

Regions: Statistical yearbook 2006

Data 2000-2004

Chapter 1



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION



THEME
General and
regional statistics

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Introduction



Statistical data at the regional level

The Structural Funds for the period 2007 to 2013 were decided in December 2005. This decision was based on the objective regional statistics compiled by Eurostat, thus highlighting the importance of our effort to produce a wide range of comparable regional information.

This yearbook shows many aspects of this regional data and suggests in the various chapters some of the analyses which can be made with them. But we also invite you the reader to yourself continue the analyses of the regional data supplied in each of the different themes presented here. We also hope that this publication will make you keen to further investigate Eurostat's statistical databases (available free of charge on the internet).

In keeping with the traditions of the Regional yearbook, we try to renew the publication a little each year, but also to keep its structure basically unchanged. In this way, many subjects reappear from year to year, but the theme or focus of the subject is always slightly different. This year we again have one theme that is totally new for the Regional Yearbook, namely "labour productivity", which combines statistics on GDP with labour market statistics in a very interesting way. This kind of cross-cutting of different statistical domains could of course also be conducted with other statistical themes, but we will for the moment leave that to a future edition of the yearbook.

Some highlights

We will not present here the content of all chapters of this Regional Yearbook. Here, however, are some hints to whet your appetite to read it carefully:

- The population chapter this year focuses on old and young dependency ratios in the coming decades, highlighting the drastic changes of society we will have to cope with.
- The chapter on regional GDP centres its attention on growth rates between 1999 and 2003, giving interesting insights into regional differences.

- The Urban Audit chapter concentrates on the competitiveness of cities, analysing various facets of benchmarking cities that compete against each other.
- The chapter on the Structural Business Survey focuses on specialised regions in different industrial and service activities. This highlights the heterogeneity of European regions in terms of the production process and skills.

Regional classification

All regional analysis in this yearbook is based on NUTS 2003. In the meantime, the ten new Member States have also been formally integrated into the new regional classification in the form of an amendment to the NUTS Regulation. The texts of the Regulation and the amendment are available on the CD-ROM – as is the annex, which lists the regions making up the nomenclature in each country.

Coverage

No distinction is made in the yearbook between the old Member States, the countries that became Member States in 2004 and those due to join in 2007 or 2008: wherever data are available for Bulgaria and Romania, these of course also feature in the maps and commentaries. In the case of Turkey and Croatia, there are still too few regional data to justify including them in the analyses.

Structure

In each chapter, regional distributions are highlighted by colour maps and graphs which are then evaluated by expert authors in text commentaries. In keeping with the traditions of the yearbook, an effort has been made to focus on aspects not recently covered.

In order to assist the understanding of the maps, the data series used for the maps in the yearbook are provided as Excel files on the CD-ROM.

In the maps, the statistics are presented at NUTS level 2. A map giving the code numbers of the regions can be found in the sleeve of this publication. At the end of the publication there is a list of all the NUTS-2 regions in the European Union, together with a list of the level 2 statistical regions in Bulgaria and Romania. Full details of these national regional breakdowns, including lists of level 2 and level 3 regions and the appropriate maps, may be consulted on the RAMON server.¹

More regional information needed?

The public REGIO database on the Eurostat website contains more extensive time series (which may go back as far as 1970) and more detailed statistics than those given in this yearbook, such as population, death and birth by single years of age, detailed results of the Community labour-force survey, etc. Moreover, there is coverage in REGIO of a number of indicators at NUTS level 3 (such as area, population, births and deaths, gross domestic product, unemployment rates). This is important because there are no fewer than eight EU Member States (Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia) that do not have a level 2 breakdown.

For more detailed information on the contents of the REGIO database, please consult the Eurostat publication 'European regional and urban statistics — Reference Guide 2003', a copy of which is available in PDF format on the accompanying CD-ROM.

In addition, the reader is also invited to consult the web version of the "Portraits of the Regions", which give regional profiles of all individual regions across Europe.² These regional topical profiles describe the geography and history of the region, before going on to assess its strengths and weaknesses in terms of demographic, economic and cultural issues. Among the aspects examined are the labour market, education, infrastructure and resources.

Regional interest group on the web

Eurostat's regional statistics team maintains a publicly accessible interest group on the web ('CIRCA site') with many useful links and documents.³

Among other resources, you will find:

- a list of all regional coordination officers in the Member States, the candidate countries and the EFTA countries;
- the latest edition of the "Regional and Urban Reference Guide";
- PowerPoint presentations of Eurostat's work concerning regional and urban statistics;
- the regional classification NUTS for the Member States and the regional classification of the candidate countries.

Closure date for the yearbook data

The cut-off date for this issue was the 15th of May 2006.

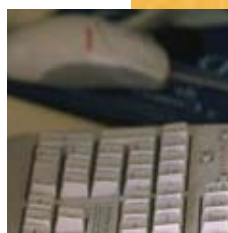
¹ See http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_PUB_WELC

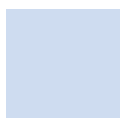
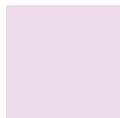
² See <http://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/dsis/regportraits/info/data/en/index.htm>

³ See <http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/regstat/information>

Population

1.





Introduction

Demographic trends have a strong impact on the societies of the European Union. Consistently low fertility levels, combined with an extended longevity and the fact that the baby boomers are reaching retirement age, result in a demographic ageing of the EU population. The share of the older generation is increasing while the share of those of working age is decreasing. If current trends prevail until 2050, a person of working age then might have to provide for up to twice as many retired people as is usual today.

The demographic development is not the same in all regions of the European Union. Although the ageing of their societies is a problem that all EU Member States have to face, it might have a stronger impact in some regions than in others. The regional pattern of major demographic phenomena, as it is visible today, is the focus of this chapter.

Some demographic developments might become considerably more important in the coming 50 years. To demonstrate the effects that current trends might have if continued in the future, Eurostat calculates population projections (see “Methodological notes”). The ‘Regions: Statistical yearbook 2006’ presents projections of age dependency ratios in the EU-25 that give an idea of how much the current picture has to be seen in the context of time.

In its green paper “Confronting demographic change: a new solidarity between the generations”¹ the European Commission concludes that in order to face up to demographic change, Europe should pursue three essential priorities:

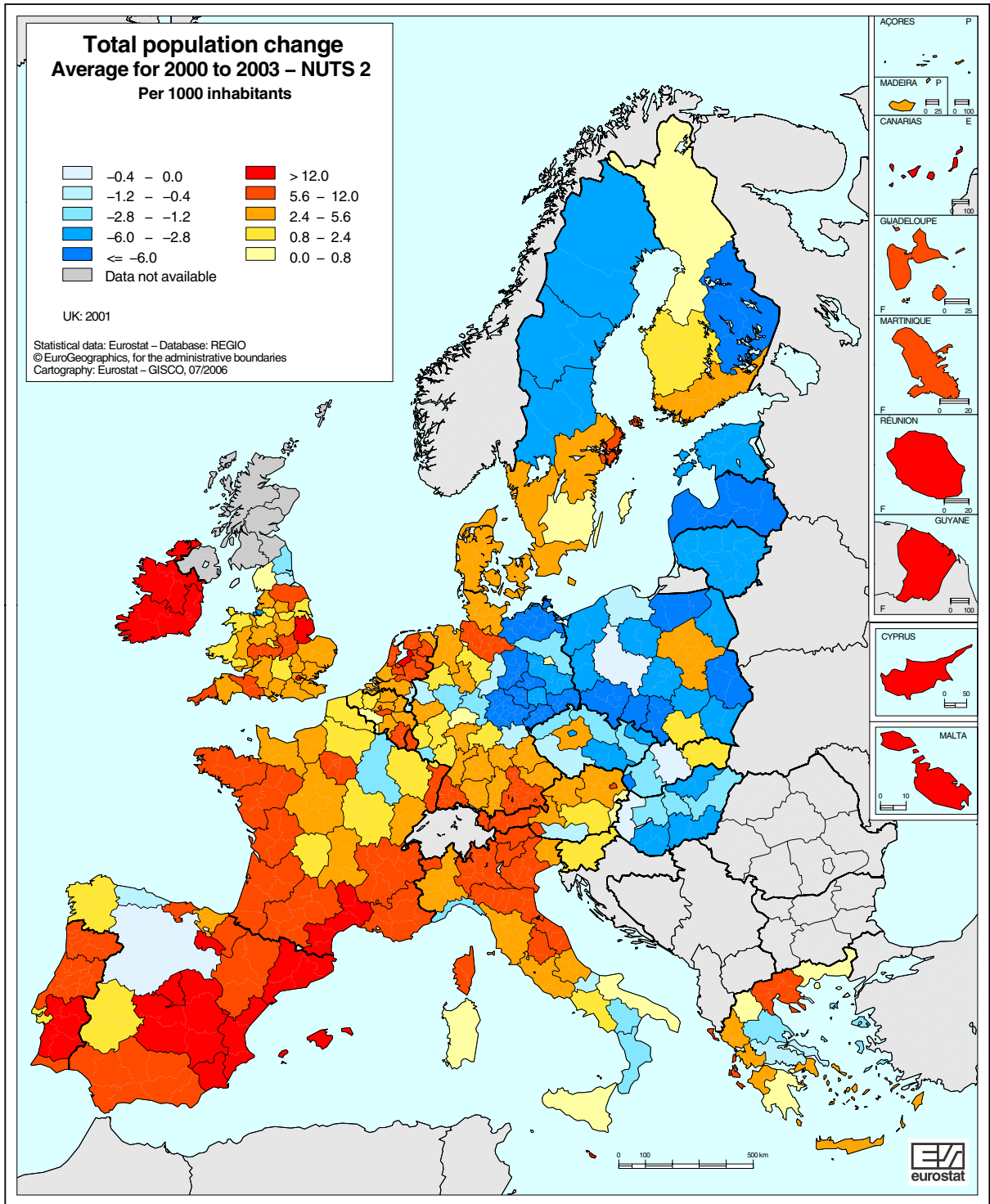
- Return to demographic growth.
- Ensure a balance between the generations, in the sharing of time throughout life, in the distribution of the benefits of growth, and in that of funding needs stemming from pensions and health-related expenditure.
- Find new bridges between the stages of life, particularly between economic activity and inactivity. Young people still find it difficult to get into employment. An increasing number of “young retirees” want to participate in social and economic life. Study time is getting longer and young working people want to spend time with their children.

A changing population...

During the last four decades, the population of the 25 countries of today’s European Union has grown from over 376 million persons (1960) to about 459 million persons (2005). However, strength and composition of the population growth has varied significantly over the years. Until the end of the 1980s, the ‘natural increase’ (live births minus deaths) was by far the major component of population growth. However, there has been a sustained decline of the ‘natural increase’ since the early 1960s. On the other hand, international migration has gained importance to become the major force of population growth from the beginning of the 1990s onwards.

Maps 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 show the total population change and its components since the start of the new century. For the sake of comparability, the

¹ COM 2005, 94 final.



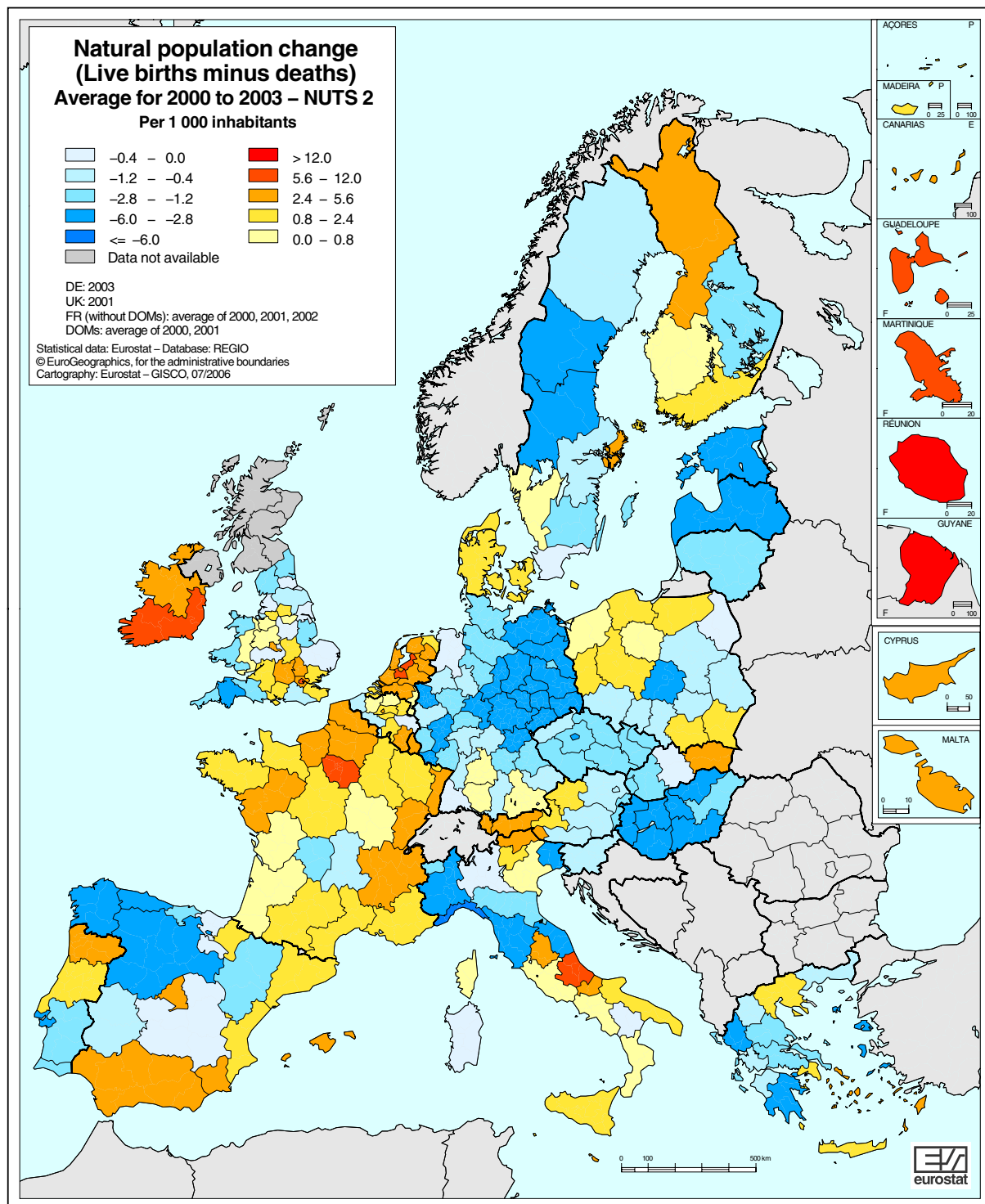
Map 1.1

population change is presented in relative terms, i.e. it is related to the size of the total population. The maps show the four year average for the resulting ‘crude rates of population change’ (for the years 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003).

In the North-east of the European Union, the population is decreasing. Map 1.1 is marked by a clear divide between the regions there and in the rest of the EU. Most affected by a decreasing population are eastern Germany, Poland,

the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary, and to the north the three Baltic States, and parts of Sweden and Finland.

The total population change has two components: the so-called ‘natural increase’, which is defined as the difference between the numbers of live births and deaths, and net migration which ideally represents the difference between inward and outward migration (see “Methodological notes”).



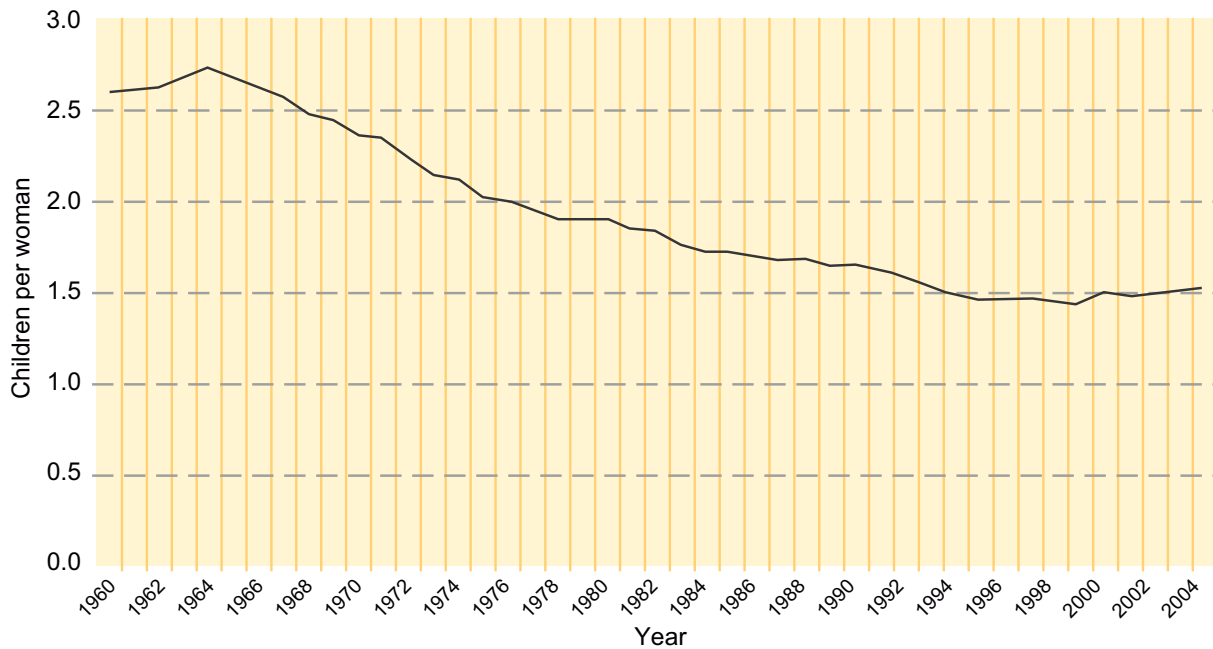
Map 1.2

Map 1.2 shows that in many regions of the EU more persons have died than have been born since the start of the new century. The resulting negative 'natural population change' is widespread and the pattern is less pronounced as for the total population change. Ireland, France, the three Benelux countries and Denmark have mainly a 'natural increase' of the population. The 'natural population change' is predominantly negative in Germany, the Czech Republic,

Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia and adjacent regions, as well as the Baltic States, Sweden in the north and Greece in the south. The other Member States have a situation that is, overall, more balanced.

A major reason for the slowdown of the 'natural increase' of the population is the fact that, on average and over time, the inhabitants of the EU have fewer children. In the 25 countries that today form the European Union, the total

Graph 1.1: Total fertility rate in the EU-25, 1960 - 2004



fertility rate has declined from a level of above 2.5 in the early 1960s to a level of about 1.5 in 1995 where it has remained since (graph 1.1; for the definition of the Total fertility rate in the “Methodological notes”). For comparison: In the more developed parts of the world today, a total fertility rate of around 2.1 children per women is considered to be the replacement level, i.e. the level at which a population would remain stable in the long run if there was no inward or outward migration.

Concerning net migration, four cross-border regions where more persons have left than arrived can be identified on map 1.3:

- The northern most regions of Sweden and Finland;
- A north-eastern group, comprising most of eastern Germany, Poland, Lithuania and Latvia as well as parts of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary;
- Regions in the north of France;
- Regions in the south of Italy.

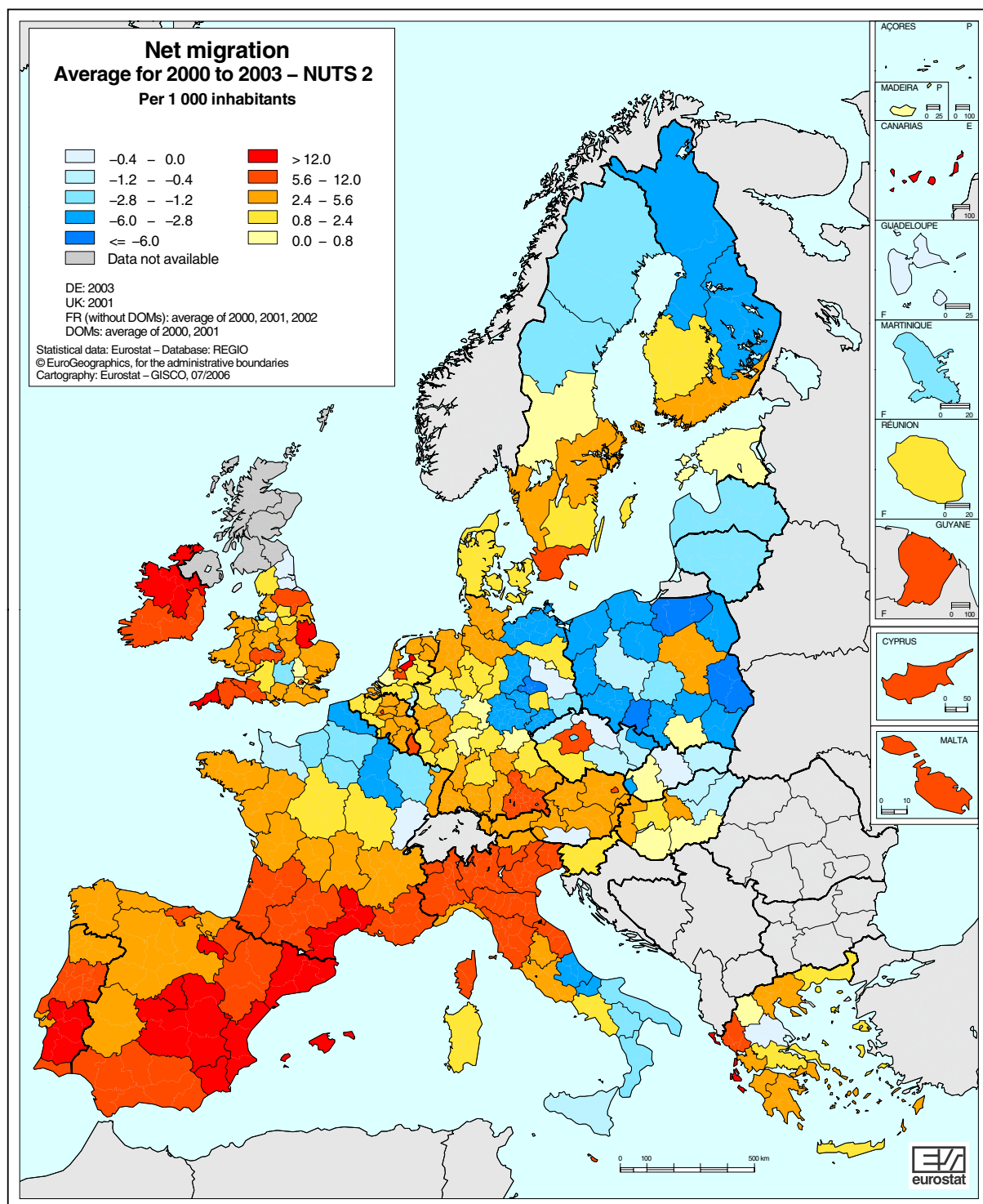
In some regions a negative ‘natural change’ has been compensated by a positive net migration. This is most conspicuous in western Germany, eastern Austria, the north of Italy, and Slovenia, as well as the south of Sweden and regions in Spain, Greece and the United Kingdom. The

opposite is much rarer: in only a few regions (namely in the north of Poland), a positive ‘natural change’ has been compensated by a negative net migration.

Regions without compensation are often exposed to a profound development, upwards or — in some regions — downwards. In Ireland, the Benelux countries, many regions in France and some in Spain a ‘natural increase’ has been accompanied by positive net migration. However, in East Germany, Lithuania and Latvia, as well as some regions in Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary both components of population change where negative. In some regions this has led to a sustained population loss.

An example: in the five Länder in eastern Germany² there were over half a million persons fewer on 1st January 2005 than on 1st January 2000, reflecting a total population loss of 3.7 % of the population there. However, this movement is not homogeneous for all ages: The very young population (aged up to 14 years) decreased by almost a quarter (- 24.1 %) while the population at retirement age increased by 18.2 %.

² Berlin not included. Contrary to the rest of the analysis, this example refers to data up to 1 January 2005 which were the last available on the NUTS 1 level when this publication went to press. The horizon thus comprises five years.



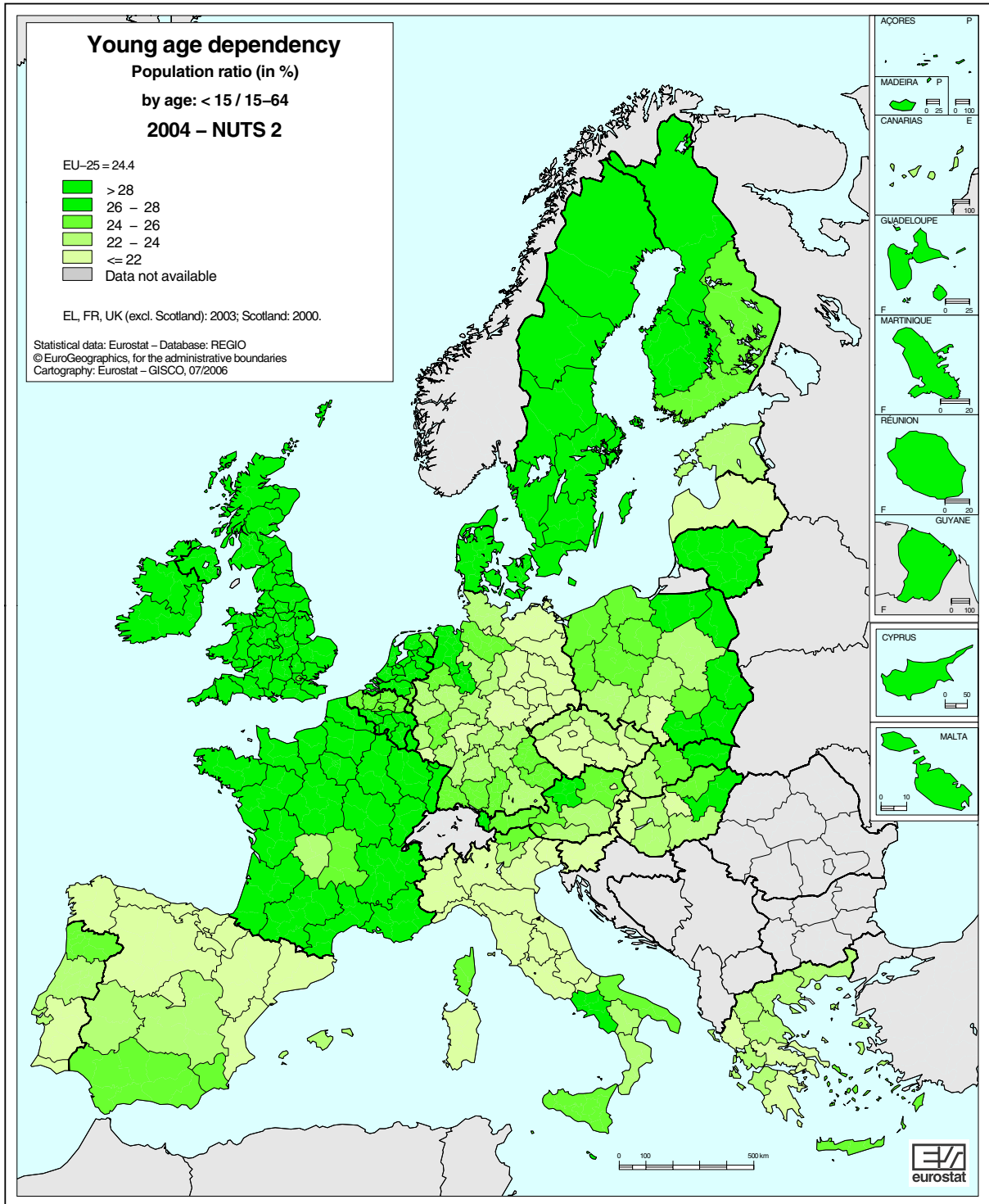
Map 1.3

... and a shifting age structure

Age dependency ratios are important demographic indicators that relate the young and old age population to the population of working age. The 'old age' roughly approximates to the age of retirement. Today, different demographic reports

present dependency ratios based on different definitions for the age groups. In this publication the following age groups are being used:

- "Young age dependency ratio": the population aged up to 14 years related to the population aged between 15 and 64 years.
- "Old age dependency ratio": the population aged 65 years or older related to the population aged between 15 and 64 years.



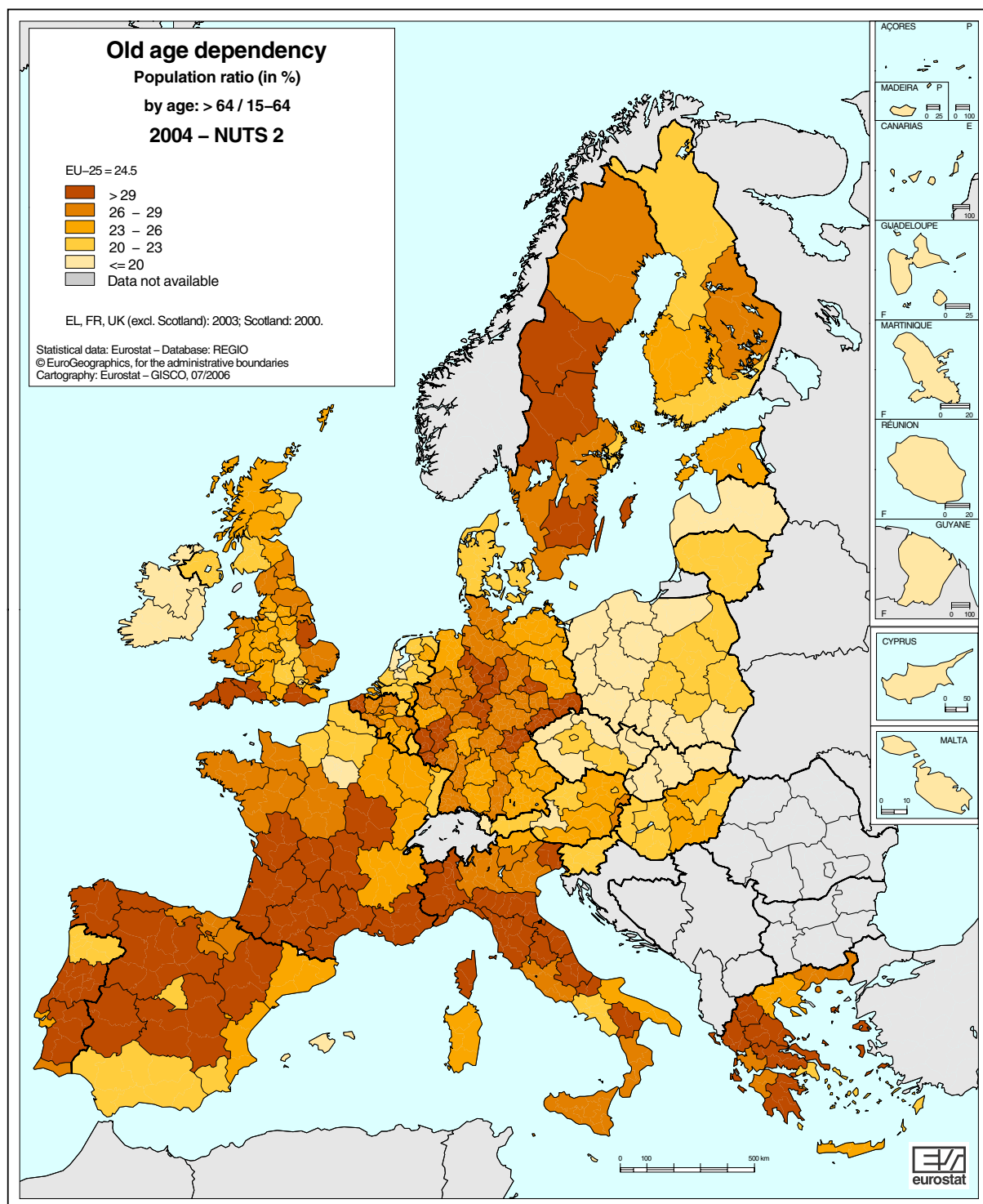
Map 1.4

The maps 1.4 and 1.5 show the population structure in the year 2004. The young age dependency ratio is influenced by recent fertility levels. Countries with higher fertility tend to have a higher young age dependency (i.e. more young people per 100 of working age) when compared to countries with low fertility levels. This is conspicuous for Ireland, France, the United Kingdom, the Benelux countries, Denmark, Sweden and Finland. The young age dependency is below average in regions in Italy, Greece, Spain, Germany, the

Czech Republic and Latvia. The regional pattern for the old age dependency is less clear cut.

What will the future bring?

Eurostat's population projections allow a fair anticipation of how the demographic situation will



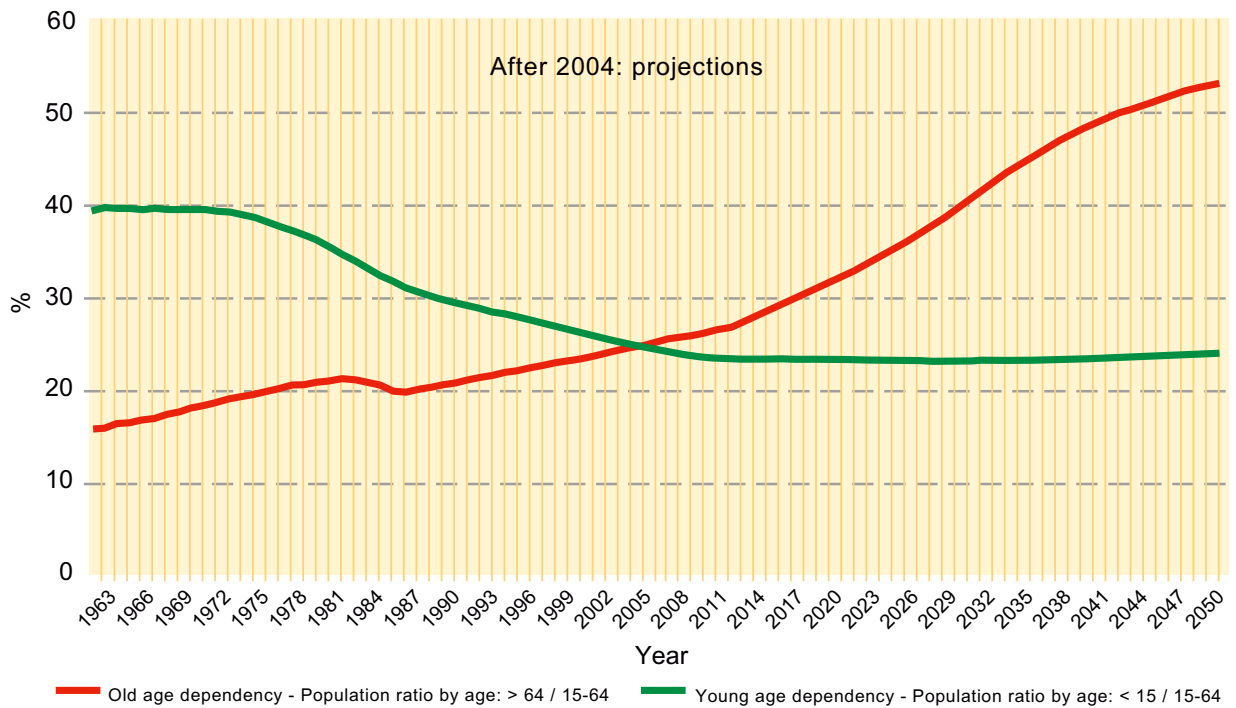
Map 1.5

develop if current trends continue. A particularly dynamic indicator will probably be the old age dependency ratio. It is a reasonable projection that, on average for the EU-25 and if current trends prevail, the old age dependency ratio will approximately double during the next 50 years (graph 1.2). This means that in the year 2050 a person of working age might have to provide for up to twice as many retired people as is usual today. The regional differences visible already

today might lead to a more dramatic development in some regions than in others.

The example of the five Länder in eastern Germany demonstrates that in some regions the demographic ageing of the population is already developing quite fast. In this region, the young age dependency ratio has fallen from 19.4 % (2000) to 15.4 % (2005), whereas the old age dependency ratio has risen from 23.5 % (2000) to 29.2 % (2005).

Graph 1.2: Old and young age dependency



Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat - Demographic Statistics. For more information please consult the Eurostat website at <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>

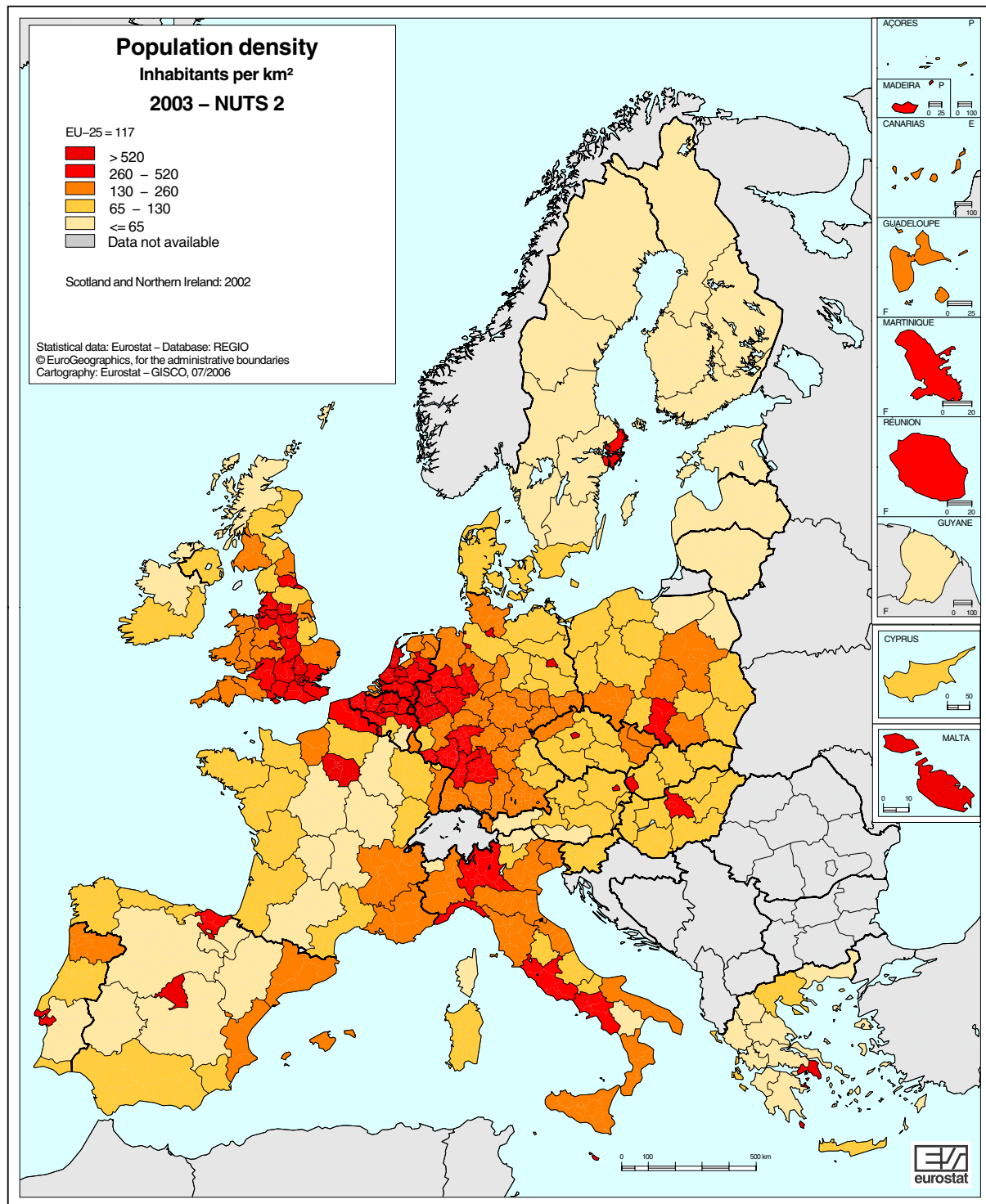
The **Total fertility rate** is defined as the average number of children that would be born to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates that have been measured in a given year. In the more developed parts of the world today, a total fertility rate of around 2.1 children per women is considered to be the replacement level, i.e. the level at which a population would remain stable in the long run if there was no inward or outward migration.

The **Eurostat population projections** presented here correspond to the baseline variant of the Trend scenario. The Eurostat set of population projections is just one among several scenarios of population evolution based on assumptions of fertility, mortality and migration. The current Trend scenario does not take into account any future measures that could influence demographic trends. It comprises different variants: the 'baseline' variant as well

as 'high population', 'low population', 'zero-migration', 'high fertility', 'younger age profile' and 'older age profile' variants, all available on the Eurostat website. It should be noted that the assumptions adopted by Eurostat may differ from those adopted by National Statistical Institutes. Therefore, results can be different from those published by Member States.

Migration can be extremely difficult to measure. A variety of different data sources and definitions are used in the Member States, meaning that direct comparisons between national statistics can be difficult or misleading. The net migration figures here are not directly calculated from immigration and emigration flow figures. As many EU Member States do not have complete and comparable figures for immigration and emigration flows, net migration is estimated here as the difference between the total population change and the 'natural increase' over the year. In effect, net migration equals all changes in total population that cannot be attributed to births and deaths.

The **population density** is the ratio of the mid-year population of a territory on a given date to the size of the territory.



Map 1.6

EUROPEAN UNION: NUTS 2 regions

BE10	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest	DEC0	Saarland	FR43	Franche-Comté
BE21	Prov. Antwerpen	DED1	Chemnitz	FR51	Pays de la Loire
BE22	Prov. Limburg (BE)	DED2	Dresden	FR52	Bretagne
BE23	Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	DED3	Leipzig	FR53	Poitou-Charentes
BE24	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	DEE1	Dessau	FR61	Aquitaine
BE25	Prov. West-Vlaanderen	DEE2	Halle	FR62	Midi-Pyrénées
BE31	Prov. Brabant Wallon	DEE3	Magdeburg	FR63	Limousin
BE32	Prov. Hainaut	DEF0	Schleswig-Holstein	FR71	Rhône-Alpes
BE33	Prov. Liège	DEG0	Thüringen	FR72	Auvergne
BE34	Prov. Luxembourg (BE)	EE00	Eesti	FR81	Languedoc-Roussillon
BE35	Prov. Namur	GR11	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	FR82	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
CZ01	Praha	GR12	Kentriki Makedonia	FR83	Corse
CZ02	Střední Čechy	GR13	Dytiki Makedonia	FR91	Guadeloupe
CZ03	Jihozápad	GR14	Thessalia	FR92	Martinique
CZ04	Severozápad	GR21	Ipeiros	FR93	Guyane
CZ05	Severovýchod	GR22	Ionia Nisia	FR94	Réunion
CZ06	Jihovýchod	GR23	Dytiki Ellada	IE01	Border, Midland and Western
CZ07	Střední Morava	GR24	Stereia Ellada	IE02	Southern and Eastern
CZ08	Moravskoslezsko	GR25	Peloponnisos	ITC1	Piemonte
DK00	Danmark	GR30	Attiki	ITC2	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste
DE11	Stuttgart	GR41	Voreio Aigaio	ITC3	Liguria
DE12	Karlsruhe	GR42	Notio Aigaio	ITC4	Lombardia
DE13	Freiburg	GR43	Kriti	ITD1	Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen
DE14	Tübingen	ES11	Galicia	ITD2	Provincia Autonoma Trento
DE21	Oberbayern	ES12	Principado de Asturias	ITD3	Veneto
DE22	Niederbayern	ES13	Cantabria	ITD4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia
DE23	Oberpfalz	ES21	País Vasco	ITD5	Emilia-Romagna
DE24	Oberfranken	ES22	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	ITE1	Toscana
DE25	Mittelfranken	ES23	La Rioja	ITE2	Umbria
DE26	Unterfranken	ES24	Aragón	ITE3	Marche
DE27	Schwaben	ES30	Comunidad de Madrid	ITE4	Lazio
DE30	Berlin	ES41	Castilla y León	ITF1	Abruzzo
DE41	Brandenburg — Nordost	ES42	Castilla-La Mancha	ITF2	Molise
DE42	Brandenburg — Südwest	ES43	Extremadura	ITF3	Campania
DE50	Bremen	ES51	Cataluña	ITF4	Puglia
DE60	Hamburg	ES52	Comunidad Valenciana	ITF5	Basilicata
DE71	Darmstadt	ES53	Illes Balears	ITF6	Calabria
DE72	Gießen	ES61	Andalucía	ITG1	Sicilia
DE73	Kassel	ES62	Región de Murcia	ITG2	Sardegna
DE80	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	ES63	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	CY00	Kypros/Kıbrıs
DE91	Braunschweig	ES64	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	LV00	Latvija
DE92	Hannover	ES70	Canarias	LT00	Lietuva
DE93	Lüneburg	FR10	Île-de-France	LU00	Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)
DE94	Weser-Ems	FR21	Champagne-Ardenne	HU10	Közép-Magyarország
DEA1	Düsseldorf	FR22	Picardie	HU21	Közép-Dunántúl
DEA2	Köln	FR23	Haute-Normandie	HU22	Nyugat-Dunántúl
DEA3	Münster	FR24	Centre	HU23	Dél-Dunántúl
DEA4	Detmold	FR25	Basse-Normandie	HU31	Észak-Magyarország
DEA5	Arnsberg	FR26	Bourgogne	HU32	Észak-Alföld
DEB1	Koblenz	FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Calais	HU33	Dél-Alföld
DEB2	Trier	FR41	Lorraine	MT00	Malta
DEB3	Rheinessen-Pfalz	FR42	Alsace	NL11	Groningen

NL12	Friesland	PT20	Região Autónoma dos Açores	UKF3	Lincolnshire
NL13	Drenthe	PT30	Região Autónoma da Madeira	UKG1	Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire
NL21	Overijssel	SI00	Slovenija	UKG2	Shropshire and Staffordshire
NL22	Gelderland	SK01	Bratislavský kraj	UKG3	West Midlands
NL23	Flevoland	SK02	Západné Slovensko	UKH1	East Anglia
NL31	Utrecht	SK03	Stredné Slovensko	UKH2	Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire
NL32	Noord-Holland	SK04	Východné Slovensko	UKH3	Essex
NL33	Zuid-Holland	FI13	Itä-Suomi	UKI1	Inner London
NL34	Zeeland	FI18	Etelä-Suomi	UKI2	Outer London
NL41	Noord-Brabant	FI19	Länsi-Suomi	UKJ1	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire
NL42	Limburg (NL)	FI1A	Pohjois-Suomi	UKJ2	Surrey, East and West Sussex
AT11	Burgenland	FI20	Åland	UKJ3	Hampshire and Isle of Wight
AT12	Niederösterreich	SE01	Stockholm	UKJ4	Kent
AT13	Wien	SE02	Östra Mellansverige	UKK1	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset
AT21	Kärnten	SE04	Sydsverige	UKK2	Dorset and Somerset
AT22	Steiermark	SE06	Norra Mellansverige	UKK3	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
AT31	Oberösterreich	SE07	Mellersta Norrland	UKK4	Devon
AT32	Salzburg	SE08	Övre Norrland	UKL1	West Wales and the Valleys
AT33	Tirol	SE09	Småland med öarna	UKL2	East Wales
AT34	Vorarlberg	SE0A	Västssverige	UKM1	North Eastern Scotland
PL11	Łódzkie	UKC1	Tees Valley and Durham	UKM2	Eastern Scotland
PL12	Mazowieckie	UKC2	Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	UKM3	South Western Scotland
PL21	Małopolskie	UKD1	Cumbria	UKM4	Highlands and Islands
PL22	Śląskie	UKD2	Cheshire	UKN0	Northern Ireland
PL31	Lubelskie	UKD3	Greater Manchester		
PL32	Podkarpackie	UKD4	Lancashire		
PL33	Świętokrzyskie	UKD5	Merseyside		
PL34	Podlaskie	UKE1	East Riding and North Lincolnshire		
PL41	Wielkopolskie	UKE2	North Yorkshire		
PL42	Zachodniopomorskie	UKE3	South Yorkshire		
PL43	Lubuskie	UKE4	West Yorkshire		
PL51	Dolnośląskie	UKF1	Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire		
PL52	Opolskie	UKF2	Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire		
PL61	Kujawsko-Pomorskie				
PL62	Warmińsko-Mazurskie				
PL63	Pomorskie				
PT11	Norte				
PT15	Algarve				
PT16	Centro (PT)				
PT17	Lisboa				
PT18	Alentejo				

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CANDIDATE COUNTRIES:

Statistical regions at level 2

BG11 Severozapaden
BG12 Severen tsentralen
BG13 Severoiztochen
BG21 Yugozapaden
BG22 Yuzhen tsentralen
BG23 Yugoiztochen
RO01 Nord-Est
RO02 Sud-Est
RO03 Sud
RO04 Sud-Vest
RO05 Vest
RO06 Nord-Vest
RO07 Centru
RO08 București