



# STATISTICS IN FOCUS

## Regions



1998  1

ISSN 1024-6886

### Almost one in four European regions below 75% of the 1995 EU average per capita GDP

*According to current estimates, 46 of the European Union's 206 NUTS 2 regions had a per capita gross domestic product of less than 75% of the EU average in 1995. The 46 regions were found in eight of the 15 Member States. They comprised seven German regions, all 13 Greek regions, eight Spanish, six of Portugal's seven regions, five in Italy, the four French overseas départements (1994 values), one in Austria (Burgenland) and two in the United Kingdom.*

#### Average per capita GDP in the European Union ECU 17 280 in 1995

Based on the latest values for gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices at national level, preliminary calculations/estimates are now available for per capita GDP in the regions of the European Union in 1995. This publication summarises the results for the regions down to NUTS 2 level.

Current data show that per capita GDP in the European Union was ECU or PPS (purchasing power standards) 17 280 in 1995. This is an average value, the figure varying from Member State to Member State: in 1995, it ranged from ECU 8 068 for Portugal to approximately ECU 32 250 for Luxembourg, a ratio of 1 to 4. When expressed in terms of PPS, the values ranged from 11 367 PPS for Greece to around 29 000 PPS for Luxembourg, a ratio of 1 to 2.6. In relation to the European Union as a whole, per capita GDP in Greece was 66% of the average while that of Luxembourg was 168% of the average for the 15 Member States. Luxembourg is the smallest Member State, and somewhat exceptional in these terms. For Belgium, with the second highest per capita GDP (in PPS) after Luxembourg, the figure was 114% of the EU average.

#### Still major differences between regions

The variation in per capita GDP is greater still at the level of the regions. At NUTS level 1, which corresponds to the German *Länder*, for example, the 1995 per capita GDP values varied between 8 556 PPS (50% of the EU average) in the Azores region and 33 621 PPS (195% of the EU average) in the Hamburg region. Closer analysis of the values for NUTS 1 regions as a whole shows a relatively high concentration around the EU average: 25 out of 77 NUTS 1 regions had a per capita GDP in PPS that was no more than 10 percentage points higher or lower than the EU average. Furthermore, only six NUTS 1 regions showed values that exceeded the EU average by more than a third. These regions, in declining order, were Hamburg, Brussels, Luxembourg, Île de France, Bremen and Hesse. At the other end of the scale, there were just five NUTS 1 regions in 1995 with a per capita GDP of less than 60% of the EU average: the Greek region Central Greece, the Southern region of Spain, the French overseas *départements* (1994 values) and the Portuguese regions of the Azores and Madeira.

Manuscript completed on = 05.03.1998

For further information please contact: W.Grünewald  
Eurostat, L-2920 Luxembourg, tel. 4301-33280 Fax: 4301-34029

Price (excl. VAT) in Luxembourg: Subscription 'Statistics in focus' of all themes: ECU 348  
Single copy: ECU 6

Catalogue number: CA-NI-98-001-EN-C

If we extend the analysis to the NUTS 2 regions, which in France correspond to the "régions", for example, this does not fundamentally change the overall range of values for per capita GDP. It does, however, change the range of values within the Member States. Table 1 shows the range of variation within individual Member States.

The above table shows that, in many of the Member States, the maximum value is found in the capital region. The dominance of this region in many Member States is clear when it is compared to the region with the second highest value. This is particularly true of Belgium, France, Austria and, to a lesser extent, Sweden.

**Table 1:**  
**Range of values of regional per capita GDP in PPS for NUTS 2 regions in the EU Member States 1995**

Member State	Minimum values (as % of EU average)	NUTS 2 region with minimum value	Maximum value (as % of EU average)	NUTS 2 region with maximum value
Belgium	83	Hainaut, Namur	172	Bruxelles
Germany	60	Thüringen	195	Hamburg
Greece	43	Ipeiros	74	Attiki, Notio Aigaiο
Spain	54	Extremadura	100	Baleares
France <sup>1</sup>	81	Corse, Languedoc- Roussillon	165	Ile de France
Italy	60	Calabria	133	Lombardia
Netherlands	77	Flevoland	131	Groningen
Austria	73	Burgenland	165	Wien
Portugal	50	Açores	89	Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
Finland	75	Itä-Suomi	123	Uusimaa
Sweden	92	Oestra Mellansverige	123	Stockholm
United Kingdom	71	Merseyside	139	Greater London

<sup>1</sup> France without French overseas départements



### Figures for two regions almost identical to the EU average

It is also interesting to note which regions are closest to the EU average, i.e. have a per capita GDP of 100% of the EU average in PPS. Table 2 on the inside pages of this publication shows that, in 1995, the "typical" regions were Baleares (Spain) and Leicestershire/Northamptonshire (United Kingdom).

### Widely differing changes over time in individual regions

Another aspect of particular importance is the change of per capita GDP over time, especially during the most recent period. When interpreting this indicator, it should be borne in mind that growth rates comprise not only nominal changes in GDP, but also changes in purchasing power parities (at national level) and in population (at regional level).

A comparison of the most recent estimates for 1994 and 1995, which are contained in the REGIO data bank, show that the Member States fall into one of three groups. The first group comprises Denmark, Luxembourg and Ireland. In these three countries, where there is no regional breakdown as the whole country is the NUTS 2 level, national per capita GDP grew by between 3.4% (Luxembourg) and 9.2% (Ireland) between 1994 and 1995.

While regional growth rates are available for the second group, which comprises Austria, Greece and France, they differ from the national rates only because of different rates of population growth. This is because their GDP estimates for 1995 had to be made on the assumption that the regional structures of gross value added were unchanged from 1994. Average growth rates in these three countries varied from 2.9% (Austria) to 4.5% (Greece).

The regional structures of gross value added in the remaining nine countries (Belgium, Germany, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom) are available for the years up to 1995. A comparison of the regional per capita GDP figures (in PPS) for 1994 and 1995 reveals the following changes:


- Belgium's national growth rate of 2.6% was well below the EU average of 3.6%. The country's regional growth rates varied between 0.9% in Brussels and 4.9% in Brabant Wallon.
- The change in regional per capita GDP in Germany between 1994 and 1995 was again characterised by a considerable East-West divide. All the new *Länder* recorded higher growth rates than Germany as a whole (3.8%). The biggest increase was in Saxony (7.4%). This figure, like those for all the new *Länder*, was well below that recorded for the period 1993/94. The lowest figure for 1994/95 was recorded in Berlin (2.3%).
- As in 1993/94, growth in Spain was fairly evenly distributed among the regions. Between 1994 and 1995, regional growth rates varied from 2.5% in Extremadura and 5.7% in País Vasco. Unlike in the period 1993/94, the 4.2% (in PPS)

growth rate in national per capita GDP was no longer below the EU average.


- Although per capita GDP growth in Italy as a whole (4.1%) was quite close to the average, there were once again wide regional differences. The biggest increase was in Friuli-Venezia Giulia (7.0%) and the smallest in Sardinia (0.9%).
- The situation in the Netherlands was characterised by two main features. The national increase in per capita GDP in the period 1994/95 was 6.2% in PPS terms - well above the EU average. There were only minor regional variations, with the exception of the regions with the highest and lowest growth rates, Groningen (8.0%) and Flevoland (1.0%).
- Portugal's per capita GDP (in PPS) increased broadly in line with the EU average between 1994 and 1995. This is true both for the country as a whole (3.7%) and for the regions, which recorded growth of between 2.5% in the Azores and 4.8% in Centro and Alentejo.
- By far the highest growth rates in the period 1994/95 were recorded in Finland. The national rate was 9.7%. The region with the highest growth rate was Pohjois-Suomi (13.7%). The low 2.1% growth recorded in Åland is a special case.
- The growth rate in Sweden was also above the average. The national increase in per capita GDP in PPS terms between 1994 and 1995 was 6.5%. Regional increases varied between 4.2% in Sydsverige and 9.6% in Norra Mellansverige.
- While the United Kingdom experienced growth of 1.1% at the national level, it was the only Member State in the European Union with regions recording negative per capita GDP growth between 1994 and 1995. The steepest declines were 1.3% in the Merseyside and Grampian regions. Per capita GDP rose in most other regions, although only moderately in many cases. There were exceptions to this general trend, however, and the region with the highest growth rate was Hereford & Worcester, Warwickshire, which experienced a 5.7% increase.




**Table 2: Population, gross domestic product and derived indicators for the regions of the European Union**

	Population	GDP	GDP	GDP	GDP	GDP	GDP
	1995 (1000)	1995 (million ECU)	1995 (million PPS)	per capita 1995 (ECU)	per capita 1995 (PPS)	per capita 1995 (PPS) EU-15=100	per capita 1993 -1995 (PPS) (average) EU-15=100
<b>EU-15</b>	373 135	6 447 908	6 447 908	17 280	17 280	100	100
<b>EU-12</b>	351 153	5 996 944	6 053 915	17 078	17 240	100	100
<b>BELGIQUE-BELGIE</b>	10 137	208 954	198 978	20 613	19 629	114	114
REG. BRUXELLES-CAP./BRUS	952	29 703	28 285	31 195	29 705	172	176
<b>VLAAMS GEWEST</b>	5 870	124 639	118 688	21 234	20 220	117	117
<i>Antwerpen</i>	1 630	41 321	39 348	25 354	24 144	140	140
<i>Limburg (B)</i>	772	14 941	14 228	19 351	18 427	107	107
<i>Oost-Vlaanderen</i>	1 350	26 649	25 377	19 737	18 795	109	109
<i>Vlaams Brabant</i>	996	17 306	16 480	17 377	16 548	96	96
<i>West-Vlaanderen</i>	1 122	24 422	23 256	21 769	20 730	120	120
<b>RÉGION WALLONNE</b>	3 315	54 612	52 005	16 474	15 688	91	92
<i>Brabant Wallon</i>	337	5 340	5 085	15 859	15 102	87	87
<i>Hainaut</i>	1 288	19 289	18 368	14 982	14 267	83	84
<i>Liege</i>	1 016	19 131	18 218	18 836	17 937	104	105
<i>Luxembourg (B)</i>	240	4 322	4 116	17 977	17 118	99	100
<i>Namur</i>	435	6 530	6 219	15 022	14 305	83	85
<b>DANMARK</b>	5 228	129 378	102 232	24 747	19 555	113	111
<b>BR DEUTSCHLAND</b>	81 662	1 846 351	1 557 733	22 610	19 075	110	110
<b>BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG</b>	10 295	265 755	224 213	25 814	21 779	126	126
<i>Stuttgart</i>	3 851	108 426	91 477	28 157	23 756	138	137
<i>Karlsruhe</i>	2 647	68 993	58 208	26 070	21 995	127	127
<i>Freiburg</i>	2 078	47 318	39 921	22 771	19 211	111	111
<i>Tübingen</i>	1 720	41 018	34 606	23 851	20 123	116	116
<b>BAYERN</b>	11 957	309 216	260 880	25 860	21 818	126	126
<i>Oberbayern</i>	3 969	129 117	108 934	32 534	27 449	159	158
<i>Niederbayern</i>	1 137	23 011	19 414	20 231	17 068	99	99
<i>Oberpfalz</i>	1 051	21 794	18 387	20 740	17 498	101	101
<i>Oberfranken</i>	1 108	24 696	20 836	22 300	18 814	109	108
<i>Mittelfranken</i>	1 664	42 617	35 955	25 615	21 611	125	125
<i>Unterfranken</i>	1 313	28 526	24 067	21 728	18 332	106	106
<i>Schwaben</i>	1 716	39 455	33 287	22 987	19 394	112	112
<b>BERLIN</b>	3 471	74 623	62 958	21 500	18 139	105	105
<b>BRANDENBURG</b>	2 539	34 260	28 905	13 495	11 385	66	63
<b>BREMEN</b>	680	21 343	18 007	31 394	26 487	153	153
<b>HAMBURG</b>	1 707	68 032	57 398	39 850	33 621	195	193
<b>HESSEN</b>	5 994	184 087	155 311	30 715	25 913	150	149
<i>Darmstadt</i>	3 676	130 720	110 286	35 558	30 000	174	172
<i>Gießen</i>	1 052	22 987	19 394	21 847	18 432	107	107
<i>Kassel</i>	1 265	30 380	25 631	24 014	20 261	117	117
<b>MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN</b>	1 828	22 833	19 264	12 490	10 537	61	58
<b>NIEDERSACHSEN</b>	7 746	166 187	140 209	21 455	18 102	105	105
<i>Braunschweig</i>	1 679	37 376	31 534	22 256	18 777	109	109
<i>Hannover</i>	2 135	52 255	44 087	24 481	20 654	120	119
<i>Lüneburg</i>	1 591	27 931	23 565	17 558	14 813	86	86
<i>Weser-Ems</i>	2 341	48 625	41 024	20 771	17 525	101	102
<b>NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN</b>	17 846	412 676	348 168	23 124	19 510	113	112
<i>Düsseldorf</i>	5 288	132 623	111 892	25 082	21 162	123	122
<i>Köln</i>	4 173	100 042	84 404	23 974	20 226	117	116
<i>Münster</i>	2 564	51 370	43 340	20 034	16 902	98	97
<i>Detmold</i>	2 001	44 667	37 685	22 325	18 835	109	109
<i>Amsberg</i>	3 821	83 973	70 847	21 980	18 544	107	107
<b>RHEINLAND-PFALZ</b>	3 963	79 869	67 384	20 153	17 003	98	99
<i>Koblenz</i>	1 482	28 212	23 802	19 032	16 057	93	93
<i>Trier</i>	504	9 130	7 703	18 130	15 296	89	89
<i>Rheinhausen-Pfalz</i>	1 977	42 526	35 879	21 507	18 145	105	105
<b>SAARLAND</b>	1 084	24 032	20 275	22 177	18 710	108	107
<b>SACHSEN</b>	4 575	59 354	50 075	12 973	10 945	63	60
<b>SACHSEN-ANHALT</b>	2 750	34 370	28 997	12 497	10 543	61	59
<i>Dessau</i>	576	6 520	5 501	11 328	9 558	55	54
<i>Halle</i>	914	12 839	10 832	14 052	11 855	69	66
<i>Magdeburg</i>	1 261	15 011	12 664	11 903	10 043	58	56
<b>SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN</b>	2 717	58 737	49 556	21 619	18 239	106	105
<b>THÜRINGEN</b>	2 511	30 977	26 135	12 339	10 410	60	58
<b>ELLADA</b>	10 454	87 760	118 830	8 395	11 367	66	65
<b>VOREIA ELLADA</b>	3 373	27 179	36 801	8 057	10 910	63	62

**Table 2: Population, gross domestic product and derived indicators for the regions of the European Union**

	Population	GDP	GDP	GDP	GDP	GDP	GDP
	1995 (1000)	1995 (million ECU)	1995 (million PPS)	per capita 1995 (ECU)	per capita 1995 (PPS)	per capita 1995 (PPS)	per capita 1993 - 1995 (PPS) EU-15=100 (average)
<i>Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki</i>	562	4 249	5 753	7 565	10 243	59	58
<i>Kentriki Makedonia</i>	1 768	14 850	20 107	8 402	11 376	66	65
<i>Dytiki Makedonia</i>	302	2 313	3 132	7 658	10 370	60	60
<i>Thessalia</i>	742	5 767	7 808	7 772	10 523	61	60
<b>KENTRIKI ELLADA</b>	2 609	19 011	25 742	7 287	9 866	57	57
<i>Ipeiros</i>	365	2 000	2 708	5 485	7 427	43	43
<i>Ionia Nisia</i>	198	1 530	2 072	7 728	10 464	61	60
<i>Dytiki Ellada</i>	730	5 246	7 103	7 188	9 733	56	56
<i>Stereia Ellada</i>	653	5 382	7 287	8 241	11 159	65	65
<i>Peloponnisos</i>	664	4 854	6 572	7 313	9 903	57	58
<b>ATTIKI</b>	3 465	32 856	44 488	9 483	12 840	74	73
<b>NISIA AIGAIΟΥ, KRITI</b>	1 007	8 715	11 800	8 655	11 719	68	67
<i>Voreio Aigaio</i>	186	1 183	1 602	6 362	8 614	50	49
<i>Notio Aigaio</i>	265	2 503	3 389	9 429	12 767	74	74
<i>Kriti</i>	556	5 029	6 810	9 053	12 258	71	70
<b>ESPANA</b>	39 210	430 877	522 138	10 989	13 316	77	77
<b>NOROESTE</b>	4 330	39 896	48 346	9 214	11 166	65	65
<i>Galicia</i>	2 727	23 206	28 121	8 510	10 313	60	60
<i>Asturias</i>	1 077	11 050	13 390	10 264	12 438	72	73
<i>Cantabria</i>	527	5 641	6 836	10 712	12 981	75	76
<b>NORESTE</b>	4 045	52 602	63 743	13 004	15 759	91	91
<i>Pais Vasco</i>	2 076	27 365	33 160	13 179	15 970	92	92
<i>Navarra</i>	525	7 025	8 512	13 372	16 204	94	94
<i>Rioja</i>	261	3 338	4 045	12 795	15 505	90	89
<i>Aragon</i>	1 182	14 875	18 026	12 581	15 246	88	88
<b>MADRID</b>	5 009	68 499	83 008	13 677	16 573	96	96
<b>CENTRO (E)</b>	5 275	48 776	59 107	9 246	11 205	65	66
<i>Castilla - Leon</i>	2 516	25 172	30 503	10 005	12 124	70	71
<i>Castilla - La Mancha</i>	1 687	15 342	18 592	9 095	11 021	64	65
<i>Extremadura</i>	1 072	8 262	10 012	7 704	9 336	54	55
<b>ESTE</b>	10 696	135 121	163 739	12 632	15 308	89	88
<i>Cataluña</i>	6 067	82 744	100 269	13 637	16 526	96	95
<i>Comunidad Valenciana</i>	3 903	42 033	50 936	10 769	13 050	76	75
<i>Baleares</i>	726	10 344	12 534	14 255	17 275	100	99
<b>SUR</b>	8 306	69 344	84 031	8 349	10 117	59	59
<i>Andalucia</i>	7 097	57 687	69 905	8 129	9 851	57	57
<i>Murcia</i>	1 078	10 432	12 641	9 681	11 731	68	69
<i>Ceuta y Melilla</i>	132	1 226	1 485	9 311	11 283	65	67
<b>CANARIAS</b>	1 549	16 639	20 163	10 739	13 014	75	76
<b>FRANCE</b>	58 138	1 169 074	1 071 671	20 109	18 433	107	107
<b>ILE DE FRANCE</b>	11 009	342 456	313 924	31 107	28 515	165	166
<b>BASSIN PARISIEN</b>	10 458	187 457	171 839	17 925	16 432	95	96
<i>Champagne-Ardenne</i>	1 353	24 552	22 507	18 145	16 633	96	96
<i>Picardie</i>	1 867	30 291	27 767	16 223	14 871	86	87
<i>Haute-Normandie</i>	1 773	36 387	33 355	20 518	18 809	109	109
<i>Centre</i>	2 422	43 096	39 506	17 793	16 311	94	95
<i>Basse-Normandie</i>	1 418	24 949	22 871	17 590	16 124	93	93
<i>Bourgogne</i>	1 624	28 182	25 834	17 356	15 910	92	93
<b>NORD - PAS-DE-CALAIS</b>	3 998	66 957	61 379	16 748	15 353	89	89
<b>EST</b>	5 130	94 188	86 340	18 360	16 830	97	98
<i>Lorraine</i>	2 311	39 319	36 043	17 011	15 594	90	91
<i>Alsace</i>	1 696	35 106	32 181	20 700	18 976	110	111
<i>Franche-Comté</i>	1 123	19 763	18 116	17 603	16 136	93	94
<b>OUEST</b>	7 648	128 416	117 717	16 792	15 393	89	90
<i>Pays de la Loire</i>	3 149	55 527	50 901	17 636	16 166	94	94
<i>Bretagne</i>	2 885	46 806	42 906	16 227	14 875	86	87
<i>Poitou-Charentes</i>	1 615	28 083	23 910	16 156	14 810	86	86
<b>SUD-OUEST</b>	6 089	103 591	94 961	17 012	15 595	90	91
<i>Aquitaine</i>	2 878	50 191	46 009	17 442	15 989	93	93
<i>Midi-Pyrénées</i>	2 500	42 100	38 593	16 843	15 440	89	90
<i>Limousin</i>	712	11 300	10 359	15 866	14 544	84	85
<b>CENTRE-EST</b>	6 899	129 379	118 600	18 754	17 191	100	101
<i>Rhône-Alpes</i>	5 568	108 086	99 081	19 413	17 795	103	105
<i>Auvergne</i>	1 331	21 293	19 519	15 997	14 664	85	86
<b>MÉDITERRANÉE</b>	6 908	116 629	106 912	16 884	15 478	90	90
<i>Languedoc-Roussillon</i>	2 218	33 956	31 127	15 310	14 034	81	82
<i>Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</i>	4 429	78 685	72 129	17 764	16 284	94	95
<i>Corse</i>	260	3 989	3 657	15 331	14 054	81	82

**Table 2: Population, gross domestic product and derived indicators for the regions of the European Union**






	Population	GDP	GDP	GDP	GDP	GDP	GDP
	1995 (1000)	1995 (million ECU)	1995 (million PPS)	per capita 1995 (ECU)	per capita 1995 (PPS)	per capita 1995 (PPS) EU-15=100	per capita 1993 - 1995 (PPS) (average) EU-15=100
<b>DÉPARTEMENTS D'OUTRE-MER<sup>1</sup></b>	1 587	13 331	12 321	8 400	7 764	47	:
<i>Guadeloupe</i>	414	3 001	2 773	7 248	6 699	40	:
<i>Martinique</i>	381	3 723	3 441	9 771	9 031	54	:
<i>Guyane</i>	144	1 250	1 156	8 683	8 026	48	:
<i>Réunion</i>	648	5 357	4 952	8 268	7 641	46	:
<b>IRELAND</b>	3 582	49 360	57 561	13 780	16 070	93	88
<b>ITALIA</b>	58 350	831 409	1 036 772	14 249	17 768	103	102
<b>NORD OVEST</b>	6 184	101 721	126 846	16 448	20 511	119	116
<i>Piemonte</i>	4 372	71 460	89 111	16 345	20 382	118	115
<i>Valle d'Aosta</i>	121	2 183	2 723	18 080	22 546	131	131
<i>Liguria</i>	1 692	28 077	35 012	16 599	20 699	120	119
<b>LOMBARDIA</b>	9 081	167 311	208 638	18 424	22 975	133	131
<b>NORD EST</b>	6 648	114 758	143 104	17 262	21 525	125	122
<i>Trentino-Alto Adige</i>	928	16 226	20 233	17 492	21 813	126	126
<i>Veneto</i>	4 509	77 263	96 347	17 136	21 369	124	121
<i>Friuli-Venezia Giulia</i>	1 212	21 270	26 524	17 552	21 887	127	123
<b>EMILIA-ROMAGNA</b>	3 995	73 116	91 175	18 300	22 820	132	130
<b>CENTRO (I)</b>	5 897	87 921	109 638	14 910	18 592	108	107
<i>Toscana</i>	3 589	55 071	68 674	15 344	19 134	111	110
<i>Umbria</i>	839	11 498	14 339	13 700	17 084	99	99
<i>Marche</i>	1 469	21 352	26 626	14 540	18 131	105	104
<b>LAZIO</b>	5 293	83 331	103 914	15 744	19 633	114	115
<b>ABRUZZO-MOLISE</b>	1 630	19 776	24 661	12 130	15 127	88	87
<i>Abruzzo</i>	1 292	16 160	20 152	12 504	15 593	90	90
<i>Molise</i>	338	3 616	4 509	10 701	13 345	77	77
<b>CAMPANIA</b>	5 860	53 855	67 158	9 191	11 461	66	67
<b>SUD</b>	6 889	64 360	80 258	9 342	11 650	67	67
<i>Puglia</i>	4 154	40 901	51 004	9 846	12 278	71	71
<i>Basilicata</i>	621	5 905	7 363	9 506	11 854	69	67
<i>Calabria</i>	2 114	17 554	21 890	8 304	10 355	60	60
<b>SICILIA</b>	5 182	47 753	59 548	9 215	11 492	67	68
<b>SARDEGNA</b>	1 691	17 508	21 832	10 357	12 915	75	76
<b>LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHE)</b>	410	13 222	11 901	32 249	29 027	168	167
<b>NEDERLAND</b>	15 460	304 148	287 050	19 673	18 567	107	105
<b>NOORD-NEDERLAND</b>	1 625	31 214	29 459	19 208	18 128	105	104
<i>Groningen</i>	558	13 425	12 670	24 055	22 703	131	130
<i>Friesland</i>	611	10 229	9 654	16 746	15 805	92	90
<i>Drenthe</i>	456	7 560	7 135	16 574	15 643	91	90
<b>OOST-NEDERLAND</b>	3 191	55 335	52 224	17 344	16 369	95	93
<i>Overijssel</i>	1 052	18 451	17 414	17 535	16 549	96	94
<i>Gelderland</i>	1 871	33 106	31 245	17 698	16 703	97	95
<i>Flevoland</i>	268	3 778	3 565	14 117	13 323	77	77
<b>WEST-NEDERLAND</b>	7 229	153 291	144 674	21 205	20 013	116	113
<i>Utrecht</i>	1 067	23 391	22 076	21 920	20 688	120	117
<i>Noord-Holland</i>	2 466	54 665	51 592	22 166	20 920	121	118
<i>Zuid-Holland</i>	3 329	68 398	64 553	20 545	19 390	112	110
<i>Zeeland</i>	367	6 838	6 454	18 653	17 604	102	99
<b>ZUID-NEDERLAND</b>	3 415	64 308	60 693	18 829	17 770	103	101
<i>Noord-Brabant</i>	2 284	44 281	41 792	19 392	18 302	106	104
<i>Limburg (NL)</i>	1 132	20 027	18 901	17 693	16 698	97	94
<b>ÖSTERREICH</b>	8 047	177 081	154 269	22 006	19 171	111	111
<b>OSTÖSTERREICH</b>	3 385	84 099	73 266	24 842	21 642	125	126
<i>Burgenland</i>	274	3 982	3 469	14 514	12 644	73	73
<i>Niederösterreich</i>	1 518	27 982	24 377	18 429	16 055	93	93
<i>Wien</i>	1 593	52 136	45 420	32 735	28 518	165	166
<b>SÜDÖSTERREICH</b>	1 767	31 203	27 183	17 655	15 380	89	89
<i>Kärnten</i>	561	10 008	8 719	17 840	15 541	90	90
<i>Steiermark</i>	1 206	21 195	18 464	17 569	15 305	89	88
<b>WESTÖSTERREICH</b>	2 894	61 779	53 820	21 346	18 596	108	108
<i>Oberösterreich</i>	1 386	28 070	24 454	20 255	17 645	102	102
<i>Salzburg</i>	507	12 007	10 460	23 687	20 636	119	121
<i>Tirol</i>	658	14 023	12 216	21 300	18 556	107	109
<i>Vorarlberg</i>	343	7 679	6 690	22 380	19 497	113	113
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	9 916	80 000	119 574	8 068	12 059	70	69
<b>CONTINENTE</b>	9 418	77 074	115 201	8 184	12 232	71	70
<i>Norte</i>	3 525	25 049	37 440	7 107	10 622	62	61
<i>Centro (P)</i>	1 713	11 745	17 555	6 859	10 251	59	58

**Table 2: Population, gross domestic product and derived indicators for the regions of the European Union**

	Population	GDP	GDP	GDP	GDP	GDP	GDP
	1995 (1000)	1995 (million ECU)	1995 (million PPS)	per capita 1995 (ECU)	per capita 1995 (PPS)	per capita 1995 (PPS) EU-15=100	per capita 1993 - 1995 (PPS) (average) EU-15=100
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	3 310	34 035	50 872	10 284	15 372	89	88
Alentejo	526	3 459	5 170	6 571	9 822	57	56
Algarve	345	2 786	4 165	8 075	12 069	70	70
ACORES	241	1 380	2 062	5 725	8 556	50	50
MADEIRA	257	1 546	2 311	6 019	8 996	52	52
<b>SUOMI /FINLAND</b>	5 108	96 323	85 139	18 857	16 668	97	93
MANNER-SUOMI	5 083	95 730	84 615	18 834	16 647	96	93
Uusimaa	1 318	31 751	28 065	24 088	21 291	123	120
Etelä-Suomi	1 795	32 405	28 643	18 056	15 959	92	89
Itä-Suomi	706	10 334	9 134	14 632	12 933	75	73
Väli-Suomi	707	11 607	10 259	16 427	14 519	84	81
Pohjois-Suomi	557	9 633	8 515	17 290	15 282	88	83
ÅLAND	25	593	524	23 542	20 808	120	123
<b>SVERIGE</b>	8 827	177 560	154 585	20 116	17 513	101	100
Stockholm	1 717	42 031	36 592	24 477	21 310	123	123
Oestra Mellansverige	1 501	27 385	23 841	18 246	15 885	92	90
Smaaland Med Oearna	795	15 669	13 641	19 708	17 158	99	96
Sydsverige	1 262	23 185	20 185	18 376	15 998	93	92
Vaestsverige	1 766	34 062	29 655	19 292	16 796	97	96
Norra Mellansverige	864	16 980	14 783	19 643	17 101	99	95
Mellersta Norrland	395	7 986	6 952	20 205	17 590	102	98
Oevre Norrland	527	10 264	8 936	19 478	16 958	98	97
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	58 606	846 411	973 623	14 442	16 613	96	98
<b>NORTH</b>	3 095	38 559	44 354	12 457	14 329	83	85
Cleveland, Durham	1 167	13 759	15 827	11 792	13 564	79	79
Cumbria	490	7 217	8 301	14 720	16 932	98	100
Northumberland, Tyne and Wear	1 438	17 585	20 228	12 226	14 064	81	84
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>	5 030	65 936	75 846	13 110	15 080	87	88
Humberside	889	11 688	13 444	13 144	15 120	88	89
North Yorkshire	731	10 480	12 055	14 344	16 499	96	98
South Yorkshire	1 304	14 085	16 202	10 802	12 426	72	73
West Yorkshire	2 106	29 684	34 145	14 096	16 215	94	93
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>	4 124	56 083	64 512	13 599	15 643	91	93
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire	1 990	25 370	29 183	12 750	14 666	85	87
Leics., Northamptonshire	1 522	22 877	26 315	15 028	17 286	100	102
Lincolnshire	612	7 838	9 016	12 810	14 735	85	88
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>	2 123	30 656	35 264	14 440	16 610	96	98
<b>SOUTH EAST (UK)</b>	17 989	305 851	351 819	17 002	19 558	113	116
Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire	1 557	21 781	25 054	13 990	16 093	93	96
Berks., Bucks., Oxfordshire	2 048	35 528	40 868	17 352	19 960	116	119
Surrey, East-West Sussex	2 507	35 628	40 982	14 213	16 349	95	97
Essex	1 578	19 669	22 625	12 468	14 342	83	83
Greater London	7 007	146 638	168 677	20 927	24 072	139	144
Hampshire, Isle of Wight	1 742	25 934	29 832	14 889	17 127	99	100
Kent	1 551	20 675	23 783	13 328	15 331	89	88
<b>SOUTH WEST (UK)</b>	4 827	67 151	77 244	13 912	16 003	93	93
Avon, Gloucs., Wiltshire	2 126	33 725	38 794	15 866	18 250	106	106
Cornwall, Devon	1 542	18 196	20 931	11 804	13 578	79	80
Dorset, Somerset	1 160	15 229	17 518	13 132	15 105	87	88
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>	5 306	71 203	81 904	13 418	15 435	89	90
Hereford-Worcs., Warwicks.	1 193	16 795	19 320	14 079	16 195	94	92
Shropshire, Staffordshire	1 476	17 881	20 569	12 112	13 932	81	81
West midlands (County)	2 637	36 525	42 014	13 850	15 932	92	95
<b>NORTH WEST (UK)</b>	6 410	82 724	95 158	12 906	14 846	86	88
Cheshire	978	15 579	17 920	15 928	18 322	106	107
Greater Manchester	2 578	33 891	38 985	13 145	15 120	88	89
Lancashire	1 426	18 034	20 745	12 646	14 547	84	86
Merseyside	1 427	15 220	17 508	10 665	12 267	71	74
<b>WALES</b>	2 917	34 861	40 100	11 952	13 748	80	80
Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwynedd, Powys	1 133	12 934	14 878	11 419	13 135	76	77
Gwent, Mid-S-W Glamorgan	1 784	21 927	25 222	12 290	14 137	82	82
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	5 137	74 090	85 226	14 424	16 592	96	97
Bord.-Centr.-Fife-Loth.-Tay.	1 892	28 619	32 920	15 127	17 401	101	101
Dumfr. - Galloway, Strathclyde	2 432	32 340	37 201	13 300	15 299	89	88
Highlands, Islands	280	3 215	3 698	11 470	13 194	76	79
Grampian	533	9 916	11 406	18 611	21 408	124	129
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	1 649	19 297	22 198	11 703	13 462	78	79

# Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita -1995 NUTS 2

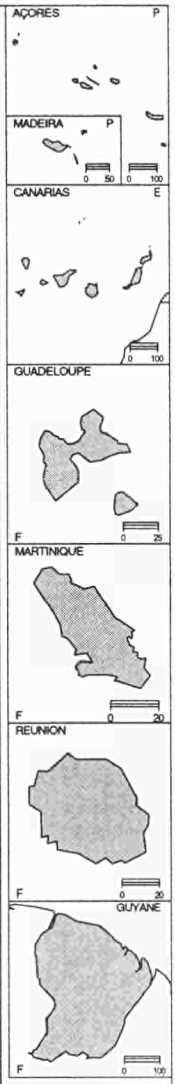
EU-15 (ECU) = 100

-  > 125
-  100 -125
-  75 -100
-  <= 75
-  Data not available

DOM regions: 1994

Statistical data : Eurostat  
Cartography and geographic information management: GISCO -02/98






0 150 750 km





# Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita –1995 NUTS 2

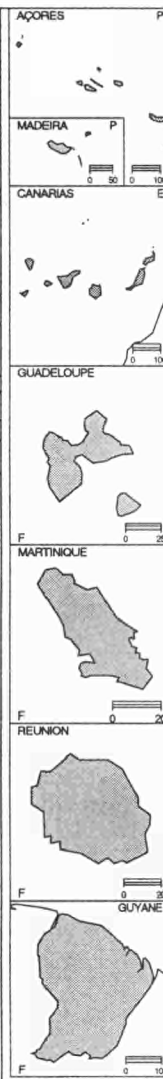
EU-15 (PPS) = 100

-  > 125
-  100 –125
-  75 –100
-  <= 75
-  Data not available

DOM regions: 1994

Statistical data : Eurostat  
Cartography and geographic information management: GISCO –02/98

0 150 750 km



## Average for the years from 1993 to 1995

A region's per capita GDP (in PPS) in a particular year can be greatly distorted by one-off factors. For purposes of detailed analyses or political decision-making, therefore, it is a good idea to take a longer period of, say, three years. The last column in Table 2 shows the average per capita GDP in the three most recent years for which data are available (1993 to 1995).

A comparison of this average figure, especially with the per capita GDP figure for 1995, provides clues as to the special factors which came into play during the period. In fact, growth seems to have been fairly evenly distributed in the large majority of regions. As a general rule, per capita GDP in 1995 did not differ from the average for the period 1993-95 or, if it did, then only by a small margin (no more than three percentage points either way). There are some exceptions, however: there were five regions in 1995 whose per capita GDP for that year was four or even five percentage points above the average for the period 1993-95. This suggests a disproportionate increase in per capita GDP in the regions (or Member States) concerned. This group includes Ireland, the Italian region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, the Finnish region of Pohjois-Suomi and two Swedish regions, Norra Mellansverige and Mellersta Norrland.

There were also two regions, both in the United Kingdom, whose per capita GDP in 1995 was five percentage points below the average for the period 1993-95: Greater London and Grampian. This means that per capita production activity in these two regions grew by a disproportionately small amount compared with all the other regions under consideration. In absolute terms, however, these two regions enjoy the highest per capita GDP in the United Kingdom.

The regions characterized by less than 75% of the EU average per capita GDP in the years 1993 to 1995 were the same as in 1995, with the sole addition of the Finnish region of Itä-Suomi. Thus, 47 of the 206 NUTS 2 regions fall into this category, distributed as follows: Germany (7), Greece (13), Spain (8), Portugal (6), Italy (5), France (4), United Kingdom (2), Austria (1) and Finland (1).

## Methodological notes

### 1. Harmonised estimation procedure

Estimates of regional GDP and per capita GDP are based on GDP data provided by the national statistical offices in accordance with the rules of the European System of Accounts (ESA) and processed by Eurostat. National figures are divided up between the regions according to regional shares of national gross value added. In principle, the structure of gross value added at factor cost should be used, but in some Member States, lack of data means that gross value added at market prices has to be used.

Ideally, estimates of GDP and per capita GDP for 1995 should be based on the structures of gross value added at factor cost for that year. However, these data were not available for all Member States and regions at the time of calculation. It therefore had to be assumed that the structure for 1995 was unchanged from 1994 in the case of Austria, France and Greece.

### 2. Interpreting the data

GDP and thus per capita GDP are indicators of a country's or region's output and are thus a way of measuring and comparing the degree of economic development of countries or regions. It should be borne in mind that GDP is not synonymous with the income ultimately available to private households resident in a country or region. GDP or per capita GDP cannot therefore be used to make statements such as "Region A is more prosperous than region B".

Commuter flows for example distort comparisons between countries - and particularly regions - in terms of per capita GDP. Some well-known examples include Luxembourg, city-states such as Hamburg, Bremen and Vienna, and the Province of Flevoland in the Netherlands. In the case of city-states, net commuter arrivals generally mean that production in these regions is higher than would be possible with the resident working population. Consequently, per capita GDP tends to overstate productivity in these regions and understate that in the regions where the commuters live. One example of this is Flevoland, many of whose inhabitants are employed elsewhere.

Per capita GDP is also affected by population structure. All other things being equal, regions with a relatively high share of non-working age population - children, pupils/students, retired or with high unemployment - have lower per capita GDPs than regions with relatively low shares of such population groups.

Finally, the information used to produce these GDP figures are subject to updating as new data are made available to Eurostat.

### 3. Notes on the tables

When analysing the tables, the reader should bear in mind the following:

- Because of the particular way in which PPS are worked out, the sum of GDP values in PPS for all regions does not tally with the corresponding value for EUR 15.
- The current rules for compiling national accounts mean that values for France's overseas *départements* are excluded from the sums for France and the European Union.
- Member States are shown in bold in the tables, their values in bold italics, NUTS 1 regions in capitals and NUTS 2 regions in normal typeface.

- **Further information**

- Eurostat publications
- European System of Accounts: ESA aggregates.
- REGIONS Statistical Yearbook

- REGIO regional database: in addition to the indicators contained in this publication, this Eurostat database also gives GDP estimates at NUTS level 3 as well as data on important ESA aggregates by economic branch.

## EUROSTAT

**Directorate E: Social and regional statistics and geographical information systems**

**For further information, please contact:**

**“Regional accounts and indicators, population and geographical information systems”**

**Tel. +352 4301 33280 or 34238**

**Fax: +352 4301 34029**

**ORIGINAL: GERMAN**

### Eurostat Data Shop

#### BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Eurostat Data Shop  
Bruxelles/Brussel  
Tel. (32-2) 299 66 66  
Fax (32-2) 295 01 25  
E-mail:  
Piera.Calcinaghi@eurostat.cec.be

#### DANMARK

Danmarks Statistik  
Bibliotek og Information  
Eurostat Data Shop  
Tel. (45) 39 17 30 30  
Fax (45) 39 17 30 03  
E-mail: bib@dst.dk

#### DEUTSCHLAND

STATISTISCHES BUNDESAMT -  
Berlin  
Information Service  
Eurostat Data Shop  
Tel.: (49-30) 23 24 64 27/28  
Fax: (49-30) 23 24 64 30

#### ESPAÑA

INE  
Eurostat Data Shop  
Tel. (34-1) 583 91 67  
Fax (34-1) 579 71 20  
E-mail: datashop@mundiprensa.es

#### FRANCE

INSEE Info Service  
Eurostat Data Shop  
Tel. (33-1) 53 17 88 44  
Fax (33-1) 53 17 88 22  
E-mail:  
datashop@dg75iisa.insee.atlas.fr

#### ITALIA — Milano

ISTAT  
Centro di informazione statistica —  
Sede di Milano  
Eurostat Data Shop  
Tel. (39-2) 65 95 133/134  
Fax (39-2) 65 30 75

#### ITALIA — Roma

ISTAT  
Centro di informazione statistica —  
Sede di Roma  
Eurostat Data Shop  
Tel. (39-6) 46 73 31 05/02  
Fax (39-6) 46 73 31 07/01  
E-mail: dipdiff@istat.it

#### LUXEMBOURG

Eurostat Data Shop Luxembourg  
Tel. (352) 43 35 22 51  
Fax (352) 43 35 22 221  
E-mail:  
agnesn@eurostat.datashop.lu

#### NEDERLAND

STATISTICS NETHERLANDS  
Eurostat Data Shop - Library  
Tel: (31-70) 337 49 00  
Fax: (31-70) 337 59 84

#### SVERIGE

STATISTICS SWEDEN  
Information service  
Eurostat Data Shop  
Tel.: (46-8) 783 48 01  
Fax: (46-8) 783 48 99  
E-mail: infoservice@scb.se

#### UNITED KINGDOM

ONS Sales Office  
Eurostat Data Shop  
Office for national statistics  
Tel. (44-171) 533 5676  
Fax (44-171) 533 5689  
E-mail: gloria.ryan@ons.gov.uk

#### USA

Haver analytics  
Eurostat Data Shop  
Tel. (1-212) 986 9300  
Fax (1-212) 986 5857  
E-mail: eurodata@haver.com

Eurostat homepage: <http://europa.eu.int/eurostat.html>

### Sales offices (EUR-OP)

BELGIQUE/BELGIË — DANMARK — DEUTSCHLAND — GREECE/ELLADA — FRANCE — IRELAND —  
ITALIA — GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG — NEDERLAND — ÖSTERREICH — PORTUGAL —  
SUOMI /FINLAND — SVERIGE — UNITED KINGDOM — ICELAND — NORWAY — SWITZERLAND —  
ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA — CYPRUS — MAGYARORSZÁG — MALTA — POLSKA — TÜRKIYE — BÄLGARIJA —  
HRVATSKA — ROMÂNIA — SLOVAKIA — SLOVENIA — ISRAEL — RUSSIA — AUSTRALIA — CANADA —  
EGYPT — JAPAN — SOUTH AFRICA — UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — MEXICO — KOREAN REPUBLIC

A worldwide list of our sales agents is available from the  
Office for Official Publications of the European Communities  
2 rue Mercier — L-2985 Luxembourg  
tel. (352) 2929-1 — fax. (352) 2929-42658  
Internet address:  
[http://eur-op.eu.int/\\_en/general/s-ad.htm](http://eur-op.eu.int/_en/general/s-ad.htm)