

Eurostat regional yearbook 2007



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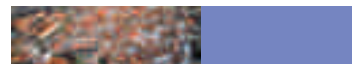
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Preface

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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- **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)

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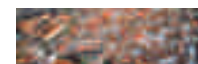


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Introduction



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>).

Education

11



Introduction

Education, vocational training and lifelong learning play a vital role in the economic and social strategy of the European Union. The relaunched Lisbon process, implemented by the 'Education and training 2010' programme, cannot be completed without efficient use of resources, quality improvements in the education and training systems and implementation of a coherent lifelong learning strategy at national level. Securing education and lifelong learning opportunities in every region and for every inhabitant, wherever they live, is one of the cornerstones of the national strategies to achieve this goal. Eurostat's regional statistics on enrolment in education, educational attainment and participation in lifelong learning make it possible to measure progress at regional level and monitor regions lagging behind.

Comparable regional data on enrolment in education from 1998 onwards are available from Eurostat's website, while data on educational attainment levels and participation in lifelong learning are available for the period since 1999.

The Eurostat website contains information on the total number of enrolments by level of education and sex and also by age and sex plus indicators relating enrolments in education to the total population. Data on enrolments in education are generally available for the 15 'old' Member States for the period since 1998 and for the 12 'new' Member States since 2000 or 2001. Information on the educational attainment of the population and on participation in lifelong learning is available for all the Member States and also for Norway.

A revised NUTS 2 nomenclature was recently introduced for Bulgaria. No regional education data based on this revised nomenclature are available yet. The data for Bulgaria are therefore presented only at national level in the maps in this chapter.

Participation of 4-year-olds in education

In recent years the focus has been on extending universal and equal access to education to pre-primary level before compulsory education starts. The Presidency conclusions adopted at the 2002 Barcelona summit set a target of increasing participation in pre-primary education to 90 % of all children between 3 years of age and the beginning of compulsory education (benchmark for 2010).

The indicator shown here measures the percentage of 4-year-olds who are in either pre-primary

or primary school. By far the majority of 4-year-olds attend pre-primary school (non-compulsory). Only in Ireland (44.9 % in 2004) and the United Kingdom (29.9 % in 2004) are a significant proportion of 4-year-olds in compulsory primary education.

Pre-primary education is defined as the initial stage of organised instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-like environment, that is to provide a bridge between the home and school. In this context, the boundary between education and childcare is delimited by looking at the characteristics of early childhood programmes, for example whether they are centre- or school-based, they are designed to meet the educational development needs of children from the age of 3 and the staff are qualified to provide an educational programme for this age group.

At the age of 4 most children in the European Union are therefore in pre-primary education which is generally available from at least 3 to 4 years of age in the EU Member States. On average, 85 % of 4-year-olds in the EU are in education; 80 % are in pre-primary and 5 % (in Ireland and the United Kingdom) are in primary education.

Education is largely embedded in national policy. The regulations on compulsory education and the programmes described above illustrate this fact. In some countries, such as Belgium, Spain, France and Italy, all 4-year-olds are enrolled in pre-primary education.

In general, there are few regional differences between the participation rates of 4-year-olds in education. Nevertheless, Map 11.1 shows certain regional variations in these rates, even if the national patterns are obvious.

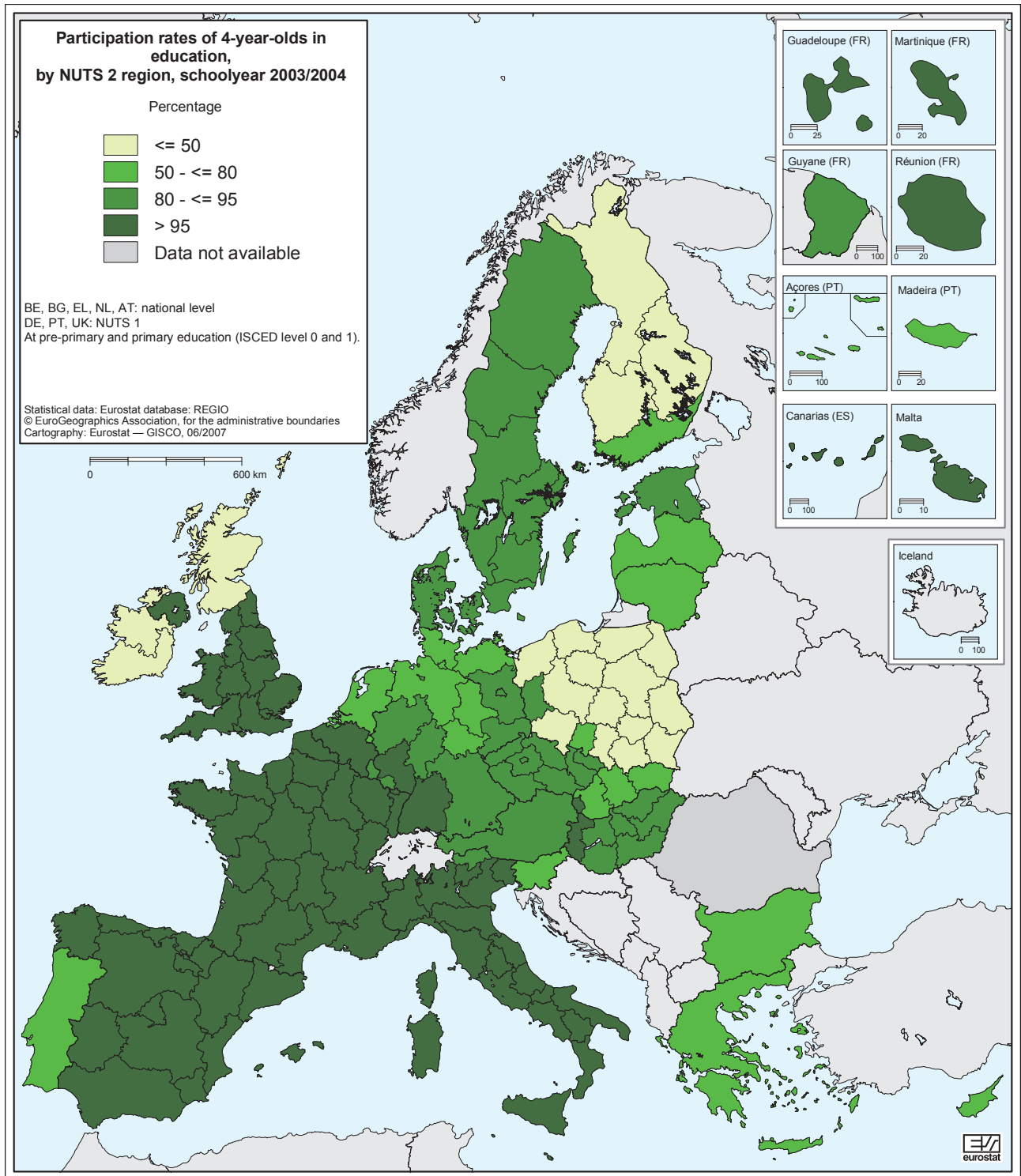
The lowest participation rates are found in the Polish regions (between 17 % and 53 %), in Ireland, the rural parts of Finland and Scotland. The Baltic States, the Netherlands, Greece, Cyprus, Slovakia, Bulgaria and a number of German regions have participation rates between 55 % and 75 %. Participation of 100 % is found in the Member States where attendance is compulsory, such as Spain, France, Italy and parts of the United Kingdom.

Students in upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education

Map 11.2 shows students enrolled in upper secondary education (ISCED level 3) and post-



Map 11.1: Participation rates of 4-year-olds in education, by NUTS 2 region, schoolyear 2003/04
Percentage





secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED level 4) as a percentage of the population aged between 15 and 24 years old in the region.

Upper secondary education usually begins at the end of full-time compulsory education and typically requires nine years or more of full-time education (since the beginning of primary level) for admission. General upper secondary education includes school programmes which, upon successful completion, would normally give access to university-level programmes. Vocational upper secondary education is designed mainly to introduce students to the world of work and prepare them for further vocational or technical education programmes. Post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED level 4) covers programmes which are beyond the boundary of upper secondary education but are not considered university level. Often they are more advanced technical and vocational programmes for teacher training or the medical professions and/or commerce and marketing programmes.

Students generally start upper secondary education at the age of 15 to 17 and finish it three or four years later. The starting/finishing ages and the age range depend on the national educational programmes. However, students can normally attend upper secondary education programmes relatively close to where they have grown up. For this indicator a broad age group has been defined to cover the relatively wide spread in ages, depending on the country.

The highest participation rates in ISCED levels 3 and 4 programmes are found in all the regions in the United Kingdom as well as in Pays de la Loire and Nord - Pas-de-Calais, around the Île-de-France region, in France.

The Belgian regions, some Swedish regions, the Praha region (Czech Republic) and rural parts of Finland also have participation rates between 50 % and 70 %. Low participation rates are found in a number of mainly rural regions of France. In general, participation rates are below 30 % in the whole of Spain and Portugal and most parts of Greece, Lithuania, Cyprus and Malta.

Students in tertiary education

Map 11.3 shows the number of students in tertiary education (ISCED levels 5 and 6) as a percentage of the population aged 20 to 24 years old in the region. As in Map 11.2, the student population is related to the population in the relevant age group in order to see the relative size of the student population at regional level. The student

population covers all age groups which is why the percentages can be more than 100.

Tertiary education is normally university-level education, which requires three or more years of study (ISCED level 5A), can be more practical and employment oriented (ISCED level 5B) or can lead to an advanced research qualification (ISCED level 6, PhD-like studies). Access to tertiary-level educational programmes typically requires successful completion of ISCED level 3 and/or 4 programmes and the students entering tertiary education are normally older than for upper secondary education.

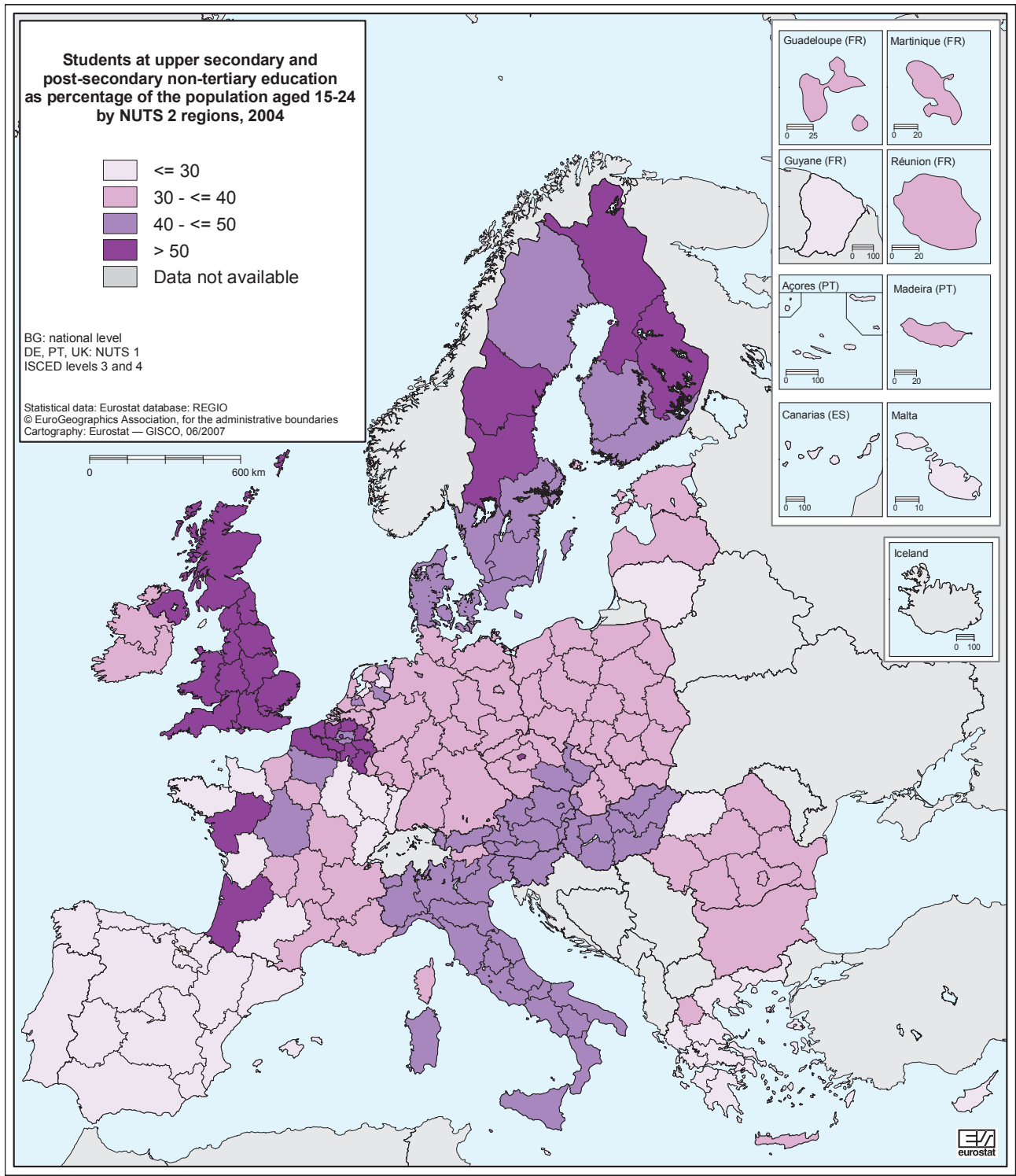
This indicator is based on data on where the students are studying, not on where they come from or live. Regions with universities and other tertiary education institutions, often big cities, therefore tend to have high percentages, as students often travel or move to them for higher education. This is in contrast to younger pupils and students in lower levels of education who usually attend a school close to where they live. Therefore, the first thing which this indicator shows is not uneven participation in higher education but, instead, uneven distribution of higher education institutions across regions.

On average, 56 % of the population aged 20 to 24 years in the European Union are in tertiary education, with Malta lowest on 26 % and Finland highest with more than 90 %. However, many students at tertiary level originating in Malta (and also in Cyprus) go abroad to study. They are not included here, which is one of the main reasons why the figures for Malta and Cyprus are relatively low.

In the regions with the highest percentages students in tertiary education outnumber the population of 20- to 24-year-olds. In regions such as Praha, Wien, Brussels, Brabant Wallonia (south of Brussels), Bratislava, Dytiki Ellada (Greece), Mazowieckie, including the capital Warsaw (Poland) and Övre Norrland (Sweden), the figures are more than 100 %, signifying a large student population among the younger cohorts. Many of these regions are around capital cities, although Övre Norrland is in fact the thinly populated northern part of Sweden.

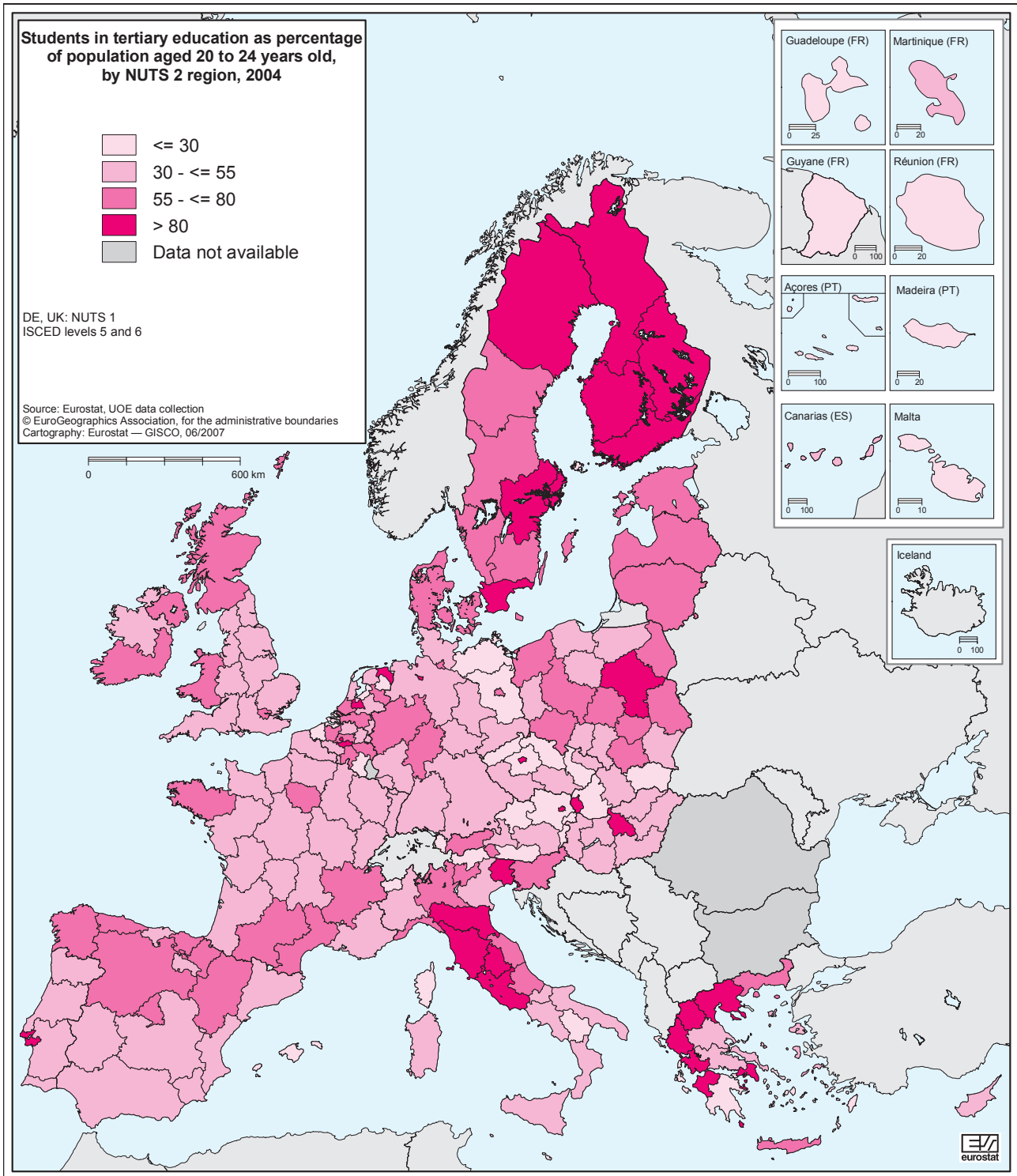
Relatively few regions have tertiary-level student populations below 30 % of the 20 to 24 years old age group and those that do are spread out among many Member States. Many of them have features which easily explain the low percentages, such as being in the rural parts of a country or being islands: départements d'outre-mer (France), Madeira and Açores (Portugal),

Map 11.2: Students at upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education as percentage of the population aged 15 to 24, by NUTS 2 regions, 2004





Map 11.3: Students in tertiary education as percentage of population aged 20 to 24 years old, by NUTS 2 regions, 2004





Canarias (Spain), Corse (France) or the Åland Islands (Finland). Most of these regions have little, if any, tertiary-education infrastructure, and the younger generations have to move away in order to obtain higher education.

Tertiary educational attainment

The proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 years who have completed university or university-like (tertiary-level) education is shown in Map 11.4. The pattern in this map is similar to the pattern in Map 11.3. In most countries the highest proportions of tertiary-level attainment are found in the same regions as the students in tertiary education, that is where the tertiary education institutions are located. These are often also the public administrative centres which employ persons with a high level of education. The demographic profile of a region also has some influence on the educational attainment levels, as younger generations tend to have higher educational attainment levels than older generations.

Only 17 regions in the EU have a proportion of persons with higher education above 35 %; these include capitals such as Brussels, London, Paris, Helsinki, Stockholm, Madrid and Amsterdam; Oslo (Norway) also falls into this category.

In general, the relative concentration of persons with tertiary education is high around Paris, Île-de-France (France) and in Madrid and the northern parts of Spain. On the other hand, in EU Member States such as Ireland, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany educational attainment levels are generally high across the whole country.

The regions with the lowest percentages of people with higher education are largely concentrated in the rural parts of six countries, namely the Czech Republic, Portugal, Romania, Italy and, to a lesser extent, Slovakia and Greece. They also include islands such as Sardegna and Sicilia (Italy), Açores and Madeira (Portugal) and Malta.

Participation in lifelong learning

Lifelong learning means participation in any kind of education or training — formal, informal or

non-formal; at the workplace, in the formal education system or elsewhere — during the four weeks preceding the survey. The data are collected via the labour force survey but cover all education or vocational training, whether or not relevant to the current or future employment. Continuous refreshing of the skills of the labour force via participation in lifelong learning and training schemes has repeatedly been underlined in EU policies following up the Lisbon objectives.

Most formal education systems are regulated at national level and governed by national policies. As Map 11.5 shows, participation in lifelong learning is largely nationally profiled. In fact, this is the education indicator showing the smallest regional variation compared with the others discussed earlier in this chapter.

Participation in lifelong learning is high in every region of Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (except one region) and also in Norway. At national level, Denmark and Slovenia also have relatively high participation rates.

Within countries, the highest participation rates in lifelong learning are often found around the capitals, although the spread seems to be determined nationally rather than at regional level. For example, Spain, France and Italy generally have from above-average to below-average participation rates, with the regions around the capital having higher participation rates. These are usually also the regions with the highest levels of educational attainment (see previous section).

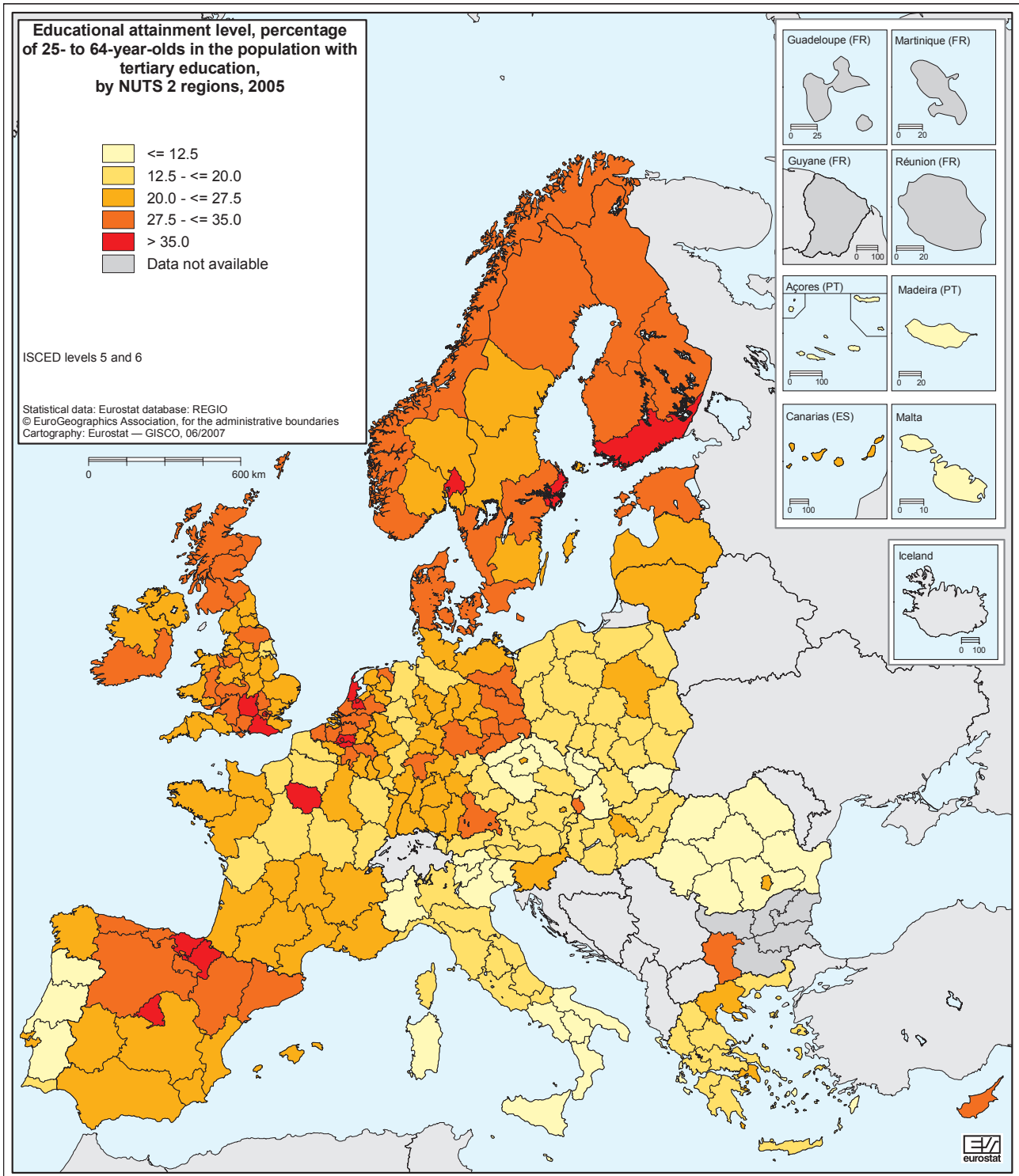
On the other hand, EU Member States on the fringes of the continent, such as Greece, Romania, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia and Portugal, generally have low participation rates in lifelong learning.

Conclusion

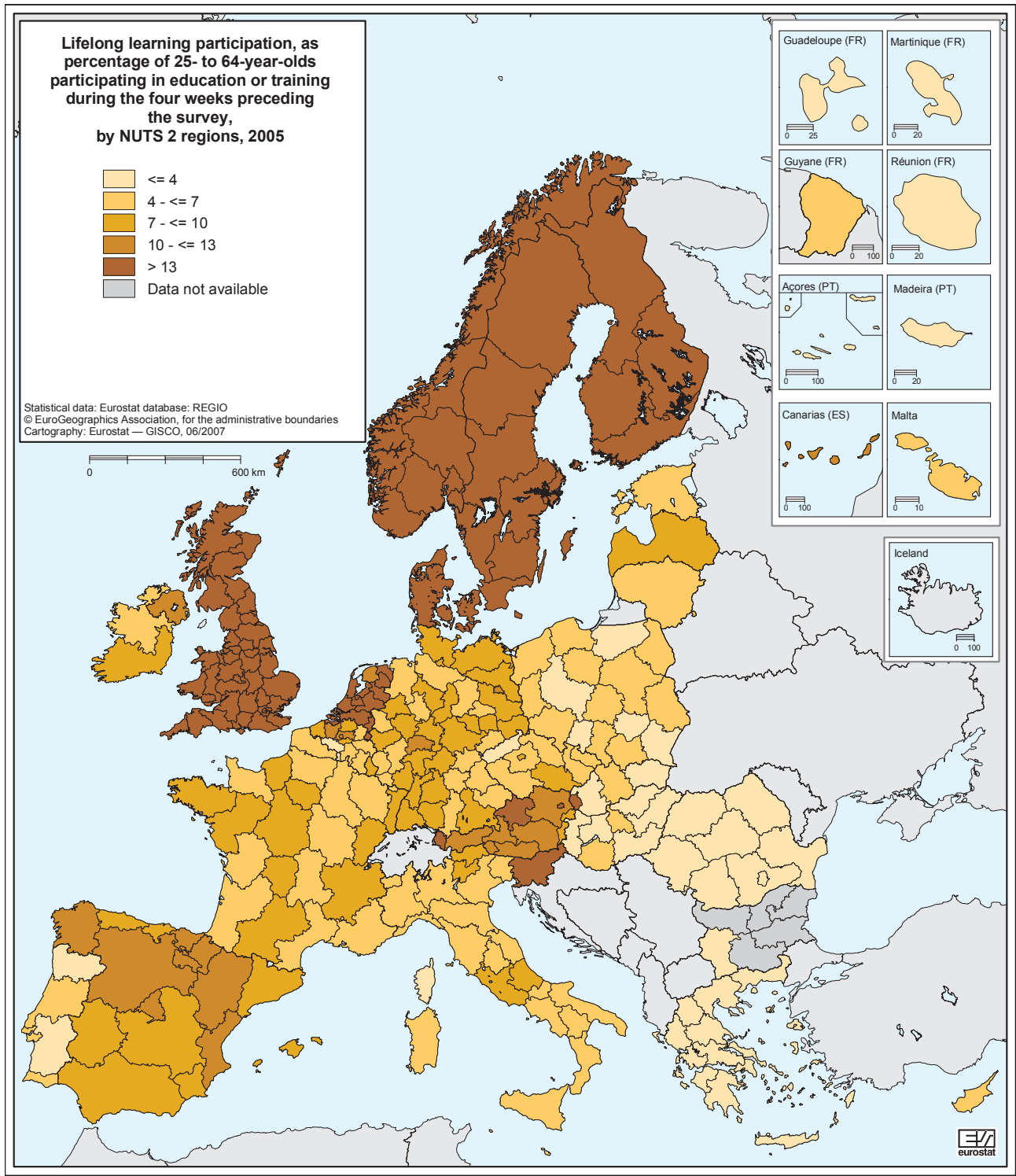
The examples given above are intended merely to highlight a few of the many possible ways of analysing education and lifelong learning in the regions of the EU and do not constitute a detailed analysis. We hope, however, that they will encourage readers to probe deeper into all the data on education freely available on the Eurostat website and to make many further interesting discoveries.



Map 11.4: Educational attainment level, percentage of 25- to 64-year-olds in the population with tertiary education, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005



Map 11.5: Lifelong learning participation, as percentage of 25- to 64-year-olds participating in education or training during the four weeks preceding the survey, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005





Methodological notes

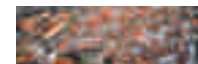
The maps are presented at NUTS 2 level, except the educational enrolment indicators for Germany and the United Kingdom, where data are available at NUTS 1 level only. In Belgium, Greece, the Netherlands, Austria and Portugal no data on enrolments by age are available at regional level. The participation rates for 4-year-olds in education include only the national figure for these countries.

As the structure of education systems varies widely from one country to another, a framework for collecting and reporting data on educational programmes with a similar level of content is a prerequisite for international comparability. The ISCED international classification of education provides the basis for collecting data on education. ISCED97, the latest version, draws a distinction between seven levels of education, from ISCED 0, pre-primary education, to ISCED 6, second-stage tertiary education leading to an advanced research qualification (PhD). A full description of ISCED97 is available on the Unesco Institute of Statistics website (http://www.uis.unesco.org/ev.php?ID=3813_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC).

Qualitative information about school systems in the EU Member States is organised and disseminated by Eurydice (www.eurydice.org), for example on compulsory school attendance ages and numerous issues relating to organisation of school life in the Member States (decision-making, curricula, school hours, etc.).

The statistics on enrolments in education include enrolments in all regular education programmes and in all adult education with content similar to regular education programmes or leading to qualifications similar to the corresponding regular programmes. All special education is included. Apprenticeship programmes are included except those which are entirely work-based and which are not supervised by any formal education authority.

The statistics on educational attainment and on participation in lifelong learning are based on the EU labour force survey (LFS), which is a quarterly sample survey. The indicators refer to the spring 2005 LFS. The educational attainment level reported is based on ISCED97. Participation in lifelong learning includes participation in all kinds of education and training during the four weeks prior to the survey.



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
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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

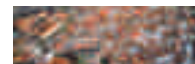
AT11 Burgenland
AT12 Niederösterreich
AT13 Wien
AT21 Kärnten
AT22 Steiermark
AT31 Oberösterreich
AT32 Salzburg
AT33 Tirol
AT34 Vorarlberg

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