

## Eurostat regional yearbook 2007

# Facts and figures about 268 EU27 regions

Where among all the 268 regions of the European Union is it most likely for a woman to be working? And where do we find the highest proportion of students? In which European city is it perceived to be easiest to find a job and a place to live?

The answers to these questions and many more are found in the 2007 edition of the **Eurostat regional yearbook**<sup>1</sup>, which is published by **Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities**.

The publication covers the 268 NUTS 2 regions<sup>2</sup> in the **27 Member States**. This year the publication has been extended to the EFTA countries: **Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland**.

The publication includes chapters on population, GDP, household accounts, labour market, labour productivity, urban statistics, science, technology and innovation, business, transport, tourism, education and agriculture.

The regional yearbook is a vital information tool for a wide range of users: European institutions, national, regional and local government and the public. The following examples from the chapters on labour market, education and urban statistics illustrate the great diversity of data found in this publication.

### Half of the EU regions with a female employment rate above 70% are in the United Kingdom

The female employment rate in 2005 was 70% or higher in 15 regions; seven from the **United Kingdom**, four from **Sweden**, two from **Finland** and one from the **Netherlands** as well as **Denmark**. The highest rates were found in **Åland** (77%) in **Finland**, **Cumbria** (75%) in the **United Kingdom**, two Swedish regions, **Stockholm** and **Småland med öarna**, and **Gloucestershire, Wiltshire & North Somerset** in the **United Kingdom** (all 73%).

The female employment rate was less than 40% in 15 regions; seven from **Italy**, three from **France**, two each from **Greece** and **Spain**, as well as **Malta**. The lowest female employment rates were found in **Puglia** (27%), **Campania** and **Sicilia** (both 28%) and **Calabria** (31%), all in **Italy**, followed by **Réunion** (33%) in **France**.

## Female employment rate, 2005

Women aged 15-64 employed as a percentage of all women aged 15-64

Highest rate			Lowest rate		Highest rate			Lowest rate	
<b>BE</b>	Vlaams-Brabant	62	Hainaut	45	<b>LU</b>		54		
<b>BG*</b>	Yugozapaden	58			<b>HU</b>	Közép-Magyarország	58	Észak-Alföld	44
<b>CZ</b>	Praha	65	Moravskoslezsko	52	<b>MT</b>		34		
<b>DK</b>		72			<b>NL</b>	Utrecht	70	Limburg	63
<b>DE</b>	Freiburg	65	Bremen	54	<b>AT</b>	Salzburg	67	Kärnten	59
<b>EE</b>		62			<b>PL</b>	Mazowieckie	52	Zachodniopomorskie	42
<b>IE</b>	Southern & Eastern	59	Border, Midland & Western	55	<b>PT</b>	Centro	66	Açores	47
<b>EL</b>	Kriti	54	Dytiki Makedonia	37	<b>RO</b>	Nord-Est	59	Sud-Est	46
<b>ES</b>	Madrid	60	Melilla	34	<b>SI</b>		61		
<b>FR</b>	Centre	63	Réunion	33	<b>SK</b>	Bratislavský kraj	64	Východné Slovensko	45
<b>IT</b>	Emilia-Romagna	60	Puglia	27	<b>FI</b>	Åland	77	Itä-Suomi	60
<b>CY</b>		58			<b>SE</b>	Stockholm	73	Sydsverige	67
<b>LV</b>		59			<b>UK</b>	Cumbria	75	Inner London	56
<b>LT</b>		59							
<b>NO</b>	Oslo og Akershus	72	Hedmark og Oppland	70	<b>IS</b>		81		

\* Bulgaria: Only one region available.

## Praha has the highest concentration of students compared to the youth population

The student population in a region can be related to the total regional population in the age group 20 to 24, in order to see the relative size of the student population. This ratio, however, can in some regions be over 100%, because the student population covers all age groups, and because students may be registered as resident either in their region of origin or where they study.

This was the case in eight regions in 2004: **Praha** in the **Czech Republic**, where there were 150 students per 100 residents aged 20 to 24, **Wien** in **Austria** (126), **Bruxelles/Brussel** (120) and **Brabant Wallonia** (111) in **Belgium**, **Bratislavský kraj** in **Slovakia** (106), **Dytiki Ellada** in **Greece** (103), **Mazowieckie** in **Poland** (103) and **Övre Norrland** in **Sweden** (102).

Less than 40 regions had tertiary-level student ratios below 30 students per 100 residents aged 20 to 24. Many of them have features which easily explain the low level, such as being in the rural part of a country or being islands. The five regions with the lowest density of tertiary students were **Strední Cechy** in the **Czech Republic** (4), **Bolzano-Bozen** in **Italy** (6), **Vorarlberg** and **Niederösterreich** in **Austria** (both 7) and **Notio Aigaio** in **Greece** (8).

## Students in tertiary education\* in % of resident population aged 20-24 years old, 2004

Highest density			Lowest density		Highest density			Lowest density	
<b>BE</b>	Bruxelles/Brussel	120	Luxembourg (BE)	24	<b>LU</b>		:		
<b>BG</b>		:			<b>HU</b>	Közép-Magyarország	94	Közép-Dunántúl	38
<b>CZ</b>	Praha	150	Strední Cechy	4	<b>MT</b>		26		
<b>DK</b>		73			<b>NL</b>	Groningen	88	Flevoland	9
<b>DE</b>	Bremen	84	Brandenburg	28	<b>AT</b>	Wien	126	Vorarlberg	7
<b>EE</b>		65			<b>PL</b>	Mazowieckie	103	Lubuskie	38
<b>IE</b>	Southern & Eastern	61	Border, Midlands & Western	40	<b>PT</b>	Lisboa	82	Madeira	15
<b>EL</b>	Dytiki Ellada	103	Notio Aigaio	8	<b>RO</b>		:		
<b>ES</b>	Madrid	72	Melilla	23	<b>SI</b>		71		
<b>FR</b>	Île de France	71	Guyane	13	<b>SK</b>	Bratislavský kraj	106	Východné Slovensko	24
<b>IT</b>	Emilia-Romagna	98	Bolzano-Bozen	6	<b>FI</b>	Etelä-Suomi	94	Åland	23
<b>CY</b>		36			<b>SE</b>	Övre Norrland	102	Mellersta Norrland	64
<b>LV</b>		75			<b>UK</b>	Wales	58	Yorkshire & the Humber	42
<b>LT</b>		73							

: data not available

\* Tertiary education is normally university-level education, which requires three or more years of study (ISCED level 5A), can be more practical and employment oriented (ISCED level 5B) or can lead to an advanced research qualification (ISCED level 6, PhD-like studies).

Germany and United Kingdom: Only NUTS 1 data available.

## Praha, København and Dublin perceived to have the best job prospects...

75 cities in the **EU27**, **Croatia** and **Turkey** participated in the latest Urban Audit Perception Survey<sup>3</sup> in 2006. In **Praha** in the **Czech Republic**, 75% of respondents agreed<sup>4</sup> with the statement "in this city it is easy to find a good job". **København** (74%) in **Denmark** and **Dublin** (70%) in **Ireland** recorded similar results. The lowest proportions of citizens who considered good jobs to be easy to find were located in **Frankfurt Oder** in **Germany** and **Palermo** and **Napoli** in **Italy** (all 3%).

## ...and Leipzig, Aalborg and Braga the best housing opportunities

Opinions on housing are also markedly diverse across these cities. The majority of respondents agreed with the statement that "in this city it is easy to find good housing at reasonable prices" in **Leipzig** (78%) in **Germany**, **Aalborg** (71%) in **Denmark** and **Braga** (68%) in **Portugal**. On the other hand, very few respondents in **Paris** (3%), **Luxembourg** (5%) and **Dublin** (6%) agreed with this statement.

Noticeably, a number of cities that rank high in terms of job prospects are to be found at the bottom where housing opportunities are concerned, and vice versa. However, some cities recorded good scores in both domains, such as **Aalborg** in **Denmark**, **Manchester**, **Newcastle upon Tyne** and **Glasgow** in the **United Kingdom** and **Oulu** in **Finland**.

### Perception of job opportunities in selected cities, 2006

% of respondents who strongly or somewhat agreed with the statement that in this city it is easy to find a good job

City	Index	City	Index	City	Index
Praha (CZ)	75	Oulu (FI)	46	Zagreb (HR)	27
København (DK)	74	Irakleio (EL)	45	Antalya (TR)	27
Dublin (IE)	70	Sofia (BG)	45	Braga (PT)	27
Aalborg (DK)	62	Tallinn (EE)	45	Malmö (SE)	26
Antwerpen (BE)	62	Burgas (BG)	44	Marseille (FR)	24
Cardiff (UK)	61	Bruxelles / Brussel (BE)	43	Budapest (HU)	24
Bratislava (SK)	60	Belfast (UK)	43	Oviedo (ES)	23
Amsterdam (NL)	60	Kraków (PL)	42	Torino (IT)	22
Manchester (UK)	59	Madrid (ES)	42	Essen (DE)	21
Rotterdam (NL)	59	Riga (LV)	42	Istanbul (TR)	20
Helsinki (FI)	58	Wien (AT)	40	Lisboa (PT)	19
London (UK)	58	Cluj-Napoca (RO)	39	Ostrava (CZ)	18
Glasgow (UK)	56	Hamburg (DE)	38	Roma (IT)	16
Lefkosia (CY)	55	Vilnius (LT)	37	Piatra Neamt (RO)	14
Verona (IT)	54	Lille (FR)	37	Ankara (TR)	14
München (DE)	53	Liège (BE)	36	Dortmund (DE)	13
Luxembourg (LU)	50	Bucuresti (RO)	36	Leipzig (DE)	13
Paris (FR)	50	Groningen (NL)	36	Berlin (DE)	12
Stockholm (SE)	50	Barcelona (ES)	36	Kosice (SK)	12
Warszawa (PL)	49	Graz (AT)	35	Białystok (PL)	11
Rennes (FR)	49	Gdańsk (PL)	35	Miskolc (HU)	11
Strasbourg (FR)	48	Bordeaux (FR)	33	Diyarbakir (TR)	6
Newcastle upon Tyne (UK)	48	Valetta (MT)	33	Napoli (IT)	3
Ljubljana (SI)	47	Málaga (ES)	31	Frankfurt (Oder) (DE)	3
Bologna (IT)	47	Athina (EL)	29	Palermo (IT)	3

## Perception of housing opportunities in selected cities, 2006

% of respondents who strongly or somewhat agreed with the statement that in this city it is easy to find good housing at a reasonable price

City	Index	City	Index	City	Index
Leipzig (DE)	78	Athina (EL)	28	Ljubljana (SI)	16
Aalborg (DK)	71	Ankara (TR)	27	Strasbourg (FR)	15
Braga (PT)	68	Gdańsk (PL)	27	Lefkosia (CY)	14
Dortmund (DE)	62	Budapest (HU)	26	Warszawa (PL)	14
Oviedo (ES)	61	Graz (AT)	25	Bordeaux (FR)	13
Białystok (PL)	57	Wien (AT)	25	Istanbul (TR)	13
Berlin (DE)	57	Bruxelles / Brussel (BE)	25	Lisboa (PT)	12
Newcastle upon Tyne (UK)	54	Verona (IT)	25	Amsterdam (NL)	12
Oulu (FI)	53	Rotterdam (NL)	24	København (DK)	12
Ostrava (CZ)	52	Barcelona (ES)	23	London (UK)	12
Essen (DE)	52	Hamburg (DE)	22	Rennes (FR)	11
Groningen (NL)	46	Piatra Neamt (RO)	22	Riga (LV)	11
Manchester (UK)	45	Sofia (BG)	22	Zagreb (HR)	10
Liège (BE)	45	Burgas (BG)	22	Bologna (IT)	10
Diyarbakir (TR)	45	Antwerpen (BE)	22	Helsinki (FI)	9
Miskolc (HU)	43	Malmö (SE)	21	Roma (IT)	9
Málaga (ES)	42	Torino (IT)	21	Marseille (FR)	9
Palermo (IT)	40	Kosice (SK)	20	Cluj-Napoca (RO)	8
Glasgow (UK)	39	Tallinn (EE)	19	Stockholm (SE)	8
Frankfurt (Oder) (DE)	37	Vilnius (LT)	18	München (DE)	8
Irakleio (EL)	36	Valetta (MT)	18	Bratislava (SK)	8
Madrid (ES)	32	Kraków (PL)	17	Bucuresti (RO)	7
Belfast (UK)	32	Napoli (IT)	16	Dublin (IE)	6
Antalya (TR)	30	Lille (FR)	16	Luxembourg (LU)	5
Cardiff (UK)	30	Praha (CZ)	16	Paris (FR)	3

1. **Eurostat regional yearbook 2007**. Paper version - EUR 30 excluding VAT, PDF-version and underlying data - available free of charge on the Eurostat website <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>.
2. The yearbook uses the version of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics adopted in July 2003. NUTS 2003 provides a uniform, consistent breakdown of territorial units for the production of regional statistics for the EU. Level 2 of the nomenclature has 268 regions: Belgium (11), Bulgaria (6), Czech Republic (8), Germany (41), Ireland (2), Greece (13), Spain (19), France (26), Italy (21), Hungary (7), Netherlands (12), Austria (9), Poland (16), Portugal (7), Romania (8), Slovakia (4), Finland (5), Sweden (8) and United Kingdom (37). Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia are all considered as single regions at NUTS 2 level.
3. The most recent Urban Audit perception survey was carried out in November 2006. Survey data were collected through telephone interviews of samples of 500 persons in 75 major cities in the EU27, Croatia and Turkey. All capital cities were included together with up to six further cities in each country based on its population.
4. Respondents who strongly or somewhat agreed with the statement as a percentage of all those who expressed an opinion.

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