Netherlands (328), Sweden (323) and Finland (319) all came close behind France.

Alongside this, the data on the leading region in each country in terms of total number of patent applications show that Île-de-France (France) was the leader. Stuttgart (Germany) came second, followed by Noord-Brabant (Netherlands). Ranking the same regions by 'EPO patent applications per million labour force', Noord-Brabant came first, Stuttgart second and Stockholm (Sweden) third.

Conclusion

Relevant and meaningful indicators on science, technology and innovation are paramount in keeping policymakers informed about where European regions stand in their quest for more knowledge and growth and how their position is evolving. The statistics and indicators presented in this chapter highlight European regions' recent performance on R & D, high-tech industries and knowledge-based services, patenting, and human resources in science and technology. The range of data and indicators produced is continuously evolving to cover the regional dimension broadly in all the areas mentioned.

Further work is being carried out to produce more regional data in various fields of activity, for example innovation statistics based on the regional results from the fourth Community innovation survey.

Methodological notes

The data in the maps or tables in this chapter are extracted from the 'science and technology' domain and the research and development, high-tech industry and knowledge-based services, patent statistics and human resources in science and technology subdomains.

Statistics on research and development are collected by Eurostat on the basis of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 753/2004, which stipulates the data sets, breakdowns, frequencies and transmission deadlines. The methodology for R & D statistics is also laid down in the *Frascati manual* (2002 version), which is applied worldwide.

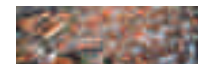
The data on **employment in high-tech and medium high-tech manufacturing and in knowledge-intensive high-tech and market services** are compiled annually based on data collected from a number of official sources (Community labour force survey, structural business statistics, etc.). The high-tech or knowledge-intensive aggregates are generally defined in terms of R & D intensity, calculated as the ratio of the R & D expenditure on the relevant economic activity to its value added.

The data on **patent applications to the EPO** are compiled on the basis of micro-data received from the European Patent Office (EPO). The patent data reported include the patent applications filed at the EPO during the reference year, classified by the inventor's region of residence and in accordance with the international patents classification of applications. Patent data are regionalised using procedures linking postcodes and/or place names to NUTS 2 regions.

Since 2004 the OECD interinstitutional patent statistics task force has been developing the worldwide raw database on patent statistics (Patstat). Patstat has to be understood as a single raw database on patent statistics, held by the EPO and developed in cooperation with the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), the OECD and Eurostat. Patstat should meet all the needs of users from the various international organisations who will draw on this raw database to produce their own statistics.

Finally, **statistics on human resources in science and technology** (HRST) are compiled annually based on micro-data extracted from the European labour force survey. The basic methodology for these statistics is laid down in the *Canberra manual* which lists all the HRST concepts.

For further information on methodology see the relevant Eurostat webpage (http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/&product=EU_science_technology_innovation&depth=2).



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

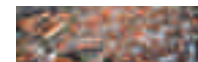
AT11 Burgenland
AT12 Niederösterreich
AT13 Wien
AT21 Kärnten
AT22 Steiermark
AT31 Oberösterreich
AT32 Salzburg
AT33 Tirol
AT34 Vorarlberg

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