

Regions: Statistical yearbook 2006

Data 2000-2004

Chapter 8



EUROPEAN
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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>

Structural business statistics

8.



Introduction

What effects are the European Union's commercial and regional policies having on the business structure of the regions? Which sectors are growing, which are contracting and which regions are likely to be most affected? Where are investments being made, what are the differences in wage levels and what effects will this have on the future location of business activities? A detailed analysis of the structure of the European economy can only be made at regional level. Regional structural business statistics (SBS) can provide the data for this kind of analysis.

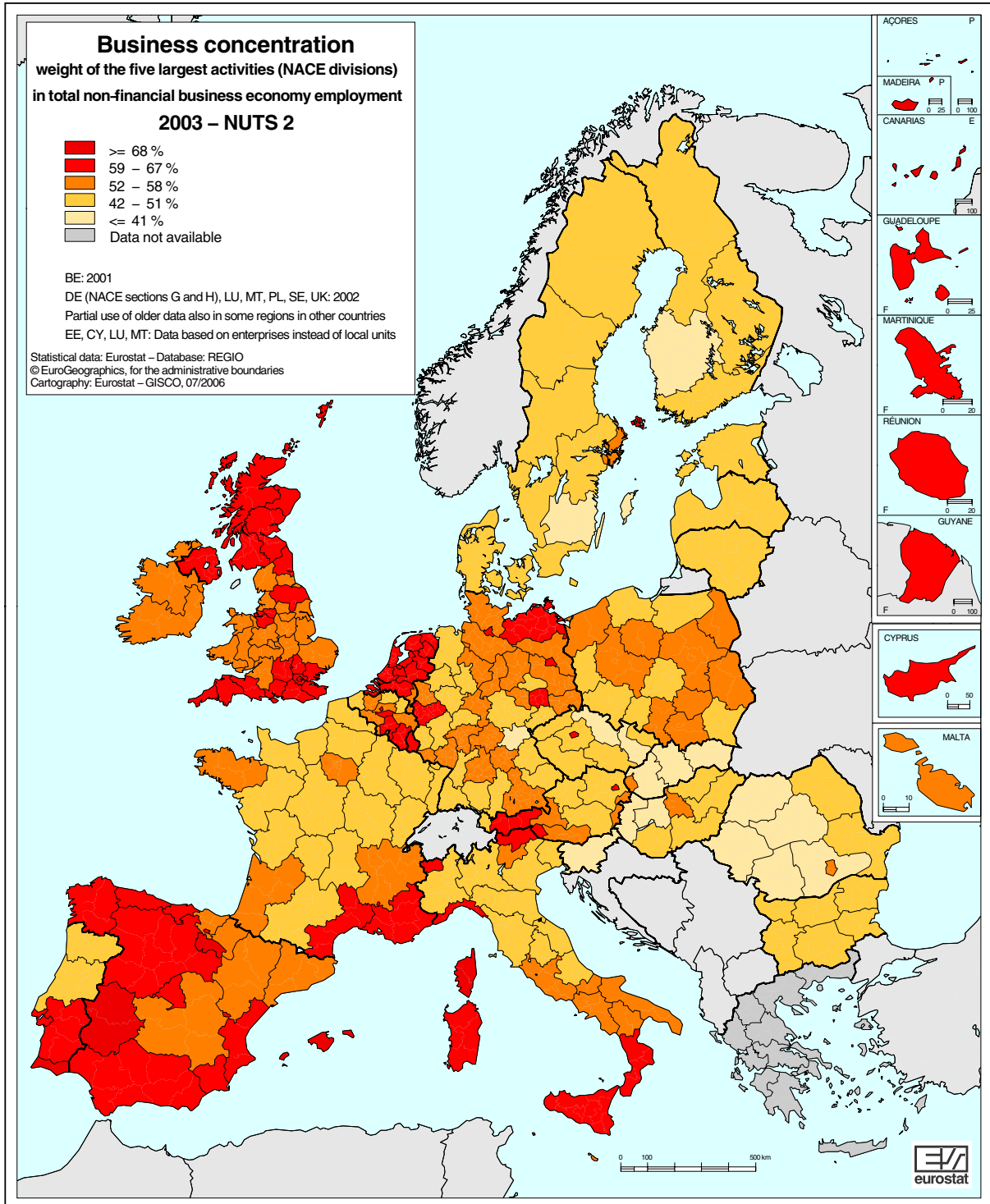
The first part of this chapter gives a general overview of the economies in the regions at NUTS 2 level, showing the level of business concentration and diversification (map 8.1), which is the main activity in different regions (map 8.2) and which regions are the most specialised in different activities (table 8.1). The second part focuses on high-technology activities: firstly, by examining the relative importance of these in the different regions (map 8.3), secondly, by looking at differences in average wage levels in these activities across the regions (map 8.4), and finally by showing how much is invested in these activities (map 8.5).

Lowest business diversification in small tourist regions and capital regions

Map 8.1 gives an indication of how concentrated (or conversely how diversified) the regional business economy is, measured as the share of the five main activities (NACE divisions) in the total non-financial business economy workforce (NACE sections C to K, less J). The level of concentration tends to be higher in regions where trade and services dominate the business economy, as industrial activities are more fragmented. The regions with the very highest business concentrations are relatively small regions, often islands, that are important tourist destinations. Business in these regions is generally dominated by retail trade (NACE 52), construction (NACE 45) and hotels and restaurants (NACE 55). The top five percent of regions with the highest concentrations include Illes Balears (76%) and Canarias (75%) in Spain, Algarve (77%) and Região Autónoma da Madeira (70%)

in Portugal, Corse (69%) in France and the islands of Åland (70%) in Finland. The latter is exceptional in that over 40% of the persons employed work in the water transport sector (NACE 61). However, Inner London (72%) is also among the regions with the highest business concentrations. In this case, the concentration is mainly due to the importance of other business activities (NACE 74), which account for over a third of total employment. These include:

legal, accounting and management services; architecture and engineering consultancy, labour recruitment and similar activities. The situation is similar in most other countries: the capital region is usually among the regions with the highest business concentrations. Often, it comes top of the list. This is the case in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Austria, Slovakia, Sweden and Romania, in addition to the smaller Member States with no separate NUTS 2 region.

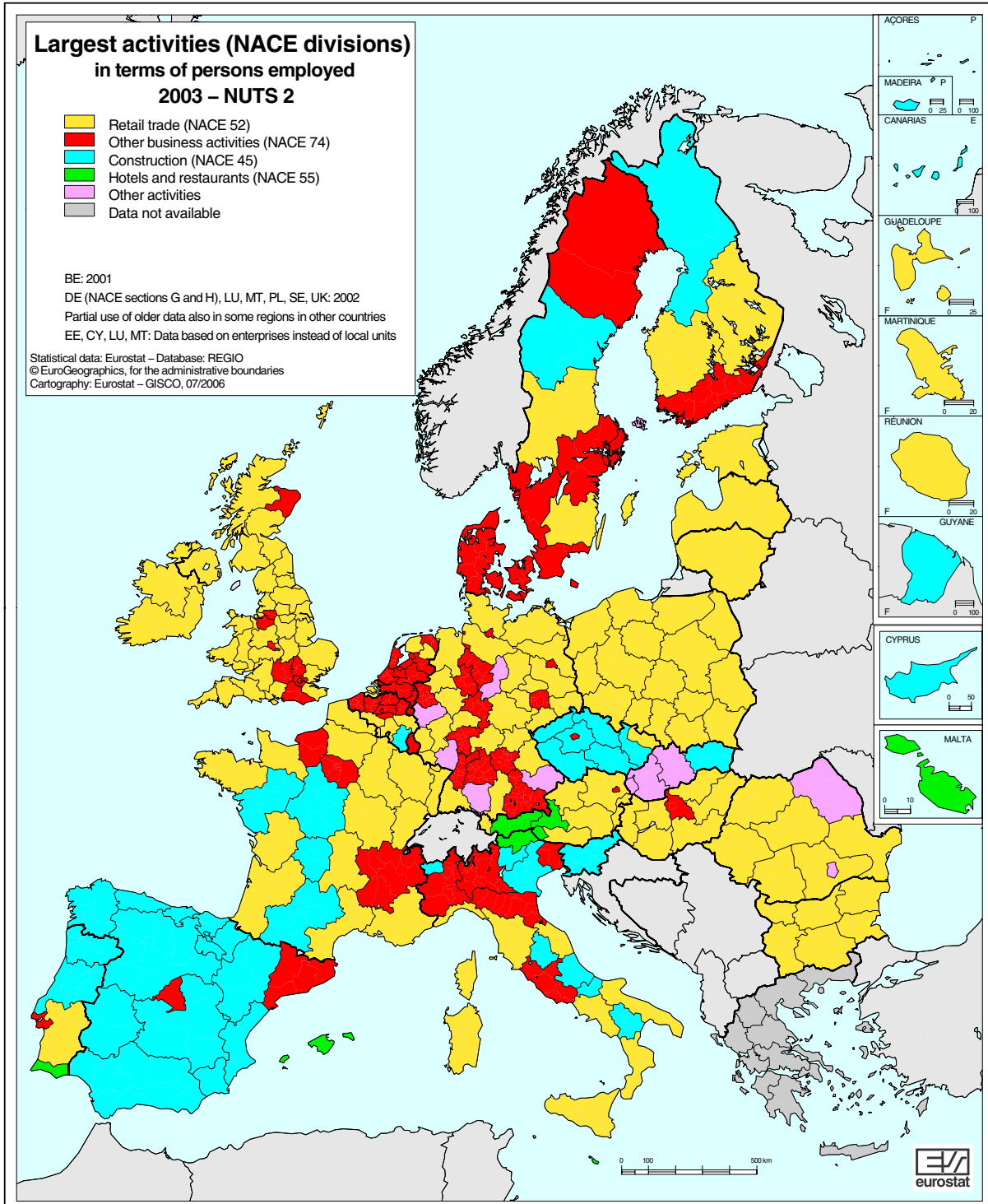


Map 8.1

The main exceptions are Île de France (57%) and Lazio (58%) in Italy, which are just above the respective country average. In contrast, the regions with the lowest business concentration (or highest diversification) are predominantly in the eastern Member States and in Romania, with the lowest shares recorded in Centru in Romania and in Zápavné Slovensko and Stredné Slovensko in the Slovak Republic (all 38%).

Retail trade the main activity in more than half the regions

As can be seen in Map 8.2, retail trade (NACE 52), other business activities (NACE 74) or construction (NACE 45) is the main activity (out of



Map 8.2

the 45 NACE divisions) in terms of employment in 238 of the 255 regions with data available. Retail trade is the main activity in 134 regions, including all regions of Ireland, Poland and Bulgaria, as well as in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Other business activities (NACE 74) is the main activity in 60 regions, including most of the capital regions, a number of other metropolitan regions (such as Greater Manchester in the UK and Hamburg in Germany), as well as in Denmark and Luxembourg. The exceptions (apart from the capital regions of Ireland, Poland and Bulgaria) are Bratislavský kraj in Slovakia and București in Romania, where, respectively, land transport (NACE 60) and wholesale trade (NACE 51) is the main activity. Construction is the main activity in 44 regions, particularly in Spain, the Czech Republic, Portugal, Cyprus and Slovenia. Among the other activities, hotels and restaurants (NACE 55) is the main activity in six smaller regions with an important tourist industry: Illes Balears in Spain, Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen in Italy, Malta, Salzburg and Tirol in Austria and Algarve in Portugal. Finally, in only six of the 255 regions are most people employed in a manufacturing activity: Tübingen, Niederbayern, Braunschweig and Rheinessen-Pfalz in Germany, Západné Slovensko in Slovakia and Nord-Est in Romania.

Many regions are highly specialised in a specific activity

The proportion of the total persons employed in a region who work in a certain activity is one indicator of how important this activity is for the regional economy. A comparison of these shares across the regions shows which regions are the most 'specialised' in different activities. Table 8.1 shows the three most 'specialised' regions per activity, measured by the share of the total non-financial business economy workforce. This confirms in many cases well-known regional characteristics. In the chemicals industry (NACE 24) for example, Rheinessen-Pfalz in Germany is the most specialised region, with 13.9% of all persons employed in the region working in this activity. The second and third most specialised regions in the chemicals industry are both in Belgium: Prov. Brabant Wallon with 7.8%, followed

by Prov. Antwerpen with 6.6%. In the pulp and paper industry (NACE 21), Mellersta Norrland in Sweden is the most specialised region (4.9% of the persons employed), followed by Länsi-Suomi in Finland (4.6%) and another Swedish region, Norra Mellansverige (4.5%). Among the more striking results are the very high specialisation in construction (NACE 45) in most of the Spanish regions (the ten most specialised regions are all Spanish), the extreme dependency on water transport (NACE 61) on the islands of Åland, Finland, and the high specialisation in post and telecommunications in Köln, Germany. Among the more surprising results, perhaps, are that, in relative terms, Réunion and Martinique in France are the most specialised regions in motor trades (NACE 50), Latvia in real estate (NACE 70), ahead of Berlin and Inner London, and Guadeloupe in renting (NACE 71), ahead of Hamburg. It should be stressed though, that specialisation ratios in relatively small regions, and for relatively small activities, can be heavily influenced by the location of a few specific workplaces.

High-tech intensive regions relatively evenly distributed across the Member States

Map 8.3 shows how important high-technology activities are in different regions, measured as the proportion of the total persons employed (in the non-financial business economy) that work in these activities. As the regional SBS data are collected only at the level of NACE divisions, both high-tech and medium-high tech manufacturing activities are included: 'Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products' (NACE 24), 'Manufacture of office machinery and computers' (NACE 30), 'Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus' (NACE 32), 'Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks' (NACE 33). High-tech services include 'Post and telecommunications' (NACE 64), 'Computer and related activities' (NACE 72) and 'Research and development' (NACE 73).

A highly qualified population is one important determining factor for the location of high-tech activities. Many of the regions with the highest share of high-tech persons employed (above 14%) are also capital regions or regions with large universities: Prov. Brabant Wallon in Belgium, Île de France, Mazowieckie in Poland, Etelä-Suomi in Finland, Stockholm in Sweden and Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire in the United Kingdom. These are also regions where you find the highest proportion of people with tertiary educational qualifications. In 2002, for example, Prov. Brabant Wallon in Belgium was the region with the second highest educational attainment in Europe, with over 48% of the population with a tertiary level of education (Regions: Statistical yearbook 2005, Map 11.4). However, the region with by far the highest share of high-tech activities is Köln in Germany. Here, 35% of the persons employed work in high-tech activities, most of which (28%) are in post and telecommunications, as can be seen in Table 8.1. In Köln, 22% of the population have a tertiary education, which is close to the national average. Stredné Slovensko in Slovakia also has one of the highest shares of high-tech activities in Europe, although only 10% of the population have a tertiary education, almost three times below that of the capital region. Germany is the country with the most high-tech intensive regions, as also in Rheinhessen-Pfalz, Oberbayern and Darmstadt over 14% of the persons employed work in high-tech activities.

While the regions where high-tech activities are the most important are relatively widely distributed across the Member States, those where high-tech activities are the least important are much more concentrated. Ten of the 17 regions where fewer than two percent of persons employed work in high-tech activities are in Spain, four in Portugal, two in Poland and one in France (Guadeloupe). As can be seen, the share of high-tech activities can vary significantly both within Member States as well as between neighbouring regions. Trier in Germany (3% high-tech) or Świętokrzyskie in Poland (1% high-tech) are for example both in close proximity to regions where the share is among the highest in Europe.

Large differences in average wage costs among the high-tech intensive regions

Map 8.4 shows the average annual wages per person employed in high-tech activities. These follow a well-known pattern, with the highest average wages in the north-western and central European states and the lowest in southern and in particular eastern states, along with Romania and Bulgaria. Among the regions which are the most high-tech intensive, average annual wage costs vary from EUR 54000 per person employed in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, to EUR 4000 per person employed in Stredné Slovensko. Within countries, wage levels are generally highest in the capital or other large metropolitan regions. There are also quite large wage gaps within countries. The largest is in Spain, where average annual wages in high-tech activities in the region with the highest wages are 4.6 times higher than in the region where wages are the lowest. It should be noted, though, that the difference would be considerably lower (2.3 times) if the provinces in North Africa were excluded (Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta and Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla). Spain is followed by the Czech Republic (2.8 times), Poland (2.5 times) and Germany (2.4 times). The lowest wage differentials are to be found in Ireland and the Netherlands, where there is only a 20% difference between the regions with the highest and the lowest average wages. In Finland, Sweden and Romania, the difference is around 30%. It should be noted that due to data unavailability, the average wages here are based on a head count of persons employed (paid and unpaid workers), and not on the number of employees (paid workers) as is normally the case at national level. In addition, no adjustments are made for differences in the frequency of part-time work.

Table 8.1: Most specialised regions in different activities
 (% of total non-financial business economy employment)
 2003 – NUTS 2

ACTIVITY	NACE		RANK 1	%
MINING AND QUARRYING	C (10-14)	PL22	Śląskie	13.7
MANUFACTURING	D (15-37)	SK02	Západné Slovensko	60.1
Food products and beverages	15	FR52	Bretagne	c
Tobacco	16	DEB2	Trier	c
Textiles	17	BE25	Prov. West-Vlaanderen	6.8
Clothing	18	RO01	Nord-Est	12.9
Leather	19	ITE3	Marche	9.2
Wood	20	FI13	Itä-Suomi	6.6
Pulp and paper	21	SE07	Mellersta Norrland	4.9
Publishing and printing	22	UKI1	Inner London	4.7
Coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels	23	UKD1	Cumbria	c
Chemicals	24	DEB3	Rheinhessen-Pfalz	13.9
Rubber and plastics	25	FR72	Auvergne	9.8
Other non-metallic mineral products	26	PT16	Centro (PT)	6.2
Basic metals	27	SK04	Východné Slovensko	c
Fabricated metal products	28	FR43	Franche-Comté	9.3
Machinery and equipment	29	DE14	Tübingen	12.6
Office machinery and computers	30	HU21	Közép-Dunántúl	1.8
Electrical machinery and apparatus	31	SK02	Západné Slovensko	9.4
Radio, TV and communication equipment	32	FI1A	Pohjois-Suomi	6.8
Medical, precision and optical equipment	33	IE01	Border, Midlands and Western	5.2
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	34	DE91	Braunschweig	c
Other transport equipment	35	PL63	Pomorskie	6.1
Furniture and other manufacturing	36	PL62	Warmińsko-Mazurskie	6.9
Recycling	37	RO02	Sud-Est	0.6
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E (40-41)	BG01	Severozapaden	9.4
CONSTRUCTION	F (45)	ES64	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (ES)	67.8
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES	G (50-52)	FR94	Réunion (FR)	35.2
Motor trades	50	FR94	Réunion (FR)	7.2
Wholesale trade	51	NL23	Flevoland	14.8
Retail trade	52	UKK2	Dorset and Somerset	22.6
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H (55)	ES53	Illes Balears	24.7
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	I (60-64)	FI20	Åland	48.5
Land transport	60	SK01	Bratislavský kraj	18.5
Water transport	61	FI20	Åland	42.1
Air transport	62	NL32	Noord-Holland	c
Supporting transport activities, travel agencies	63	DE50	Bremen	10.1
Post and telecommunications	64	DEA2	Köln	28.2
BUSINESS SERVICES	K (70-74)	UKI1	Inner London	46.0
Real estate	70	LV00	Latvia	5.6
Renting	71	FR91	Guadeloupe (FR)	2.0
Computer services	72	SE01	Stockholm	8.2
Research and development	73	UKJ1	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire	2.8
Other business activities	74	UKI1	Inner London	35.2

	RANK 2	%		RANK 3	%
UKM1	North Eastern Scotland	9.6	RO04	Sud-Vest	8.1
RO07	Centru	53.9	SK04	Východné Slovensko	53.3
HU33	Dél-Alföld	10.4	PL34	Podlaskie	10.2
BG05	Yuzhen tsentralen	1.5	ES23	La Rioja	c
PT11	Norte	6.7	AT34	Vorarlberg	6.6
RO02	Sud-Est	11.6	BG02	Severen tsentralen	10.4
RO05	Vest	6.1	RO06	Nord-Vest	6.0
LV00	Latvia	6.1	PL43	Lubuskie	5.1
FI19	Länsi-Suomi	4.6	SE06	Norra Mellansverige	4.5
UKE4	West Yorkshire	3.2	FI18	Etelä-Suomi	2.8
BG06	Yugoiztochen	c	RO03	Sud	c
BE31	Prov. Brabant Wallon	7.8	BE21	Prov. Antwerpen	6.6
DE24	Oberfranken	6.8	DEB1	Koblenz	5.0
PL33	Swietokrzyskie	5.7	DE24	Oberfranken	5.1
CZ08	Moravskoslezsko	7.8	DEC0	Saarland	6.3
DEA5	Arnsberg	9.3	ES21	Pais Vasco	8.6
DE26	Unterfranken	12.5	DE11	Stuttgart	10.8
IE02	Southern and Eastern	1.5	NL42	Limburg (NL)	c
DE23	Oberpfalz	8.7	DE25	Mittelfranken	7.7
HU22	Nyugat-Dunántúl	5.2	DED2	Dresden	c
DE13	Freiburg	4.4	DE73	Kassel	3.2
DE11	Stuttgart	c	DE22	Niederbayern	13.5
RO02	Sud-Est	c	DE60	Hamburg	c
ITD4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	6.6	DEA4	Detmold	c
DE41	Brandenburg - Nordost	0.5	RO04	Sud-Vest	0.4
SK01	Bratislavský kraj	8.0	RO04	Sud-Vest	6.8
ES63	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (ES)	62.7	ES23	La Rioja	46.1
FR91	Guadeloupe (FR)	34.8	NL23	Flevoland	34.6
FR92	Martinique (FR)	6.6	DE42	Brandenburg - Südwest	6.6
ES62	Región de Murcia	14.4	BE24	Prov. Vlaams Brabant	14.0
PL31	Lubelskie	22.0	UKL1	West Wales and The Valleys	21.9
PT15	Algarve	23.2	ITD1	Provincia Autonoma Bolzano-Bozen	21.2
DEA2	Köln	34.9	SK01	Bratislavský kraj	25.9
PL12	Mazowieckie	11.7	DEB3	Rheinessen-Pfalz	9.4
BG03	Severoiztochen	c	CY00	Kypros	1.7
UKI2	Outer London	3.3	DEA2	Köln	2.5
DE71	Darmstadt	8.6	DE60	Hamburg	6.2
PL12	Mazowieckie	10.6	FR10	Île-de-France	9.2
DE30	Berlin	35.1	SE01	Stockholm	34.6
DE30	Berlin	5.0	UKI1	Inner London	5.0
DE60	Hamburg	1.7	UKM1	North Eastern Scotland	1.6
UKJ1	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire	7.6	NL31	Utrecht	7.4
DE21	Oberbayern	2.1	NL23	Flevoland	1.8
DE30	Berlin	26.0	FR10	Île-de-France	24.8

NOTES

BE: 2001

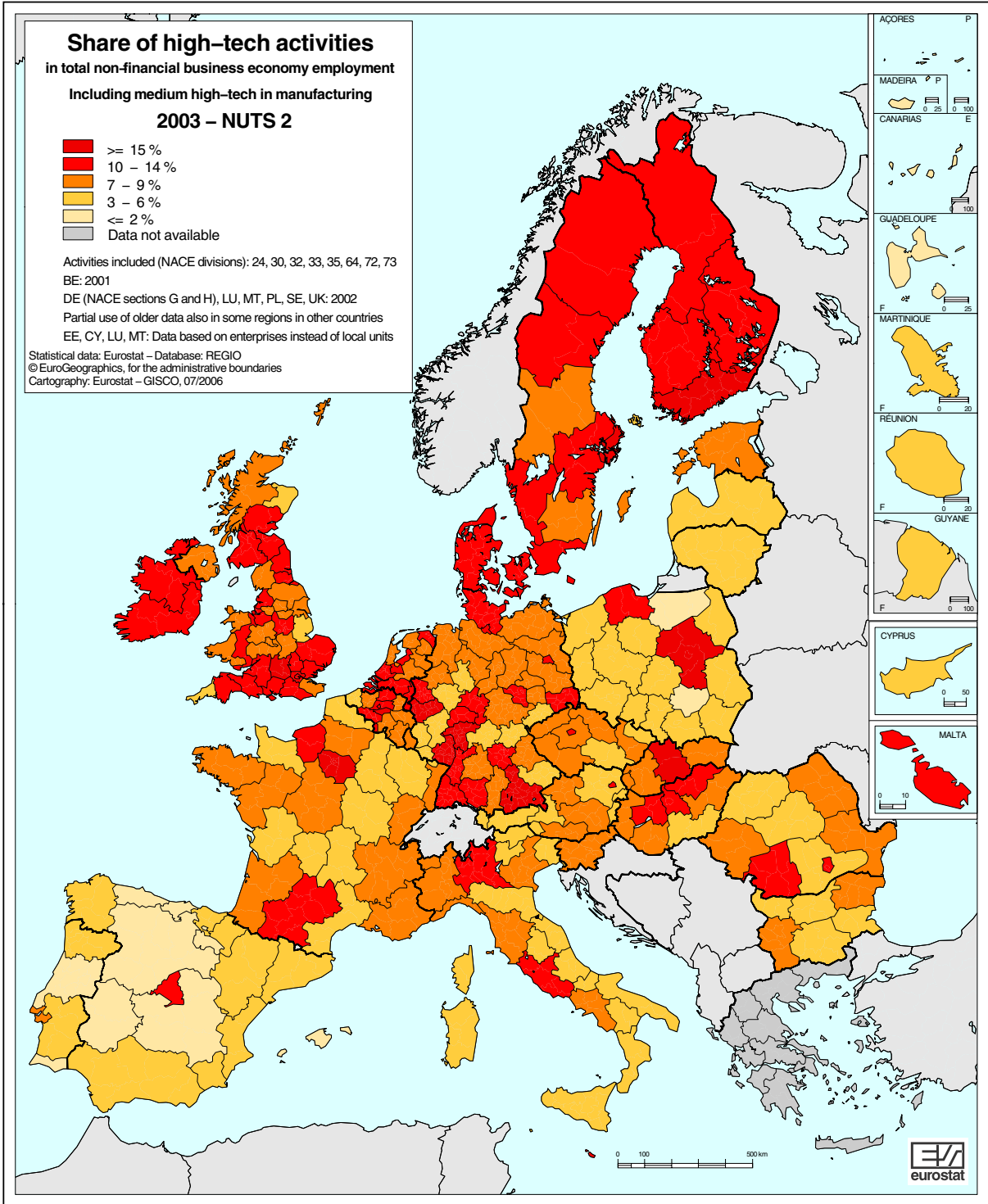
C: Confidential data

DE (NACE sections G and H), LU, MT, PL, SE, UK: 2002

EL: Data not available

Partial use of older data also in some regions in other countries

EE, CY, LU, MT: Data based on enterprises instead of local units

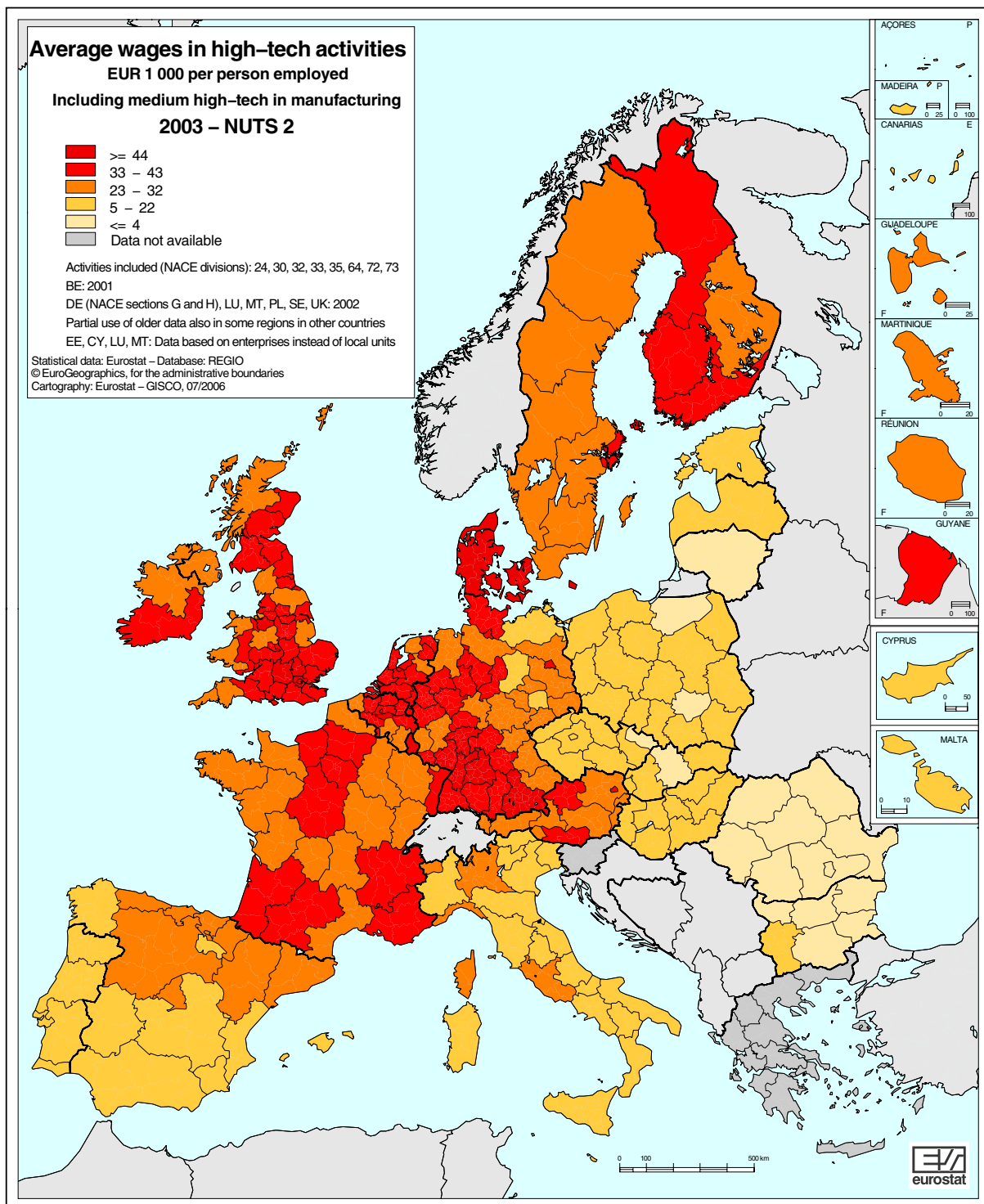


Map 8.3

Highest investment rate in high-tech activities in Brussels

The investment level provides an indication of the growth potential of a sector, or at least of confidence in anticipated growth. However, direct links to growth can be difficult to establish as

time series tend to follow a far more ragged path than other indicators, with investment being concentrated over specific years. High investments could also be an effect of low levels of spending in previous years, where the investments mainly aim at replacing worn-out equipment. Map 8.5 shows how much is invested in high-tech manufacturing activities, data for services not being available, in relation to the number of persons employed (the 'investment rate').



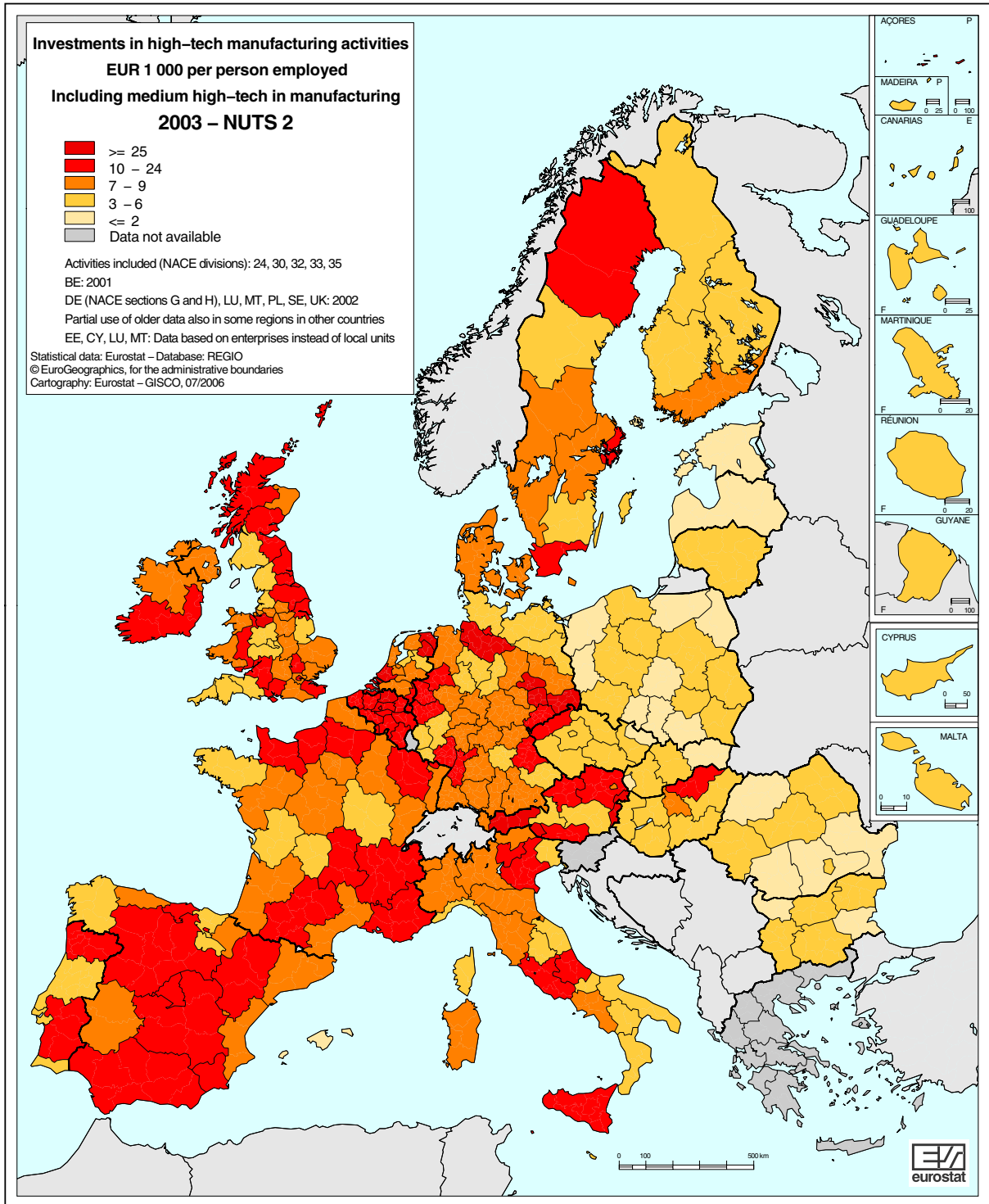
Map 8.4

The highest investment in high-tech manufacturing activities was recorded in Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest in Belgium with EUR 54000 invested per person employed, followed by Zuid-Holland in the Netherlands (EUR 38000), Lüneburg (EUR 35000) and Dresden (EUR 34000) in Germany and Tirol in Austria (EUR 30000).

In Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest, a very small proportion of the

persons employed today work in high-tech manufacturing activities. Other regions with a very high investment rate where the high-tech share is currently low or very low include Zuid-Holland in the Netherlands, Burgenland and Tirol in Austria, Border, Midland and Western in Ireland, as well as Freiburg, Tübingen and Oberbayern in Germany.

Regions where a very high share of the persons employed work in high-tech manufacturing ac-



Map 8.5

tivities and a large amount of money is invested per person employed include Prov. Antwerpen in Belgium, Dessau in Germany and Zeeland in the Netherlands. By contrast, Pomorskie in Poland and Pohjois-Suomi in Finland have a very high share of high-tech activities, but a low investment rate.

Conclusion

The regional structural business statistics offer users wanting to know more about the structure and development of the regional business economy a detailed, harmonised data source, describ-

ing for each activity: the number of workplaces, the number of persons employed, the wage costs and the investments made. This chapter has shown how these data can be used to analyse regional business characteristics: the focus, diversity and specialisation of the regional business economies and the nature and characteristics of regional high-tech activities. These are just some examples. As more time series become available,

changes in e.g. diversification or specialisation patterns can be studied. Further horizontal studies can also be carried out where regional structural business statistics are used in combination with other statistics (such as regional GDP, population, labour market and education) to increase the understanding of the factors affecting the regional economies and the driving forces behind structural changes.

Methodological notes

Regional structural business statistics (SBS) are collected on the basis of Council Regulation No 58/97 concerning structural business statistics. The data cover all the EU Member States, including the ten countries that joined on 1 May 2004, Bulgaria, Romania and Norway (the latter not presented here). These and other SBS data sets are available on the Eurostat website (<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>) under the theme 'Industry, trade and services' (select 'Data' / 'Industry, trade and services' / 'Horizontal view' / 'Structural Business Statistics'). Selected publications, data and background information are available in the section of the Eurostat website dedicated to European business, located directly under the theme 'Industry, trade and services'. Most data series are continuously updated and revised where necessary. This chapter reflects the data situation as of March 2006.

Structural business statistics are presented by sectors of activity according to the NACE Rev. 1.1 classification, with a breakdown to the two-digit level (NACE divisions). The data presented here are restricted to the non-financial business economy. **Non-financial business economy** includes Sections C (Mining and quarrying), D (Manufacturing), E (Electricity, gas and water supply), F (Construction), G (Wholesale and retail trade), H (Hotels and restaurants), I (Transport, storage and communication) and K (Real estate, renting and business activities). It excludes agricultural, forestry and fishing activities and public administration and other non-market services (which are currently not covered by the SBS), as well as financial services (NACE Section J), which are for the time being only collected on a voluntary basis. These activities together accounted for around 20% of the total EU-25 value-added in 2004, according to national accounts. They could, however, represent a substantially larger share in certain countries or regions.

The observation unit for the regional SBS data is the local unit, which is an enterprise or part of one situated in one geographically identified place. Local units are classified

into sectors (by NACE) according to their main activity. At national level, the statistical unit is the enterprise. As an enterprise can consist of several local units, it is possible for the principal activity of the local unit to differ from that of the enterprise to which it belongs. Hence, national and regional structural business statistics are not entirely comparable. It should be noted that in some countries the activity code assigned is based on the principal activity of the enterprise in question.

Regional data are available at the NUTS 2 level for a limited set of variables: the number of local units, wages and salaries, the number of persons employed and investments in tangible goods. The latter variable is collected on an optional basis, except for Industry (NACE sections C to E), which results in more limited data availability than for the other variables. Variables are defined according to Commission Regulation No 2700/98. Below are summary definitions for the variables presented in this publication:

Number of persons employed: The total number of persons who work (paid or unpaid) in the observation unit, as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it. It includes working proprietors, unpaid family workers, part-time workers, seasonal workers, etc.

Wages and salaries: The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable to all persons on the payroll (including home workers) in return for work done during the accounting year. Wages and salaries include the value of any social contributions, income taxes, etc. payable by the employee, even if they are paid directly by the employer. Wages and salaries do not include social contributions payable by the employer.

Gross investment in tangible goods: All new and existing tangible capital goods, whether bought from third parties or produced for own use, having a useful life of more than one year, including non-produced tangible goods such as land. Also included are all additions, alterations, improvements and renovations which prolong the service life or increase the productive capacity of capital goods.



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