

Eurostat regional yearbook 2008

EU27 regions under the magnifying glass

In which EU region can you find the highest share of the labour force employed in high-tech sectors? Which region has the highest total number of nights spent in hotels? And which region has the lowest rate of road deaths?

The answers to these questions and many more are found in the 2008 edition of the **Eurostat regional yearbook**¹ which is published by **Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities**. The publication gives an overview of the most recent economic, social and demographic developments in the 271 regions² of the 27 Member States of the **European Union** as well as in regions in the three candidate countries (**Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey**) and the four EFTA countries (**Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland**).

The **Eurostat regional yearbook 2008** includes chapters on population, urban statistics, GDP, household accounts, structural business statistics, labour market, transport, tourism, science, technology & innovation, health and agriculture. The publication also contains two new subjects; labour costs and sectoral productivity. The latter was written by the European Commission Directorate-General for Regional Policy.

To illustrate the diversity of data found in the **Eurostat regional yearbook**, this News Release presents three indicators from different statistical fields.

Employment in high-tech sectors highest in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire & Oxfordshire

Science, technology and innovation are at the heart of EU policies. An indication of progress in these fields is given by the number of people employed in high-tech sectors.

In 2006, 4.4% of the **EU27** labour force was employed in high-tech sectors³. Three quarters of those employed in high-tech sectors worked in high-tech knowledge-intensive services and a quarter in high-tech manufacturing.

The share of employment in high-tech sectors was more than 6% in 29 **EU27** regions: nine of these regions were found in **Germany**, five in the **United Kingdom**, three in **Hungary**, two each in **Belgium** and **Finland** and one region each in the **Czech Republic, Ireland, Spain, France, Italy, Austria** and **Sweden** as well as **Malta**. The highest share of employment was found in **Berkshire, Buckinghamshire & Oxfordshire** (11.5%) in the United Kingdom, followed by **Stockholm** (9.3%) in Sweden, **Île de France** (8.9%) in France and the two German regions **Dresden** (8.7%) and **Oberbayern** (8.5%).

The share of employment in high-tech sectors was less than 2% in 23 **EU27** regions: Six of these regions were found in **Romania**, five in **Greece**, four each in **Spain** and **Poland**, and two each in **Bulgaria** and **Portugal**. The lowest shares of employment were found in **Thessalia** in Greece and in **Centro** in Portugal (both 1.0%), followed by the two Romanian regions **Sud-Vest Oltenia** and **Sud-Est** and the Greek region **Peloponnisos** (all 1.1%).

Employment in high-tech sectors in % of labour force by region, 2006

Highest rate			Lowest rate		Highest rate			Lowest rate	
BE	Vlaams Brabant	7.4	West-Vlaanderen	3.0	LU	Luxembourg	3.5		
BG	Yugozapaden	5.4	Severoiztochen	1.5	HU	Közép-Magyarország	8.4	Dél-Alföld	3.1
CZ	Praha	7.0	Severozápad	3.2	MT	Malta	6.2		
DK	Denmark	5.2			NL	Utrecht	6.0	Friesland	2.8
DE	Dresden	8.7	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	2.8	AT	Wien	6.6	Tirol	2.9
EE	Estonia	3.6			PL	Mazowieckie	5.3	Swietokrzyskie	1.2
IE	Southern & Eastern	6.9	Border, Midlands & Western	5.6	PT	Lisboa	5.1	Centro	1.0
EL	Attiki	3.9	Thessalia	1.0	RO	Bucuresti - Ilfov	5.8	Sud-Vest Oltenia <i>and</i> Sud-Est	1.1
ES	Madrid	7.2	Galicia	1.6	SI	Slovenia	3.8		
FR	Île de France	8.9	Champagne-Ardenne <i>and</i> Poitou-Charentes	2.1	SK	Bratislavský kraj	5.8	Východné Slovensko	3.7
IT	Lazio	7.0	Calabria	2.3	FI	Etelä-Suomi	7.9	Itä-Suomi	4.2
CY	Cyprus	2.1			SE	Stockholm	9.3	Norra Mellansverige	3.3
LV	Latvia	2.7			UK	Berks, Bucks & Oxfordshire	11.5	North Yorkshire	3.0
LT	Lithuania	2.7							

Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), the Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and the United Kingdom (UK).

Member States considered as one NUTS2 region: EE, CY, LV, LT, LU and MT.

Data not yet available at NUTS 2 level for DK and SI.

Highest number of hotel nights spent in Île de France and four Spanish regions

Tourism is an important economic factor in the European Union, but its contribution to growth and employment varies widely across the EU regions. The total number of nights spent in hotels and campsites⁴ is an important indicator of tourism activities, covering both the length of the stay as well as the number of visitors. It also correlates closely with other expenditure made by these visitors at the destination.

In 2006, **Spain**, **France** and **Italy** dominated European tourism and accounted for 18 of the 20 **EU27** regions with the largest number of nights spent in hotels and campsites. **Île de France** in France was in the lead with 63.1 million nights, followed by four Spanish regions: **Cataluña** (56.2 million), **Illes Balears** (52.2), **Andalucía** (47.9) and **Canarias** (47.3), two Italian regions: **Veneto** (44.4) and **Emilia-Romagna** (34.9) and the region of **Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur** (34.4) in France. **Tirol** (28.2) in Austria and **Oberbayern** (22.2) in Germany were the only regions among the top 20 that are not from one of these three leading tourism Member States.

Nights spent in hotels and campsites in million by region, 2006

Top three regions in each of the EU27 Member States

	Top region		Second region		Third region	
BE	West-Vlaanderen	4.7	Bruxelles / Brussels*	4.6	Antwerpen	2.0
BG	Severoiztochen	6.2	Yugoiztochen	5.8	Yugozapaden	2.1
CZ	Praha	10.6	Severovýchod	4.8	Severozápad	3.4
DK	Hovedstaden	6.5	Syddanmark	6.4	Midtjylland	3.9
DE	Oberbayern	22.2	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	14.1	Berlin	13.6
EE	Estonia	4.0				
IE	Southern & Eastern*	6.6	Border, Midland & Western*	3.0		
EL	Kriti	13.5	Notio Aigaio	13.2	Ionia Nisia	7.0
ES	Cataluña	56.2	Illes Balears	52.2	Andalucía	47.9
FR	Île de France	63.1	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	34.4	Rhône-Alpes	25.7
IT	Veneto	44.4	Emilia-Romagna	34.9	Lazio	32.9
CY	Cyprus	14.4				
LV	Latvia	2.8				
LT	Lithuania	2.4				
LU	Luxembourg	2.3				
HU	Közép-Magyarország	6.4	Nyugat-Dunántúl	3.5	Dél-Dunántúl <i>and</i> Közép-Dunántúl	1.8
MT	Malta*	7.3				
NL	Noord-Holland	16.0	Zuid-Holland	5.9	Gelderland <i>and</i> Zeeland	5.2
AT	Tirol	28.2	Salzburg	14.7	Wien	8.9
PL	Mazowieckie	3.7	Małopolskie	3.5	Dolnośląskie	2.5
PT	Algarve	16.0	Lisboa	9.1	Madeira*	5.7
RO	Sud-Est	4.6	Centru	2.8	Nord-Vest	2.3
SI	Zahodna Slovenija	3.6	Vzhodna Slovenija	2.6		
SK	Stredné Slovensko	2.4	Východné Slovensko	2.0	Západné Slovensko	1.7
FI	Etelä-Suomi	7.3	Länsi-Suomi	3.8	Pohjois-Suomi	3.3
SE	Västsvrige	9.3	Stockholm	8.2	Sydsverige	5.0
UK	East Wales	12.9	Cornwall & Isles of Scilly	12.0	Devon	11.2

* Only hotels

Member States considered as one NUTS 2 region: EE, CY, LV, LT, LU and MT.

Lowest road fatality rate found in regions of Hamburg and Vienna

In 2006, about 43 000 people lost their lives in road accidents within the **EU27**⁵, which is more than 20 times the combined total of fatalities in rail and air transport. However, the total road death toll has been reduced by nearly a quarter between 2000 and 2006, despite a significant growth in EU road traffic volumes. A positive trend can be seen across all Member States, but there are significant variations between the European regions in terms of the relative risk of fatal road accidents.

In 2006, the number of deaths in road traffic accidents was around 87 per million inhabitants in the **EU27**⁵. The rate was above 150 deaths per million inhabitants in 34 **EU27** regions. These regions were found in **Greece** and **Poland** (8 regions each), **Spain** (4), **Italy** (3), **Belgium** and **Hungary** (2 each), one region each in the **Czech Republic**, **France**, **Romania** and **Portugal**, as well as **Estonia**, **Latvia** and **Lithuania**. The highest rate of road accidents in the **EU27** was registered in **Sterea Ellada** (308 deaths per million inhabitants) in Greece, followed by the province of **Luxembourg** (290) in Belgium and **Peloponnisos** (232) in Greece.

The number of deaths in road traffic accidents was below 50 per million inhabitants in 33 **EU27** regions. Eleven of these regions were found in the **United Kingdom**, six in **Germany**, five in the **Netherlands**, three in **Spain**, two in **Sweden**, one each in **Belgium**, **France**, **Austria**, **Portugal** and **Finland**, as well as **Malta**. The lowest rate of road accidents was found in **Hamburg** (16 deaths per million inhabitants) in Germany, **Vienna** (20) in Austria, **Berlin** (22) and **Bremen** (24) both in Germany, as well as in **Malta** (25).

Deaths in road traffic accidents per million inhabitants by region, 2006

Highest death rate			Lowest death rate		Highest death rate			Lowest death rate	
BE	Prov. Luxembourg	290	Bruxelles/Brussels	26	LU	Luxembourg	111		
BG	Yugozapaden	120			HU	Közép-Dunántúl	186	Közép-Magyarország	94
CZ	Střední Čechy	151	Praha	58	MT	Malta	25		
DK	Denmark	68			NL	Zeeland	103	Flevoland	32
DE	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	109	Hamburg	16	AT	Niederösterreich	140	Wien	20
EE	Estonia	152			PL	Warmińsko-Mazurskie	174	Slaskie	91
IE	Border, Midlands & Western	141	Southern & Eastern	75	PT	Alentejo	184	Lisboa	48
EL	Sterea Ellada	308	Attiki	96	RO	Vest	161	Bucuresti - Ilfov	93
ES	Castilla-la Mancha	191	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	28	SI	Slovenia	129		
FR	Guyane	207	Île de France	41	SK	Západné Slovensko	125	Bratislavský kraj	91
IT	Umbria and Emilia-Romagna	174	Campania and Sicilia	61	FI	Länsi-Suomi	93	Etelä-Suomi	41
CY	Cyprus	136			SE	Övre Norrland	83	Stockholm	31
LV	Latvia	177			UK	Cumbria	116	Inner London	26
LT	Lithuania	223							

2005: BG, EL, ES, FR, CY, SI.

2004: DK, IE, LU, SE, UK.

2003: IT.

Member States considered as one NUTS 2 region: EE, CY, LV, LT, LU and MT.

Data not yet available at NUTS 2 level for DK and SI.

Data are available for only one region in BG.

- Eurostat regional yearbook 2008.** Paper version - EUR 30 excluding VAT, PDF-version and underlying data - available free of charge on the Eurostat website <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>
- The yearbook uses the revised version of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS 2006/EU-27), that entered into force on 1 January 2008.
Level 2 of the revised nomenclature has 271 regions: Belgium (11), Bulgaria (6), the Czech Republic (8), Denmark (5), Germany (39), Ireland (2), Greece (13), Spain (19), France (26), Italy (21), Hungary (7), the Netherlands (12), Austria (9), Poland (16), Portugal (7), Romania (8), Slovenia (2), Slovakia (4), Finland (5), Sweden (8) and the United Kingdom (37). Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Malta are all considered as single NUTS 2 regions.
For a complete list of the European statistical regions see: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts>
- High-tech sectors include both high-tech knowledge-intensive services and high-tech manufacturing. High-tech knowledge-intensive services include the sub-sectors of post and telecommunications, computer and related activities, and research and development. High-tech manufacturing includes: office machinery and computers; radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus; medical, precision and optical instruments; and watches and clocks.
- The number of nights includes nights spent by both residents and non-residents, whether for business or leisure.
- EU27 data are taken from the CARE Database (<http://ec.europa.eu/transport/care/>). This is a Community database on road accidents resulting in death or injury. CARE contains detailed data on individual accidents as collected by the Member States.

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