

Eurostat regional yearbook 2009

From A for Abruzzo to Z for Zuid-Holland

Data on 271 regions of the EU27

Which EU region has the highest population density and which has the lowest? In which EU region do households use the internet the most? Which region has the highest proportion of the population who have completed tertiary education?

The answers to these questions and many more are found in the **2009 regional yearbook**¹ from **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, when available, 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 2009** includes for the first time a chapter on the information society, and also contains chapters on population, cities, labour market, gross domestic product, household accounts, structural business statistics, science, technology & innovation, education, tourism and agriculture.

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

Highest population density in Inner London and Bruxelles, lowest in Guyane and Övre Norrland

On 1 January 2007, the **EU27** had a total population of nearly half a billion and a population density of around 112 inhabitants per square kilometre. The regions with the highest population density were **Inner London** (9 354 inhabitants per km²) in the United Kingdom, **Bruxelles/Brussel** (6 405) in Belgium, **Melilla** (5 197 in 2006) in Spain, **Wien** (4 031) in Austria and **Berlin** (3 820) in Germany. The regions with the lowest population density were **Guyane**, a French Overseas Department, and **Övre Norrland** in Sweden (both 3 inhabitants per km²), **Pohjois-Suomi** (4) in Finland, **Mellersta Norrland** (5) in Sweden and **Itä-Suomi** (8) in Finland.

There was a high population density of 500 inhabitants per square kilometre or more in 32 **EU27** regions, including many capital city regions. Eight of these regions were found in the **United Kingdom**, six in **Germany**, four in the **Netherlands**, three each in **Belgium** and **Spain** and one each in the **Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, France, Austria, Portugal** and **Romania** as well as **Malta**.

The population density was below 50 inhabitants per square kilometre in 28 **EU27** regions: five each in **Greece** and **Sweden**, four each in **Spain** and **Finland**, three in **France**, one each in **Bulgaria, Ireland, Italy, Portugal** and the **United Kingdom** as well as **Estonia** and **Latvia**.

Population density, 2007

Inhabitants per km²

Highest rate			Lowest rate		Highest rate			Lowest rate	
BE	Bruxelles / Brussels	6 405	Luxembourg (B)	59	NL	Zuid-Holland	1 015	Friesland (NL)	112
BG	Yugozapaden	104	Severozapaden	49	AT	Wien	4 013	Tirol	55
CZ	Praha	2 395	Jihozápad	67	PL*	Śląskie	379	Warmińsko-Mazurskie	59
DK	Hovedstaden	639	Nordjylland	73	PT	Lisboa	952	Alentejo	24
DE	Berlin	3 820	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	73	RO	București - Ilfov	1 226	Vest	60
EE		30			SI	Zahodna Slovenija	115	Vzhodna Slovenija	89
IE	Southern & Eastern	86	Border, Midland & Western	35	SK	Bratislavský kraj	296	Stredné Slovensko	83
EL	Attiki	1 059	Dytiki Makedonia	31	FI	Etelä-Suomi	58	Pohjois-Suomi	4
ES*	Melilla	5 197	Castilla-La Mancha	24	SE	Stockholm	283	Övre Norrland	3
FR	Île de France	967	Guyane	3	UK	Inner London	9 354	Highlands & Islands	11
IT	Campania	426	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	38	HR*	Sjeverozapadna Hrvatska	192	Središnja i Istočna (Panonska) Hrvatska	56
CY		84			MK		79		
LV		35			TR	İstanbul	2 366	Erzurum	26
LT		52			CH	Zürich	743	Ostschweiz	92
LU		184			IS		3		
HU	Közép-Magyarország	415	Dél-Dunántúl	68	LI		220		
MT		1 291			NO	Oslo og Akershus	197	Nord-Norge	4

* 2006 data

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).

Croatia (HR), former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK), Turkey (TR), Switzerland (CH), Iceland (IS), Lichtenstein (LI) and Norway (NO).

Highest share of households with internet access in the Dutch regions of Noord-Holland, Groningen and Utrecht

On average in the **EU27** in 2008, 60% of households had access to the internet. This share varied among regions. Shares of over 75% were observed in 35 **EU27** regions: all twelve regions in the **Netherlands**, nine in the **United Kingdom**, six in **Germany**, four in **Denmark**, all three regions in **Sweden** as well as **Luxembourg**. The regions with the highest shares of households with access to the internet were all situated in the Netherlands: **Noord-Holland** (90%), **Groningen** and **Utrecht** (both 89%), **Overijssel** and **Flevoland** (both 88%).

The share of households with access to the internet was below 45% in 38 **EU27** regions: seven in **Romania**, all six regions in **Bulgaria**, six in **Spain**, five each in the **Czech Republic** and **Italy**, three each in **Greece** and **Portugal**, one each in **Hungary** and **Poland** as well as **Cyprus**. The regions with the lowest shares of household internet access were **Severozapaden** (17%) in Bulgaria, **Kentriki Ellada** (19%) in Greece and **Yugoiztochen** and **Severen tsentralen** (both 21%) in Bulgaria.

Internet access in households, 2008

Share of households, %

Highest rate			Lowest rate		Highest rate			Lowest rate	
BE	Vlaams-Brabant	72	Hainaut	51	HU	Közép-Magyarország	58	Észak-Alföld	40
BG	Yugozapaden	36	Severozapaden	17	MT		59		
CZ	Praha	62	Severozápad	39	NL	Noord-Holland	90	Zeeland	77
DK	Hovedstaden	86	Nordjylland	75	AT	Wien	75	Kärnten	62
DE*	Nordrhein-Westfalen	78	Sachsen	64	PL*	Północno-Zachodni	50	Wschodni	44
EE		58			PT	Lisboa	54	Alentejo	38
IE*		63			RO	București - Ilfov	50	Nord-Est	23
EL*	Attiki	45	Kentriki Ellada	19	SI*		59		
ES	Madrid	62	Galicia	40	SK	Bratislavský kraj	62	Stredné Slovensko	56
FR*	Île de France	68	Sud-Ouest	55	FI**	Länsi-Suomi	74	Itä-Suomi	68
IT	Bolzano/Bozen	55	Sicilia	35	SE*	Södra Sverige	86	Norra Sverige	79
CY		43			UK	Highlands & Islands	84	Tees Valley and Durham	56
LV		53			HR	Središnja i Istočna (Panonska) Hrvatska	50	Sjeverozapadna Hrvatska	36
LT		51			IS		88		
LU		80			NO	Oslo og Akershus	87	Agder og Rogaland	78

Data not available for Bremen in Germany, overseas departments in France, Cumbria, East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire, Lincolnshire, Dorset and Somerset, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly and North Eastern Scotland in the United Kingdom. Data in the above table might differ from the data in the publication, due to the availability of data for more regions after the preparation of the publication.

* National data for Ireland and Slovenia; NUTS level 1 data for Germany (16 regions), Greece (4), France (9), Poland (6) and Sweden (3).

** Finland: Åland included in Länsi-Suomi data.

Highest proportions of tertiary graduates in the population found in Brabant Wallon, Inner London and País Vasco

In 2007, the share of the population aged 25-64 having completed tertiary education was 23% in the **EU27**. The highest proportions were found in **Brabant Wallon** in Belgium and **Inner London** in the United Kingdom (both 48%), **País Vasco** (43%) in Spain, **Hovedstaden** (42%) in Denmark and **Bruxelles/Brussels** (41%) in Belgium. The lowest rates were recorded in **Severozápad** in the Czech Republic and **Açores** in Portugal (both 7%), as well as **Sud-Muntenia** and **Sud-Est** (both 9%) and **Nord-Est** (10%), all in Romania.

The proportion was higher than 35% in 20 **EU27** regions, of which eight were capital city regions. These regions were found in the **United Kingdom** (8 regions), **Belgium** and **Spain** (3 each), the **Netherlands** (2) and **Denmark**, **France**, **Finland** and **Sweden** (one region each).

The share was below 12% in 23 **EU27** regions: seven in **Romania**, six each in **Italy** and **Portugal** and four in the **Czech Republic**.

Educational attainment level, 2007

% of the population aged 25-64 having completed tertiary education

Highest rate			Lowest rate		Highest rate			Lowest rate	
BE	Brabant Wallon	47.6	Hainaut	24.9	MT		12.6		
BG	Yugozapaden	33.2	Yuzhen tsentralen	16.6	NL	Utrecht	40.3	Zeeland	21.5
CZ	Praha	27.7	Severozápad	7.3	AT	Wien	23.0	Burgenland	13.6
DK	Hovedstaden	42.0	Nordjylland	24.8	PL	Mazowieckie	27.3	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	12.5
DE	Berlin	34.5	Saarland	15.3	PT	Lisboa	20.5	Açores	7.4
EE		33.3			RO	București - Ilfov	26.3	Sud - Muntenia	8.6
IE	Southern & Eastern	34.2	Border, Midland & Western	26.6	SI	Zahodna Slovenija	27.1	Vzhodna Slovenija	18.2
EL	Attiki	26.9	Notio Aigaio	12.1	SK	Bratislavský kraj	29.1	Stredné Slovensko	12.3
ES	País Vasco	42.5	Ceuta	16.7	FI	Etelä-Suomi	40.3	Åland	27.5
FR	Île de France	38.9	Picardie	17.2	SE	Stockholm	38.9	Norra Mellansverige	23.2
IT	Lazio	18.2	Bolzano/Bozen	10.3	UK	Inner London	47.5	East Yorkshire & Northern Lincolnshire	23.6
CY		33.1			HR	Sjeverozapadna Hrvatska	18.3	Središnja i Istočna (Panonska) Hrvatska	11.6
LV		22.6			TR	Ankara	19.3	Gaziantep	3.7
LT		28.9			CH	Zürich	36.7	Ostschweiz	26.6
LU		26.5			IS		30.4		
HU	Közép-Magyarország	27.6	Észak-Magyarország	12.8	NO	Oslo og Akershus	46.4	Hedmark og Oppland	26.0

Data not available for French overseas departments

- Eurostat regional yearbook 2009.** 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 Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS 2006/EU-27), that entered into force on 1 January 2008.
The EU27 has 271 regions at NUTS level 2: 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.
Candidate countries: Croatia (3 regions) and Turkey (26). The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is considered as a single NUTS 2 region.
EFTA countries: Switzerland (7 regions) and Norway (7). Iceland and Lichtenstein are considered as single NUTS 2 regions.
For a complete list of the European statistical regions see: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts>

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