

Regions: Statistical yearbook 2006

Data 2000-2004

Chapter 5



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION



THEME
General and
regional statistics

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CONTENTS

■ INTRODUCTION	9
Statistical data at the regional level	10
Some highlights	10
Regional classification	10
Coverage	10
Structure	10
More regional information needed?	11
Regional interest group on the web	11
Closure date for the yearbook data	11
■ 1. POPULATION	13
Introduction	15
A changing population...	15
... and a shifting age structure.	19
What will the future bring?	20
<i>Methodological notes</i>	22
■ 2. REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	25
What is regional gross domestic product?	27
Regional GDP in 2003	27
Major regional differences even within the countries themselves	29
Catching-up process in the new Member States is not successful everywhere	31
Different trends even within the countries themselves	33
Summary	33
<i>Purchasing power parities and international volume comparisons</i>	35
■ 3. HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS	37
Introduction: Measuring wealth	39
Private household income	39
Results for 2003	39
Primary income and disposable income	40
Income and social benefits	43
Not all the new Member States are catching up	45
Summary	48
<i>The measurement unit for regional comparisons</i>	49
■ 4. REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET	51
Introduction	53
Methodology	53
Employment – the 15-64 age group	54
Regions with high employment rates	54
Regions with employment rates immediately below the highest level	54
Regions with low employment rates	56
Employment in Bulgaria and Romania	57
Employment – the 55-64 age group	58
High employment rates for persons aged 55 to 64	58

Low employment rates for persons aged 55 to 64	59
Employment rates for persons aged 55 to 64 in Bulgaria and Romania	60
Unemployment	60
Conclusion	63
<i>Definitions</i>	63
■ 5. LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	65
Introduction	67
Marked differences in regional labour productivity	67
Productivity growth rates: the new Member States are catching up	70
Labour productivity in terms of hours worked	72
Conclusion	74
<i>Methodological notes</i>	75
■ 6. URBAN STATISTICS	77
What is the Urban Audit?	79
Spatial units	79
Indicators	79
Time	80
Urban competitiveness	81
Outputs	81
Inputs	83
Outcomes	87
Outlook	89
■ 7. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	91
Introduction	93
Research and development	93
Human resources in science and technology	96
Patents	98
High-tech industries and knowledge-intensive services	101
Conclusion	101
<i>Methodological notes</i>	103
■ 8. STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS	105
Introduction	107
Lowest business diversification in small tourist regions and capital regions	107
Retail trade the main activity in more than half the regions	109
Many regions are highly specialised in a specific activity	110
High-tech intensive regions relatively evenly distributed across the Member States	110
Large differences in average wage costs among the high-tech intensive regions	111
Highest investment rate in high-tech activities in Brussels	114
Conclusion	116
<i>Methodological notes</i>	117
■ 9. HEALTH	119
Introduction	121
Mortality in EU regions	121
Ischaemic heart diseases	122
Accidents	122

Health Care resources in EU regions	125
Hospital discharges	125
Dentists	127
Conclusion	128
<i>Methodological notes</i>	129
■ 10. TRANSPORT	131
Introduction	133
Road network	133
Vehicle stock	135
Safety	135
Maritime transport.	138
Aviation passengers	140
Conclusion	140
<i>Methodological notes</i>	143
■ 11. AGRICULTURE	145
Introduction	147
Methodological notes	147
Structure of the agricultural holdings	148
Environmental aspects	152
Rural development statistics.	154
The OECD concept	156
The Eurostat “degree of urbanisation” concept	156
Conclusion	161
■ EUROPEAN UNION: NUTS 2 regions	163
■ CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: Statistical regions at level 2	165

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>

Labour productivity

5.



Introduction

When regional economic development is analysed, the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita is commonly taken as the central consideration. A further reason why such emphasis is placed on GDP per capita statistics is that they represent a key indicator for the Structural Funds, whereby regions eligible for support are selected. The frequent use of GDP per capita in regional analyses is nevertheless quite surprising, given the long-standing criticism of this indicator: the numerator refers to the goods and services produced in the region concerned, while the denominator refers to the resident population, which is not necessarily involved in the region's production process. Thus, in regions with heavy commuter flows, there is a correlation of apples and pears.

Inner London, Luxembourg and Hamburg are prime examples. The net number of people commuting to these regions every day increases production to a level which could not be attained by the resident workforce alone. This leads to GDP per capita being overestimated in these regions and being underestimated in the regions where the commuters live.

Furthermore, the 'GDP per capita' indicator is influenced by the respective population structures (e.g. proportion of children and adolescents, proportion of pensioners, proportion of economically inactive people).

The following text therefore takes an alternative look at GDP in terms of the number of people employed in a region, i.e. analysing regional labour productivity. This eliminates the problem

of the distortions caused by commuter flows. The output of a region in the form of all goods and services correlates with the labour input.

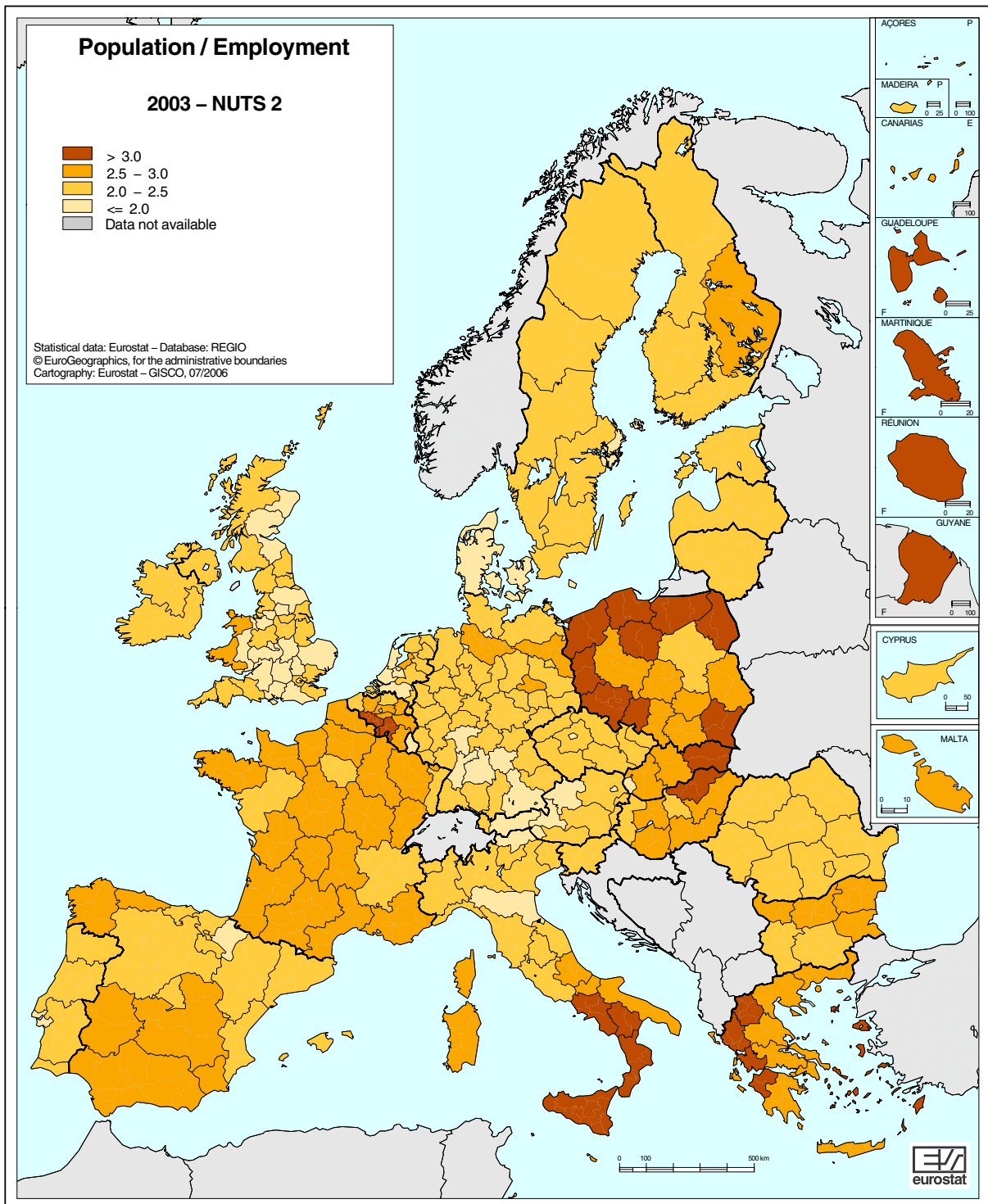
The first map shows how different the results are when labour productivity is compared with GDP per capita. If the two indicators are compared by dividing them ($\text{GDP}/\text{employment}/\text{GDP}/\text{population}$), the GDP is cancelled out and a population/employment indicator remains. This is shown in the first map 5.1.

In many regions of Poland, in Észak-Magyarország (Hungary), in Vychodne Slovensko (Slovakia), in the western regions of Greece, in the French overseas departments and in the south of Italy, an employed person has to support more than three people. In many regions of southern Germany, western Austria, the Netherlands, Denmark and throughout the United Kingdom, the population/employment indicator ranges from 1.5 to 1.9, meaning that a significantly greater proportion of the population is involved in the labour process.

This map is not to be analysed in greater depth, since it is designed mainly to illustrate the differences between GDP per capita and labour productivity.

Marked differences in regional labour productivity

Map 5.2. shows sharply contrasting regional labour productivity in Europe. While more than



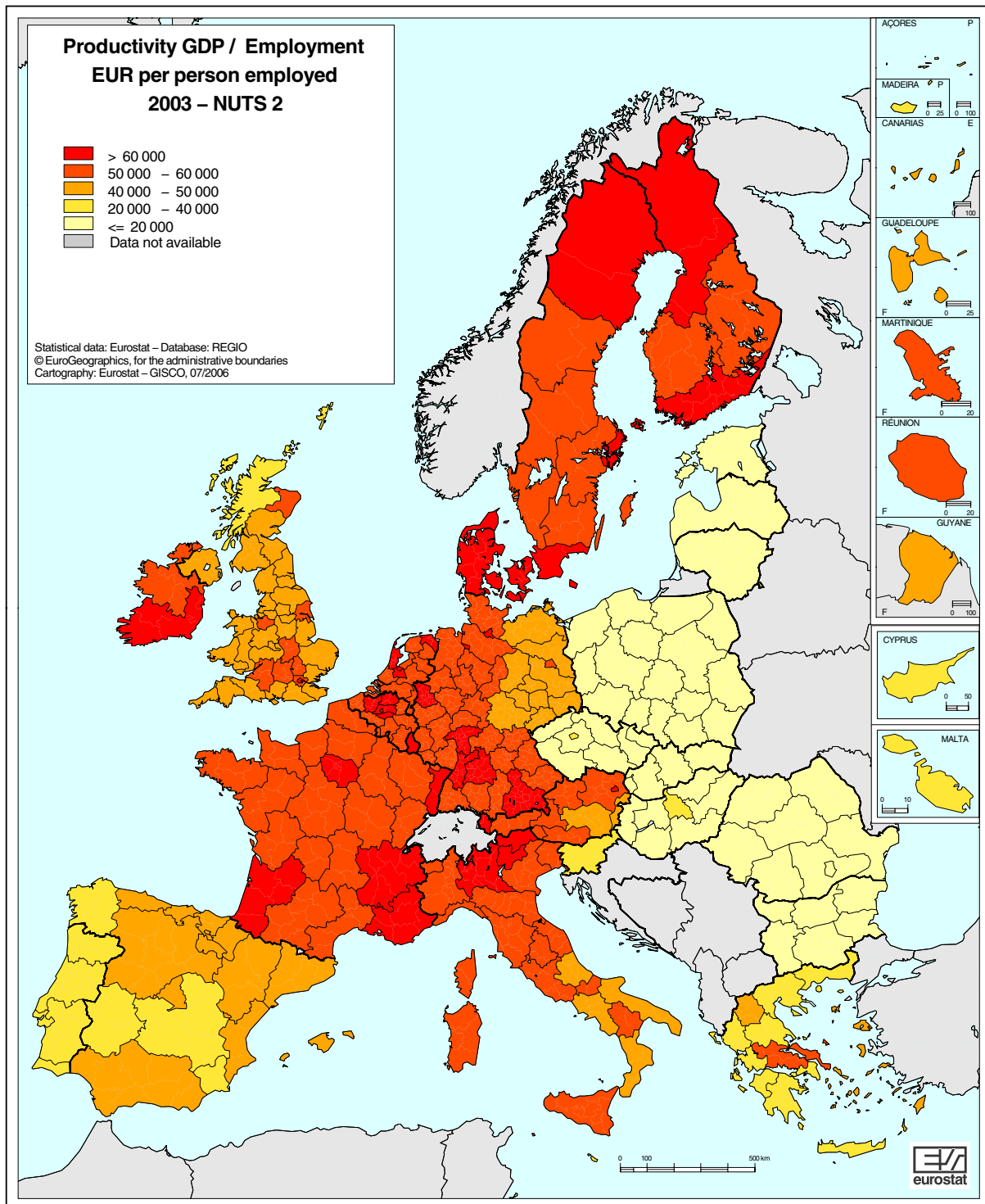
Map 5.1

80 000 euro per person employed was generated in Southern and Eastern in Ireland, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, in the Île-de-France (Paris) and in Brussels in 2003, the corresponding figure in Latvia, all regions of Bulgaria and all regions of Romania except for Bucharest was less than 10 000 euro.

Labour productivity is also very high in other regions of the old Member States (over 60 000 euro per person employed), primarily in the

larger urban zones of Stockholm, Inner London, Hamburg, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf, Darmstadt, Vienna and Antwerp, as well as in regions including Denmark, Etälä-Suomi in Finland, Sydsverige (Sweden), Bozen (Italy), Vlaams-Brabant (Belgium), Oberbayern (Germany) and in France in Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Alsace and Rhône-Alpes.

Regions of eastern Germany, northern Spain, southern Italy, northern England and Scotland



Map 5.2

are in the middle range of labour productivity achieved.

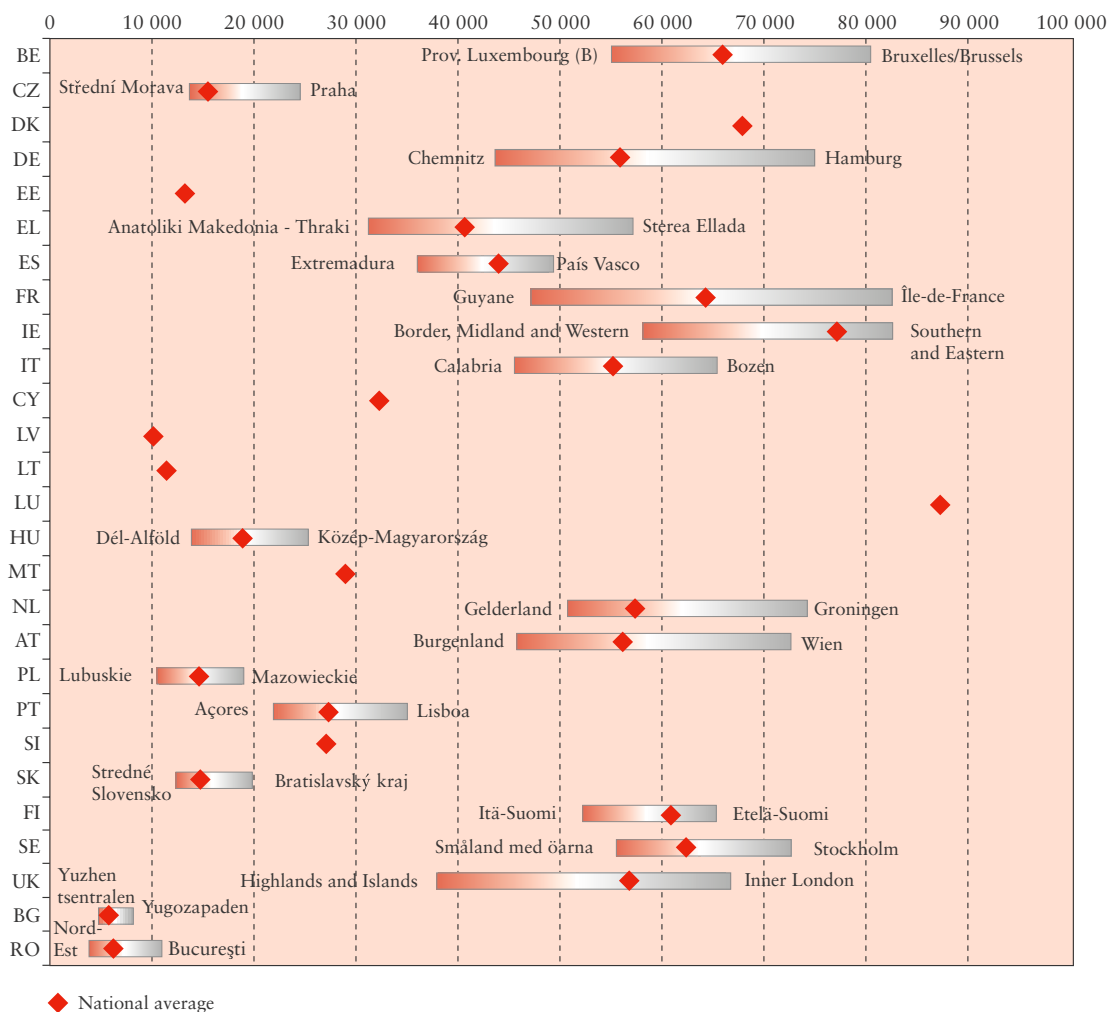
In contrast, labour productivity in all regions of the new Member States, with the exception of Slovenia, Közép-Magyarország in Hungary and Prague in the Czech Republic, is below 20 000 euro a year per person employed.

Graph 5.1 shows, for all the countries of Europe under consideration, the respective regional

minima and maxima for labour productivity as well as the country average.

There may also be vast differences in labour productivity within individual countries, as is the case in Germany (a difference of 32 897 euro per person employed), in Austria (27 439 euro per person employed) and in the United Kingdom (28 420 euro per person employed). In France there is a difference of 36 226 euro between Paris and Guyane, an overseas department.

Graph 5.1: Maxima and minima of labour productivity, EUR per person employed, 2003 - NUTS 2



Productivity growth rates: the new Member States are catching up

Let us now look at the rates of change in regional labour productivity from 1998 to 2003. In order to eliminate the influence of differing inflation rates, the GDP values in this section have first been deflated so that the GDP is considered at constant prices.

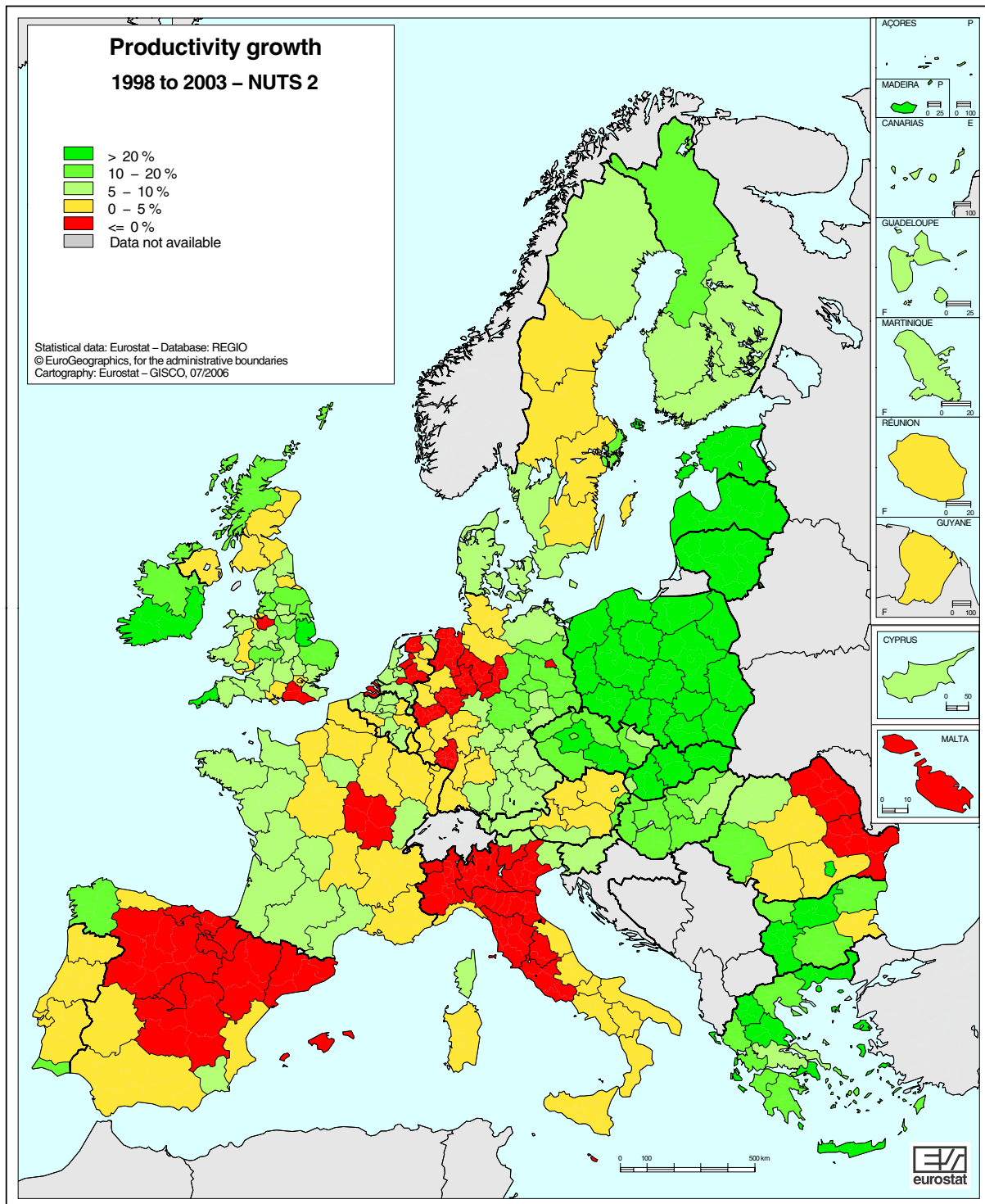
Map 5.3 shows, above all, how strongly labour productivity has risen in the regions of the new Member States, coming very close to the level attained by the old Member States. Growth rates and the level of labour productivity for 1998 correlate at -0.60 , which is admittedly

not a particularly strong correlation, but clearly differs from zero, i.e. the lower productivity was in 1998, the stronger was the subsequent growth.

Particularly high labour productivity growth rates have been recorded in the three Baltic states, in all regions of Poland, in regions of Slovakia, in Střední Čechy and Jihovýchod in the Czech Republic as well as in the seven Greek regions of Voreio Aigaio, Kriti, Dytiki Makedonia, Ionia Nisia, Attiki, Tessalia and Anatolíki Makedonia – Thraki, and in Southern and Eastern in Ireland.

The highest growth rate of all is to be seen in Świętokrzyskie in southern Poland, with a rise of 55%, thus increasing labour productivity by more than half in the five years from 1998 to 2003.

Above-average labour productivity growth rates of more than 10% over the five-year period in



Map 5.3

question have been recorded in some regions of eastern Germany, in most regions of England, in all regions of the Czech Republic, Finland and Hungary, in Denmark and in the regions of western France.

There was, however, a surprising drop in labour productivity between 1998 and 2003 in the regions of northern and central Spain, northern Italy, north-western Germany and eastern Romania, in most regions of the Netherlands,

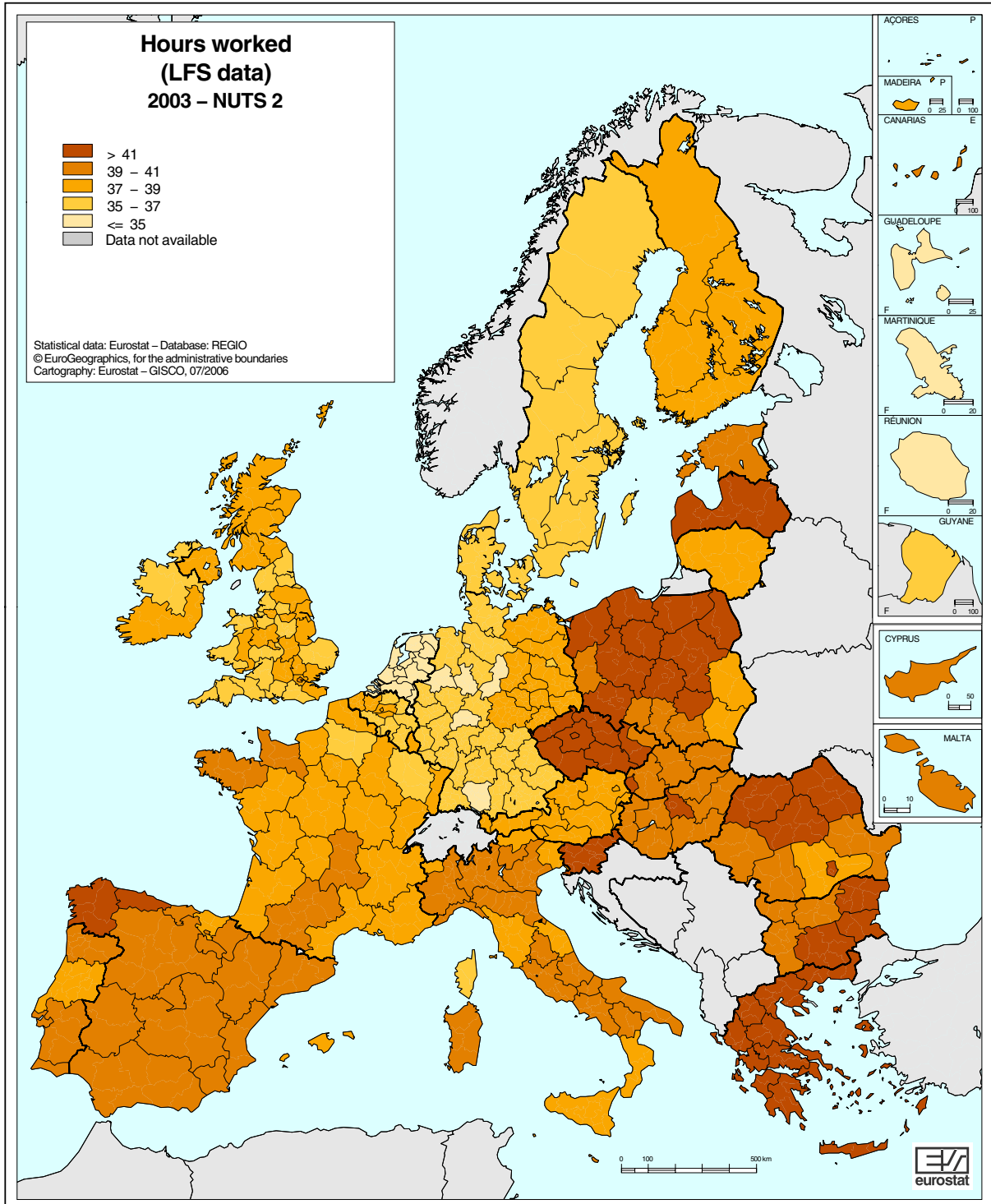
in Bourgogne in France and in Malta. It will be interesting to observe the economic development of those regions in the coming years.

In the Member States, the sharpest drop in labour productivity occurred in the Spanish region of La Rioja, at -10%. Although GDP increased by 40% from 1998 to 2003, in constant prices by +17%, employment in the same period rose by 30%, which caused the overall sharp fall in labour productivity.

If labour productivity growth rates are viewed in terms of hours worked rather than number of persons employed (see next chapter), the negative growth rates turn out to be lower, generally by two percentage points. It is clear that, in some cases, full-time jobs have been replaced by several part-time ones, so that more people are employed (this lowers labour productivity GDP/persons employed) while the working time put in stays the same.

Labour productivity in terms of hours worked

One possible criticism of the previous considerations of labour productivity in Europe's regions might be that the calculations per person employed

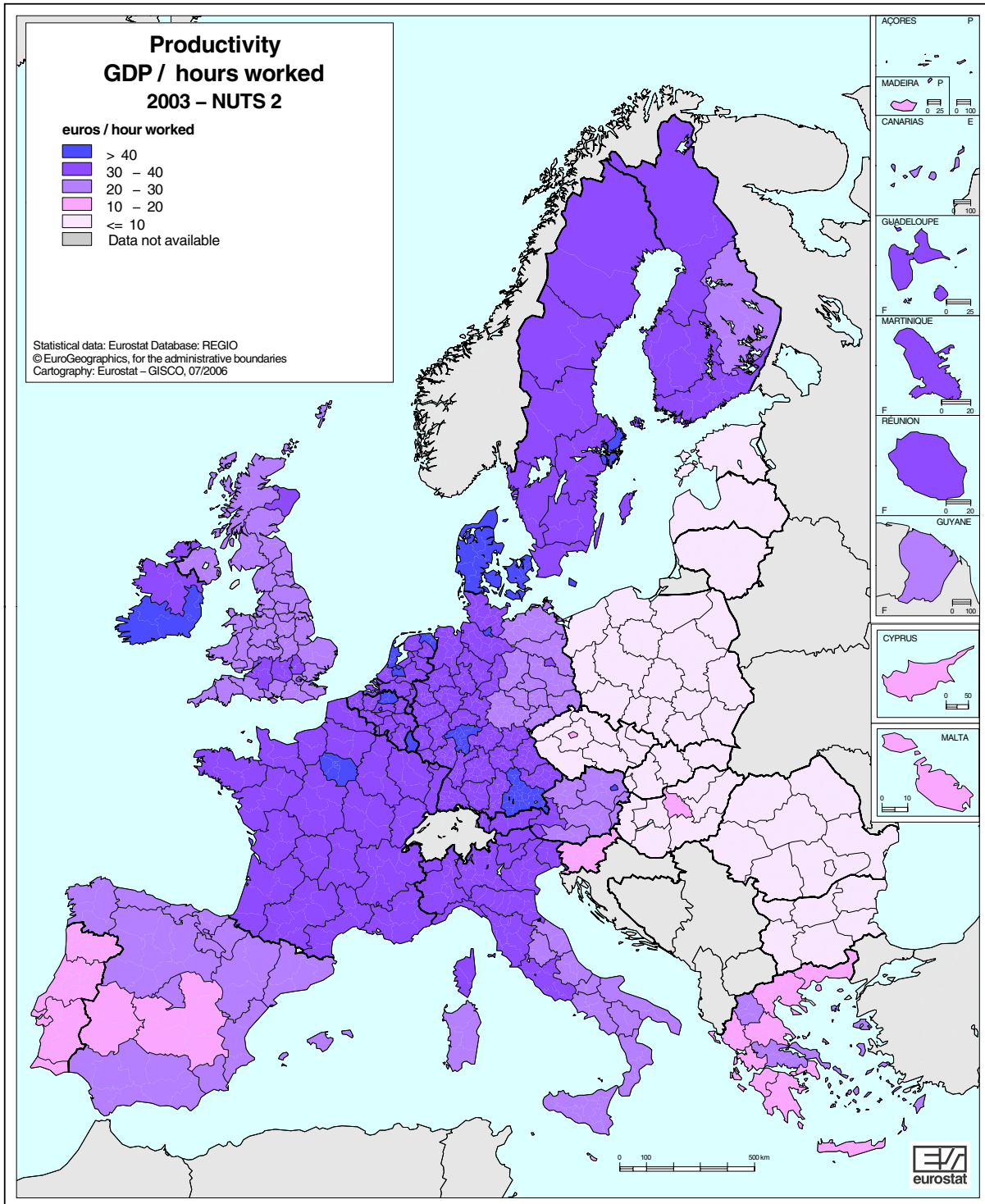


Map 5.4

do not take into account the differing lengths of working time and the extent of part-time employment. If, in a region of the Netherlands, an average of 30 hours a week is worked, because there are a lot of part-time jobs, and 45 hours a week are worked in a region of Greece, with labour productivity per person employed being the same in the two countries, then the productivity in the Dutch region will in fact be considerably higher because the labour input is lower.

The next map 5.4 shows where in Europe the working week is longer and where it is shorter. Owing to a higher proportion of part-time work, fewer than 35 hours a week are worked in all regions of the Netherlands as well as in Bremen, Münster and Detmold in Germany.

On the other hand, more than 40 hours a week are worked in all regions of Greece, in eastern Rumania, in northern Bulgaria, in all regions of



Map 5.5

Table 5.1: Labour productivity based on hours worked

The ten highest			The ten lowest		
Region	Country	euro per hour	Region	Country	euro per hour
Groningen	NL	52.6	Nord-Vest	RO	2.8
Luxembourg	LU	49.6	Yugoiztochen	BG	2.7
Southern and Eastern	IE	48.1	Severozapaden	BG	2.7
Île-de-France	FR	48.0	Sud-Est	RO	2.6
Hamburg	DE	45.4	Severoiztochen	BG	2.6
Bruxelles/Brussel	BE	44.5	Severen tsentralen	BG	2.6
Stockholm	SE	42.3	Sud	RO	2.5
Oberbayern	DE	42.1	Yuzhen tsentralen	BG	2.5
Utrecht	NL	41.6	Sud-Vest	RO	2.3
Darmstadt	DE	41.5	Nord-Est	RO	1.9

the Czech Republic, in Slovenia, in the regions of central and northern Poland, in Latvia and also in the two Spanish regions of Principado de Asturias and Galicia. It is by no means the case that working hours are the same within individual countries. For example, the working week in eastern Germany is longer than in western Germany, and is longer in Scotland than in England.

The length of the working week correlates with labour productivity at -0.58, that is to say in regions with low productivity the working hours tend to be longer. If labour productivity is now calculated on the basis of hours of work performed, the productivity divide between Europe's regions is magnified.

In addition to the length of the working week, there are variations in the length of annual holidays. In this connection, although there are only national statistics available, the number of working weeks a year has been determined on the basis of the number of days' holiday in individual countries. The new labour productivity is thus derived from GDP/(persons employed x weekly working time x annual working weeks).

Map 5.5 shows the results of these calculations. Since labour productivity on the basis of the number of persons employed correlates with productivity on the basis of hours worked at 0.99, there will predictably be no dramatic changes in comparison with map 5.2.

Productivity is highest in Groningen, at 52.6 euro per hour. The lowest labour productivity is to be found in Nord-Est in Romania, at 1.9 euro per hour, constituting just 4% of top-performing Groningen's figure. Table 5.1 shows the ten best and worst performing regions in Europe as regards labour productivity.

Conclusion

Although there are still vast differences in labour productivity between Europe's regions, productivity in the countries where it is low is growing at a markedly stronger rate than in the regions where it is high.

Calculations of labour productivity based on hours worked are possible and certainly more accurate than calculations using the number of persons employed. They do not, however, paint a significantly different picture from the more straightforward calculations of GDP per person employed.

This text is intended to highlight the interesting indicators, other than GDP per capita, that can be extracted from Eurostat's regional statistics and the economic analyses that are thereby made possible. It is to be hoped that this will encourage readers to use Eurostat's database themselves and carry out their own calculations and analyses.

Methodological notes

GDP values in euro, and not in purchasing power parities, were used for calculating regional labour productivity for 2003, since this analysis is concerned not with per capita wealth (measured in terms of purchasing power) but with productivity, i.e. the performance of the individual regions in Europe. Competing goods and services must be sold on the market in euro (or other national currencies), not in purchasing power parities.

The extra-regional value added, which in our publications is spread equally over the regional GDP values, has been recalculated so that the GDP figures contain only the value added that has actually arisen in the region. For the calculations at constant prices (rate of change in labour productivity 1998 to 2003) only national deflators are available, resulting in the same deflator being used for all the regions of a country.

As far as numbers of persons employed are concerned, i.e. the denominator of labour productivity, the data have been taken from the regional accounts, although only figures from the labour force survey were available for Bulgaria. Some conversions had to be made for the Netherlands, Latvia and Austria, in order to ensure comparability of the results with other countries. In a few rare cases (Ireland, Malta, United Kingdom) the data for 2003 had to be estimated from the previous year's figures.

Labour productivity expressed in terms of hours worked in a week (last map) is based on data on weekly working time from the labour force survey. The correction for annual working time, i.e. taking the length of annual holidays into account, is derived from wage and salary structure statistics. Those figures are, however, only available at national level, and the same annual working time has accordingly been used for all regions of a country.



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 Bucureşti