



# Statistics in focus

## GENERAL STATISTICS

THEME 1 – 07/2003

## REGIONS

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# Income of private households and gross domestic product in Europe's regions

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## 1. Introduction

One of the aims of studying regional statistics is undoubtedly to try and provide some information on the wealth of regions. Adam Smith entitled his major work in the field of economics "The Wealth of Nations" and it is but a small step from the nation to the region.

The key, and by far the most frequently used, indicator to measure the wealth of regions is regional gross domestic product (GDP). This GDP is often expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS) and per capita to make the figures comparable between regions.

GDP at regional level is calculated using the output approach. It is the total value of the goods and services produced in a region by persons employed in the region. When considering to what extent GDP contributes to the wealth of the regions, this depends on the generation of income for private households, even if the multitude of inter-regional links and measures taken by the State do now mean there is absolutely no guarantee that this income actually reaches the inhabitants of a region.

It therefore seems worthwhile to take a closer look at household income distribution.

## 2. Household income distribution

In market economies, which also have State redistribution mechanisms, a distinction is made between two types of income distribution.

The *primary* distribution of income indicates the income of private households generated from market transactions, i.e. trade in the factors of production and goods. The "resources" side includes the compensation of employees, i.e. income from the sale of labour as a factor of production. Private households can also receive property income, and there is also of course income in the form of an operating surplus or self-employment income. Any interest payable is recorded as a negative item. The balance of these transactions is termed the *primary income* of private households.

This primary income is now the point of departure for the *secondary* distribution of income, which denotes the State redistribution mechanism. All social benefits and transfers other than in kind are now added to primary income and it is from this total that households have to pay taxes on income and wealth, pay their social contributions and effect transfers. The sum remaining after these transactions have been carried out, i.e. the balance, is called the *disposable income* of private households.



### 3. Primary income and the disposable income of private households as income distribution balances

Eurostat uses NUTS level 2 data for the above-mentioned variables. These data are of course of interest in themselves, but primary income and disposable income are the main pillars of these accounts.

Before these parameters can be compared, a quick digression is required to look at the unit used to express this income in a meaningful manner so that the corresponding comparisons make sense.

For the purposes of making comparisons between regions, regional GDP is generally expressed per capita and in purchasing power standards (PPS), so that volume comparisons can be made. The same process should thus be applied to the private household income parameters, so that these can then be compared with regional GDP and with each other.

There is a problem with this. PPS are designed to apply to GDP as a whole. The calculations use the expenditure approach and PPS are also only subdivided on the expenditure side. In the regional accounts, on the other hand, the expenditure approach is not used - at least not for the EU regions - as this would require data on import and export flows at regional level. These data are not available, so regional accounts are only calculated from the output side. This means, however, that there is no exact correspondence between the income parameters and the PPS. PPS only exist for private consumption.

These conceptual differences, however, are quite likely of minor importance and the income parameters of private households should be converted with the consumer components of PPS and called PPCS (purchasing power consumption standards).

### 4. Results for 2000

A reference framework is always required to interpret results. We will use two types of reference here. First of all, the relationship between primary income and disposable household income is discussed and then the ratio of income to regional GDP is examined.

There are large differences in the ratio of disposable income to primary income, the greatest difference here being in the Stockholm and Helsinki capital regions, where households are left with the lowest levels of primary income. This clearly demonstrates the strong influence of the State in the Nordic countries.

**Table 1: Disposable income as % of primary income**

Region	Percentage
Stockholm (S)	66%
Uusimaa (FIN)	70%
Utrecht (NL)	71%
Noord-Brabant (NL)	73%
Flevoland (NL)	73%
:	:
Sachsen (D)	105%
Lubelskie (PL)	105%
Sachsen-Anhalt (D)	105%
Lietuva (LT)	109%
Dél-Dunátúl (HU)	124%

There are, however, also some regions in which the disposable income of households is higher than their primary income on account of social benefits other than social transfers in kind and other transfers. It is they then who gain from State redistribution policy.

Disposable income exceeds primary income for households in five Greek regions, six Polish regions and six UK regions. Romania has two such regions and France, Italy and Hungary one each. In Germany, there are three *Bundesländer* where this ratio is over 100%.

The ratio of disposable income to regional gross domestic product (GDP) is also of particular interest. This is significant because regional GDP per capita is an important indicator in determining European structural policy. Regions receive (amongst other things) regional aid when their regional GDP is below 75% of the EU average. Capital regions often have a high GDP. It can be seen from Table 2 that this high GDP is generally not reflected in disposable household income. This applies both for the EU regions and for the two highlighted applicant country regions of Prague and Bratislava, which have a very high per capita GDP.

**Table 2: Disposable income as % of regional GDP**

Region	Percentage
Bruxelles (B)	29%
Praha (CZ)	31%
Inner London (UK)	34%
Uusima (FIN)	36%
Stockholm (S)	38%
Bratislavský (SK)	39%
Southern and Eastern (IRL)	40%
:	:
Brandenburg (D)	86%
Merseyside (UK)	87%
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (UK)	90%
Ipeiros (EL)	91%
Dytiki Makedonia (EL)	94%

At the other end of the scale, there are regions, where the ratio for the region is much more favourable. Two Greek regions head this list, but this situation can also be seen in the United Kingdom and the east of Germany.

It is clear that taking this indicator as the basis also changes the relative position of a region within Europe. Table 3 therefore presents examples of the changes in rankings which occur when regions are classified by per capita disposable income rather than by per capita regional GDP.

In conclusion, it can be seen that there are significant differences within Europe in the proportion of disposable household income which remains following the State redistribution of household primary income. Per capita disposable household income is also very different from regional GDP.

Due to the different redistribution structures between countries, it is clear that whilst comparing regions within the one country provides meaningful information, comparisons between regions in different countries are very problematic.

**Table 3: Change in relative position**

Region	Change in ranking when classified by disposable income rather than by GDP
Dytiki Makedonia (EL)	+107
Outer London (UK)	+90
Merseyside (UK)	+89
Attiki (EL)	+88
Brandenburg (D)	+83
Highlands and Islands (UK)	+77
:	:
Stockholm (S)	-100
Groningen (NL)	-100
Bratislavský (SK)	-113
Southern and Eastern (IRL)	-115
Uusima (FIN)	-122
Praha (CZ)	-147

It is noticeable that disposable household income is particularly low in countries where State activity is very high. This would seem to suggest that in these instances the State claims a very large proportion of income. On the other hand, this does not mean that these regions are particularly poor as they may perhaps benefit considerably from this State activity in the form of public transport, child care facilities etc. In this context, it would be useful to refer to another Eurostat publication (Statistics in Focus No 06/2003 "How rich are Europe's regions?"), which focuses on this aspect and presents experimental calculations which seek to counterbalance these distortions.

### Methodological information

Eurostat does not yet currently have complete NUTS level 2 data at its disposal. It hopes to have data for Austria by summer 2003. Only NUTS level 1 data are available for Germany. The data for France, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were estimated by extrapolation for 2000. There are no data for Slovenia, Cyprus, Malta, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Strictly speaking the ratio between the disposable income and the GDP is problematic, because a value in PPCS is divided by a value in PPS. To facilitate the representation no correction is made.

The income distribution accounts in the national accounts are defined as follows:

#### Primary distribution of household income in accounts format

Uses	Resources
D.4 Property income	B.2/B.3 Operating surplus / self-employment income
B.5 Primary income (balance)	D.1 Compensation of employees
	D.4 Property income

#### Secondary distribution of household income in accounts format

Uses	Resources
D.5 Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	B.5 Primary income
D.61 Social contributions	D. 62 Social benefits other than social transfers in kind
D.7 Other current transfers	D.7 Other current transfers
B.6 Disposable income (balance)	

	Primary income per capita in PPCS(1)	Primary income per capita in PPCS, average = 100	Disposal income per capita in PPCS (2)	Disposable income per capita in PPCS, average = 100	GDP per capita in PPCS (3)	GDP per capita in PPCS, average = 100	(2)/(1) in %	(2)/(3) in %
<b>Average of the available regions</b>	<b>13930</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12051</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19698</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>61%</b>
<b>BELGIQUE-BELGIE</b>	<b>17907</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>14144</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>24286</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>58%</b>
REG.BRUXELLES-CAP./BRUSSELS								
HFDST.GEW.	18181	131	14342	119	49191	250	79%	29%
VLAAMS GEWEST	19259	138	14820	123	23971	122	77%	62%
ANTWERPEN	18907	136	14526	121	28265	143	77%	51%
LIMBURG (B)	17199	123	13417	111	20477	104	78%	66%
OOST-VLAANDEREN	19342	139	14857	123	21173	107	77%	70%
VLAAMS BRABANT	23178	166	17183	143	25357	129	74%	68%
WEST-VLAANDEREN	17587	126	14063	117	22297	113	80%	63%
REGION WALLONNE	15373	110	12835	107	17682	90	83%	73%
BRABANT WALLON	21572	155	16026	133	22765	116	74%	70%
HAINAUT	14086	101	12427	103	16003	81	88%	78%
LIEGE	14974	107	12541	104	18474	94	84%	68%
LUXEMBOURG (B)	14146	102	11974	99	17240	88	85%	69%
NAMUR	15783	113	12642	105	16935	86	80%	75%
<b>DANMARK</b>	<b>15614</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>11914</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>26803</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>44%</b>
<b>DEUTSCHLAND</b>	<b>18655</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>15890</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>24053</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>66%</b>
BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG	21158	152	16981	141	27576	140	80%	62%
BAYERN	20617	148	16612	138	28022	142	81%	59%
BERLIN	16652	120	14563	121	21616	110	87%	67%
BRANDENBURG	13966	100	13557	112	15696	80	97%	86%
BREMEN	20733	149	18725	155	32298	164	90%	58%
HAMBURG	21903	157	17794	148	41025	208	81%	43%
HESSEN	19940	143	15812	131	29249	148	79%	54%
MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	13074	94	12938	107	15680	80	99%	83%
NIEDERSACHSEN	18204	131	15594	129	21691	110	86%	72%
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	20015	144	16960	141	24556	125	85%	69%
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	18502	133	15621	130	21851	111	84%	71%
SAARLAND	17332	124	15321	127	21887	111	88%	70%
SACHSEN	12931	93	13526	112	15908	81	105%	85%
SACHSEN-ANHALT	12530	90	13217	110	15455	78	105%	86%
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	18551	133	15607	130	21739	110	84%	72%
THUERINGEN	13311	96	13446	112	15725	80	101%	86%
<b>ELLADA</b>	<b>11873</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>11651</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>15300</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>76%</b>
VOREIA ELLADA	10622	76	10043	83	14516	74	95%	69%
ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI	9958	71	9995	83	12343	63	100%	81%
KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	10324	74	9403	78	15352	78	91%	61%
DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	15515	111	14312	119	15154	77	92%	94%
THESSALIA	9848	71	9892	82	13873	70	100%	71%
KENTRIKI ELLADA	9834	71	9565	79	13363	68	97%	72%
IPEIROS	10299	74	9666	80	10643	54	94%	91%
IONIA NISIA	12805	92	11536	96	13373	68	90%	86%
DYTIKI ELLADA	10026	72	9768	81	11544	59	97%	85%
STEREA ELLADA	10831	78	10618	88	17264	88	98%	62%
PELOPONNISOS	7465	54	7636	63	13033	66	102%	59%
ATTIKI	14427	104	14776	123	17432	88	102%	85%
NISIA AIGAIUO, KRITI	12727	91	11893	99	15745	80	93%	76%
VOREIO AIGAIUO	11656	84	11598	96	14822	75	100%	78%
NOTIO AIGAIUO	15478	111	13434	111	18030	92	87%	75%
KRITI	11748	84	11246	93	14943	76	96%	75%
<b>ESPANA</b>	<b>12654</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>11065</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>18583</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>60%</b>
NOROESTE	10447	75	9939	82	15400	78	95%	65%
GALICIA	9936	71	9456	78	14625	74	95%	65%
ASTURIAS	10783	77	10437	87	16019	81	97%	65%
CANTABRIA	12402	89	11427	95	18144	92	92%	63%
NORESTE	15299	110	13354	111	22010	112	87%	61%
PAIS VASCO	16025	115	14074	117	22936	116	88%	61%
NAVARRA	16153	116	13698	114	23801	121	85%	58%
RIOJA	14091	101	12337	102	20615	105	88%	60%
ARAGON	13899	100	12155	101	19867	101	87%	61%
MADRID	16945	122	13249	110	24855	126	78%	53%
CENTRO (E)	10475	75	9880	82	15424	78	94%	64%
CASTILLA-LEON	11601	83	10820	90	17156	87	93%	63%
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	10191	73	9576	79	15088	77	94%	63%
EXTREMADURA	8340	60	8202	68	11980	61	98%	68%
ESTE	14076	101	11977	99	20786	106	85%	58%
CATALUNA	15191	109	12661	105	22488	114	83%	56%
COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	12173	87	10772	89	17906	91	88%	60%
BALEARES	15101	108	12799	106	22221	113	85%	58%

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SUR	9509	68	8921	74	14076	71	94%	63%
ANDALUCIA	9347	67	8826	73	13825	70	94%	64%
MURCIA	10278	74	9315	77	15525	79	91%	60%
CEUTA Y MELILLA	11694	84	10675	89	15403	78	91%	69%
CANARIAS	11928	86	10171	84	17526	89	85%	58%
<b>FRANCE</b>	<b>15658</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>13427</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>22853</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>59%</b>
ILE DE FRANCE	21985	158	16461	137	35783	182	75%	46%
BASSIN PARISIEN	14839	107	13224	110	20358	103	89%	65%
CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	14656	105	12982	108	21375	109	89%	61%
PICARDIE	14700	106	12901	107	18606	94	88%	69%
HAUTE-NORMANDIE	14785	106	13092	109	21522	109	89%	61%
CENTRE	15408	111	13543	112	20519	104	88%	66%
BASSE-NORMANDIE	13901	100	12770	106	19286	98	92%	66%
BOURGOGNE	15179	109	13863	115	20955	106	91%	66%
NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	12548	90	11085	92	18228	93	88%	61%
EST	14759	106	13002	108	20554	104	88%	63%
LORRAINE	13940	100	12730	106	18873	96	91%	67%
ALSACE	16085	115	13388	111	23250	118	83%	58%
FRANCHE-COMTE	14375	103	12957	108	19804	101	90%	65%
OUEST	14195	102	12699	105	19687	100	89%	65%
PAYS DE LA LOIRE	14305	103	12606	105	20352	103	88%	62%
BRETAGNE	14266	102	12761	106	19480	99	89%	66%
POITOU-CHARENTES	13852	99	12772	106	18743	95	92%	68%
SUD-OUEST	14400	103	13088	109	20036	102	91%	65%
AQUITAINE	14641	105	13331	111	20424	104	91%	65%
MIDI-PYRENEES	14201	102	12737	106	20012	102	90%	64%
LIMOUSIN	14129	101	13358	111	18529	94	95%	72%
CENTRE-EST	15493	111	13505	112	22606	115	87%	60%
RHONE-ALPES	15764	113	13536	112	23309	118	86%	58%
AUVERGNE	14314	103	13369	111	19551	99	93%	68%
MEDITERRANEE	13882	100	12776	106	19436	99	92%	66%
LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	12637	91	11997	100	17560	89	95%	68%
PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D'AZUR	14622	105	13235	110	20524	104	91%	64%
CORSE	12053	87	11711	97	17188	87	97%	68%
DEPARTEMENTS D'OUTRE-MER	8791	63	8246	68	12748	65	94%	65%
GUADELOUPE	9007	65	8234	68	13025	66	91%	63%
MARTINIQUE	10097	72	9058	75	15230	77	90%	59%
GUYANE	8179	59	6825	57	12139	62	83%	56%
REUNION	8106	58	8145	68	11401	58	100%	71%
<b>IRELAND</b>	<b>12022</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>10897</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>26030</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>42%</b>
BORDER, MIDLAND AND WESTERN	10039	72	9610	80	18940	96	96%	51%
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN	12733	91	11359	94	28571	145	89%	40%
<b>ITALIA</b>	<b>16958</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>14921</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>23057</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>65%</b>
NORD OVEST	20122	144	17742	147	26341	134	88%	67%
PIEMONTE	21026	151	18201	151	27024	137	87%	67%
VALLE D'AOSTA	24856	178	22617	188	27831	141	91%	81%
LIGURIA	17379	125	16165	134	24423	124	93%	66%
LOMBARDIA	22239	160	18248	151	30402	154	82%	60%
NORD EST	19710	141	16615	138	27255	138	84%	61%
TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE	23346	168	19837	165	30804	156	85%	64%
VENETO	19131	137	15880	132	26900	137	83%	59%
FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA	19036	137	16870	140	25795	131	89%	65%
EMILIA-ROMAGNA	20949	150	17909	149	29182	148	85%	61%
CENTRO (I)	17775	128	15913	132	24590	125	90%	65%
TOSCANA	18379	132	16306	135	25660	130	89%	64%
UMBRIA	16873	121	15722	130	22734	115	93%	69%
MARCHE	16835	121	15075	125	23066	117	90%	65%
LAZIO	18715	134	15972	133	25512	130	85%	63%
ABRUZZO-MOLISE	14357	103	13458	112	18690	95	94%	72%
ABRUZZO	14468	104	13499	112	18916	96	93%	71%
MOLISE	13925	100	13296	110	17807	90	95%	75%
CAMPANIA	11072	79	10430	87	14759	75	94%	71%
SUD	11156	80	10913	91	14959	76	98%	73%
PUGLIA	11213	80	10790	90	15173	77	96%	71%
BASILICATA	12668	91	12311	102	16591	84	97%	74%
CALABRIA	10593	76	10743	89	14047	71	101%	76%
SICILIA	10758	77	10595	88	14790	75	98%	72%
SARDEGNA	12342	89	11790	98	17067	87	96%	69%

	Primary income per capita in PPCS(1)	Primary income per capita in PPCS, average = 100	Disposal income per capita in PPCS (2)	Disposable income per capita in PPCS, average = 100	GDP per capita in PPCS (3)	GDP per capita in PPCS, average = 100	(2)/(1) in %	(2)/(3) in %
<b>NEDERLAND</b>	<b>17551</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>12943</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>25135</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>51%</b>
NOORD-NEDERLAND	15471	111	12162	101	22962	117	79%	53%
GRONINGEN	15242	109	12029	100	28096	143	79%	43%
FRIESLAND	15121	109	12011	100	20671	105	79%	58%
DRENTHE	16208	116	12522	104	19867	101	77%	63%
OOST-NEDERLAND	16445	118	12247	102	21312	108	74%	57%
OVERIJSEL	15627	112	11838	98	21344	108	76%	55%
GELDERLAND	16946	122	12558	104	21839	111	74%	58%
FLEVOLAND	16196	116	11760	98	18062	92	73%	65%
WEST-NEDERLAND	18717	134	13582	113	27896	142	73%	49%
UTRECHT	20492	147	14450	120	31711	161	71%	46%
NOORD-HOLLAND	18920	136	13757	114	29433	149	73%	47%
ZUID-HOLLAND	18184	131	13256	110	26154	133	73%	51%
ZEELAND	16916	121	12779	106	22041	112	76%	58%
ZUID-NEDERLAND	17011	122	12570	104	23957	122	74%	52%
NOORD-BRABANT	17404	125	12626	105	24869	126	73%	51%
LIMBURG (NL)	16196	116	12454	103	22066	112	77%	56%
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	<b>9307</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>8867</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>15372</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>58%</b>
CONTINENTE	9332	67	8873	74	15426	78	95%	58%
NORTE	7795	56	7441	62	12659	64	95%	59%
CENTRO (P)	7733	56	7610	63	12247	62	98%	62%
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	12083	87	11201	93	20538	104	93%	55%
ALENTEJO	7434	53	7752	64	12312	63	104%	63%
ALGARVE	9299	67	9004	75	14912	76	97%	60%
ACORES	7544	54	7411	61	11683	59	98%	63%
MADEIRA	8953	64	9194	76	16827	85	103%	55%
<b>SUOMI/FINLAND</b>	<b>12989</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>10369</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>23498</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>44%</b>
MANNER-SUOMI	12966	93	10353	86	23458	119	80%	44%
ITA-SUOMI	10420	75	9580	80	16849	86	92%	57%
VALI-SUOMI	11319	81	9690	80	19080	97	86%	51%
POHJOIS-SUOMI	11189	80	9447	78	20679	105	84%	46%
UUSIMAA (SUURALUE)	16584	119	11568	96	32365	164	70%	36%
ETELA-SUOMI	12347	89	10250	85	21696	110	83%	47%
AALAND	16403	118	13124	109	31463	160	80%	42%
<b>SVERIGE</b>	<b>14780</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>10959</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>24090</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>45%</b>
STOCKHOLM	19265	138	12678	105	33235	169	66%	38%
OESTRA MELLANSVERIGE	14001	101	10693	89	20674	105	76%	52%
SYDSVERIGE	13802	99	10726	89	22260	113	78%	48%
NORRA MELLANSVERIGE	12435	89	10092	84	20570	104	81%	49%
MELLERSTA NORRLAND	13023	93	10550	88	21949	111	81%	48%
OEVRE NORRLAND	12239	88	9829	82	20793	106	80%	47%
SMAALAND MED OEARNA	13531	97	10270	85	21956	111	76%	47%
VAESTSVERIGE	14296	103	10713	89	22898	116	75%	47%
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>16585</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>14784</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>22678</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>65%</b>
NORTH EAST	13368	96	13309	110	17499	89	100%	76%
TEES VALLEY AND DURHAM	13384	96	13307	110	17189	87	99%	77%
NORTHUMBERLAND AND TYNE AND WEAR	13355	96	13309	110	17754	90	100%	75%
NORTH WEST	14839	107	13903	115	19701	100	94%	71%
CUMBRIA	14275	102	13694	114	20580	104	96%	67%
CHESHIRE	17904	129	15346	127	25860	131	86%	59%
GREATER MANCHESTER	14705	106	13643	113	20030	102	93%	68%
LANCASHIRE	14354	103	13592	113	18333	93	95%	74%
MERSEYSIDE	13635	98	13761	114	15872	81	101%	87%
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	14706	106	13660	113	19924	101	93%	69%
EAST RIDING AND NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	14273	102	13581	113	21386	109	95%	64%
NORTH YORKSHIRE	17274	124	15638	130	21294	108	91%	73%
SOUTH YORKSHIRE	13617	98	12985	108	16901	86	95%	77%
WEST YORKSHIRE	14647	105	13409	111	20690	105	92%	65%
EAST MIDLANDS	15423	111	13743	114	21214	108	89%	65%
DERBYSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	14531	104	13342	111	20320	103	92%	66%
LEICESTERSHIRE, RUTLAND AND NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	16539	119	13902	115	23195	118	84%	60%
LINCOLNSHIRE	15509	111	14632	121	19170	97	94%	76%
WEST MIDLANDS	15482	111	13936	116	20786	106	90%	67%
HEREFORDSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE AND WARWICKSHIRE	17037	122	14787	123	21978	112	87%	67%
SHROPSHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE	15950	115	14379	119	19461	99	90%	74%
WEST MIDLANDS	14496	104	13290	110	20988	107	92%	63%
EASTERN	18136	130	15402	128	23491	119	85%	66%
EAST ANGLIA	15705	113	14172	118	24694	125	90%	57%
BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE	20648	148	16463	137	24187	123	80%	68%
ESSEX	18945	136	16019	133	21168	107	85%	76%
LONDON	21767	156	17590	146	33223	169	81%	53%
INNER LONDON	23934	172	18545	154	54565	277	77%	34%
OUTER LONDON	20400	146	16988	141	19774	100	83%	86%

	Primary income per capita in PPCS, average = 100	Primary income per capita in PPCS, average = 100	Disposal income per capita in PPCS (2)	Disposable income per capita in PPCS, average = 100	GDP per capita in PPCS (3)	GDP per capita in PPCS, average = 100	(2)/(1) in %	(2)/(3) in %
SOUTH EAST	18770	135	15938	132	24989	127	85%	64%
BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE	20807	149	16506	137	29510	150	79%	56%
SURREY, EAST AND WEST SUSSEX	19793	142	17144	142	23815	121	87%	72%
HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT	16574	119	14568	121	24709	125	88%	59%
KENT	16844	121	14748	122	21188	108	88%	70%
SOUTH WEST	15402	111	14563	121	20575	104	95%	71%
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WILTSHIRE AND NORTH SOMERSET	16939	122	14997	124	23734	120	89%	63%
DORSET AND SOMERSET	15531	111	15057	125	19651	100	97%	77%
CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY	12899	93	13145	109	14685	75	102%	90%
DEVON	13299	95	13791	114	17898	91	104%	77%
WALES	12983	93	12924	107	18214	92	100%	71%
WEST WALES AND THE VALLEYS	12402	89	12782	106	15988	81	103%	80%
EAST WALES	13997	100	13171	109	22102	112	94%	60%
SCOTLAND	15993	115	14612	121	21978	112	91%	66%
NORTH EASTERN SCOTLAND	18607	134	15476	128	27795	141	83%	56%
EASTERN SCOTLAND	16927	122	15099	125	22668	115	89%	67%
SOUTH WESTERN SCOTLAND	14881	107	14170	118	20942	106	95%	68%
HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS	14657	105	13720	114	17039	86	94%	81%
NORTHERN IRELAND	12969	93	13088	109	17575	89	101%	74%
<b>CESKÁ REPUBLIKA</b>	<b>7265</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6399</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12701</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>50%</b>
PRAHA	10847	78	8614	71	27354	139	79%	31%
STREDNI CECHY	7082	51	6245	52	10615	54	88%	59%
JIHOZÁPAD	7422	53	6479	54	11840	60	87%	55%
SEVEROZÁPAD	6622	48	5950	49	10352	53	90%	57%
SEVEROVÝCHOD	6982	50	6233	52	10871	55	89%	57%
JIHOVÝCHOD	6716	48	6077	50	11059	56	90%	55%
STREDNI MORAVA	6462	46	5938	49	10167	52	92%	58%
MORAVSKOSLEZKO	6355	46	5863	49	10542	54	92%	56%
<b>EESTI</b>	<b>4991</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4929</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>9063</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>54%</b>
<b>MAGYARORSZÁG</b>	<b>7072</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6332</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>11227</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>56%</b>
KÖZÉP MAGYARORSZÁG	10149	73	7785	65	17094	87	77%	46%
KÖZÉP DUNÁNTÚL	6916	50	6395	53	11279	57	92%	57%
NYUGAT DUNÁNTÚL	7554	54	7375	61	12788	65	98%	58%
DÉL DUNÁNTÚL	5794	42	7198	60	8401	43	124%	86%
ÉSZAK MAGYARORSZÁG	5035	36	4829	40	7251	37	96%	67%
ÉSZAK ALFÖLD	4834	35	4644	39	7123	36	96%	65%
DÉL ALFÖLD	5719	41	5139	43	8070	41	90%	64%
<b>LIETUVA</b>	<b>4375</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4784</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8059</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>109%</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>LATVIJA</b>	<b>3916</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3804</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6975</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>POLSKA</b>	<b>5798</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5491</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>8783</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>63%</b>
DOLNOSLASKIE	5821	42	5606	47	9080	46	96%	62%
KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE	5037	36	4893	41	7875	40	97%	62%
LUBELSKIE	4043	29	4235	35	6019	31	105%	70%
LUBUSKIE	5131	37	5044	42	7879	40	98%	64%
LÓDZKIE	5196	37	5185	43	7791	40	100%	67%
MALOPOLSKIE	5120	37	5047	42	7842	40	99%	64%
MAZOWIECKIE	9224	66	7754	64	13316	68	84%	58%
OPOLSKIE	4517	32	4357	36	7506	38	96%	58%
PODKARPACKIE	4136	30	4183	35	6248	32	101%	67%
PODLASKIE	4353	31	4425	37	6528	33	102%	68%
POMORSKIE	5575	40	5220	43	8832	45	94%	59%
SLASKIE	6342	46	6075	50	9667	49	96%	63%
SWIETOKRZYSKIE	4586	33	4679	39	6872	35	102%	68%
WARMINSKO-MAZURSKIE	4444	32	4424	37	6546	33	100%	68%
WIELKOPOLSKIE	5992	43	5631	47	9365	48	94%	60%
ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE	5814	42	5597	46	8666	44	96%	65%
<b>SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA</b>	<b>6474</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5935</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10375</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>57%</b>
BRATISLAVSKÝ	11077	80	8661	72	22134	112	78%	39%
ZÁPADNÉ SLOVENSKO	6289	45	5818	48	9638	49	93%	60%
STREDNÉ SLOVENSKO	5862	42	5574	46	8745	44	95%	64%
VÝCHODNÉ SLOVENSKO	5401	39	5308	44	8014	41	98%	66%
<b>ROMÁNIA</b>	<b>3145</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3019</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5265</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>57%</b>
NORD-EST	2341	17	2364	20	3678	19	101%	64%
SUD-EST	3003	22	2873	24	4681	24	96%	61%
SUD	2517	18	2525	21	4328	22	100%	58%
SUD-VEST	2880	21	2796	23	4448	23	97%	63%
VEST	3552	26	3418	28	5428	28	96%	63%
NORD-VEST	3051	22	3010	25	4894	25	99%	62%
CENTRU	3242	23	3112	26	5618	29	96%	55%
BUCURESTI	5555	40	4842	40	10876	55	87%	45%

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