Eurostat's geographies

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Regional data in Eurobase*

* http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database
NUTS objectives

- *The collection, development and harmonisation of European regional statistics*
- *Socio-economic analyses of the regions*
  - NUTS 1: major socio-economic regions
  - NUTS 2: basic regions for the application of regional policies
  - NUTS 3: smaller regions for specific diagnoses
- *Framing of EU regional policies.*
  - Regions eligible for support from cohesion policy have been defined at NUTS 2 level.
  - The Cohesion report has so far mainly been prepared at NUTS 2 level.
NUTS principles

- Regular and extraordinary **amendments**:  

- Prefers units which have **administrative authority in the Member State, as this supports**:  
  - Availability of data  
  - Policy implementation capacity

- **Population thresholds**:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NUTS 1</td>
<td>3 million</td>
<td>7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTS 2</td>
<td>800 000</td>
<td>3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTS 3</td>
<td>150 000</td>
<td>800 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reality differs**:  
NUTS 3 regions range from 10.500 to 6.5 million
Example:

Changes from NUTS 2013 to 2016, here NUTS level 3
Statistical Regions

- Defined for
  - EFTA countries
  - Candidate countries
  - Potential candidates

- No legal basis, but should correspond to NUTS principles:
  - Preferably administrative units
  - Stable, not too frequent amendments
  - Match population size thresholds

- Bilateral agreements
  - NSI - Eurostat
Life expectancy at birth is higher for women than men in all regions in the EU, but the gender gap is narrowing.

Women in Madrid, Spain (87.1) live on average 17.9 years longer than men in Lithuania (69.2).
Employment rate, persons aged 20–64, by NUTS 2 regions, 2016 (%)

Change in the employment rate, persons aged 20–64, by NUTS 2 regions, 2006–2016 (percentage points, difference between 2016 and 2006)

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ifeL_y_8e2empt)

Note: London (UK); NUTS level 1: Slovenia: national data. Denmark and Croatia: 2007–2016. Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Finland, the United Kingdom and Turkey: breakdowns in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ifeL_y_8e2empt)
Territorial typologies

**Tercet typologies:**

1) **Grid:**
   - rural grid cells
   - urban clusters
   - urban centres

2) **Local:**
   - Degree of urbanisation
     - Cities
     - Towns and suburbs
     - Rural areas
   - Functional urban areas (FUA)
     are Cities + their commuting zones

3) **Regional:**
   - Urban/rural typology
     - Predominantly urban regions
     - Intermediate regions
     - Predominantly rural regions
   - Metropolitan typology
     - Metropolitan regions
     - Non-metropolitan regions
   - Coastal typology
     - Coastal regions
     - Non-coastal regions

**Other typologies:**

- Border regions
- Island regions
- Mountain regions
- Outermost regions
Local level example: Degree of urbanisation

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by degree of urbanisation
Regional level example: Urban/rural typology
Comparison: unemployment by DEGURBA and urban/rural, 2016

- Poznan: 8.4%
- Kielce: 11.7%

(2015)
Regional level example: Border regions
Purchasing power per inhabitant in % of the EU average, by aggregates of border and non-border regions, 2014
Regional level example:

Mountain regions
Natural change of population
Regional level example:
Coastal regions
Unemployment rates, 15 yrs or over, Total, 2016

**URT:**
- **Poland:**
  - **4.5**
  - **6.2**
  - **7.4**

**Metropolitan regions:**
- **Poznan:** 8.4%
- **Kielce:**

**Border regions:**

**Mountain regions:**

**Coastal regions:**

6.1 coastal, 6.2 non-coastal
Visit us: ec.europa.europa.eurostat/web/regions-and-cities

Regions and cities - Overview

INTRODUCTION

What do statistics on regions and cities tell me?

National figures alone cannot reveal the full and sometimes complex picture of what is happening at a more detailed level within the European Union (EU). In this respect, statistical information at a subnational level is an important tool for highlighting specific regional and territorial aspects. It helps in analysing changing patterns and the impact that policy decisions can have on our daily life.

What kind of information is available?

In order to provide a detailed picture of the diverse EU territories and to monitor EU regional policy targets, Eurostat has developed a range of statistics based on different classifications and typologies. These include data for:

- regions,
- cities and greater cities,
- metropolitan regions,
- rural areas and regions.

Specific geographies such as coastal regions, mountain regions, border regions or island regions are also covered.

> read more

HIGHLIGHTS

Dive into the regional yearbook

Enjoy the latest edition of our regional yearbook and get a taste of the wide range of EU statistics available at regional and local levels.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR INFORMATION ON...

- Regions
- Cities
- Metropolitan regions