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Eurostat publication

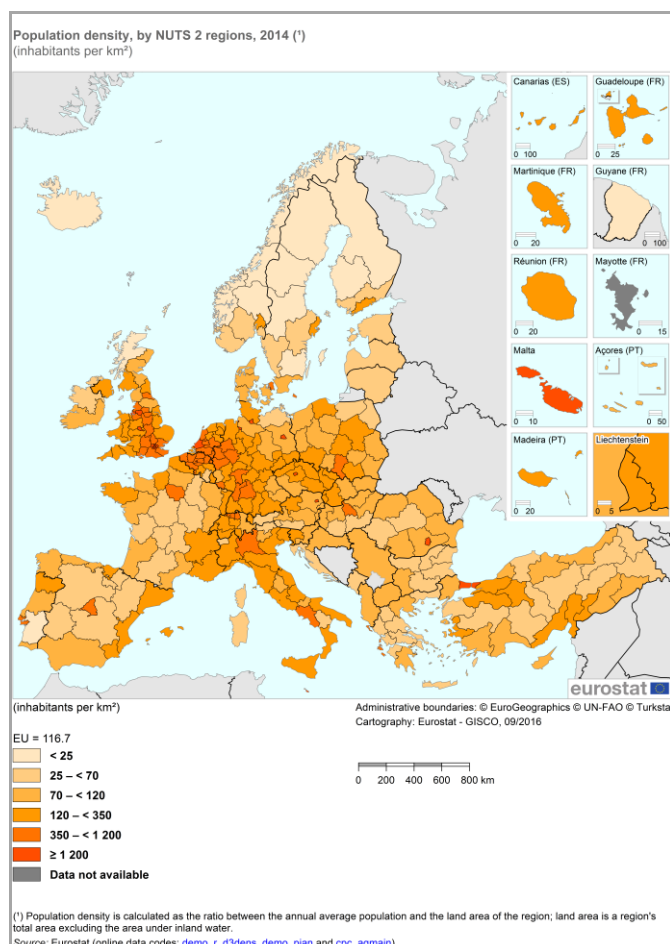
Regional yearbook 2016: my region in figures

Is life expectancy in my region higher than in other regions in the **European Union (EU)**? Is my region richer than others? Does it have fewer road accidents? Does it have many households with broadband internet connection? The answers to these questions and many more are found in the 2016 edition of the regional yearbook, published each year by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**. The regional yearbook provides an overview of the wide range of regional statistics available for the 276 NUTS level 2 regions and, for some indicators, the 1 342 NUTS level 3 regions of the 28 Member States of the EU as well as, when available, the regions in EFTA and candidate countries.

The **Eurostat regional yearbook 2016** contains chapters on regional policies and Europe 2020, population, health, education, labour market, gross domestic product, structural business statistics, research and innovation, information society, tourism, transport and agriculture. It also includes two special focus chapters: commuting patterns between regions and regional population projections.

In addition to the regional yearbook, Eurostat offers applications for visualising and analysing sub-national data: the two interactive website applications Regional Statistics Illustrated and Statistical Atlas, as well as the mobile device application My Region.

This News Release presents data on regional population density as well as data from the regional population projections chapter of the Eurostat regional yearbook 2016.



Population density highest in Inner London

In 2014 the most densely populated NUTS 2 regions in the EU were **Inner London – East** (10 780 inhabitants per km²) and **Inner London – West** (10 283) in the United Kingdom, followed by **Brussels** in Belgium (7 393), **Melilla** in Spain (6 479) and **Vienna** in Austria (4 507).

Population density by NUTS 2 regions, 2014 (inhabitants per km²)

	Highest population density				Lowest population density			
	Highest		2 nd highest		Lowest		2 nd lowest	
BE	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest	7 393	Prov. Antwerpen	649	Prov. Luxembourg	63	Prov. Namur	134
BG	Yugozapaden	106	Severozitochen	67	Severozapaden	43	Yugoiztochen	55
CZ	Praha	2 580	Moravskoslezsko	230	Jihozápad	71	Střední Čechy	121
DK	Hovedstaden	688	Sjælland	113	Nordjylland	74	Syddanmark Midtjylland	98
DE	Berlin	3 863	Hamburg	2 324	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	69	Brandenburg	83
EE	Eesti	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
IE	Southern and Eastern	93	-	-	Border, Midland and Western	38	-	-
EL	Attiki	1 010	Kentriki Makedonia	101	Dytiki Makedonia	30	Stereia Ellada	36
ES	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	6 479	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	4 457	Castilla-la Mancha	26	Castilla y León Extremadura	27
FR	Île de France	1 003	Martinique	337	Guyane	3	Corse	38
HR	Kontinentalna Hrvatska	89	-	-	Jadranska Hrvatska	57	-	-
IT	Campania	429	Lombardia	419	Valle d'Aosta/ Vallée d'Aoste	39	Basilicata	57
CY	Kypros	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
LV	Latvija	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
LT	Lietuva	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
LU	Luxembourg	215	-	-	-	-	-	-
HU	Közép-Magyarország	430	Közép-Dunántúl	96	Dél-Dunántúl	64	Dél-Alföld	70
MT	Malta	1 352	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	Zuid-Holland	1 279	Noord-Holland	1 033	Drenthe	185	Friesland	194
AT	Wien	4 507	Vorarlberg	149	Tirol	58	Kärnten	59
PL	Śląskie	374	Małopolskie	222	Podlaskie	59	Warmińsko-mazurskie	62
PT	Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	932	Região Autónoma da Madeira	324	Alentejo	23	Centro	81
RO	București - Ilfov	1 297	Sud - Muntenia	92	Vest	57	Centru	70
SI	Zahodna Slovenija	124	-	-	Vzhodna Slovenija	89	-	-
SK	Bratislavský kraj	303	Západné Slovensko	122	Stredné Slovensko	83	Východné Slovensko	103
FI	Helsinki-Uusimaa	175	Etelä-Suomi	37	Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	6	Åland	19
SE	Stockholm	334	Sydsverige	103	Övre Norrland	3	Mellersta Norrland	5
UK	Inner London - East	10 780	Inner London - West	10 283	Highlands and Islands	12	Cumbria	74
IS	Ísland	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
LI	Liechtenstein	233	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO	Oslo og Akershus	244	Agder og Rogaland	32	Nord-Norge	5	Hedmark og Oppland	8
CH	Zürich	865	Nordwestschweiz	570	Ostschweiz	101	Ticino	127
ME	Crna Gora	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
MK	Poranesna jugoslovenska Republika Makedonija	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
TR	Istanbul	2 746	Izmir	340	Erzurum, Erzincan, Bayburt	26	Kastamonu, Çankiri, Sinop	29

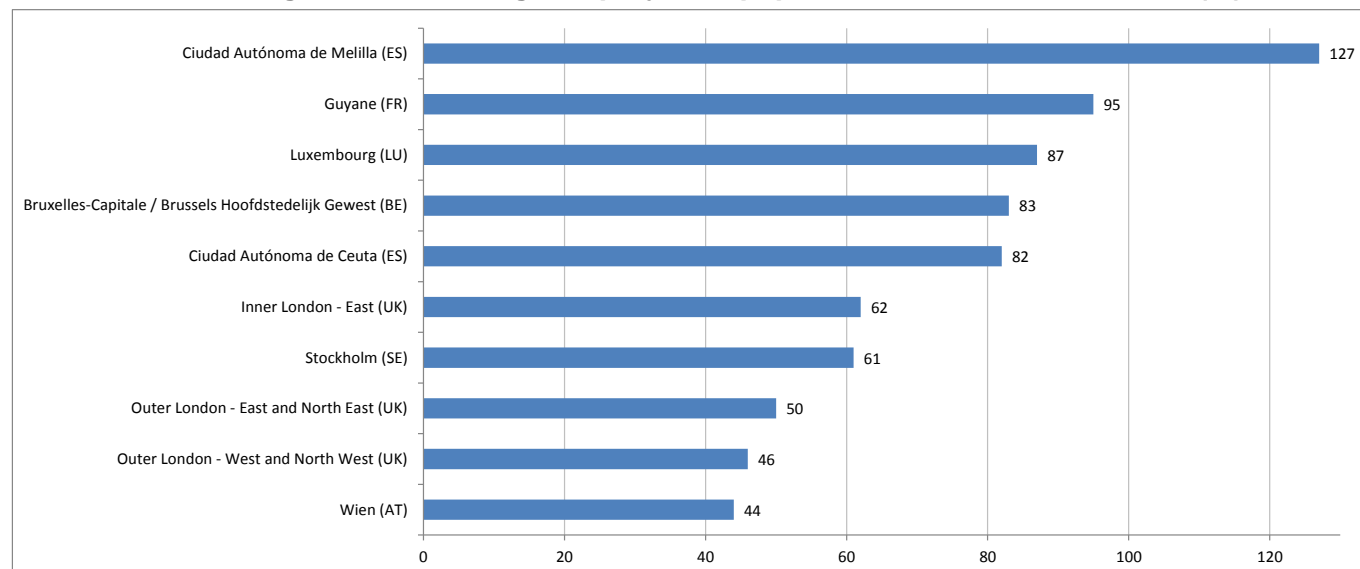
- Not applicable

The source dataset can be found [here](#).

Population of five EU regions projected to double or almost double by 2050...

In a small majority of the NUTS 2 regions for which data are available, the population is projected to increase between 2015 and 2050. The population is projected to more than double in the Spanish region **Melilla** (+127%) and almost double in four other regions: the French overseas department of **Guiana** (+95%), **Luxembourg** (+87%), **Brussels** in Belgium (+83%) and **Ceuta** in Spain (+82%). Increases of more than 60% are also projected for **Inner London – East** in the United Kingdom (+62%) and **Stockholm** in Sweden (+61%).

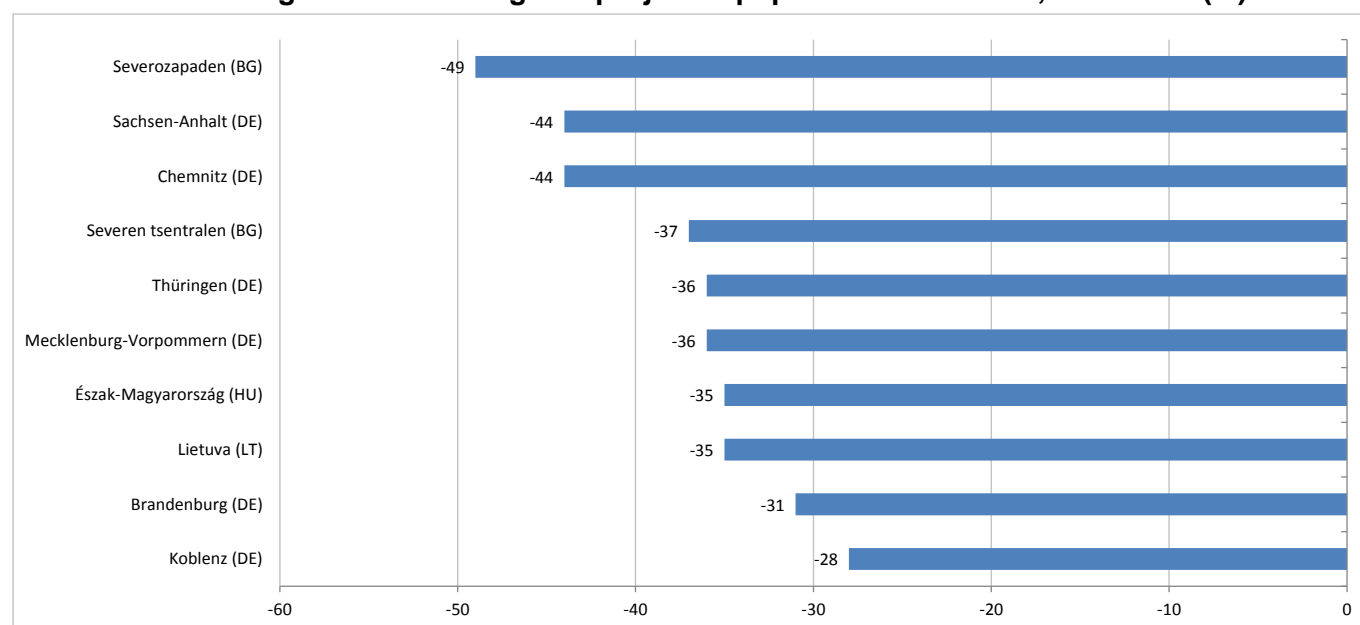
NUTS 2 regions with the highest projected population increases, 2015-2050 (%)



...while population of three other EU regions projected to almost halve by 2050

In the other NUTS 2 regions the population is projected to decrease between 2015 and 2050. The population is projected to almost halve in **Severozapaden** in Bulgaria (-49%), as well as the German regions of **Saxony-Anhalt** and **Chemnitz** (both -44%). Falls of more than a third are also projected for **Severen tsentralen** in Bulgaria (-37%), **Thuringia** and **Mecklenburg-Vorpommern** in Germany (both -36%), as well as **Észak-Magyarország** in Hungary and **Lithuania** (both -35%).

NUTS 2 regions with the highest projected population decreases, 2015-2050 (%)



Projected population change by NUTS 2 regions, 2015-2050 (%)

	Population increase				Population decrease			
	Highest increase (%)		2 nd highest increase (%)		Highest decrease (%)		2 nd highest decrease (%)	
BE	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest	82.7	Prov. Luxembourg	38.8	-	-	-	-
BG	Yugozapaden	0.7	-	-	Severozapaden	-48.9	Severen tseentralen	-37.0
CZ	Střední Čechy	42.0	Praha	32.7	Moravskoslezsko	-16.0	Střední Morava	-11.5
DK	Hovedstaden	39.2	Midtjylland	16.6	Sjælland	-12.9	Nordjylland	-3.4
DE	Berlin	35.1	Oberbayern	24.9	Sachsen-Anhalt	-44.1	Chemnitz	-43.6
EE	-	-	-	-	Eesti	-13.9	-	-
IE*	Border, Midland and Western	10.3	Southern and Eastern	6.2	-	-	-	-
EL	Notio Aigaio	20.2	Voreio Aigaio	4.6	Dytiki Ellada	-26.6	Dytiki Makedonia	-25.1
ES	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	126.8	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	82.3	Castilla y León	-18.8	Principado de Asturias	-15.3
FR*	Guyane	94.6	Corse	31.4	Martinique	-23.3	Champagne-Ardenne	-7.2
HR	-	-	-	-	Kontinentalna Hrvatska	-10.6	Jadranska Hrvatska	-6.9
IT	Provincia Autonoma di Trento	31.6	Emilia-Romagna	30.1	Basilicata	-15.7	Sardegna	-12.3
CY	Kypros	22.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
LV	-	-	-	-	Latvija	-26.8	-	-
LT	-	-	-	-	Lietuva	-34.6	-	-
LU	Luxembourg	86.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
HU	Közép-Magyarország	30.1	-	-	Észak-Magyarország	-35.2	Dél-Dunántúl Észak-Alföld	-22.8
MT	Malta	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	Flevoland	16.5	Noord-Holland	14.5	Limburg	-15.1	Drenthe	-14.3
AT	Wien	43.9	Tirol	14.8	Kärnten	-9.9	-	-
PL	Mazowieckie	2.2	Pomorskie	0.8	Świętokrzyskie	-19.7	Łódzkie	-17.3
PT**	Algarve	7.8	Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	1.2	Norte	-24.7	Centro	-22.4
RO**	București - Ilfov	9.4	-	-	Sud-Vest Oltenia	-24.7	Sud - Muntenia	-17.7
SI	Slovenia	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SK	Bratislavský kraj	6.2	-	-	Západné Slovensko	-17.6	Stredné Slovensko	-14.6
FI	Helsinki-Uusimaa	34.6	Åland	32.9	Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	-3.8	-	-
SE	Stockholm	60.6	Sydsverige	32.9	Mellersta Norrland	-4.6	Övre Norrland	-1.9
UK**	Inner London - East	61.9	Outer London - East and North East	50.0	Cumbria	-16.2	Cheshire East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	-1.4
IS	Ísland	24.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO	Oslo og Akershus	74.9	Agder og Rogaland	59.4	-	-	-	-
CH	Région lémanique	46.7	Zürich	44.2	-	-	-	-

* data are provisional

** data are estimated

- Not applicable

France: no data available for Guadeloupe and Mayotte

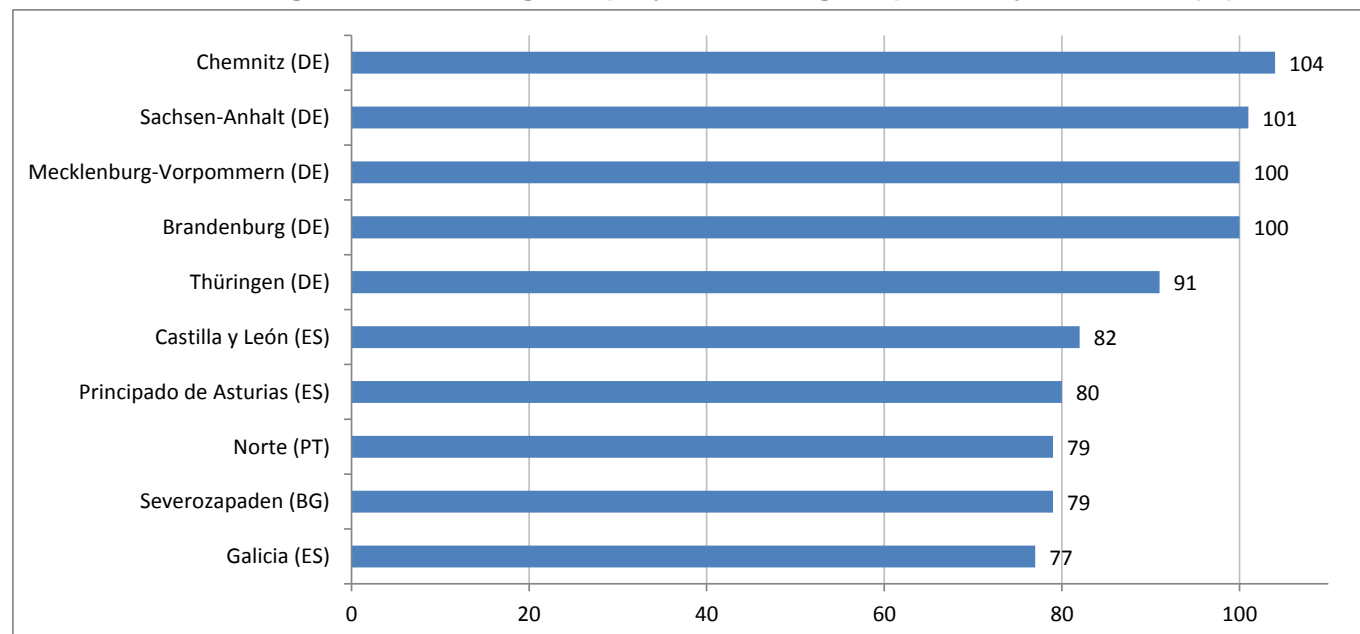
Slovenia: only data at national level available under the NUTS 2013 classification

The source datasets can be found [here](#) (population on 1 January 2015) and [here](#) (projected population for 2050, based on NUTS 2010 classification).

Four German regions projected to have more people aged 65+ than of working-age in 2050...

In four NUTS 2 regions, all located in eastern Germany, the old-age dependency ratio is projected to reach or exceed 100% by 2050, meaning that there will be as many or even more people aged 65 and over as there will be aged 15-64: **Chemnitz**, **Saxony-Anhalt**, **Mecklenburg-Vorpommern** and **Brandenburg**. Old-age dependency ratios of 80% and over are also projected for **Thuringia** in Germany (91%), as well as **Castile and León** (82%) and **Asturias** (80%) in Spain.

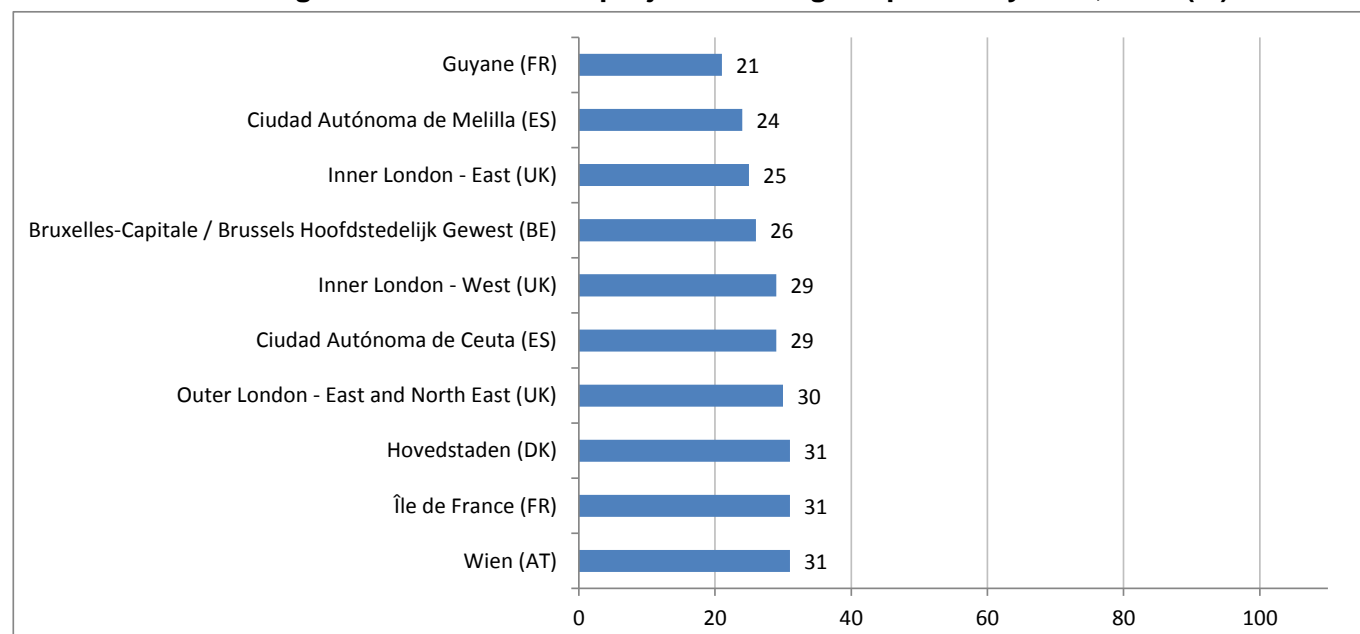
NUTS 2 regions with the highest projected old-age dependency ratio, 2050 (%)



...while there will be at least four persons of working age for each person aged 65+ in four other EU regions

In contrast, it is projected that there will be around five persons of working age for each person aged 65 and over in 2050 in the French overseas department of **Guiana** (projected old-age dependency ratio of 21%) and around four in **Melilla** in Spain (24%), **Inner London – East** in the United Kingdom (25%) and **Brussels** in Belgium (26%). The projected old-age dependency ratio is also 30% or lower in **Inner London - West** in the United Kingdom and **Ceuta** in Spain (29% each), as well as **Outer London – East and North East** in the United Kingdom (30%).

NUTS 2 regions with the lowest projected old-age dependency ratio, 2050 (%)



Projected old-age dependency ratio by NUTS2 regions, 2050 (%)

	Lowest projected old-age dependency ratio				Highest projected old-age dependency ratio			
	Lowest		2 nd lowest		Highest		2 nd highest	
BE	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest	25.7	Prov. Liège	35.8	Prov. West-Vlaanderen	51.8	Prov. Limburg	46.9
BG	Yugozapaden	45.9	Severozitochen	53.2	Severozapaden	78.5	Yuzhen tsentralen	60.5
CZ	Praha	36.2	Střední Čechy	41.1	Střední Morava	58.3	Moravskoslezsko	54.7
DK	Hovedstaden	30.7	Midtjylland	38.4	Sjælland	57.9	Syddanmark	47.7
DE	Berlin	37.0	Hamburg	39.8	Chemnitz	103.8	Sachsen-Anhalt	101.3
EE	Eesti	51.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
IE	Southern and Eastern	44.6	-	-	Border, Midland and Western	45.3	-	-
EL	Voreio Aigaio	47.9	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	50.3	Dytiki Makedonia	71.5	Attiki	70.3
ES	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	24.2	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	29.3	Castilla y León	81.6	Principado de Asturias	80.2
FR	Guyane	20.5	Île de France	30.8	Martinique	76.3	Basse-Normandie	60.1
HR	Kontinentalna Hrvatska	47.0	-	-	Jadranska Hrvatska	53.2	-	-
IT	Provincia Autonoma di Trento	47.7	Lombardia Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen	48.5	Sardegna	75.2	Basilicata	67.4
CY	Kypros	42.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
LV	Latvija	50.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
LT	Lietuva	51.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
LU	Luxembourg	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
HU	Közép-Magyarország	36.6	Nyugat-Dunántúl	52.7	Észak-Magyarország	61.0	Dél-Dunántúl	59.3
MT	Malta	44.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	Groningen	39.3	Noord-Holland	40.8	Drenthe	65.5	Zeeland	64.0
AT	Wien	31.1	Tirol	47.7	Kärnten	66.4	Burgenland	59.9
PL	Pomorskie	46.7	Mazowieckie	48.3	Świętokrzyskie	60.5	Podlaskie	56.7
PT	Região Autónoma dos Açores	48.3	Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	48.7	Norte	78.7	Centro	75.2
RO	București - Ilfov	41.7	Nord-Vest	44.8	Sud-Vest Oltenia	61.1	Sud - Muntenia	56.5
SI	Slovenia	53.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
SK	Východné Slovensko	47.3	Bratislavský kraj	49.2	Západné Slovensko	62.4	Stredné Slovensko	56.2
FI	Helsinki-Uusimaa	34.7	Åland	40.0	Etelä-Suomi	49.2	Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	48.1
SE	Stockholm	31.4	Sydsverige	37.1	Norra Mellansverige	46.6	Mellersta Norrland	46.0
UK	Inner London - East	25.2	Inner London - West	29.1	Cumbria	64.7	Highlands and Islands	55.1
IS	Ísland	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO	Oslo og Akershus	29.9	Agder og Rogaland	33.0	Hedmark og Oppland	44.8	Sør-Østlandet	40.3
CH	Région lémanique	36.8	Zürich	37.8	Ticino	51.6	Zentralschweiz	47.6

- Not applicable

France: no data available for Guadeloupe and Mayotte

Slovenia: only data at national level available under the NUTS 2013 classification

The source dataset can be found [here](#) (based on NUTS 2010 classification).

Geographical information

The regional yearbook uses the 2013 version of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS 2013).

In the NUTS 2013 classification, the EU has 276 regions at NUTS level 2: Belgium - BE (11), Bulgaria - BG (6), the Czech Republic - CZ (8), Denmark - DK (5), Germany - DE (38), Ireland - IE (2), Greece - EL (13), Spain - ES (19), France - FR (27), Croatia - HR (2), Italy - IT (21), Hungary - HU (7), the Netherlands - NL (12), Austria - AT (9), Poland - PL (16), Portugal - PT (7), Romania - RO (8), Slovenia - SI (2), Slovakia - SK (4), Finland - FI (5), Sweden - SE (8) and the United Kingdom - UK (40). Estonia (EE), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU) and Malta (MT) are all considered as single NUTS 2 regions.

EFTA countries: Norway - NO (7) and Switzerland - CH (7). Iceland (IS) and Liechtenstein (LI) are considered as single level 2 regions.

Candidate countries: Albania - AL (3) and Turkey - TR (26), Montenegro (ME) and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK) are considered as single level 2 regions. For Serbia (RS), data are currently available at national level only.

In the NUTS 2013 classification, the EU has 1 342 regions at NUTS level 3: Belgium (44), Bulgaria (28), the Czech Republic (14), Denmark (11), Germany (402), Estonia (5), Ireland (8), Greece (52), Spain (59), France (101), Croatia (21), Italy (110), Latvia (6), Lithuania (10), Hungary (20), Malta (2), the Netherlands (40), Austria (35), Poland (72), Portugal (25), Romania (42), Slovenia (12), Slovakia (8), Finland (19), Sweden (21) and the United Kingdom (173). Cyprus and Luxembourg are considered as single NUTS 3 regions.

EFTA countries: Iceland (2), Norway (19) and Switzerland (26). Liechtenstein is considered as a single level 3 region.

Candidate countries: Albania (12), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (8) and Turkey (81). Montenegro is considered as a single level 3 region. For Serbia, data are currently available at national level only.

Methods and definitions

Population density is the ratio between the annual average population and the land area of a region. It is expressed in inhabitants per square kilometre (km²).

Eurostat EuroPOP 2013 **population projections** result from the application of a set of assumptions on future developments for fertility, mortality and net migration. The projections should not be considered as forecasts, as they show what would happen to the resulting population structure if those assumptions apply; in other words, the projections are 'what-if' scenarios.

The regional population projections were produced using the 2010 version of NUTS. All of the data for the regional population projections used in the regional yearbook have been converted to NUTS 2013. The conversion of the data has had the following consequences at NUTS level 2: data for the French region of Guadeloupe are not available, only national data are available for Slovenia, and in some cases data for London are shown at NUTS level 1. The conversion of the data has had the following consequences at NUTS level 3: data for a number of regions are not available, while data for Athens (Greece), Opolskie (Poland), London and Greater Manchester (the United Kingdom) are shown at NUTS level 2.

The **projected old-age dependency ratio** is the ratio between the projected number of persons aged 65 and over and the projected number of persons aged between 15 and 64. The value is expressed per 100 persons of working age (15-64).

Revisions and timetable

Data in this News Release may differ from that in the regional yearbook, due to updates made after the extractions used for the publication.

For more information

Eurostat regional yearbook 2016. Paper version free of charge, PDF-version and underlying data available on the Eurostat website. Also available as a set of Statistics Explained articles.

Eurostat Statistical Atlas

Eurostat Regional Statistics Illustrated

Eurostat My Region

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