

Eurostat regional yearbook 2007



Eurostat regional yearbook 2007

*Europe Direct is a service to help you find answers
to your questions about the European Union*

Freephone number (*):

00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11

(*) Certain mobile telephone operators do not allow access
to 00 800 numbers or these calls may be billed.

More information on the European Union is available on the Internet (<http://europa.eu>).

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2007

ISBN 978-92-79-05077-0

ISSN 1681-9306

Cat. No. KS-AF-07-001-EN-N

(Printed publication KS-AF-07-001-EN-C)

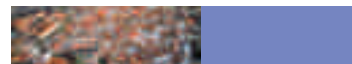
Theme: General and regional statistics

Collection: Statistical books

© European Communities, 2007

Copyright for the photos: cover and the Introduction, Household accounts, Labour productivity, Urban statistics, Tourism and Education chapters: © the Central Audiovisual Library of the European Commission; the Population and Agriculture chapters: © Jean-Jacques Patricola; the Gross domestic product, Labour market, Science, technology and innovation, Structural business statistics and Transport chapters: © the Digital Photo Library of the Regional Policy DG of the European Commission.

For reproduction or use of these photos, permission must be sought directly from the copyright holder.



Preface

Dear Reader,

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

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

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

I wish you a pleasant and interesting reading.



Hervé Carré
Director-General, Eurostat



Acknowledgements

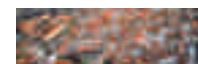
The editors of *Eurostat regional yearbook 2007* would like to thank all those who were involved in its preparation. We thank the following chapter authors for making publication of this year's edition possible.

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

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

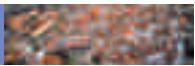
We are also very grateful to:

- the **European Free Trade Association (EFTA)**, and in particular Richard Ragnarsøn;
- the **Directorate-General for Translation of the European Commission**, and in particular the German, English and French translation units;
- the **Office for Official Publications of the European Communities**, and in particular Peter Johansson in Unit B.1, Cross-Media Publishing, and the proofreaders in Unit B.2, Editorial services.

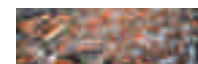


Contents

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>).

Tourism

10



Introduction

Tourism is an important part of the economy for the Member States of the European Union altogether. However, the economic importance of tourism for the various regions within the EU differs a lot. In rural regions in particular, which are usually peripheral to the economic centres of their respective countries, tourism is often the main source of income and the most important factor for creating and securing an adequate level of employment.

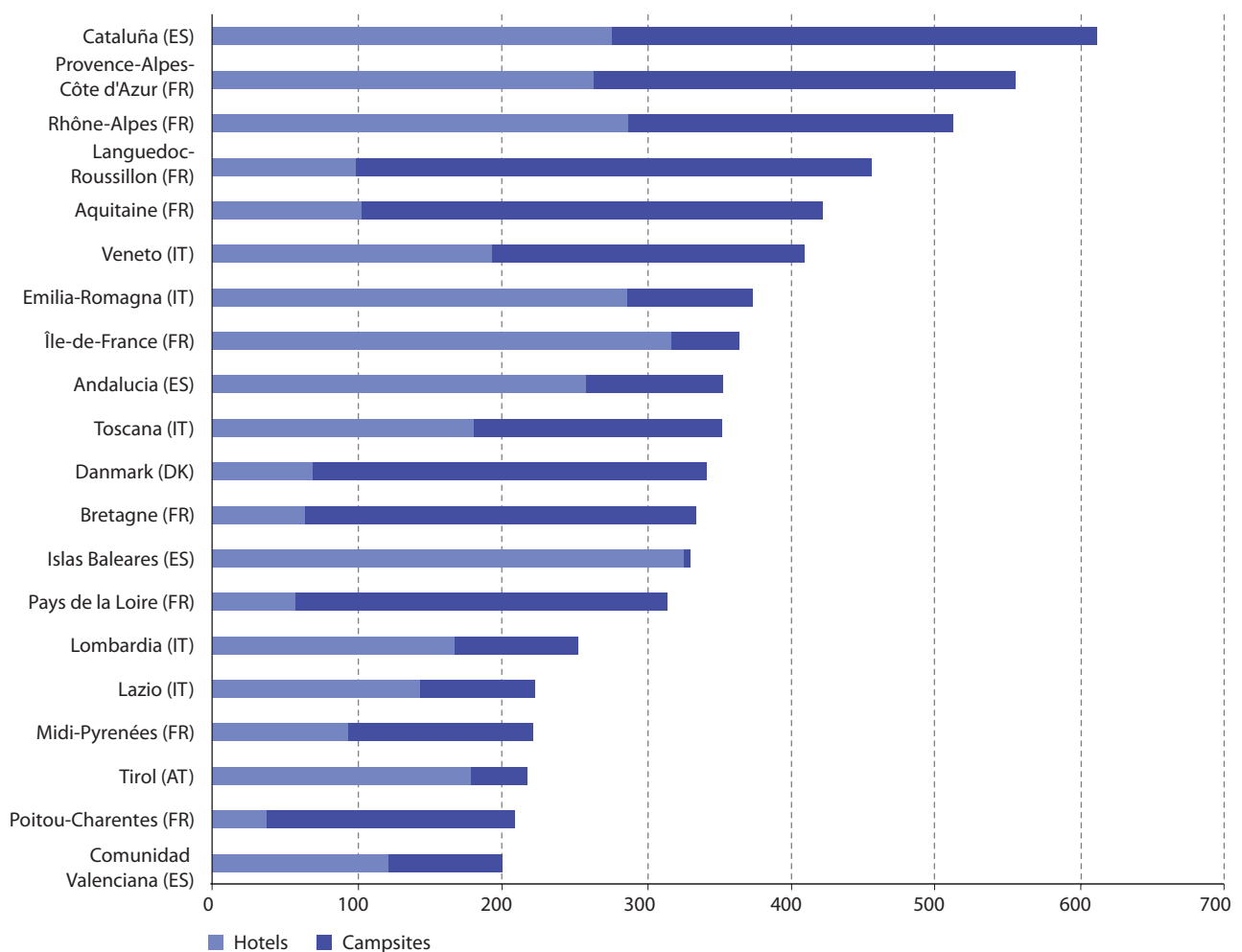
Tourism is an industry that typically cuts across many different sectors, all of which offer services to tourists and whose development is thus largely dependent on the demand created by them — the main examples being accommodation, transport and cafés/restaurants. In regions where tourism is developed, the retail sector also benefits considerably from the demand created by tourists. The same applies to many cultural and leisure facilities.

Accommodation capacity

Figure 10.1 shows the 20 regions in the EU-27 with the largest hotel and campsite capacity. Accommodation capacity on campsites is made comparable with that in hotels by multiplying the number of pitches by four, assuming that an average of four people can stay on each pitch.

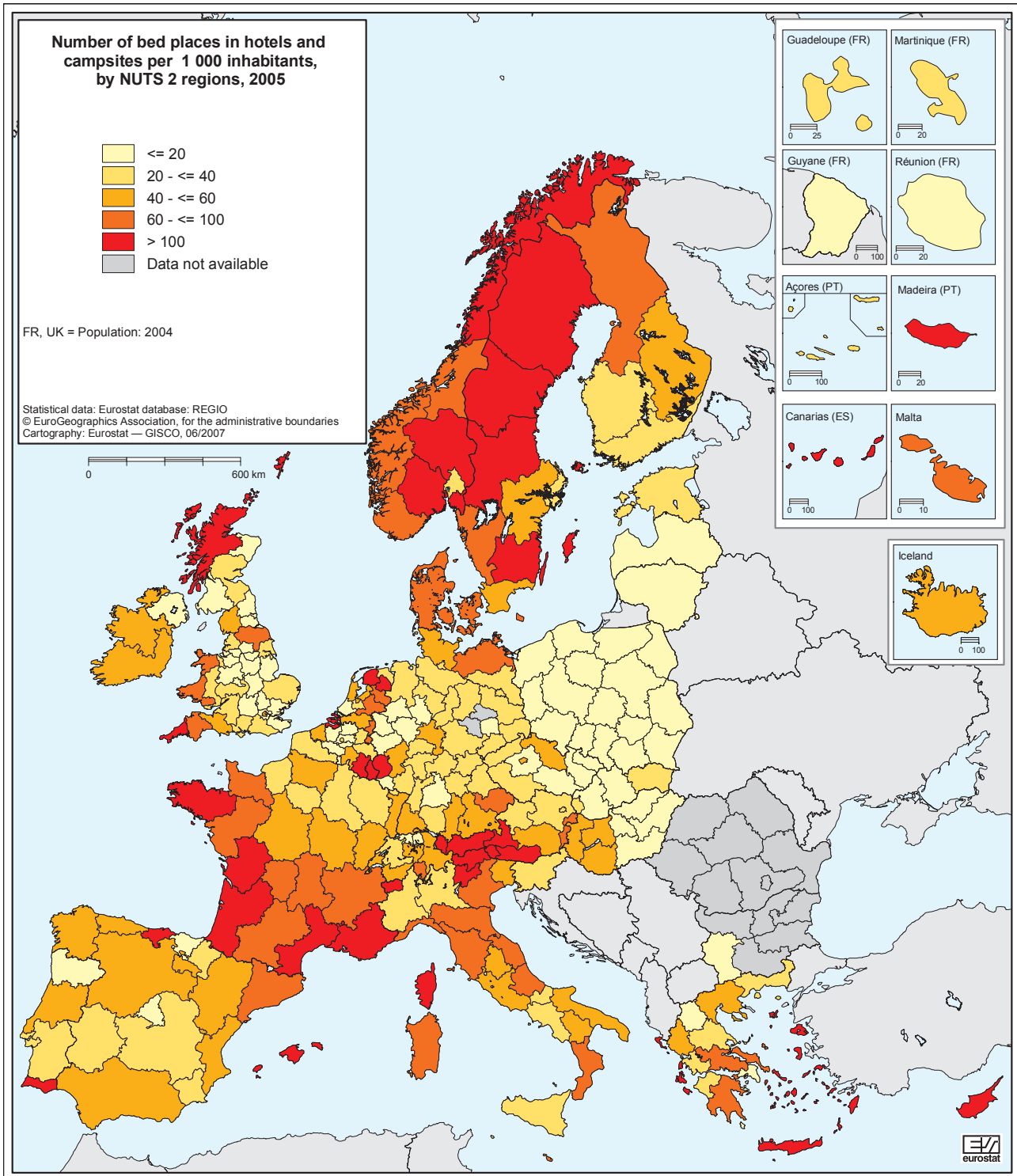
The EU region with the greatest capacity is the Spanish region of Cataluña, with 612 000 bed places, followed by the four French regions of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (555 000 bed places), Rhône-Alpes (511 000), Languedoc-Roussillon (455 000) and Aquitaine (422 000), and the two Italian regions of Veneto (409 000) and Emilia-Romagna (373 000). Eighteen of the top 20 regions in terms of accommodation capacity are in France, Spain or Italy, with just two elsewhere — Denmark with 339 000 bed places, which, in its entirety, constitutes a NUTS 2 region, and Tirol in Austria (218 000 bed places).

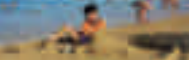
Figure 10.1: Top 20 EU-27 tourist regions, distribution of bed-places by type of accommodation, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005





Map 10.1: Number of bed places in hotels and campsites per 1 000 inhabitants, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005



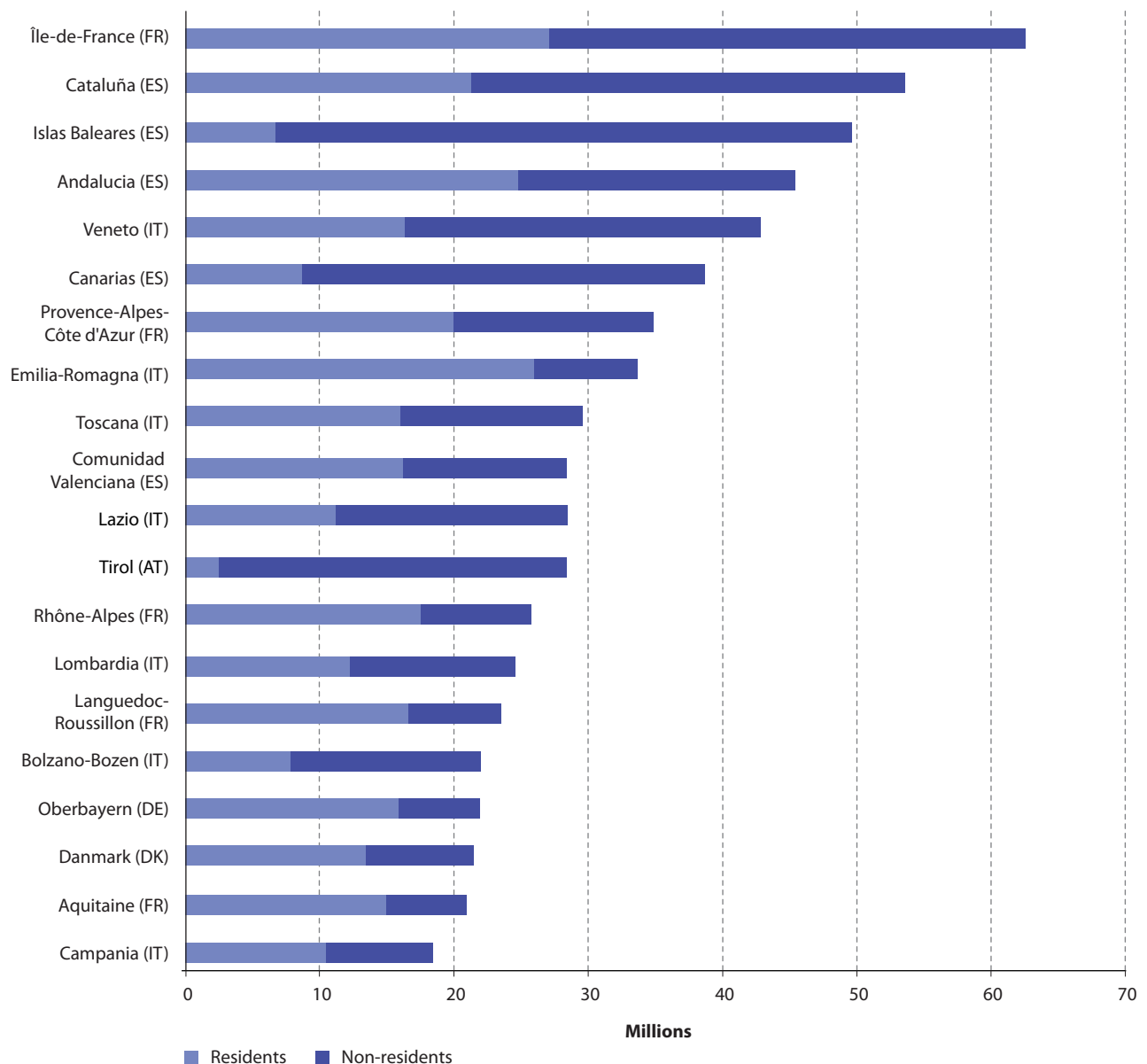


Map 10.1 shows the number of bed places in hotels and on campsites per 1 000 inhabitants (bed density) for the countries of Europe. This link with the number of inhabitants shows the relative importance of tourism capacity per head of population. This indicator is therefore affected not only by the number of available bed places (accommodation facilities) but also by the population figure. It can be seen that the highest bed densities are to be found primarily in coastal regions and on certain islands, as well as in most Alpine regions and in Luxembourg, together with its two neighbouring regions to the east and west.

Capacity utilisation data

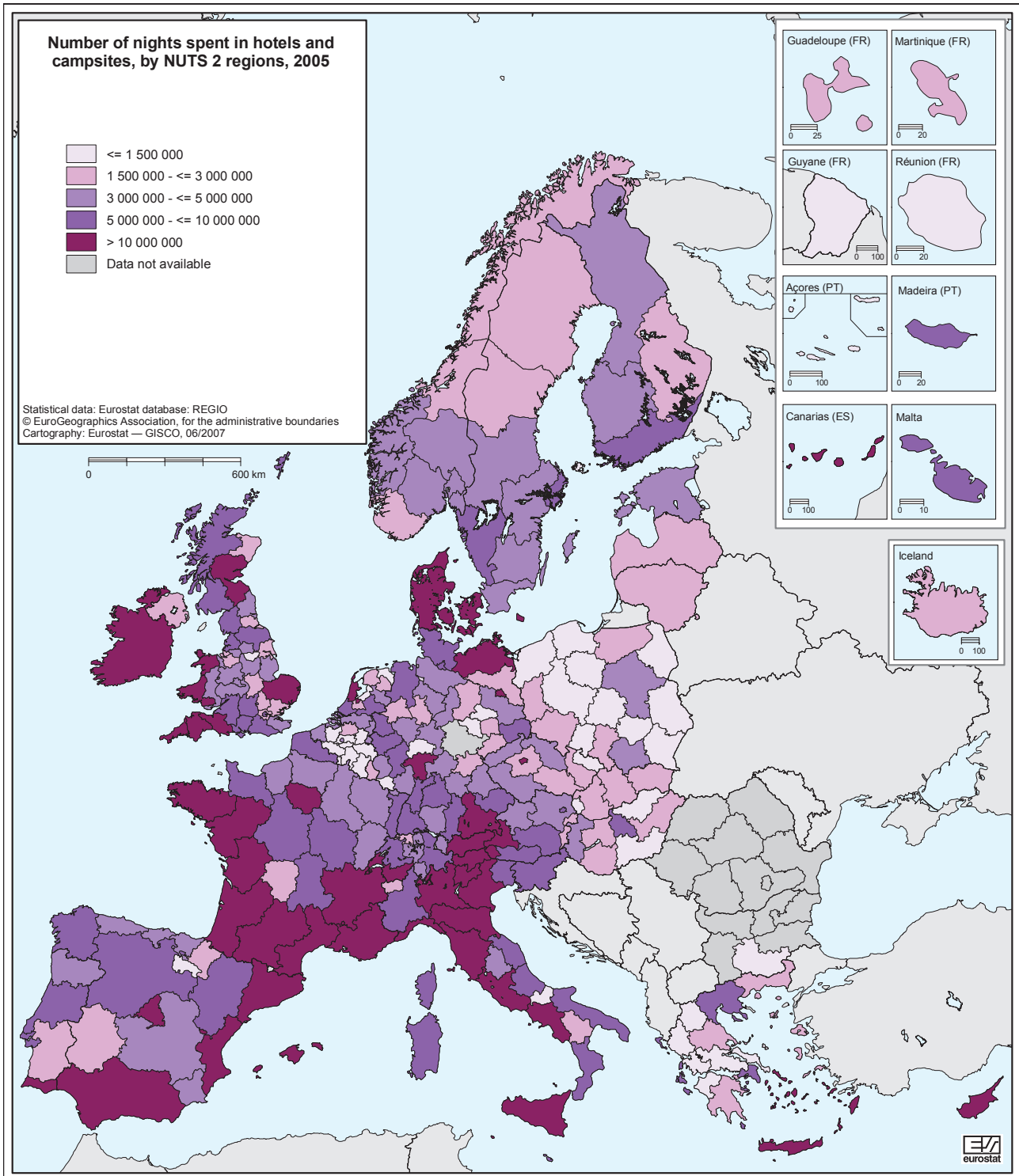
The capacity utilisation data show the extent to which the tourism capacity of a region actually meets the demand. The number of overnight stays by guests in hotels is normally used as a basis. The 20 regions (see Figure 10.2) accounting for most overnight stays are, not surprisingly, mainly the same as those with the highest number of beds available. With 6.3 million overnight stays, Île-de-France is at the top of the list, followed by the three Spanish regions of Cataluña (5.4 million), Illes Balears (5.0 million) and Andalucia (4.5 million).

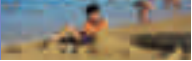
Figure 10.2: Top 20 EU-27 tourist regions, number of nights spent in hotels and campsites, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005
Breakdown by residents and non-residents





Map 10.2: Number of nights spent in hotels and campsites, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005





million). The top 20 regions in terms of the number of overnight stays is also heavily dominated by regions in Italy, France and Spain. Only Tirol (Austria), Oberbayern (Germany) and Denmark make it into this group despite not being in one of these three countries.

Map 10.2 gives an overview for all regions of the number of overnight stays in hotels and on campsites. It shows clearly that the areas most frequently visited by tourists are the coastal regions and islands belonging to the EU. It can also be seen that tourism is much more important in southern Europe, particularly in the Mediterranean countries, than in northern Europe.

Tourism intensity

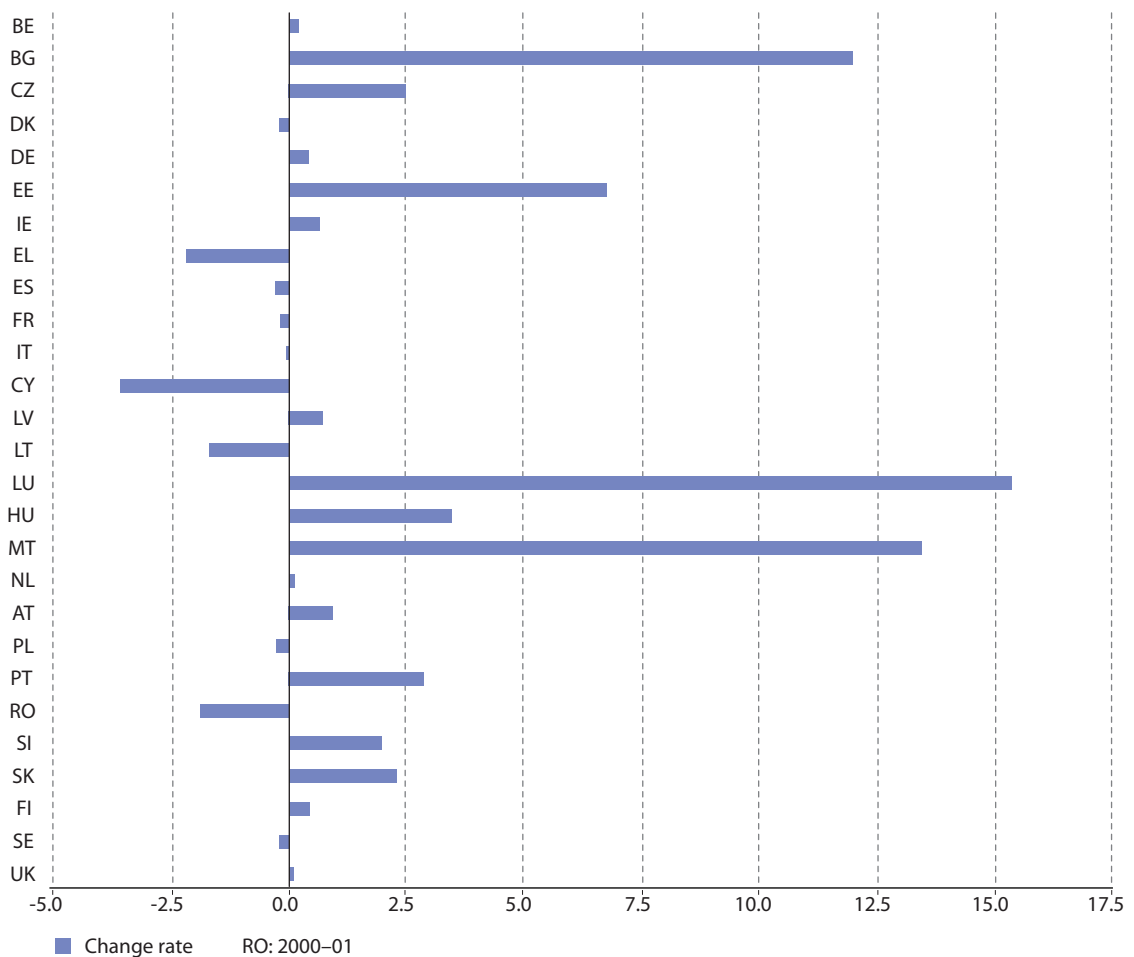
Comparing the number of overnight stays to the number of inhabitants yields the tourism intensity (see Map 10.3). This map serves as an indicator of the relative importance of tourism for a region. It is generally a better guide to the economic im-

portance of tourism than the absolute number of overnight stays. The considerable importance of tourism can be seen for many of Europe's coastal regions and islands, as well as for the Austrian, Italian and Swiss Alpine regions. The Spanish Illes Balears, with 51 754 overnight stays per 1 000 inhabitants, have the highest tourism intensity, followed by the Italian Alpine Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen (46 385 overnight stays per 1 000 inhabitants), the Greek Notio Aigaiο (42 126), the Austrian Tirol (41 073), the Portuguese Algarve (37 827) and the Greek Ionia Nisia (32 100).

The development of tourism 2000–05

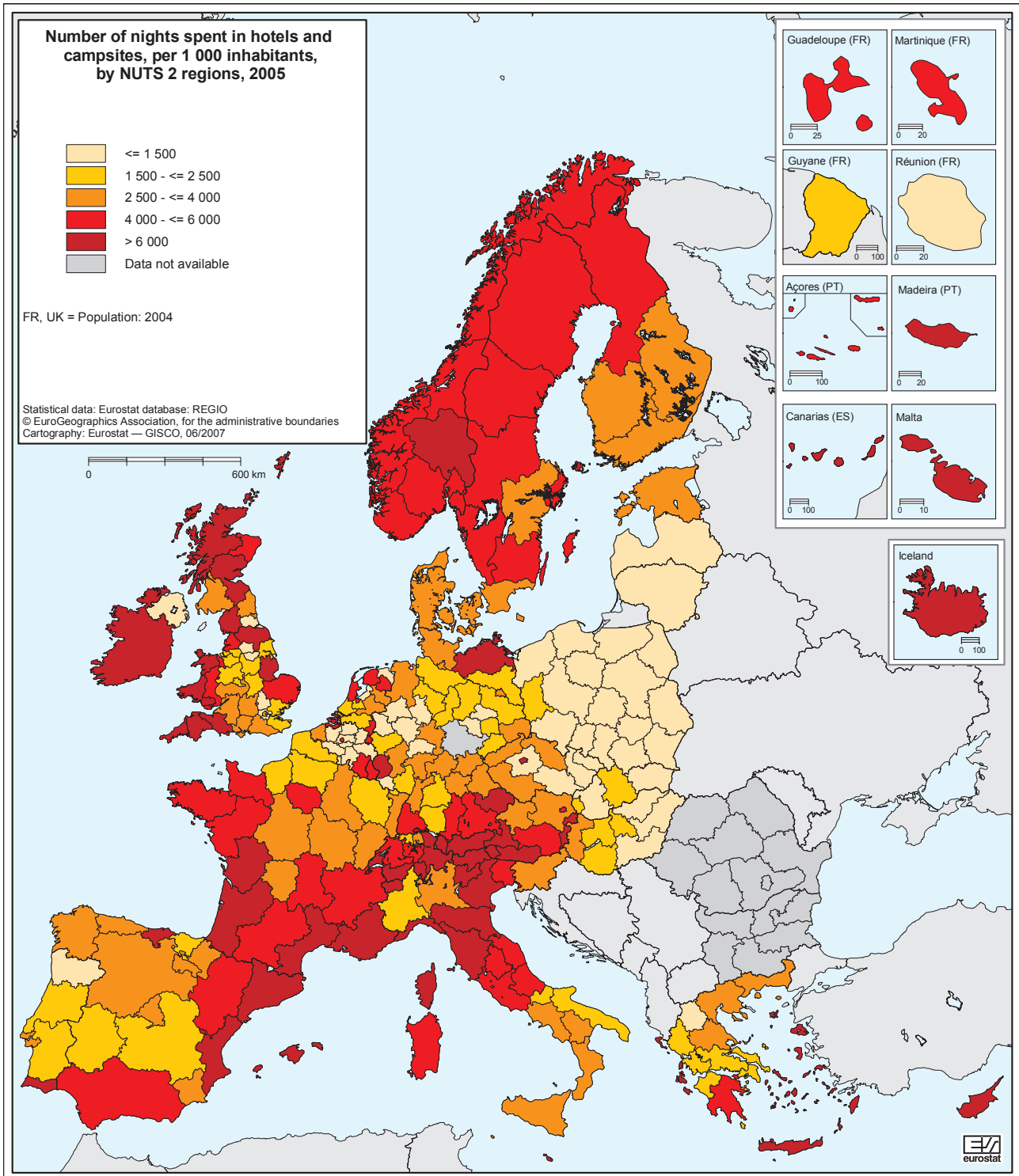
Tourism showed a generally positive trend in the Member States of the EU between 2000 and 2005. The number of overnight stays in hotels and on campsites increased in the EU countries by an average of 0.9 % a year (see Figure 10.3).

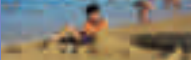
Figure 10.3: Nights spent in hotels and campsites, EU-27, change rate 2000–05
Percentage





Map 10.3: Number of nights spent in hotels and campsites, per 1 000 inhabitants, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005





Primarily the new Member States experienced above-average growth in the number of overnight stays (see Map 10.4), particularly the three Baltic States, of which Lithuania saw the highest growth at 18.7 %. However, Latvia and Estonia, with growth rates of 12.2 % and 9.3 % respectively, were also far above the EU average. Most regions of Poland, northern Spain, Ireland, Malta and most of the United Kingdom regions also saw above-average growth in overnight stays.

Inbound international tourism

Of particular interest to the analysis of the tourism development of a region is inbound international tourism, i.e. visits to the region by foreigners. Their status as foreigners, or more precisely as non-resident visitors, is determined in the tourism statistics according to their usual place of residence. The proportion of foreign tourists is an indicator of the attractiveness and competitiveness of a region internationally. Foreign tourists tend to spend more money than resident tourists, and the revenue thus earned has a positive impact on a country's balance of payments. It may, for instance, help to offset deficits on external trade in goods. On average in 2005, around 41 % of all overnight stays in the EU were by foreign guests. Here too, the differences between regions are interesting. In Malta,

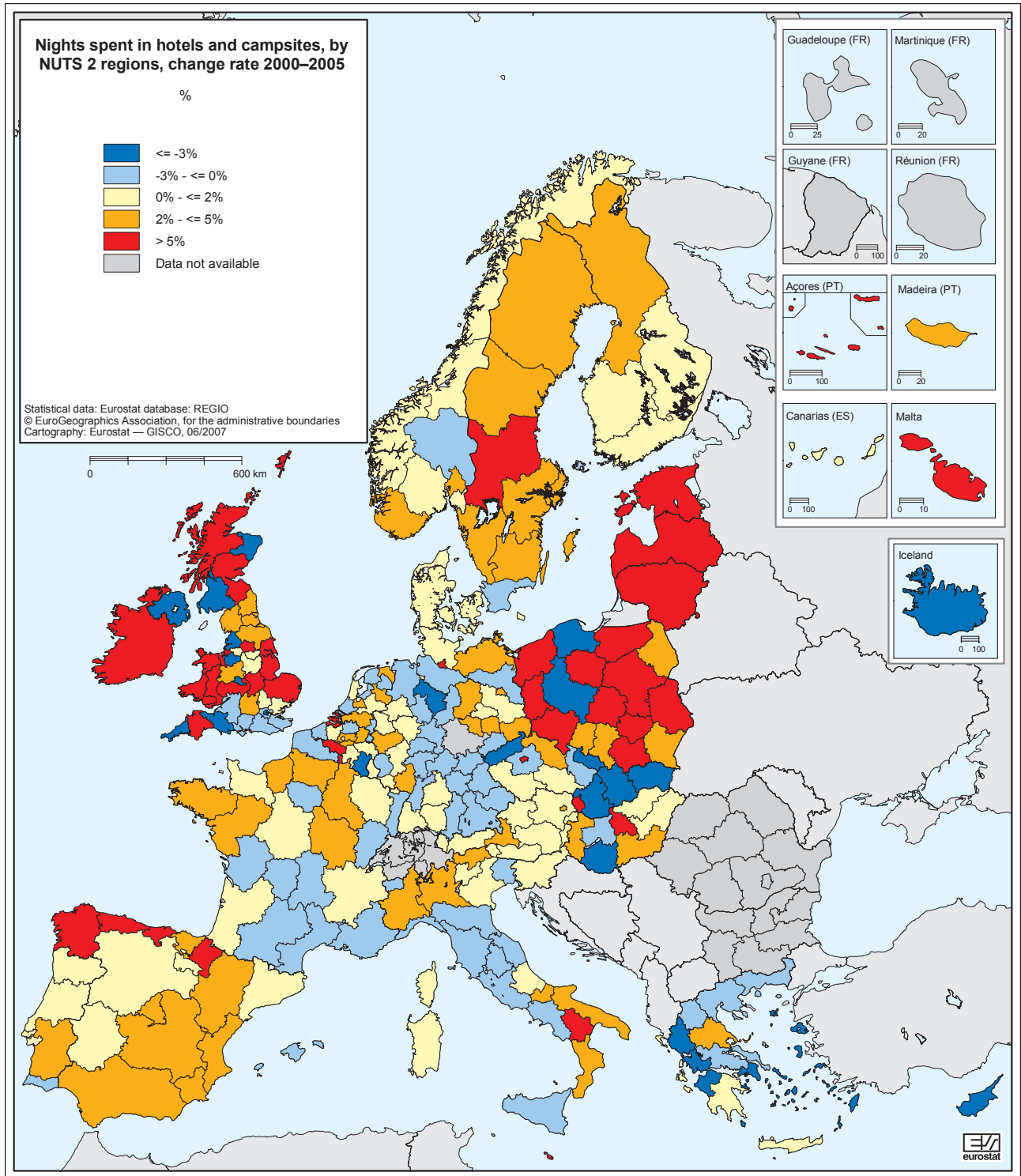
Luxembourg und Cyprus, more than 90 % of stays were by foreigners (in small countries such as these, the high proportion of foreign tourists is due to statistical factors), as was also the case in Praha, Kriti and Tirol, whilst the figure was less than 10 % for certain regions of Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France and Italy (see Map 10.5).

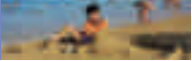
Outlook

According to the World Tourism Organisation, Europe is the most visited continent on earth. The diversity of its cultures and variety of its landscapes are the main reasons for this exceptional position, and both of these aspects have been further strengthened by the accession of the 12 new Member States in 2004 and 2007. These new Member States are developing their tourism infrastructure particularly dynamically. They offer new and attractive destinations for visitors from both the old Member States and non-EU countries.

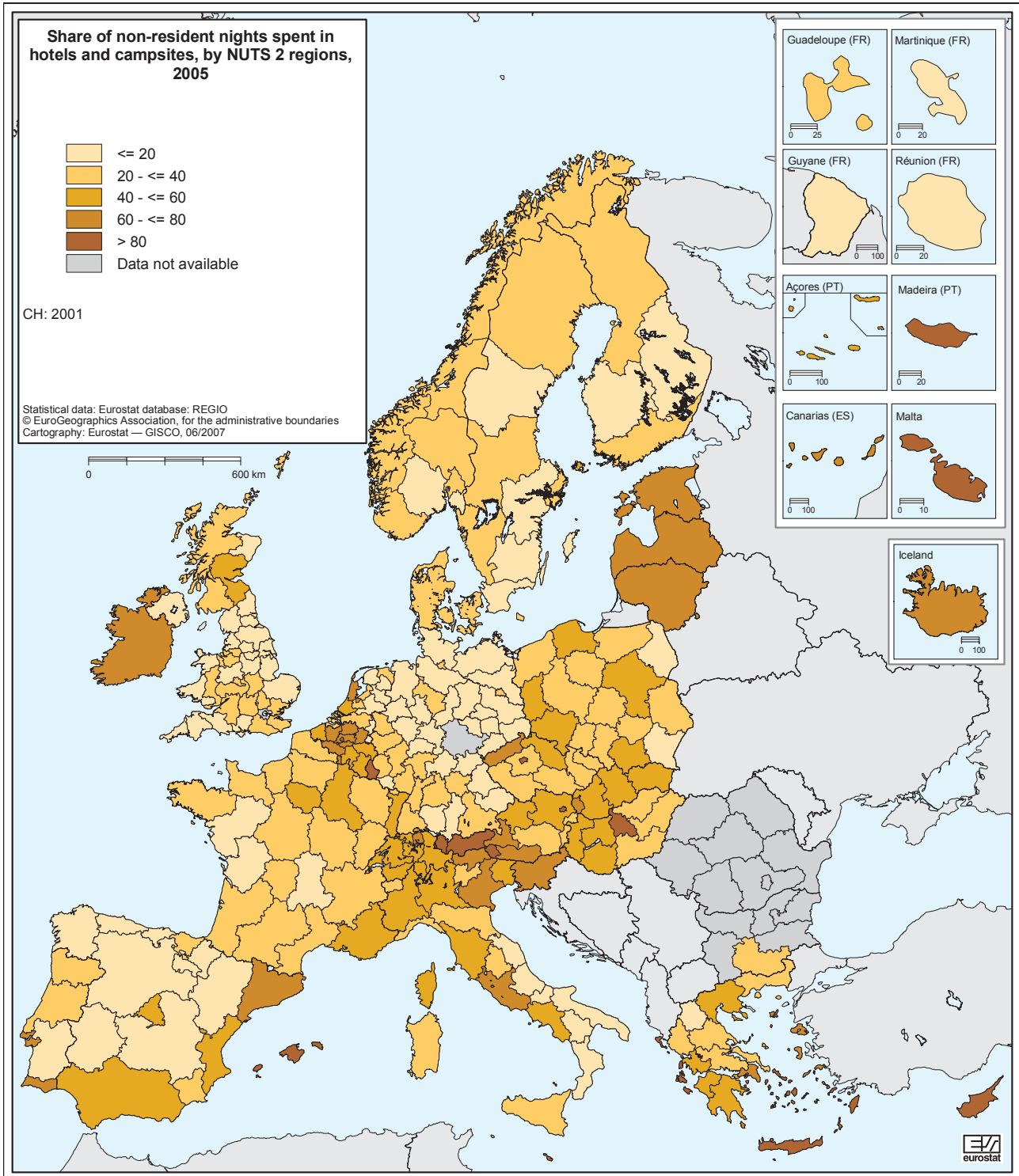
In parallel, tourism in the traditional tourist centres has remained remarkably stable. The public's desire to travel has not been permanently curbed by dramatic events such as terrorist attacks. We can therefore expect, in the light of a clearly improving economic background, that tourism in Europe will continue to develop positively over the coming years.

Map 10.4: Nights spent in hotels and campsites, by NUTS 2 regions, change rate 2000–05
 Percentage





Map 10.5: Share of non-resident nights spent in hotels and campsites, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005





Methodological notes

The data in this chapter are based on surveys carried out by the Member States to meet the requirements of Council Directive 95/57/EC of 23 November 1995 on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism. Under that directive, information is collected about accommodation capacity (establishments, rooms and beds), use of that accommodation (guest arrivals and overnight stays) and the population's travel behaviour. As this yearbook is concerned with results for the regions of the EU, this chapter is confined to information about accommodation capacity and its use, as only these data are available with a regional breakdown (NUTS 2). Information on travel behaviour is available only at Member State (national) level.

All the information in this chapter relates to hotels and campsites. The other types of accommodation, such as holiday dwellings and other forms of accommodation, mentioned in the tourism statistics directive are not taken into account as the surveys conducted in the Member States are currently very varied and the results for these different kinds of accommodation are difficult to compare. Neither are they available in full for all the Member States.



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

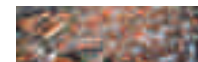
AT11 Burgenland
AT12 Niederösterreich
AT13 Wien
AT21 Kärnten
AT22 Steiermark
AT31 Oberösterreich
AT32 Salzburg
AT33 Tirol
AT34 Vorarlberg

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