

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
IN THE COMMUNITY

ANALYTICAL SURVEY

1971

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

In 1969 the Commission submitted a preliminary analysis of regional development in the Community, as an annex to the memorandum on regional policy in the Community and the proposal for a Council decision on the organization of Community instruments for regional development, published under the title "A regional policy for the Community". The analysis covered three aspects - population, employment and product - on the basis of the 40 regions and 19 main geographical areas of the Community; it sought to identify the main structural features and the changes that had taken place in the previous 15 to 20 years.

The following "Analysis 1971" also has three parts dealing with trends in population, employment and regional product and, in general, uses the same data as the previous analysis. It is thus a horizontal survey, providing a detailed picture of regional, demographic, employment and product trends in the Community but disregarding the vertical correlations between these fields (such as the correlation between population growth and the labour force, between employment and product, etc.) and the specific problems of certain regions.

This attempt to identify more clearly the regions, on an individual or group basis, with the help of quantitative criteria has led to the development of a number of indicators which can be used to classify the regions from various angles and to identify specific problems.

Furthermore, the findings of the 1969 analysis have been updated in the light of the latest available data.

Finally, the use of smaller regional units means that the analysis is more detailed and thorough.

These territorial units or "basic regions" are:

in Germany (FR)	: the 38 Regierungsbezirke and city-states ¹
in France	: the 21 programmed regions ²
in Italy	: the 20 administrative regions
in Belgium	: the 9 provinces
in the Netherlands	: the 11 provinces
in Luxembourg	: the entire country.

¹The number in existence before the implementation of regional and administrative reforms.

²"Provence - Côte d'Azur - Corse" still being treated as a single region.

It was necessary to resume the analysis on the basis of these 100 regions for several reasons:

- (i) certain important demographic, economic and social phenomena only become apparent at this level;
- (ii) the basic regions often constitute the framework for regional development plans, programmes and measures;
- (iii) the basic regions are often socio-economic and administrative units with a certain degree of autonomy.

These points are not, of course, equally valid for all the countries in question. Furthermore, the imbalances between the basic regions reveal the inherent relativity of all regional delimitations; this is why the use of the 100 regions does not rule out reference to other units when necessary. Main geographical areas and regions are also referred to in this report from time to time.

The key features - total population, population density, area, product, etc. - are set out in the annexed tables.

In order to give a general picture of how the 100 basic regions compare with the other administrative units, in particular the regions used in the 1969 analysis, Table 1 below gives the indices of the average population of these various types of territorial units (Community = 100). Furthermore, Table 2 compares the population of the basic regions with the national average.

Finally, there is a general comment to be made on the statistical material available. The introductions to the three main chapters of this report will show that there are still large gaps to be filled in this field; so much so that the solution of certain basic issues of Community regional policy still encounters the most serious difficulties (see the "Product" and "Employment" chapters in particular). The Statistical Office of the Communities has been making real efforts since 1969 to remedy these shortcomings but these efforts require full support from the bodies with responsibilities in the matter if they are to produce the expected results in time.

Table 1
Population of administrative regions in 1968 ('000)

	Main geographical areas			Regions			Basic regions			Subordinated administrative units		
	Number	average population	index	number	average population	index	number	average population	index	number	average population	index
Germany (FR)	4 ^a	14 446.3	147.66	11	5 449.9	120.02	38	1 577.6	84.87	564	106.3	99.61
France	3	16 561.2	169.27	9	5 520.4	121.76	21	2 365.9	127.27	95	523.0	490.10
Italy	4	13 414.0	137.11	11	4 877.8	107.59	20	2 682.8	144.32	92	583.2	546.54
Belgium	3	3 201.8	32.73	5	1 921.1	42.37	9	1 067.0	57.40	44	218.3	204.58
Netherlands	4	3 165.2	32.35	4	3 165.2	69.81	11	1 151.0	61.92	935	13.5	12.69
Luxembourg	1	335.0	3.42	1	335.0	7.39	1	335.0	18.02	12	27.9	26.16
COMMUNITY	19	9 783.7	100.00	41	4 533.8	100.00	100	1 858.9	100.00	1742	106.7	100.00

Table 2
Population of the basic regions: Maximum divergence from averages (in 1968)

	minimum	maximum	average	coeff. of variation (%)
Germany (FR)	277.0	5 605.2	1 577.6	65.8
France	736.3	9 238.3	2 365.9	75.6
Italy	106.9	8 129.9	2 682.8	75.6
Belgium	219.4	2 148.5	1 067.3	53.0
Netherlands	298.5	2 922.5	1 151.0	69.9
Luxembourg			335.0	
Community	106.9	9 238.3	1 858.9	82.7

^a Excluding Berlin (West)

Part One: DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS

Introductory remarks

1. Limitations of statistical material

Like its predecessor, this analysis was hampered by the shortcomings of the available demographic statistics, namely

- (a) the absence of certain data
- (b) the heterogeneity of the definitions and methods employed.

The shortcomings were discussed in detail in the previous analysis and will not be described here.

The study was able to take into account the Luxembourg and French census returns of 1966 and 1968 respectively, but not those of censuses held in other countries in 1970 and 1971. Consequently, some of the figures given below will have to be revised.

In the case of Italy, where the next census will not be held until 1972, the differences between the national and regional resident (de jure) and present-in-area (de facto) population as revealed by the last two censuses, of 1951 and 1961 (see annexed Table D VI) were calculated. In these two years, the differences were 0.75% and 1.4% respectively at national level, and reached a maximum of 6.6% at regional level.

The shortcomings of these statistics were clearly revealed by attempts to obtain a clearer picture of intra-regional migrations. These are fundamental aspects of the common market, from both the economic (mobility of factors) and from the sociological and political angles and so greater efforts to improve the statistical material in this field are indispensable.

Finally, the chapter on the concentration of the population deals with a number of problems concerning the delimitation of conurbations and rural areas on the basis of uniform criteria. The Community study of these problems is still in its very early stages.

A thorough study of these two types of areas should be begun promptly at Community level, since the most important structural changes result from this inter-regional migration.

2. Layout of the analysis

The following chapter takes up and discusses in more detail, at the level of the 100 basic regions, the subject matter of the analysis annexed to the Memorandum on regional policy in the Community.¹

Accordingly, demographic trends and their determining factors (natural increase and migration) are studied in the first part; changes in the distribution of the population are discussed in more detail in the second part, with special reference to concentration; finally, the regions are classified according to various criteria in the third part.

It will appear in the course of the analysis that emphasis has been put on compiling a synoptic set of indicators for demographic trends and situations. The main indicators are listed below.

(i) Individual regional indicators

- (a) Rate of variation of the total population;
- (b) Rate of natural increase broken down according to birth rate and death rate;
- (c) Migration rate (migration per 100 inhabitants), broken down according to inter-regional migrations and international migrations;

¹A regional policy for the Community - IV (Annex 2) - EEC 1969.

- (d) Regional (percentage) shares of the total national or Community population;
- (e) Population density;
- (f) Ratio of population density to population growth.

(ii) Overall indicators

- (a) Standard deviation,¹ giving the range of above-mentioned absolute figures or rates around the arithmetic mean of the relevant series;
- (b) Coefficient of variation, or the ratio of the above-mentioned standard deviation to the arithmetic mean of the relevant series;²
- (c) Concentration index $I = \frac{\sum (a_i - b_i)}{2}$, where i represents the different classes of density, a_i the population percentages of each class and b_i the corresponding percentages of area.

¹The standard difference σ is defined as $\sqrt{2 \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$, \bar{x} being the arithmetic mean of the series, n the number of elements $x_1, x_2 \dots$

² $V = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}}$.

A. Population trends and their governing factors

I. Regional population variations

1. Variation rates - general survey

In the two periods in question, 1950/60 and 1960/68, the total population increased - though at fairly different rates - in all the Member States (see Table 1 below).

Table 1

Average rate of increase of total population

	1st period	2nd period	Periods of reference
Germany (FR)	0.94	0.99	1950/61 and 1961/68
France	1.00	1.14	1954/62 and 1962/68
Italy	0.63	1.01	1951/61 and 1961/68
Belgium	0.55	0.74	1947/61 and 1961/68
Netherlands	1.35	1.33	1947/60 and 1960/68
Luxembourg	0.61	0.89	1947/60 and 1960/68

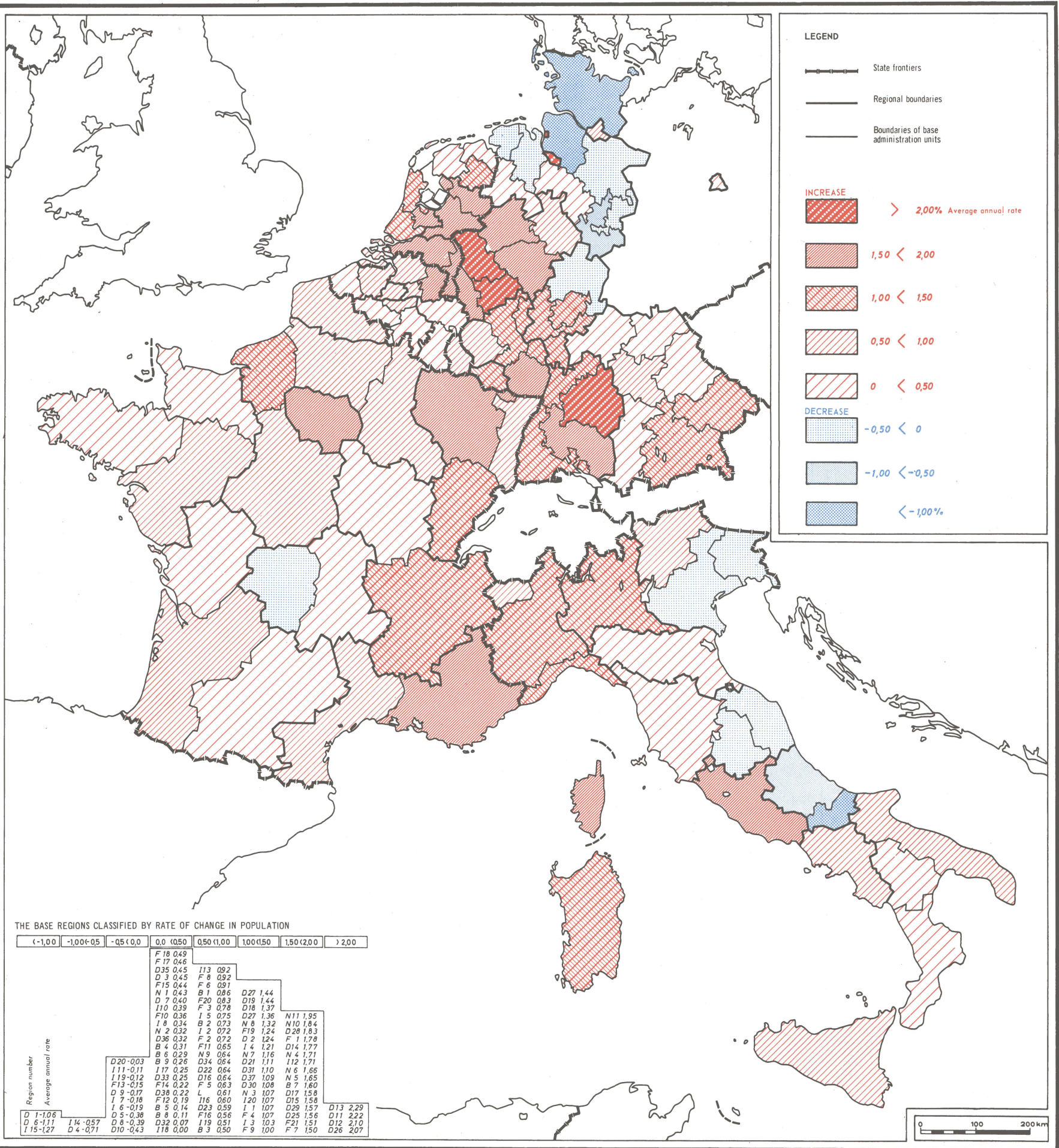
In all Member States except the Netherlands, the average annual rate of increase was slightly higher in the second period than in the first.

As regards regional trends, the annexed tables D II 1-5 give, for each of the 100 regions, the trend in absolute terms and the average rate of increase in the two periods of reference.

These tables show that regional demographic trends, as measured by rates of increase, differed fairly sharply both between the countries concerned and between the two periods.

Table 2 below provides a synopsis of these differences and also shows the standard divergence of regional rates of increase from the respective national average.

COMMUNITY BASE REGIONS: CHANGES IN TOTAL POPULATION 1950-1960



LEGEND

- State frontiers
- Regional boundaries
- Boundaries of base administration units

INCREASE

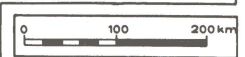
- > 2,00% Average annual rate
- 1,50 < 2,00
- 1,00 < 1,50
- 0,50 < 1,00
- 0 < 0,50

DECREASE

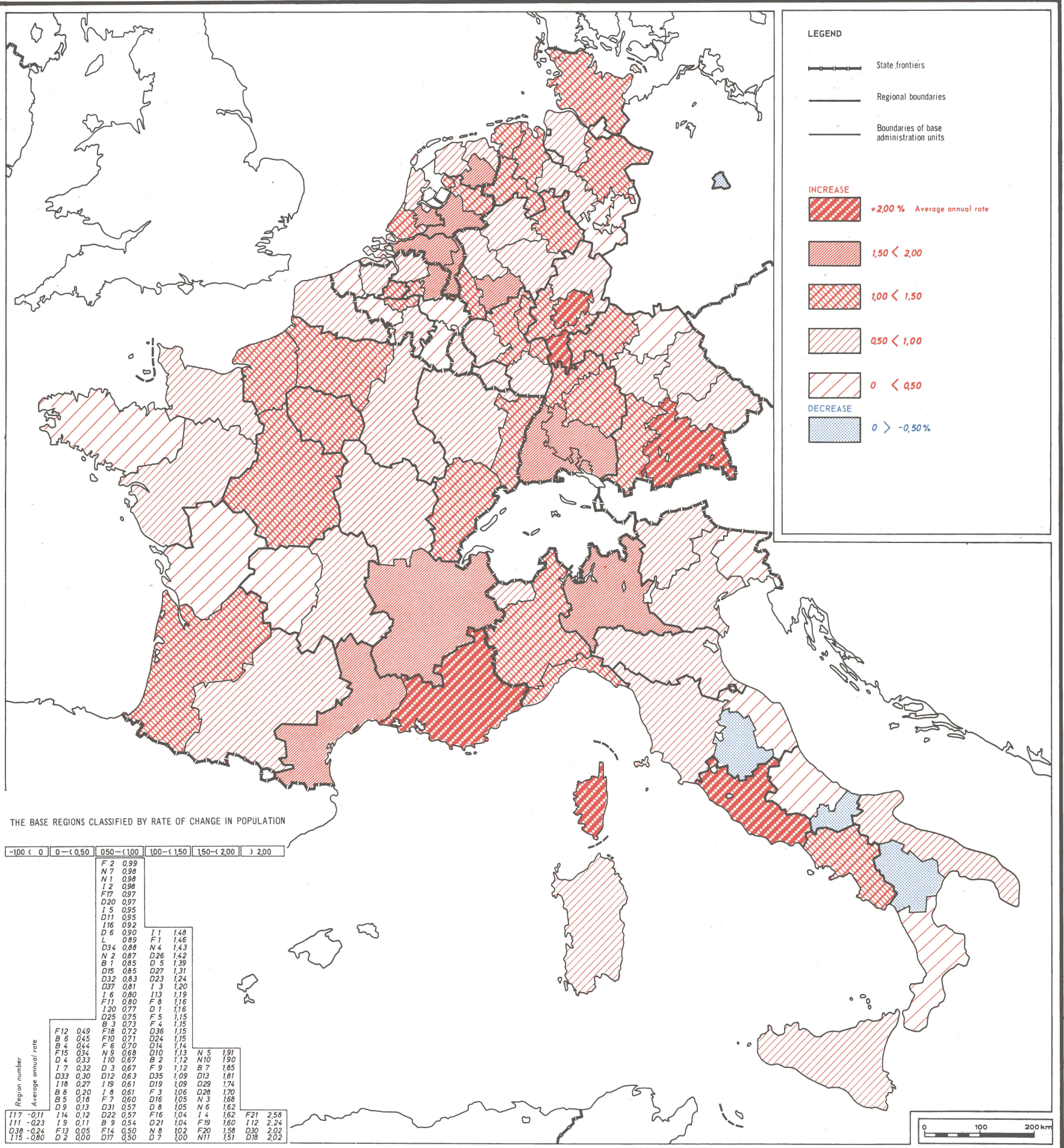
- 0,50 < 0
- 1,00 < -0,50
- < -1,00%

THE BASE REGIONS CLASSIFIED BY RATE OF CHANGE IN POPULATION

	< -1,00	-1,00 < -0,5	-0,5 < 0,0	0,0 < 0,50	0,50 < 1,00	1,00 < 1,50	1,50 < 2,00	> 2,00
				F 18 049				
				F 17 046				
				D 35 045	I 13 092			
				D 3 045	F 8 092			
				F 15 044	F 6 091			
				N 1 043	B 1 086	D 27 144		
				D 7 040	F 20 083	D 19 144		
				I 10 039	F 3 078	D 18 137		
				F 10 036	I 5 075	D 27 136	N 11 195	
				I 8 034	B 2 073	N 8 132	N 10 184	
				N 2 032	I 2 072	F 19 124	D 28 183	
				D 36 032	F 2 072	D 2 124	F 1 178	
				B 4 031	F 11 065	I 4 121	D 14 177	
				B 6 029	N 9 064	N 7 116	N 4 171	
				B 9 026	D 34 064	D 21 111	I 12 171	
				I 19 012	D 33 025	D 16 064	D 37 109	N 5 165
				F 13 015	F 14 022	F 5 063	D 30 108	B 7 160
				D 9 017	D 38 022	L 0 061	N 3 107	D 17 158
				I 7 016	F 12 019	I 16 060	I 20 107	D 15 158
				I 6 016	B 5 014	D 23 059	I 1 107	D 29 157
				D 5 016	B 8 011	F 16 056	F 4 107	D 25 156
				D 8 011	D 32 007	I 19 051	I 3 103	F 21 151
				I 15 012	I 18 000	B 3 050	F 9 100	F 7 150
								D 13 229
								D 11 222
								D 12 210
								D 26 207



COMMUNITY BASE REGIONS: CHANGES IN TOTAL POPULATION 1960-1968



LEGEND

- State frontiers
- Regional boundaries
- Boundaries of base administration units

INCREASE

- +2,00 % Average annual rate
- 1,50 < 2,00
- 1,00 < 1,50
- 0,50 < 1,00
- 0 < 0,50

DECREASE

- 0 > -0,50%

THE BASE REGIONS CLASSIFIED BY RATE OF CHANGE IN POPULATION

Region number	Average annual rate
I 177	-0,11
I 111	-0,23
D 38	-0,34
I 15	-0,80
F 12	0,49
B 6	0,45
B 4	0,44
B 15	0,34
D 4	0,33
I 7	0,32
D 33	0,30
I 18	0,27
B 8	0,20
B 5	0,18
D 9	0,13
I 14	0,12
I 11	0,11
F 13	0,05
D 2	0,00
F 2	0,99
N 7	0,98
N 1	0,98
I 2	0,98
F 17	0,97
D 20	0,97
I 5	0,95
D 11	0,95
I 16	0,92
D 6	0,90
L	0,89
D 34	0,88
N 2	0,87
B 1	0,85
D 15	0,85
D 32	0,83
D 37	0,81
I 6	0,80
F 11	0,80
I 20	0,77
D 25	0,75
B 3	0,73
F 18	0,72
F 10	0,71
F 6	0,70
N 8	0,68
I 10	0,67
D 3	0,67
D 12	0,63
I 19	0,61
F 7	0,60
D 31	0,57
D 22	0,57
B 9	0,54
D 17	0,50
I 1	1,48
F 1	1,46
N 4	1,43
D 26	1,42
D 5	1,39
D 27	1,31
D 23	1,24
I 3	1,20
I 13	1,19
F 8	1,16
D 1	1,16
F 5	1,15
F 4	1,15
D 36	1,15
D 24	1,15
D 16	1,14
D 10	1,13
B 2	1,12
F 9	1,12
D 35	1,09
D 13	1,01
D 29	1,74
F 3	1,06
D 28	1,70
N 3	1,68
N 6	1,62
I 4	1,62
F 19	1,60
F 20	1,58
N 11	1,51
D 18	2,02
N 5	1,91
N 10	1,90
B 7	1,85
D 13	1,81
D 29	1,74
N 3	1,68
N 6	1,62
I 4	1,62
F 19	1,60
F 20	1,58
N 11	1,51
D 18	2,02
F 21	2,58
I 12	2,24
D 30	2,02

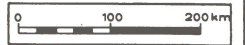


Table 2

Population increase

Variation of regional rates from the national average

	Standard deviation σ	
	1950/54 - 1960/62	1960/62 - 1968
Germany (FR)	0.918	0.504
France	0.520	0.547
Italy	0.719	0.755
Belgium	0.448	0.495
Netherlands	0.559	0.414
Community	0.759	0.580

In the first period, the marked variations from the national average registered in the Federal Republic of Germany were doubtless due to the expellees and refugees. This was also the case in Italy where such political factors did not obtain.

In the second period the range of variations narrowed appreciably in the Federal Republic of Germany but widened still further in Italy, indicating that the regional demographic structures in Italy are still subject to radical change.

In the Community as a whole, the range of regional population growth rates narrowed between the two periods.

2. Changes in regional shares between 1950 and 1968

Above- or below-average population increases are reflected in the changes in the regional percentage shares of national (community) totals. The annexed Tables D II 1-5 show the changes in the percentage share of each basic region and of the main geographical areas during the period 1950-68.

(a) At the level of the basic regions

Table 3 below provides a general picture of the most important changes by listing the six basic regions of each of the five largest Member States where the share of the national total declined or increased the most. Two points must be borne in mind when assessing these figures: firstly, the trend in the Federal Republic of Germany and France was greatly affected by migrations - of refugees and expellees from Eastern Europe, and by repatriates from North Africa respectively; secondly, the aggregate changes over a period of about 20 years may, of course, be the result of very different developments during the period and do not necessarily reflect recent trends.

Table 3

Main changes in the population share of the regions

Region	Share (%)		Change (%)	Region	Share (%)		Change (%)
	1950	1968			1947	1968	
<u>Germany (FR)</u>				<u>Belgium</u>			
Niederbayern	2.13	1.67	-21.60	Luxembourg	2.51	2.28	-9.16
Stade	1.29	1.03	-20.16	Oost-Vlaanderen	11.71	10.86	-7.26
Hildesheim	2.00	1.61	-19.50	Liège	11.32	10.61	-6.27
Südbaden	2.63	3.03	+15.21	Antwerpen	15.05	15.81	+5.05
Nordwürttemberg	4.80	5.56	+15.83	Brabant	21.13	22.37	+5.87
Köln	3.28	3.99	+21.65	Limburg	5.41	6.65	+22.92
<u>France</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1968</u>		<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1968</u>	
Limousin	1.73	1.48	-14.45	Friesland	4.77	4.04	-15.30
Auvergne	2.91	2.64	-9.28	Groningen	4.67	4.04	-13.49
Bretagne	5.47	4.97	-9.14	Zeeland	2.71	2.36	-12.92
Rhône-Alpes	8.49	8.90	+4.83	Gelderland	10.68	11.59	+8.52
Région parisienne	17.11	18.59	+8.65	Limburg	7.11	7.78	+9.42
Provence - Côte d'Azur - Corse	6.22	7.02	+12.86	Noordbrabant	12.26	13.63	+11.17
<u>Italy</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1968</u>					
Molise	0.85	0.64	-24.71				
Abruzzi	2.69	2.26	-15.99				
Umbria	1.69	1.46	-13.61				
Piemonte	7.40	7.94	+7.30				
Lombardia	13.82	15.15	+9.62				
Lazio	7.03	8.39	+19.35				

(b) At the level of the main geographical areas

The last comment is particularly applicable to the evolution of the main geographical areas, as defined elsewhere.¹ The annexed Table D III shows that, in the period 1950-68 as a whole, five main areas increased considerably their share of the respective national totals:

in Germany (FR)	:	the West
in France	:	the Paris region
in Italy	:	the North-East
in Belgium	:	the North
in the Netherlands	:	the South

The same tables show that this trend has not altogether ceased in these main areas; especially in the Federal Republic of Germany and, to a lesser extent, in France.

Table 4 below provides a general picture of the situation at Community level by giving the changes in the percentages of the total Community population living in the main geographical areas over the three years of reference (1950, 1960 and 1969).

Regardless of the changes within the above period, it can be seen that the most marked percentage increases were in the South of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Paris region, and the North-West of Italy.

The most appreciable percentage decreases occurred in the North of the Federal Republic of Germany, Berlin (West), the West of France, the North-East of Italy and, above all, in the South of Italy.

¹A regional policy for the Community, Annex 2.

POPULATION OF THE MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

Table 4

	Absolute figures			as a % of EEC total		
	1950	1960	1969	1950	1960	1969
GERMANY (FR)						
North	11 409	11 447	12 230	7.2	6.6	6.5
West	13 075	15 799	17 130	8.3	9.1	9.1
Centre	8 211	9 230	10 221	5.2	5.3	5.4
South	15 486	17 112	19 479	9.8	9.9	10.3
Berlin (West)	2 155	2 197	2 134	1.4	1.3	1.1
FRANCE						
Paris region	7 009	8 297	9 518	4.4	4.7	5.0
West	16 595	17 222	18 391	10.5	9.9	9.7
East	18 406	20 385	22 617	11.7	11.8	12.0
ITALY						
North-West	11 373	13 156	14 694	7.2	7.6	7.8
North-East	8 981	9 504	9 991	5.7	5.5	5.3
Centre	8 573	9 388	10 238	5.4	5.4	5.4
South	17 511	18 575	19 381	11.1	10.7	10.2
BELGIUM						
North	4 361	4 689	4 932	2.8	2.7	2.6
South	2 969	3 065	3 184	1.9	1.8	1.7
Brussels region	1 323	1 425	1 545	0.8	0.8	0.8
NETHERLANDS						
North	1 215	1 272	1 406	0.8	0.7	0.7
East	1 783	2 071	2 427	1.1	1.2	1.3
West	4 884	5 486	6 214	3.1	3.2	3.3
South	2 284	2 691	3 093	1.4	1.6	1.6
LUXEMBOURG	291	315	339	0.2	0.2	0.2
EEC total	157 894	173 326	189 164	100.0	100.0	100.0

(c) The North-West and the peripheral regions of the Community

Going beyond the national level, it is interesting to note whether there has been any change in the proportion of the total Community population living in the North-West of the Community (one of the main geographical areas defined in item B I 2 below).

The changes in this proportion are given below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Main area in the North-West of the Community</u>	
	<u>Population ('000 000)</u>	<u>Share (%)</u>
	<u>First definition</u>	
1954	31.9	19.6%
1960	34.6	19.7%
1969	37.5	19.6%
	<u>Second definition</u>	
1954	47.5	29.2%
1960	51.1	29.5%
1969	58.1	30.1%

These figures show that the North-West of the Community, in the narrower sense of the term, was unable to increase further its relative geographical importance. This is not surprising, if we remember that the most important region in this area is the West of the Federal Republic of Germany (Rheinland - Pfalz and Nordrhein - Westfalen), whose relative decline since 1960 has just been mentioned.

The picture changes if we look at the North-West of the Community, in the wider sense of the term. The marked increase in the percentage share of this area between the three dates of reference, shows that the most dynamic regions, as far as population is concerned, border on or are a continuation of the North-West of the Community in the narrower sense of the term.

The peripheral areas of the Community form another group of regions and play an important role in regional policy. The following regional delimitation - by no means the only possible one¹ - shows the peripheral areas to be: Basse-Normandie, Bretagne, Pays de la Loire, Poitou-Charentes, Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées, Languedoc, Corse, Abruzzi, Molise, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicilia, Sardegna, Schleswig-Holstein, Lüneburg, Braunschweig, Hildesheim, Kassel, Unterfranken, Oberfranken, Oberpfalz and Niederbayern. The percentage of the total Community population living in this area has changed as follows:

Peripheral areas of the Community

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population ('000 000)</u>	<u>Share of population (%)</u>
1954	36.9	22.7%
1960	37.6	21.7%
1969	39.8	21.1%

These changes are admittedly not considerable, but they ought to indicate the virtual absence of any direct link between the respective trends in the two main geographical areas under consideration, at least not if the first definition of the North-West of the Community is used.

It should also be remembered that these areas are not homogeneous, and that their constituent regions are often subject to fairly different internal movements.

While they do not provide a complete picture, these results are, none the less, an indication that, as far as population is concerned, oversimplifications as regards any comparison between the central and peripheral areas of the Community are not justified.

¹ It should here be remembered, in particular, that in France it is not so much the peripheral regions proper which pose problems as a more or less wide strip of regions, stretching from Champagne in the North-West to the Midi-Pyrénées region in the South-West.

(d) The regions according to socio-economic categories

Rairly clear-cut trends come to light if we consider changes in the proportions of the total Community population living in the three socio-economic categories of regions mentioned in the Memorandum on regional policy.¹

Table 5

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population ('000 000)</u>	<u>Share (%)</u>
	<u>Agricultural regions</u>	
1955	45.0	27.1
1960	45.5	26.3
1969	47.8	25.3
	<u>Semi-industrialized regions</u>	
1955	51.1	30.8
1960	53.1	30.7
1969	59.0	31.3
	<u>Industrialized regions</u>	
1955	69.9	42.1
1960	74.6	43.0
1969	81.9	43.4

It can be seen from Table 5 that between 1955 and 1969 there was a marked decrease in the percentage of the total Community population living in agricultural regions and an increase in the percentage of the same population living in the industrialized regions.

¹ A regional policy for the Community.

II. The factors determining population size

1. Natural movements (birth and death rates)

Among the factors determining population size, mention should be made, first of all, of the natural movement of the population, i.e. the difference between birth and death rates.¹

(a) Disparities between regions and countries

As shown by the annexed Tables D II 1-5, there were fairly marked differences in birth rates between Community regions in the period 1960-67. The highest annual birth rate, 2.46 births per 100 inhabitants, was recorded in Campania (Italy); all the other regions in the South of Italy had a birth rate well above 2% too.

Conversely, a particularly low birth rate - less than 1.5% - was recorded in Hamburg and Berlin (West),² in the Belgian provinces of Liège and Brabant, in Limousin and Languedoc in France, and in seven regions of Northern and Central Italy.

It should also be pointed out that a high death rate is often accompanied by a low birth rate, both being largely attributable to the same factor - an unfavourable age pyramid.

As a result of this negative correlation between births and deaths, rates of natural increase are much more marked than birth rates considered in isolation.

¹ All birth rates, death rates and natural and overall rates of population increase are expressed as percentages, to facilitate comparisons between them.

² With regard to towns, refer to the points on page 14 below.

In the period under review, the following extreme rates were attained at national level:

	<u>Birth rate</u>	<u>Death rate</u>	<u>Natural increase</u>
Netherlands	2.03	0.79	1.24
Luxembourg	1.57	1.20	0.37
Difference	0.46	-0.41	0.87

Differences between regions were still more marked. If we exclude Berlin (West) - its figures being given for information's sake - we have the following picture:

	<u>Birth rate</u>	<u>Death rate</u>	<u>Natural increase</u>
Noordbrabant	2.29	0.66	1.63
Limousin	1.30	1.38	-0.08
Difference	0.99	-0.72	1.71
Berlin (West)	1.14	1.74	-0.60

(b) Correlations between frequencies of births and regional structures

The above-mentioned differences lead one to ask whether there are any correlations between regional rates of natural increase and regional social structures.

Two correlations found in certain Member States are worth mentioning in this connection.

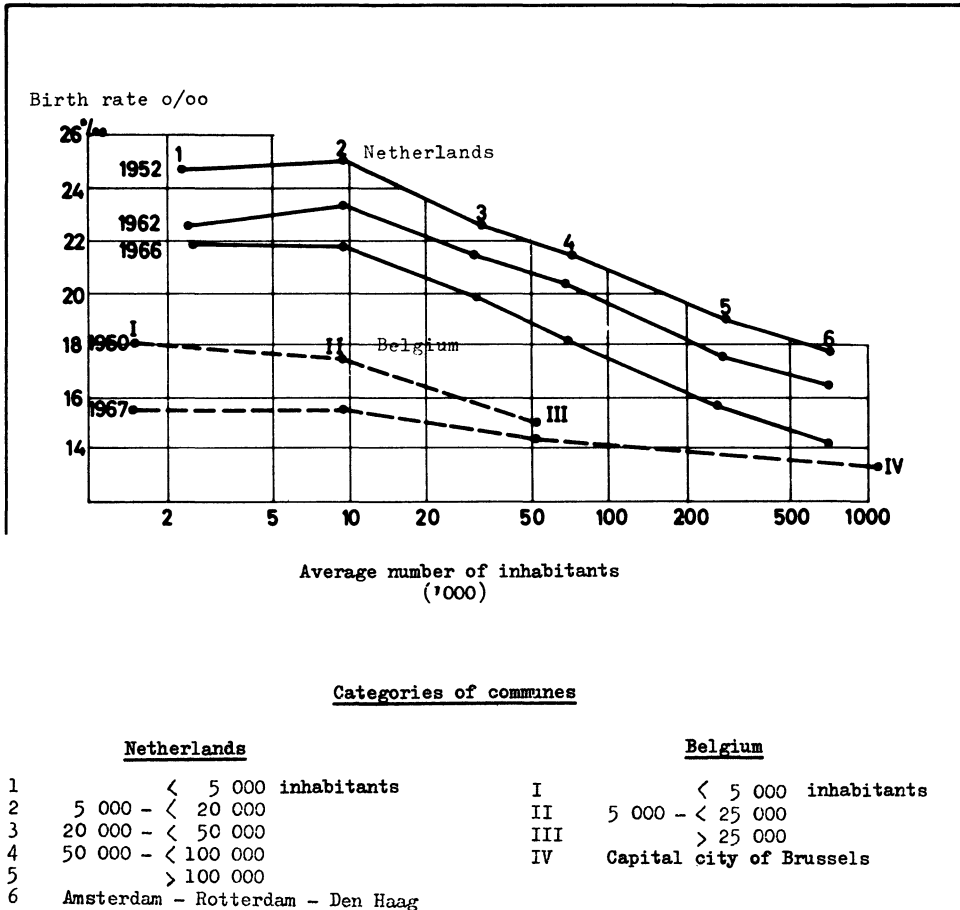
The first point, mentioned in the "Raumordnungsbericht 1968" of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, is that in the Federal Republic of Germany birth rates above the national average are confined mainly to the less developed agricultural regions.

If we take the relative size of the agricultural labour force as the criterion for determining rural regions, the above statement also seems to be true for most regions of Southern Italy; but not for the other Member States - in particular France where the steady outflow of young people from the traditionally agricultural regions, such as Limousin may conceivably have already led to an excessive "deterioration" in the age pyramid. This aspect, however, should be studied in more detail.

The second point concerns the correlation between birth rates and the size of communes. Certain statistics, especially of Dutch and Belgian origin, indicate clearly that the larger the commune the smaller the birth rate (see graph below).

If these two correlations turned out to be generally valid, they would have substantial implications for the population growth of a country, since the national capacity for demographic reproduction might be reduced by the gradual conversion of traditionally agricultural regions - which used to be human "reservoirs" - and by the drift to the large towns.

BIRTH RATES AND THE SIZE OF COMMUNES



2. Migrations

Apart from natural increase, regional population trends are determined by migratory movements.

Unfortunately, the statistics available for each country on migratory movements are extremely difficult to compare owing to the different ways in which the relevant data are recorded and set out. Furthermore, data in one and the same country are not always consistent and depending on the statistics chosen are sometimes even contradictory. The following findings should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Bearing this in mind, certain particularly important aspects and data which seem to merit special attention are considered below: namely, the size of migrations at the level of the basic regions, the main geographical areas and the Member States; changes in the directions of migratory flows within countries, and, finally the total mobility of the population (coefficient of mobility).

(a) At the level of the basic regions

For the period 1960-67, the annexed Tables D IV 1-5 give the net inter-regional and international migration figures for each basic region, expressed as a percentage of their average annual population.

The following table lists the regions particularly affected by migration, namely those with an average annual net immigration or emigration of more than 1% or 0.7% respectively of the population.

Table 6

Average annual net regional immigration and emigration as a percentage of the population (1960-67)

Regions of immigration (+1%)	Regions of emigration (-0.7%)
Provence - Côte d'Azur	Basilicata
Corse +2.3	-1.6
Oberbayern +1.6	Molise -1.5
Köln +1.4	Calabria -1.4
Darmstadt +1.4	Sardegna -1.0
Languedoc +1.3	Abruzzi -1.0
Piemonte +1.3	Umbria -1.0
Lazio +1.0	Puglia -0.9
	Sicilia -0.8
	Marche -0.7

It can be seen from the above that the basic regions with the largest net emigrations were concentrated in Italy, while those with the highest net immigration rates were found in several countries.

(b) At the level of the main geographical areas

To obtain a more extensive picture, the net migration rates of the main geographical areas were determined for the period 1960-68. Table 7 confirms the leading role played by Southern Italy as a region of emigration. This was, in fact, the only main area of the Community to have a substantial net outflow during the period under review.

Table 8 supplies a historical survey in absolute terms of net migration from Southern Italy.

Migration to and from the main geographical areas (annual average)

Table 7

	Net inter-regional migration		Net inter-national migration		Total net migration	
	Absolute figures	% a	Absolute figures	%	Absolute figures	%
	1960-68		1960-68		1960-68	
<u>Germany (FR)</u>	+ 5 422 ^b		+ 233 081	+ 0.43	+ 233 081	+ 0.43
North	- 12 002	- 0.10	+ 32 503	+ 0.28	+ 20 501	+ 0.18
West	- 28 397	- 0.18	+ 72 364	+ 0.46	+ 43 967	+ 0.28
Centre	+ 18 194	+ 0.20	+ 35 734	+ 0.38	+ 53 928	+ 0.58
South	+ 27 627	+ 0.16	+ 92 480	+ 0.54	+ 120 107	+ 0.70
=====						
<u>France</u>					+ 190 514	+ 0.41
Paris region					+ 52 200	+ 0.62
West					+ 50 443	+ 0.29
East					+ 87 871	+ 0.43
=====						
	1960-68		1960-68		1960-68	
<u>Italy^c</u>			- 38 933	- 0.08	- 38 933	- 0.08
North-West	+ 129 661	+ 0.99	+ 2 287	+ 0.02	+ 131 948	+ 1.00
North-East	- 15 655	- 0.16	- 4 672	- 0.05	- 20 327	- 0.21
Centre	+ 32 183	+ 0.34	+ 357	+ 0.00	+ 32 540	+ 0.35
South	- 146 189	- 0.79	- 36 905	- 0.20	- 183 094	- 0.99
=====						
	1960-68		1960-68		1960-68	
<u>Belgium</u>					+ 20 386	+ 0.22
North					+ 3 111	+ 0.07
South					+ 4 792	+ 0.16
Brussels region					+ 12 483	+ 0.87
=====						
	1960-67		1960-68		1960-68	
<u>Netherlands</u>			+ 8 636	+ 0.08	+ 8 636	+ 0.08
North	- 1 734	- 0.14				
East	+ 6 979	+ 0.34				
West	- 813	- 0.02				
South	+ 3 189	+ 0.12				
=====						

a Percentage of the population in the years 1960/61

b Net German inter-regional migration is not zero, since it was impossible to determine the figures for Berlin-West for the whole of the period under review.

c In the case of Italy, the figures for inter-regional and international migration are based on information supplied by Residents' Registration Offices.

Table 8

Net migration from Southern Italy ('000)

- based on information supplied by Residents' Registration Offices

Period	Total	Annual average
1881-01	- 930	- 46.5
1901-11	- 859	- 85.9
1911-21	- 920	- 92.0
1921-36	- 796	- 53.1
1936-51	- 934	- 62.3
1951-61	-1 879	-187.9
1961-69	-1 325	-165.6

Sources: 1881-51: "Un secolo di statistiche italiane"
1951-69: Comitato dei Ministri per il Mezzogiorno
"Studi monografici sul mezzogiorno"

(c) At the level of the Member States

The (very inconsistent) statistics for international migrations show that none of the flows between Community countries are of any real importance, except those from Italy.

It should be remembered, however, that in the past the total migratory flows of Member States have not been dominated by inter-Community flows.

For instance, the majority of Italian emigrants (60.8% between 1960 and 1968) still go to non-member countries, i.e. countries outside Europe. Similarly, most migrants to the other Member States come from outside the Community (see annexed Tables D V - VIII). This brings out the small size of inter-Community migration in comparison with total migration, and shows that integration of the Community population and labour forces is still fairly limited.

(d) The direction of migratory flows

The data available here reveal some changes in the direction of migratory flows inside the Member States over the two periods under review.

In Germany, for instance, the marked migratory flow to the West during the fifties has been replaced since 1960 by a flow to the South.

In France, there has been a reversal of the migratory flows registered in the Champagne, Picardy, Limousin and Auvergne regions, where the net exodus of 1954-62 became a net influx in 1962-68. The opposite is true of the Lorraine region. In the 1962-68 period the traditional net immigration into the Paris region dwindled appreciably while that into the Mediterranean region increased still further.

In the Netherlands, the Western region which had for a long time attracted migratory movements has since the beginning of the sixties lost more than it has gained from migration whereas the South and the East have become regions with net immigration.

In Belgium, the historic direction of migratory flow from the North to the South has been reversed, the North becoming the sole region with net immigration.

In Italy the volume of migrations from the South to the Centre and North has varied; the direction of migrations, however, is not expected to change.

Detailed matrices indicating the regions of emigration and those of immigration would be needed if one were to have a more complete picture of migratory flows.

Given the importance of these flows for regional and other policies - employment, housing, etc. - the harmonization of migration statistics and the compilation of such matrices on the basis of the regional units adopted seem to merit special attention in future statistical programmes.¹

(e) The coefficient of mobility

The regional migrations considered above are only part of total migrations within a country, which comprise all changes of domicile between two communes and so, when correlated with the total population, provide an indicator of population mobility (coefficient of mobility). Two questions arise in this connection:

- (i) Does mobility differ appreciably between the Member States of the Community?
- (ii) What is the trend in population mobility?

It is impossible to answer the first question, owing to the heterogeneity of available data. With regard to the second question, however, the series of mobility coefficients set out in the annexed Table D IX allow the following conclusions to be made: mobility has declined slightly in Germany and Belgium and remained virtually unchanged in the Netherlands; variations are slightly more substantial in Italy but no clear-cut trend emerges.

From these data it can be concluded that, for the Community as a whole, the mobility of the population did not change substantially during the period under review.

¹The tables which exist in certain countries do not relate to the regional units adopted here and are, of course, limited to their respective national context.

(f) Commuting

In the broad sense, migration also includes commuting, be it daily, weekly or monthly. Commuting can be an important feature of regional structures; and will, of necessity, expand as geographical interdependence increases. Commuting within the Community is not analysed in this report, but a subsequent study would be justified.

B. Concentration of the population

The problems of geographical distribution and, in particular, of population concentration are complex, especially in view of the various regional levels at which they can arise and the various criteria which must be used when assessing them. The limited compass of this analysis rules out a study of more than a few aspects of this matter.

The first chapter begins with the population density figures for the basic regions in 1960-62. Classification of these regions into categories provides a preliminary picture of population concentration in the Member States and a basis for comparing them. Some major features of regional population densities in the Community will come to light by reference to the map below. Finally, the plotting of Lorenz curves and calculation of an index of concentration at three different dates will reveal the changes which have occurred in the distribution of population at Community level.

A second chapter studies the ratio between population density and growth, so as to provide a dynamic picture of the process of population concentration in the Community.

When assessing the following findings, it should be borne in mind that they refer to a clearly determined regional framework which only provides a relative view of the phenomenon. The choice of smaller regional units, for instance Kreise, Départements, etc., would certainly provide more detailed pictures and sometimes reveal a fair number of subtle distinctions. Finally, it is common knowledge that the most acute problems of population density occur today at the level of the communes, and more particularly in the relationship between urban and rural areas. More detailed studies should make it possible to define these two types of regions in accordance with common criteria and to follow more closely the major changes which are under way.

I. Regional population densities

1. Statistical analysis

The regional density statistics provide a preliminary indication of population distribution inside the Community. Those for the years 1960-62 are given in the annexed tables.

Table 9 below divides the regions into six classes of density and gives the percentages of national area which they cover.

In particular, the table reveals the great differences that exist between the Member States as regards the importance of thinly populated regions.

The regions of the first two classes - less than 50 and less than 100 inhabitants per sq. km - cover 34 and 90% respectively of France but a far smaller proportion of all other Member States. Indeed, the Valle d'Aosta in Italy and the province of Luxembourg in Belgium are the only other regions to fall in the first class. And none of the regions in the first two classes of density are Dutch.

The following graph shows the distribution of regions between the six classes, and the respective national average densities.

2. Geographical analysis

The geographical distribution of the population in the Community is shown on the map below which was compiled from the aforementioned data.¹

¹The graph in the bottom left-hand corner of the map shows the distribution of the 100 regions by class of density and reveals, once again, the predominance of French regions in the first two classes (less than 100 inhabitants per sq. km).

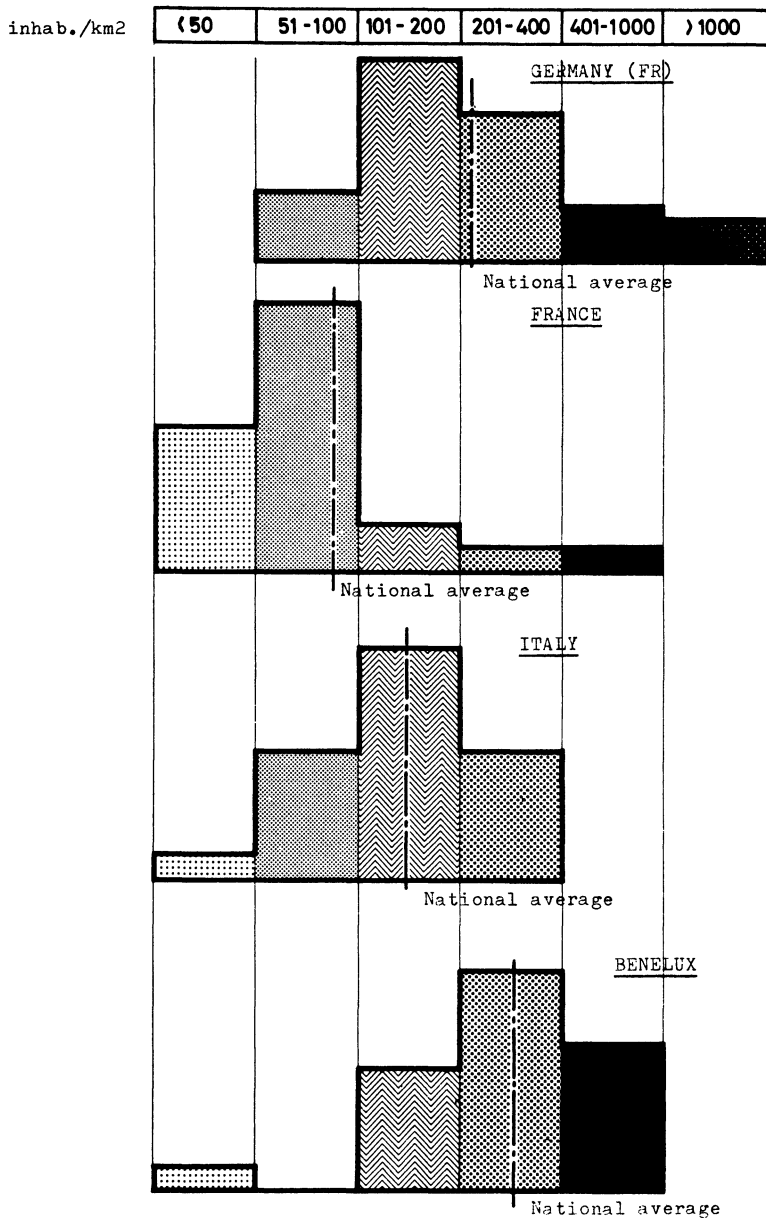
Table 9

Basic regions by classes of density, in 1960-62

Inhabitants per sq km.	Germany (FR)			France			Italy			Belgium			Netherlands			Luxembourg			Community		
	1 N	2 %	3 % cum	N	%	% cum	N	%	% cum	N	%	% cum	N	%	% cum	N	%	% cum	N	%	% cum
< 50				.6	33.93	33.93	1	1.08	1.08	1	14.48	14.48							8	16.58	16.58
51 < 100	5	17.30	17.30	11	57.81	91.64	5	20.11	21.19			14.48							21	36.06	52.64
101 < 200	15	49.58	66.88	2	3.78	95.42	9	52.78	73.97	1	11.99	26.47	3	23.22	23.22	1	100		31	27.30	79.94
201 < 400	11	24.54	91.42	1	2.28	97.70	5	26.03	100.00	4	42.85	69.32	5	56.24	79.46				26	15.80	95.64
401 < 1000	4	7.93	99.35	1	2.20	99.90				3	30.68	100.00	3	20.54	100.00				11	4.12	99.76
>1000	3	0.65	100.00																3	0.14	100.00
	38	100.00	100.00	21	100.00	100.00	20	100.00	100.00	9	100.00	100.00	11	100.00	100.00	1	100		100	100.00	100.00

- 1 Number of regions.
- 2 Percentage of national or Community area.
- 3 Cumulative percentages.

CLASSIFICATION OF BASIC REGIONS BY DENSITY



The map reveals two outstanding features of population distribution:

- (i) A strip of very sparsely populated regions, of varying width, stretching from Belgian Luxembourg in the North-East to the Midi - Pyrénées region in the South-West;
- (ii) An extremely substantial concentration in the "Nord" region of France, the West and Central parts of Belgium (the two Flanders, Hainaut, Brabant and Antwerp), the West and South of the Netherlands excluding Zeeland, the West German "Land" of Nordrhein-Westfalen excluding the Regierungsbezirk Detmold and, finally, the Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden. All these regions are adjacent and have a density of at least 300 inhabitants per sq. km. In 1960-62 this area had an average density of 492 inhabitants per sq. km, making a total of 33 million inhabitants or 20% of the entire population of the Community in 6.5% of its area.

With the addition of neighbouring regions with a density of more than 200 inhabitants per sq. km, this area takes in four additional Benelux provinces and also extends somewhat to the North-East (to include the Regierungsbezirke Detmold, Hannover and Braunschweig), and to the South-East (to include the Regierungsbezirke Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, Pfalz, Saarland, Nord-Württemberg and Nord-Baden). This larger area has 50.7 million inhabitants. Geometrically, it lies within a circle with a radius of 300 km, centred close to Cologne, which also covers some neighbouring regions - including the important regions of Alsace and Lorraine - and lies adjacent to another area of very high concentration, the Paris region, which has a density of 705 inhabitants per sq. km and a population of 8.5 million but is surrounded by low-density regions (generally less than 100 inhabitants per sq. km).

3. Lorenz curves

Lorenz curves are particularly suitable for illustrating population distribution in a specific area.

For the purpose of this analysis, it was decided to plot these curves in order to provide a synoptic picture of the trend of population concentration within the Community.

The annexed Tables D XIV 1-3 give the data that were necessary for plotting Lorenz curves for the years 1950, 1960 and 1968.

A perfectly even distribution is represented by the diagonal, so that the fairly sharp bend of the 1950 distribution curve (1) shows that there is a fairly high degree of concentration in the Community.

In fact, 78% of the population were concentrated in half the total area whilst the other half accounted for only 22%.

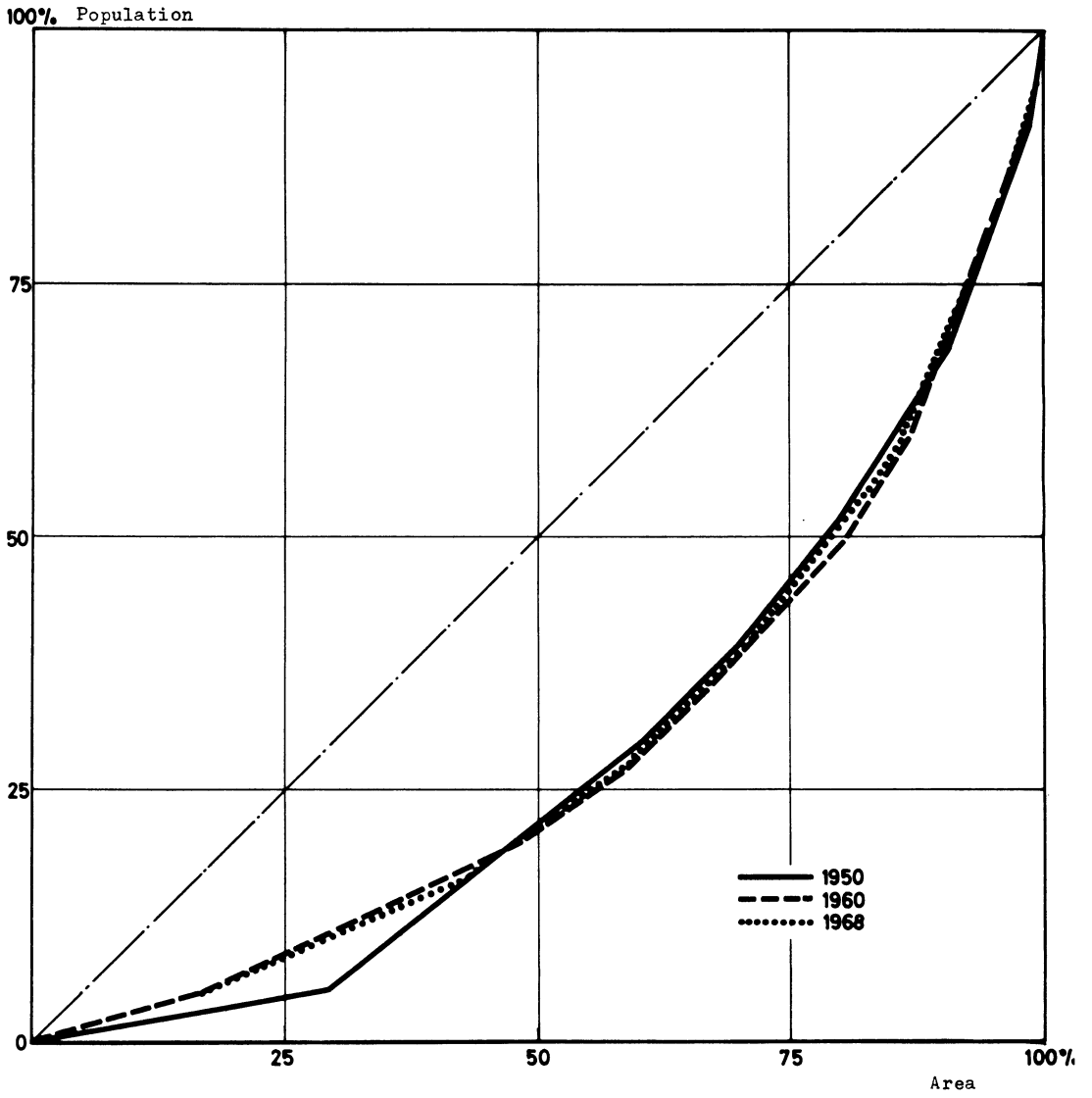
The 1960 curve (curve 2) is slightly more convex than that for 1950, showing that concentration had increased in the intervening decade.

A closer examination of certain sections of the curve shows that marked deconcentration had occurred in 45% of the total area covered by the regions with the lowest density. This, however, was more than offset by the trend in the other 55%.

The third curve, for 1968, shows that a trend towards deconcentration had reoccurred in the second period of reference.

Overall, then, two opposing trends - concentration and deconcentration - virtually cancelled each other out.

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
IN THE COMMUNITY



In quantitative terms, this trend can be expressed by the index of concentration,

$$I = \frac{\sum(a_i - b_i)}{2}$$

where i stands for the various classes of density, a_i the percentages of the population in each class, b_i the corresponding percentages of area covered.

The smaller the index, the more even the distribution of population; in the extreme case of a zero index, the curve would correspond to the diagonal.

At the other end of the scale, an index approaching the limit value of 50 indicates a very heavy concentration, with nearly all the population being found in a minimum area.

The index for the three years of reference is

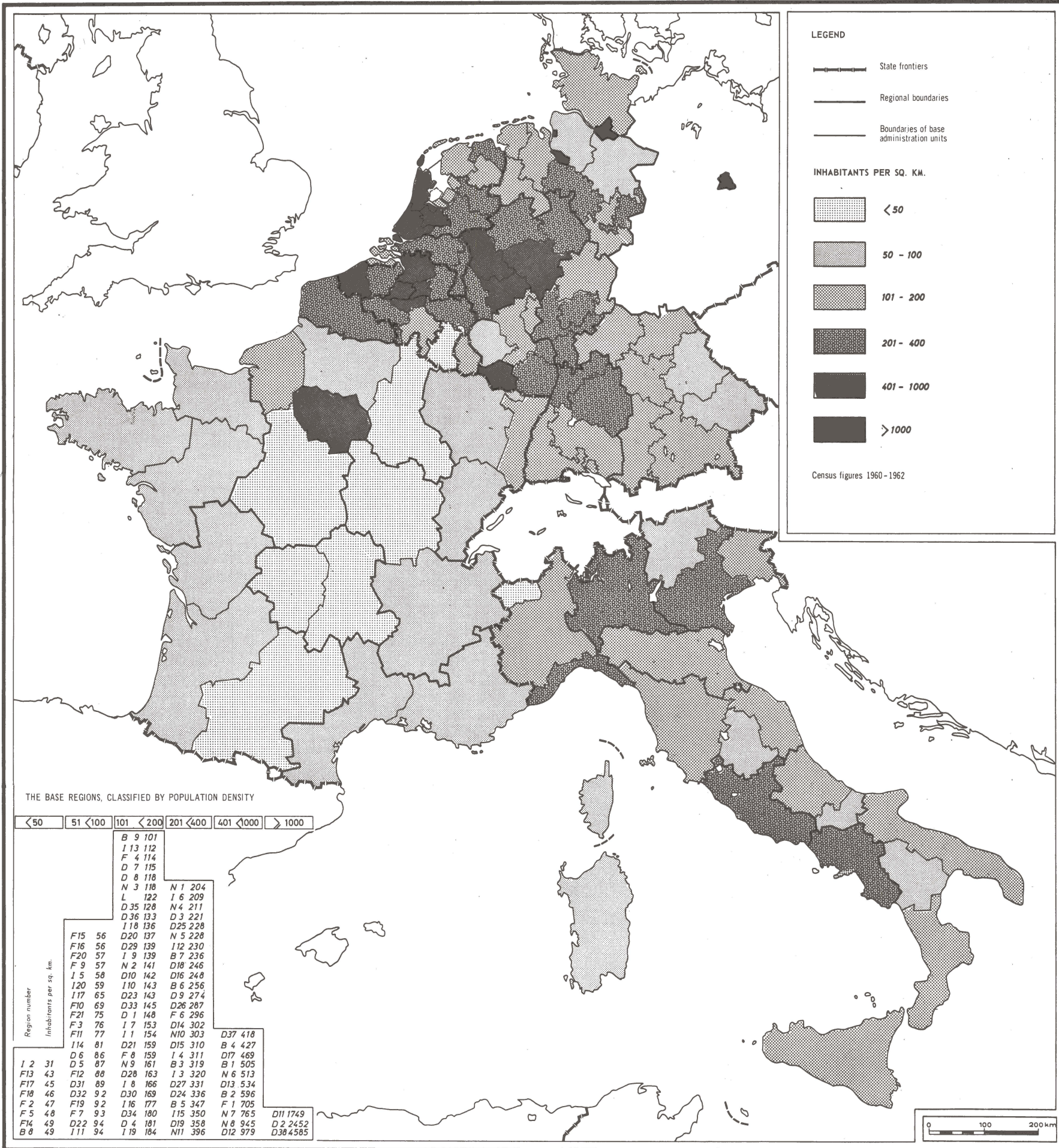
1950: $I = 30.10$

1960: $I = 31.40$

1968: $I = 30.60$

These figures go a long way to substantiating the conclusions reached above. They show that the 1950-60 period of concentration was partially offset by the 1960-68 period of deconcentration.

COMMUNITY BASE REGIONS: POPULATION DENSITY



LEGEND

State frontiers

Regional boundaries

Boundaries of base administration units

INHABITANTS PER SQ. KM.

< 50

50 - 100

101 - 200

201 - 400

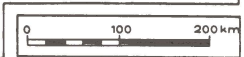
401 - 1000

> 1000

Census figures 1960-1962

THE BASE REGIONS, CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION DENSITY

Region number	Inhabitants per sq. km.
I 2	31
F13	43
F17	45
F18	46
F 2	47
F 5	48
F14	49
B 8	49
F15	56
F16	56
F20	57
F 9	57
I 5	58
I20	59
I17	65
F10	69
F21	75
F 3	76
F11	77
D 6	86
D 5	87
F12	88
D31	89
D32	92
F19	92
F 7	93
D22	94
I11	94
D 8	118
D20	137
D29	139
I 9	139
N 2	141
D10	142
I10	143
D23	143
D33	145
D 1	148
I 7	153
I 1	154
D21	159
F 8	159
N 9	161
D28	163
I 8	166
D30	169
I16	177
D34	180
D 4	181
I19	184
N 1	204
I 6	209
N 4	211
D 3	221
D25	228
N 5	228
I12	230
B 7	236
D18	246
D16	248
B 6	256
D 9	274
D26	287
F 6	296
D14	302
N10	303
D15	310
I 4	311
B 3	319
I 3	320
D27	331
D24	336
B 5	347
I15	350
D 4	181
D19	358
N 8	358
N 8	945
D12	979
D37	418
B 4	427
D17	469
B 1	505
N 6	513
D13	534
B 2	596
F 1	705
N 7	765
D11	1749
D 2	2452
D38	4585



II. The relationship between population density and population growth

The relationship between population density and population growth enables us to study the dynamic developments in concentration.

Concentration is increasing if the correlation between these two variables is positive (in which case the greater the density, the higher the rate of increase) and decreasing if it is negative.

Between 1960 and 1968, there was no significant correlation between the two variables at the level of the basic and larger regions.

But if we list all the regions of each country in increasing order of density, and then divide them into thirds, their respective rates of increase reveal the following trends:

Table 9

Basic regions	Average density in 1960-62	Average rate of increase	
		Period I	Period II
1. Germany (FR)			
1st third	226	0.08	1.11
3rd third	355	1.62	0.84
2. France			
1st third	48	0.46	0.87
3rd third	168	1.26	1.16
3. Italy			
1st third	71	0.18	0.28
3rd third	242	0.84	1.20
4. Belgium			
1st third	110	0.86	1.14
3rd third	513	0.65	0.86
5. Netherlands			
1st third	165	1.06	1.22
3rd third	713	1.39	1.14

In the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, not only did the respective rates of increase of the three categories come appreciably closer together, but that of the regions with the lowest density even rose to above that of the most heavily populated regions. Between the two periods in question, and within the framework of the regional units adopted, the population accordingly became more evenly spread in these two countries.

On the other hand if we compare the Italian figures for the two periods we find that the rate of increase showed a proportionally greater acceleration in the least densely populated regions but rose enough in absolute terms in the densely populated regions to widen the gap between the two categories of regions and thus to speed up the trend towards greater concentration.

In France, the population of the high-density regions increased more slowly in the second period than in the first, whilst that of the low-density regions increased more rapidly. The first category, however, still had a higher rate of increase, so that the process of concentration continued though at a markedly slower pace.

As the problems of over-concentration attributable to population increase arise, above all, in the high-density regions, it seems worth giving closer consideration to whether the population of the latter has increased more than the national average and if so by how much.

The situation during the period 1960-68 was as follows:

- (a) In the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, the national rate of population increase was slightly above that of the high-density basic regions - the City Länder and the Regierungsbezirk Düsseldorf, Noord-Holland and Zuid-Holland). The same applies to the areas of maximum density in these two countries (Nordrhein-Westfalen and the West of the Netherlands), to which the aforementioned basic regions belong. As these

main areas account for a very substantial proportion of the total national population (more than a quarter in the Federal Republic of Germany and more than 45% in the Netherlands), it follows that the geographical concentration has declined somewhat.

- (b) In three countries, however - France, Italy and Belgium - the basic regions or main geographical areas of relatively high density increased their population faster than the national rate during the period under consideration. They are the Paris region, Lazio, Lombardia and Campania and the provinces of Antwerp and Brabant. Since these regions account for a relatively large proportion of the total national population - 18% in France, more than 30% in Italy and Belgium - the population concentration within these countries has increased to some extent.

In this connection, it should be mentioned that the process of concentration seems to have lost momentum in the 1962-68 period in France, at least, since the Paris region's growth rate is no longer so markedly above the national average.

C. Regional classification according to various indicators

I. Indicators of population movement

1. Cumulation and counteraction of natural movements and migrations

By combining the indicators studied separately in the previous chapters, we can classify regions from several angles.

One relationship can be established between the two variables - natural increase and migratory movements which can operate in the same or opposite directions, that is to say reinforce or counteract each other.

(a) Cumulation

During the period under consideration (1960-68), migration and natural movements worked in the same direction in the Regierungsbezirke Darmstadt, Oberbayern and Lazio, where the sharp population increase was attributable to both very heavy immigration and a birth rate above the national average.

Conversely, significant emigration coincided with a low birth rate in certain other regions, namely: Hamburg, Hildesheim, Braunschweig, Oberfranken and **Berlin (West)** in the Federal Republic of Germany; Limousin and Poitou-Charentes in France; Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, Marche, Umbria, Abruzzi and Molise in Italy; the provinces of Hainaut and Luxembourg in Belgium.

(b) Counteraction

The first type of counteraction occurs in regions where a heavy natural increase coincides with substantial emigration. This is notably the case in Southern Italy. Despite a heavy natural increase, in the period under review the total rate of population increase:

- (i) Hardly exceeded the national average in Campania and Puglia;
- (ii) Remained markedly below the national average in Calabria, Sicilia and **Sardegna**;
- (iii) Was even negative in Basilicata.

The main type of counteraction occurs, though to a lesser extent, in the Regierungsbezirke Osnabrück, Aurich, Oldenburg, Münster, Trier, Niederbayern, Oberpfalz and Mittelfranken in the Federal Republic of Germany, and in the North and Lorraine programme regions in France.

In other regions, by way of contrast, counteraction operates the other way: immigration is responsible for the substantial growth of the total population of certain regions with a small or average natural increase. This is the situation in the Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden, the four programme regions of Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées, Languedoc and Provence - Côte d'Azur - Corse,¹ certain regions in the North-West of Italy (Piemonte, Liguria and Valle d'Aosta) and Brabant in Belgium.

¹Migration to Provence - Côte d'Azur - Corse is so substantial that the annual rate of increase is more than 2%, despite a rate of natural increase of less than 0.45%.

2. The most marked rates of change

The above-mentioned cumulative effects account for the particularly sharp changes in the total population of certain regions.

The regions with the most marked rates of change can be grouped under two headings:

(i) Firstly regions with a negative rate, and more especially those listed under (b) and (c) below whose population declined in the second period only or in both periods.

(a) Regions whose population declined in the first period:

Germany: Schleswig-Holstein, Hildesheim, Lüneberg, Stade, Aurich,
(FR) Braunschweig, Oldenburg, Kassel and Berlin (West)

France: Limousin

Italy: Veneto, Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, Marche, Umbria, Abruzzi and
Molise.

(b) Regions whose population declined in the second period:

Germany: Berlin (West)
(FR)

Italy: Umbria, Molise, Basilicata.

(c) Regions whose population declined in both periods:

Germany: Berlin (West)
(FR)

Italy: Umbria, Molise.

(ii) Regions whose population grew particularly sharply (at an annual rate of more than 1.5%), especially those listed under (b) and (c), either in the second period alone or in both periods.

(a) Regions with an annual increase of more than 1.5% in the first period:

Germany: Bremen, Düsseldorf, Köln, Aachen, Münster, Arnsberg, Pfalz,
(FR) Rheinessen, Nord-Württemberg, Süd-Baden, Süd-Württemberg

France: Paris region, Lorraine, Provence - Côte d'Azur - Corse

Italy: Lazio

Belgium: Limburg

Netherlands: Overijssel, Gelderland, Utrecht, Noord-Brabant, Limburg.

(b) Regions with an annual increase of more than 1.5% in the second period:

Germany: Köln, Darmstadt, Süd-Baden, Süd-Württemberg and Oberbayern
(FR)

France: Rhône-Alpes, Languedoc and Provence - Côte d'Azur - Corse

Italy: Lombardia and Lazio

Belgium: Limburg

Netherlands: Drenthe, Gelderland, Utrecht, Noord-Brabant and Limburg.

(c) Regions with an annual increase of more than 1.5% in both periods:

Germany: Köln, Süd-Baden, Süd-Württemberg
(FR)

France: Provence - Côte d'Azur - Corse

Italy: Lazio

Belgium: Limburg

Netherlands: Gelderland, Utrecht, Noord-Brabant, Limburg.

A glance at these groups with large negative or positive rates shows that most of the regions in the first group are, above all, agricultural and/or border regions. The regions of the second group, by contrast, have more varied economic and social characteristics.

II. Population density and indicators

Classification based on both indicators of the current situation - population density in the present case - and the aforementioned indicators of change reveals some other groups of regions which seem to deserve special attention from demographic and other angles.

1. Sparsely populated regions¹

Particularly difficult problems might arise in regions with an exceptionally sparse population, a negative natural rate of population growth and net emigration.

An examination shows that in the most recent period (1960-68) none of the 100 Community regions still satisfied all these negative criteria.

A second category consists of those regions with a sparse population (less than 100 inhabitants per sq. km) and with a low overall rate of population increase (less than 1%), resulting from either a small or negative natural increase, or from net emigration. Several sub-groups can be distinguished within this category.

- (i) The first sub-group comprises three thinly populated regions in Italy where emigration was so heavy that the population decreased despite a considerable natural increase.²

¹Topographical factors, which are not always negligible, were disregarded when calculating population density.

²The inconsistency of the three coefficients quoted for certain regions is attributable to slight differences between the observation periods and also to the limitations of statistical material on migratory movements.

<u>REGIONS</u>	<u>Density</u>	<u>Total increase</u>	<u>Net migration</u>	<u>Natural increase</u>
Basilicata	65	-0.11%	-1.55%	1.38%
Molise	81	-0.80	-1.46	0.74
Umbria	94	-0.23	-0.95	0.52

(ii) The second and appreciably larger sub-group consists of sparsely - and even very sparsely - populated regions with net emigration. Unlike the first sub-group, the net emigration is not enough to offset the natural increase and lead to depopulation. Although Limousin is a special case, it has been included in this sub-group.

<u>REGIONS</u>	<u>Density</u>	<u>Total increase</u>	<u>Net migration</u>	<u>Natural increase</u>
Limousin	43	0.05%	0.20%	-0.08%
Belgian Luxembourg	49	0.20	-0.16	0.44
Poitou-Charentes	56	0.34	-0.20	0.60
Sardinia	59	0.77	-1.01	1.47
Trentino- A. Adige	58	0.95	-0.21	0.96
Basse-Normandie	69	0.71	-0.20	0.91
Pays de la Loire	77	0.80	-0.10	0.88
Bretagne	88	0.49	-0.10	0.59
Niederbayern	89	0.57	-0.37	0.86
Oberpfalz	92	0.83	-0.12	0.92
Lorraine	93	0.60	-0.50	1.11
Trier	94	0.57	-0.40	0.92

(iii) The third sub-group consists of a few regions where there is neither a natural decrease nor net emigration but where population growth, although greater than in the previous sub-group, only just offsets the handicap of a sparse population.

<u>REGIONS</u>	<u>Density</u>	<u>Total increase</u>	<u>Net migration</u>	<u>Natural increase</u>
Valle d'Aosta	41	0.98%	0.80%	0.35%
Midi-Pyrénées	45	0.97	0.70	0.28
Bourgogne	46	0.72	0.30	0.40
Champagne	47	0.99	0.10	0.89

2. Regions with a very dense population

The first category of regions can be contrasted with a second category (see below), where the various criteria employed seem to indicate an increase in what is already a high degree of concentration.¹

REGIONS	<u>Density</u>	<u>Rate of increase</u>	<u>Net migration</u>	<u>Natural increase</u>
Düsseldorf	979	0.63%	0.22%	0.54%
Z. Holland	949	1.02	-0.09	1.09
N. Holland	765	0.98	-0.05	1.01
Paris region	705	1.46	0.7	0.77
Brabant (B)	596	1.12	0.87	0.25
Köln	534	1.81	1.37	0.62
Utrecht	513	1.62	0.40	1.23
Antwerpen	505	0.85	0.15	0.70

In particular, this seems to be the case with three Dutch regions (Noord-Holland, Zuid-Holland and Utrecht), the Belgian province of Brabant, the Paris region and the Regierungsbezirk Köln, where a high population density (more than 500 inhabitants per sq. km) is coupled with a relatively large population increase of 1% or more, due to particularly heavy immigration (Regierungsbezirk Köln, Belgian Brabant and Paris region) and/or a high birth rate. The Düsseldorf and Antwerp regions are included in this group because of their density, even though their total increase is not so marked.

It is clear that this classification can only provide a preliminary indication and the real problems of overconcentration generally occur in smaller areas.

¹The three German City Länder of Hamburg, Bremen and Berlin (West) have been disregarded in this examination.

III. Indicators of the individual socio-economic regional categories

Reference has been repeatedly made in this first part of the analysis to the three categories of regions - agricultural, semi-industrialized and industrialized - which were defined in the Memorandum on regional policy, on the basis of population density and the proportion of the labour force employed in the various economic sectors. For the purposes of a Community-level analysis, it is important to know whether and how far these three regional categories have different indicators of population change.

The annexed Tables D XI show that the agricultural category contains the largest number of regions with net emigration i.e. 19 out of 31 or nearly two thirds. Only 11 or about one third of the semi-industrialized regions are areas of net emigration, and the figure for the industrialized regions (10 regions out of 36, or 28%) is even lower.

The average net migration rates of the three categories show the same pattern being -0.206, 0.285 and 0.339 respectively.

The three categories have much the same average rates of natural increase¹ (0.716, 0.799 and 0.742), and, consequently, the larger differences between respective average rates of population growth (0.682, 1.116 and 1.014) are attributable to migration.

¹Unrated arithmetic mean.

Part Two: LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Introductory remarks

1. Limitations of statistical material

From the statistical material available it will be seen that an analysis of employment and its regional trends is just as problematic as an analysis of population.

The same difficulties occur as in the chapter on population, namely:

- (i) the absence of certain statistics in several countries;
- (ii) the differing dates of censuses or surveys and the varying intervals between these dates;
- (iii) the heterogeneity of the available data, caused by the many differences in definitions, the scope of sample surveys, collection and processing methods, etc.

In addition, the data are very different, depending on whether they come from censuses, surveys among households (activity recorded at place of residence), or among undertakings (employment at the actual or fictitious place of work).

It was decided that the present study would have to be based on data from censuses and surveys among households in Member States for two major reasons:

- (i) Surveys among undertakings are generally limited to a specific industry or branch of activity and therefore do not cover all employment;
- (ii) Household surveys in Member States are the only source which provide data on past trends at the level of the basic regions adopted.

It was on account of this latter point that we decided not to use regional employment data compiled by OSCE, in particular the sample surveys of the labour force. OSCE should therefore push ahead with its endeavours to obtain annual employment data at the level of the basic regions, and be assisted in this task by the Member States.

In view of this situation, the following sources were used:

- (i) The general population censuses of the following years and countries:

Germany (FR):	1950-61
France:	1964-62-68
Belgium:	1947-61
Luxembourg:	1947-60-66

- (ii) The labour force surveys¹ in the Federal Republic of Germany (1962-68, 1969) and Belgium (1969). These use different statistical methods but cover the same field as the censuses, so that the two are comparable to some extent. However, these surveys cover a relatively small sample so that their margin of error may be significant in the case of numerically small sub-groups.
- (iii) In Italy ISTAT has in order to improve comparability compiled a standardized data series on employment from censuses, quarterly labour force surveys and other statistical sources. The analysis of employment in Italy was based on these data.
- (iv) In the Netherlands, the latest data on total regional employment are provided by statistics on the total labour force (arbeidsvolume) and by no other source. These statistics were used for this survey, even though they underestimate the number of employed persons in comparison with the other Member States.

As these sources are not standardized or Community sources, there are some reservations about the comparison of absolute figures between the Member States.

Rates and indices have been used whenever possible in an attempt to remove these difficulties and to make the data more comparable. Furthermore, in order to reduce the disadvantages resulting from the variety of reference dates, trends are often analysed on the basis of the annual averages for two periods, stretching approximately from 1950 to 1960 and 1960 to 1968. Wherever possible, the latest data available are used in addition to those of the two basic periods.

¹These surveys provided an estimate of the number of employed persons in a given reference week.

2. Layout of the analysis

The previous analysis considered the Community labour force in the 40 main areas in the light of some fundamental questions, the first two being:

- (i) How has the regional labour force developed, in absolute figures and as a percentage of the national labour force?
- (ii) How have the three sectors - agriculture, industry and services - developed, in absolute figures and percentage-wise, within each region?

This study takes these two points up again and looks at them in more detail, at the level of the 100 basic regions.

The following aspects are considered:

- (i) Changes in the share of each sector (A, I, S) in total regional employment;
- (ii) The rates of change in employment in each sector, during the periods of reference (Δa , Δi , Δs);
- (iii) Certain correlations between initial and ensuing situations;
- (iv) Changes in total employment (ΔE), taken as resulting from changes in employment in the three sectors, according to the formula:

$$E = A.\Delta a + I.\Delta i + S.\Delta s$$

Consideration is then given to one of the other fundamental questions raised in the previous memorandum, namely: what changes have occurred in the sizes of the three economic sectors at the regional level as a proportion of their corresponding sizes at Community level? Are there tendencies for certain regions to acquire greater predominance in one of the three sectors (sectorial specialization in the regions)?

Once again, the problems of regional unemployment had to be disregarded, since "The Member Governments' statistics, which are sometimes very detailed, cannot ... be used for international comparisons owing to major differences between legislative and administrative practices in the various countries".¹ Moreover, Community statistics - more particularly the labour force survey - only provide figures from 1968 onwards, and then solely for larger regions.

The criteria employed in this chapter are basically those used in the chapter on population: rate of change, shares, standard deviation, coefficients of variation and correlation. The counteraction indicators and the coefficient of location are also used.

¹See: Commission of the European Communities, "Statistical programme for the next few years", Brussels, 31 March 1971.

A. EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

I. General survey at national and Community level

1. Trends in absolute terms

In this report, "employment in agriculture" is used in the sense of employment in the primary sector. This is justified by the relative unimportance of forestry and fishing¹ in total population in this sector.

The number of persons employed at the three dates of reference, in each of the six Member States, is listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Number of persons employed in agriculture

Country	Beginning 1st period	End 1st period	Beginning 2nd period	End 2nd period	Latest figures available
<u>Germany (FR)</u> 1950/61/62/68	5 195 700	3 586 800/3	2 40 900	2 653 200	2 577 000 (1969)
<u>France</u> 1954/62/68	5 193 600	3 935 500		3 131 300	
<u>Italy</u> 1951/61/68	8 640 000	6 207 000		4 247 000	4 023 000 (1969)
<u>Belgium</u> 1947/61/69	425 300	253 900		211 500	
<u>Netherlands</u> 1950/60/65 (a)	582 000	465 000		388 000	340 000
1947/60 (b)	727 300	442 400		---	(1969)
<u>Luxembourg</u> 1947/60/66	35 000	19 300		14 600	

This table shows that in each country agricultural employment has roughly halved in less than 20 years.

¹ Around 1961, forestry and fishing only accounted for 2.67% of employment in the primary sector in Germany and 1.84% in Italy, for instance.

(a) Arbeidsvolume (labour input)

(b) Persons in employment at the census dates.

Agricultural employment in the Community as a whole, at the three dates of reference, can only be estimated from the various national data mentioned above.

If we add the national figures together, we find that the numbers of persons employed in agriculture dropped from 30 million in 1950 to less than 15 million in 1960 and to 11.5 million at the end of the second period.

The last two estimates do not differ appreciably from the results of the Community labour force surveys of 1960 and 1968 (15 379 000 and 010 010 300 respectively, excluding Luxembourg).

Reference should also be made to the 1966 Community survey on farm structure, which indicated that 11 729 019 (family and non-family members) were employed on a regular basis in Community agriculture.

2. Employment in agriculture as a proportion of total employment

Table 2 gives the proportion of total national employment accounted for by agriculture at each of the reference dates.

Table 2
Share of agriculture in national employment

	Beginning 1st period	End 1st period	Beginning 2nd period	End 2nd period	Latest figures available
<u>Germany (FR)</u> 1950/61/62/68	22.1	13.5 // 12.3		10.2	9.8 (1969)
<u>France</u> 1954/62/68	27.6	20.6		15.7	
<u>Italy</u> 1951/61/68	43.9	30.4		21.9	21.0 (1969)
<u>Belgium</u> 1947/61/69	12.6	7.5		6.1	
<u>Netherlands</u> 1950/60/65	15.4	11.1		8.6	7.4 (1969)
<u>Luxembourg</u> 1947/60/66	25.9	15.0		11.2	
<u>Community</u> ¹	28.9	19.6		14.5	

¹ Calculated from the unharmonized national statistics used in this study. According to the labour force survey (Community statistics), agriculture accounted for 14.3% in 1968. According to the employment figures used for national accounts (statistics not broken down by regions and not harmonized) agriculture accounted for 14% of Community employment in 1968 and 13.3% in 1969.

According to this table, the share of agricultural employment varied appreciably at the beginning of the reference period between the individual countries, the difference between the extreme values - i.e. those for Italy and Belgium - being 31.3% points.

This share was halved in all Community countries during the 20 years under review. As a result, the difference between the extreme values dropped to 15.8% points.

Agriculture still accounts for an appreciably higher proportion of total employment in France and, above all, in Italy than in other Member States.

II. Regional trends

1. Trends in the share of total employment accounted for by agriculture

(a) Statistical analysis

For each region, the annexed Tables Nos. E/II and E/III give the number of persons employed in agriculture and its share of total employment at the three dates of reference.

These tables show that the relative importance of agricultural employment declined in all Community regions during the two periods under consideration, except in five regions in Germany during the second period.¹

Table 3 below gives, for each Community country, the changes during the periods under consideration in the distribution of regions as a function of the relative importance of their agricultural sector. The table reveals:

- (i) Firstly, the disappearance of the absolute predominance of agricultural activities at the regional level - agriculture accounted for more than 50% of total employment in 13 regions at the beginning of the first period and in none of them in 1968;
- (ii) Secondly, the substantial increase - from 12 to 32 in some 20 years - in a number of regions with a small proportion of their population employed in agriculture (less than 10%).

¹Hamburg, Oldenburg, Aurich, Düsseldorf and Aachen. The increase may be attributable to the margins of error inherent in restricted sampling methods.

Table 3

Changes in the distribution of regions according to the relative importance of agricultural employment (as a %)

	Year	>70%	>60%	>50%	>40%	>30%	>20%	>10%	>0%
<u>Italy</u>	1951	1	5	4	4	4	1	1	
	1961			4	3	6	5	2	
	1968				4	2	7	6	1
<u>France</u>	1954			2	6	3	6	3	1
	1962				3	6	5	6	1
	1968					4	7	7	3
<u>Germany (FR)</u>	1950			1	4	11	10	7	5
	1961					4	12	12	10
	1968					2	3	18	15
<u>Belgium</u>	1947					1	1	4	3
	1961						1	2	6
	1969							1	8
<u>Netherlands</u>	1950					1	5	2	3
	1960						3	5	3
	1965						1	5	5
<u>Luxembourg</u>	1947						1		
	1960							1	
	1966							1	
<u>EEC</u>	1947/51	1	5	7	14	20	24	17	12
	1960/62			4	6	16	26	28	20
	1965/69				4	8	18	38	32

Table 4 below summarizes changes with the help of the following indicators: national share, extreme regional shares and standard deviation (σ) at the three dates of reference.

With the exception of a few urban areas, it can be seen that the difference between extreme regional shares narrowed from 67.2 points around 1950 to 44.2 points around 1968; the extremes were 6 and 73.2% in the first case and 2.4 and 46.6% in the second case.

This convergence is illustrated by the following graph (a) and (b), which show that there is some tendency for the relative importance of agriculture in the regional work force to move towards a more uniform level.

(b) Geographical analysis

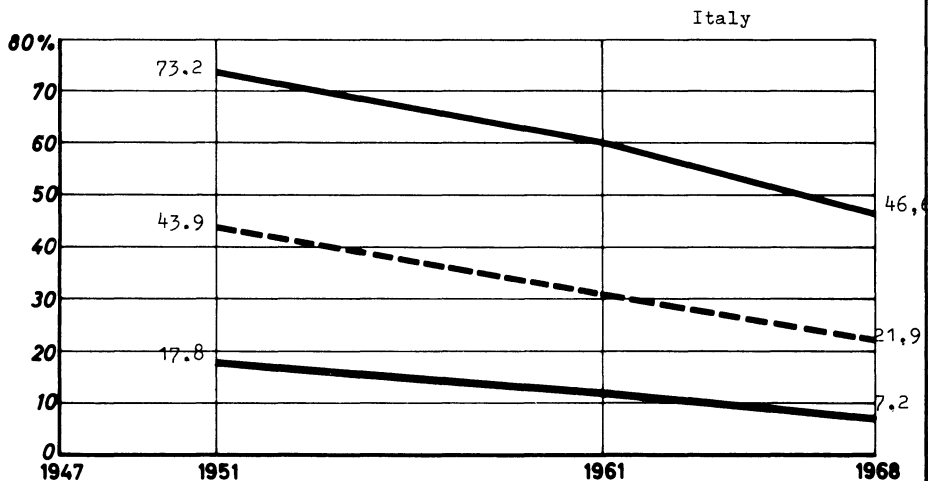
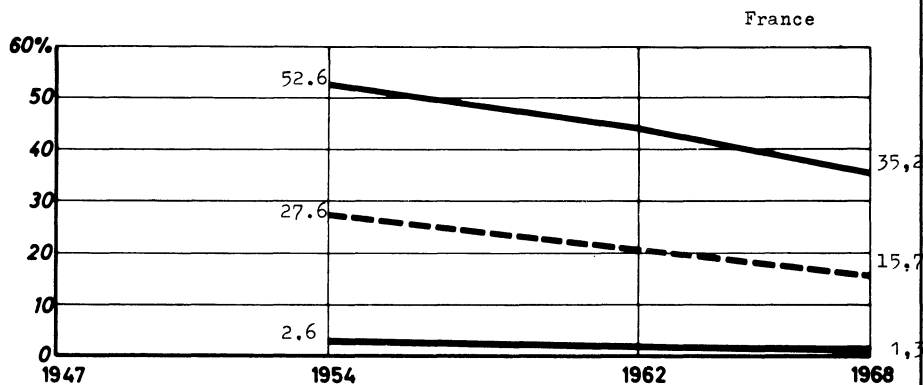
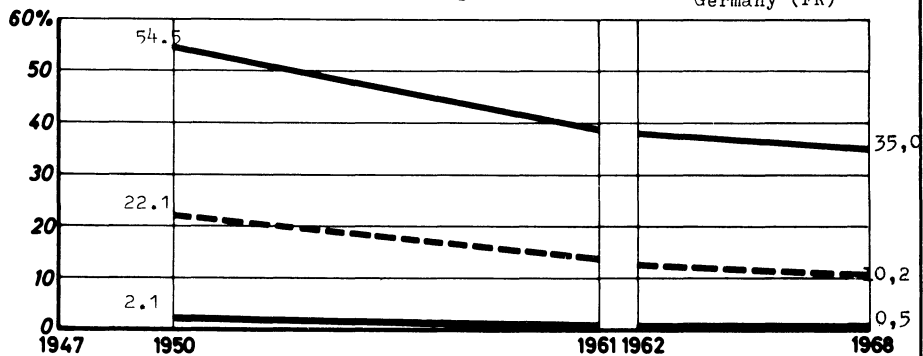
Maps Nos. 1 and 2 show the positions of the regions and bring out the relative importance of their agricultural work force at the beginning and end of the two periods of reference. Taken together, the maps show the marked general decrease in agriculture's percentage share mentioned above; they also show that these changes have hardly affected the classification of regions according to the relative importance of agriculture.

Most regions where agricultural employment is relatively small are still concentrated in the centre of the Community, particularly in the main North-West area - defined in the chapter on population - of regions with 300 inhabitants per sq km.

The regions, however, where agriculture is relatively important are still closely grouped in areas on the outskirts of the Community.

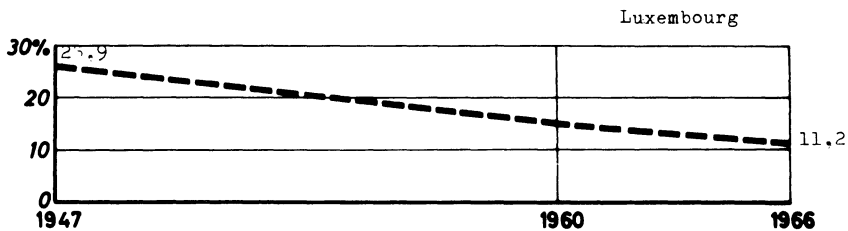
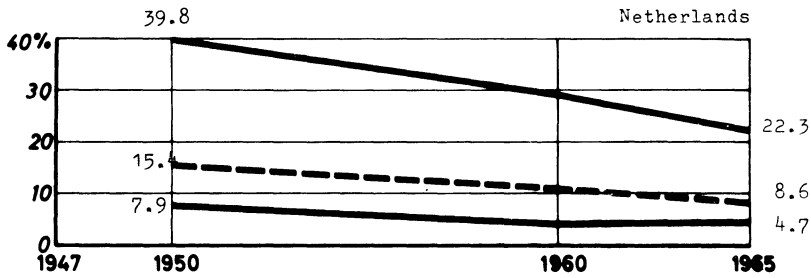
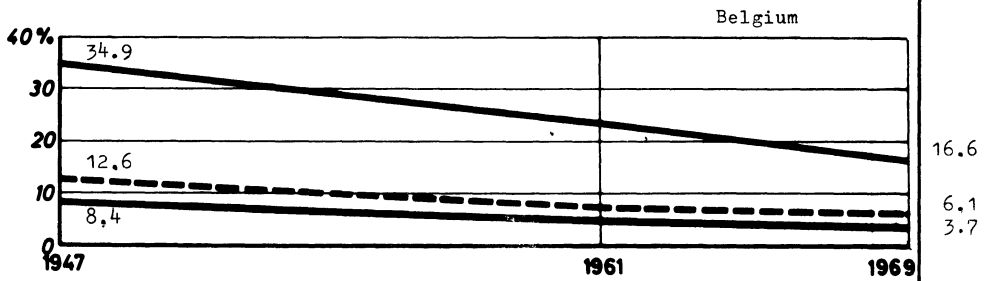
The primary sector's share of total employment

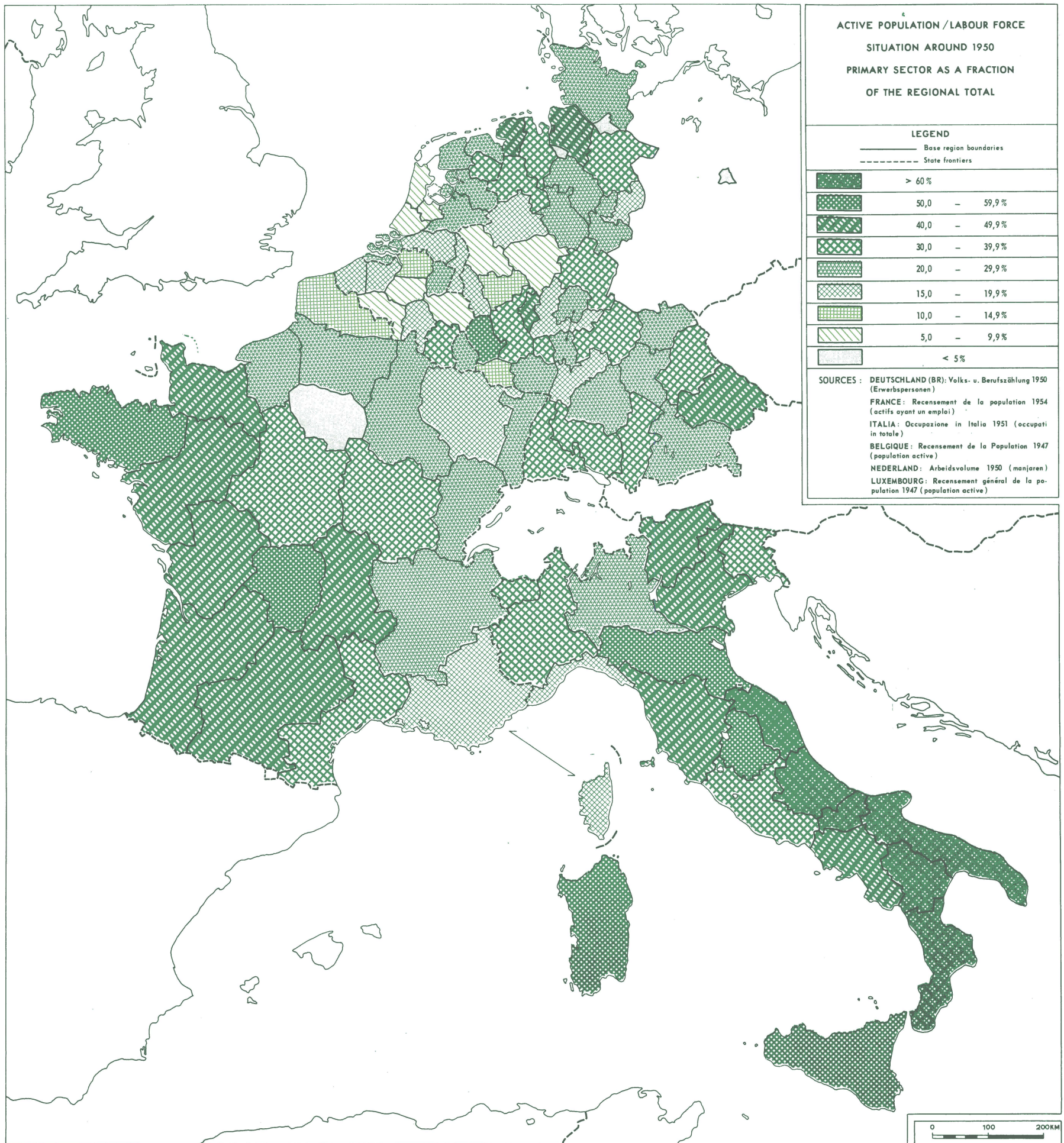
Trends in the national average
and in the extreme regional values



The primary sector's share in total employment

Trends in the national average
and in the extreme regional values





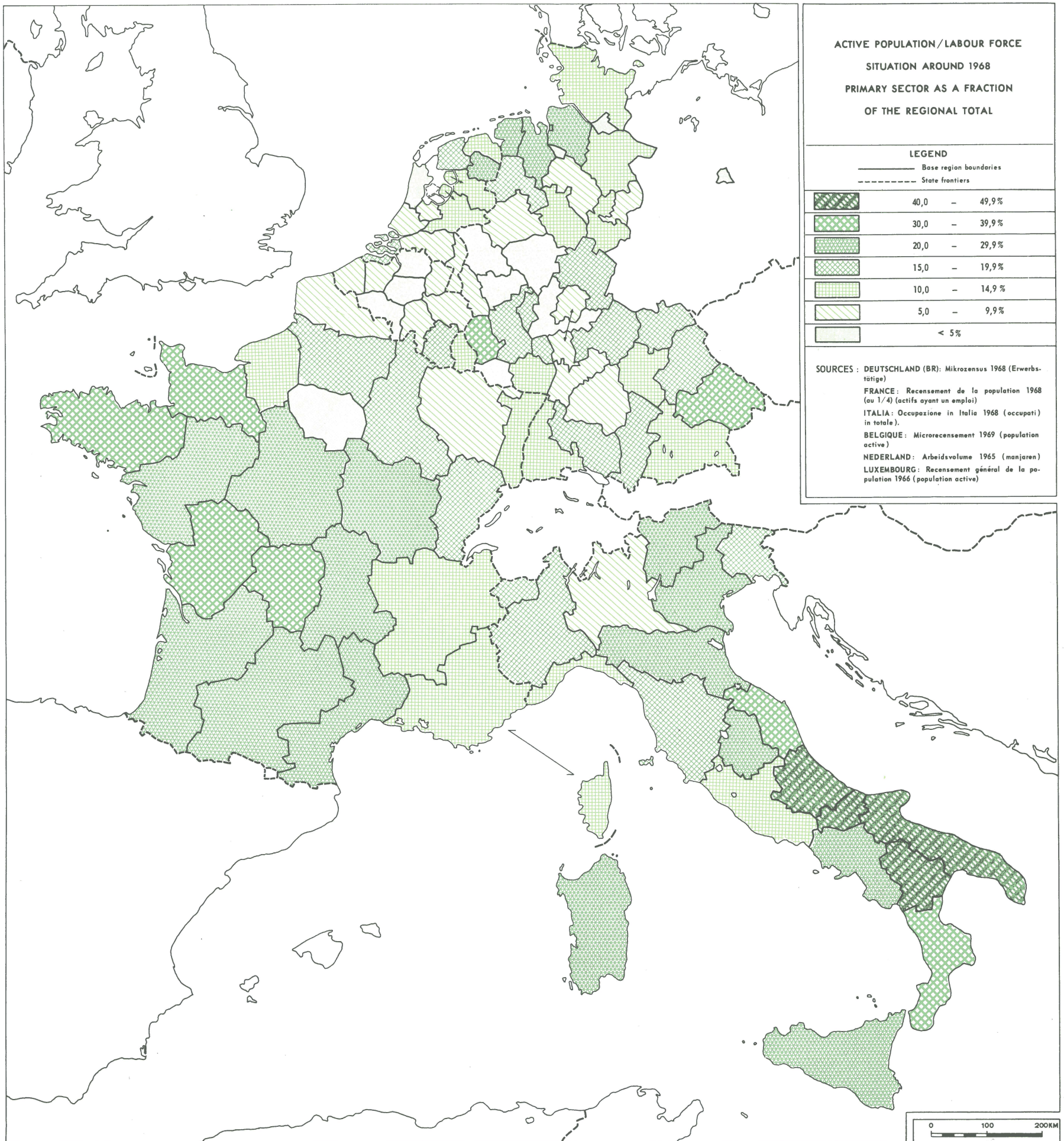


Table 4

	Beginning of first period			End of first period, beginning of second period			End of second period		
	National share	Extreme regional shares	σ	National share	Extreme regional shares	σ	National share	Extreme regional share	σ
GERMANY (FR) 1960/61/ /1962/68	22.1	54.5 - 2.1	12.57	13.5//12.3	39.2 - 0.6// 38.0 - 0.5	9.64// 9.07	10.2	35.0 - 0.5	8.47
FRANCE 1954/62/68	27.6	52.6 - 2.5	13.77	20.6	44.3 - 1.7	11.91	15.7	35.2 - 1.3	9.62
ITALY 1951/61/68	43.9	73.2 - 17.8	15.07	30.4	59.9 - 12.0	13.65	21.9	46.6 - 7.2	11.17
BELGIUM 1947/61/69	12.6	34.9 - 8.4	7.90	7.5	23.8 - 4.8	5.44	6.1	16.6 - 3.7	4.07
NETHERLANDS 1950/60/65	15.4	39.8 - 7.9	9.25	11.1	29.6 - 6.1	7.29	8.6	22.3 - 4.7	5.42

In 1968 the regions where agriculture still accounted for more than 20% of employment were located in four areas:

- (i) in Western France, 11 regions:
Bretagne, Basse-Normandie, Poitou-Charente, Limousin, Pays de la Loire, Centre, Bourgogne, Auvergne, Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées and Languedoc;
- (ii) in Southern and Eastern Italy, 13 regions:
Basilicata, Abruzzi, Molise, Puglia, Sicilia, Sardegna, Umbria, Marche, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Veneto, Trentino-Alto Adige;
- (iii) in Northern Netherlands and Northern Germany (FR), 4 regions:
Drenthe, Aurich, Oldenburg, Stade;
- (iv) in the Eastern part of Germany (FR), 1 region:
Niederbayern.

Outside these four outlying areas, Trier was the only region where agriculture accounted for more than 20% of total employment.

2. Percentage changes in agricultural employment

With a view to a more detailed study of the development of regional agricultural employment the mean annual percentage changes in the two periods were derived from the absolute employment figures at the three dates of reference.

In order to provide a general picture of the major trends, this information is summarized in Table 5 by three indicators - average annual percentage changes at national level, extreme average regional percentage changes and standard deviations.

At the level of the Member States, the average percentage changes were all negative, of course, in the two periods in Luxembourg in the first period and Italy and Luxembourg in the second, and they fell within the narrow limits of -3.25% and -3.75%, with the exception of Luxembourg in the first period and Italy and Belgium in the second period.

Table 5

Average percentage changes in agricultural employment

	Years	National average	Extreme regional averages		σ
<u>1st period</u>					
Germany (FR)	1950-61	-3.32	-5.34 ⁺	-2.16	0.723 ⁺
France	1954-62	-3.41	-5.42	-2.29	0.669
Italy	1951-61	-3.25	-5.17	-1.08	1.077
Belgium	1947-61	-3.61	-4.52	-2.82	0.650
Netherlands	1950-60 ^a	-2.22	-2.84	-1.61	0.392
	1947-61 ^b	-3.75	-4.95	-2.30	0.746
Luxembourg	1947-60	-4.48	-	-	-

<u>2nd period</u>					
Germany (FR)	1962-68	-3.28	-9.43 ^o	+4.52	3.500 ^o
France	1962-68	-3.74	-4.56	-2.35	-0.661
Italy	1961-68	-5.28	-9.98	-2.07	-1.977
Belgium	1961-69	-2.27	-4.80	-1.07	-1.250
Netherlands	1960-65 ^a	-3.56	-6.08	-1.83	1.177
Luxembourg	1960-68	-4.54	-	-	-
⁺ Excluding Berlin (West) ^o Excluding Bremen ^a Arbeidsvolume (labour input) ^b Labour force at census dates					

At the regional level, the average annual percentage changes were again negative in all Community regions in the first period except in 7 German administrative districts in the second period.¹

It should be noted that the percentage changes remained within relatively narrow limits in the first period of reference, despite the impact of specific regional factors.

The pattern, however, was much more complicated in the second period - perhaps, as in Germany, partly due to the diversity of the sources used.² In France and in Italy, for which the sources used were identical for each of the periods, the differences between rates of change can only be attributed to a more varied regional pattern of development.

This is not surprising since the decline in the second period was based on much smaller statistical units with the result that it was easier to arrive at more marked differences in the rate of variation. In addition, these differences clearly reflect the increased efforts being made in the field of regional development.

¹Namely: Hamburg, Stade, Aurich, Düsseldorf. Aachen, Rheinessen and Berlin. These exceptions may again be attributable to the small percentage sample used.

²The example of the Netherlands (see Table 5), for which two different sets of data are available for the same period, shows that the coefficient of variation and the indicators of population scatter vary appreciably according to the set of data used.

To verify the findings of this chapter definitively and for all countries, it will be necessary to refer to the results of the 1970 censuses.

3. Links between the initial situation and the changes

Despite a certain similarity, the regional changes in agricultural employment in the first period were between -5.42% and -1,08%. The range was even wider in the second period.

This leads one to enquire into the origin of these differences and, in particular, into how they tie up with the initial regional situations.

It could be plausibly believed that the largest decreases occurred in the regions with the highest proportion of agricultural employment and vice versa. An attempt to check this hypothesis, however, by calculating correlations does not give conclusive results.

As can be seen from Table 6 there is, in fact, in the regions of each Member State no significant correlation between the share of agriculture in total employment at the beginning of each period and the average percentage change in agricultural employment during that period.

Table 6

Coefficients of correlation

Regions	1st period	2nd period
Germany (FR)	-0.354	-0.052
France	-0.209	0.471
Italy	0.003	-0.066
Belgium	-0.154	0.430
Netherlands	0.338	0.536

There is, however, a clearcut correlation, except for Belgium in the second period, between the absolute number of persons employed in agriculture per region at the beginning of the two periods and the absolute annual decrease (see Table 7).

Table 7

Coefficients of correlation

Regions	1st period	2nd period
Germany (FR)	0.915	0.647
France	0.962	0.974
Italy	0.936	0.791
Belgium	0.949	0.201
Netherlands	0.928	0.709

Furthermore, a comparison of the coefficients reveals that the correlation was generally not as marked in the second period, except in France where it remained unchanged. This trend, which is particularly noticeable in Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany, is not surprising in view of the factors mentioned above.

The correlation between the two variables (0.90 and 0.88 for the first and second period respectively) is also very clearcut for the Community regions as a whole.

So it follows, both for the Community as a whole and for each of the Member States that the extent to which the agricultural population has declined in the regions has not been appreciably influenced by the percentage of the total working force employed in agriculture but by the initial situation expressed in absolute terms. The rate of decrease has evolved fairly autonomously and automatically, in spite of internal circumstances and external influences.

B. EMPLOYMENT IN THE SECONDARY SECTOR

I. General survey at national and Community level

1. Trends in absolute terms

Employment in the secondary sector (secondary employment), as defined in this chapter, covers all persons employed in the extractive and manufacturing industries, building and construction as well as the water, gas and electricity services.

This definition is used in five Member States. In France, however, the water, gas and electricity services are defined as belonging to the public services and are included in the tertiary sector. For the sake of statistical comparisons, the number of persons employed in this branch of activity have been added to secondary employment.

It should be borne in mind that, in the Netherlands, the number of employed persons is expressed in man/years.

Allowing for these facts, Table 8 gives the number of persons employed in the Member States at each of the dates of reference.

Table 8

Number of persons employed in the secondary sector

	Beginning 1st period	End 1st period	Beginning 2nd period	End 2nd period	Latest figures available
<u>Germany</u> (FR)					
1950/61/62/68	10 505 500	12 899 800	//12 865 300	12 388 100	12 741 000 (1969)
<u>France</u>					
1954/62/68	6 971 000	7 542 900		8 088 100	
<u>Italy</u>					
1951/61/68	5 803 000	7 646 000		7 890 000	8 048 000 (1969)
<u>Belgium</u>					
1947/61/69	1 658 400	1 605 700		1 515 700	
<u>Netherlands</u>					
1950/60/65 a	1 495 000	1 715 000		1 887 000	1 852 000 (1969)
1947/60 b	1 363 200	1 755 900			
<u>Luxembourg</u>					
1947/60/66	53 300	56 700		58 700	

a Arbeidsvolume (labour input)

b Gainfully employed persons at census dates.

This table shows that the trend of secondary employment varied from one country to another and from one period to another. We do not find the similarity of trends recorded for agricultural employment.

In fact, the number of persons employed increased in both periods in four countries - France, Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg - but declined in Belgium right from the beginning of the first period of reference and in Germany from the beginning of the second period.

In the last two countries this decline has been halted in recent years on account of boom conditions in recent years (see Table 8 above), but the available medium-term prospects show that these movements are in fact underlying trends.

For the Community as a whole, it is only possible to estimate aggregate secondary employment at the three dates of reference, by adding together the national figures contained in Table 8. On this basis, the number of employed persons increased in the first period from 26 to 31 million, and remained at this level in the second period. The Community labour force surveys of 1960 and 1968² also reveal this semi-stability, the number of persons recorded being 30.5 and 30.7 million respectively.

Attention should be drawn to the fact that the "building and construction" sub-sector plays a major role in secondary employment. The trend in the latter therefore cannot be equated with that of industrial employment proper, which covers the extractive, manufacturing and energy industries.

¹In this connection see in particular the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme.

²It should be recalled that these two sample surveys, whose results are not strictly comparable, are the only available sources at the Community level on regional secondary employment based on household statistics.

There also exists for 1962 the regional data furnished by the major Community industrial survey of 1963, which recorded the employed population at its place of work (establishment).

The nature of these two statistical sources is such that they cannot be compared.

Table 9

Proportion of building and construction in
total secondary employment

	Initial situation	Annual variation 1st period	Situation around 1960	Annual variation 2nd period	Situation around 1968
GERMANY (FR) 1950/61/61/68 Secondary total (absolute figures) of which	10 505 500 ¹	+345 610	12 899 800	+8 250	12 388 100
in industry	81%	+317 350	84%	-1 625	83%
in building and construction	19%	+28 260	16%	+9 875	17%
FRANCE 1954/62/68 Secondary total (absolute figures) of which	6 971 000	+73 000	7 542 900	+90 850	8 088 100
in industry	79%	+46 200	77%	+24 380	75%
in building and construction	21%	+26 800	23%	+66 470	25%
ITALY 1951/61/69 Secondary total (absolute figures) of which	5 803 000	+184 300	7 646 000	+50 000	7 890 000
in industry	81%	+105 550	75%	+41 000	76%
in building and construction	19%	+78 750	25%	+9 000	24%
BELGIUM 1947/61/69 Secondary total (absolute figures) of which	1 658 400	-3 800	1 605 700	-4 200	1 515 700
in industry	87%	-8 800	81%	-10 200	81%
in building and construction	13%	+5 000	19%	+6 000	19%
NETHERLANDS 1950/60/69 Secondary total (absolute figures) of which	1 495 000	+26 300	1 715 000	+16 200	1 887 000
in industry	80%	+19 500	79%	+4 300	74%
in building and construction	20%	+6 800	21%	+11 900	26%
LUXEMBOURG 1947/60/66 Secondary total (absolute figures) of which	53 300	+260	56 700	+345	58 700
in industry			81%	+125	80%
in building and construction			19%	+220	20%

¹Excluding Saar and Berlin (West).

Table 9 illustrates the role of the two sub-sectors, building and construction and industry proper, in secondary employment. It shows, for instance, that the sharp increase in employment in building and construction was mainly responsible for the extremely marked upward trend in secondary employment in France during the second period.

2. Secondary employment as a proportion of total employment

As can be seen in Table 10 below, the share of secondary employment in the national total when compared to agricultural employment has developed in different directions.

Table 10

Share of secondary employment in national employment

	Beginning 1st period	End 1st period	Beginning 2nd period	End 2nd period	Latest figures available
<u>Germany</u> (FR) 1950/61/62/68	44.7	48.7//49.0		47.9	48.7 (1969)
<u>France</u> 1954/62/68	37.0	39.6		40.5	
<u>Italy</u> 1951/61/68	29.5	37.4		40.8	42.0 (1969)
<u>Belgium</u> 1947/61/69	49.0	47.7		43.4	
<u>Netherlands</u> 1950/60/65	39.6	41.0		41.9	41.6 (1969)
<u>Luxembourg</u> 1947/60/66	39.5	40.9		44.9	

Three points emerge from this table:

- (i) The share of secondary employment increased during each of these periods in all Member States, except in Belgium from the beginning of the first period and in the Federal Republic of Germany from the beginning of the second period;
- (ii) The share of secondary employment declined in the two countries where it was highest and accounted for nearly 50% of total employment. This percentage share seems to be the maximum which secondary employment attains at national level;
- (iii) The largest increase, on the other hand, occurred in Italy, the country where the share was markedly less than in the other Member States at the beginning of the period of analysis.

The combined effect of these movements was to reduce the difference between extreme national shares from 19.5 points at the beginning to 7.4 points at the end of the period of analysis.

If we consider the latest data available, the main point to emerge is that the increase has gathered momentum in Italy, where the share was no longer below that of the other Member States in 1969; as a result of this, only France still has a share slightly below that of the other Member States.

II. Regional trends

1. Rates of change in secondary employment

(a) General survey

The annexed Tables E/II and E/IV give the number of secondary jobs in each region at the three reference dates, together with the average annual rates of change in the two periods.

To obtain a general picture of the trend of employment at regional level, the data are condensed below to the following indicators: national rate of change, extreme regional percentage changes and standard deviation (Table 11 below).

It should once more be mentioned that these rates are only averages between two reference dates. They therefore fail to reveal annual changes or, above all, trends in the most recent years, which are essential to a review of the acute problems in the Community, and will not be known till harmonized regional statistics are available on an annual basis.

Table 11

Average annual rate of change

	Years	National average	Extreme regional averages		σ
<u>First period</u>					
Germany (FR)	1950-61	1.89	3.62	-0.93	0.937
France	1954-62	0.99	2.31	-0.49	0.714
Italy	1951-61	2.80	4.50	1.08	0.925
Belgium	1947-61	-0.23	1.54	-2.06	1.025
Netherlands	1950-60	1.38	3.19	0.28	0.800
Luxembourg	1947-60	0.48	-	-	-
	Years	National average	Extreme regional averages		σ
<u>Second period</u>					
Germany (FR)	1962-68	-0.63	3.34	-2.86	1.438
France	1962-68	1.17	3.66	-0.58	1.208
Italy	1961-68	+0.45	1.96	-3.61	1.444
Belgium	1961-69	-0.71	1.31	-2.52	1.049
Netherlands	1960-65	1.93	3.31	1.41	0.653
Luxembourg	1960-66	0.58	-	-	-

This table substantiates the divergence of trends at national level, in contrast with the fairly uniform evolution noted in agriculture. This heterogeneity has persisted despite the rate increases recorded in the most recent years.

(b) The trend was just as complicated at regional level.

The growth of secondary employment was of a general and continuous nature in all Dutch regions and in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

In France, too, with the exception of the North after 1954 and Lorraine after 1962, employment also increased in all regions and in both periods.

In the Federal Republic of Germany and to a lesser extent in Italy, however, the trends in the second period diverged very markedly from those of the first. In both countries, secondary employment increased generally during the first decade, a decline only being recorded in 2 of the 58 regions (Schleswig-Holstein and Niederbayern).

In the second decade, secondary employment declined in 22 of the 38 regions of the Federal Republic of Germany and 5 of the 20 Italian regions.¹

In Belgium, secondary employment fell in 5 of the 9 regions in the first period and in 8 regions in the second period.

¹It should be noted that in 1968 the German (FR) regions were still being influenced by the industrial recession which this country experienced towards 1966/67. Reference should be made, however, to the comment in I(1) on the trend in recent years.

2.Changes in secondary employment, in relation to agricultural employment

As the previous review described the trend of regional secondary employment, it can be asked how far this trend was tied up with the size of the agricultural labour force.

- (a) To answer this question, one line of approach is to see whether there is a correlation between the rate of increase in secondary employment and the level of the agricultural share. Furthermore, this correlation could be established by combining the large agricultural shares with either high secondary rates - a combination favouring regional development - or with small secondary rates.

Calculation of correlations (see Table 12) by countries for each of the periods shows that the connection between these two phenomena is not very significant either way. At the most, it can be noted that in the second period this correlation produced a fairly large figure in the Netherlands and France, which tends to indicate a more positive trend in these two countries.

Table 12

Correlation between rates of change in secondary employment and the share of agriculture in employment

	1st period	2nd period
Germany (FR)	-0.145	0.304
France	-0.118	0.753
Italy	0.548	0.617
Belgium	0.501	-0.054
Netherlands	0.436	0.786
Community as a whole	0.246	0.408

(b) Another approach, conclusive though less rigorous, is to determine how far the decrease in the number of agricultural jobs has been offset by an increase in the number of secondary jobs in each region.¹

This evaluation does not, of course, show how far labour freed from agriculture has been absorbed by the secondary sector. The evolution of each sector is not, in fact, determined solely by transfers of labour from one sector to another, but also by the influx of young people and the departure of old people.

So the compensation rate does not provide a norm but is essentially an indicator.

This analysis is resumed further on to evaluate developments in the tertiary sector.

The following definitions have been used so as to quantify compensation to some extent.

(i) Coefficient of compensation = c

$$c = - \frac{\Delta II}{\Delta I} = \frac{\text{changes in secondary employment in absolute terms}}{\text{changes in agricultural employment in absolute terms}}$$

The various values of c are written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} c > 1 &= \text{over-compensation} \\ c = 1 &= \text{full compensation} \\ 0 < c < 1 &= \text{partial compensation} \\ 0 > c &= \text{negative compensation} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Net compensation = s

$$s = - \Delta II - \Delta I = \text{change in secondary employment (in absolute terms)} \\ - \text{changes in agricultural employment (in absolute terms)}$$

¹A more detailed assessment of industrialization endeavours would, of course, have to allow for the number of jobs created with the aid of public funds.

Table 13 below gives these indicators for the three types of regions - agricultural, semi-industrialized and industrialized - used in the Memorandum on Regional Policy in the Community.² Two points emerge:

- (i) In the first period, the decline in agricultural employment was more than offset in 75% of the industrialized and 25% of the semi-industrialized regions. The other regions of these two categories also achieved relatively high compensation rates. As against this, no agricultural region was able to over-compensate for the decline in the agricultural labour force and most of them had very small compensation rates;
- (ii) Although reductions or small increases in secondary employment generally tend to blur correlations, the data for the secondary period substantiate the conclusions drawn for the first period.

In view of these general trends, the figures obtained from the use of these indicators in the several Member States are hardly surprising.

As shown by Tables 14 and 15 below, the coefficients c and s bear witness to major differences between the countries in general and more particularly to the considerable growth of regional secondary activities which has occurred in some of them. For instance, while more than half the regions in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands (20 and 8 respectively) more than offset the disappearance of agricultural jobs, the same can only be said of a very small number of the regions in France and Italy (2 and 3 respectively). In most of the French and Italian regions, changes in sectoral structure have resulted in a considerable overall shrinkage of employment in agriculture and the secondary sector.

The situation improved slightly in France in the second period, more particularly owing to the substantial growth of the building and construction sub-sector; six regions more than offset the contraction of the agricultural labour force, and the coefficients of compensation in other regions were generally higher than in the first period.

²Memorandum on Regional Policy in the Community, Ch. III.

COMPENSATION RATES IN THE THREE TYPES OF REGION DEFINED IN THE MEMORANDUM
ON REGIONAL POLICY IN THE COMMUNITY

Table 13

1st period

Compensation rate	Agricultural regions		Semi-industrialized regions		Industrialized regions	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
More than 100%	0	0	8	24	27	75
50 100%	6	19	15	46	2	6
30 50%	7	23	5	15	2	6
0 30%	16	52	4	12	1	3
Less than 0% ¹	2	6	1	3	4	11
	31	100	33	100	36	100

2nd period

Compensation rate	Agricultural regions		Semi-industrialized regions		Industrialized regions	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
More than 100%	3	10	9	27	10	28
50 100%	10	32	5	15	1	3
30 50%	2	6	6	19	1	3
0 30%	10	32	3	9	0	0
Less than 0% ¹ special cases ²	5 1	16 3	9 1	27 3	19 5	53 14
	31	100	33	100	36	100

¹Employment in agriculture and the secondary sector declined simultaneously in these regions.

²Employment in the agriculture and the secondary sector increased simultaneously in these German (FR) regions.

COEFFICIENT OF COMPENSATION AND NET CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE SECONDARY
SECTOR AND IN AGRICULTURE

Table 14

1st period

	National level		Regional level		
	Coefficient of compensation $c = - \frac{\Delta II}{\Delta I}$	Net changes in absolute terms $\Delta II - \Delta I$	Coefficient of compensation, by category $c = - \frac{\Delta II}{\Delta I}$	Number of regions	Net changes in absolute terms $\Sigma = \Delta II - \Delta I$
GERMANY (FR) ¹	+1.318	+459 700 ($\Delta I = -1507 400$) ($\Delta II = +1967 100$)	$c \geq 1$ $0.5 < < 1$ $0 < < 0.5$ $c < 0$	15 7 7 2	-942 600 -111 800 -184 100 -187 000
FRANCE	+0.45	-686 200 ($\Delta I = -1258 100$) ($\Delta II = + 571 900$)	$c \geq 1$ $0.5 < < 1$ $0 < < 0.5$ $c < 0$	2 5 13 1	+166 000 - 51 900 -733 400 - 66 900
ITALY	+0.76	-590 000 ($\Delta I = -2433 000$) ($\Delta II = +1843 000$)	$c \geq 1$ $0.5 < < 1$ $0 < < 0.5$ $c < 0$	3 8 8 -	+308 200 -428 000 -470 200 -
BELGIUM	-0.31	-224 000 ($\Delta I = - 171 300$) ($\Delta II = - 52 700$)	$c \geq 1$ $0.5 < < 1$ $0 < < 0.5$ $c < 0$	2 1 1 5	+ 8 200 - 8 100 - 7 800 -216 300
NETHERLANDS	+1.88	+103 000 ($\Delta I = -117 000$) ($\Delta II = +220 000$)	$c \geq 1$ $0.5 < < 1$ $0 < < 0.5$ $c < 0$	8 2 1 -	+111 300 - 5 200 - 3 100 -
LUXEMBOURG	+0.22	- 12 300	$0 < < 0.5$	1	- 12 300

¹31 regions. Excluding Rheinessen, Hamburg, Düsseldorf, Berlin, Aachen, Aurich, Stade, where employment increased in the primary sector in the 2nd period.

COEFFICIENT OF COMPENSATION AND NET CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE SECONDARY
SECTOR AND IN AGRICULTURE

Table 15

2nd period

	National level		Regional level		
	Coefficient of compensation $c = - \frac{\Delta II}{\Delta I}$	Net changes in absolute terms $\Delta II - \Delta I$	Coefficient of compensation, by category $c = - \frac{\Delta II}{\Delta I}$	Number of regions	Net changes in absolute terms $\Delta II - \Delta I$
GERMANY (FR) ¹	-0.547	-954 400 ($\Delta I = -617\ 000$) ($\Delta II = -337\ 400$)	$c \geq 1$ $0.5 < < 1$ $0 < < 0.5$ $c < 0$	17 5 4 5	-841 900 - 35 900 -118 800 + 42 200
FRANCE	+0.678	-259 000 ($\Delta I = -804\ 200$) ($\Delta II = +545\ 200$)	$c \geq 1$ $0.5 < < 1$ $0 < < 0.5$ $c < 0$	6 9 4 2	+ 66 700 +166 600 + 83 600 + 75 500
ITALY	+0.124	-1 716 000 ($\Delta I = -1960\ 000$) ($\Delta II = + 244\ 000$)	$c \geq 1$ $0.5 < < 1$ $0 < < 0.5$ $c < 0$	- 1 13 5	- - 34 500 -1301 800 -379 700
BELGIUM	-2.123	-132 400 ($\Delta I = - 42\ 400$) ($\Delta II = - 90\ 000$)	$c \geq 1$ $0.5 < < 1$ $0 < < 0.5$ $c < 0$	1 - - 8	+ 8 800 - - -141 200
NETHERLANDS	+2.234	+ 95 000 ($\Delta I = - 77\ 000$) ($\Delta II = + 172\ 000$)	$c \geq 1$ $0.5 < < 1$ $0 < < 0.5$ $c < 0$	10 1 - -	+ 95 400 - 400 - -
LUXEMBOURG	+0.423	- 2 700 ($\Delta I = - 4\ 700$) ($\Delta II = + 2\ 000$)	$0 < < 0.5$	1	- 2 700

¹ 31 regions. Excluding Rheinhessen, Hamburg, Disseldorf, Berlin, Aachen, Aurich, Stade, where employment increased in the primary sector.

3. Trends in the share of the secondary sector in total employment

(a) Statistical analysis

The annexed Tables E/III give the percentage share of secondary employment in total employment, by country and by region.

It can be seen from these figures that this proportion increased in most of the 100 regions in both periods, namely in 86 and 56 regions respectively.

These results, which may appear to be very positive, oblige us to explain the limited significance of this indicator. By definition, the sum of the three sector shares is 100 so that the general decline in the agricultural share mentioned above would inevitably increase the share of the secondary and/or tertiary sectors.

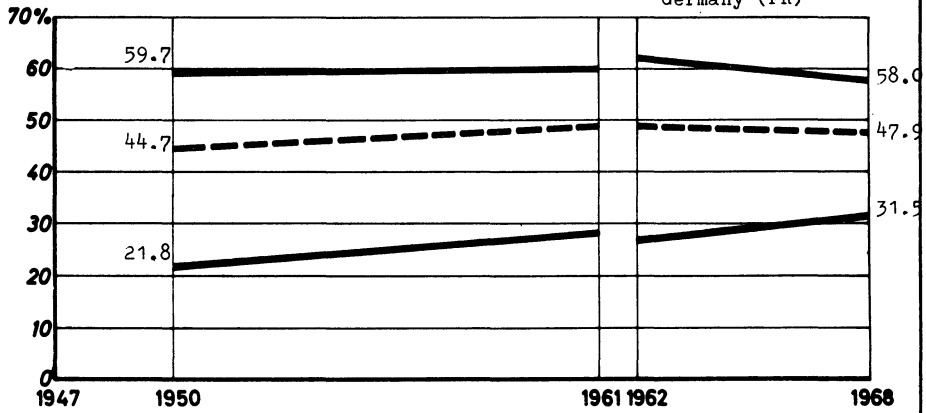
So it is not surprising to find, in Table 16 below, that the range of variation of secondary shares, and their scattering around national averages, declined at each reference date.

It can be seen from the same table, and from graphs (c) and (d), that this convergence of secondary shares also obtains at the Community level, where the range narrowed from 47.4 to 31.8 points, the extreme values being 61.1 and 13.7% in the first period and 59.2 and 27.4% in the second.

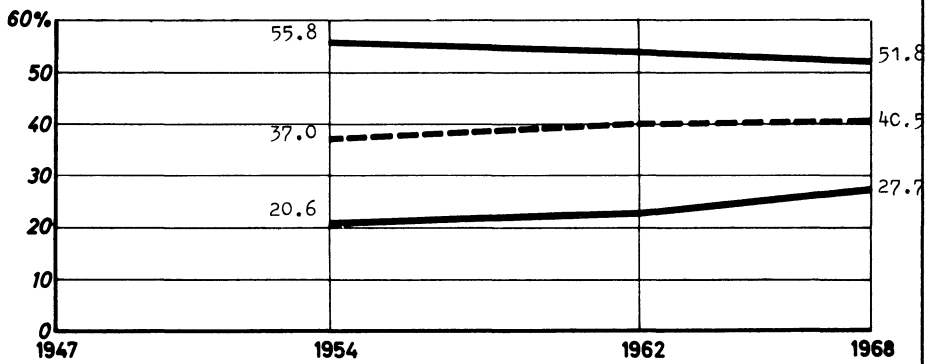
This convergence is due not only to increases but also to decreases in the secondary share in certain regions.

This being so, it can be asked whether the trend of the regional secondary share obeys certain laws and in particular: if (i) a phase of increase is necessarily followed by a phase of decrease; and if so, whether (ii) the maximum attained by the secondary share is more or less the same in all regions.

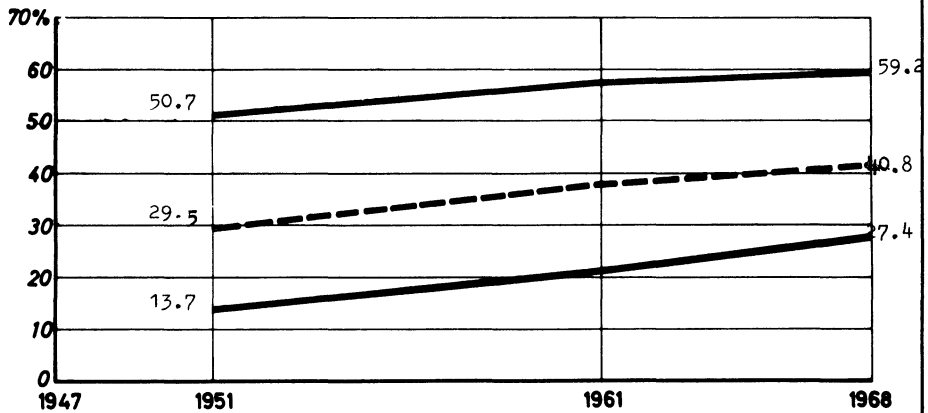
share of the secondary sector in total employment
Trends in the national average and regional extreme value
Germany (FR)



France



Italy



Share of the secondary sector in total employment
Trends in the national average and regional extreme values

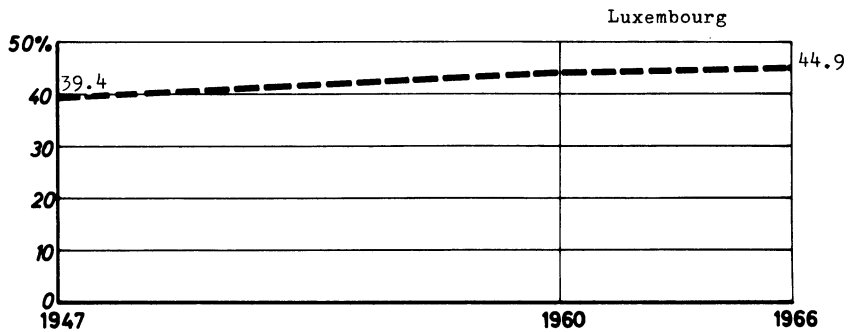
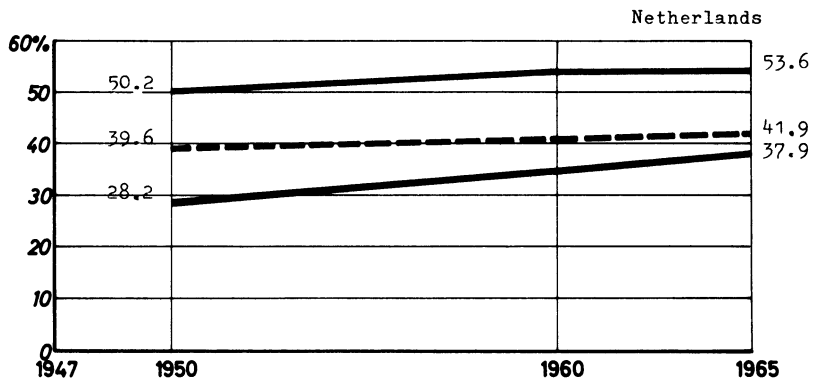
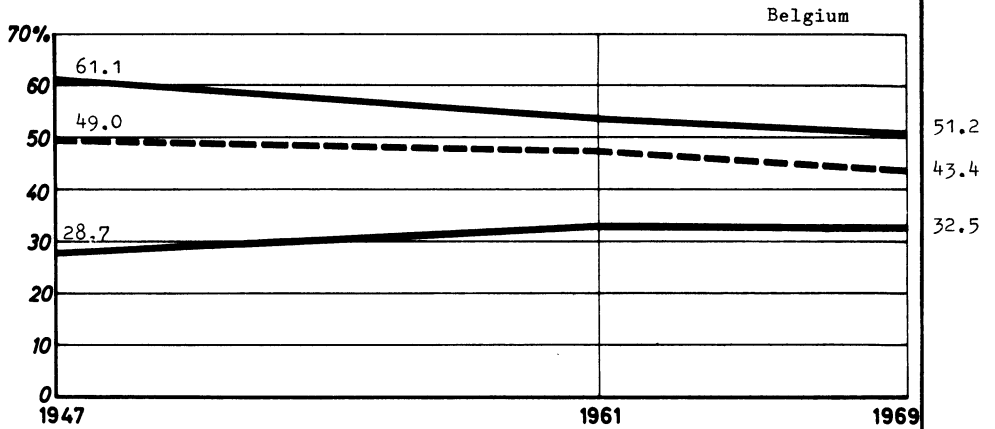


Table 16

SECONDARY EMPLOYMENTNational share, extreme regional shares and standard deviations

	Beginning of 1st period			End of 1st period			End of 2nd period		
	National share	Extreme shares	σ	National share	Extreme shares	σ	National share	Extreme shares	σ
<u>Germany (FR)</u> 1950/61//62/68	44.7	59.7-21.8	8.51	48.7//49.0	60.3-28.1// 61.9-26.9	7.50// 7.65	47.9	58.0-31.5	6.86
<u>France</u> 1954/62/68	37.0	55.8-20.6	10.44	39.6	54.3-22.7	9.52	40.5	51.8-27.7	7.64
<u>Italy</u> 1951/61/68	29.5	50.7-13.7	9.74	37.4	57.2-20.7	9.22	40.8	59.2-27.4	8.35
<u>Belgium</u> 1947/61/69	49.0	61.1-28.7	8.85	47.7	54.3-33.1	7.06	43.4	51.2-32.5	7.27
<u>Netherlands</u> 1950/60/65	39.6	50.2-28.2	6.81	41.0	53.6-34.4	6.71	41.9	53.6-37.9	5.87

Data are only available for three specific dates for the purposes of this analysis, and so it is obviously difficult to answer these questions.

As regards the first question, the figures show that in 56 regions the secondary share increased in both periods.

The initial percentage of the secondary sector was admittedly fairly low - less than 30% - in half these regions, but it was more than 40% in 11 of them.¹ In the extreme case of Lombardia, it was even more than 50% towards 1950, and increased to 59.2% by the end of the period.

In view of these figures, it seems difficult to predict the subsequent trend and, in particular, the decline of the secondary sector in the various regions.

As regards the second question,² the peak can be discerned in 30 regions where the phase of increase in the first period was followed by a phase of decline in the second period. It varies widely, the extreme figures being 61.9 and 33.1%.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the above comments:

- (i) The maximum share of the secondary sector can be as high as 60%, but it rarely attains such a high figure;
- (ii) The percentage share is around 50% in most regions;
- (iii) A decline can already set in at 38% or thereabouts.

¹Namely, Lombardia - Nordwürttemberg - Noordbrabant - Overijssel - Darmstadt - Südwürttemberg - Franche Comté - Wiesbaden - Schwaben - Gelderland and Piemonte.

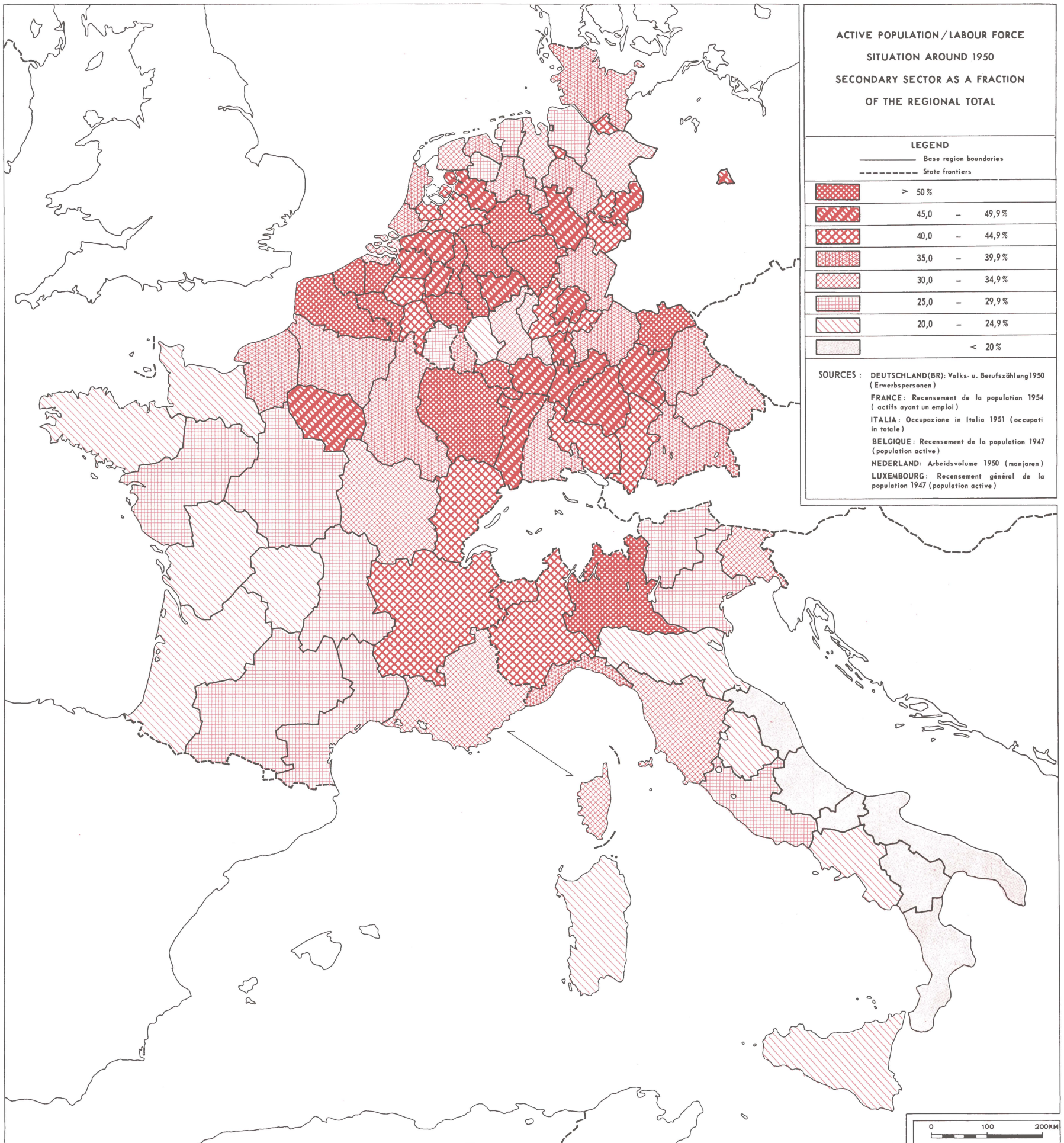
²The maximum cannot be identified in 14 regions, where the secondary share declined in both the periods of reference.

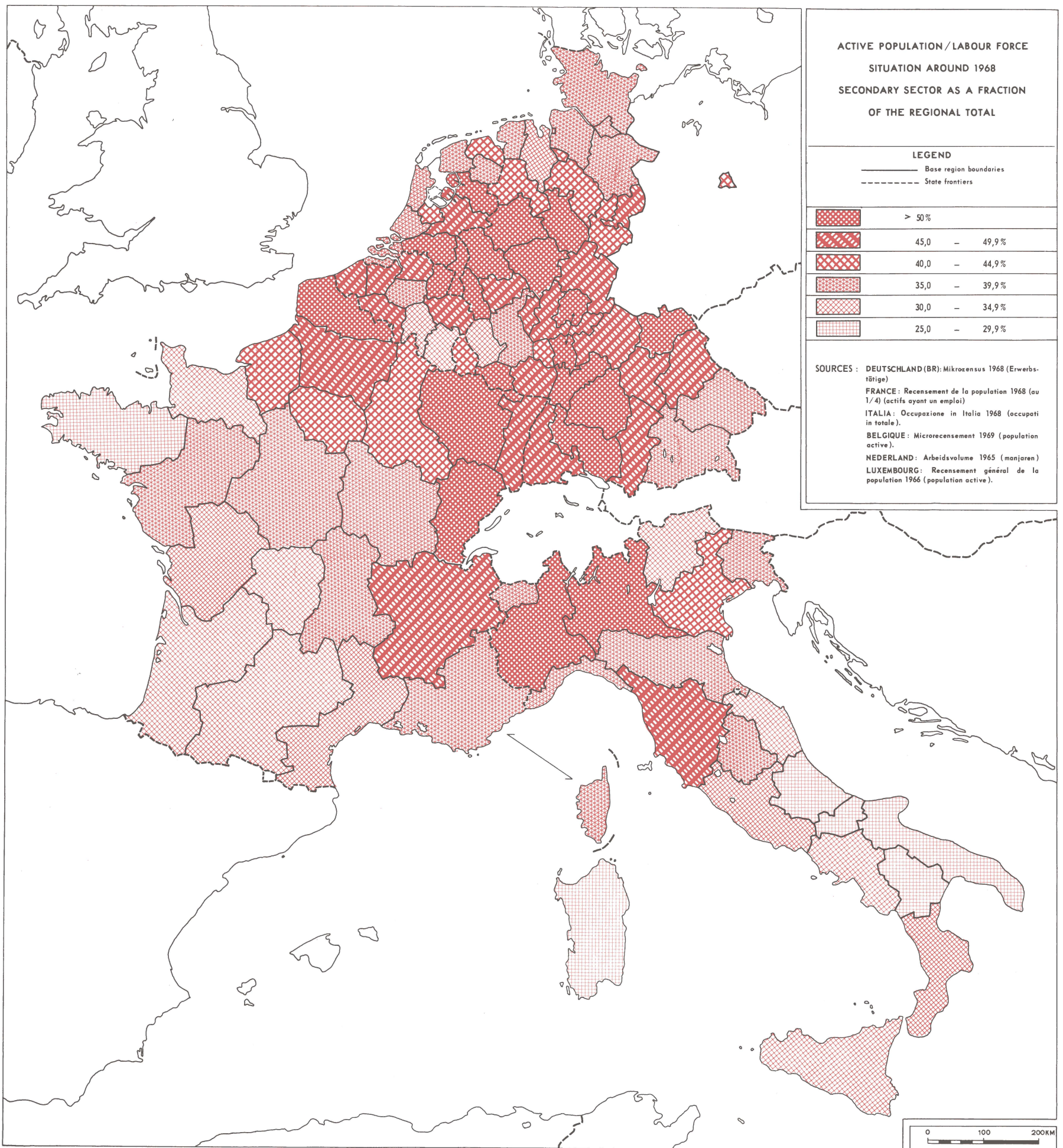
(b) Geographical analysis

What was the geographical impact of these structural changes?

The enclosed maps 3 and 4 show the very substantial increase of the secondary sector in the regions of the Community during the periods of reference. But if we refer to the 7 categories of percentages used in the maps, we find that 38 regions did not move to a higher category between 1950 and 1968.

These maps also show that around 1950 most regions with a large secondary share were in three geographical areas: the first stretched from Northern France to Braunschweig, across the Benelux countries and the Ruhr; the second joined Lorraine to Unterfranken; the third was Lombardia. Changes in the secondary share between 1950 and 1968 transformed these three areas into a broad belt, centred particularly on the Rhine, joining Northern France to Lombardia.





C. TERTIARY EMPLOYMENT

I. General survey at national and Community level

1. Trends in absolute terms

Tertiary employment is most commonly defined as covering the following branches of activity: transport and telecommunications, insurance and banks, tourism and administration, miscellaneous services. National definitions vary, especially in France where persons employed in the water, gas and electricity services are deducted from tertiary employment so as to improve comparability. As in the previous chapters, the Dutch figures are those of labour input.

Table 17 gives the number of tertiary jobs at the three dates of reference in each of the six Member States.

Table 17

Number of tertiary jobs

	Beginning of 1st period	End of 1st period, beginning 2nd period	End of 2nd period	Latest figures available
<u>Germany (FR)</u> 1950/61//62/68	7 787 700	10 040 500 // 10 164 800	10 828 200	10 851 000 (1969)
<u>France</u> 1954/62/68	6 682 700	7 577 100	8 742 500	
<u>Italy</u> 1951/61/68	5 249 900	6 577 400	7 210 200	7 078 000 (1969)
<u>Belgium</u> 1947/61/69	1 298 600	1 509 700	1 762 500	
<u>Netherlands</u> 1950/60/65 (a) 1947/60 (b)	1 696 000 1 756 500	2 002 000 1 959 400	2 230 000 -	2 424 000 (1969)
<u>Luxembourg</u> 1947/60/66	46 800	52 500	57 400	

^a Arbeitsvolumen (labour input).

^b Employed persons at census dates.

The table shows that the number of tertiary jobs increased in both periods in all the Member States.

There are no Community statistics for the six countries as a whole for the three given dates. Once again, it is only possible to assess the overall trend, by adding together the aforementioned national data. On this basis, the number of persons holding tertiary jobs towards 1950 can be put at close on 23 million. The comparable number was close on 28 million around 1960, and more than 30 million in 1968. The latter estimate does not differ appreciably from the 29.5 million given for 1968 by the OSCE Community labour force survey.

2. The tertiary sector in total employment

Table 18 below gives the percentage share of the tertiary sector in the total employment of each Member State, at the dates of reference.

Table 18
Share of tertiary sector in total employment

	Beginning of 1st period	End of 1st period, Beginning of 2nd period	End of 2nd period	Latest figures available
<u>Germany (FR)</u> 1950/61//62/68	33.2	37.8//38.7	41.9	41.5 (1969)
<u>France</u> 1954/62/68	35.5	39.8	43.8	
<u>Italy</u> 1951/61/68	26.6	32.2	37.3	37.0 (1969)
<u>Belgium</u> 1947/61/69	38.4	44.8	50.5	
<u>Netherlands</u> 1950/60/65	45.0	47.9	49.5	52.4 (1969)
<u>Luxembourg</u> 1947/60/66	34.6	40.9	43.9	
<u>Community</u> ¹	32.8	37.7	42.1	

¹ Calculated from the national data used in this study. In 1968, tertiary employment accounted for 42.0% of the Community labour force according to Community statistics. According to the employment figures used in national accounts (non-harmonized and non-regionalized statistics), it accounted for 43.2% of total Community employment in 1968 and 43.3% in 1969.

The table reveals the major structural differences between the Member States, in particular at the beginning of the period. The share of the tertiary sector in the Netherlands was, in fact, more than twice that in Italy.

These differences have become less marked but are still considerable. Around 1968, the tertiary sector was considerably more important in Belgium and the Netherlands but remained relatively small in Italy.

II. Regional trends

1. Rates of change in tertiary employment

The annexed Tables E/II and E/IV give, for the three reference dates, the number of tertiary jobs and the rates of change during the two periods of reference.

To enable identification of the major trends, these figures have been condensed in Tables 19 and 20 to the following indicators: average national rates of change, extreme regional rates of change and standard deviations (σ).

Table 19

Average annual percentage change

	Years	Average national change	Extreme regional changes		σ
<u>1st period</u>					
Germany (FR)*	1950-61	2.33	3.92	0.36	1.005
France	1954-62	1.58	2.40	0.84	0.390
Italy	1951-61	2.28	3.60	1.34	0.516
Belgium	1947-61	1.08	3.02	0.57	0.740
Netherlands	1950-60	1.67	2.01	0.30	0.580
Luxembourg	1947-60	0.89	-	-	-

*Excluding Berlin (West)

Table 20

	Years	Average national change	Extreme regional changes		
<u>2nd period</u>					
Germany (FR)	1962-68	1.06	4.45	-2.32	1.564
France	1962-68	2.41	3.39	1.78	0.436
Italy	1961-68	1.32	3.66	-0.11	0.853
Belgium	1961-69	1.95	3.49	1.04	0.883
Netherlands	1960-65	2.18	3.43	1.50	0.701
Luxembourg	1960-66	1.50	-	-	-

These tables show, firstly, that tertiary employment increased in absolute terms in each Member State and in both periods. The percentage changes also varied fairly considerably. In general, the countries which had a large percentage change in the first period recorded a smaller change in the second period, and vice versa.

At regional level, tertiary employment increased everywhere except in a few regions in the second period.

The following are the exceptions to this general rule:

Liguria in Italy and nine regions in the Federal Republic of Germany: Hamburg, Aurich, Oldenburg, Köln, Kassel, Trier, Montabaur, Niederbayern and Berlin (West).

The decline in the regions in the Federal Republic of Germany may again be attributable to errors arising from the small percentage sample used. But this does not seem to be a convincing explanation for the three regions of Hamburg, Köln and Berlin (West), where the tertiary labour force is of the order of 500 000. The data of the 1969 microcensus reveal a further decline in tertiary employment in these three regions.

No conclusions emerge from an examination of the very extreme regional rates of change (4.45 and -2.32). As regards the standard deviation, the scattering of rates of change around national averages broadened considerably in the second period.

2. Correlations between trends in the tertiary and secondary sectors

The question arises as to what, on the basis of available data, are the correlations between trends in secondary and tertiary employment. In particular, there is the question of whether, in the territorial and chronological framework adopted, the rule is confirmed that the creation of a certain number of industrial jobs leads to the creation of a given number of tertiary jobs.

To study this question, the ratio between changes in the number of tertiary jobs and secondary jobs ($\frac{\Delta III}{\Delta II}$) was calculated at the level of the Member States and the regions, for the two periods of reference.

1. A preliminary general picture can be obtained from Table 21, which gives the aforementioned correlation for both periods and each Member State.

Table 21

Ratio between changes in tertiary and secondary employment

	1st period		2nd period	
	Ratio $\frac{\Delta III}{\Delta II}$	Changes in absolute terms	Ratio $\frac{\Delta III}{\Delta II}$	Changes in absolute terms
Germany (FR) 1950-61//62-68	0.94	+ $\frac{2\ 252\ 800}{2\ 394\ 300}$	- 1.39	+ $\frac{663\ 400}{477\ 200}$
France 1954/62/68	1.56	+ $\frac{894\ 400}{571\ 900}$	2.14	+ $\frac{1\ 165\ 400}{545\ 200}$
Italy 1951/61/68	0.72	+ $\frac{1\ 327\ 500}{1\ 843\ 000}$	2.59	+ $\frac{632\ 800}{244\ 000}$
Belgium 1947/61/69	- 4.01	+ $\frac{211\ 100}{52\ 700}$	- 2.81	+ $\frac{252\ 800}{90\ 000}$
Netherlands 1950/60/65	1.23	+ $\frac{270\ 000}{220\ 000}$	1.41	+ $\frac{242\ 000}{172\ 000}$
Luxembourg 1947/60/66	1.68	+ $\frac{5\ 700}{3\ 400}$	2.45	+ $\frac{4\ 900}{2\ 000}$

The table shows that at national level:

(i) The ratio varies very appreciably from one country to another. It tends to be larger in three of the Member States - France, Belgium and Luxembourg. As against this, in the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy the number of secondary jobs increased even more than that of tertiary jobs in the first period of reference.

(ii) In the course of time, in all Member States, the creation of new non-agricultural jobs has been increasingly in the tertiary sector.

2. At the level of the 100 basic regions, it seems worth considering the value of the $\frac{\Delta III}{\Delta II}$ ratio in each of the three groups of regions - agricultural, semi-industrialized and industrialized - used in the Memorandum on Regional Policy in the Community.

(a) Agricultural regions

In both periods, trends varied greatly, especially between regions in France and Italy¹.

In the first period tertiary jobs increased markedly more than secondary jobs in most French regions, while the opposite trend prevailed in the Italian regions; the weighted average values of the $\frac{\Delta III}{\Delta II}$ ratio were 2.47 and 0.93 for the 13 French and 12 Italian regions respectively.

In the second period, however, the ratio in the Italian regions was 2.85, higher than that of the French regions (1.20). This substantiates, furthermore, the increasing importance of the tertiary sector in these two countries.

¹The very small number of agricultural regions in the other countries is not representative enough for an analysis.

In France, it was, above all, the regions in the West¹ - where the $\frac{\Delta_{III}}{\Delta_{II}}$ ratio was the largest in the first period - which had a very small ratio $\frac{\Delta_{III}}{\Delta_{II}}$ in the second period.

This handful of overall data - in particular the French figures - suggests that when the secondary sector remains weak the tertiary sector can take over in the regional growth process and provide an outlet by absorbing a large number of new jobs. The Italian figures for the first period also seem to indicate that migration can reduce this role of the tertiary sector to some extent.

(b) Semi-industrialized regions

In the first period of reference, 20 of the 33 semi-industrialized regions had a $\frac{\Delta_{III}}{\Delta_{II}}$ ratio of between 0 and 1. This means that most regions in this $\frac{\Delta_{III}}{\Delta_{II}}$ group extended their secondary sector.

In the second period, however, it was tertiary employment which increased in 28 semi-industrialized regions while secondary employment remained static or even declined.

On the basis of these data, it is impossible to evaluate how far the increase of tertiary employment in the second period is attributable to the industrial development of the first period or how far it reflects a self-sustaining growth trend.

(c) Industrialized regions

In the first period, 22 of the 36 semi-industrialized regions had a $\frac{\Delta_{III}}{\Delta_{II}}$ ratio of more than 1 and thus increased the tertiary sector's share.

These trends gathered momentum in the second period, when secondary employment increased more than tertiary employment in only three regions - Bremen, Aachen and Wiesbaden.

¹ Bretagne, Basse-Normandie, Pays de la Loire, Poitou-Charentes and Central France.

In view of the relative stability or even decline of secondary employment, it must be concluded that the tertiary sector maintained self-sustaining growth in these regions.

3. Trends in the share of the tertiary sector in total employment

(a) Statistical analysis

The annexed Tables E/II and E/III give the number of persons employed in the tertiary sector and the latter's share in total employment, in each region.

These tables show that in both the periods under review, the share of tertiary employment increased in all the regions except five in the Federal Republic of Germany (Trier, Aurich, Aachen, Bremen, Montabaur) where it declined in the second period. Once again, the decline in these five regions may be attributable to the statistical weaknesses which have already been mentioned.

This increase in the tertiary sector's share is not, however, surprising since, as stated in the "Secondary Employment" chapter, the general decline of the agricultural share necessarily increased the share of the secondary and tertiary activities.

Table 22 below which summarizes regional shares of the tertiary sector by using the familiar indicators, shows that the margin of deviation from the national share declined slightly in the period as a whole. This decline, which was relatively marked in France and the Federal Republic of Germany, points to some tendency for the tertiary share to approach a uniform figure (see graph (e) and (f)).

Table 23 gives, for the Community and each Member State, the distribution of regions as a function of their share of tertiary employment at the various dates of reference. As might have been expected, given the aforementioned trends, the general increase in tertiary employment reduced the number of regions with a very small tertiary share and increased that of the regions with a very high tertiary share. Towards 1968, tertiary activities accounted for more than half of total employment in 14 regions.

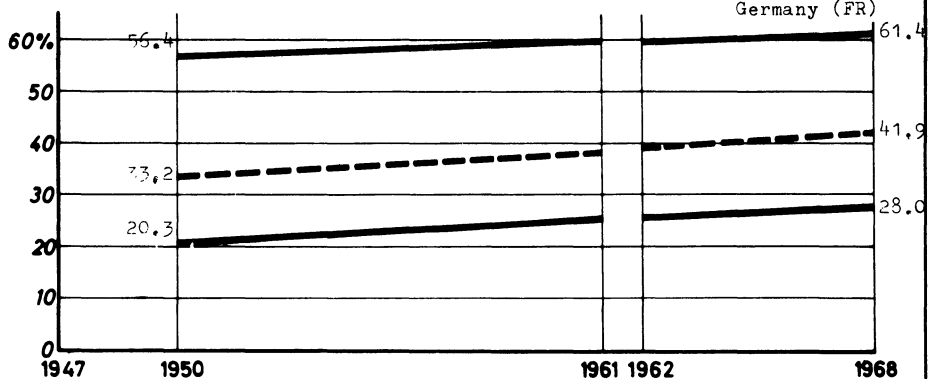
(b) Geographical analysis

The following maps(5) and(6) give the categories of regions as a function of their share of tertiary employment. The maps show that in each Member State a small number of regions have a markedly higher percentage of tertiary employment than the other regions.

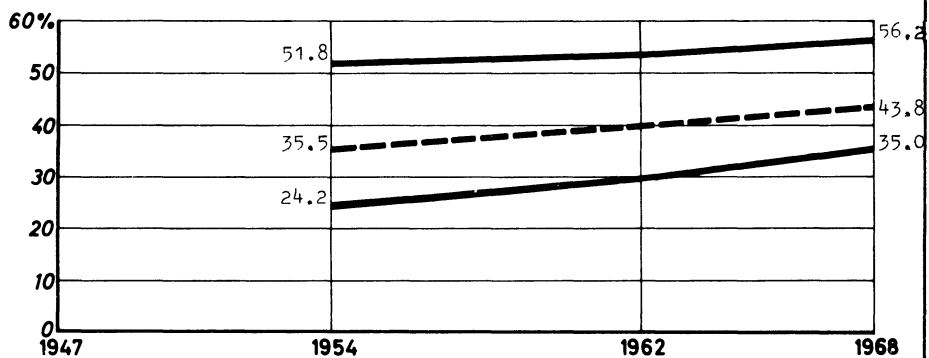
Share of the tertiary sector in total employment

Trends in the national average and regional extreme values

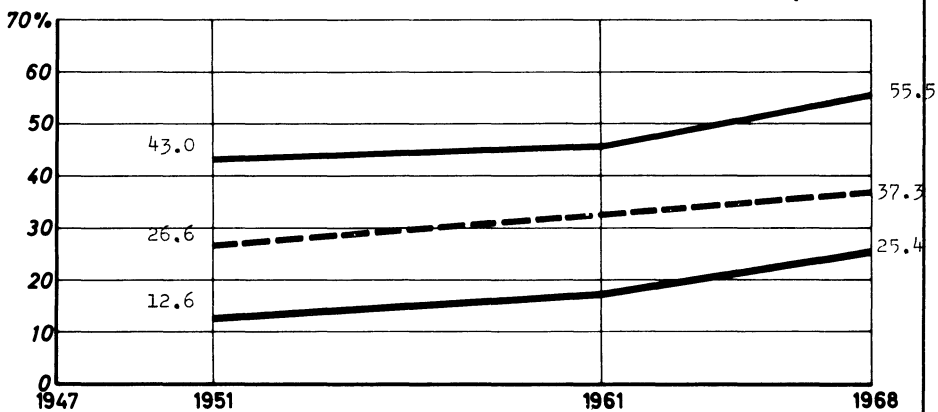
Germany (FR)



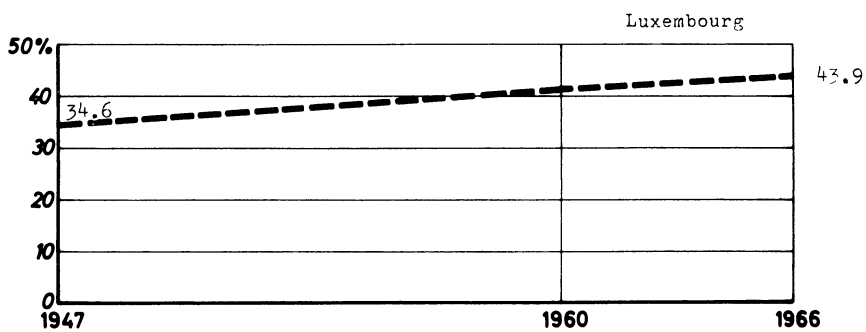
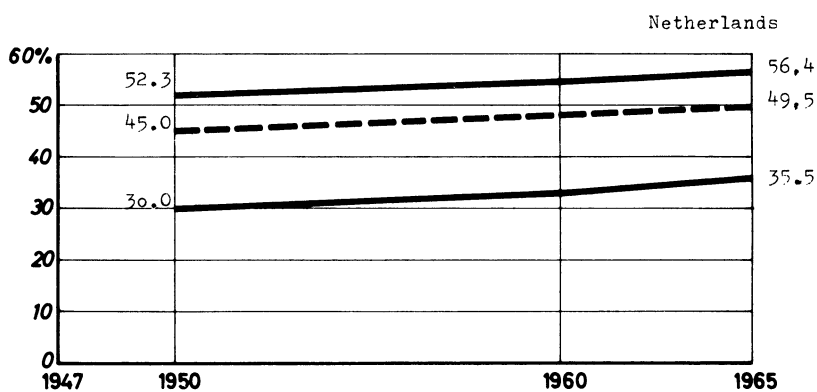
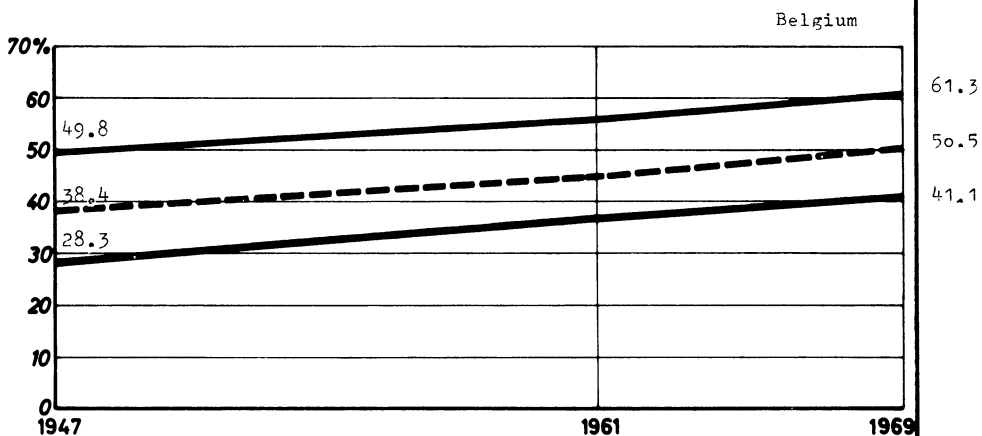
France

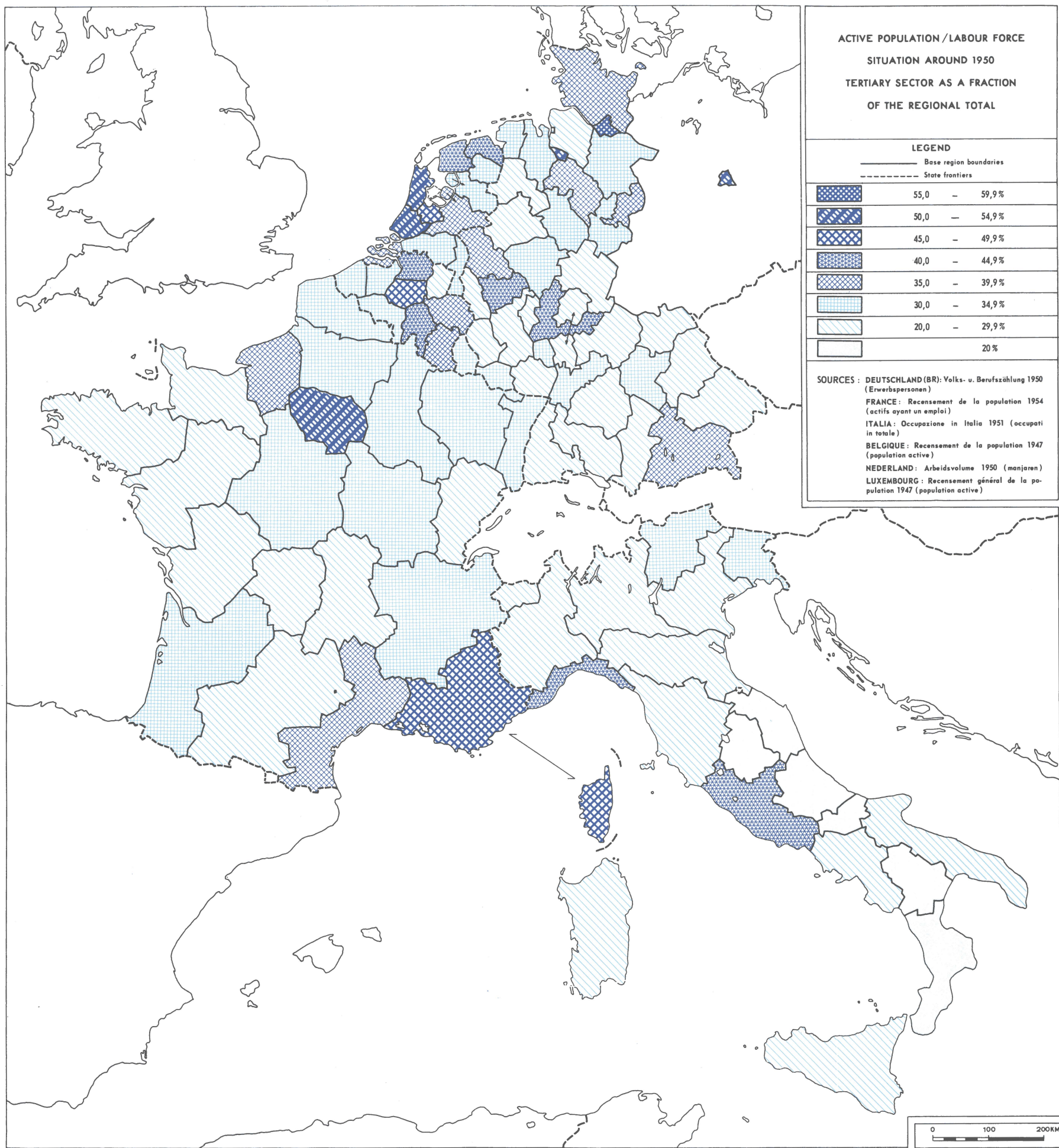


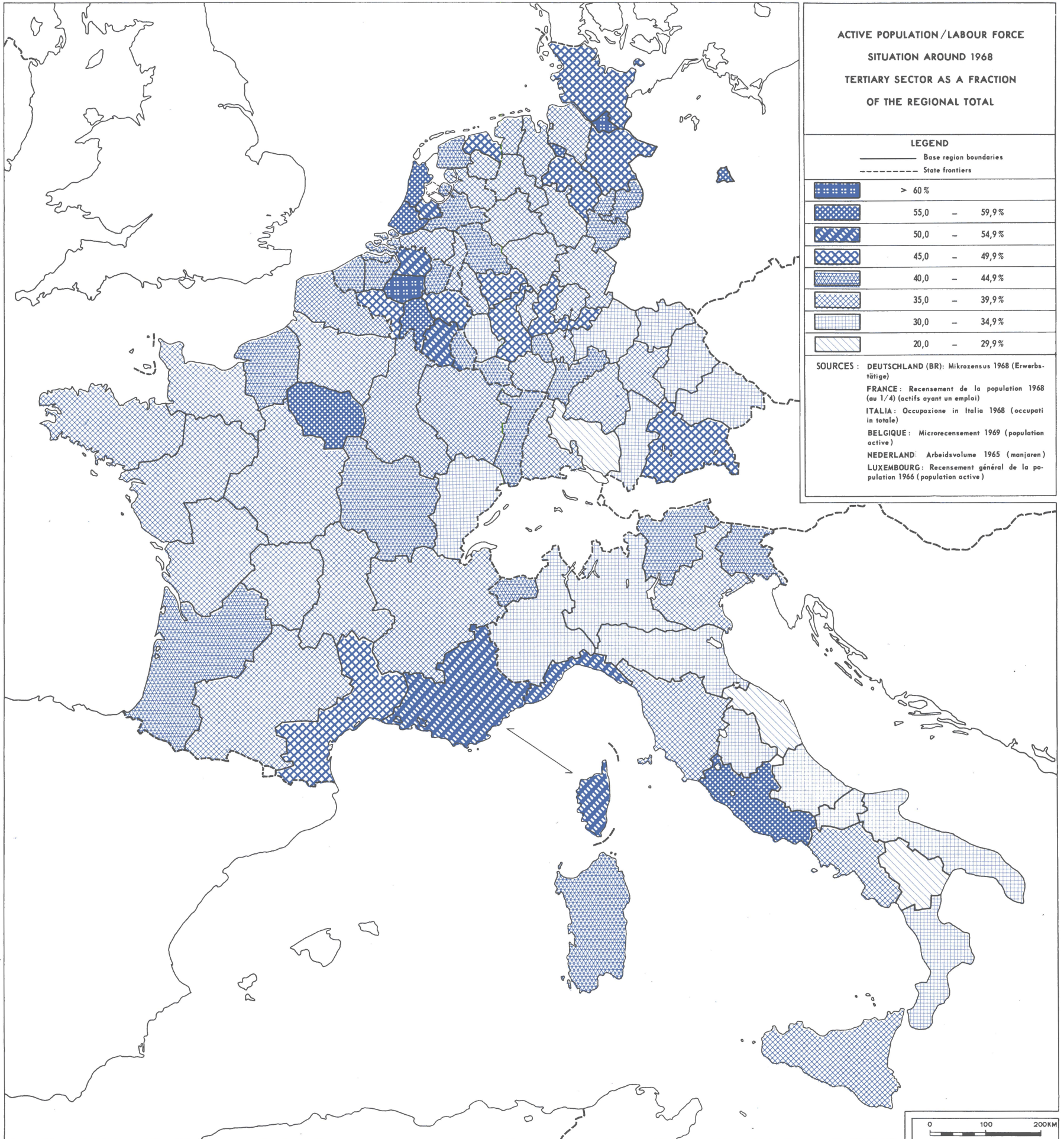
Italy



Share of the tertiary sector in total employment
Trends in the national average and extreme regional values







**ACTIVE POPULATION / LABOUR FORCE
SITUATION AROUND 1968
TERTIARY SECTOR AS A FRACTION
OF THE REGIONAL TOTAL**

LEGEND

— Base region boundaries
- - - State frontiers

	> 60 %
	55,0 – 59,9 %
	50,0 – 54,9 %
	45,0 – 49,9 %
	40,0 – 44,9 %
	35,0 – 39,9 %
	30,0 – 34,9 %
	20,0 – 29,9 %

SOURCES : DEUTSCHLAND (BR): Mikrozensus 1968 (Erwerbstätige)
FRANCE: Recensement de la population 1968 (au 1/4) (actifs ayant un emploi)
ITALIA: Occupazione in Italia 1968 (occupati in totale)
BELGIQUE: Microrecensement 1969 (population active)
NEDERLAND: Arbeidsvolume 1965 (manjaren)
LUXEMBOURG: Recensement général de la population 1966 (population active)

0 100 200KM

Table 22

National share, extreme regional shares and standard deviation

	Beginning of 1st period			End of 1st period	Beginning of 2nd period			End of 2nd period		
	National share	Extreme shares	σ	National share	Extreme shares	σ	National share	Extreme shares	σ	
Germany (FR) 1950/61//62/68	33.2	56.4-20.3	8.31	37.8//38.7	59.8-25.0// 59.8-27.6	7.70// 7.76	41.9	61.4-28.0	7.45	
France 1954/62/68	35.5	51.8-24.2	6.82	39.8	53.2-29.7	5.93	43.8	56.2-33.6	5.66	
Italy 1951/61/68	26.6	43.0-12.6	7.87	32.2	45.7-17.3	7.86	37.3	55.5-25.4	7.66	
Belgium 1947/60/69	38.4	49.8-28.3	6.93	44.8	56.0-37.0	6.16	50.5	61.3-41.1	6.81	
Netherlands 1950/60/65	45.0	52.3-30.0	8.11	47.9	55.0-32.9	8.34	49.5	56.4-35.5	7.73	

Table 23

Changes in the distribution of regions according to tertiary employment as a % of total employment

	Year	60%	50%	40	30	20%	10%	0%
Germany (FR)	1950		3	2	15	18		
	1961		3	5	25	5		
	1968	1	2	13	21	1		
France	1954		1	1	11	8		
	1962		2	2	16	1		
	1968		2	5	14			
Italy	1951			2	2	10	5	
	1961			2	10	6	1	
	1968		2	4	11	2		
Belgium	1947			3	5	1		
	1961		1	4	4			
	1969	1	3	5				
Netherlands	1950		2	3	6			
	1960		3	4	4			
	1965		3	4	4			
Luxembourg	1947				1			
	1960			1				
	1966			1				
EEC 1947/51			6	11	40	37	5	
	1960/62		9	18	60	11	1	
	1965/69	2	12	34	46	5		

These regions are listed below:

Germany (FR): Hamburg, Bremen and Berlin (West)
 France: Paris region and Provence-Côte d'Azur
 Italy: Liguria and Lazio
 Belgium: Brabant, Antwerp and Namur
 Netherlands: Utrecht, Noord- and Zuid-Holland

Table 24 below shows the difference between the tertiary share of this group of regions and the other regions.¹

Table 24

Basic regions	Share of the tertiary sector in total employment		
	Group of regions with high tertiary minimum share	Group of other regions, maximum share	Difference in points between two groups
Situation at the beginning of the 1st period			
Germany (FR)	52.5	40.6	11.9
France	48.5	36.9	9.6
Italy	41.2	33.6	7.6
Belgium	40.7	36.4	4.3
Netherlands	49.2	42.7	6.5
Situation at the end of the 2nd period			
Germany (FR)	55.1	49.6	5.5
France	54.2	45.4	8.7
Italy	52.3	44.4	7.9
Belgium	50.8	50.4	0.4
Netherlands	54.2	46.6	7.6

¹ It may be noted that, on the basis of the regions recorded at the beginning of the first period, the gap decreased considerably in Belgium during the second period - mainly because the Antwerp region did not grow so much as the other regions with a large tertiary sector. If it had not been included in the group, the extremes at the end of the second period would have been 58.1 and 50.8, giving a difference of 7.3 points.

If we look at the two maps together, we also see that there is some tendency for regions with the same tertiary share to be concentrated in the same area.

There are two large areas with a small tertiary sector, one in the Centre and South Italy facing the Adriatic Sea, the second in the Southern region of the Federal Republic of Germany, covering the regions of Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg. As against this, regions with a relatively large tertiary sector are concentrated in three areas - one along the Mediterranean, the second centred in the Northern region of the Federal Republic of Germany around Hamburg and Bremen, the third at the heart of the main North-West region of Europe.

D. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

I. General survey at national and Community level

Table 25 illustrates the trend of total employment in each Member State. The rates of change, in particular, highlight the very different characteristic national trends in each period.

Table 25
Trend of total national employment
('000)

	Labour force around 1950	Rate of change 1st period	Labour force around 1960	Rate of change, 2nd period	Labour force around 1968	Latest figures available
<u>Germany (FR)</u> 1951-61// 1962-68	23 488.9	1.11%	26 527.1// 26 271.0	- 0.26%	25 869.5	26 345 (1970)
<u>France</u> 1954-62-68	18 847.3	0.13%	19 055.5	+ 0.78%	19 961.9	
<u>Italy</u> 1951-61-68	19 692.9	0.37%	20 430.4	- 0.77%	19 347.2	19 149 (1969)
<u>Belgium</u> 1947-61-69	3 382.3	- 0.04%	3 369.3	+ 0.44%	3 489.7	
<u>Netherlands</u> 1950-60-65	3 773.0	+ 1.03%	4 182.0	+ 1.50%	4 505.0	4 625 (1969)
<u>Luxembourg</u> 1947-60-66	134.8	- 0.37%	128.5	+ 0.28%	130.7	

An especially striking fact is the decline in the total number of jobs in Italy between the beginning and end of the periods of reference. On the other hand, the decline in Germany in the 1962-68 period has been offset to some extent, according to the latest figures available.

¹ It should be said, however, that the employment figure for 1970 reflects the boom conditions in Germany (FR) and is also attributable to a heavy influx of foreign labour.

In France and the Netherlands, national employment increased steadily in both periods.

An overall estimate based on national data shows that total employment in the Community as a whole increased from 69 to 73 million in the first decade, and remained at this level in the second period.

The above-mentioned trend can be looked at from two points of view i.e. changes in the number of persons of working age and changes in the rate of activity.

Table 26 below shows that the number of persons of working age grew steadily, though the rates differed quite considerably from country to country and from one period to the other.

In the second period, the labour force increased sharply in the Netherlands and in France, but at a particularly low rate in Belgium and above all in Italy.

Table 26
Population aged from 15 to 64 inclusive

	As at 31 December 1950	Percentage change	As at 31 December 1960	Percentage change	As at 31 December 1969
Germany (FR)	34 187 ¹	+ 0.61	36 257	+ 0.83	39 057
France	27 600	+ 0.28	28 391	+ 1.16	31 507
Italy	30 851	+ 0.79	33 391	+ 0.23	34 025 ²
Belgium	5 876	+ 0.05	5 906	+ 0.34	6 088
Netherlands	6 408	+ 0.85	7 045	+ 1.56	8 098
Luxembourg	206	+ 0.37	213.7	+ 0.40	221.5

¹ As at 13 September 1950 - except Saar and Berlin (West), where estimates are for 31 December 1950.

² Early 1969.

The activity rates were calculated on the basis of the number of persons of working age.

Table 27 below shows that the rate declined in all the Member States, particularly in the second period in the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy.

Table 27

Activity rate

	Towards 1950	Towards 1960	Towards 1969
<u>Germany (FR)</u>			
1950/61/69	68.7	73.1	67.4
<u>France</u>			
1954/62/68	68.0	66.4	64.5
<u>Italy</u>			
1951/61/69	63.8	61.1	56.2
<u>Belgium</u>			
1947/61/69	57.8	57.3	57.4
<u>Netherlands</u>			
1950/60/69	58.9	59.4	57.1
<u>Luxembourg</u>			
1947/60/66	-	60.1	59.4

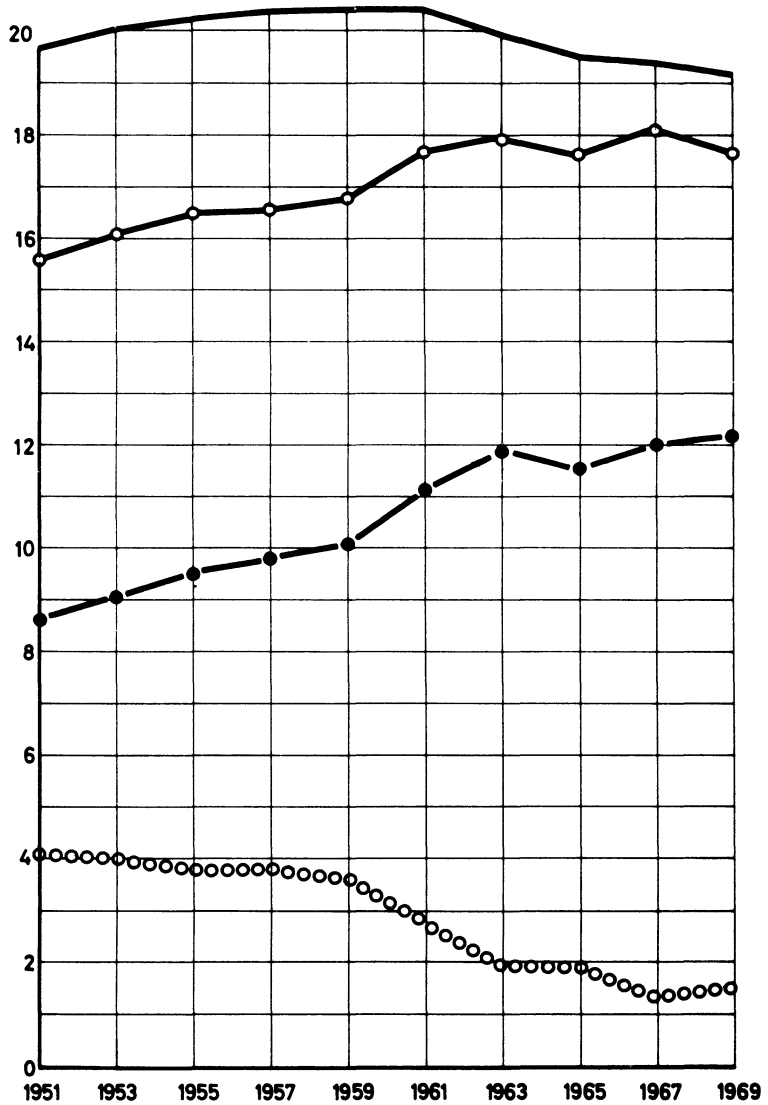
It should here be pointed out that the trend can be substantially different if narrower definitions of employment are used.

This is particularly so in Italy, if we compare the trend of the total number of persons employed (occupati in totale), number of persons in permanent employment (occupati permanenti) or permanently employed wage-earners and marginal workers.¹

¹ Figures given in the "Occupazione" series compiled by ISTAT.

ITALY - Total employment

- Persons employed including
- those permanently employed
- not-permanently employed (marginal workers)
- and those self-employed



The preceding Graph (g) shows that the decline in the total number of persons employed was due in large measure to the very substantial decrease in the number of marginal workers, which fell by more than 2 600 000 in 18 years. In contrast, the number of permanently employed persons showed a markedly rising trend, and rose some 2 million in the period of reference. Finally, the number of wage-earning jobs increased even more - by approximately 3 500 000.

II. Regional trends

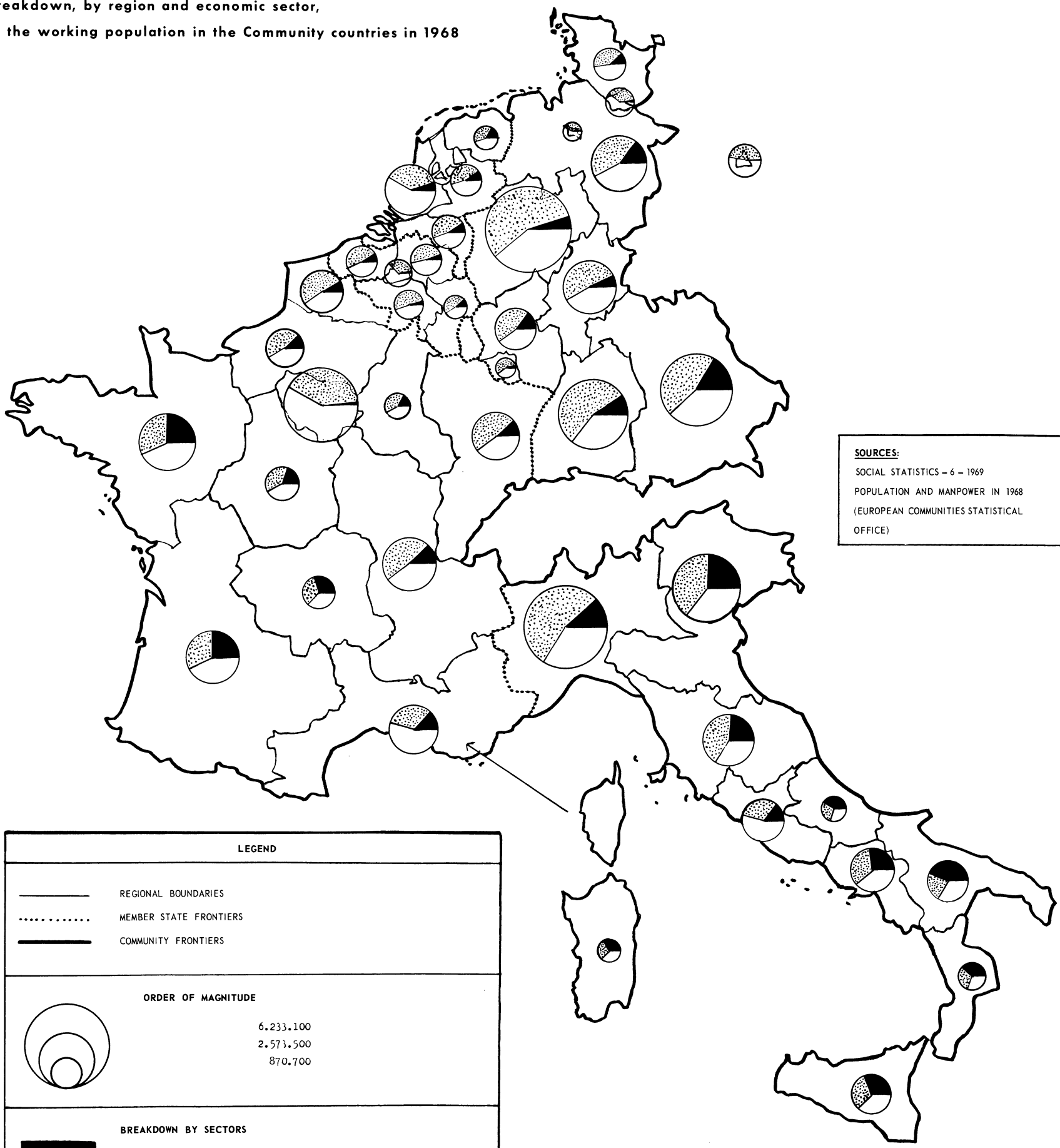
1. Percentage changes

The annexed Tables E/I and E/IV give, at each of the three dates of reference, the total number of persons employed in each basic region and the average annual percentage change. The latest data have been added wherever possible.

Table 28 below gives the usual indicators - average national rates of change, extreme regional rates of changes and standard deviations. As at national level, these rates are only average values between the dates of reference and therefore cannot be used to indicate annual changes or trends in the most recent years.

97a

Breakdown, by region and economic sector,
of the working population in the Community countries in 1968



SOURCES:
SOCIAL STATISTICS - 6 - 1969
POPULATION AND MANPOWER IN 1968
(EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES STATISTICAL OFFICE)

LEGEND	
—	REGIONAL BOUNDARIES
.....	MEMBER STATE FRONTIERS
—	COMMUNITY FRONTIERS

ORDER OF MAGNITUDE	
	6.233.100
	2.573.500
	870.700

BREAKDOWN BY SECTORS	
	PRIMARY
	SECONDARY
	TERTIARY

Table 28

Average annual rates of change in the number of persons employed

<u>First period</u>	Years	National average	Extreme regional averages		σ
Germany (FR)	1950-61	+1.11	+2.73	-1.56	1.048
France	1954-62	+0.13	+1.43	-1.48	0.695
Italy	1951-61	+0.37	+1.40	-1.32	0.731
Belgium	1947-61	-0.04	+1.07	-1.23	0.716
Netherlands	1950-60	+1.03	+1.52	-1.11	0.751
Luxembourg	1947-60	-0.37	-	-	
<u>Second period</u>					
Germany (FR)	1962-68	-0.26	+2.77	-1.85	0.879
France	1962-68	+0.78	+2.06	-0.55	0.570
Italy	1961-68	-0.77	+0.10	-2.99	0.818
Belgium	1961-69	+0.44	+1.78	-0.45	0.761
Netherlands	1960-65	+1.50	+2.32	+0.60	0.457
Luxembourg	1960-66	+0.28	-	-	

This table, and the latest data available, show that trends were no more different at regional than at national level. The rates of change in employment varied very widely between extremes of 2.73 and -1.56% in the first period and 2.77 and -2.99 in the second period.

An examination of regional rates of change on a national basis also shows that, with the exception of the Netherlands, the trends in the first and second periods were appreciably different. In France, total employment declined in 13 of the 21 regions in the first period and in only one region - Limousin - in the second period.

The opposite trend prevailed in Italy, with the number of regions where employment declined increasing from 10 to 19.

Of the 28 regions in the Federal Republic of Germany where the number of persons employed increased in the first period, 18 recorded a decline or no change in the second period. As against this, of the 10 where there was a decline in the first period, 4 recorded an increase in employment in the second period.¹

The absence of data for the three dates of reference at the level of the 100 regions, precluded an analysis of the trend of regional employment in respect of population of working age and changes in activity rates.

But this trend can be studied in terms of shifts between sectors.

2. Offsetting

In the first period, the decline in the number of agricultural jobs was more than offset in 60 of the 100 Community regions. The net compensation in absolute terms varied very widely. The highest compensation indicators are generally found in the regions in which, originally, agriculture accounted for only a particularly small share of unemployment, but these two variables were not closely linked.

As regards the other regions, where compensation was only partial, the coefficient of compensation was nevertheless high - more than 0.5 in nearly all cases.

Only 3 regions had a negative coefficient of compensation.

¹These figures are based on the regional data for 1968. The marked increase in national employment in 1970 will certainly change the findings for 1968.

The regional indicators varied much more sharply in the second period. They reveal over-compensation in 49 regions (relatively small) partial compensation in 26 regions, and negative compensation in 18 regions. In the latter group of regions, the total reduction in the number of persons employed was relatively small and resulted from a reduction in both agricultural employment and employment in the other sectors.

Taking the two periods together, the number of persons employed declined in 45 of the 100 Community regions.

These 45 include 16 of the 20 Italian regions, 9 of the 21 French regions, 5 of the 9 Belgian provinces and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The latest available figures may lead to a change in the respective number of 14 regions in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The 45 regions comprise:

- (i) Firstly, 31 regions where the increase in the number of non-agricultural jobs did not offset the decrease in agricultural jobs; these regions are found principally in three main outlying areas of the Community:

in Western France (8 regions)

in Southern and Eastern Italy (14 regions)

in the Northern and Eastern parts of the Federal Republic of Germany (5 regions).

A fourth group - the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Belgian Luxembourg, Trier and Koblenz - is located at the geographical centre of the Community but away from the main industrial and commercial centres.

- (ii) Secondly, 14 regions where a reduction in secondary and/or tertiary employment accompanied a decline in the agricultural sector.

Most of these 14 regions are in two geographical areas

- (i) One in the Northern and Eastern parts of the Federal Republic of Germany, which completes the main German area mentioned above
- (ii) On the coalfields of Northern France and Southern Belgium.

If we look at the 55 regions where there were more persons employed at the end of the period of analysis than at the beginning, we find that in 36 an increase in the number of persons employed in secondary and tertiary activities offset the decline in the primary sector, while in 17 regions the higher level of total employment is mainly attributable to developments in the tertiary sector.

E. THE SHARE OF THE MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS IN TOTAL
COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT AND THE COEFFICIENT OF LOCATION

The previous chapters have shown the trend of employment by periods and by countries. The question now arises as to whether, following these often conflicting movements, fundamental changes have occurred in the distribution of total employment or employment in the various sectors.

To answer this question, changes in the regional share and in the corresponding coefficients of location are studied below.

Although the available national statistics are not perfectly comparable, the differences do not seem to be large enough to preclude such an analysis.

To reduce the margins of error resulting from sub-division into very small areas, only the main geographical areas of the Community are considered.

I. Changes in the distribution of total employment

The annexed Table E V gives the distribution of total Community employment at the three dates of reference between the 20 main geographical areas.

The table shows that some main geographical areas have appreciably increased their share of Community employment. Between the three dates of reference, the greatest increases were in:

(a) the Paris region	from 5.16 to 5.44 to 5.83
(b) the Eastern part of the Netherlands	from 0.98 to 0.99 to 1.08
(c) the Western part of the Netherlands	from 2.50 to 2.63 to 2.88
(d) the Southern part of the Netherlands	from 1.17 to 1.35 to 1.36
(e) the Western part of the Federal Republic of Germany	from 8.29 to 9.72 to 9.33

As against this, the following main areas saw a decline in their percentage share of Community employment:

(i) Berlin (West)	from 1.45 to 1.44 to 1.32
(ii) Western France	from 10.62 to 9.48 to 9.78
(iii) North-Eastern Italy	from 5.84 to 5.53 to 5.31
(iv) Central Italy	from 5.50 to 5.41 to 4.98
(v) Southern Italy	from 9.36 to 8.64 to 8.22
(vi) Walloon region	from 1.71 to 1.44 to 1.50

Given the geographical location of these areas, it is not surprising (see following table) that the main area in the North-Western regions of the Community¹ increased its share of total Community employment at the expense of the peripheral regions.

Table 29

Share of total Community employment

	Towards 1950	Towards 1960	Towards 1968
North-Western regions of the Community			
(a) 1st definition	17.70	19.11	19.33
(b) 2nd definition	27.17	29.37	29.47
Peripheral regions	22.31	20.10	19.86

¹As according to the definitions adopted in the chapter on population, p. 35.

II. Changes in the distribution of employment in the primary sector

The annexed Table E VI gives the percentage shares of the 20 main geographical areas in Community agricultural employment, at the three reference dates.

The table reveals a marked increase in the percentage shares of the following main areas:

Western France, from 16.69 to 19.04
Eastern France, from 8.73 to 9.84
Southern Italy, from 18.33 to 19.01
the four Dutch regions, from 2.90 to 3.65 (all four areas taken together).

The percentage share of four areas declined appreciably:

Central Germany, from 5.31 to 4.57
North-western Italy, from 6.66 to 5.91
North-Eastern Italy, from 9.64 to 8.43
Central Italy, from 8.42 to 6.54.

Finally, Table 30 below shows that the North-Western parts of Europe,¹ whichever definition is used, had a virtually unchanged share at the end of the two decades. As against this, the peripheral regions as a group¹ increased their share of Community agricultural employment.

Table 30

Shares of Community agricultural employment

	Towards 1950	Towards 1960	Towards 1968
North-Western Europe			
(a) 1st definition	7.04	8.28	7.12
(b) 2nd definition	14.00	15.05	13.40
Peripheral regions	35.19	35.82	37.64

¹As according to the definitions adopted in the chapter on population, p. 35.

These changes in percentage shares of sectoral employment may, of course, result from corresponding shifts in the distribution of total employment.

To exclude the influence of such shifts, the ratio between the two variables was established. The resultant indicator¹

$$ILA = \frac{\frac{E_A}{T} / \frac{E_C}{T}}{\frac{E_R}{E_C}}$$

is, incidentally, identical with the coefficient of location.

The indicator shows² that the coefficient of location, too, increased sharply in the four main geographical areas which expended their share of agricultural employment.

Basing ourselves on the initial level, however, we find that two main areas stand out very clearly from all the others, in that they further increased what had already been a very large coefficient of location. These two areas are Western France, whose indicator rose from 157 in 1950 to 195 in 1968, and Southern Italy which recorded an increase from 196 in 1950 to 231 in 1968.

The coefficient increased from a much lower initial level in the two main areas of the Southern and Western parts of the Netherlands.

Reference should be made to the three main areas of the Northern and Eastern parts of the Netherlands and Southern part of the Federal Republic of Germany, where the coefficient increased from an initial figure by approximately 100.

¹E = Employment, A = Agriculture, T = Total, R = Regional, C = Community, I = Index, L = Localization.

²See annexed Table E VI.

III. Changes in the distribution of employment in the secondary sector

The annexed Table E VII gives the percentage shares of the 20 main geographical areas in Community secondary employment, at the three reference dates.

The table reveals a marked increase in the percentage shares of four main geographical areas:

North-Eastern Italy,	from 3.99 to 4.91
Central Italy,	from 3.76 to 4.29
Southern Italy,	from 4.93 to 5.83
Southern part of the Netherlands	from 1.45 to 1.63.

The figures for 1968 also reveal a certain increase in the shares of the Central and Southern regions of the Federal Republic of Germany, from 6.16 to 6.36 and from 12.66 to 13.23 respectively. The recent trend is such that a still bigger increase is to be expected.

Conversely, the percentage share of certain areas declined appreciably:

Walloon region	from 2.42 to 1.53
Flemish region	from 2.99 to 2.59
Brussels region	from 0.85 to 0.64
Berlin (West)	from 1.72 to 1.35

Table 31 below shows that the North-Western parts of Europe, according to both definitions, increased its share slightly. That of the peripheral regions only just remained stable.

Table 31

Share of Community secondary employment

	Towards 1950	Towards 1960	Towards 1968
North-Western Europe			
(a) 1st definition	23.67	22.99	24.26
(b) 2nd definition	35.29	35.26	36.07
Peripheral regions	16.11	15.00	16.08

Three of the four main areas with the sharpest increase in the share of secondary employment also recorded a very appreciable rise in their coefficient of location:

North-Eastern Italy	from 68 to 92
Central Italy	from 68 to 86
Southern Italy	from 53 to 71

To some extent, these figures reflect the outcome of the industrialization drive in Italy. When assessing them, however, it should be remembered that this indicator was very small at the outset.

A similar trend was found in Western France, where the coefficient of location rose from 67 to 76.

Conversely, in the four main geographical areas whose share declined, this indicator dropped - often dramatically - from initial figures well above the Community average:

Walloon region	from 141 to 102
Flemish region	from 127 to 107
Brussels region	from 105 to 75
Berlin (West)	from 119 to 102

There was a very marked reduction in two other regions with a large coefficient:

Western parts of Germany (FR)	from 145 to 125
Paris region	from 119 to 98.

These various changes indicate that in most regions the index of location in the secondary sector is approaching the Community average. The maximum difference between the extreme figures was 92 points towards 1950 and only 54 points towards 1968.

¹ See Annex: Table E VII.

IV. Changes in the distribution of employment in the tertiary sector

The annexed Table E VIII gives the distribution of tertiary employment between the twenty main geographical areas of the Community, at the three reference dates.

According to the table, the shares of the main areas did not change appreciably during the periods of reference. At the most, the three main areas of the Western, Central and Southern regions of the Federal Republic of Germany increased their percentages from 8.31 to 9.11, 5.33 to 5.78 and 9.72 to 10.62 respectively. These increases were virtually offset by a decline in the shares of the Northern region of the Federal Republic of Germany (8.54 to 7.89) and Berlin (West) (2.31 to 1.72).

In the last two decades, the percentage share of the peripheral regions declined slightly while that of North-Western Europe (either definition) increased slightly as shown in Table 32 below.

Table 32
Shares of Community tertiary employment

	Towards 1950	Towards 1960	Towards 1968
North-Western Europe			
(a) 1st definition	20.15	21.19	20.89
(b) 2nd definition	29.34	30.96	30.65
Peripheral regions	18.16	17.34	17.84

If we calculate the coefficient of location, we find that, apart from four highly urbanized areas with a large coefficient (Berlin (West), the Paris region, the Brussels region and the Western parts of the Netherlands), the limits to the variation of the main areas were relatively close at the outset (between 71 and 120). The variation around the Community average narrowed gradually during the periods of reference from 85 to 117.

The share of the four regions mentioned below did not change appreciably, but their coefficients of location for the tertiary sector dropped markedly:

Paris region	158 to 134
Brussels region	167 to 154
Berlin (West)	159 to 130
Western parts of the Netherlands	157 to 133

¹ See Annex: Table E VIII.

Part Three: PRODUCT AND INCOME

A. GENERAL REMARKS

1. Shortcomings of the statistical material

In the chapter dealing with product and income of the Memorandum on Regional Policy attention was drawn to the shortcomings of and, in particular, to the lack of uniformity in the statistical material on regional characteristics available in the individual Member States. Since then there has been little improvement in statistical quality, the following analysis has had to be based on the same statistical sources. Each section of this chapter deals with one Member State and mention is made in each of the data employed and of the particular problems that obtain in respect of their comparability with other data.

In view of the importance attached to these data as especially suitable indicators for describing the overall regional situation, we shall, first of all, give an exact definition of what the data in question refer to as well as of the quantitative extent of the differences between the regional units concerned.

For some time now the Statistical Office of the European Communities has been preparing a list of regional statistical characteristics and a system of regional indicators within the context of the European System of National Accounts.

Since, at Community level, the uniformity of regional data is a prerequisite for any rational regional policy, the importance and urgency of this work cannot be underestimated.

2. The different concepts of product:

In the various Member States regional data appears in the following forms:

- (a) as domestic product or national product
- (b) in net or gross figures
- (c) at factor costs or market prices.

The transition from one unit of data to another is made possible by the following items of regional accounts:

- (i) The difference between national and external factor income in order to arrive at national product from domestic product;
- (ii) The writing-off involved in the transition from net to gross figures;
- (iii) The indirect taxes and subsidies for moving from the concept of factor costs to that of market prices.

We shall see below the importance that these items can assume at regional level.

(a) At both regional and national levels the term "income" is the net product at factor costs from the point of view of residents. In most countries, however, the only data available at regional level on net product at factor costs are drawn up from a domestic point of view.

The transition from one unit of data to another is based on the difference between the factor income received from foreign sources and that transferred to foreign sources. These include wages and salaries as well as investment and entrepreneurial income.

As a general rule, these income flows are more important at regional level than at national level, since for a region the term "foreign" comprises not only "foreign" countries but also the other regions in the sovereign territory in question. The smaller the regions or the more integrated they are nationally and internationally, the more important these flows become (in comparison with total product). This, however, does not mean that trends in the differences between these flows are similar since the amounts received from and transferred to external sources may more or less cancel each other out.

In practice, the ascertainment of this item is still hampered by the fact that the amount of official statistics on these external receipts and transfers is very limited.

Each year ISTAT publishes corresponding statistics for the four areas in Italy. In the Federal Republic of Germany figures are available for 1960, 1962 and 1965 on the basis of the Länder.

The figures for the four Italian areas reveal that the positive balance between 1965 and 1967 reached its highest value in the North-West, i.e. 2.8% of the net domestic product at factor costs, whilst the South registered a negative balance during the three years in question.

In the Federal Republic of Germany the most positive balance during the three years, for which figures are available on a Länder basis, was registered in Hamburg (15%) - this high value is surely due to the urban character of this region. In 1960, however, there was a negative balance of 11.4% in Rheinland-Pfalz.¹

Although taken from different countries and lists, these figures do show that in the regions the amount of transfers from foreign sources can be very considerable.

The often observed way in which domestic product at factor costs is put on a par with regional income (= national product at factor costs) is, therefore, open to criticism. Since the differences vary greatly, spatially or temporally linear use of a certain uniform rate for the individual regions ought not to be allowed.

¹These few figures reveal that, as a general rule, negative balances are recorded in backward regions. And so it appears that the inflow of income from foreign employment sources is insufficient to balance the outflow of investment and entrepreneurial income.

(b) The second problem referred to above concerns the difference between the net and gross concepts of the data units, i.e. the deductions involved.

As is well-known, official figures for deductions at national level are themselves estimates which vary only slightly as far as the total product of the different countries is concerned. It is, therefore, not surprising that there are hardly any variations at regional level. Data available for Italy show, for example, that, between 1965 and 1967, deductions varied by 10% overall and that, on the whole, each of the four main areas of the country registered a similar percentage; and as, as far as the deductions are concerned, the use of a certain uniform rate in the various regions is more justified than in case (a).

(c) Finally, statistics available within the Community on indirect taxes and subsidies, which make possible the transition from the concept of product at factor costs to that of product at market prices, are only in the form of totals and, furthermore, concern the four Italian areas only.

We see that, compared with the net domestic product (at factor costs), this total varied at national level between 1965 and 1967 by 15.8-16.6%, with the corresponding regional percentages varying between 17.6 and 18.7 in the North-West, 12.8 and 13.14 in the North-East, 13.0 and 14.1 in Central Italy and 10.0 and 10.1 in the South.

This item is, therefore, not only a sizeable one in comparison to the concept of product at factor costs but also vary appreciably from region to region. The above example also shows that the South of Italy bears a lesser burden of indirect taxes and subsidies than the North. One ought to see whether a general rule could be drawn from this example, according to which this total (indirect taxes and subsidies) is relatively higher in the more developed regions and vice versa.

(d) The size of the two items under (b) and (c) (deductions from and balance between subsidies and indirect taxes) can be calculated by comparing directly the net product at factor costs and the gross product at market prices.

According to the statistics for Italy there was a difference at national level between these two items equal to 25% of the net product at factor costs in the period 1965-67. At the level of the main geographical areas the difference varied between 16% in the South and 31% in the North-West and at the level of the 20 regions between 8% (Abruzzi) and 34% (Lombardia).

In the Federal Republic of Germany the difference between the two items in the 11 Länder was just as great. In 1967 Berlin (West) recorded the highest percentage (41%) and the Saarland the lowest (28%). Furthermore, as far as the City-States are concerned, they recorded an average difference of 33% compared with the national average.

(e) Examination of the various totals and items in the regional accounts reveals the risks involved in using them and especially, in making comparisons between Member States, if they are based upon differing concepts.

It is clear from the above that the various concepts have a considerable effect on regional figures but that this effect is not proportional i.e. they alter not only the overall level but also the listing of the regions. It can be said that, in general, the differences increase as the sizes of the regions fall and that there is a marked difference between urban and country areas.¹

¹In this context the remarks concerning the City-States in the Federal Republic of Germany are also valid for the large urban concentrations in other countries, such as the Brussels and Paris regions.

(f) In the above remarks account was not taken of the statistics available in the Netherlands and Belgium on declared income. Since, however, they are not taken from tax statistics, they are not included in the national economic accounts and, hence, a check on their conformity is impossible.

3. The notion of "gap"

(a) Problem of interpretation

As in the analysis of population and employment, the standard deviation will be used as an indicator for the situation of and developments in the regions in the following analysis of regional totals. The use of this indicator, however, for product and income raises a special problem. In the Treaty of Rome the Member States set themselves the task of "narrowing the gap between areas". Does this notion of "gap" correspond to the standard deviation of product per capita as used in this analysis?

For several reasons it does not appear possible to answer this question positively.

- (i) First of all, as was clearly shown in the preceding chapters, according to the concept used the term "product" or "income" varies to such an extent that quite substantial differences may result for the policy depending on which of the two concepts is chosen. In view of the increasing importance of the services and traffic sector, a policy which aims at approximating the available income per capita, would, for example, be less influenced by the need for a better distribution of economic activity - especially industrial activity - than a policy that aimed at approximating product per capita, etc.
- (ii) Secondly, a decrease in the deviation does not indicate whether this is a result of a rise in the level of the "poor" regions, a fall in the level of the "rich" regions or a combination of both.¹ More generally speaking,

¹One might adduce that the standard deviation has no significance for the population. In the following analysis this line of argument will, however, be weakened to the extent that, by taking into account several levels of regions, diversified results will be obtained.

the standard deviation is anonymous to the extent that it tells nothing of position changes in the list of regions.

- (iii) Thirdly, a narrowing of the standard deviation that is based upon product per capita also tells us nothing of the factors that contributed to this result. This narrowing may, for example, be the result of accelerated growth of the total product and also, however, of a less rapid increase or even decrease in the population - especially as a result of emigratory movements. The cause of regional economic growth may just as well be found in some autonomous process of development as in the massive transfer of public funds by the central government.

These explanatory factors ought to be supplemented by a more complete list of indicators before a more thorough examination of the gap trends is undertaken. This list ought to contain the main indicators of regional productivity as well as the most important data on gross fixed capital formation in the private and public sectors. Knowledge of financial transfers between central, regional and local authorities and of investment subsidies ought to reveal to what extent fixed capital formation in a given region is financed out of its own resources or out of external resources.¹

Without going into the question thoroughly, the points discussed above still give reason to believe that the standard deviation of product per capita, although an extremely useful indicator, does not by itself enable us to judge conclusively the narrowing of gaps between regions as mentioned in the Treaty of Rome.

¹Account should be taken of these transfers in the studies planned by SAEG in the field of regional totals and indicators.

(b) The problem of narrowing the gap

In practice, a discussion on the problems of regional gaps comes down to asking the following concrete question:

What should the growth rate of a region be for it to close the gap between itself and another unit (in particular, the country or the Community) or to prevent the gap widening?

(i) Principles for the calculation of the gap

The regional gap can be calculated in two ways:

either in absolute figures

or as an index (national or Community average = 100).

Calculation of the gap in absolute figures is particularly illustrative: it must, however, be borne in mind that, on the basis of this calculation, the gap inevitably becomes greater if all regions have the same growth rate and the gaps expressed as indexes remain unchanged.

This rule arises from the following formula: if a given region has a certain index A and a deviation from the national or Community average of $(100 - A)$, the absolute deviation will be equal to $(100 - A) \cdot (1 + r)^n$, where

r = the growth rate of both basic units

and n = the number of years under consideration.

The greater r and n are, the more the gap in absolute figures increases, although, when expressed as an index, it remains unchanged.

It follows, therefore, that, in order to prevent the absolute gap from widening, the regional growth rate must be greater than the growth rate (r) of the unit 100 to the extent that r and n are greater.

x is calculated according to the following formulae:

$$100 (1 + r) - A (1 + x) = (100 - A) \quad \text{after one year}$$

$$100 (1 + r)^2 - A (1 + x)^2 = (100 - A) \quad \text{after two years}$$

etc.

(ii) The necessary growth rates

In the light of the above remarks the following Tables (No. 1 and No. 2) have been drawn up to make it easier to answer the questions below.

(a) Table No. 1 provides the answer to the question:

How high must the growth rate of a region be to prevent a widening of any existing gap? The periods under consideration range from 1, 5, 10 to 20 years; a scale of 10 points is used to describe the extent of the gap.

(b) Table No. 2 provides the answer to the question:

What growth rate must a region have for it to close a given gap within a given period? Here the periods under consideration range from 1, 5, 10 to 15 years: particularly characteristic gaps were chosen, namely: $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of 100.

Table No. 1 illustrates the example of a region with a level of 50: if the gap between it and 100 is not to widen, the following average growth rates are necessary:

(a) For a period of 5 years:

3.86% with a growth rate of the 100 unit of 2%

7.47% with a growth rate of the 100 unit of 4%

10.89% with a growth rate of the 100 unit of 6%

(b) For a period of 10 years:

3.70% with a growth rate of the 100 unit of 2%

6.96% with a growth rate of the 100 unit of 4%

9.95% with a growth rate of the 100 unit of 6%.

Table I

Rates of growth necessary to prevent a given gap from increasing

(Equivalent rates)

Period	Index level	(Equivalent rates)							
		Basic annual rate 2%	Equivalent rates	Basic annual rate 4%	Equivalent rates	Basic annual rate 6%	Equivalent rates	Basic annual rate 8%	Equivalent rates
1 year	100	102.00	2.00	104.00	4.00	106.00	6.00	108.00	8.00
	90	92.00	2.22	94.00	4.44	96.00	6.67	98.00	8.89
	80	82.00	2.50	84.00	5.00	86.00	7.50	88.00	10.00
	70	72.00	2.86	74.00	5.71	76.00	8.57	78.00	11.43
	60	62.00	3.33	64.00	6.67	66.00	10.00	68.00	13.33
	50	52.00	4.00	54.00	8.00	56.00	12.00	58.00	16.00
	40	42.00	5.00	44.00	10.00	46.00	15.00	48.00	20.00
	30	32.00	6.67	34.00	13.33	36.00	20.00	38.00	26.67
5 years	100	110.41	2.00	121.67	4.00	133.82	6.00	146.93	8.00
	90	100.41	2.21	111.67	4.41	123.82	6.59	136.93	8.75
	80	90.41	2.48	101.67	4.91	113.82	7.31	126.93	9.67
	70	80.41	2.81	91.67	5.54	103.82	8.20	116.93	10.81
	60	70.41	3.25	81.67	6.35	93.82	9.35	106.93	12.25
	50	60.41	3.86	71.67	7.77	83.82	10.89	96.93	14.16
	40	50.41	4.74	61.67	9.04	73.82	13.04	86.93	16.80
	30	40.41	6.14	51.67	11.49	63.82	16.30	76.93	20.72
10 years	100	121.90	2.00	148.02	4.00	179.09	6.00	215.89	8.00
	90	111.90	2.20	138.02	4.37	169.09	6.57	205.89	8.63
	80	101.90	2.45	128.02	4.81	159.09	7.12	195.89	9.37
	70	91.90	2.76	118.02	5.35	149.09	7.85	185.89	10.26
	60	81.90	3.16	108.02	6.06	139.09	8.77	175.89	11.35
	50	71.90	3.70	98.02	6.96	129.09	9.95	165.89	12.74
	40	61.90	4.46	88.02	8.21	119.09	11.53	155.89	14.57
	30	51.90	5.63	78.02	10.03	109.09	13.78	145.89	17.14

Table I (Cont'd)

Rates of growth necessary to prevent a given gap from increasing (Equivalent rates)

Period	Index level	Basic annual rates	Equivalent rates	Basic annual rates	Equivalent rates	Basic annual rates	Equivalent rates	Basic annual rates	Equivalent rates
		2%		4%		5%		8%	
20 years	100	102.00	2.00	219.11	4.00	320.71	6.00	466.10	8.00
	90	138.60	2.18	209.11	4.31	310.71	6.39	456.10	8.45
	80	128.60	2.40	199.11	4.66	300.71	6.84	446.10	8.97
	70	118.60	2.67	189.11	5.09	290.71	7.38	436.10	9.58
	60	108.60	3.01	179.11	5.62	280.71	8.02	426.10	10.30
	50	98.60	3.45	169.11	6.28	270.71	8.81	416.10	11.18
	40	88.60	4.06	159.11	7.15	260.71	9.83	406.10	12.29
	30	78.60	4.93	149.11	8.35	250.71	11.20	396.10	13.77

Table 2

Rates of growth necessary to prevent a given gap from increasing

Period	Index level	Basic annual rate 2%	Narrowing of gap/ overall rate	Narrowing of gap/ yearly rate	Basic annual rate 4%	Narrowing of gap/ overall rate	Narrowing of gap/ yearly rate	Basic annual rate 6%	Narrowing of gap/ overall rate	Narrowing of gap/ yearly rate
1 year	100	102.00		2.00	104.00		4.00	106.00		6.00
	75	102.00		36.00	104.00		38.67	106.00		41.33
	67	102.00		52.24	104.00		55.22	106.00		58.21
	50	102.00		104.00	104.00		108.00	106.00		112.00
	33	102.00		209.09	104.00		215.15	106.00		221.21
5 years	100	110.41	10.41	2.00	121.67	21.67	4.00	133.82	33.82	6.00
	75	110.41	47.21	8.04	121.67	62.23	10.16	133.82	78.43	12.28
	67	110.41	64.79	10.51	121.67	81.60	12.67	133.82	99.73	14.84
	50	110.41	120.82	17.17	121.67	143.34	19.47	133.82	167.64	21.76
	33	110.41	234.58	27.32	121.67	258.70	29.82	133.82	305.52	32.31
10 years	100	121.90	21.90	2.00	148.02	48.02	4.00	179.09	79.09	6.00
	75	121.90	62.53	4.98	148.02	97.36	7.04	179.09	138.79	9.09
	67	121.90	81.94	6.17	148.02	120.93	8.25	179.09	167.30	10.33
	50	121.90	143.80	9.32	148.02	196.04	11.46	179.09	258.18	13.61
	33	121.90	269.39	13.96	148.02	348.55	16.19	179.09	442.70	18.43
15 years	100	134.59	34.59	2.00	180.09	80.09	4.00	239.66	139.66	6.00
	75	134.59	79.45	3.98	180.09	140.12	6.01	239.66	219.55	8.05
	67	134.59	100.88	4.76	180.09	168.79	6.82	239.66	257.70	8.87
	50	134.59	169.18	6.82	180.09	260.18	8.92	239.66	379.32	11.01
	33	134.59	307.84	9.82	180.09	445.73	11.98	239.66	626.24	14.13

Table No. 2 shows, for example, that, if the growth rate of a unit with a level of 100 (member country, Community) was 4%, a region with a basic level of 75 would have to achieve the following annual growth rates:

- 10.16% if it is to close the gap in 5 years
- 7.04% if it is to close the gap in 10 years
- 6.01% if it is to close the gap in 15 years.

If the growth rate of a unit with a level of 100 is 6%, the corresponding regional growth rates will have to be 12.28%, 9.09% and 8.05%.

These examples show that, even with an average growth rate (e.g. 4%) for a unit with a level of 100, extremely backward regions will still need to register fairly high growth rates if only to prevent the gaps from widening.

4. Plan of study

The following analysis of regional products and income will comprise two chapters:

The first chapter will look into the regional situation at the outset (i.e. 1957), the regional growth during the following ten years and the situation in the last year for which statistics are available and this for each country.

The second chapter summarizes the most important development trends in each of the Member States. Following this, there will be a study of regional developments at Community level. Here the numerous problems which face this study will be highlighted.

The following indicators are used in both chapters:

- (i) the index of product per capita on the basis of the national and Community average (= 100);
- (ii) the difference between the extreme indices;
- (iii) the standard deviation and coefficient of variation calculated on the basis of this index;
- (iv) the coefficient of correlation between the level at the outset and the growth rate; and
- (v) the average growth rate of the regions grouped together according to the level of product per capita.

B. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MEMBER STATES

I. Regional product in the Federal Republic of Germany

In the Federal Republic of Germany there are series of data - covering each year since 1950 - on the product of each of the 11 Länder at its various stages of elaboration.¹

At the level of the 37 basic regions (32 Regierungsbezirke and 5 Länder), however, which are the main concern of this analysis, the only aggregate available at the moment is the gross domestic product at market prices in 1957, 1961, 1964 and 1966.² These figures were produced jointly by the Länder's statistical offices (Statistische Landesämter) and are a breakdown, in accordance with uniform criteria of data computed for the country and the Länder as a whole. They therefore fit perfectly into the framework of national accounts.

The following are considered below, in the light of these data:

- (i) The size and development of the product per capita
- (ii) The growth of the total product of the regions
- (iii) The trends in differences between the regions
- (iv) Regional shares of the total national product.

The following analysis is primarily concerned with the 37 basic regions, but the 11 Länder and the four main geographical areas are sometimes taken into consideration; so as to study the influence of the various definitions of the product or to provide a broader regional view at Community level.³

¹See "Statistisches Bundesamt Wiesbaden, Bevölkerungsstruktur und Wirtschaftskraft der Bundesländer". These data were produced by the "Arbeitskreis Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnung der Länder".

²See "Sozialproduktsrechnungen der Länder, Heft 3, 'Das Bruttoinlandsprodukt der kreisfreien Städte und Landkreise 1957 bis 1966', Gemeinschaftsveröffentlichung der Statistischen Landesämter, Wiesbaden 1968".

³The annexed Table R VI I is also valid for 20 areas of the Regional Action Programme, as drawn up within the framework of the Federal Republic's regional policy, for the product per capita and for the index based on the federal average. These statistics are also available for 1957, 1961, 1964 and 1966 only.

1. Initial situation

The annexed Table R 11 gives the gross domestic product per capita (GDP) of the 37 basic regions at market prices in 1957 and its level in comparison with the national average. These figures are summarized in the indicators of the following table, which show the variation of national figures around the national average.

Table 3
GDP per capita at market prices in 1957
 (At the level of the 37 basic regions)

	National	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Maximum difference	Coefficient of variation
Absolute figures (in DM)	4 280	2 460	7 300	4 840	0.262
Indices	100.0	57.5	170.5	113.0	

It can be seen that in 1957, at this level, the regional deviations from the national average were very substantial, the difference between the lowest index (Regierungsbezirk Stade) and the highest index (Hamburg) being 113 points. Even if we disregard the three city Länder (Hamburg, Bremen and West Berlin) where the product per capita is normally higher, the maximum difference - between the Regierungsbezirk Stade and the Regierungsbezirk Düsseldorf (133.2) - was still 75.7 points.

In the same year, the maximum difference between the 11 Länder was only 92.5 points, or 37.4 disregarding the three city Länder. The maximum difference between the four major geographical areas was only 36.6 points (including the city Länder). This decline in the maximum difference bears out the point made elsewhere,¹ that differences generally tend to shrink as regions become larger and vice versa.

¹See "A regional policy for the Community" p. 174.

2. Regional economic growth

The appended Table R II 1 gives the total gross domestic product of the regions in the two relevant years, and the average annual growth rate between them (at current prices and constant prices). It can be seen that the national average annual growth rate was 5.2% (at constant prices), while the regional rates varied from 4.0% (Saar) to 7.1% (Rheinessen).¹

On the structural side, a preliminary examination of the regions classified in accordance with growth rates (see Table R III 1) shows that the "Regierungsbezirke" of the Land Nordrhein-Westfalen and more especially those of the Ruhr, which still have a substantial heavy industry, grew appreciably less than the national average in the period under review.

Conversely, higher growth rates were recorded in certain regions (Rheinessen, Oberbayern, Lüneberg) with a heavier emphasis on the more advanced activities of the secondary and tertiary sectors.

3. The trends in differences

(a) between the basic regions

As a result of the regional trend described under (2), regional indices moved closer to the national average between 1957 and 1966. This is illustrated by the indices in the following comparison:

Table 4
GDP at market prices per capita (at the level of the 37 basic regions)

	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Maximum difference	Coefficient of variation
1957 {	57.5 (57.5)*	170.5 (133.2)*	113.0 (75.7)*	0.262 (0.206)*
1966 {	64.4 (64.4)*	172.6 (118.7)*	108.2 (54.3)*	0.229 (0.177)*

*Excluding the City Länder.

¹These rates depend to some extent, of course, on the reference years adopted.

These figures show that the difference between the extreme indices had diminished appreciably, whether the City Länder are included or not.

The coefficient of variation also declined in both cases, providing further evidence, on a broader basis, of the trend mentioned.

It might be said against this that the maximum difference between the "weakest" (Trier) and "strongest" (Hamburg) regions has increased in absolute terms, to DM 8 730 in 1966 from DM 4 840 in 1957. Since, however, a considerable difference was recorded at the outset between these two regions and since their growth rates remained proportionally stable, the difference in absolute terms was bound to increase. In the above case, for the Trier region to prevent Hamburg (highest regional value) from widening the gap, it would have had to register an annual rate of population increase per capita (at current prices) of 14.0% as against the 7.1% it actually achieved: to prevent a widening of the gap between Trier's own rate and the national average, the growth rate would have had to be 10.0%.¹

It should be mentioned, however, that this approximation around the national average is due not only to faster growth in the less developed regions but equally to slower growth in certain highly developed regions, more particularly the regions of the Ruhr and the City Länder.

The coefficient of correlation between the product per capita in 1957 and its development in the period 1957-66 (see graph below) are not completely significant, but they tend to confirm this trend.

The coefficients of correlation:

$$r = -0.484 \text{ (including City Länder)}$$

$$r = -0.516 \text{ (excluding City Länder)}$$

are, in fact, negative; the regression lines are inclined to the left (see graph).

The same trend can be quantified without having to face the rigours of correlation, by comparing the product per capita and growth rates of the regions classified according to their product per capita into 3 groups (see table below).

¹ Cf. general remarks on p. 117 et seq.

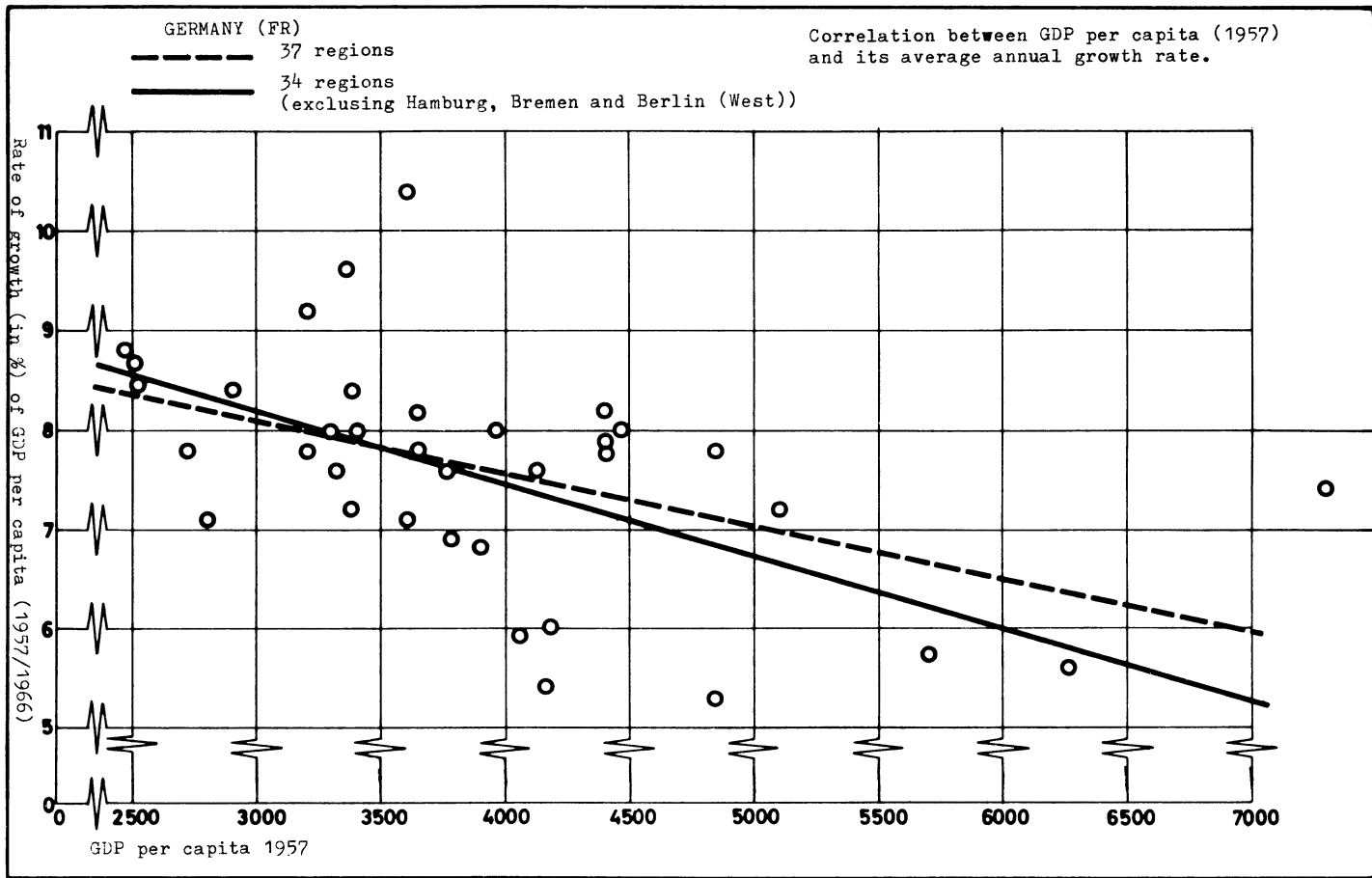


Table 5

Growth from 1957 to 1966 of regions classified according to their GDP per capita

Group	GDP per capita 1957 in DM	Annual growth rate %	GDP per capita 1966	
			in DM	Index '57=100
(1) 13 regions with smallest GDP per capita	3 084	9.17	6 339	206
(2) 12 regions with average GDP per capita	3 796	8.85	7 427	196
(3) 12 regions with highest GDP per capita	5 005	8.31	9 038	181
GERMANY (FR)	4 280	8.57	8 070	189

According to the table, the group of regions with the smallest product per capita achieved the highest growth rate and vice versa.

Some exceptions to these general trends are worth noting, however. Firstly, as indicated by the annexed Table R IV 1, two regions of group (1) - the Regierungsbezirke Trier and Hildesheim - dropped below a national average. Secondly three regions of group (3) - Oberbayern, Rheinhessen and Lüneberg - grew at a rate well above the national average even though they already had a very substantial product per capita in 1957; finally, among the twelve regions with an average GDP per capita, Rheinhessen achieved a much greater growth rate than the group average.

(b) At the level of the regions and the main geographical areas

It seems worth extending our analysis of differences to the level of the regions (Länder) and the four main geographical areas, for three reasons:

- (a) Such a survey reveals the influence of the current economic situation on the indicators adopted, thanks to the more recent data available at this level
- (b) It reveals the impact of the various definitions of the product on the above indicators
- (c) It provides a means of measuring the extent of regional problems at a higher level.

(1) As regards the latest developments (influence of the economic situation), the figures for the 11 Länder tabulated below show that the maximum difference and the coefficient of variation increased slightly between 1966 and 1968.

Table 6
GDP at market prices per capita at the level of the
11 Länder
(national average = 100)

	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Maximum difference	Coefficient of variation
1957 {	77.6 (77.6)*	170.1 (115.0)*	92.5 (37.4)*	0.306 (0.149)*
1966 {	81.4 (81.4)*	172.6 (104.8)*	91.2 (23.4)*	0.255 (0.112)*
1968 {	80.7 (80.7)*	176.8 (106.2)*	96.1 (25.5)*	0.262 (0.107)*

*Excluding City Länder.

(ii) To show the influence of the various definitions of the product, the following table gives the indicators computed in terms of the net product at factor costs instead of the gross product at market prices.

Table 7

Net product at factor costs per capita at level of
11 Länder
(national average = 100)

	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Maximum difference	Coefficient of variation
1957 {	77.5 (77.9)*	157.3 (114.0)*	80.3 (36.1)*	0.271 (0.143)*
1966 {	81.8 (81.8)*	163.1 (106.5)*	81.3 (24.7)*	0.227 (0.106)*

*Excluding City Länder.

The table confirms the major trends of development demonstrated above, but also shows that as regards definitions, use of the net product at factor cost instead of the gross producer at market prices makes for a reduction in the differences. The reduction is less, however, if the three city Länder are excluded.

It follows that the net total indirect taxes, subsidies and amortization tends to widen the range of regional indices, and that this is especially the case with the City Länder.

(iii) Finally, the maximum difference between the four main geographical regions is appreciably less than that between the 37 regions or 11 regions (see table below).

Table 8

GDP at market prices per capita, at the level of
the four main geographical areas
(national average = 100)

	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Maximum difference
1957		115.0	
1966			
1970	93.8	104.0	10.2

The gap becomes still narrower if we use the net product at factor cost. Indeed, as the following table shows, the gap is then minimal.

Table 9

Net domestic product at factor cost per capita,
at the level of the four main geographical areas
(national average = 100)

	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Maximum difference
1957	89.7	109.7	20.0
1966			
1970	94.9	102.1	7.2

4. Regional contributions to national gross domestic product

The appended table¹ of percentage regional shares in the national GDP at various dates shows how the relative importance of the individual regions has varied. It can be seen that the largest change did not exceed 1.65% (Düsseldorf).

The main regions to lose ground since 1957 are Arnsberg, Düsseldorf, Münster, Bremen and Braunschweig. The regions of Darmstadt, Nordwürttemberg, Oberbayern, Südwürttemberg, Kassel, Lüneburg, Rheinessen and Montabaur increased their shares.

At the level of the main geographical areas, the Southern and Central regions of the Federal Republic of Germany increased their share at the expense of the Northern and Western areas.

5. Addendum

The latest figures for the national product differ slightly from the total product of the 37 basic regions in the four years for which they are available. This is because a revision of the national accounts by the Statistische Bundesamt has slightly modified the main aggregates. For the years 1960-70, the revised GNP figures are slightly higher than the previous figures, the maximum difference being 2.1% in 1966 (1.4 attributable to the improvement of the statistical materials and 0.7 to changes in definition).

On the basis of the revised national figures, the Länder's Arbeitskreis Sozialproduktesberechnung has just issued provisional data for the 11 Länder in the four years 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970 (see annexed Table R VI 1). But these new figures do not call for substantial changes to the substance of the above evaluation.

Pending the compilation of definitive data for a longer period, it was therefore decided not to include the new figures now available in this analysis.

¹ Table R V 1.

II. Regional aggregates
in France

1. Presentation of the various sources of data

In the field of regional accounts, INSEE has worked successively on:

- (a) Private incomes in the years 1955-56 and 1958¹
- (b) An attempt to put the national accounts for 1962 on a regional footing²
- (c) Household accounts for 1966 and 1967.³

The concepts, definitions and sources employed in these various projects differ greatly.

- (a) Private income for the years 1955-56 and 1958 is purely directly earned income, that is to say, wages and salaries, farm income and the gross incomes of individual entrepreneurs. Income from capital interest, dividends, etc. is disregarded. In view of this fact and of the diversity of statistical sources, these data are not comparable with those calculated subsequently in the context of household accounts (see 2 and 3 below).
- (b) The study of regional accounts in 1962 is the most complete corpus of regional account statistics in France. Each study covers the various accounts of the four economic operators of the French accounting system (non-financial enterprises, households, administrations and financial institutions), but the regional breakdown is not complete.⁴

¹Regional evolution of private incomes from 1955-56 to 1958, Etudes et Conjoncture no 5/1961.

²An attempt to put the national accounts for 1962 on a regional basis, Etudes et Conjoncture 1966 (special number).

³Regional households accounts in 1966 and 1967, Etudes et Conjoncture no 4/1969.

⁴The gross domestic product of the 21 programme regions, published in the "Basic Statistics of the Community 1968-1969", is estimated by the Statistical Office of the European Communities from these data. Together, the estimated regional GDPs amount to 92% of the French national GDP.

Hence, there are no regional data on the value added by the "administrations" and "financial institutions" operators. The value added by the "non-financial enterprises" operator is broken down by regions for all the branches of activity except transport and communications, considered not to be amenable to regionalization. The value added by the branches which are broken down by regions accounts for 78.9% of the total French GDP at market prices. The following table gives the latter figures under the title "partial added value" (PAV).

(c) Household accounts

INSEE has compiled for 1966 and 1967 the production, income and capital accounts of the "households" agent for the 21 regions, using the definitions employed in 1962.

Of these three accounts, the income account¹ provides figures on household incomes. It covers direct income, that is to say income accruing directly from an economic activity and capital, and transfer income, that is to say social security benefits, pensions, etc. redistributed by the administration.

The total sum of these resources does not correspond to the concepts currently used in the international accounting system. By comparison with the concept of "disposable income" it lacks in particular the tax component. And since transfer income is included, the total sum of the resources is not the same as "the share of national income accruing to households"² which, according to the definition of the international system of economic accounts, only covers direct income including social security contributions paid by employers. Again

¹The production account of households only covers their specific production (rents, family gardens), which accounts for a minimal proportion of national production.

²Between 1959 and 1969 about 93% of French national income accrued to households, the remaining 7% being divided between the other two economic agents, namely companies and public administrations.

as a result of transfer income, total resources add up to more than 100% of national income (net national product at factor cost).

Direct income is the concept which fits in best with the accounting systems used at the international level¹ and which allows at least an approximate comparison with the regional aggregates of the other countries. It is also the only concept for which there are regional data over a fairly lengthy period, from 1962 to 1967.

This income comprises the following items of the household income account: wages, gross income of individual entrepreneurs, net trading income, interest, dividends and shares, as well as income from farm tenancy and share farming.

In view of the absence of data on employers' social security contributions, this is called "partial direct income" (PDI) below.

In 1962 the total partial direct income of the 21 French regions added up to FF 219 682 million, that is to say 80.6% of national income (net national product at factor cost).

- (d) For one year, 1962, we thus have regional data based on 3 different concepts:
- (i) The value added by most branches of economic activity (generation of income), accounting for 78.9% of the gross domestic product at market prices
 - (ii) Direct private household incomes, excluding employers' social security contributions (generation of income), accounting for 80.6% of national income (net national product at factor cost);

¹Compiled by the UN and OECD.

(iii) Household resources (initial distribution plus transfers) covering more than 100% of national income (net national product at factor cost).

It seems worth considering the extent to which these various concepts can influence the assessment of the situation of the regions within the country.

To this end, the annexed Table R VI 2 gives the percentage shares of the aggregates in the total national figure and the level of the product and/or income per capita, for the regions and main geographical areas on the basis of the above three concepts. These figures are condensed in the following table to the usual indicators.

Table 10

Indices per capita on the basis of the three concepts in 1962
(France = 100)

	Minimum	Maximum	Maximum difference	Coefficient of variation
GDP	71 (71) ⁺	132 (130) ⁺	61 (59) ⁺	0.178 (0.158) ⁺
Direct income	81 (81) ⁺	155 (96) ⁺	74 (15) ⁺	0.166 (0.038) ⁺
Total income (incl. transfers)	84 (84) ⁺	148 (97) ⁺	64 (13) ⁺	0.147 (0.043) ⁺
⁺ Excluding Paris region.				

These figures show that the choice of concept does indeed have a considerable influence on both the extent of the scale and the order of the individual regions.

For instance, as indicated by the above table, the deviation from the national average as expressed by the coefficient of variation was substantially larger in the case of regional added value than in the case of income. If we disregard the Paris region, which is a special case, the same would apply to the maximum difference.

Furthermore, total incomes had a still smaller coefficient of variation than direct income. This seems to demonstrate not only that transfer income reduced differences between regions but also that there is a general tendency for regional differences to become smaller as we move methodically from the concept of production to the concept of distribution at its various stages, and vice versa.

As regards the order of regions within the scale, a comparison of the indices shows that the value added index is much bigger than the direct income index in the more industrialized regions (Nord, Lorraine, Alsace, Picardie, Haute-Normandie), and that the converse is true in the least industrialized regions. The fairly low value added index of the Paris region may be attributable to the absence of data for "administrations", "financial institutions" and "transport and communication".

These findings - varying divergences from the national average and different order of regions within the hierarchy - highlight the difficulties of making an international comparison using a regional data compiled in accordance with different concepts.

2. Distribution and growth of direct households income

As already stated, the only French regional data which are comparable with those of other countries and cover a certain period of time are those for direct income in 1962 and 1966-67.

The following are considered below, on the basis of these figures:

- (i) The level and development of income per capita
- (ii) The growth of total income
- (iii) The development of differences between regions
- (iv) The regional share of direct national income.

(a) The situation in 1962

The annexed table R I 2 gives the regional data for 1962 on direct income and its indices (national average = 100). The indicators in the following table summarize these data.

Table 11

Direct income per capita in 1962 at the level of the 21 basic regions

	National average	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Difference	Coefficient of variation
In FF	4 674	3 804	7 233 (4 468) ⁺	3 429	0.166 (0.038) ⁺
Indices	100.0	81.4	154.8 (95.6) ⁺	73.4 (14.2) ⁺	
⁺ Excluding Paris region.					

It can be seen from the table that there was a difference of 73.4 index points between the regions with the lowest and highest indices (Midi-Pyrénées and the Paris region respectively). If we disregard the Paris region, where the direct income per capita is far higher than in any other region, the difference between the maximum (Rhône-Alpes) and the minimum (Midi-Pyrénées) is only 14.2 index points. The coefficient of variation for these regions is also very small.

All the French regions had a smaller income than the national average except the Paris region, demonstrating the preponderance of the latter in the national economy.

At the level of the three main geographical areas (Paris region, Eastern and Western France), the difference between the Paris region and the other two main regions was fairly substantial but that between Eastern (90.4) and Western France (86.8 points) was small.

(b) The growth of regional direct income

The annexed Table R II 2 gives regional total incomes in 1962 and 1967, and their growth at current and constant prices (1963 prices).

This relatively short period does not obviously enable far-reaching conclusions to be drawn.

National direct income grew at an average annual rate of 8.2% (at current prices) and 4.7% at constant prices.

At the level of the 21 regions, this rate varied between an annual minimum of 6.2% in Auvergne at current prices (3.5% at constant prices) and an annual maximum of 9.1% in Haute-Normandie (5.2% at constant prices).

The growth rate of the Paris region was above the national average, at 8.5%.

At the level of the main geographical areas, income grew slightly less in the Western regions than in the Eastern regions (7.6% as against 8.3% at current prices).

3. The development of differences

The different growth rates led to a slight change in the variations of regional income noted in 1962.

Table 12

Income per capita at the level of the basic regions
(France = 100)

	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Maximum difference	Coefficient of variation
1962	81.4	154.8 (95.6) ⁺	73.4 (14.2) ⁺	0.166 (0.038) ⁺
1967	79.7	155.5 (96.3) ⁺	75.8 (16.6) ⁺	0.172 (0.051) ⁺
⁺ Excluding Paris region.				

As indicated by the above table, the difference between the maximum and minimum regional indices increased between 1962 and 1967, owing to the simultaneous decline in the index of the region with the smallest income (Midi-Pyrénées) and increase in the index of the region with the highest income (with or without the Paris region).

The coefficient of variation, which covers developments in all regions, increased from 0.166 to 0.172 and thus followed the same trend.

To understand this trend, it seems worth seeing whether there is a correlation between the level of regional incomes in 1962 and their evolution between 1962 and 1965. Calculation of the coefficient $r = 0.125$ excludes, however, any significant correlation.

Table 13

Growth of regions, divided into three groups on the basis of the level of income, 1962-67

	Average income per capita in 1962	Annual rate of growth of income (current prices)	Average income per capita in 1967	
	in FF	%	in FF	1962 = 100
7 regions with smallest incomes	3 928	7.56	5 504	140
7 regions with average incomes	4 082	7.91	5 755	141
7 regions with highest income	5 529	8.54	7 843	142
France	4 674	8.16	6 617	141

If, however, we divide the regions into three groups on the basis of income per capita, in ascending order (see the above table) we find that the higher the income of the group the larger the growth rate. This is the reason for the widening of the gap.

The differences between the three main geographical areas evolved as follows:

Table 14

Income per capita at the level of the main geographical areas (France = 100)

	Paris region	Eastern regions	Western regions	Difference	
	1	2	3	1 - 3	2 - 3
1962	154.8	90.4	86.8	68.0	3.6
1967	155.5	89.4	84.9	70.6	4.5

It can be seen that from 1962 to 1967 there was a slight increase in the differences between both the Paris region and the Western regions and between the Eastern and Western regions.

At the conclusion of this chapter, it is worth recalling the general reservations about the above findings, which are due to the nature of the available statistics and, in particular, the relatively brief observation period.

4. Regional shares of direct national income

The shares of the individual regions in the national total did not vary significantly, owing to the relatively brief period of reference and the small disparities between regional growth rates.

At the most, it can be said that the share of the Western regions decreased slightly while those of the Eastern regions and the Paris region - especially the latter - showed an increase.

III. REGIONAL PRODUCT IN ITALY

The regional accounts work undertaken by ISTAT only covers the four main geographical areas - North-west, North-east, Centre and South.¹

The relevant unofficial studies are the only source of information for the 19 basic regions² (regioni amministrative). As these figures are obtained by breaking down the aforementioned official data, they fit into the framework of national accounts and any errors are bound to be very small.

As with the other Member States, the following points are dealt with in the light of these official and unofficial data:

- (i) The size and development of the product per capita;
- (ii) The growth of the total product of the regions;
- (iii) The development of differences between the regions;
- (iv) The share of the regions in the total national product.

To ensure comparability with the other Member States, the period of analysis is, in principle, from 1957 to 1966. Figures for 1969 are included at some points to highlight the more recent trends.

Analysis of the product per capita in Italy is hampered by major difficulties. As already indicated (chapter on the population), in Italy the habitually resident (de jure) population - which is generally used to calculate the product per capita - differs more than in the other Member States from the present-in-area (de facto) population.

¹ Conti economici territoriali per gli anni 1951-1969, ISTAT.

² Abruzzi and Molise are combined.

³ See G. Tagliacarne, I conti provinciali e regionali, Moneta e Credito, Rivista trimestriale della Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.

To give an idea of the size of the distortions which can be produced by these differences, certain parts of the following survey include figures on the present-in-area (de facto) population. As these figures only exist for census years, estimates have been made for the years of reference used below.

1. Initial situation

The annexed Table R I 3 gives the data, for 1957, on the gross domestic product at market prices per capita of the 19 regions and their indices compared with the national average (Italy = 100). These figures are summarized in the following table by the usual indicators.

Table 15

GDP at market prices per capita
of the basic regions in 1957

	National average	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Maximum difference	Coefficient of variation
Absolute figures (Lit. 1 000)	353.2 (358.3) ⁺	170.8 (180.4) ⁺	611.5 (606.6) ⁺	440.7 (426.2) ⁺))) 0.404
Indices	100 (100) ⁺	48.4 (50.3) ⁺	173.1 (169.3) ⁺	124.7 (119.0) ⁺	

⁺GDP per head of estimated present-in-area (de facto) population.

According to this table, the difference between the lowest and highest figures (Calabria, Valle d'Aosta respectively) was bigger than in the other Member States. As indicated by the fairly large coefficient of variation, the deviation of the indices in all the regions from the national average was likewise larger than in the other countries.

To allow for the shortcomings of the demographic data, the following table gives the figures and indices established on the basis of the estimated present-in-area (de facto) population. This correction, which should be verified in the light of more accurate figures, reduces somewhat the gap between the smallest and largest indices.

It should be noted (see following table) that at the level of the four main geographical areas, the difference between the extreme values recorded in North-West and the South - was smaller than that at the level of the basic regions but nevertheless very substantial, at all events appreciably larger than in the other Member States. The index for the South was, in fact, not more than two thirds of the national average.

Table 16

GDP at market prices per capita of the four
main geographical areas in 1957

	National average	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Difference
Absolute figures (Lit. 1 000)	353.2 (358.3) ⁺	217.1 (224.2) ⁺ (South)	541.5 (540.5) ⁺ (North-West)	324.4 (316.3) ⁺
Indices	100 (100) ⁺	61.5 (62.6) ⁺	153.3 (150.9) ⁺	91.8 (88.3) ⁺

⁺GDP per head of estimated present-in-area (de facto) population.

2. Regional economic growth

As a yardstick for measuring regional economic growth, the annexed Table RII 3 gives for the two reference years (1957 and 1966) the gross domestic product at market prices (current prices) and the average growth rates at current and constant prices.

According to the table, in the period in question the annual growth rate of the country as a whole was 9.5% at current prices and 5.6% at constant prices.

At the level of the 19 regions, the highest and lowest growth rates did not differ very much. The lowest rate was achieved in the Valle d'Aosta (7.3% at current prices) and the highest in Umbria (10.9% at current prices).

The differences between the average growth rates at current prices in the four main geographical areas were still smaller, in fact virtually zero. Measured in constant prices, on the other hand, Northern Italy - especially the North-East - recorded a slightly greater rate of growth than the Centre or South. These different trends between the current and constant prices arise from the utilization of specific price indices by the Statistical Office for each main region in Italy - contrary to the practice in the other Member States.

Table 17

Average annual growth of GDP at market prices between 1957 and 1966 in the four main geographical areas

	Growth rate			
	Current prices		Constant prices	
	%	Nat.av. = 100	%	Nat.av. = 100
North-West	9.38	98.9	5.81	104.3
North-East	9.50	100.2	5.90	105.9
Centre	9.78	103.2	5.35	96.1
South	9.38	98.9	5.09	91.4
Italy	9.48	100	5.57	100

3. The development of differences

(a) Between the basic regions

In the period under review, the abovementioned trend led to a slight narrowing of gaps between the 19 regions (see appended Table R II 3).

Table 18

GDP at market prices per capita of the basic regions
(Italy = 100)

	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Difference	Coefficient of variation
1957	48.4 (50.3) ⁺	173.1 (169.3) ⁺	124.7 (119.0) ⁺	0.404
1966	49.6 (51.7) ⁺	148.1 (146.7) ⁺	98.5 (95.0) ⁺	0.335

⁺GDP per head of estimated present-in-area (de facto) population.

The above table shows, in fact, that:

- (i) The difference between the extreme indices declined, from 124.7 in 1957 to 98.5 in 1966.¹ Calabria still had the smallest index in 1966, but the region with the maximum index was Lombardia instead of Valle d'Aosta.
- (ii) In the same period, the coefficient of variation, which covers all regions, also declined.

¹It should be said that, in terms of absolute figures, the difference between the smallest and highest products per capita (Calabria and Lombardia respectively) increased in the same period, from Lit. 382 600 to Lit. 735 500 in 1966. In the present case, Calabria would have had an annual growth rate of 17.4% at current prices, instead of the 9.0% actually achieved, so as not to fall further behind Lombardia in absolute figures. It would have had to have an annual growth rate of 14.2% to maintain its position in respect of the national average.

Finally, this trend towards convergence is revealed by the coefficient of correlation between the product per capita in 1957 and the growth rate of the total product between 1957 and 1966. As shown by the enclosed graph, the regression line is inclined to the left and the coefficient is -0.693.

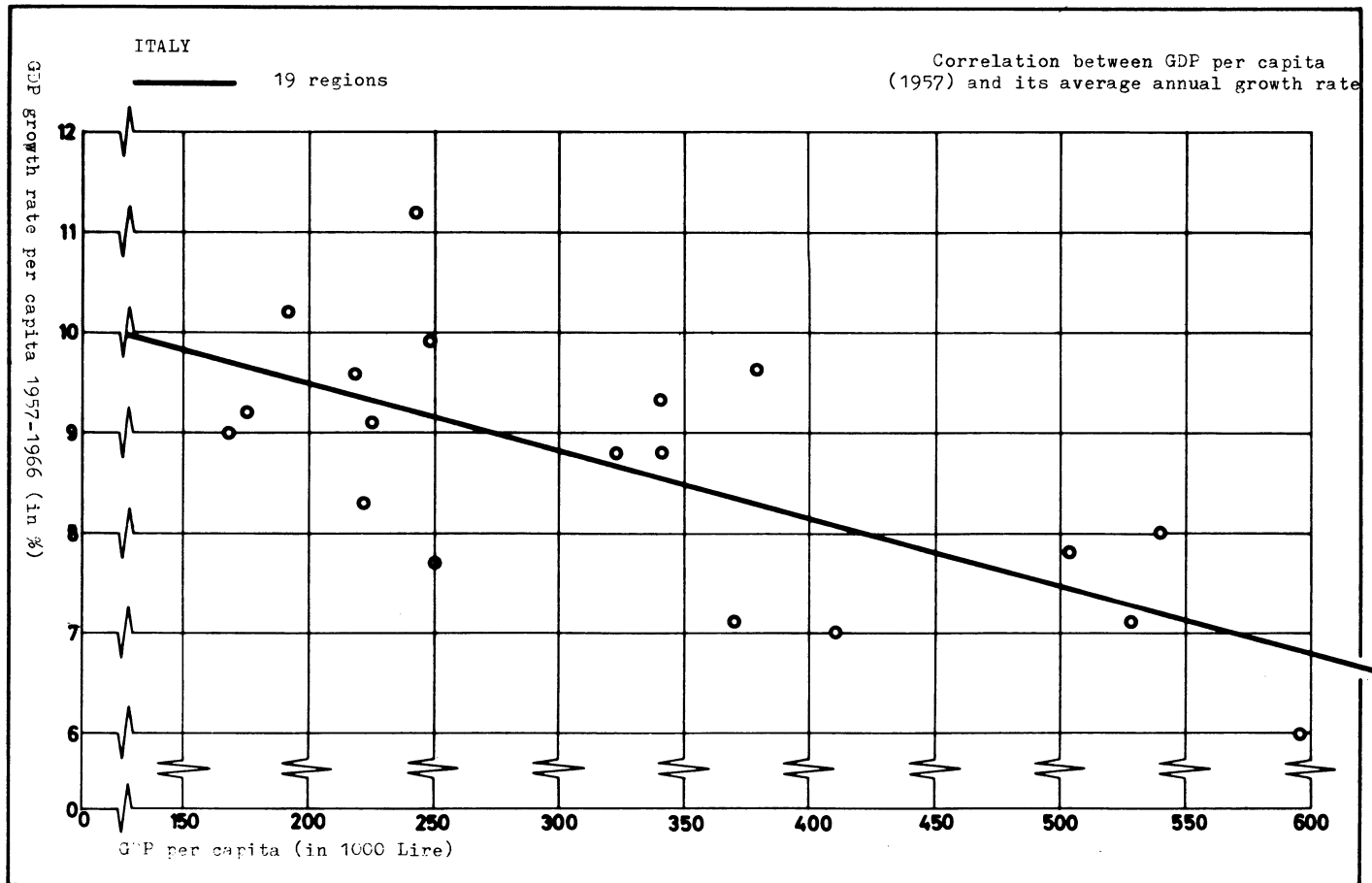
It should be emphasized that the closer alignment is due more to slower growth in the high-index regions (Liguria, Piemonte, Valle d'Aosta) than to faster growth in the low-index regions. This is also due, at least in part, to demographic factors - that is to say, a slower population increase in the South than in the North - mainly as a result of migration.¹

Table 19

Growth between 1957 and 1966 of regions
classified according to GDP per capita

	GDP per capita 1957 (Lit. 1 000)	Annual growth rate %		GDP per capita in 1966	
		Aggregate product	Product per capita	Lit. 1 000	Index 1957 = 100
1. 7 regions with lowest GDPs per capita	217.1	9.38	9.04	473.1	218
2. 6 regions with average GDPs per capita	333.4	9.52	9.28	740.8	222
3. 6 regions with highest GDPs per capita	494.0	9.51	7.98	986.2	200
Italy	353.2	9.48	8.70	746.9	211

¹ Furthermore, if the indices calculated for the estimated present-in-area (de facto) population (figures in brackets) show a difference of level but not trends, this is because in the absence of precise data the de facto population had to be estimated by applying to the normally resident (de jure) population the same correction coefficient for the two years.



Classification of the regions into three categories, in ascending order of product per capita (see above table) throws more light on the trend which has just been described. The regions with the lowest figure increased their total product slightly slower than the other two groups, but their product per capita slightly faster.

(b) At the level of the regions and the main geographical areas

- (i) The analysis of differences between main regions, in particular the four main areas, is of special interest in view of the importance of the Mezzogiorno problem in the national and Community context.

The following table gives for 1957, 1966 and 1969 the gross domestic product per capita indices at market prices and at the net domestic product at factor cost. It shows that deviations from the national average have been reduced, but mainly due to the reduction of the maximum index in the North-West (the position of the South improved only very slightly).¹

As at the level of the basic regions, this slight improvement by the South is at least partially attributable to population factors, more particularly migration.

¹In absolute terms, this difference has of course increased for the reasons already mentioned when dealing with the basic regions. To prevent an increase in the absolute gap between Northern and Southern Italy, the latter would have had to have had an annual growth rate between 1957 and 1966 of 14.6%, instead of the 9% actually achieved (at current prices). Similarly, the South would have had to achieve an annual growth rate of 12.2% to prevent an increase in the gap between it and the national average.

Table 20

Domestic product per capita in the four main geographical areas (national average = 100)

	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Difference
1. GDP at market prices per capita			
1957	61.5	153.3	91.8
1966	63.3	142.3	79.0
1969	64.0	139.7	75.7
2. NDP at factor costs per capita			
1957	66	145	79
1966	66	136	70
1969	67	133	66

(ii) As in some other Member States, gross products at market prices differ appreciably less than net products at factor cost, whilst the index of the South increases and that of the North-West falls.

An examination of past trends shows that the index for the South based upon the GDP at market prices has increased somewhat more than that based upon the NDP at factor costs.

(iii) With a view to giving a complete picture in comparison with the other Member States, the following table gives the differences between the 11 main statistical regions as measured by the indices of the two types of product.

This table bears out the findings of the examination of trends at the level of the four main areas.

Table 21

Domestic product per capita in the 11 main regions
(national average = 100)

	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Difference
1. GDP at market prices per capita			
1957	55.3	156.7	101.4
1966	60.3	148.1	87.8
1969	61.1	146.4	85.3
2. NDP at factor costs per capita			
1957	59.5	148.7	89.2
1966	63.6	138.9	75.3
1969	64.7	137.3	72.6

4. The share of the regions in the gross national domestic product

The contribution of all regions to the total national GDP is given in Table R V 3. It can be seen that Lombardia provided nearly 22% of the total domestic product in 1957 and slightly more by 1966.

At the level of the main geographical areas, the distribution has not changed substantially. The North-West is still the leading region, with 38% of the total, while the shares of the other main geographical areas - especially the South - have hardly changed.

IV. Regional product in Belgium

At varying intervals, the Institut National de Statistique (INS) computes the gross domestic product at factor cost for the nine provinces. These figures are available for the years 1955 to 1968.¹ The figures are obtained by breaking down on a regional basis the added values of all branches of activity, so that the total figure for the provinces is the same as the total national figure used in national accounts.

To ensure a measure of chronological comparability with the data of the other Member States, the period of reference used in this chapter is, in principle, the period from 1957 to 1966. 1968 also serves as a reference period, so as to include the latest data.

A problem is created by the fact that INS has very recently completed a revision of the national accounts, though this only affects the years 1963 to 1969. The old and the new figures differ less than 1%. In this chapter, the old series is used to study the period 1957 to 1966 and the new data for subsequent years. But the indicators employed should not be affected by this change.

The available figures afford a basis for the successive examination of:

- (a) Level and evolution of product per capita
- (b) The growth of the total regional product
- (c) The development of the differences between the regions
- (d) Regional shares in the total national domestic product.

¹Statistical Bulletin of INS No. 12/66, 3/68/3-4-71.

As in the other Member States, the figures are broken down by basic regions (provinces). In several cases they are also broken down into larger units (the three main geographical areas), so as to ensure comparability with the other Member States.

1. Initial situation

The annexed Table R I 4 gives the gross domestic product at factor costs per capita in 1957 of the nine provinces and the three main geographical areas, and their indices in relation to the national average.

These data are recapitulated in the following comparison, which shows the minimum and maximum figures, the difference between them and the coefficients of variation for all regions.

Table 22

GDP at factor cost per capita in 1957
(at the level of the nine provinces)

	National average	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Maximum difference	Coefficient of variation
Absolute figures (Bfrs.)	51 700	39 300	64 700	25 400))) 0. 184
Indices	100.0	76.0	125.1	49.1	

It can be seen that in 1957 there was a difference of 49.1 index points between the provinces with the highest and the lowest indices (Brabant and Limbourg respectively).

The GDP per capita was above the national average in the three most heavily industrialized provinces - Brabant, Liège and Antwerp.

As an exception to the general rule, however, the difference between the largest and smallest GDP at factor cost per capita was bigger at the level of the three main geographical areas than at the level of the nine regions (see following table).

Table 23

GDP at factor cost per capita in 1957
(at the level of the main geographical areas)

	National average	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Maximum difference
Absolute figures (Bfrs.)	51 700	45 000	72 900	27 900
Indices	100.0	87.0	141.0	54.0

This special feature is mainly attributable to the fact that the Brussels region, counted as one of the main geographical area, is smaller than the province of Brabant, which is one of the nine regions.

The difference of 54 index points between the North and the Brussels area highlights the importance of the capital for the economic activity of the country.

In the same year, the difference between the South (100.8) and the North (87.0) regions was 13.8 index points.

2. Regional economic growth

The annexed Table R II 4 gives, for 1957 and 1966, the GDP at factor costs and the average annual regional growth rate at current and at constant prices.

The table shows that in the period in question the annual national growth rate was 6.2% at current and 3.7% at constant prices. Regional growth rates ranged from 4.2% in Hainaut (2.6% at constant prices) to 7.2% in the province of Antwerp (4.4% at constant prices).¹

¹ These rates are determined to some extent, of course, by the reference years adopted.

The lowest rates of increase were recorded in the provinces of Hainaut and Liège, where extractive and heavy industries are predominant which have been affected more and more intensively by structural changes. Indeed, these two regions had a smaller total product in absolute terms in 1959 than in 1957.

As against this, port facilities and an abundant labour supply may have contributed to the particularly substantial growth rate recorded in the provinces of Antwerp and Limbourg.

If we group the provinces in three main geographical areas, we find that the Southern area grew less than the national average and less than the two other main geographical areas. This tendency is substantiated by the annexed Table R III 4, which classifies the provinces in the ascending order of their growth rates and shows that greater growth occurred in Northern regions than in those in the South.

3. The development of differences

The differing regional growth rates from 1957 to 1966 slightly widened the scatter of the GDPs per capita of the provinces around the national average (see table below).

Table 24

GDPs of the provinces at factor costs per capita
Belgium = 100

	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Maximum difference	Coefficient of variation
1957	76.0 (76.0) ⁺	125.1 (113.3) ⁺	49.1 (37.3) ⁺	0.184 (0.152) ⁺
1966	73.3 (73.3) ⁺	126.6 (109.8) ⁺	53.3 (36.5) ⁺	0.191 (0.151) ⁺
1968	73.4 (73.4) ⁺	125.2 (113.6) ⁺	51.8 (40.2) ⁺	0.190 (0.154) ⁺

⁺Excluding Brabant.

It follows from the table that the period 1957/66 saw a slight increase in the difference between the region with the highest GDP at factor cost per capita (Brabant) and the region with the lowest value (Limbourg in 1957, Luxembourg in 1966). The same pattern is revealed by the latest figures (1968), though these again bring out the role of short-term economic movements.

The coefficient of variation increased from 0.184 to 0.190 and then to 0.191 in 1966, and thus indicated an increase in regional disparities.

A calculation of the correlation between the size of the regional product per capita and the regional growth rate tells us nothing of significance.

However, if we divide the provinces into two categories on the basis of their GDP per capita in 1957 (see table below), we find that the five provinces with the lowest GDP per capita grew at a slightly faster rate than the other four provinces. This trend failed to narrow differences because these do not involve any order of regions, and because the average rates of the two categories were hardly representative. In the first category, for instance, the growth rates of Limbourg and Luxembourg were 7.2% and 5.2% respectively.

Table 25

Growth between 1957 and 1966 of regions classified according to GDP per capita (current prices)

	GDP per capita in 1957 (Bfrs. '000)	Growth rate of total GDP (%)	GDP per capita in 1966
Total figure for five provinces with lowest GDP per capita	42.1	6.4%	70.2
Total for four provinces with largest GDP per capita	57.6	6.1%	91.2

At the level of the three main geographical areas, there was likewise a slight increase in the difference between extreme indices during the period under review. The changes in figures between 1966 and 1968 again illustrate the importance of short-term economic movements.

Table 26

GDP at factor cost per capita (of the three main geographical areas)
Belgium = 100

	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Difference
1957	87.0 (Northern region)	141.0 (Brussels region)	54.0
1966	90.5 (Southern region)	145.5 (Brussels region)	55.0
1968	87.4 (Southern region)	143.8 (Brussels region)	56.4

This increase is mainly due to the persistence of a higher economic growth rate in the Brussels region than in the country as a whole. If we exclude the Brussels region, we find (see Table R I 4) that the Flemish region caught up with the Walloon region and even outstripped it in 1968.

4. The share of the regions in the gross national domestic product

As shown by Table R V 4, the share of the individual provinces in the total national product has changed as a result of the irregular growth of the regions.

The percentage share of each Northern province and of the corresponding main geographical area itself, has increased together with that of the Brussels region, while the contribution of the main geographical area of the South declined by 4%.

V. Regional product in the
Netherlands

Aggregates established when the five-yearly input-output tables were compiled exist at the moment for the 11 Dutch regions for the years 1960 and 1965.¹

These tables show that the gross domestic product at market prices, referred to in this chapter, is the sum total of the added values of the various branches of activity in each region, excluding the following: firstly, the activities of Dutch entities abroad (sea and air transport, diplomatic representations and armed services abroad) and, secondly, the activities of the national authorities which cannot be broken down by regions (armed forces, national education, social security, etc.). In 1965 such "extra-territorial" activities and those which cannot be broken down by regions accounted for 2.1% of the national gross domestic product.

Although the period for which regional data are available is fairly short (1960 and 1965) and not at all recent, regional variations from the national average and trends over the period in question are discussed below on the lines followed for the other Member States.

1. Initial situation

The annexed Table R I 5 gives the gross domestic product per capita at market prices for the 11 regions in 1960, and the indices of the regions (GNP per capita, Netherlands = 100). The following table recapitulates these data, using the indicators employed for the other Member States.

¹Regionale Rekeningen 1960, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek
Regionale Rekeningen 1965, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek.

Table 27

Gross domestic product per capita at the level of the basic regions in 1960

	National average	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Maximum difference	Coefficient of variation
Absolute figures (guilders)	3 589	2 949	4 048	1 099	0.1076
Indices	100.0	82.2	112.8	30.6	

The difference between the smallest (Drenthe) and largest (Noord-Holland) GDPs per capita and the coefficient of variation were less than in other Member States of similar size and structure, e.g. Belgium.

As was to be expected, at the level of the four main geographical areas (see table below), the difference between the extremes - North and West - was smaller than that at the level of the basic regions.

Table 28

Gross domestic product of the 4 main geographical areas in 1960

	National average	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Maximum difference
Absolute figures (guilders)	3 589	3 165	3 941	776
Indices	100.0	88.2	109.8	21.6

2. Regional economic growth

The evolution of the GDP of the provinces and main geographical areas can be seen in the annexed Table R II 5, which gives, for the two years in question, the GDP at market prices and the average annual growth rate at current and constant prices.

It can be seen that during the period under review, the regional growth rates hardly diverged from the national rate (10.3%). The smallest increase (9%) was recorded in the province of Zeeland, the largest (11%) in the province of Noord-Brabant.

A classification of the provinces by the order of their growth rate (Table R III 5) shows that, although the difference was small, during the period under review the outlying provinces (Zeeland, Groningen and Drenthe) lagged behind the provinces of the South (Noord-brabant) and, above all, the East (Overijssel, Gelderland). In the same period, the province of Zuid-Holland grew slightly faster than the national average.

At the level of the 4 main geographical areas, the East, West and South achieved much the same growth rates while the North lagged behind.

3. The development of differences

The above-mentioned slower growth of the Northern regions led to an increase in the difference between the regions with the smallest and the largest indices (Drenthe and Zuid-Holland respectively) between 1960 and 1965. The scatter of all regions around the national average, as measured by the coefficient of variation, increased during the same period (see table below).

Table 29

Gross domestic product at market prices per capita (Netherlands = 100)

	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Maximum difference	Coefficient of variation
1960	82.2	112.8	30.6	0.108
1965	78.5	114.7	36.2	0.116

The classification of provinces according to the size of the product per capita (following table) shows that the GDP of the five provinces with a product below the national average nevertheless grew slightly faster than that of the six provinces in which the product per capita was above the national average (10.4% as against 10.2%).

If the gaps, nevertheless, widened, it is because of the small difference between the average growth rates of the two categories and the fairly substantial differences of growth rates within the two categories.

Table 30

Growth between 1960 and 1965 of regions classified according to GDP per capita

	GDP per capita in 1960	Annual growth rate of GDP (%)	GDP per capita in 1965	
			In guilders	Index (1960 = 100)
1. 6 regions with smallest GDP per capita	3 200.2	10.43	4 849.0	151.5
2. 5 regions with largest GDP per capita	3 868.2	10.19	5 897.6	152.5
NETHERLANDS	3 589.0	10.28	5 454.0	152.0

Trends towards an increase in the differences between the main geographical areas were also in evidence. As indicated by the following table, the index of the Northern area declined slightly while that of the Western area increased. More recent data should make it possible to verify these trends.

Table 31

GDP at market prices per capita of the four main geographical areas (national average = 100)

	Regional minimum	Regional maximum	Difference
1960	88.2	109.8	21.6
1965	86.7	111.1	24.4

4. The share of the regions in the gross national domestic product

Table R V 5 breaks down, for 1960 and 1965, the national gross domestic product by provinces and main geographical areas. As the table shows, there were only insignificant changes during this period. In particular, the West maintained its high percentage (52.2%) of the national product.

VI. The product of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

For the purposes of this analysis at the level of 100 regions, Luxembourg is considered as a single region. The product and income data compiled by STATEC is only available for the country as a whole and does not allow an analysis of the internal regional disparities which do, of course, exist.

To allow a comparison with the other Member States, the analysis of the trend of the gross domestic product at market prices refers to the period from 1957 to 1966. More recent figures are added to show developments in the last few years.

The annexed Table R I 6 indicates that in 1957 the GDP per capita was Lfrs. 73 167. Between 1957 and 1966, the annual growth rates at current prices were 5.0% for the aggregate GDP and 4.0% for the GDP per capita.¹

This fairly low growth rate is particularly attributable to the selection of 1966 as the year of reference, for there was a fairly marked slowdown in economic activity in the 1965-67 period. Economic activity picked up sharply right from the end of 1957, thanks to an increase in steel output and the establishment of new plants, and between 1966 and 1970 the annual growth rate was running at 9.5% for the aggregate GDP and 9.1% for the GDP per capita (current prices).

In the 1960-69 period for which both current and constant price data are available the average growth rate of the aggregate GDP was 6.8% (current prices) and 3.4% (constant prices), while that of the GDP per capita was 5.9% (current prices) and 2.5% (constant prices).

¹It was impossible to calculate constant price data for this period owing to the lack of information about the price trend in the years before 1960.

C. General survey at Community level
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1. Main conclusions to be drawn from the trends in the Member States

Conclusions can be drawn for the Community as a whole from the results obtained for each Member State. Differences between the number and size of regions have of course a substantial impact of these results.

(a) At the beginning of the period under consideration and at the level of the basic regions, the range of regional economic situations in the individual Member States was as follows:

Table 32

GDP or income per capita (national average = 100)

	Minimum	Maximum	Maximum difference	Coefficient of variation
Germany (FR) (1957)	57.5	170.5 (133.2) ⁺	113.0 (75.7) ⁺	0.262 (0.206) ⁺
France (1962)	81.4	154.8	73.4	0.166
Italy (1957)	48.4	173.1	124.7	0.404
Belgium (1957)	76.0	125.1	49.1	0.184
Netherlands (1960)	82.2	112.8	30.6	0.107

⁺Excluding City Länder.

The maximum differences and coefficients of variation were particularly large in Italy; they varied fairly sharply in Germany, depending on whether the City Länder were included or not; they were relatively small in France, where the coefficient of variation was even smaller than that of Belgium.

The maximum differences between the main geographical areas were as follows:

Table 33

	Smallest	Largest	Maximum difference
Germany (FR)	Middle 89.5	West 115.0	25.5
France	West 86.8	Paris region 154.8	68.0
Italy	South 61.5	North-West 153.3	91.8
Belgium	North 87.0	Brussels region 141.0	54.0
Netherlands	North 88.2	West 109.8	21.6

As has been stressed repeatedly, there is generally in each Member State a greater difference between basic regions than between main geographical areas.

This is particularly so in Germany, where the basic units are more numerous and fairly heterogeneous; Belgium is an exception to this rule, more particularly because the Brussels region is treated as a main geographical area.

(b) In the decade under consideration, differences between the basic regions developed as follows in the Member States:

Table 34

	Product per capita national average = 100	Coefficient of variation
Germany (FR) (1957/66)	from 113.0 to 108.2 (75.7 to 54.3) ⁺	from 0.262 to 0.229 (0.206 to 0.177) ⁺
France ⁺⁺ (1962/67)	from 73.4 to 75.8	from 0.166 to 0.172
Italy (1957/66)	from 124.7 to 98.5	from 0.404 to 0.335
Belgium (1957/66)	from 49.1 to 53.3	from 0.184 to 0.191
Netherlands (1960/65)	from 30.6 to 36.2	from 0.107 to 0.116

⁺Excluding City Länder.

⁺⁺Income.

Differences whether measured by the maximum difference or the coefficient of variation diminished in two countries, namely the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy and increased slightly in France, Belgium and the Netherlands. In view, however, of the nature of the figures in France and the very short period of observation for France and the Netherlands, results must be compared with extreme caution.

The maximum differences between the main geographical areas, for which recent figures are available, developed as follows :

Germany (FR)	from 25.5 (1957) to 10.2 (1966) to 6.9 (1970)
France	from 68.0 (1962) to 70.6 (1967)
Italy	from 91.8 (1957) to 79.0 (1966) to 75.7 (1969)
Belgium	from 54.0 (1957) to 55.0 (1966) to 56.4 (1968)
Netherlands	from 21.6 (1960) to 24.4 (1965).

It can be seen that the trends identified at the level of the basic regions also occur at this level, also their intensity varies : reduction of differences in the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, minimal increase (almost no change)¹ in France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

(c) A closer examination of the two countries where convergence occurred, that is to say the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, shows that the causes were different :

- (i) In Italy the convergence is mainly attributable to slower growth in the highly developed regions and to an insignificant rate of growth in low-income regions; it may be added that this small growth is partially attributable to heavy emigration.
- (ii) In the Federal Republic of Germany, on the other hand, the regions at the bottom of the scale markedly improved their position, irrespective of the fact that, here too, there was a slowdown in growth in the highly developed regions.

The differences in trend are clearly revealed by a comparison in each Member State between the product per capita of the regions classified into several groups according to their level and the average growth rates of these groups (see annexed Tables R IV 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

(d) Finally, it is interesting to look at the regional gaps from the point of view of the respective regional population. This gives us a new index :

$$I_g = \frac{1}{100} \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \cdot P_i ,$$

in which for the regions i ($= 1, 2, 3 \dots N$) y is the gap in the index of GDP per inhabitant at the regional level compared with the average national and p the share of the regional population in the total population of the country concerned. This index varies between

¹ Especially, as far as the statistical material is concerned.

the extremes 0 and 1; it increases gradually as the regional gaps increase and vice versa. Its value, however, does not depend solely on the changes in the index of GDP per inhabitant but also on the changes in population shares.

The calculation, based on Annex Table R I, of the index I_g for the various member countries for the years 1960 and 1969 gives the following values :

<u>Country</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>changes</u>
Germany (FR)	0.1549	0.1503	- 0.0046
France	0.1608	0.1603	- 0.0005
Italy	0.3225	0.2695	- 0.0530
Belgium	0.1638	0.1582	- 0.0056
Netherlands	0.1040	0.1127	+ 0.0087

From the table below we see that, according to this index also, the gaps are particularly large in Italy. It shows us, furthermore, that it is Italy that registered the largest narrowing of the gaps. By breaking up the total changes of I_g according to groups of regions at different levels (see Tables R IV 1,3,4,5 that are to be found in the annex) we arrive at the following results :

Changes of I_g

<u>Country</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Group of regions I</u>	<u>Group of regions II</u>	<u>Group of regions III</u>
Germany (FR)	- 46	- 42	- 2	- 2
Italy	- 530	- 293	- 45	- 192
Belgium	- 56	- 28	-	- 28
Netherlands	+ 87	+ 49	-	+ 38

For the Federal Republic this table confirms that the narrowing of the gaps is due particularly to a fall in the index for the group of regions at the lowest level. In Italy however, as has already been seen, the fall in the index was due, to a large extent, to the group of regions at the higher levels. Although the fall of I_g in the group of regions at the lower levels is even more marked, classification of this fall according to population changes and of the indexes of GDP per inhabitant confirms that it was more especially the first factor, i.e. the fall in population share, which contributed to the fall in I_g .

For France changes in the total of I_g , which are based on the annexed Table R I, can be due only to changes that have occurred in the relative population shares and, consequently, we have decided not to classify them according to groups of regions.

(e) It should be recalled, finally, that at the level of the basic regions the absolute difference also increased in Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany, while at the level of the main regions it increased in Italy but contracted in the Federal Republic of Germany.

2. The trends at Community level

(a) The analysis of regional differences at Community level requires a triple choice as regards:

- (i) The "product" definition used
- (ii) The years of reference
- (iii) The monetary unit serving as a common denominator.

(i) As regards the "product" definition, the following analysis uses the gross domestic product at market prices, since the regional aggregates are in this form in three countries (the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands), while the available aggregates are very close in the other Member States.

Furthermore, the points made in Point 2 above have clearly shown that data for the regional level using other definitions are more uncertain.

A special problem arises in France, however, where the (partial) added value of non-financial enterprises is used.

(ii) The years 1960 and 1969 are chosen as the years of reference.

(iii) As regards the monetary unit, the ~~selection~~ selection of the unit of account equal to the parity rate of the American dollar, inevitably raises problems of exchange rates. For the two years 1960 and 1969 it seemed useful to use exchange rates allowing for revaluations and devaluation. Changes in the external value of a currency clearly have effects at regional level. This leads to a proportional change in regional indices in each country, and added to changes in list positions attributable to different growth rates.

The following approach is adopted, so as to harmonize as far as possible the definitions and time factors of regional data available in the Member States:

- (i) In Belgium, where data only exist for the GDP at factor cost, the structure of regional indices calculated on the basis is applied to the national GDP at market prices; the 1968 regional indices are renewed for 1969.
- (ii) In the Netherlands, the regional indices for 1965 are renewed for 1969.
- (iii) In France, the indices for 1962 are applied to the GDP at market prices of 1960 and 1969.

The weaknesses of such an approach are stated in Point A(2) above. The results and figures are set out in the following table.

- (b) On the basis of these hypotheses and allowing for the qualifications, the differences between the 19 main regions developed as follows between 1960 and 1969:

Table 35

	Minimum	Maximum	Maximum difference	Coefficient of variation
1960	34.9	155.2	120.3	0.308
1969	42.4	149.8	107.4	0.262

It can be seen that the maximum difference between the lowest-income and highest-income main geographical areas (Southern Italy and the Paris region respectively) has contracted. The same applies to the coefficients of variation, which give the trends in all regions.

The reduction in the maximum difference is clearly due to an increase in the index for Southern Italy but it should be recalled that this region could hardly have improved its list position within Italy. So, the larger index is due in large part to the improved position of Italy as a whole vis-à-vis the other Member States.

Table 36

GDP PER CAPITA IN THE MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

	GDP per capita Community = 100		GDP per capita (\$)	
	1960	1969	1960	1969
North	123.3	120.7	1 396	2 748
West	131.8	122.8	1 492	2 796
Centre	109.3	115.0	1 237	2 619
South	113.8	114.3	1 288	2 603
Germany (FR)	120.5	118.6	1 364	2 700
Paris region	155.2	149.8	1 757	3 411
East	121.5	117.3	1 375	2 671
West	96.2	92.8	1 089	2 113
France	118.0	113.9	1 336	2 594
North-West	90.4	92.6	1 023	2 109
North-East	62.5	71.1	708	1 619
Centre	61.6	69.1	697	1 573
South	34.9	42.4	395	965
Italy	61.2	66.3	693	1 509
Flemish region	88.1	97.8	997	2 227
Walloon region	96.2	90.5	1 089	2 061
Brussels region	144.1	148.8	1 631	3 388
Belgium	99.6	103.5	1 128	2 356
North	79.4	83.2	899	1 894
East	80.6	85.3	912	1 942
West	98.8	106.7	1 118	2 430
South	84.2	89.0	953	2 027
Netherlands	90.0	96.0	1 019	2 186
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	139.8	116.5	1 583	2 649
EEC	100.0	100.0	1 132	2 277

In principle, at Community level the official data available for a comparison of basic regions are the data already mentioned, except that the figures for the Federal Republic of Germany are for 1961 and 1966. This makes the results obtained for 1969 all the more uncertain.

On the basis of the figures in the annexed Table R I, differences developed as follows:

Table 37

	Minimum	Maximum	Maximum difference	Coefficient of variation
1960	25.5	209.7	184.2	0.323
1969	33.2	209.6	176.4	0.284

The difference between the regional minimum (Basilicata in 1960, Calabria in 1969) and maximum (Hamburg in both years) contracted somewhat, owing to the increase in the former figure.

The fairly sharp reduction in the coefficient of variation indicates that this was a general trend and not an isolated phenomenon.

It should be noted that the rise of the Italian regions with minimum indices and that of Southern Italy, is largely attributable to the improved position of the country as a whole vis-à-vis the other Member States.

It should also be noted that the absolute differences increased at the levels of both the main geographical areas and the basic regions.

¹ See point A 3b.

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LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

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Distribution according to employment sectors
(in absolute figures)

E	II	1	Germany (F.R.), according to basic regions, Länder and main geographical areas (1950, 1961, 1962, 1968)
E	II	1a	Germany (F.R.), according to basic regions, Länder and main geographical areas (1968, 1969)
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E	II	4	Belgium, according to basic regions and main geographical areas (1947, 1961, 1969)
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E	II	6	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (1947, 1960, 1966)

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R	II	1a	Germany (F.R.):	GDP at market prices (1967-70)
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R	II	3a	Italy:	GDP at market prices (1967-69)
R	III	3	Italy:	Classification according to annual growth rates of GDP at market prices
R	IV	3	Italy:	Growth of overall GDP in the regions grouped according to GDP per inhabitant in 1957
R	V	3	Italy:	Regional shares in overall national GDP
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R	I	4	Belgium:	GDP at factor costs per inhabitant (1957-68)
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R	II	4	Belgium:	GDP at factor costs (1957-68)
R	II	4a	Belgium:	GDP at factor costs (1967-68)
R	III	4	Belgium:	Classification according to the annual growth rate of GDP per inhabitant at factor costs (1957-66)
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GERMANY (F.R.)

Table I 1

SURFACE AREA, TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY PER BASIC REGION,
LAND AND MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (1950, 1961 and 1967)

	Surface area sq.km	Population (in 1 000)			Density of population per sq.km 1961
		13.9. 1950	6.6. 1961	31.12.1967	
Basic region and Land:					
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	15 658	2 594.6	2 317.4	2 499.7	148
HAMBURG	747	1 605.6	1 832.3	1 832.6	2 452
NIEDERSACHSEN	47 404	6 797.4	6 640.9	6 993.2	140
R.B. Hannover	6 566	1 385.4	1 453.2	1 518.3	221
Hildesheim	5 218	1 017.6	943.8	964.4	181
Lüneburg	10 983	992.3	953.1	1 043.6	87
Stade	6 726	654.0	581.0	616.3	86
Osnabrück	6 206	680.7	710.7	758.6	115
Aurich	3 138	385.0	369.2	395.6	118
Braunschweig	3 121	871.5	855.7	862.8	274
Oldenburg	5 445	810.9	774.2	833.5	142
BREMEN	404	558.6	706.4	751.8	1 749
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	34 039	13 207.0	15 911.8	16 842.6	467
R.B. Düsseldorf	5 494	4 305.6	5 379.0	5 605.2	919
Köln	3 980	1 668.6	2 126.4	2 392.7	534
Aachen	3 122	781.4	942.6	1 015.5	302
Münster	7 298	1 910.2	2 259.9	2 389.9	310
Detmold	6 475	1 499.5	1 606.0	1 720.0	248
Arnsberg	7 669	3 041.7	3 597.9	3 719.3	469
HESSEN	21 110	4 323.8	4 814.4	5 262.7	228
R.B. Darmstadt	6 301	1 339.9	1 550.2	1 767.7	246
Wiesbaden	5 610	1 722.9	2 007.8	2 156.2	358
Kassel	9 199	1 261.0	1 256.4	1 338.8	137
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	19 831	3 004.8	3 417.1	3 625.4	172
R.B. Koblenz	6 377	899.8	1 012.2	1 083.7	159
Trier	4 887	428.8	459.3	476.7	94
Montabaur	1 783	239.8	255.4	277.0	143
Rheinhessen	1 336	385.3	449.2	484.4	336
Pfalz	5 448	1 051.1	1 241.0	1 303.5	228

GERMANY (F.R.) (Cont'd)

Table I 1

SURFACE AREA, TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY PER BASIC REGION,
LAND AND MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (1950, 1961 and 1970)

Basic region and Land:	Surface area sq.km	Population (in 1 000)			Density of population per sq.km 1961
		13.9.1950	6.6.1961	31.12.1967	
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	35 750	6 430.2	7 759.2	8 565.5	217
R.B. Nordwürttemberg	10 581	2 440.1	3 037.8	3 333.7	287
Nordbaden	5 121	1 467.7	1 697.0	1 848.6	331
Südbaden	9 956	1 338.7	1 626.2	1 816.9	163
Südwürtt.Hohenzol.	10 092	1 183.7	1 398.2	1 566.3	139
BAYERN	70 548	9 184.5	9 515.5	10 280.4	135
R.B. Oberbayern	16 339	2 456.2	2 754.7	3 143.0	169
Niederbayern	10 754	1 081.1	961.6	998.1	89
Oberpfalz	9 646	896.9	890.0	939.7	92
Oberfranken	7 497	1 115.8	1 086.7	1 108.6	145
Mittelfranken	7 624	1 284.3	1 374.9	1 456.8	180
Unterfranken	8 488	1 038.1	1 089.6	1 170.4	128
Schwaben	10 200	1 312.1	1 358.0	1 463.8	133
SAARLAND	2 568	955.4	1 072.6	1 131.3	418
BERLIN (WEST)	480	2 147.0	2 197.4	2 163.3	4 585
ALLEMAGNE (F.R.)	248 540	50 808.9	56 184.9	59 948.5	226
- Main geographical areas					
NORTH	64 213	11 556.2	11 497.0	12 077.3	179
WEST	34 039	13 207.0	15 911.8	16 842.6	467
CENTRE	43 509	8 284.0	9 304.1	10 019.4	214
SOUTH	106 298	15 614.7	17 274.7	18 845.9	163

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table D I 1a

SURFACE AREA, TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY PER BASIC REGION, LAND
AND MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (1969)

	Surface area sq.km	Population (in 1000) 30.6.1969	Density of population per sq.km
			1969
- Basic region and Land:			
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	15 676	2 546.5	162
HAMBURG	747	1 818.6	2 435
NIEDERSACHSEN	47 411	7 067.2	149
R.B. Hannover	6 567	1 530.7	233
Hildesheim	5 218	969.7	186
Lüneburg	10 983	1 063.8	97
Stade	6 726	623.3	93
Osnabrück	6 206	768.9	124
Aurich	3 144	402.6	128
Braunschweig	3 121	863.5	277
Oldenburg	5 446	844.7	155
BREMEN	404	755.3	1 870
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	34 039	17 039.4	501
R.B. Nisseldorf	5 501	5 664.4	1 030
Köln	3 999	2 451.1	613
Aachen	3 103	1 024.1	330
Münster	7 208	2 408.6	334
Detmold	6 478	1 744.3	269
Arnsberg	7 650	3 746.9	490
HESSEN	21 110	5 379.1	255
R.B. Darmstadt	11 911	4 025.8	338
Kassel	9 199	1 353.3	147
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	19 837	3 659.5	184
R.B. Koblenz	8 257	1 372.5	166
Trier	4 757	474.6	100
Rheinessen-Pfalz	6 823	1 812.4	266

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table D I 1a

SURFACE AREA, TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY PER BASIC REGION,
LAND AND MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (1969)

	Surface area sq.km	Population (in 1000) 30.6.1969	Density of population per sq.km 1969
- Basic region and Land:			
BADEN-WUERTEMBERG	35 750	8 822.1	247
R.B. Nordwürttemberg	10 581	3 448.3	326
Nordbaden	5 121	1 892.4	370
Südbaden	9 958	1 867.7	188
Südwestfalen Hohenzollern	10 090	1 613.6	160
BAYERN	70 550	10 490.3	149
Oberbayern	16 339	3 263.7	200
Niederbayern	10 755	1 002.8	93
Oberpfalz	9 647	950.0	98
Oberfranken	7 497	1 113.2	148
Mittelfranken	7 624	1 481.6	194
Unterfranken	8 488	1 187.0	140
Schwaben	10 200	1 492.0	146
SAARLAND	2 568	1 129.0	440
BERLIN (WEST)	480	2 135.1	4 448
ALLEMAGNE	248 540	60 842.1	245
- Main geographical areas:			
NORTH	64 238	12 187.6	190
WEST	34 039	17 039.4	501
CENTRE	43 515	10 167.6	234
SOUTH	106 300	19 312.4	182

FRANCE

Table D I 2

SURFACE AREA, TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY PER BASIC REGION,
AND MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (1954, 1962 and 1968)

	Surface area sq.km	Population (in 1 000)			Density of population per sq.km 1962
		1954	1962	1968	
Basic region:					
Paris area	12 008	7 317.1	8 469.9	9 250.7	705
Champagne	25 600	1 133.6	1 206.0	1 279.4	47
Picardie	19 411	1 386.5	1 482.4	1 579.4	76
Haute Normandie	12 258	1 274.2	1 397.8	1 497.4	114
Centre	39 061	1 757.9	1 858.3	1 990.4	48
Nord	12 378	3 375.4	3 659.4	3 815.1	296
Lorraine	23 540	1 956.0	2 194.1	2 274.4	93
Alsace	8 310	1 217.6	1 318.1	1 412.4	159
France-Comté	16 189	856.1	928.4	992.5	57
Basse Normandie	17 583	1 164.7	1 208.2	1 260.2	69
Loire region	32 126	2 319.4	2 461.6	2 582.0	77
Bretagne	27 184	2 338.8	2 396.6	2 468.2	88
Limousin	16 932	739.9	733.9	736.3	43
Auvergne	25 988	1 246.7	1 273.2	1 311.9	49
Poitou-Charentes	25 790	1 393.7	1 451.3	1 481.4	56
Aquitaine	41 407	2 208.9	2 312.5	2 460.2	56
Midi-Pyrénées	45 382	1 975.4	2 061.3	2 184.8	45
Bourgogne	31 592	1 374.5	1 439.4	1 502.6	46
Rhône-Alpes	43 694	3 629.7	4 018.6	4 423.0	92
Languedoc	27 448	1 449.1	1 554.6	1 707.5	57
Provence-Côte d'Azur Corse	40 118	2 662.0	2 994.0	3 568.7	75
FRANCE	543 998	42 777.2	46 419.6	49 778.5	85
Main geographical areas :					
PARIS AREA	12 008	7 317.1	8 469.9	9 250.7	705
WEST	298 901	16 594.5	17 311.5	18 182.9	58
EAST	233 089	18 865.6	20 638.2	22 344.9	89

FRANCE

D I 2a

TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY PER BASIC REGION AND
MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

(1969)

	Population (in 1 000)	Population density per sq.km 1969
	1 9 6 9	
- Basic regions:		
Paris area	9 518	793
Champagne	1 301	51
Picardie	1 608	83
Haute Normandie	1 530	125
Centre	2 038	52
Nord	3 842	310
Lorraine	2 289	97
Alsace	1 439	173
Franche-Comté	1 010	62
Basse-Normandie	1 276	73
Loire region	2 616	81
Bretagne	2 491	92
Limousin	738	44
Auvergne	1 321	51
Poitou-Charentes	1 492	58
Aquitaine	2 481	60
Midi-Pyrénées	2 193	48
Bourgogne	1 521	48
Rhône-Alpes	4 516	103
Languedoc	1 745	64
Provence-Côte d'Azur	3 347	106
Corse	214	25
FRANCE	50 526	93
- Main geographical areas:		
PARIS AREA	9 518	793
WEST	18 391	62
EAST	22 617	97

ITALY

Table D I 3

SURFACE AREA, TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY PER BASIC REGION, AND
MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (1951, 1961 and 1967)

	Surface area sq.km	Population (in 1 000)			Density of population per sq.km 1961
		4.11.1951	15.11. 1961	31.12. 1967	
Basic regions:					
Piemonte	25 399	3 518.2	3 914.2	4 261.8	154
Valle d'Aosta	3 262	94.1	101.0	106.9	31
Liguria	5 415	1 567.0	1 735.3	1 859.7	320
Lombardia	23 804	6 566.2	7 406.2	8 129.9	311
Trentino-Alto-Adige	13 613	728.6	786.0	830.0	58
Veneto	18 377	3 918.1	3 846.6	4 029.5	209
Friuli Venezia-Giulia	7 851	1 226.1	1 204.3	1 227.2	153
Emilia-Romagna	22 123	3 544.3	3 666.7	3 797.4	166
Marche	9 692	1 364.0	1 347.5	1 356.1	139
Toscana	22 990	3 158.8	3 286.2	3 415.2	143
Umbria	8 456	803.9	794.7	784.2	94
Lazio	17 203	3 340.8	3 958.9	4 501.6	230
Campania	13 595	4 346.3	4 760.8	5 099.8	350
Abruzzi	10 794	1 277.2	1 206.3	1 214.4	112
Molise	4 438	406.8	358.0	341.9	81
Puglia	19 347	3 220.5	3 421.2	3 607.8	177
Basilicata	9 988	627.6	644.3	640.1	65
Calabria	15 080	2 044.3	2 045.0	2 077.6	136
Sicilia	25 708	4 486.7	4 721.0	4 890.8	184
Sardegna	24 089	1 276.0	1 419.4	1 484.1	59
ITALY	301 224	47.515.5	50 623.6	53 656.0	168
Main geographical area :					
NORTH-WEST	57 880	11 745.5	13 156.7	14 358.3	227
NORTH-EAST	61 964	9 417.1	9 503.6	9 884.1	153
CENTRE	58 341	8 667.5	9 387.3	10 057.1	161
SOUTH	123 039	17 685.4	18 576.0	19 356.5	151

TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY PER BASIC REGION AND MAIN
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
(1968 and 1969)

	Population (in 1 000)		Density of population per sq.km 1969
	31.12.1968	31.12.1969	
- Basic region:			
Piemonte	4 316.5	4 380.5	172
Valle d'Aosta	107.8	108.9	33
Liguria	1 866.2	1 873.0	346
Lombardia	8 231.7	8 332.3	350
Trentino Alto Adige	834.7	839.6	62
Veneto	4 054.0	4 088.3	222
Friuli Venezia Giulia	1 225.9	1 228.9	157
Emilia-Romagna	3 815.2	3 834.5	173
Marche	1 358.1	1 363.7	141
Toscana	3 434.6	3 456.0	150
Umbria	783.3	783.1	93
Lazio	4 565.5	4 635.5	269
Campania	5 132.9	5 159.0	379
Abruzzi	1 205.1	1 202.1	111
Molise	336.0	332.5	75
Puglia	3 616.1	3 628.9	188
Basilicata	633.5	626.0	63
Calabria	2 067.1	2 057.2	136
Sicilia	4 867.7	4 876.6	190
Sardegna	1 488.0	1 495.4	62
ITALY	53 939.9	54 302.0	180
- Main geographical areas:			
NORTH-WEST	14 522.2	14 694.7	254
NORTH-EAST	9 929.8	9 991.3	157
CENTRE	10 141.5	10 238.3	175
SOUTH	19 346.4	19 377.7	157

BELGIUM

Table D I 4

SURFACE AREA, TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY PER BASIC REGION,
AND MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
(1947, 1961 and 1967)

	Surface area sq.km	Population (in 1 000)			Density of population per sq.km 1961
		31.12.1947	31.12.1961	31.12.1967	
- Basic region:					
Antwerpen	2 861	1 281.3	1 443.4	1 518.5	505
Brabant	3 369	1 798.5	2 009.2	2 148.5	596
Oost-Vlaanderen	3 132	1 217.3	1 271.5	1 305.7	427
West-Vlaanderen	2 977	996.4	997.9	1 042.6	319
Hainaut	3 798	1 224.8	1 317.5	1 331.7	347
Liège	3 876	963.9	991.9	1 019.1	256
Limburg	2 422	460.4	572.1	638.6	236
Luxembourg	4 418	213.5	216.8	219.4	49
Namur	3 660	356.1	369.4	381.6	101
IUM	30 513	8 512.2	9 189.7	9 605.6	301
- geographical					
NORTH	12 560	4 272.2	4 725.6	4 887.6	376
SOUTH	16 842	2 823.8	3 065.3	3 178.4	182
BRUSSELS AREA	1 111	1 299.9	1 437.8	1 539.6	1294

BELGIUM

Table I 4a

TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY PER BASIC REGION AND
MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
(1968 and 1969)

	Population (in 1 000)		Density of population per sq.km 1969
	31.12.1968	31.12.1969	
- Basic region:			
Antwerpen	1 523.3	1 529.8	535
Brabant	2 157.3	2 166.4	643
Oost-Vlaanderen	1 308.3	1 310.6	418
West-Vlaanderen	1 046.8	1 052.1	353
Hainaut	1 332.5	1 331.8	351
Liège	1 017.7	1 016.1	262
Limburg	644.2	650.3	268
Luxembourg	219.3	219.4	50
Namur	382.5	383.6	105
BELGIUM	9 631.9	9 660.1	317
- Main geographical areas:			
NORTH	4 907.8	4 931.5	393
SOUTH	3 181.3	3 183.6	189
BRUSSELS AREA	1 542.8	1 545.0	1 390

NETHERLANDS

Table D I 5

SURFACE AREA, TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY PER BASIC REGION,
AND MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
(1947, 1960, 1968)

	Surface area sq.km	Population (in 1 000)			Density of population per sq.km 1960
		31.5. 47	31.5.60	1.1.68	
- Basic region:					
Groningen	2 198	449.9	475.5	511.8	216
Friesland	3 227	459.4	478.9	511.3	148
Drenthe	2 632	271.9	312.2	354.1	119
Overijssel ¹	3 705	645.3	804.3	895.9	212
Gelderland ²	5 419	1 028.1	1 271.1	1 467.0	235
Utrecht	1 325	549.6	680.7	768.7	514
Noord-Holland	2 599	1 769.8	2 057.3	2 215.9	792
Zuid-Holland	2 770	2 284.1	2 706.8	2 922.5	977
Zeeland	1 709	260.8	283.5	298.5	166
Noord-Brabant	4 746	1 180.1	1 495.5	1 725.3	315
Limburg	2 182	684.1	879.7	985.7	403
NETHERLANDS ³	32 592	9 625.5	11 451.8	12 661.1	351
- Main geographical areas:					
NORTH	8 057	1 181.1	1 266.6	1 377.2	157
EAST	9 124	1 673.4	2 075.4	2 362.9	225
WEST	6 694	4 603.5	5 444.8	5 907.1	813
SOUTH	8 637	2 125.0	2 658.7	3 009.5	308

- 1 Including Noord-Oostpolder
- 2 Including Oostelijk Flevoland
- 3 Including Centraal Bevolkingsregister

NETHERLANDS

Table D I 5a

TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY PER BASIC REGION AND MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

(1969 and 1970)

	Population (in 1 000)		Density of of population per sq.km 1.1.1970
	1.1.1969	1.1.1970	
- Basic region:			
Groningen	514.0	517.3	225
Friesland	516.4	521.8	154
Drenthe	359.9	366.6	138
Overijssel	907.0	920.9	242
Gelderland	1 479.8	1 505.8	300
Utrecht	784.4	801.3	603
Noordholland	2 229.9	2 244.5	843
Zuidholland	2 943.6	2 968.7	1 048
Zeeland	301.8	305.8	175
Noordbrabant	1 753.9	1 787.8	363
Limburg	990.6	998.6	460
Zuidelijke IJsselmeerpolders	12.9	14.9	15
NETHERLANDS ^a	12 798.3	12 957.6	384
- Main geographical areas:			
NORTH	1 390.3	1 405.7	174
EAST	2 399.7	2 441.6	241
WEST	5 957.9	6 014.5	898
SOUTH	3 046.3	3 092.2	358

^a Including "centraal persoonsregister"

LUXEMBOURG

Table D I 6

SURFACE AREA, TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY PER BASIC REGION,

(1947, 1960 and 1967)

	Surface area per sq.km	Population (in 1 000)			Density of population per sq.km 1961
		31.12.47	31.12.61	31.12.67	
Basic region: Grand Duchy	2 586	291.0	314.9	335.2	122

Table D I 6 a

TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY PER BASIC REGION

(1968 and 1969)

	Population (in 1 000)		Density of population per sq.km 31.12.69
	31.12.68	31.12.69	
Basic region: Grand Duchy	336.5	338.5	131

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table D II 1

INCREASE IN, SHARE AND NATURAL MOVEMENT OF POPULATION PER
BASIC REGION AND LAND (1950-68)

	Average yearly increase in %		Share in %		Rate in % of:		
	1950/61	1961/68	1950	1968	Births	Deaths	Nat.growth
- Basic region and Land:					1960 - 1967		
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	- 1.06	+ 1.16	5.11	4.17	1.78	1.21	0.57
HAMBURG	+ 1.24	+ 0.00	3.16	3.06	1.43	1.33	0.10
NIEDERSACHSEN	- 0.22	+ 0.79	13.38	11.66	1.85	1.14	0.71
R.B. Hannover	+ 0.45	+ 0.67	2.73	2.53	1.61	1.19	0.42
Hildesheim	- 0.71	+ 0.33	2.00	1.61	1.72	1.17	0.55
Lüneburg	- 0.38	+ 1.39	1.95	1.74	1.89	1.12	0.77
Stade	- 1.11	+ 0.90	1.29	1.03	1.92	1.13	0.79
Osnabrück	+ 0.40	+ 1.00	1.34	1.26	2.24	1.04	1.20
Aurich	- 0.39	+ 1.05	0.75	0.66	2.16	1.03	1.13
Braunschweig	- 0.17	+ 0.13	1.72	1.44	1.60	1.21	0.39
Oldenburg	- 0.43	+ 1.13	1.60	1.39	2.13	1.10	1.03
BREMEN	+ 2.22	+ 0.95	1.10	1.25	1.67	1.16	0.51
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	+ 1.75	+ 0.87	25.99	28.09	1.78	1.10	0.68
R.B. Düsseldorf	+ 2.10	+ 0.63	8.46	9.35	1.68	1.14	0.54
Köln	+ 2.29	+ 1.81	3.28	3.99	1.71	1.09	0.62
Aachen	+ 1.77	+ 1.14	1.54	1.69	1.83	1.09	0.74
Münster	+ 1.58	+ 0.85	3.76	3.99	2.05	1.02	1.03
Detmold	+ 0.64	+ 1.05	2.96	2.87	1.84	1.12	0.72
Arnsberg	+ 1.58	+ 0.50	5.99	6.20	1.74	1.11	0.63
HESSEN	+ 1.01	+ 1.36	8.51	8.78	1.70	1.13	0.67
R.B. Darmstadt	+ 1.37	+ 2.02	2.64	2.95	1.75	1.07	0.68
Wiesbaden	+ 1.44	+ 1.09	3.39	3.60	1.59	1.17	0.42
Kassel	- 0.03	+ 0.97	2.48	2.23	1.79	1.13	0.66
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	+ 1.21	+ 0.90	5.91	6.05	1.86	1.13	0.73
R.B. Koblenz	+ 1.11	+ 1.04	1.77	1.81	1.86	1.15	0.71
Trier	+ 0.64	+ 0.57	0.84	0.80	2.06	1.14	0.92
Montabaur	+ 0.59	+ 1.24	0.47	0.46	1.88	1.19	0.69
Rheinhessen	+ 1.44	+ 1.15	0.76	0.81	1.74	1.17	0.57
Pfalz	+ 1.56	+ 0.75	2.07	2.17	1.82	1.10	0.72

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table D II 1

INCREASE IN, SHARE AND NATURAL MOVEMENT OF POPULATION PER
BASIC REGION AND LAND
(1950-68)

	Average yearly growth in %		Share in %		Rate in % of:		
	1950/61	1961/68	1950	1968	Births	Deaths	Net growth
					1960 - 1967		
- Basic region and Land:							
BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG	+ 1.77	+ 1.50	12.65	14.29	1.92	1.03	0.89
R.B. Nordwürttemberg	+ 2.07	+ 1.42	4.80	5.56	1.90	0.98	0.92
Nordbaden	+ 1.36	+ 1.31	2.89	3.09	1.77	1.11	0.66
Südbaden	+ 1.83	+ 1.70	2.63	3.03	2.00	1.03	0.97
Südwestfalen- Hohenzollern	+ 1.57	+ 1.74	2.33	2.61	2.04	1.03	1.01
BAYERN	+ 0.33	+ 1.18	18.08	17.15	1.83	1.13	0.70
Oberbayern	+ 1.08	+ 2.02	4.83	5.24	1.68	1.08	0.60
Niederbayern	+ 1.10	+ 0.57	2.13	1.67	2.05	1.19	0.86
Oberpfalz	+ 0.07	+ 0.83	1.77	1.57	2.03	1.11	0.92
Oberfranken	+ 0.25	+ 0.30	2.20	1.85	1.80	1.19	0.61
Mittelfranken	+ 0.64	+ 0.88	2.53	2.43	1.67	1.18	0.49
Unterfranken	+ 0.45	+ 1.09	2.04	1.95	2.01	1.07	0.94
Schwaben	+ 0.32	+ 1.15	2.58	2.44	1.87	1.14	0.73
SAARLAND	+ 1.09	+ 0.81	1.88	1.89	1.86	1.03	0.83
BERLIN (WEST)	+ 0.22	- 0.24	4.23	3.61	1.14	1.74	-0.60
GERMANY (F.R.)	+ 0.94	+ 0.99	100.00	100.00	1.78	1.14	0.64

FRANCE

Table D II 2

INCREASE IN, SHARE AND NATURAL MOVEMENT OF POPULATION PER BASIC REGION
(1954-68)

	Average yearly growth in %		Share in %		Rate in % of:		
	1954/1962	1962/1968	1954	1968	Births	Deaths	Nat. growth
					1960 - 1967		
- Basic region:							
Paris area	1.78	1.46	17.11	18.59	1.68	0.91	0.77
Champagne	0.72	0.99	2.65	2.58	1.99	1.10	0.89
Picardie	0.78	1.06	3.24	3.18	1.99	1.15	0.84
Haute Normandie	1.07	1.15	2.98	3.01	2.02	1.02	1.00
Centre	0.63	1.15	4.11	4.01	1.74	1.20	0.54
Nord	0.91	0.70	7.89	7.68	2.04	1.11	0.93
Lorraine	1.50	0.60	4.57	4.58	2.07	0.96	1.11
Alsace	0.92	1.16	2.85	2.84	1.90	1.19	0.71
Franche-Comté	1.00	1.12	2.00	2.00	1.94	1.07	0.87
Basse Normandie	0.36	0.71	2.72	2.54	1.97	1.06	0.91
Loire region	0.65	0.80	5.42	5.19	1.97	1.09	0.88
Bretagne	0.19	0.49	5.47	4.97	1.80	1.21	0.59
Limousin	-0.15	0.05	1.73	1.48	1.30	1.38	-0.08
Auvergne	0.22	0.50	2.91	2.64	1.53	1.29	0.24
Poitou-Charentes	0.44	0.34	3.26	2.98	1.76	1.15	0.60
Aquitaine	0.56	1.04	5.16	4.95	1.56	1.22	0.34
Midi-Pyrénées	0.46	0.97	4.62	4.40	1.50	1.22	0.28
Bourgogne	0.49	0.72	3.21	3.02	1.67	1.27	0.40
Rhône-Alpes	1.24	1.60	8.49	8.90	1.77	1.08	0.69
Languedoc	0.83	1.58	3.39	3.44	1.49	1.21	0.28
Provence Côte d'Azur	1.51	2.58	6.22	7.02	1.57	1.14	0.43
Corse							
FRANCE	1.00	1.14	100.00	100.00	1.77	1.10	0.67

ITALIE

Table D II 3

INCREASE IN, SHARE AND NATURAL MOVEMENT OF POPULATION PER BASIC REGION
(1950-68)

- Basic region:	Average yearly growth in %		Share in %		Rate in % of:		
	1950/61	1961/68	1951	1968	Births	Deaths	Nat. growth
					1960 - 1967		
Piemonte	+ 1.07	+ 1.48	7.40	7.94	1.44	1.19	0.25
Valle d'Aosta	+ 0.72	+ 0.98	0.20	0.20	1.45	1.10	0.35
Liguria	+ 1.03	+ 1.20	3.30	3.47	1.34	1.13	0.21
Lombardia	+ 1.21	+ 1.62	13.82	15.15	1.73	1.03	0.70
Trentino Alto Adige	+ 0.75	+ 0.95	1.53	1.55	1.97	1.01	0.96
Veneto	- 0.19	+ 0.80	8.25	7.51	1.87	0.97	0.90
Friuli Venezia Giulia	- 0.18	+ 0.32	2.58	2.28	1.36	1.16	0.20
Emilia Romagna	+ 0.34	+ 0.61	7.46	7.08	1.45	1.00	0.45
Marche	- 0.12	+ 0.11	2.87	2.53	1.55	0.90	0.65
Toscana	+ 0.39	+ 0.67	6.65	6.36	1.41	1.04	0.37
Umbria	- 0.11	- 0.23	1.69	1.46	1.45	0.93	0.52
Lazio	+ 1.71	+ 2.24	7.03	8.39	1.97	0.82	1.15
Campania	+ 0.92	+ 1.19	9.15	9.51	2.46	0.86	1.60
Abruzzi	- 0.57	+ 0.12	2.69	2.26	1.63	0.88	0.75
Molise	- 1.27	- 0.80	0.85	0.64	1.64	0.90	0.74
Puglia	+ 0.60	+ 0.92	6.78	6.73	2.38	0.84	1.54
Basilicata	+ 0.25	- 0.11	1.32	1.19	2.16	0.78	1.38
Calabria	-	+ 0.27	4.30	3.87	2.28	0.77	1.51
Sicilia	+ 0.51	+ 0.61	9.44	9.11	2.14	0.88	1.26
Sardegna	+ 1.07	+ 0.77	2.69	2.77	2.26	0.79	1.47
ITALY	+ 0.63	+ 1.01	100.00	100.00	1.86	0.95	0.91

BELGIUM

Table D II 4

INCREASE IN, SHARE AND NATURAL MOVEMENT OF POPULATION PER BASIC REGION (1947-68)

	Average yearly growth in %		Share in %		Rate in % of:		
	1947/61	1961/68	1947	1968	Births	Deaths	Nat.growth
					1960 - 1967		
- Basic region:							
Antwerpen	+ 0.86	+ 0.85	15.05	15.81	1.76	1.06	0.70
Brabant	+ 0.73	+ 1.12	21.13	22.37	1.47	1.22	0.25
Oost-Vlaanderen	+ 0.31	+ 0.44	14.30	13.59	1.67	1.20	0.47
West-Vlaanderen	+ 0.50	+ 0.73	11.71	10.86	1.80	1.06	0.74
Hainaut	+ 0.14	+ 0.18	14.39	13.86	1.52	1.41	0.11
Liège	+ 0.29	+ 0.45	11.32	10.61	1.48	1.41	0.07
Limbourg	+ 1.60	+ 1.85	5.41	6.65	2.25	0.76	1.49
Luxembourg	+ 0.11	+ 0.20	2.51	2.28	1.72	1.28	0.44
Namur	+ 0.26	+ 0.54	4.18	3.97	1.65	1.37	0.28
BELGIUM	+ 0.55	+ 0.74	100.00	100.00	1.65	1.20	0.45

LUXEMBOURG

	Average yearly growth in %		Rate in %		Rate in % of:		
	1947/60	1960/68			Births	Deaths	Nat.growth
					1960 - 1967		
- Basic region:							
Grand-Duchy	+ 0.61	+ 0.89	-	-	1.57	1.20	0.30

NETHERLANDS

Table D II 5

INCREASE IN, SHARE AND NATURAL MOVEMENT OF POPULATION PER REGION
(1947-68)

	Average yearly growth in %		Rate in %		Rate in % of:		
	1947/60	1960/68	1947	1968	Births	Deaths	Nat.growth
					1960 - 1967		
- Basic regions:							
Groningen	+ 0.43	+ 0.98	4.67	4.04	1.91	0.87	1.04
Friesland	+ 0.32	+ 0.87	4.77	4.04	2.14	0.89	1.25
Drenthe	+ 1.07	+ 1.68	2.83	2.80	2.10	0.73	1.37
Overijssel ¹	+ 1.71	+ 1.43	6.71	7.08	2.20	0.75	1.45
Gelderland ²	+ 1.65	+ 1.91	10.68	11.59	2.12	0.79	1.33
Utrecht	+ 1.66	+ 1.62	5.71	6.07	2.05	0.82	1.23
Noordholland	+ 1.16	+ 0.98	18.39	17.50	1.85	0.84	1.01
Zuidholland	+ 1.32	+ 1.02	23.73	23.08	1.89	0.80	1.09
Zeeland	+ 0.64	+ 0.68	2.71	2.36	1.86	0.93	0.93
Noordbrabant	+ 1.84	+ 1.90	12.26	13.63	2.29	0.66	1.63
Limburg	+ 1.95	+ 1.51	7.11	7.78	2.15	0.68	1.47
NETHERLANDS	+ 1.35	+ 1.33	100.00	100.00	2.03	0.79	1.24

¹

Including Noord-Oostpolder

²Including Oostelijk Flevoland

LUXEMBOURG

Table D II 6

INCREASE IN, SHARE AND NATURAL MOVEMENT OF POPULATION PER REGION
(1947-68)

	Average yearly growth in %		Rate in %		Rate in % of:		
	1947/60	1960/68			Births	Deaths	Nat.growth
					1960 - 1967		
- Basic region:							
Grand Duchy	+ 0.61	+ 0.89	-	-	1.57	1.20	0.30

POPULATION TRENDS IN THE MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

		Share of each area		Variations	
				in real value	in %
<u>Germany (F.R.)</u>	North	<u>1950</u> 22.75	<u>1968</u> 20.14	- 2.61	- 11.47
	West	25.99	28.09	+ 2.10	+ 8.08
	Centre	16.30	16.72	+ 0.42	+ 2.58
	South	30.73	31.44	+ 0.71	+ 2.31
	Berlin (West)	4.23	3.61	- 0.62	- 14.66
<u>France</u>		<u>1954</u>	<u>1968</u>		
	Paris area	17.11	18.58	+ 1.48	+ 8.65
	West	38.79	36.53	- 2.26	- 5.83
	East	44.10	44.89	+ 0.79	+ 1.79
<u>Italy</u>		<u>1951</u>	<u>1968</u>		
	North-West	24.72	26.76	+ 2.04	+ 8.25
	North-East	19.82	18.42	- 1.40	- 7.06
	Centre	18.24	18.74	+ 0.50	+ 2.74
	South	37.22	36.08	- 1.14	- 3.06
<u>Belgium</u>		<u>1947</u>	<u>1968</u>		
	North	49.89	50.88	+ 0.99	+ 1.98
	South	34.93	33.09	- 1.84	- 5.27
	Brussels area	15.18	16.03	+ 0.85	+ 5.60
<u>Netherlands</u>		<u>1947</u>	<u>1968</u>		
	North	12.27	10.88	- 1.39	- 11.33
	East	17.39	18.67	+ 1.28	+ 7.36
	West	47.83	46.65	- 1.18	- 2.47
	South	22.08	23.77	+ 1.69	+ 7.65

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table D IV 1

MOVEMENTS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
(1960-67)

	in absolute figures total 1960-1967	total 1960-67 in % of population 1961	1960-67 average in % of population in 1961
Basic region and Länd:			
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	+ 101 145	+ 4.36	+ 0.54
HAMBURG	+ 2 531	+ 0.14	+ 0.02
NIEDERSACHSEN	+ 28 407	+ 0.43	+ 0.05
R.B. Hannover	+ 35 076	+ 2.41	+ 0.30
Hildesheim	- 16 284	- 1.73	- 0.22
Lüneburg	+ 43 528	+ 4.57	+ 0.57
Stade	+ 364	+ 0.06	+ 0.01
Osnabrück	- 14 580	- 2.05	- 0.26
Aurich	- 2 990	- 0.81	- 0.10
Braunschweig	- 17 324	- 2.02	- 0.25
Oldenburg	+ 617	+ 0.08	+ 0.01
BIEMEN	+ 35 093	+ 4.97	+ 0.62
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	+ 355 335	+ 2.23	+ 0.28
R.B. Düsseldorf	+ 95 862	+ 1.78	+ 0.22
Köln	+ 233 750	+ 10.99	+ 1.37
Aachen	+ 33 920	+ 3.60	+ 0.45
Münster	- 30 146	- 1.33	- 0.17
Detmold	+ 37 029	+ 2.31	+ 0.29
Arnsberg	- 15 080	- 0.42	- 0.05
HESSEN	+ 345 383	+ 7.17	+ 0.90
R.B. Darmstadt	+ 178 704	+ 11.53	+ 1.44
Kassel	+ 30 807	+ 2.45	+ 0.31
Wiesbaden	+ 135 872	+ 6.77	+ 0.85
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	+ 57 499	+ 1.68	+ 0.21
R.B. Koblenz	+ 27 633	+ 2.73	+ 0.34
Trier	- 14 793	- 3.22	- 0.40
Montabaur	+ 8 941	+ 3.50	- 0.44
Rheinhessen	+ 23 098	+ 5.14	+ 0.64
Pfalz	+ 12 620	+ 1.02	+ 0.13

MOVEMENTS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
(1960-67)

	in absolute figures total 1960-1967	total 1960-67 in % of population in 1961	1960-67 average in % of population in 1961
- Basic region and Land:			
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	+ 496 163	+ 6.39	+ 0.80
R.B. Nordwürttemberg	+ 181 355	+ 5.97	+ 0.75
Nordbaden	+ 107 138	+ 6.31	+ 0.79
Südbaden	+ 112 139	+ 6.90	+ 0.86
Südwestfalen- Hohenzollern	+ 95 531	+ 6.83	+ 0.85
BAYERN	+ 411 958	+ 4.33	+ 0.54
R.B. Oberbayern	+ 345 679	+ 12.55	+ 1.57
Niederbayern	- 28 438	- 2.96	- 0.37
Oberpfalz	- 8 626	- 0.97	- 0.12
Oberfranken	- 23 696	- 2.18	- 0.27
Mittelfranken	+ 57 783	+ 4.20	+ 0.53
Unterfranken	+ 18 144	+ 1.67	+ 0.21
Schwaben	+ 51 112	+ 3.76	+ 0.47
SAARLAND	+ 17 829	+ 1.66	+ 0.21
GERMANY (F.R.)	+1 851 343 ^a	+ 3.43	+ 0.43
- Main geographical areas:			
NORTH	+ 167 176	+ 1.45	+ 0.18
WEST	+ 355 335	+ 2.23	+ 0.28
CENTRE	+ 420 711	+ 4.52	+ 0.57
SOUTH	+ 908 121	+ 5.26	+ 0.66

^a Excluding Berlin

MOVEMENTS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
(1968-69)

	1968	1969	1968	1969
- Basic region and Land:				
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	+ 17 329	+ 20 598	+ 0.69	+ 0.81
HAMBURG	- 7 403	+ 409	- 0.41	+ 0.02
NIEDERSACHSEN	+ 10 027	+ 35 096	+ 0.14	+ 0.50
R.B. Hannover	+ 3 447	+ 11 930	+ 0.23	+ 0.78
Hildesheim	+ 652	+ 2 926	+ 0.07	+ 0.30
Lüneburg	+ 8 127	+ 10 239	+ 0.77	+ 0.96
Stade	+ 328	+ 3 398	+ 0.05	+ 0.55
Osnabrück	- 1 180	+ 1 502	- 0.15	+ 0.20
Aurich	- 118	- 450	- 0.03	- 0.11
Braunschweig	- 2 087	+ 3 083	- 0.24	+ 0.36
Oldenburg	+ 858	+ 2 468	+ 0.10	+ 0.29
BREMEN	+ 19	+ 1 054	0.00	+ 0.14
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	+ 40 368	+130 190	+ 0.24	+ 0.76
R.B. Düsseldorf	+ 11 509	+ 40 764	+ 0.21	+ 0.72
Köln	+ 24 770	+ 41 065	+ 1.03	+ 1.68
Aachen	+ 1 690	+ 7 067	+ 0.17	+ 0.69
Münster	- 3 624	+ 4 910	- 0.15	+ 0.20
Detmold	+ 7 138	+ 13 050	+ 0.41	+ 0.75
Arnsberg	- 1 115	+ 23 334	- 0.03	+ 0.62
HESSEN	+ 51 340	+ 76 437	+ 0.97	+ 1.42
R.B. Darmstadt - Wiesbaden	+ 47 794	+ 70 677	+ 1.21	+ 1.76
Kassel	+ 3 546	+ 5 760	+ 0.26	+ 0.43
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	+ 4 280	+ 17 187	+ 0.12	+ 0.47
R.B. Koblenz - Montabaur	+ 2 132	+ 6 187	+ 0.16	+ 0.45
Trier	- 1 807	- 2 388	- 0.38	- 0.50
Rheinhesse- Pfalz	+ 3 955	+ 13 388	+ 0.22	+ 0.74

GERMANY (F.R.) (Cont'd)

Table D IV 1 a

MOVEMENTS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
(1968-69)

	in absolute figures		Yearly average in % of resident population	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
- Basic region and Land:				
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	+ 93 724	+ 150 347	+ 1.09	+ 1.70
R.B. Nordwürttemberg	+ 43 543	+ 67 921	+ 1.29	+ 1.97
Nordbaden	+ 18 548	+ 29 056	+ 1.00	+ 1.54
Südbaden	+ 16 646	+ 29 269	+ 0.91	+ 1.57
Südwürttemb.- Hohenzollern	+ 14 987	+ 24 101	+ 0.95	+ 1.49
BAYERN	+ 79 196	+ 131 332	+ 0.77	+ 1.25
R.B. Oberbayern	+ 60 023	+ 85 699	+ 1.89	+ 2.63
Niederbayern	- 4 163	+ 994	- 0.42	+ 0.10
Oberpfalz	+ 667	+ 3 656	+ 0.07	+ 0.38
Oberfranken	- 928	+ 1 527	- 0.08	+ 0.14
Mittelfranken	+ 11 432	+ 17 395	+ 0.78	+ 1.17
Unterfranken	+ 3 448	+ 6 551	+ 0.29	+ 0.55
Schwaben	+ 8 717	+ 15 510	+ 0.59	+ 1.04
SAARLAND	- 6 882	- 4 352	- 0.61	- 0.39
GERMANY (F.R.)	+ 281 998	+ 558 298	+ 0.49	+ 0.95
- Main geographical areas:				
NORTH	+ 19 972	+ 57 157	+ 0.16	+ 0.47
WEST	+ 40 368	+ 130 190	+ 0.24	+ 0.76
CENTRE	+ 48 738	+ 89 272	+ 0.48	+ 0.88
SOUTH	+ 172 920	+ 281 679	+ 0.91	+ 1.46

FRANCE

Table D IV 2

MOVEMENTS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
(1954-68)

	in absolute figures		Yearly average in % of resident population	
	total 1954 - 1962	total 1962 - 1968	1954 - 1962	1962 - 1968
- Basic region:				
Paris area	+ 710 300	+ 365 400	+ 1.2	+ 0.7
Basse Normandie	- 55 500	- 14 400	- 0.6	- 0.2
Bretagne	- 67 400	- 12 500	- 0.4	- 0.1
Loire region	- 42 100	- 10 800	- 0.2	- 0.1
Poitou-Charentes	- 26 900	- 19 000	- 0.2	- 0.2
Aquitaine	+ 44 500	+ 96 800	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Midi-Pyrénées	+ 34 400	+ 91 500	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Limousin	- 6 700	+ 6 900	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Auvergne	- 1 500	+ 20 500	0.0	+ 0.3
Nord	- 20 100	- 48 400	- 0.1	- 0.2
Picardie	- 10 700	+ 18 600	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Haute-Normandie	+ 9 500	+ 11 900	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Champagne	- 9 400	+ 7 600	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Centre	+ 20 400	+ 71 200	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Lorraine	+ 50 600	- 69 300	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Alsace	+ 25 700	+ 36 700	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Franche-Comté	+ 10 500	+ 14 400	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Bourgogne	+ 15 800	+ 28 900	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Rhône-Alpes	+ 219 400	+ 224 500	+ 0.8	+ 0.9
Provence-Côte d'Azur	+ 343 600	+ 390 200	+ 1.7	+ 2.2
Corse				
Languedoc-Roussillon	+ 77 100	+ 122 900	+ 0.7	+ 1.3
FRANCE	+ 1321 500	+ 1333 600		
- Main geographical areas:				
PARIS AREA	+ 710 300	+ 365 400		
WEST	- 23 700	+ 353 100		
EAST	+ 634 900	+ 615 100		

Italy

Table D IV 3

MOVEMENTS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
(1960-67)

	in absolute figures total 1960-1967	Total 1960-67 in % of population 1961	Average 1960-67 in % of population 1961
- Basic region:			
Piemonte	+ 398 868	+ 10.19	+ 1.27
Valle d'Aosta	+ 3 987	+ 3.95	+ 0.49
Lombardia	+ 543 167	+ 7.33	+ 0.92
Liguria	+ 133 293	+ 7.69	+ 0.96
Trentino-Alto-Adige	- 11 398	- 1.45	- 0.18
Veneto	- 143 722	- 3.74	- 0.47
Friuli-Venezia-Giulia	- 17 729	- 1.47	- 0.18
Emilia-Romagna	- 3 290	- 0.09	- 0.01
Toscana	+ 40 261	+ 1.23	+ 0.15
Umbria	- 60 534	- 7.62	- 0.95
Marche	- 81 836	- 6.07	- 0.76
Lazio	+ 316 296	+ 7.99	+ 1.00
Abruzzi-Molise	- 155 332	- 9.93	- 1.24
Campania	- 221 829	- 4.66	- 0.58
Puglia	- 265 466	- 7.76	- 0.97
Basilicata	- 84 779	- 13.16	- 1.65
Calabria	- 258 440	- 12.64	- 1.58
Sicilia	- 337 426	- 7.15	- 0.89
Sardegna	- 114 345	- 8.06	- 1.01
ITALY	- 320 254	- 0.63	- 0.08
- Main geographical areas:			
NORTH+WEST	+ 1079 315	+ 8.20	+ 1.02
NORTH-EAST	- 176 139	- 1.85	- 0.23
CENTRE	+ 214 187	+ 2.28	+ 0.28
SOUTH - ISLANDS	- 1437 617	- 7.74	- 0.97

Source :

The above figures are taken from anagraphic tables and extensions.

ITALY

Table D IV 3 a

MOVEMENTS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
(1968-69)

	in absolute figures		Yearly average in % of resident population	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
- Basic region:				
Piemonte	+ 43 581	+ 51 397	+ 1.00	+ 1.17
Valle d'Aosta	+ 642	+ 615	+ 0.60	+ 0.62
Lombardia	+ 48 251	+ 49 113	+ 0.59	+ 0.59
Liguria	+ 5 657	+ 6 208	+ 0.30	+ 0.33
Trentino Alto-Adige	- 2 628	- 2 015	- 0.31	- 0.24
Veneto	- 7 323	+ 1 703	- 0.18	+ 0.04
Friuli-Venezia-Giulia	- 2 078	+ 1 838	- 0.17	+ 0.15
Emilia-Romagna	+ 5 324	+ 6 517	+ 0.14	+ 0.17
Toscana	+ 9 839	+ 11 489	+ 0.29	+ 0.33
Umbria	- 4 011	- 3 271	- 0.51	- 0.42
Marche	- 4 686	- 1 317	- 0.35	- 0.10
Lazio	+ 11 911	+ 25 163	+ 0.26	+ 0.54
Abruzzi	- 16 800	- 10 745	- 1.39	- 0.89
Molise	- 7 802	- 5 347	- 2.32	- 1.61
Campania	- 40 140	- 45 739	- 0.78	- 0.89
Puglia	- 41 872	- 38 006	- 1.16	- 1.05
Basilicata	- 13 975	- 15 005	- 2.21	- 2.40
Calabria	- 36 250	- 36 504	- 1.75	- 1.77
Sicilia	- 75 066	- 46 949	- 1.54	- 0.96
Sardegna	- 14 772	- 11 656	- 0.99	- 0.78
ITALY	- 135 198	- 62 451	- 0.25	- 0.12
- Main geographical areas:				
NORTH-WEST	+ 98 131	+ 107 393	+ 0.68	+ 0.73
NORTH-EAST	- 6 705	+ 8 043	- 0.07	+ 0.01
CENTRE	+ 20 053	+ 32 064	+ 0.20	+ 0.31
SOUTH	- 246 677	- 209 951	- 1.28	- 1.08

ITALY

Table D IV 4

MOVEMENTS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
(1960-67)

	in absolute figures total 1960-1967	Total 1960-67 in % of population 1961	Average 1960-67 in % of population 1961
- Basic region:			
Antwerpen	+ 20 815	+ 1.44	+ 0.18
Brabant	+ 140 521	+ 6.99	+ 0.87
Oost-Vlaanderen	- 3 253	- 0.33	- 0.04
West-Vlaanderen	- 4 141	- 0.33	- 0.04
Hainaut	- 9 346	- 0.71	- 0.09
Liège	+ 18 784	+ 1.89	+ 0.24
Limbourg	+ 11 173	+ 1.95	+ 0.24
Luxembourg	- 2 781	- 1.28	- 0.16
Namur	+ 5 358	+ 1.45	+ 0.18
BELGIUM	+ 177 130	+ 1.93	+ 0.24
- Main geographical areas:			
NORTH	+ 29 594	+ 0.63	+ 0.08
SOUTH	+ 38 232	+ 1.25	+ 0.16
BRUSSELS AREA	+ 109 304	+ 7.60	+ 0.95

BELGIUM

Table D IV 4 a

MOVEMENTS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
(1968)

	In absolute figures	Yearly average in % of resident population
	1968	1968
- Basic region:		
Antwerpen	- 1 136	- 0.07
Brabant	+ 7 802	+ 0.36
Oost-Vlaanderen	- 395	- 0.04
West-Vlaanderen	- 500	- 0.04
Hainaut	+ 1 552	+ 0.12
Liège	- 55	- 0.01
Limbourg	- 1 284	- 0.20
Luxembourg	- 323	- 0.15
Namur	+ 681	+ 0.18
BELGIUM	+ 6 342	+ 0.07
- Main geographical areas:		
NORTH	- 597	- 0.01
SOUTH	+ 4 898	+ 0.17
BRUSSELS AREA	+ 3 041	+ 0.22

NETHERLANDS

Table D IV 5

MOVEMENTS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
(1960-67)

	in absolute figures total 1960-1967	Total 1960-67 in % of population 1960	Average 1960-67 in % of population 1960
- Basic region:			
Groningen	- 3 704	- 0.78	- 0.10
Friesland	- 16 243	- 3.39	- 0.42
Drenthe	+ 6 078	+ 1.95	+ 0.24
Overijssel	- 2 231	- 0.28	- 0.04
Gelderland	+ 58 065	+ 4.57	+ 0.57
Utrecht	+ 21 688	+ 3.19	+ 0.40
Noord-Holland	- 8 087	- 0.39	- 0.05
Zuid-Holland	- 20 101	- 0.74	- 0.09
Zeeland	- 6 916	- 2.44	- 0.31
Noord-Brabant	+ 32 672	+ 2.18	+ 0.27
Limburg	- 246	- 0.03	+ 0.00
NETHERLANDS	+ 57 923	+ 0.51	+ 0.06
- Main geographical areas:			
NORTH	- 13 869	- 1.09	- 0.14
EAST	+ 55 834	+ 2.69	+ 0.34
WEST	- 6 500	- 0.12	- 0.02
SOUTH	+ 25 510	+ 0.96	+ 0.12

Table D IV 5 a

NETHERLANDS

MOVEMENTS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
(1968-69)

	In absolute figures		Yearly average in % of resident population	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
- Basic region:				
Groningen	- 2 358	- 1 952	- 0.46	- 0.38
Friesland	- 838	- 974	- 0.16	- 0.19
Drenthe	+ 1 505	+ 2 347	+ 0.42	+ 0.64
Overijssel	- 557	- 1 722	- 0.06	- 0.19
Gelderland	+ 6 493	+ 8 283	+ 0.44	+ 0.55
Utrecht	+ 7 636	+ 7 645	+ 0.97	+ 0.95
Noord-Holland	- 2 874	- 3 315	- 0.13	- 0.15
Zuid-Holland	- 4 738	- 2 767	- 0.16	- 0.09
Zeeland	+ 807	+ 946	+ 0.27	+ 0.31
Noord-Brabant	+ 5 280	+ 9 485	+ 0.30	+ 0.53
Limburg	- 6 155	- 2 836	- 0.62	- 0.28
Zuidlijke IJsselmeerpolders	+ 2 092	+ 1 556	+ 16.22	+ 10.44
NETHERLANDS ^a	+ 5 877	+ 16 406	+ 0.05	+ 0.13
- Main geographical areas:				
NORTH	- 1 691	- 579	- 0.12	- 0.04
EAST	+ 8 028	+ 8 117	+ 0.33	+ 0.33
WEST	+ 24	+ 1 563	0.00	+ 0.03
SOUTH	- 68	+ 7 595	0.00	+ 0.25

^a Including "Centraal Persoonsregister"

LUXEMBOURG

Table D IV 6

MOVEMENTS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL
LEVEL^a (1960-67)

	in absolute figures total 1960-1967	Total 1960-67 in % of population 1960	Average 1960-67 in % of population 1960
	- Basic region: Grand Duchy	+ 8 279	+ 2.63

^a The above totals understate the situation since many people leave the country without giving the necessary notification.

Table D IV 6 a

MOVEMENTS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL
LEVEL^a (1968-69)

	in absolute figures		Yearly average in % of resident population	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
	- Basic region: Grand Duchy	660	1 690	+ 0.20

^a See note above (table D IV 6)

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table D V 1

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL: BALANCE WITH THE
OTHER COMMUNITY COUNTRIES (1960-68)

	Belgium	France	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Community
1960	+ 2 101	+ 5 413	+ 86 025	+ 284	+ 6 652	+ 100 475
1961	+ 2 301	+ 5 507	+ 86 658	+ 328	+ 8 481	+ 103 275
1962	+ 1 011	+ 5 390	+ 70 174	+ 273	+ 7 677	+ 84 525
1963	+ 216	+ 4 032	+ 2 495	+ 357	+ 5 659	+ 12 759
1964	+ 580	+ 4 912	+ 42 161	+ 137	+ 4 580	+ 52 370
1965	+ 1 144	+ 6 153	+ 94 107	+ 398	+ 4 104	+ 106 206
1966	+ 409	+ 3 653	+ 16 206	+ 189	+ 1 118	+ 21 575
1967	- 634	+ 793	- 69 330	+ 174	- 822	- 69 819
1968	+ 881	+ 5 803	+ 55 863	+ 290	+ 1 705	+ 64 542

Source: Statistisches Jahrbuch

ITALY

Table D V 3

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL: BALANCE WITH THE OTHER
COMMUNITY COUNTRIES (1960-68)

	Germany (F.R.)	France	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	Community
1960	- 66 456	- 24 236	- 1 081	3 134	- 1 446	- 96 353
1961	- 65 996	- 20 304	- 3 108	- 1 226	- 1 388	- 92 022
1962	- 47 827	- 10 279	- 1 119	- 1 064	- 1 085	- 61 374
1963	- 7 995	- 1 882	- 108	- 138	- 344	- 10 467
1964	- 16 311	- 2 696	- 383	- 1 061	- 700	- 21 151
1965	- 21 368	- 4 191	- 316	- 2 065	- 526	- 28 466
1966	+ 542	- 2 590	- 83	- 994	- 58	- 3 183
1967	+ 9 698	- 1 784	+ 17	- 812	+ 118	+ 7 237
1968	- 7 750	+ 1 028	- 66	- 556	+ 174	- 7 170

Source: Annuario Statistico Italiano

BELGIUM

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL: BALANCE WITH THE OTHER
COMMUNITY COUNTRIES (1960-68)

	Germany (F.R.)	France	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Italy	Community
1960	+ 38	+ 391	+ 361	- 4	- 4 349	- 3 563
1961	+ 111	- 25	+ 144	- 276	- 2 907	- 2 953
1962	+ 1 261	+ 2 178	+ 683	- 10	+ 1 025	+ 5 137
1963	+ 1 552	+ 4 012	+ 1 295	+ 59	+ 1 403	+ 8 321
1964	+ 1 592	+ 6 248	+ 1 802	- 145	+ 3 308	+ 12 805
1965	+ 934	+ 4 244	+ 1 647	- 43	+ 8 586	+ 15 368
1966	+ 1 909	+ 5 339	+ 1 048	+ 431	+ 4 706	+ 13 433
1967	+ 1 498	+ 6 556	+ 1 182	+ 20	+ 1 605	+ 10 861
1968	+ 944	+ 4 180	+ 425	- 80	+ 1 200	+ 6 669

Source: Annuaire Statistique de la Belgique

NETHERLANDS

Table D V 5

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL: BALANCE WITH THE OTHER

COMMUNITY COUNTRIES (1960-69)

	Belgium/ Luxembourg	Germany (F.R.)	France	Italy	Community
1960	- 498	- 740	- 84	+ 929	- 393
1961	+ 250	+ 143	- 80	+ 2 588	+ 2 901
1962	- 558	- 483	- 143	+ 546	- 638
1963	- 445	- 1 244	+ 22	- 338	- 2 005
1964	- 882	- 1 953	+ 743	+ 215	- 1 877
1965	- 121	- 3 737	+ 836	+ 826	- 2 196
1966	+ 32	- 738	+ 895	+ 472	+ 661
1967	- 830	- 1 375	+ 551	- 555	- 2 218
1968	+ 132	- 333	- 263	- 22	- 486
1969	+ 635	- 300	+ 651	+ 457	+ 1 443

Source: Jaarcijfers voor Nederland.

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table D VI 1

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS FROM THE OTHER COMMUNITY COUNTRIES
(1960-68)

	Belgium	France	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Community
1960 ^a	4 283	14 296	145 255	1 510	14 342	179 686
1961 ^a	5 216	14 936	180 850	1 398	19 471	221 871
1962 ^a	4 457	15 909	203 118	1 261	19 463	244 208
1963 ^a	4 099	15 636	189 774	1 271	18 504	229 284
1964	4 522	17 980	212 124	1 131	18 179	253 936
1965	5 454	19 601	271 579	1 353	16 234	314 221
1966	4 713	17 885	239 394	1 106	12 355	275 453
1967	3 804	15 552	107 839	1 002	9 365	137 562
1968	4 658	17 761	180 522	1 115	10 354	214 410

a) Excluding Berlin

Source: Statistisches Jahrbuch.

FRANCE

Table D VI 2

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNITY COUNTRIES
(1960-68)

	Germany (F.R.)		Belgium		Italy	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
1960	1 058	6	344	6 665	23 015	32 977
1961	1 504	1	866	5 903	39 910	23 314
1962	1 811	-	870	4 609	35 404	14 638
1963	2 272	8	902	3 752	22 446	8 050
1964	2 441	16	884	3 309	18 544	5 673
1965	2 303	33	839	2 725	26 634	4 875
1966	1 873	34	902	2 019	21 305	3 155
1967	1 971	54	1 002	1 629	17 011	2 689
1968	1 773	43	982	1 382	11 024	2 408

¹ Definitive immigration

² Season labourers

Source: Statistiques et indicateurs des régions françaises

ITALY

Table D VII 3

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS TO THE OTHER COMMUNITY COUNTRIES
(1960-68)

	Germany (F.R.)	France	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	Community
1960	100 544	58 624	1 260	4 915	5 237	170 580
1961	112 860	50 269	3 751	2 458	5 478	174 816
1962	117 427	34 911	1 993	3 141	4 949	162 421
1963	81 261	20 264	922	1 626	3 505	107 578
1964	75 210	15 782	1 036	2 876	3 203	98 107
1965	90 853	20 050	1 182	4 537	3 277	119 899
1966	78 343	18 370	926	3 885	2 913	104 437
1967	47 178	15 517	797	3 939	2 075	69 506
1968	51 152	13 100	900	3 749	1 604	70 505

Source : Annuario Statistico Italiano

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS TO THE OTHER COMMUNITY COUNTRIES
(1960-68)

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
- Country									
Netherlands	1 260	3 751	1 993	922	1 036	1 182	926	797	900
Germany (F.R.)	100 544	112 860	117 427	81 261	75 210	90 953	78 343	47 178	51 152
Belgium	4 915	2 458	3 141	1 626	2 876	4 537	3 885	3 939	3 749
Luxembourg	5 237	5 478	4 949	3 505	3 203	3 277	2 913	2 075	1 604
France	58 624	50 269	34 911	20 264	15 782	20 050	19 370	15 517	13 100
Community	170 580	174 816	162 421	107 578	98 107	119 899	104 437	69 506	70 505
Switzerland	128 257	127 920	143 054	122 018	111 863	103 159	104 899	89 407	81 206
America	53 042	40 006	34 444	30 329	29 788	38 362	62 365	46 885	40 563
Other countries	32 029	28 869	25 692	17 686	18 724	21 223	24 793	23 466	23 439
Total	383 908	371 611	365 611	277 611	258 482	282 643	296 494	229 264	215 713
Community in % of total	44.4	47.0	44.4	38.8	37.95	42.4	35.2	30.3	32.7

Table D IX

COEFFICIENTS OF MOBILITY
(1953-67)

Year	Germany (F.R.)	France	Italy	Belgium	Luxembourg	Netherlands
			%			
1953	6.7		2.5	6.2	4.5	4.3
1954	6.6		2.6	6.3		4.4
1955	6.6		2.7	6.2		4.3
1956	6.6		2.8	6.1		4.3
1957	6.4		2.8	6.0		4.5
1958	6.2		2.9	6.0		4.4
1959	6.2		2.9	5.8		4.3
1960	6.1		3.1	6.0		4.4
1961	6.1		3.5	6.0		4.4
1962	6.0		4.3	5.7		4.3
1963	6.0		3.5	5.7		4.3
1964	6.2		3.1	5.7		4.4
1965	6.1		2.8	5.6	4.4	4.5
1966	6.2		2.8	5.6		
1967	6.0		2.8	5.4		

ITALY

Table D X 3

DIFFERENCES IN THE POPULATION DE FACTO AND THE RESIDENT
POPULATION AS REVEALED BY THE NATIONAL CENSUSES
OF 1951 AND 1961
in %

	1951	1961
- Basic region:		
Piemonte	100.75	100.91
Valle d'Aosta	101.90	100.87
Lombardia	99.27	99.53
Liguria	100.44	101.29
Trentino Alto-Adige	101.48	99.64
Veneto	97.88	98.10
Friuli-Venezia-Giulia	97.13 ^a	96.86
Emilia-Romagna	99.30	98.95
Toscana	100.20	100.21
Umbria	99.98	98.12
Marche	98.88	97.40
Lazio	101.29	101.04
Campania	99.20	98.04
Abruzzi-Molise	96.20	93.35
Puglia	99.15	96.82
Basilicata	98.16	93.64
Calabria	96.98	94.70
Sicilia	98.98	98.14
Sardegna	99.48	96.75
ITALY	99.24 ^a	98.57
- Main geographical areas:		
NORTH-WEST	99.89	100.18
NORTH-EAST	98.64 ^a	98.40
CENTRE	100.39	99.98
SOUTH	99.64	96.82

^a Without the territory of Triest

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION IN AGRICULTURAL REGIONS (1960-67)

	Migratory movement total 1960-67	Natural increase 1960-67	Total increase ^{a, b}
- Basic regions:			
Basilicata	- 1.65	1.38	- 0.11
Calabria	- 1.58	1.51	0.27
Abruzzi-Molise	- 1.24	0.75	- 0.32
Sardegna	- 1.01	1.47	0.77
Puglia	- 0.97	1.54	0.92
Umbria	- 0.95	0.52	- 0.23
Sicilia	- 0.89	1.26	0.61
Marche	- 0.76	0.65	0.11
Corse	- 0.60	0.43	
Trier	- 0.40	0.92	0.57
Niederbayern	- 0.37	0.86	0.57
Basse Normandie	- 0.20	0.91	0.71
Poitou-Charentes	- 0.20	0.60	0.34
Trentino Alto-Adige	- 0.18	0.96	0.95
Luxembourg (B)	- 0.16	0.44	0.20
Oberpfalz	- 0.12	0.92	0.83
Bretagne	- 0.10	0.59	0.49
Loire region	- 0.10	0.88	0.80
Emilia-Romagna	- 0.01	0.45	0.61
Stade	0.01	0.79	0.90
Champagne	0.10	0.89	0.99
Namur	0.18	0.28	0.54
Limousin	0.20	- 0.08	0.05
Picardie	0.20	0.84	1.06
Auvergne	0.30	0.24	0.50
Bourgogne	0.30	0.40	0.72
Valle d'Aosta	0.49	0.35	0.98
Centre	0.60	0.54	1.15
Aquitaine	0.70	0.34	1.04
Midi-Pyrenées	0.70	0.28	0.97
Languedoc	1.30	0.28	1.58

^a Calculation of the average yearly growth in % was based on the period 1961-68 for the German and Belgian regions and on the period 1962-68 for the French regions.

^b The total growth in % does not equal the sum of the total migratory movements and of natural increase since both these rates of growth were not calculated on the same basis.

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION IN SEMI-INDUSTRIALIZED REGIONS
(1960-67)

	Migratory movement total 1960-67	Natural increase 1960-67	Total increase ^{a, b}
- Basic region:			
Campania	- 0.97	1.60	1.19
Veneto	- 0.47	0.90	0.80
Friesland	- 0.42	1.25	0.87
Zeeland	- 0.31	0.93	0.68
Oberfranken	- 0.27	0.61	0.30
Osnabrück	- 0.26	1.20	1.00
Braunschweig	- 0.25	0.39	0.13
Hildesheim	- 0.22	0.55	0.33
Friuli-Venezia-Giulia	- 0.18	0.20	0.32
Aurich	- 0.10	1.13	1.05
Groningen	- 0.10	1.04	0.98
Oldenburg	0.01	1.03	1.13
Haute-Normandie	0.10	1.00	1.15
Toscana	0.15	0.37	0.67
Unterfranken	0.21	0.94	1.09
Drenthe	0.24	1.37	1.68
Franche-Compte	0.30	0.87	1.12
Kassel	0.31	0.66	0.97
Grand Duchy	0.33	0.37	0.89
Koblenz	0.34	0.71	1.04
Montabaur	0.44	0.69	1.24
Schwaben	0.47	0.73	1.15
Alsace	0.50	0.71	1.16
Mittelfranken	0.52	0.49	0.88
Schleswig-Holstein	0.54	0.57	1.16
Lüneburg	0.57	0.77	1.39
Südwürttemb-Hohenzollern	0.85	1.01	1.74
Südbaden	0.86	0.97	1.70
Rhône-Alpes	0.90	0.69	1.60
Lazio	1.00	1.15	2.24
Piemonte	1.27	0.25	1.48
Oberbayern	1.57	0.60	2.00
Provence - Côte d'Azur	2.20	0.43	2.58

a, b See footnotes to table D XI.

Table D XIII

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN SEMI-INDUSTRIALIZED REGIONS
(1960-67)

	Migratory movement total 1960-67	Natural increase 1960-67	Total increase a, b
- Basic region:			
Lorraine	- 0.50	1.11	0.60
Nord	- 0.20	0.93	0.70
Münster	- 0.17	1.03	0.85
Zuid-Holland	- 0.09	1.09	1.02
Hainaut	- 0.09	0.11	0.18
Noord-Holland	- 0.05	1.01	0.98
Arnsberg	- 0.05	0.63	0.50
Oost-Vlaanderen	- 0.04	0.47	0.44
West-Vlaanderen	- 0.04	0.74	0.73
Overijssel	- 0.04	1.45	1.43
Limburg (NL)	0.00	1.47	1.51
Hamburg	0.02	0.10	0.00
Pfalz	0.13	0.72	0.75
Antwerpen	0.18	0.70	0.85
Saarland	0.21	0.83	0.81
Düsseldorf	0.22	0.54	0.63
Liège	0.24	0.07	0.45
Limbourg (B)	0.24	1.49	1.85
Noord-Brabant	0.27	1.63	1.90
Detmold	0.29	0.72	1.05
Hannover	0.30	0.42	0.67
Utrecht	0.40	1.23	1.62
Aachen	0.45	0.74	1.14
Gelderland	0.57	1.33	1.91
Bremen	0.63	0.51	0.95
Rheinessen	0.64	0.57	1.15
Paris area	0.70	0.77	1.46
Nordwürttemberg	0.75	0.92	1.42
Nordbaden	0.79	0.66	1.31
Wiesbaden	0.85	0.42	1.09
Brabant	0.87	0.70	1.12
Lombardia	0.92	0.70	1.62
Liguria	0.96	0.21	1.20
Köln	1.37	0.62	1.81
Lamstadt	1.44	0.68	2.02
Berlin Ouest		- 0.60	- 0.24

a, b See footnotes to table D XI

Table D XIV

POPULATION DENSITY ACCORDING TO CATEGORIES

(1) Year 1950

Density inhabitants/km ²	Cumulated % of population	Cumulated % of area	Number of regions	
			per category	cumulated
28 < 53	10.34	29.38	13	13
53 < 91	21.85	50.10	12	25
91 < 134	30.51	60.63	16	41
134 < 149	40.10	70.09	11	52
149 < 185	52.38	80.25	9	61
185 < 266	70.15	90.90	15	76
266 < 722	92.94	99.08	19	95
722 < 4 600	100	100	5	100

(2) Year 1960

Density inhabitants/km ²	Cumulated % of population	Cumulated % of area	Number of regions	
			per category	cumulated
30 < 53	5.10	16.57	8	8
53 < 91	20.06	48.23	16	24
91 < 134	26.83	57.78	14	38
134 < 149	35.07	66.44	10	48
149 < 185	50.17	79.91	12	60
185 < 266	60.43	86.63	11	71
266 < 722	91.16	98.41	23	94
722 < 4 600	100	100	6	100

Table D XIV

POPULATION DENSITY ACCORDING TO CATEGORIES

3) Year 1968

Density inhabitants/km ²	Cumulated % of population	Cumulated % of area	Number of regions	
			per category	cumulated
32 < 53	5.04	16.57	8	8
53 < 91	16.89	43.30	14	22
91 < 134	25.47	55.27	13	35
134 < 149	32.08	62.65	8	43
149 < 185	43.10	73.28	13	56
185 < 266	60.08	85.19	13	69
266 < 722	87.92	97.26	24	93
722 < 4 600	100	100	7	100

Source: Sozialstatistik, Jahrbuch 1968 of the SAEG.

	in '000				% changes				regional % shares of total employment				
					1950/1961		1962/1968						
	1950	1961	1962	1968	total	yearly	total	yearly	1950	1961	1962	1968	
- Basic region and Land:													
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	1035.4	986.2	992.2	978.5	- 4.75	- 0.44	- 1.35	- 0.20	4.41	3.72	3.75	3.75	
HAMBURG	746.5	891.9	914.6	830.6	+ 19.48	+ 1.63	- 9.15	- 1.37	3.15	3.36	3.48	3.21	
NIEDERSACHSEN	2994.2	3019.9	2958.9	2923.8	+ 0.86	+ 0.05	- 1.19	- 0.17	12.75	11.35	11.26	11.30	
R.B. Hannover	625.1	682.1	685.8	636.4	+ 9.12	+ 0.80	- 7.20	- 1.06	2.66	2.57	2.61	2.46	
Hildesheim	425.1	413.8	373.5	392.9	- 2.66	- 0.25	+ 5.19	+ 0.73	1.81	1.56	1.42	1.52	
Lüneburg	442.3	431.2	434.7	439.8	- 2.51	- 0.23	+ 1.17	+ 0.17	1.92	1.63	1.65	1.70	
Stade	291.0	266.8	236.2	285.9	- 8.32	- 0.78	+ 21.04	+ 2.77	1.24	1.00	0.90	1.11	
Osnabrück	317.5	329.6	302.4	288.3	+ 3.81	+ 0.34	- 4.66	- 0.68	1.35	1.24	1.15	1.11	
Aurich	169.1	164.8	174.2	179.5	- 2.54	- 0.24	+ 3.04	+ 0.43	0.72	0.62	0.66	0.69	
Braunschweig	371.1	384.7	380.0	374.3	+ 3.66	+ 0.33	- 1.50	- 0.22	1.58	1.45	1.45	1.45	
Oldenburg	353.0	346.9	372.1	326.7	- 1.73	- 0.16	- 12.20	- 1.85	1.51	1.31	1.42	1.26	
BREMEN	246.2	320.0	307.9	311.2	+ 29.97	+ 2.41	+ 1.07	+ 0.15	1.05	1.21	1.17	1.20	
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	5744.8	7163.7	7066.0	6841.2	+ 24.70	+ 2.03	- 3.18	- 0.46	24.46	27.01	26.90	26.45	
R.B. Düsseldorf	1885.3	2474.2	2448.5	2459.2	+ 31.24	+ 2.50	+ 0.44	+ 0.06	8.03	9.33	9.32	9.51	
Köln	724.1	973.4	967.5	911.7	+ 34.43	+ 2.73	- 5.77	- 0.84	3.03	3.67	3.62	3.52	
Aachen	340.3	401.9	371.3	392.5	+ 18.10	+ 1.52	+ 5.71	+ 0.80	1.46	1.52	1.41	1.52	
Münster	827.8	964.4	999.5	946.1	+ 16.50	+ 1.40	- 5.34	- 0.78	3.52	3.64	3.81	3.66	
Detmold	689.0	770.8	782.0	733.3	+ 11.87	+ 1.02	- 6.23	- 0.91	2.93	2.90	2.98	2.83	
Arnsberg	1278.3	1579.0	1497.2	1398.4	+ 23.52	+ 1.94	- 6.60	- 0.97	5.44	5.95	5.70	5.41	

¹ Labour force (censuses 1950-61) - gainfully employed persons (micro-censuses April 1962-68).

	in '000				% changes				regional % shares of total employment			
	1950	1961	1962	1968	1950/1961		1962/1968		1950	1961	1962	1968
					totale	yearly	totale	yearly				
Basic region and Land:												
HESSEN	2013.4	2324.5	2272.2	2335.5	+ 15.45	+ 1.38	+ 2.98	+ 0.41	5.57	8.76	8.85	2.01
R.B. Darmstadt	622.2	745.8	763.4	772.3	+ 19.86	+ 1.66	+ 1.17	+ 0.17	2.65	2.81	2.91	2.99
Kassel	580.7	587.0	595.0	566.7	+ 1.08	+ 0.10	- 4.76	- 0.70	2.47	2.21	2.26	2.19
Wiesbaden	810.5	991.7	913.8	999.5	+ 22.36	+ 1.85	+ 9.38	+ 1.30	3.45	3.74	3.48	3.86
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	1485.6	1610.6	1603.8	1561.0	+ 8.41	+ 0.74	- 2.67	- 0.39	6.32	6.07	6.11	6.03
R.B. Koblenz	440.2	461.9	457.4	431.2	+ 4.93	+ 0.44	- 5.73	- 0.84	1.87	1.74	1.74	1.67
Trier	232.3	223.6	232.9	220.1	- 3.75	- 0.35	- 5.50	- 0.90	0.99	0.84	0.89	0.85
Montabaur	117.0	118.0	123.5	118.1	+ 0.85	+ 0.08	- 4.37	- 0.64	0.50	0.45	0.47	0.46
Rheinhausen	187.9	215.2	211.5	224.7	+ 14.53	+ 1.24	+ 6.24	+ 0.87	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.86
Pfalz	508.2	591.9	578.5	566.9	+ 16.47	+ 1.40	- 2.01	- 0.29	2.16	2.23	2.20	2.19
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	3236.5	4019.2	4008.2	3952.5	+ 24.18	+ 1.99	- 1.39	- 0.20	13.78	15.15	15.26	15.28
R.B. Nordwürttemberg	1216.8	1610.5	1612.9	1559.7	+ 32.35	+ 2.58	- 3.30	- 0.48	5.18	6.07	6.14	6.03
Nordbaden	698.7	839.3	831.7	809.5	+ 20.12	+ 1.68	- 2.67	- 0.39	2.97	3.16	3.17	3.13
Südbaden	694.7	829.8	828.0	839.6	+ 19.45	+ 1.63	+ 1.40	+ 0.20	2.96	3.13	3.15	3.25
Südwürttemb.Hohenz.	626.3	739.6	735.6	743.7	+ 18.09	+ 1.52	+ 1.10	+ 0.16	2.67	2.79	2.80	2.87
BAYERN	4571.3	4698.4	4722.0	4770.7	+ 2.78	+ 0.25	+ 1.03	+ 0.15	19.46	17.71	17.97	18.44
R.B. Oberbayern	1225.1	1382.3	1408.5	1514.6	+ 12.83	+ 1.10	+ 7.53	+ 1.04	5.22	5.21	5.36	5.85
Niederbayern	533.8	449.3	477.5	428.9	- 15.83	- 1.56	- 10.18	- 1.53	2.27	1.69	1.82	1.66
Oberpfalz	434.4	409.7	399.0	385.1	- 5.69	- 0.53	- 3.48	- 0.51	1.85	1.55	1.52	1.49
Oberfranken	562.3	551.5	569.5	534.0	- 1.92	- 0.18	- 6.23	- 0.91	2.39	2.08	2.17	2.06
Mittelfranken	639.1	705.6	693.4	697.7	+ 10.40	+ 0.90	+ 0.62	+ 0.09	2.72	2.66	2.63	2.70
Unterfranken	521.3	521.1	511.9	526.9	- 0.04	0.00	+ 2.93	+ 0.41	2.22	1.96	1.95	2.04
Schwaben	655.3	678.7	662.2	683.5	+ 3.57	+ 0.32	+ 3.22	+ 0.45	2.79	2.56	2.52	2.64

¹ Labour force (censuses 1950-61) - gainfully employed persons (micro-censuses April 1962-68).

	in '000				% changes				regional % shares of total employment			
	1950	1961	1962	1968	1950/1961		1962/1968		1950	1961	1962	1968
					total	yearly	total	yearly				
- Basic region and Land:												
SAARLAND	410.6	434.7	410.5	395.2	+ 5.87	+ 0.52	- 3.73	- 0.54	1.75	1.64	1.56	1.53
BERLIN (WEST)	1 004.4	1 058.0	1 014.7	966.3	+ 5.34	+ 0.47	- 4.77	- 0.70	4.27	3.99	3.66	3.74
GERMANY (F.R.)	23 488.9	26 527.1	26 271.0	25 869.5	+ 12.93	+ 1.11	- 1.53	- 0.26	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
- Main geographical areas:												
NORTH	5 022.3	5 218.0	5 173.6	5 044.1	+ 3.90	+ 0.35	- 2.50	- 0.42	21.38	19.67	19.69	19.49
WEST	5 744.8	7 163.7	7 066.0	6 841.2	+ 24.70	+ 2.03	- 3.18	- 0.54	24.46	27.01	26.90	26.45
CENTRE	3 909.6	4 369.8	4 286.5	4 294.7	+ 11.77	+ 1.02	+ 0.19	+ 0.03	16.64	16.47	16.32	16.60
SOUTH	7 807.8	8 717.6	8 730.2	8 723.2	+ 11.65	+ 0.01	- 0.08	- 0.01	33.24	32.86	33.23	33.72
BERLIN (WEST)	1 004.4	1 058.0	1 014.7	966.3	+ 5.34	+ 0.47	- 4.77	- 0.70	4.27	3.99	3.66	3.74

^a Labour force (censuses 1950-61) - gainfully employed persons (micro-censuses April 1962-68).

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table n° E I 1 a

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS ^a

	in '000		% changes	regional % shares of total employment	
	1968	1969	1968/1969	1968	1969
- Basic region and Land:					
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	978.5	991	+ 1.28	3.78	3.79
HAMBURG	830.6	824	- 0.80	3.21	3.15
NIEDERSACHSEN	2 923.8	2 938	+ 0.48	11.30	11.23
R.B. Hannover	636.4	646	+ 1.51	2.46	2.47
Hildesheim	392.9	373	- 5.06	1.52	1.43
Lüneburg	439.8	446	+ 1.41	1.70	1.70
Stade	285.9	269	- 5.91	1.11	1.03
Osnabrück	288.3	299	+ 3.71	1.11	1.14
Aurich	179.5	192	+ 6.96	0.69	0.73
Braunschweig	374.3	380	+ 1.52	1.45	1.45
Oldenburg	326.7	335	+ 2.54	1.26	1.28
BREMEN	311.2	314	+ 0.89	1.20	1.20
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	6 841.2	6 916	+ 1.09	26.45	26.43
R.B. Düsseldorf	2 459.2	2 474	+ 0.60	9.51	9.45
Köln	911.7	924	+ 1.34	3.52	3.53
Aachen	392.5	400	+ 1.91	1.52	1.53
Münster	946.1	955	+ 0.94	3.66	3.65
Detmold	733.3	768	+ 4.73	2.83	2.93
Arnsberg	1 398.4	1 396	- 0.18	5.41	5.33
HESSEN	2 338.5	2 359	+ 0.87	9.04	9.01
R.B. Darmstadt	772.3	1 737	+ 0.85	2.99	6.83
Wiesbaden	999.5			3.86	
Kassel	566.7			2.19	
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	1 561.0	1 550	- 0.70	6.03	5.92
R.B. Koblenz	431.2	546	- 0.60	1.67	2.09
Montabaur	118.1			0.46	
Trier	220.1	217	- 1.41	0.85	0.83
Rheinessen	224.7	786	- 0.71	0.86	3.00
Pfalz	566.9			2.19	

^a Gainfully employed persons (micro-census April 1968-69).

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table E I la (Cont'd)

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS¹

	in '000		% changes	regional % shares of total employment	
	1968	1969	1968/1969	1968	1969
- Basic region and Land:					
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	3 952.5	4 053	+ 2.54	15.28	15.49
R.B. Nordwürttemberg	1 559.7	1 632	+ 4.64	6.03	6.23
Nordbaden	809.5	813	+ 0.43	3.13	3.11
Südbaden	839.6	843	+ 0.40	3.25	3.22
SüdWürttemb.H.	743.7	766	+ 2.30	2.87	2.93
BAYERN	4 770.7	4 872	+ 2.12	18.44	18.62
R.B. Oberbayern	1 514.6	1 546	+ 2.07	5.85	5.91
Niederbayern	428.9	444	+ 3.52	1.66	1.70
Oberpfalz	385.1	396	+ 2.83	1.49	1.51
Oberfranken	534.0	537	+ 0.56	2.06	2.05
Mittelfranken	697.7	713	+ 2.19	2.70	2.72
Unterfranken	526.9	543	+ 3.06	2.04	2.08
Schwaben	683.5	693	+ 1.39	2.64	2.65
SAARLAND	395.2	399	+ 0.96	1.53	1.52
BERLIN (WEST)	966.3	953	- 1.38	3.74	3.64
GERMANY (F.R.)	25 869.5	26 169	+ 1.16	100.00	100.00
- Main geographical areas:					
NORTH	5 044.1	5 067	+ 0.45	19.49	19.36
WEST	6 841.2	6 916	+ 1.09	26.45	26.43
CENTRE	4 294.7	4 308	+ 0.31	16.60	16.46
SOUTH	8 723.2	8 925	+ 2.31	33.72	34.11
BERLIN (WEST)	966.3	953	- 1.38	3.74	3.64

¹ Gainfully employed persons (micro-census April 1968-69).

	in '000			% changes				regional % shares of total employment		
	1954	1962	1968	1962/1954		1968/1962		1954	1962	1968
				total	yearly	total	yearly			
- Basic region:										
Paris area	3 577.1	4 006.1	4 271.6	+ 11.99	+ 1.43	+ 6.63	+ 1.03	18.55	21.02	21.40
Champagne	476.1	478.9	508.1	+ 0.59	+ 0.07	+ 6.10	+ 0.99	2.53	2.51	2.55
Picardie	543.8	560.2	602.6	+ 3.02	+ 0.37	+ 7.57	+ 1.22	2.88	2.94	3.02
Haute-Normandie	543.3	564.9	610.6	+ 3.98	+ 0.49	+ 8.09	+ 1.31	2.88	2.96	3.05
Centre	774.4	763.3	812.5	- 1.43	- 0.18	+ 6.45	+ 1.05	4.11	4.01	4.07
Nord	1 337.7	1 320.8	1 337.2	- 1.26	- 0.16	+ 1.24	+ 0.21	7.10	6.93	6.70
Lorraine	799.3	830.4	837.2	+ 3.89	+ 0.48	+ 0.82	+ 0.14	4.24	4.36	4.19
Alsace	546.2	533.5	561.0	- 2.33	- 0.30	+ 5.15	+ 0.84	2.90	2.80	2.81
Franche-Comté	376.6	373.9	394.9	- 0.72	- 0.09	+ 5.62	+ 0.92	2.00	1.96	1.98
Basse-Normandie	533.0	508.3	530.4	- 4.64	- 0.59	+ 4.35	+ 0.71	2.83	2.67	2.66
Loire region	1 057.4	1 011.8	1 049.7	- 4.31	- 0.55	+ 3.75	+ 0.62	5.61	5.31	5.26
Bretagne	1 071.8	990.6	992.8	- 7.58	- 0.98	+ 0.22	+ 0.04	5.69	5.20	4.97
Limousin	359.6	319.2	308.9	- 11.23	- 1.48	- 3.23	- 0.55	1.91	1.68	1.55
Auvergne	562.3	517.2	526.9	- 8.02	- 1.04	+ 1.88	+ 0.31	2.98	2.71	2.64
Poitou-Charente	587.3	556.1	567.5	- 5.31	- 0.68	+ 2.05	+ 0.34	3.12	2.92	2.84
Aquitaine	1 015.0	955.8	975.7	- 5.83	- 0.74	+ 2.08	+ 0.34	5.38	5.02	4.89
Midi-Pyrénées	864.6	822.4	828.1	- 4.88	- 0.63	+ 0.69	+ 0.12	4.59	4.31	4.15
Bourgogne	586.6	566.8	588.1	- 3.38	- 0.43	+ 3.76	+ 0.62	3.11	2.97	2.95
Rhône-alpes	1 666.0	1 725.5	1 825.2	+ 3.57	+ 0.44	+ 5.78	+ 0.94	8.84	9.06	9.14
Languedoc	535.7	540.2	579.2	+ 0.84	+ 0.10	+ 7.22	+ 1.17	2.84	2.84	2.90
Provence-Côte d'Azur	1 033.5	1 109.6	1 253.7	+ 7.36	+ 0.89	+ 12.99	+ 2.06	5.48	5.82	6.28
FRANCE	18 847.3	19 055.5	19 961.9	+ 1.10	+ 0.13	+ 4.76	+ 0.78	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹ Working population - censuses of 1954 and 1962 - provisional (quarterly) results of the census of 1968.

	in '000			% changes				regional % shares of total employment		
				1962/1954		1968/1962				
	1954	1962	1968	total	yearly	total	yearly	1954	1962	1968
- Main geographical areas:										
WEST	7 361.1	6 984.6	7 171.7	- 5.11	- 0.71	+ 2.68	+ 0.44	39.06	36.66	35.93
EAST	7 909.1	8 064.8	8 518.6	+ 1.97	+ 0.16	+ 5.63	+ 0.92	41.96	42.32	42.67
PARIS AREA	3 577.1	4 006.1	4 271.6	+ 11.99	+ 1.43	+ 6.63	+ 1.08	18.98	21.02	21.40

¹ Working population - censuses of 1954 and 1962 - provisional (quarterly) results of the census of 1968.

	in '000			% changes				regional % shares of total employment		
	1951	1961	1968	1951/1961		1961/1968		1951	1961	1968
				total	yearly	total	yearly			
- Basic regions:										
Piemonte	1700.2	1849.4	1787.4	+ 8.77	+ 0.84	- 3.35	- 0.49	8.6	9.1	9.2
Val d'Aosta	45.5	44.8	40.7	- 1.54	- 0.16	- 9.15	- 1.36	0.2	0.2	0.2
Liguria	706.1	781.1	678.6	+ 10.62	+ 1.01	- 13.12	- 1.99	3.6	3.8	3.5
Lombardia	2891.1	3322.8	3273.3	+ 14.93	+ 1.40	- 1.49	- 0.22	14.7	16.3	17.0
Trentino-Alto Adige	313.0	343.4	305.5	+ 9.71	+ 0.93	- 11.04	- 1.66	1.6	1.7	1.6
Veneto	1587.7	1563.8	1531.1	- 1.51	- 0.15	- 2.09	- 0.30	8.1	7.6	7.9
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	489.0	484.7	449.5	- 0.88	- 0.09	- 7.26	- 1.07	2.5	2.4	2.3
Emilia-Romagna	1658.7	1685.8	1605.1	+ 1.63	+ 0.16	- 4.79	- 0.70	8.4	8.3	8.3
Marche	682.9	659.3	571.3	- 3.46	- 0.35	- 13.35	- 2.03	3.5	3.2	3.0
Toscana	1351.0	1402.3	1294.8	+ 3.80	+ 0.37	- 7.67	- 1.14	6.9	6.9	6.7
Umbria	363.7	349.2	295.6	- 3.99	- 0.41	- 15.35	- 2.35	1.8	1.7	1.5
Lazio	1413.0	1574.9	1487.7	+ 11.46	+ 1.09	- 5.54	- 0.81	7.2	7.7	7.7
Campania	1598.4	1673.7	1622.4	+ 4.71	+ 0.46	- 3.07	- 0.45	8.1	8.1	8.4
Abruzzi-Molise	709.9	651.0	526.6	- 8.30	- 0.86	- 19.11	- 2.99	3.6	3.2	2.7
Puglia	1229.7	1179.9	1188.2	- 4.05	- 0.41	+ 0.70	+ 0.10	6.3	5.8	6.1
Basilicata	264.8	243.9	214.4	- 7.89	- 0.82	- 12.10	- 1.83	1.3	1.2	1.1
Calabria	771.6	675.2	607.1	- 12.49	- 1.32	- 10.09	- 1.38	3.9	3.3	3.1
Sicilia	1465.8	1486.4	1443.4	+ 1.41	+ 0.14	- 2.89	- 0.42	7.4	7.3	7.5
Sardegna	450.8	458.8	424.5	+ 1.77	+ 0.18	- 7.48	- 1.11	2.3	2.2	2.2
ITALY	19692.9	20430.4	19347.2	+ 3.75	+ 0.37	- 5.30	- 0.77	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Total working population (employment in Italy).

	in '000			% changes				Regional % shares of total employment		
	1951	1961	1968	1951/1961		1961/1968		1951	1961	1968
				total	yearly	total	yearly			
- Main geographical areas:										
NORTH-WEST	5342.9	5998.1	5780.0	+ 12.26	+ 1.16	- 3.64	- 0.53	27.1	29.3	29.9
NORTH-EAST	4048.4	4077.7	3891.2	+ 0.72	+ 0.07	- 4.57	- 0.67	20.6	20.0	20.1
CENTRE	3810.6	3985.7	3649.4	+ 4.60	+ 0.45	- 8.44	- 1.25	19.3	19.5	18.9
SOUTH	6491.0	6368.9	6026.6	- 1.92	- 0.10	- 5.37	- 0.78	33.0	31.2	31.1

¹ Total working population (employment in Italy).

ITALY

Table n° E 1 3 a

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS¹

	in '000		% changes	Regional % shares of total employment	
	1968	1969	1968/1969	1968	1969
- Basic region:					
Piemonte	1 787.4	1 757.4	- 1.68	9.2	9.2
Val d'Aosta	40.7	42.0	+ 3.19	0.2	0.2
Liguria	678.6	659.6	- 2.80	3.5	3.5
Lombardia	3 273.3	3 278.6	+ 0.16	17.0	17.1
Trentino-Alto Adige	305.5	301.6	- 1.28	1.6	1.6
Veneto	1 531.1	1 516.7	- 0.94	7.9	7.9
Friuli-Venezia-Giulia	449.5	449.5	-	2.3	2.3
Emilia-Romagna	1 605.1	1 614.2	+ 0.57	8.3	8.4
Marche	571.3	571.1	- 0.04	3.0	3.0
Toscana	1 294.8	1 312.5	+ 1.37	6.7	6.9
Umbria	295.6	290.1	- 1.86	1.5	1.5
Lazio	1 487.7	1 483.7	- 0.27	7.7	7.7
Campania	1 622.4	1 564.0	- 3.60	8.4	8.2
Abruzzi-Molise	526.6	518.8	- 1.48	2.7	2.7
Puglia	1 183.2	1 173.6	- 0.81	6.1	6.1
Basilicata	214.4	211.1	- 1.54	1.1	1.1
Calabria	607.1	600.5	- 1.09	3.1	3.1
Sicilia	1 443.4	1 391.4	- 3.60	7.5	7.3
Sardegna	424.5	412.6	- 2.80	2.2	2.2
ITALY	19 347.2	19 149.0	- 1.02	100.0	100.0
- Main geographical areas:					
NORTH-WEST	5 780.0	5 737.6	- 0.73	29.9	30.0
NORTH-EAST	3 891.2	3 882.0	- 0.24	20.1	20.2
CENTRE	3 649.4	3 657.4	+ 0.22	18.9	19.1
SOUTH	6 026.6	5 872.0	- 2.57	31.1	30.7

¹ Total working population (employment in Italy).

BELGIUM

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS¹

Table E I 4

- Basic region:	in '000			% changes				Regional % shares of total employment		
	1947	1961	1969	1947/1961		1961/1969		1947	1961	1969
				total	yearly	total	yearly			
West-Vlaanderen	376.6	395.3	385.1	+ 4.97	+ 0.35	- 2.58	- 0.33	11.13	11.73	11.04
Oost-Vlaanderen	496.0	491.9	487.9	- 8.27	- 0.57	- 0.81	- 0.10	14.66	14.60	13.98
Antwerpen	490.0	532.7	541.0	+ 8.71	+ 0.60	1.56	0.19	14.49	15.81	15.50
Limburg	157.7	183.1	210.8	+16.11	+ 1.07	15.13	1.78	4.66	5.43	6.04
Hainaut	502.4	422.3	459.4	-15.94	- 1.23	8.79	1.06	14.85	12.53	13.17
Namur	128.2	124.2	126.0	- 3.12	- 0.23	1.45	0.18	3.79	3.69	3.61
Liège	403.7	369.5	364.8	- 8.47	- 0.63	- 1.27	- 0.16	11.94	10.97	10.45
Luxembourg	75.6	71.0	68.5	- 6.09	- 0.45	- 3.52	- 0.45	2.24	2.11	1.96
Brabant	752.1	779.3	846.2	+ 3.62	+ 0.25	8.58	1.03	22.24	23.13	24.25
BELGIUM	3 382.3	3 369.3	3 489.7	- 0.36	- 0.04	3.57	0.44	100.00	100.00	100.00
- Main geographical areas:										
FLEMISH REGION	1 636.8	1 728.0	1 764.7	+ 5.57	+ 0.39	+ 2.12	+ 0.26	48.40	51.28	50.57
WALLOON REGION	1 183.0	1 059.9	1 100.8	-10.41	- 0.78	+ 3.86	+ 0.47	34.97	31.46	31.54
BRUSSELS AREA	562.5	581.4	624.2	+ 3.36	+ 0.24	+ 7.36	+ 0.89	16.63	17.26	17.89

Working population (excluding unemployed and those undergoing military service) 1947 and 1961 censuses, 1969 micro-census.

	in '000			% changes				Regional % shares of total employment		
				1950/1960		1960/1965				
	1950	1960	1965	total	yearly	total	yearly	1950	1960	1965
- Basic region:										
Groningen	162.2	163.7	176.5	0.92	0.09	7.82	1.52	4.3	3.9	3.9
Friesland	155.1	153.4	160.9	- 1.10	- 1.11	4.89	0.96	4.1	3.7	3.6
Drenthe	97.9	104.7	111.9	6.95	0.67	6.88	1.34	2.6	2.5	2.5
Overijssel	281.2	296.2	316.9	5.33	0.52	6.99	1.36	7.4	7.1	7.0
Gelderland	395.5	431.1	472.0	9.00	0.87	9.49	1.83	10.5	10.3	10.5
Utrecht	204.0	232.0	260.2	13.73	1.29	12.16	2.32	5.4	5.5	5.8
Noord-Holland	672.0	742.4	811.7	10.48	1.00	9.33	1.80	17.8	17.8	18.0
Zuid-Holland	854.7	962.2	1037.4	12.58	1.19	7.81	1.51	22.7	23.0	23.0
Zeeland	93.5	94.9	97.8	1.50	0.15	3.06	0.60	2.5	2.3	2.2
Noord-Brabant	449.4	522.7	570.4	16.31	1.52	9.13	1.76	11.9	12.5	12.6
Limburg	268.5	303.7	328.3	13.11	1.24	8.10	1.57	7.1	7.2	7.3
Miscellaneous ¹ and 2	139.0	175.0	161.0	25.90	2.33	- 8.00	- 1.65	3.7	4.2	3.6
NETHERLANDS	3773.0	4182.0	4505.0	10.84	1.03	7.72	1.50	100.0	100.0	100.0
- Main geographical areas:										
NORTH	415.2	421.8	449.3	1.59	0.16	6.52	1.27	11.0	10.1	10.0
EAST	676.7	727.3	788.9	7.48	0.72	8.47	1.64	17.9	17.4	17.5
WEST	1730.7	1936.6	2109.3	11.90	1.13	8.92	1.72	45.9	46.3	46.8
SOUTH	811.4	921.3	996.5	13.54	1.28	8.16	1.58	21.5	22.0	22.1

¹ Employment expressed in terms of volume of work (arbeidsvolume).

² Persons undergoing military service in the Navy, Air Force and Army.

LUXEMBOURG

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS¹

Table E I 6

	in '000			% changes			
				1947 / 1960		1960 / 1966	
	1947	1960	1966	total	yearly	total	yearly
Luxembourg	134.8	128.5	130.7	- 4.72	- 0.37	1.72	0.28

¹ Gainfully employed persons (national censuses).

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(in absolute figures)

Table E II 6

Year	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
1947	35.0	53.3	46.8 ¹
1960	19.3	56.7	52.5
1966	14.6	58.7	57.4

¹ Including persons employed in the category "activities difficult to describe".

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(Region = 100)

Table E III 6

Year	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
1947	25.91	39.45	34.64 ¹
1960	15.02	44.12	40.86
1966	11.17	44.91	43.92

¹ Including persons employed in the category "activities difficult to describe".

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(Average yearly changes in %)

Table IV 6

Period	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
1947/1960	- 4.48	+ 0.48	+ 0.89
1960/1966	- 4.54	+ 0.58	+ 1.50

	1950			1961			1962			1968		
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
- Basic region and Land:												
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	253.7	388.7	393.0	157.9	386.3	442.0	134.0	379.1	469.1	111.2	374.8	405.5
HAMBURG	19.3	305.9	421.3	13.0	345.1	533.8	13.1	354.6	546.9	16.0	304.9	509.7
NIEDERSACHSEN	909.0	1088.0	997.2	588.9	1291.8	1139.2	559.6	1259.6	1139.7	458.1	1211.3	1254.4
R.B. Hannover	140.9	242.1	242.1	90.3	301.9	289.9	84.5	310.1	291.2	57.1	274.1	305.2
Hildesheim	104.9	182.3	137.9	63.3	200.7	149.8	56.2	167.3	150.0	46.9	176.4	169.6
Lüneburg	160.9	141.5	139.9	97.8	180.5	152.9	102.9	171.1	160.7	59.4	171.7	208.7
Stade	125.2	82.0	83.8	85.3	89.8	91.7	70.2	83.0	83.0	73.6	101.1	106.2
Osnabrück	119.6	111.8	86.1	84.8	137.0	107.8	76.8	134.9	90.7	55.8	125.5	107.0
Aurich	72.4	43.7	53.0	49.7	50.7	64.4	42.4	61.8	70.0	48.0	63.9	67.6
Braunschweig	66.4	169.0	135.7	36.3	197.7	150.7	29.3	198.6	152.1	26.0	184.7	163.6
Oldenburg	118.7	115.6	118.7	81.4	133.5	132.0	97.3	132.8	142.0	86.3	113.9	126.5
BREMEN	8.8	104.2	133.2	6.0	132.3	181.7	6.2	120.9	180.8	3.2	125.9	182.1
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	674.3	3180.0	1890.5	458.8	4038.6	2666.3	372.3	4034.1	2659.6	327.3	3705.5	2808.4
R.B. Düsseldorf	113.9	1112.8	658.6	74.9	1442.2	957.1	55.1	1425.8	967.6	59.4	1347.3	1052.5
Köln	80.6	351.6	291.9	48.3	478.5	445.6	36.1	466.3	465.1	29.0	442.1	440.6
Aachen	61.7	177.7	100.9	37.1	221.0	143.8	24.0	205.0	142.3	31.3	215.2	146.0
Münster	148.3	450.4	229.1	102.2	537.8	324.4	97.7	567.3	334.5	87.8	516.3	342.0
Detmold	151.7	324.6	212.7	112.5	406.6	251.7	85.8	443.6	252.6	75.6	372.9	284.8
Arnsberg	118.1	762.9	397.3	82.8	952.5	543.7	73.6	926.1	497.5	44.2	811.7	542.5

GERMANY (F.R.)

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

Table E II 1 (Cont'd 1)

(in absolute figures - in '000)

	1950			1961			1962			1968		
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
- Basic region and Land:												
HESSEN	468.8	867.2	677.4	316.4	1081.1	927.0	289.6	1067.0	915.6	157.7	1155.3	985.5
R.B. Darmstadt	146.1	293.4	182.7	96.8	388.6	260.4	94.9	394.6	273.9	52.4	420.3	299.6
Kassel	190.4	224.2	166.1	135.9	145.8	205.3	121.0	253.9	220.1	97.6	258.1	211.0
Wiesbaden	132.3	349.6	328.6	83.7	446.7	461.3	73.7	418.5	421.6	47.7	476.9	474.9
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	536.1	537.6	411.9	352.0	662.3	576.4	326.5	687.6	589.7	274.0	661.4	625.6
R.B. Koblenz	158.1	150.8	131.3	99.8	184.3	177.8	92.5	181.3	183.6	68.5	163.7	199.0
Trier	126.5	50.7	55.1	85.8	62.9	74.9	88.5	62.6	81.8	77.0	69.4	73.7
Montabaur	46.9	40.9	29.2	29.0	50.3	38.7	23.5	50.9	49.1	20.1	55.4	42.6
Rheinhesen	61.3	65.5	61.1	44.1	87.5	83.6	37.5	97.9	76.1	38.1	91.0	95.6
Pfalz	143.3	229.7	135.2	93.3	297.3	201.3	84.5	294.9	199.1	70.3	281.9	214.7
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	845.5	1481.2	909.8	636.9	2108.8	1273.5	605.3	2125.2	1277.7	445.1	2091.2	1416.2
R.B. Nordwürttemberg	263.4	606.7	346.7	207.1	896.9	506.5	184.7	917.5	510.7	136.4	871.7	551.6
Nordbaden	133.3	327.9	237.5	98.0	429.4	311.9	94.4	425.3	312.0	58.5	405.5	345.5
Südbaden	232.6	271.1	191.0	175.0	387.9	266.9	169.2	394.5	264.3	117.5	410.8	311.3
Südwürtt.Hohenzoll.	216.2	275.5	134.6	156.8	394.6	188.2	157.0	387.9	190.7	132.7	403.2	207.8
BAYERN	1398.1	1870.6	1302.6	1014.3	2100.8	1583.3	903.9	2138.9	1679.2	794.0	2119.4	1857.3
R.B. Oberbayern	270.7	485.7	468.7	199.3	578.1	604.9	181.5	589.9	637.1	169.6	604.7	740.3
Niederbayern	247.4	178.3	108.1	176.1	160.8	112.4	157.7	182.9	136.9	133.7	159.5	135.7
Ob Pfalz	166.3	162.9	105.2	114.0	176.3	119.4	100.3	173.1	125.6	75.9	176.2	133.0
Oberfranken	147.6	282.7	132.0	108.9	295.8	146.8	98.6	313.9	157.0	88.5	279.2	166.3
Mittelfranken	156.2	289.1	193.8	120.9	346.3	238.4	99.3	341.5	252.6	94.6	328.8	274.3
Unterfranken	193.9	199.4	128.0	136.1	230.0	155.0	117.7	229.6	164.6	98.7	252.4	175.8
Schwaben	216.0	272.5	166.8	159.0	313.3	206.4	148.8	308.0	205.4	133.0	318.6	231.9

GERMANY (F.R.)

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

Table E II 1 (Contd 2)

(in absolute figures)

(in '000)

	1950			1961			1962			1963		
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
- Basic region and Land:												
SAARLAND	61.3	226.4	122.9	36.2	235.9	162.6	25.6	223.8	161.1	14.6	209.0	171.6
BERLIN (WEST)	20.8	455.7	527.9	6.4	496.8	554.8	4.8	464.5	545.4	5.0	429.4	531.9
GERMANY (F.R.)	5195.7	10 505.5	7787.7	3586.8	12 899.8	10 040.5	3240.9	12 865.3	10 164.8	2653.2	12 383.1	10 828.2
- Main geographical areas:												
NORTH	1190.8	1886.8	1944.7	765.8	2155.5	2296.7	712.9	2124.2	2336.5	595.5	2016.9	2431.7
WEST	674.3	3180.0	1890.5	458.8	4038.6	2666.3	372.3	4034.1	2659.6	327.3	3705.5	2808.4
CENTRE	1066.2	1631.2	1212.2	704.6	1999.3	1666.0	641.7	1978.4	1666.4	486.3	2025.7	1782.7
SOUTH	2243.6	3351.8	2212.4	1651.2	4209.6	2856.8	1509.2	4264.1	2956.9	1239.1	4210.6	3273.5
BERLIN (WEST)	20.8	455.7	527.9	6.4	496.8	554.8	4.8	464.5	545.4	5.0	429.4	531.9

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table n° E II 1 a

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(absolute figures - in '000)

	1968			1969		
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
Basic areas and Land						
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	118.2	374.8	485.5	117	373	502
HAMBURG	16.0	304.9	509.7	16	312	496
NIEDERSACHSEN	458.1	1 211.3	1 254.4	447	1 220	1 272
R.B. Hannover	57.1	274.1	305.2	(55)	(287)	(304)
Hildesheim	46.9	176.4	169.6	(47)	(174)	(152)
Lüneburg	59.4	171.7	208.7	(68)	(162)	(216)
Stade	78.6	101.1	106.2	(70)	(95)	(104)
Osnabrück	55.8	125.5	107.0	(56)	(131)	(112)
Aurich	48.0	63.0	67.6	(42)	(67)	(83)
Braunschweig	26.0	184.7	163.6	(21)	(193)	(166)
Oldenburg	86.3	113.9	126.5	(88)	(112)	(135)
BREMEN	3.2	125.9	182.1	0	129	182
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	327.3	3 705.5	2 808.4	326	3 810	2 780
R.B. Düsseldorf	59.4	1 347.3	1 052.5	(62)	(1 353)	(1 059)
Köln	29.0	442.1	440.6	(31)	(454)	(439)
Aachen	31.3	215.2	146.0	(27)	(227)	(146)
Münster	87.8	516.3	342.0	(93)	(528)	(333)
Detmold	75.6	372.9	284.8	(70)	(410)	(288)
Arnsberg	44.2	811.7	542.5	(43)	(838)	(515)
HESSEN	197.7	1 155.3	985.5	195	1 174	990
R.B. Darmstadt	52.4	420.3	299.6	(105)	(910)	(772)
Wiesbaden	47.7	476.9	474.9			
Kassel	97.6	258.1	211.0	(90)	(265)	(217)
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	274.0	661.4	625.6	254	675	621
R.B. Koblenz	68.5	163.7	199.0	} (81)	} (238)	} (228)
Montabaur	20.1	55.4	42.6			
Trier	77.0	69.4	73.7	(69)	(72)	(76)
Rheinhesen	38.1	91.0	95.6	} (104)	} (365)	} (317)
Pfalz	70.3	281.9	214.7			

The figures in brackets, valid for 1969, are estimates based on official statistics.

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table n° E II 1a

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(in absolute figures - '000)

	1968			1969		
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
- Basic region and Land						
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	445,1	2 051,2	1 416,2	423	2 208	1 423
R.B. Nordwürttemberg	136,4	871,7	551,6	(129)	(938)	(565)
Nordbaden	58,5	405,5	345,5	(50)	(425)	(339)
Südbaden	117,5	410,8	311,3	(121)	(415)	(308)
Südwürtt. Hohenzoll	132,7	403,2	207,8	(123)	(430)	(213)
BAYERN	794,0	2 119,4	1 857,3	780	2 204	1 889
R.B. Oberbayern	169,6	604,7	740,3	(170)	(626)	(750)
Niederbayern	133,7	159,5	135,7	(142)	(163)	(139)
Oberpfalz	75,9	176,2	133,0	(79)	(181)	(136)
Oberfranken	88,5	279,2	166,3	(83)	(293)	(161)
Mittelfranken	94,6	328,8	274,3	(88)	(345)	(280)
Unterfranken	98,7	252,4	175,8	(90)	(270)	(183)
Schwaben	133,0	318,6	231,9	(129)	(325)	(239)
SAARLAND	14,6	209,0	171,6	12	214	173
BERLIN (WEST)	5,0	429,4	531,9	6	422	525
GERMANY (F.R.)	2 653,2	12 388,1	10 828,2	2 577	12 741	10.851
- Main geographical areas:						
NORTH	595,5	2 016,9	2 431,7	580	2 034	2 452
WEST	327,3	3 705,5	2 808,4	326	3 810	2 780
CENTRE	486,3	2 025,7	1 782,7	461	2 063	1 784
SOUTH	1 239,1	4 210,6	3.273,5	1.203	4 412	3 312
BERLIN (WEST)	5,0	429,4	531,9	6	422	525

The figures in brackets, valid for 1969, are estimates based on official statistics.

FRANCE

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(absolute figures - in '000)

Table E II 2

	1954			1962			1968		
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
- Basic region:									
Paris area	91.1	1632.1	1853.9	66.7	1809.3	2130.1	56.7	1812.9	2402.0
Champagne	126.8	189.6	159.7	101.4	204.8	172.7	84.0	225.6	198.5
Picardie	153.1	214.2	176.5	114.6	245.0	200.6	95.7	275.8	231.1
Haute-Normandie	118.9	213.0	211.4	95.5	233.3	236.1	77.9	264.5	268.2
Centre	307.1	227.8	239.5	227.8	258.9	276.6	173.8	321.3	317.4
Nord	174.2	746.4	417.1	136.0	717.7	467.1	111.6	639.2	532.4
Lorraine	120.1	431.3	247.9	91.0	439.6	299.8	75.3	428.7	333.2
Alsace	116.5	248.1	181.6	74.6	252.6	206.3	61.5	259.0	240.5
Franche-Comté	111.2	162.4	103.0	79.7	181.4	112.8	60.8	201.4	132.7
Basse-Normandie	249.6	131.2	152.2	207.4	134.8	166.1	174.4	163.0	193.0
Pays de la Loire	477.0	290.5	289.9	373.7	308.3	329.8	302.1	370.3	377.3
Bretagne	563.6	221.1	287.1	439.1	225.1	326.4	349.1	275.5	368.2
Limousin	186.7	86.0	86.9	135.5	88.9	94.8	103.9	96.9	108.1
Auvergne	241.9	165.0	155.4	176.4	174.6	166.2	139.1	195.8	192.0
Poitou-Charente	276.5	143.8	167.0	214.3	149.3	192.5	171.4	178.8	217.3
Aquitaine	442.1	250.1	322.8	320.3	283.4	352.1	246.8	320.1	408.8
Midi-Pyrénées	399.2	232.2	233.2	303.6	250.3	268.5	231.5	275.5	321.1
Bourgogne	214.1	179.7	192.8	159.6	200.9	206.3	123.2	229.5	235.4
Rhône-Alpes	413.4	739.2	513.4	298.1	836.1	591.3	225.3	877.6	722.3
Languedoc	205.6	139.3	190.8	168.0	154.7	217.5	135.3	180.2	263.7
Provence-Côte d'Azur	204.9	328.0	500.6	152.2	393.9	563.5	131.9	442.5	679.3
FRANCE	5193.6	6971.0	6682.7	3935.5	7542.9	7577.1	3131.3	8088.1	8742.5

FRANCE

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(in absolute figures)

Table E II 2 (Cont'd)

	1 9 5 4			1 9 6 2			1 9 6 8		
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
- Main geographical areas:									
WEST	3349.3	1887.0	2124.8	2566.1	2028.3	2390.5	2027.4	2377.4	2766.9
EAST	1753.2	3451.9	2704.0	1302.7	3705.3	3056.5	1047,2	3897,8	3573,6
PARIS AREA	91.1	1632.1	1853,9	66,7	1809.3	2130,1	56,7	1812,9	2402.0

(in absolute figures)

('000)

	1 9 5 1			1 9 6 1			1 9 6 8		
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	secondary sector	Tertiary sector
-Basic regions:									
Piemonte	580.0	684.0	436.2	460.0	869.7	519,7	317.0	897.0	573.4
Val d'Aosta	17.0	18.6	9,9	10.0	20.7	14,1	8.0	16,0	16,7
Liguria	126.0	276.6	303.5	113.0	310,8	357.3	70.0	254,0	354,6
Lombardia	614.0	1465.6	811,5	399,0	1901.9	1021.9	234.0	1939,0	1 100.3
Trentino-Alto Adige	133.0	82.0	98.0	117.0	97.4	129,0	70.0	102,0	133.5
Veneto	753.0	436.1	398,6	472.0	595.4	496,4	334.0	647,0	550.1
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	163.0	161.9	164,1	116.0	181.3	187,4	75.0	175.0	199.5
Emilia-Romagna	886.0	377.4	395.3	591.0	586.3	508,5	419.0	639.0	547,1
Marche	426.0	131,5	125.4	344,0	165,9	149.4	214.0	189,0	168,3
Toscana	574.0	426,5	350.5	379.0	577.9	445.4	199,0	602.0	493.8
Umbria	212.0	83.2	68,5	167,0	100.4	81,8	80,0	115.0	100.6
Lazio	477.0	354,1	581,9	329,0	472,1	773,8	203.0	459,0	825,7
Campania	761,0	375.9	461,5	581,0	526.4	566,3	442.0	535.0	645.4
Abruzzi-Molise	495.0	97.3	117,6	371,0	134.7	145,3	215.0	144,0	167,6
Puglia	739,0	233,2	257.5	560.0	300.5	319,4	484.0	342.0	362,2
Basilicata	194,0	37,5	33.3	146.0	55.6	42.3	100.0	60.0	54.4
Calabria	501,0	132,9	137,7	315.0	184,8	175.4	230.0	183.0	194.1
Sicilia	759.0	334,1	372.7	561,0	441,4	484.0	429.0	468.0	546,4
Sardegna	230,0	94,6	126.2	176.0	122,8	160.0	124.0	124,0	176,5
ITALY	8640,0	5803,0	5249,9	6207,0	7646,0	6577.4	4247,0	7890,0	7210,2

ITALY

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

Table E II 3 (Cont'd)

(in absolute figures)

('000)

	1951			1961			1968		
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
- Basic regions:									
NORTH-WEST	1337,0	2444,8	1561,1	982,0	3103,1	1913,0	629,0	3106,0	2045,0
NORTH-EAST	1935,0	1057,4	1056,0	1296,0	1460,4	1321,3	898,0	1563,0	1430,2
CENTRE	1689,0	995,3	1126,3	1219,0	1316,3	1450,4	696,0	1365,0	1588,4
SOUTH	3679,0	1305,5	1506,5	2710,0	1766,2	1892,7	2024,0	1856,0	2146,6

ITALY

Table n° E II 3 a

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(in absolute figures - '000)

	1963			1969		
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
- Basic region:						
Piemonte	317.0	897.0	573.4	283.7	915.5	558.2
Val d'Aosta	8.0	16.0	16.7	5.7	16.9	19.4
Liguria	70.0	254.0	354.6	55.9	254.0	349.7
Lombardia	234.0	1 939.0	1 100.3	214.2	1 991.3	1 073.1
Trentino-Alto-Adige	70.0	102.0	133.5	60.1	104.2	137.3
Veneto	334.0	647.0	550.1	290.3	689.4	537.0
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	75.0	175.0	199.5	66.2	193.4	189.9
Emilia-Romagna	419.0	639.0	547.1	404.4	654.3	555.5
Marche	214.0	189.0	168.3	196.5	207.5	167.1
Toscana	199.0	602.0	493.8	205.4	608.9	498.2
Umbria	80.0	115.0	100.6	78.7	116.1	95.3
Lazio	203.0	459.0	825.7	195.6	466.8	821.3
Campania	442.0	535.0	645.4	438.6	525.8	599.6
Abruzzi-Molise	215.0	144.0	167.6	205.3	146.6	166.9
Puglia	484.0	342.0	362.2	470.1	337.1	366.4
Basilicata	100.0	60.0	54.4	96.1	59.6	55.4
Calabria	230.0	183.0	194.1	229.2	168.5	202.8
Sicilia	429.0	468.0	546.4	412.7	462.8	515.9
Sardegna	124.0	124.0	176.5	114.3	129.3	169.0
ITALY	4 247.0	7 890.0	7 210.2	4 023.0	8 048.0	7 678.0
- Main geographical areas:						
NORTH-WEST	629.0	3 106.0	2 045.0	559.5	3 177.7	2 000.4
NORTH-EAST	898.0	1 563.0	1 430.2	821.0	1 641.3	1 419.7
CENTRE	696.0	1 365.0	1 588.4	676.2	1 399.3	1 581.9
SOUTH	2 024.0	1 856.0	2 146.6	1 966.3	1 829.7	2 076.0

BELGIUM

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

Table E II 4

(in absolute figures)

(in '000)

	1 9 4 7			1 9 6 1			1 9 6 9		
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
- Basic region:									
West-Vlaanderen	61.8	190.5	124.4	41.3	202.9	151.0	38.0	181.6	165.5
Oost-Vlaanderen	76.2	257.7	162.2	45.0	256.9	189.9	40.8	234.6	212.3
Antwerpen	52.1	221.5	216.4	27.5	252.0	253.2	20.0	246.0	275.0
Limburg	34.4	78.6	44.7	18.0	97.3	67.8	16.1	108.0	86.7
Hainaut	42.4	306.7	153.2	26.9	229.4	166.0	22.1	218.9	218.4
Namur	22.2	53.8	52.1	14.6	50.3	59.4	11.8	41.0	73.2
Liège	39.9	220.8	143.0	25.9	188.0	155.5	20.1	167.1	177.6
Luxembourg	26.4	21.7	27.5	16.9	23.4	30.6	11.4	22.5	34.6
Brabant	69.9	307.1	375.1	37.8	305.5	436.3	31.2	295.8	519.2
BELGIUM	425.3	1658.4	1298.6	253.9	1605.7	1509.7	211.5	1515.7	1762.5
- Main geographical areas:									
Flemish region	252.6	792.8	591.4	146.5	861.6	719.9	126.9	823.5	814.3
Walloon region	142.4	640.0	400.6	91.3	525.5	443.1	70.9	486.7	543.0
Brussels area	30.3	225.7	306.5	16.1	218.6	346.7	13.7	205.5	405.2

(in absolute figures)

- Basic region:	1950			1960			1965		
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
Groningen	33.0	59.9	69.3	26.0	65.3	72.4	19.0	75.3	82.2
Friesland	46.0	46.7	62.4	36.0	53.1	64.3	28.0	62.5	70.4
Drenthe	39.0	27.6	31.3	31.0	37.8	35.9	25.0	44.4	42.5
Overijssel	64.0	132.8	84.4	52.0	146.7	97.5	45.0	159.5	112.4
Gelderland	92.0	160.8	142.7	69.0	188.6	173.5	59.0	213.6	199.4
Utrecht	20.0	83.7	100.3	16.0	94.9	121.1	14.0	105.3	140.9
Noord-Holland	53.0	267.6	351.4	45.0	289.1	408.3	38.0	315.6	458.1
Zuid-Holland	80.0	332.4	442.3	68.0	366.4	527.8	62.0	393.1	582.3
Zeeland	26.0	31.7	35.8	22.0	32.6	40.3	17.0	37.2	43.6
Noord-Brabant	85.0	216.9	147.5	65.0	277.8	179.9	53.0	304.5	212.9
Limburg	44.0	134.9	89.6	35.0	162.7	106.0	28.0	176.0	124.3
	—	—	139.0	—	—	175.0	—	—	161.0
NETHERLANDS	582.0	1495.0	1696.0	465.0	1715.0	2002.0	388.0	1887.0	2230.0
- Main geographical areas:									
NORTH	118.0	134.2	163.0	93.0	156.2	172.6	72.0	182.2	195.1
EAST	156.0	293.6	227.1	121.0	335.3	271.0	104.0	373.1	311.8
WEST	153.0	683.7	894.0	129.0	750.4	1057.2	114.0	814.0	1181.3
SOUTH	155.0	383.5	272.9	122.0	475.1	326.2	98.0	517.7	383.8

¹ The distribution of persons undergoing military service in the Army, Navy and Air Force is not known at the level of the basic regions or of the main geographical areas.

(Region = 100)

	Primary sector				Secondary sector				Tertiary sector			
	1950	1961	1962	1968	1950	1961	1962	1968	1950	1961	1962	1968
- Basic region and Land:												
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	24.5	16.0	13.5	12.1	37.5	39.2	39.2	38.3	38.0	44.8	47.3	49.6
HAMBURG	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	41.0	38.7	38.8	36.7	56.4	59.8	59.8	61.4
NIEDERSACHSEN	30.4	19.5	18.9	15.7	36.3	42.8	42.6	41.4	33.3	37.7	38.5	42.9
R.B. Hannover	22.5	13.2	12.3	9.0	38.7	44.3	45.2	43.1	38.8	42.5	42.5	47.9
Hildesheim	24.7	15.3	15.0	11.9	42.9	48.5	44.8	44.9	32.4	36.2	40.2	43.2
Lüneburg	36.4	22.7	23.7	13.5	32.0	41.8	39.4	39.0	31.6	35.5	36.9	47.5
Stade	43.0	32.0	29.7	27.5	28.2	33.6	35.1	35.4	28.8	34.4	35.2	37.1
Osnabrück	37.7	25.7	25.4	19.4	35.2	41.6	44.6	43.5	27.1	32.7	30.0	37.1
Aurich	42.8	30.2	24.3	26.7	25.8	30.8	35.5	35.6	31.4	39.0	40.2	37.7
Braunschweig	17.9	9.4	7.7	7.0	45.5	51.4	52.3	49.3	36.6	39.2	40.0	43.7
Oldenburg	33.7	23.5	26.1	26.4	32.7	38.5	35.7	34.9	33.6	38.0	38.2	38.7
BREMEN	3.6	1.9	2.0	1.0	42.3	41.3	39.3	40.5	54.1	56.8	58.7	58.5
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	11.7	6.4	5.3	4.8	55.4	56.4	57.1	54.2	32.9	37.2	37.6	41.0
R.B. Düsseldorf	6.0	3.0	2.3	2.4	59.0	58.3	58.2	54.8	35.0	38.7	39.5	42.8
Köln	11.1	5.1	3.7	3.2	48.6	49.1	48.2	48.5	40.3	45.8	48.1	48.3
Aachen	18.1	9.2	6.5	8.0	52.2	54.9	55.2	54.8	29.7	35.9	38.3	37.2
Münster	17.9	10.6	9.8	9.3	54.4	55.7	56.8	54.6	27.7	33.7	33.4	36.1
Detmold	22.0	14.6	11.0	10.3	47.1	52.7	56.7	50.9	30.9	32.7	32.3	38.8
Arnsberg	9.2	5.2	4.9	3.2	59.7	60.3	61.9	58.0	31.1	34.5	33.2	38.8

	Primary sector				Secondary sector				Tertiary sector			
	1950	1961	1962	1968	1950	1961	1962	1968	1950	1961	1962	1968
- Basic region and Land:												
HESSEN	23.3	13.6	12.7	8.5	43.1	46.5	47.0	49.4	33.6	39.9	40.3	42.1
R.B. Darmstadt	23.5	13.0	12.4	6.8	47.2	52.1	51.7	54.4	29.3	34.9	35.9	36.5
Wiesbaden	16.3	8.4	8.1	4.8	43.1	45.0	45.8	47.7	40.6	46.6	46.1	47.5
Kassel	32.8	23.2	20.3	17.2	38.6	41.8	42.7	45.5	28.6	35.0	37.0	37.3
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	36.1	21.9	20.4	17.6	36.2	42.4	42.9	42.4	27.7	35.7	36.7	40.0
R.B. Koblenz	35.9	21.6	20.2	15.9	34.3	39.9	39.6	38.0	29.6	36.5	40.2	46.1
Montabaur	40.1	24.6	19.0	17.0	34.9	42.6	41.2	46.9	25.0	32.8	39.8	36.1
Trier	54.5	38.4	38.0	35.0	21.8	28.1	26.9	31.5	23.7	33.5	35.1	33.5
Rheinessen	32.6	20.5	17.7	17.0	34.9	40.7	46.3	40.5	32.5	38.8	36.0	42.5
Pfalz	28.2	15.8	14.6	12.4	45.2	50.2	51.0	49.7	26.6	34.0	34.4	37.9
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	26.1	15.8	15.1	11.3	45.8	52.5	53.0	52.9	28.1	31.7	31.9	35.8
R.B. Nordwürttemberg	21.6	12.9	11.5	8.7	49.9	55.7	56.9	55.9	28.5	31.4	31.6	35.4
Nordbaden	19.1	11.7	11.4	7.2	49.9	51.1	51.1	50.1	34.0	37.2	37.5	42.7
Südbaden	33.5	21.1	20.4	14.0	39.0	46.7	47.6	48.9	27.5	32.2	32.0	37.1
SüdWürtt.Hohenzol.	34.5	21.2	21.3	17.8	44.0	53.4	52.7	54.2	21.5	25.4	26.0	28.0
BAYERN	30.6	21.6	19.1	16.6	40.9	44.7	45.3	44.4	28.5	33.7	35.6	39.0
R.B. Oberbayern	22.1	14.4	12.9	11.2	39.6	41.8	41.9	39.9	38.3	43.8	45.2	48.9
Niederbayern	46.3	39.2	33.0	31.2	33.4	35.8	38.3	37.2	20.3	25.0	28.7	31.6
Oberpfalz	38.3	27.8	25.1	19.7	37.5	43.0	43.4	45.8	24.2	29.2	31.5	34.5
Oberfranken	26.3	19.7	17.3	16.6	50.2	53.6	55.1	52.3	23.5	26.7	27.6	31.1
Mittelfranken	24.4	17.1	14.3	13.6	45.2	49.1	49.3	47.1	30.4	33.8	36.4	39.3
Unterfranken	37.2	26.1	23.0	18.7	38.2	44.1	44.9	47.9	24.6	29.8	32.1	33.4
Schwaben	33.0	23.4	22.5	19.5	41.6	46.2	46.5	46.6	25.4	30.4	31.0	33.9

GERMANY (F.R.)

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(Region = 100)

Table E III 1 (Cont'd 2)

	Primary sector				Secondary sector				Tertiary sector			
	1950	1961	1962	1968	1950	1961	1962	1968	1950	1961	1962	1968
- Basic region and Land:												
SAARLAND	14.9	8.3	6.2	3.7	55.1	54.3	54.5	52.9	30.0	37.4	39.3	43.4
BERLIN (WEST)	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	45.4	47.0	45.8	44.4	52.5	52.4	53.7	55.1
GERMANY (F.R.)	22.1	13.5	12.3	10.2	44.7	48.7	49.0	47.9	33.2	37.8	38.7	41.9
- Main geographical areas:												
NORTH	23.7	14.7	13.8	11.8	37.6	41.3	41.0	40.0	38.7	44.0	45.2	48.2
WEST	11.7	6.4	5.3	4.8	55.4	56.4	57.1	54.2	32.9	37.2	37.6	41.0
CENTRE	27.3	16.1	15.0	11.3	41.7	45.8	46.1	47.2	31.0	38.1	38.9	41.5
SOUTH	28.7	18.9	17.3	14.2	42.9	48.3	48.8	48.3	28.4	32.8	33.9	37.5
BERLIN (WEST)	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	45.4	47.0	45.8	44.4	52.5	52.4	53.7	55.1

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(Region = 100)

	Primary Sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector				
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969			
- Basic region and Land:									
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	12,1	11,8	38,3	37,6	49,6	50,6			
HAMBURG	1,9	1,9	36,7	37,9	61,4	60,2			
NIEDERSACHSEN	15,7	15,2	41,4	41,5	42,9	43,3			
R.B. Hannover	9,0	8,5	43,1	44,5	47,9	47,1			
Hildesheim	11,9	12,7	44,9	46,7	43,2	40,6			
Lüneburg	13,5	15,3	39,0	36,2	47,5	48,5			
Stade	27,5	26,1	35,4	35,3	37,1	38,6			
Osnabrück	19,4	18,8	43,5	43,7	37,1	37,5			
Aurich	26,7	21,9	35,6	34,8	37,7	43,3			
Braunschweig	7,0	5,5	49,3	50,8	43,7	43,7			
Oldenburg	26,4	26,1	34,9	33,5	38,7	40,4			
BREMEN	1,0	.	40,5	41,2	58,5	57,9			
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	4,8	4,7	54,2	55,1	41,0	40,2			
R.B. Düsseldorf	2,4	2,5	54,8	54,7	42,8	42,8			
Köln	3,2	3,3	48,5	49,1	48,3	47,5			
Aachen	8,0	6,7	54,8	56,9	37,2	36,5			
Münster	9,3	9,8	54,6	55,3	36,1	34,9			
Detmold	10,3	9,1	50,9	53,4	38,8	37,5			
Arnsberg	3,2	3,1	58,0	60,0	38,8	36,9			
HESSEN	8,5	8,3	49,4	49,8	42,1	42,0			
R.B. Darmstadt	6,8	} 5,9	54,4	} 50,9	38,8	} 43,2			
Wiesbaden	4,8		47,7		47,5				
Kassel	17,2		45,5		46,3		37,3	38,0	
REINLAND-PFALZ	17,6	16,4	42,4	43,5	40,0	40,1			
R.B. Koblenz	15,9	} 14,8	38,0	} 43,6	46,1	} 41,7			
Montabaur	17,0		46,9		36,1				
Trier	35,0		31,9		31,5		33,0	35,5	35,2
Rheinhessen	17,0		} 13,2		40,5		} 46,4	42,5	} 40,4
Pfalz	12,4	49,7		37,9					

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table n° E III la
(Cont'd)

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(Region = 100)

	Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	11.3	10.4	52.9	54.5	35.8	35.1
R.B. Nordwürttemberg	8.7	7.9	55.9	57.5	35.4	34.6
Nordbaden	7.2	6.1	50.1	52.3	42.7	41.7
Südbaden	14.0	14.4	48.9	49.2	37.1	36.5
Südwürtt.Mohenzol.	17.8	16.0	54.2	56.2	28.0	27.8
BAYERN	16.6	16.0	44.4	45.2	39.0	38.8
R.B. Oberbayern	11.2	11.0	39.9	40.5	48.9	48.5
Niederbayern	31.2	32.1	37.2	36.6	31.6	31.2
Oberpfalz	19.7	19.9	45.8	45.7	34.5	34.5
Oberfranken	16.6	15.4	52.3	54.5	31.1	30.0
Mittelfranken	13.6	12.3	47.1	48.4	39.3	39.3
Unterfranken	18.7	16.5	47.9	49.8	33.4	33.7
Schwaben	19.5	18.6	46.6	46.9	33.9	34.5
SAARLAND	3.7	3.1	52.9	53.6	43.4	43.3
BERLIN (WEST)	0.5	0.6	44.4	44.3	55.1	55.2
GERMANY (F.R.)	10.2	9.8	47.9	48.7	41.9	41.4
- Main geographical areas:						
NORTH	11.8	11.4	40.0	40.2	48.2	48.4
WEST	4.8	4.7	54.2	55.1	41.0	40.2
CENTRE	11.3	10.7	47.2	47.9	41.5	41.4
SOUTH	14.2	13.5	48.3	49.4	37.5	37.1
BERLIN (WEST)	0.5	0.6	44.4	44.3	55.1	55.2

FRANCE

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

Table E III 2

(Region = 100)

- Basic region:	Primary sector			Secondary sector			Tertiary sector		
	1954	1962	1968	1954	1962	1968	1954	1962	1968
Paris area	2.6	1.7	1.3	45.6	45.1	42.5	51.8	53.2	56.2
Champagne	26.6	21.2	16.5	39.8	42.8	44.4	33.6	36.0	39.1
Picardie	28.1	20.5	15.9	39.4	43.7	45.8	32.5	35.8	38.3
Haute Normandie	21.9	16.9	12.8	39.2	41.3	43.3	38.9	41.8	43.9
Centre	39.7	29.9	21.4	29.4	33.9	39.5	30.9	36.2	39.1
Nord	13.0	10.3	8.4	55.8	54.3	51.8	31.2	35.4	39.8
Lorraine	15.0	11.0	9.0	54.0	52.9	51.2	31.0	36.1	39.8
Alsace	21.3	14.0	11.0	45.4	47.3	46.1	33.3	38.7	42.9
Franche-Comté	29.5	21.3	15.4	43.1	48.5	51.0	27.4	30.2	33.6
Basse-Normandie	46.8	40.8	32.9	24.6	26.5	30.7	28.6	32.7	36.4
Loire region	45.1	36.9	28.8	27.5	30.5	35.3	27.4	32.6	35.9
Bretagne	52.6	44.3	35.2	20.6	22.7	27.7	26.8	33.0	37.1
Limousin	51.9	42.4	33.6	23.9	27.9	31.4	24.2	29.7	35.0
Auvergne	43.0	34.1	26.4	29.4	33.8	37.2	27.6	32.1	36.4
Poitou-Charentes	47.1	38.5	30.2	24.5	26.9	31.5	28.4	34.6	38.3
Aquitaine	43.6	33.5	25.3	24.6	29.7	32.8	31.8	36.8	41.9
Midi-Pyrénées	46.2	36.9	28.0	26.8	30.4	33.2	27.0	32.7	38.8
Bourgogne	36.5	28.2	21.0	30.6	35.4	39.0	32.9	36.4	40.0
Rhône-Alpes	24.8	17.3	12.3	44.4	48.4	48.1	30.8	34.3	39.6
Languedoc	38.4	31.1	23.4	26.0	28.6	31.1	35.6	40.3	45.5
Provence-Côte d'Azur	19.8	13.7	10.5	31.7	35.5	35.3	48.5	50.8	54.2
FRANCE	27.6	20.6	15.7	37.0	39.6	40.5	35.5	39.8	43.8

FRANCE

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

Table E III 2

(Region = 100)

	Primary sector			Secondary sector			Tertiary sector		
	1954	1962	1968	1954	1962	1968	1954	1962	1968
- Main geographical areas:									
WEST	45.5	36.7	28.3	25.6	29.0	33.2	28.9	34.3	38.5
EAST	22.2	16.2	12.3	43.6	45.9	45.8	34.2	37.9	41.9
PARIS AREA	2.6	1.7	1.3	45.6	45.1	42.5	51.8	53.2	56.2

	Primary sector			Secondary sector			Tertiary sector		
	1951	1961	1968	1951	1961	1968	1951	1961	1968
- Basic regions:									
Piemonte	34.1	24.9	17.7	40.2	47.0	50.2	25.7	28.1	32.1
Val d'Aosta	37.4	22.3	19.7	40.9	46.2	39.3	21.7	31.5	41.0
Liguria	17.8	14.5	10.3	39.2	39.8	37.4	43.0	45.7	52.3
Lombardia	21.2	12.0	7.2	50.7	57.2	59.2	28.1	30.8	33.6
Trentino-Alto Adige	42.5	34.1	22.9	26.2	28.4	33.4	31.3	37.5	43.7
Veneto	47.4	30.2	21.8	27.5	38.1	42.3	25.1	31.7	35.9
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	33.3	23.9	16.7	33.1	37.4	38.9	33.6	38.7	44.4
Emilia-Romagna	53.4	35.1	26.1	22.8	34.8	39.8	23.8	30.1	34.5
Marche	62.3	52.2	37.4	19.3	25.2	33.1	18.4	22.6	29.5
Toscana	42.5	27.0	15.4	31.6	41.2	46.5	25.9	31.8	38.1
Umbria	58.3	47.8	27.1	22.9	28.8	38.9	18.8	23.4	34.0
Lazio	33.7	20.9	13.6	25.1	30.0	30.9	41.2	44.1	55.5
Campania	47.6	34.7	27.2	23.5	31.5	33.0	28.9	33.8	39.8
Abruzzi-Molise	69.7	57.0	40.8	13.7	20.7	27.4	16.6	22.3	31.8
Puglia	60.1	47.5	40.7	19.0	25.5	28.8	20.9	27.0	30.5
Basilicata	73.2	59.9	46.6	14.2	22.8	28.0	12.6	17.3	25.4
Calabria	64.9	46.6	37.9	17.2	27.4	30.1	17.9	26.0	32.0
Sicilia	51.8	37.7	29.7	22.8	29.7	32.4	25.4	32.6	37.9
Sardegna	51.0	38.4	29.2	21.0	26.7	29.2	28.0	34.9	41.6
ITALY	43.9	30.4	21.9	29.5	37.4	40.8	26.6	32.2	37.3

ITALY

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

Table E III 3 (Cont'd)

(Region = 100)

	Primary sector			Secondary sector			Tertiary sector		
	1951	1961	1968	1951	1961	1968	1951	1961	1968
- Main geographical areas:									
NORTH-WEST	25.0	16.4	10.9	45.8	51.7	53.7	29.2	31.9	35.4
NORTH-EAST	47.8	31.8	23.1	26.1	35.8	40.2	26.1	32.4	36.7
CENTRE	44.3	30.6	19.1	26.1	33.0	37.4	29.6	36.4	42.5
SOUTH	56.7	42.6	33.6	20.1	27.7	30.8	23.2	29.7	35.6

ITALY

Table n° E III 3a

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

(region = 100)

	Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
- Basic regions:						
Piemonte	17.7	16.1	50.2	52.1	32.1	31.8
Valle d'Aosta	19.7	13.6	39.3	40.2	41.0	46.2
Liguria	10.3	8.5	37.4	38.5	52.3	53.0
Lombardia	7.2	6.5	59.2	60.7	33.6	32.8
Trentino-Alto Adige	22.9	19.9	33.4	34.5	43.7	45.6
Veneto	21.8	19.1	42.3	45.5	35.9	35.4
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	16.7	14.7	38.9	43.0	44.4	42.3
Emilia-Romagna	26.1	25.1	39.8	40.5	34.5	34.4
Marche	37.4	34.4	33.1	36.3	29.5	29.3
Toscana	15.4	15.6	46.5	46.4	38.1	38.0
Umbria	27.1	27.1	38.9	40.0	34.0	32.9
Lazio	13.6	13.2	30.9	31.4	55.5	55.4
Campania	27.2	28.0	33.0	33.6	39.8	38.4
Abruzzi-Molise	40.8	39.6	27.4	28.3	31.8	32.1
Puglia	40.7	40.1	28.8	28.7	30.5	31.2
Basilicata	46.6	45.5	28.0	28.2	25.4	26.3
Calabria	37.9	38.2	30.1	28.0	32.0	33.8
Sicilia	29.7	29.7	32.4	33.3	37.9	37.0
Sardegna	29.2	27.7	29.2	31.3	41.6	41.0
ITALY	21.9	21.0	40.8	42.0	37.3	37.0
- Main geographical areas:						
NORTH-WEST	10.9	9.8	53.7	55.4	35.4	34.8
NORTH-EAST	23.1	21.1	40.2	42.3	36.7	36.6
CENTRE	19.1	18.5	37.4	38.2	43.5	43.3
SOUTH	33.6	33.5	30.8	31.1	35.6	35.4

BELGIUM

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(Region = 100)

Table E III 4

	Primary sector			Secondary sector			Tertiary sector		
	1947	1961	1969	1947	1951	1969	1947	1961	1969
- Basic region:									
West-Vlaanderen	16.4	10.5	9.9	50.6	51.3	47.1	33.0	38.2	43.0
Oost-Vlaanderen	15.3	9.2	8.4	52.0	52.2	48.1	32.7	38.6	43.5
Antwerpen	10.6	5.2	3.7	45.2	47.3	45.5	44.2	47.5	50.8
Limburg	21.8	9.8	7.7	49.9	53.2	51.2	28.3	37.0	41.1
Hainaut	8.4	6.4	4.8	61.1	54.3	47.7	30.5	39.3	47.5
Namur	17.3	11.8	9.4	42.0	40.5	32.5	40.7	47.7	58.1
Liège	9.9	7.0	5.5	54.7	50.9	45.8	35.4	42.1	48.7
Luxembourg	34.9	23.8	16.6	28.7	33.1	32.9	36.4	43.1	50.5
Brabant	9.3	4.8	3.7	40.9	39.2	35.0	49.8	56.0	61.3
BELGIUM	12.6	7.5	6.1	49.0	47.7	43.4	38.4	44.8	50.5
- Main geographical areas:									
FLEMISH REGION	15.4	8.5	7.2	48.44	49.9	46.7	36.13	41.7	46.1
WALLOON REGION	12.0	8.6	6.5	54.1	49.6	44.2	33.9	41.8	49.3
BRUSSELS AREA	5.4	2.8	2.2	40.1	37.6	32.9	54.5	59.6	64.9

(Region = 100)

	Primary sector			Secondary sector			Tertiary sector ¹		
	1950	1960	1965	1950	1960	1965	1950	1960	1965
- Basic region:									
Groningen	20.4	15.9	10.7	36.9	39.9	42.7	42.7	44.2	46.6
Friesland	29.7	23.5	17.4	30.1	34.6	38.8	40.2	41.9	43.8
Drenthe	39.8	29.6	22.3	28.2	36.1	39.7	32.0	34.3	38.0
Overijssel	22.8	17.6	14.2	47.2	49.5	50.3	30.0	32.9	35.5
Gelderland	23.2	16.1	12.5	40.7	43.7	45.3	35.1	40.2	42.2
Utrecht	9.8	4.9	5.3	41.0	40.9	40.5	49.2	52.2	54.2
Noord-Holland	7.9	6.1	4.7	39.8	38.9	38.9	52.3	55.0	56.4
Zuid-Holland	9.4	7.0	6.0	38.9	38.1	37.9	51.7	54.9	56.1
Zeeland	27.9	23.1	17.4	33.9	34.4	38.0	38.2	42.5	44.6
Noord-Brabant	18.9	12.5	9.3	48.3	53.1	53.4	32.8	34.4	37.3
Limburg	16.4	11.5	8.5	50.2	53.6	53.6	33.4	34.9	37.9
NETHERLANDS	15.4	11.1	8.6	39.6	41.0	41.9	45.0	47.9	49.5
- Main geographical areas:									
NORTH	28.4	22.1	16.0	32.3	37.0	40.6	39.3	40.9	43.4
EAST	23.0	16.6	13.2	43.4	46.1	47.3	33.6	37.3	39.5
WEST	8.8	6.7	5.4	39.5	38.7	38.6	51.7	54.6	56.0
SOUTH	19.1	1.2	9.8	47.3	51.4	52.0	33.6	35.4	38.2

¹ See p. 247

	Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector		Total labour force	
	1950/1961	1962/1968	1950/1961	1962/1968	1950/1961	1962/1968	1950/1961	1962/1968
- Basic region and Land:								
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	- 4.22	- 2.07	- 0.06	+ 0.63	+ 1.07	+ 0.57	- 0.44	- 0.20
HAMBURG	- 3.53	+ 3.39	+ 1.10	- 2.49	+ 2.17	- 1.16	+ 1.63	- 1.37
NIEDERSACHSEN	- 3.87	- 3.28	+ 1.57	- 0.65	+ 1.22	+ 1.64	+ 0.08	- 0.17
R.B. Hannover	- 3.97	- 6.32	+ 2.03	- 2.04	+ 1.65	+ 0.77	+ 0.80	- 1.06
Hildesheim	- 4.49	- 2.97	+ 0.87	+ 0.89	+ 0.75	+ 2.07	- 0.25	+ 0.73
Lüneburg	- 4.43	- 8.75	+ 2.24	- 0.06	+ 0.81	+ 4.45	- 0.23	+ 0.17
Stade	- 3.43	+ 1.90	+ 0.83	+ 3.34	+ 0.82	+ 4.19	- 0.78	+ 2.77
Osnabrück	- 3.08	- 5.19	+ 1.86	- 1.20	+ 2.06	+ 2.79	+ 0.34	- 0.68
Aurich	- 3.36	+ 2.06	+ 1.36	+ 0.56	+ 1.79	- 0.58	- 0.24	+ 0.43
Braunschweig	- 5.34	- 1.97	+ 1.43	- 1.21	+ 0.96	+ 1.22	+ 0.33	- 0.22
Oldenburg	- 3.38	- 1.98	+ 1.32	- 2.52	+ 0.97	- 1.90	- 0.16	- 1.85
BREMEN	- 3.42	- 10.43	+ 2.19	+ 0.68	+ 2.96	+ 0.12	+ 2.41	+ 0.15
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	- 3.44	- 2.12	+ 2.20	- 1.41	+ 3.17	+ 0.92	+ 2.03	- 0.46
R.B. Düsseldorf	- 3.73	+ 1.26	+ 2.39	- 0.94	+ 3.45	+ 1.40	+ 2.50	+ 0.06
Köln	- 4.38	- 3.59	+ 2.84	- 0.88	+ 3.92	- 0.90	+ 2.73	- 0.84
Aachen	- 4.52	+ 4.52	+ 2.00	+ 0.81	+ 3.27	+ 0.43	+ 1.52	+ 0.80
Münster	- 3.32	- 1.77	+ 1.63	- 1.56	+ 3.21	+ 0.37	+ 1.40	- 0.78
Detmold	- 2.68	- 2.09	+ 2.07	- 2.86	+ 1.54	+ 2.02	+ 1.02	- 0.91
Arnsberg	- 3.18	- 8.15	+ 2.04	- 2.17	+ 2.89	+ 1.45	+ 1.94	- 0.97

(average annual % changes)

	Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector		Total labour force	
	1950/1961	1962/1968	1950/1961	1962/1968	1950/1961	1962/1968	1950/1961	1962/1968
- Basic region and Land:								
HESSEN	- 3.51	- 6.16	+ 2.02	+ 1.34	+ 2.89	+ 1.23	+ 1.32	+ 0.41
R.B. Darmstadt	- 3.67	- 9.43	+ 2.59	+ 1.05	+ 3.27	+ 1.51	+ 1.66	+ 0.17
Kassel	- 3.02	- 3.51	+ 0.84	+ 0.27	+ 1.94	- 0.70	+ 0.10	- 0.70
Wiesbaden	- 4.08	- 6.90	+ 2.25	+ 2.20	+ 3.13	+ 2.00	+ 1.85	+ 1.30
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	- 3.75	- 2.88	+ 2.19	- 0.65	+ 3.10	+ 0.99	+ 0.74	- 0.39
R.B. Koblenz	- 4.10	- 4.88	+ 1.83	- 1.66	+ 2.79	+ 1.35	+ 0.44	- 0.84
Trier	- 3.47	- 2.30	+ 1.98	+ 1.73	+ 2.83	- 1.72	- 0.35	- 0.80
Montabaur	- 4.28	- 2.57	+ 1.90	+ 1.42	+ 2.59	- 2.32	+ 0.08	- 0.64
Rheinhessen	- 2.97	+ 0.27	+ 2.67	- 1.22	+ 2.89	+ 3.87	+ 1.24	+ 0.87
Pfalz	- 3.83	- 3.03	+ 2.37	- 0.75	+ 3.68	- 1.26	+ 1.40	- 0.29
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	- 2.54	- 5.00	+ 3.26	- 0.27	+ 3.10	+ 1.73	+ 1.99	- 0.20
R.B. Nordwürttemberg	- 2.16	- 4.92	+ 3.62	- 0.85	+ 3.50	+ 1.29	+ 2.58	- 0.48
Nordbaden	- 2.76	- 7.66	+ 2.49	- 0.79	+ 2.51	+ 1.71	+ 1.68	- 0.39
Südbaden	- 2.54	- 5.90	+ 3.31	+ 0.68	+ 3.09	+ 2.76	+ 1.63	+ 0.20
Südwürttemb.Hohenzoll.	- 2.87	- 2.76	+ 3.32	+ 0.65	+ 3.09	+ 1.44	+ 1.52	+ 0.16
BAYERN	- 2.87	- 2.13	+ 1.05	- 0.15	+ 1.79	+ 1.69	+ 0.25	+ 0.15
R.B. Oberbayern	- 2.74	- 1.13	+ 1.59	+ 0.42	+ 2.35	+ 2.53	+ 1.10	+ 1.04
Niederbayern	- 3.04	- 2.71	- 0.93	- 2.25	+ 0.36	- 0.15	- 1.56	- 1.53
Oberpfalz	- 3.37	- 4.53	+ 0.72	+ 0.30	+ 1.16	+ 0.96	- 0.53	- 0.51
Oberfranken	- 2.73	- 1.80	+ 0.41	- 1.91	+ 0.97	+ 0.96	- 0.18	- 0.91
Mittelfranken	- 2.31	- 0.80	+ 1.65	- 0.63	+ 1.90	+ 1.35	+ 0.90	+ 0.09
Unterfranken	- 3.17	- 2.59	+ 1.31	+ 1.59	+ 1.76	+ 1.11	—	+ 0.41
Schwaben	- 2.74	- 1.85	+ 1.28	+ 0.57	+ 1.95	+ 2.04	+ 0.32	+ 0.45

GERMANY (F.R.)

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(average annual % changes)

Table IV 1 (Cont'd 2)

	Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector		Total labour force	
	1950/1961	1962/1968	1950/1961	1962/1968	1950/1961	1962/1968	1950/1961	1962/1968
- Basic regional and Land:								
SAARLAND	- 4.67	- 8.93	+ 0.37	- 1.13	+ 2.58	+ 1.06	+ 0.52	- 0.54
BERLIN (WEST)	- 10.16	+ 0.68	+ 0.79	- 1.30	+ 0.45	- 0.42	+ 0.47	- 0.70
GERMANY (F.R.)	- 3.32	- 3.28	+ 1.89	- 0.63	+ 2.33	+ 1.06	+ 1.11	- 0.26
- Main geographical areas:								
NORTH	- 3.94	- 2.95	+ 1.22	- 0.86	+ 1.52	+ 0.67	+ 0.35	- 0.42
WEST	- 3.44	- 2.12	+ 2.20	- 1.41	+ 3.17	+ 0.92	+ 2.03	- 0.46
CENTRE	- 3.70	- 4.52	+ 1.87	+ 0.40	+ 2.93	+ 1.13	+ 1.02	+ 0.03
SOUTH	- 2.75	- 3.23	+ 2.09	- 0.21	+ 2.35	+ 1.71	+ 1.01	- 0.01
BERLIN (WEST)	- 10.16	+ 0.68	+ 0.79	- 1.30	+ 0.45	- 0.42	+ 0.47	- 0.70

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table IV 1a

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(average annual % changes)
(1968/69)

	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary	Total labour force
- Basic region and Land:				
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	- 1.02	- 0.48	+ 3.39	+ 1.28
HAMBURG	-	+ 2.32	- 2.69	- 0.80
NIEDERSACHSEN	- 2.42	+ 0.71	+ 1.40	+ 0.48
BREMEN	.	+ 2.46	- 0.06	+ 0.89
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	- 0.40	+ 2.82	- 1.02	+ 1.09
HEESSEN	- 1.37	+ 1.61	+ 0.45	+ 0.87
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	- 7.30	+ 2.05	- 0.74	- 0.70
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	- 4.97	+ 5.58	+ 0.48	+ 2.54
BAYERN	- 1.76	+ 3.99	+ 1.70	+ 2.12
SAARLAND	- 17.81	+ 2.39	+ 0.81	+ 0.96
BERLIN (WEST)	+ 20.00	- 1.73	- 1.30	- 1.38
GERMANY (F.R.)	- 2.87	+ 2.84	+ 0.21	+ 1.16
- Main geographical areas:				
NORTH	- 2.61	+ 0.84	+ 0.83	+ 0.45
WEST	- 0.40	+ 2.82	- 1.02	+ 1.09
CENTRE	- 5.20	+ 1.84	+ 0.07	+ 0.31
SOUTH	- 2.92	+ 4.78	+ 1.17	+ 2.31
BERLIN (WEST)	+ 20.00	- 1.73	- 1.30	- 1.38

FRANCE

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(average annual % changes)

Table E IV 2

	Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector		Total labour force	
	1954/62	1962/68	1954/62	1962/68	1954/62	1962/68	1954/62	1962/68
- Basic region:								
Paris area	- 3.82	- 2.67	+ 1.30	+ 0.03	+ 1.75	+ 2.02	+ 1.43	+ 1.08
Champagne	- 2.75	- 3.09	+ 0.97	+ 1.63	+ 0.98	+ 2.35	+ 0.07	+ 0.99
Picardie	- 3.56	- 2.96	+ 1.59	+ 1.99	+ 1.61	+ 2.39	+ 0.37	+ 1.22
Haute-Normandie	- 2.70	- 3.33	+ 1.14	+ 2.11	+ 1.39	+ 2.15	+ 0.49	+ 1.31
Centre	- 3.66	- 4.41	+ 1.61	+ 3.66	+ 1.82	+ 2.32	- 0.18	+ 1.05
Nord	+ 3.04	- 3.24	- 0.49	- 0.58	+ 1.42	+ 2.20	- 0.16	+ 0.21
Lorraine	- 3.41	- 3.11	+ 0.24	- 0.42	+ 2.40	+ 1.78	+ 0.48	+ 0.14
Alsace	- 5.42	- 3.17	+ 0.23	+ 0.42	+ 1.61	+ 2.59	- 0.30	+ 0.84
Franche-Comté	- 4.08	- 4.41	+ 1.40	+ 1.76	+ 1.14	+ 2.74	- 0.09	+ 0.92
Basse-Normandie	- 2.29	- 2.85	+ 0.34	+ 3.22	+ 1.10	+ 2.53	- 0.59	+ 0.71
Loire region	- 3.01	- 3.48	+ 0.75	+ 3.10	+ 1.62	+ 2.27	- 0.55	+ 0.62
Bretagne	- 3.07	- 3.75	+ 0.22	+ 3.42	+ 1.62	+ 2.03	- 0.98	+ 0.04
Limousin	- 3.93	- 4.33	+ 0.42	+ 1.45	+ 1.09	+ 2.21	- 1.48	- 0.55
Auvergne	- 3.87	- 3.88	+ 0.71	+ 1.93	+ 0.84	+ 2.43	- 1.04	+ 0.31
Poitou-Charentes	- 3.14	- 3.65	+ 0.47	+ 3.05	+ 1.79	+ 2.04	- 0.68	+ 0.34
Aquitaine	- 3.95	- 4.25	+ 1.57	+ 2.05	+ 1.09	+ 2.52	- 0.74	+ 0.34
Midi-Pyrénées	- 3.36	- 4.42	+ 0.94	+ 1.61	+ 1.78	+ 3.03	- 0.63	+ 0.12
Bourgogne	- 3.61	- 4.22	+ 1.40	+ 2.24	+ 0.85	+ 2.22	- 0.43	+ 0.62
Rhône-Alpes	- 4.00	- 4.56	+ 1.55	+ 0.81	+ 1.78	+ 3.39	+ 0.44	+ 0.94
Languedoc-Roussillon	- 2.50	- 3.54	+ 1.32	+ 2.58	+ 1.65	+ 3.26	+ 0.10	+ 1.17
Provence-Côte d'Azur	- 3.65	- 2.35	+ 2.31	+ 1.96	+ 1.49	+ 3.16	+ 0.89	+ 2.06
FRANCE	- 3.41	- 3.74	+ 0.99	+ 1.17	+ 1.58	+ 2.41	+ 0.13	+ 0.78

FRANCE

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

Table IV 2 (Cont'd)

(average annual % changes)

	Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector		Total labour force	
	1954/62	1962/68	1954/62	1962/68	1954/62	1962/68	1954/62	1962/68
- Main geographical areas:								
WEST	- 3.28	- 3.86	+ 0.91	+ 2.68	+ 1.48	+ 2.47	- 0.66	+ 0.44
EAST	- 3.64	- 3.57	+ 0.89	+ 0.85	+ 1.54	+ 2.64	+ 0.24	+ 0.92
PARIS AREA	- 3.82	- 2.67	+ 1.30	+ 0.03	+ 1.75	+ 2.02	+ 1.43	+ 1.08

	Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector		Total labour force	
	1951/1961	1961/1968	1951/1961	1961/1968	1951/1961	1961/1968	1951/1961	1961/1968
- Basic region:								
Piemonte	- 2.30	- 5.18	+ 2.43	+ 0.44	+ 1.77	+ 1.41	+ 0.84	- 0.49
Val d'Aosta	- 5.17	- 3.14	+ 1.08	- 3.61	+ 3.60	+ 2.45	- 0.16	- 1.36
Liguria	- 1.08	- 6.61	+ 1.17	- 2.85	+ 1.65	- 0.11	+ 1.01	- 1.99
Lombardia	- 4.21	- 7.34	+ 2.64	+ 0.28	+ 2.33	+ 1.06	+ 1.40	- 0.22
Trentino-Alto Adige	- 1.27	- 7.07	+ 1.74	+ 0.66	+ 2.79	+ 0.49	+ 0.93	- 1.66
Veneto	- 4.56	- 4.82	+ 3.16	+ 1.19	+ 2.22	+ 1.48	- 0.15	- 0.30
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	- 3.34	- 6.04	+ 1.14	- 0.51	+ 1.34	+ 0.90	- 0.09	- 1.07
Emilia-Romagna	- 3.97	- 4.80	+ 4.50	+ 1.24	+ 2.55	+ 1.05	+ 0.16	- 0.70
Marche	- 2.11	- 6.56	+ 2.35	+ 1.88	+ 1.77	+ 1.72	- 0.35	- 2.03
Toscana	- 4.07	- 8.79	+ 3.08	+ 0.59	+ 2.43	+ 1.48	+ 0.37	- 1.14
Umbria	- 2.36	- 9.98	+ 1.90	+ 1.96	+ 1.79	+ 3.00	- 0.41	- 2.35
Lazio	- 3.64	- 7.14	+ 2.92	- 0.40	+ 2.89	+ 0.93	+ 1.09	- 0.81
Campania	- 2.67	- 3.83	+ 3.42	+ 0.23	+ 2.07	+ 1.89	+ 0.46	- 0.45
Abruzzi-Molise	- 2.85	- 7.50	+ 3.31	+ 0.96	+ 2.89	+ 2.06	- 0.86	- 2.99
Puglia	- 2.73	- 2.07	+ 2.57	+ 1.87	+ 2.18	+ 1.81	- 0.41	+ 0.10
Basilicata	- 2.80	- 5.27	+ 4.02	+ 1.09	+ 2.42	+ 3.66	- 0.82	- 1.83
Calabria	- 4.53	- 4.40	+ 3.35	- 0.14	+ 2.45	+ 1.46	- 1.32	- 1.38
Sicilia	- 2.98	- 3.76	+ 2.82	+ 0.84	+ 2.65	+ 1.75	+ 0.14	- 0.42
Sardegna	- 2.64	- 5.13	+ 2.64	+ 0.14	+ 2.40	+ 1.41	+ 0.18	- 1.11
ITALY	- 3.25	- 5.28	+ 2.80	+ 0.45	+ 2.28	+ 1.32	+ 0.37	- 0.77

ITALY

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(average annual % changes)

Table IV 3

	Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector		Total labour force	
	1951/1961	1961/1968	1951/1961	1961/1968	1951/1961	1961/1968	1951/1961	1961/1968
- Main geographical areas								
NORTH-WEST	- 3.04	- 6.16	+ 2.41	+ 0.01	+ 2.05	+ 0.96	+ 1.16	- 0.53
NORTH-EAST	- 3.93	- 5.11	+ 3.28	+ 0.98	+ 2.27	+ 1.14	+ 0.07	- 0.67
CENTRE	- 3.20	- 7.70	+ 2.83	+ 0.52	+ 2.56	+ 1.31	+ 0.45	- 1.25
SOUTH	- 3.01	- 3.61	+ 3.07	+ 0.71	+ 2.31	+ 1.82	- 0.19	- 0.63

ITALY

Table E IV 3a

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(average annual % changes)

	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Total labour force
	1968/1969	1968/1969	1968/1969	1968/1969
- Basic region:				
Piemonte	- 10.50	+ 2.06	- 2.65	- 1.68
Val d'Aosta	- 28.75	+ 5.63	+ 16.17	+ 3.19
Liguria	- 20.15	-	- 1.38	- 2.80
Lombardia	- 8.46	+ 2.70	- 2.47	+ 0.16
Trentino-Alto Adige	- 14.15	+ 2.16	+ 2.85	- 1.28
Veneto	- 13.09	+ 6.55	- 2.39	- 0.94
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	- 11.73	+ 10.51	- 4.81	-
Emilia-Romagna	- 3.49	+ 2.39	+ 1.54	+ 0.57
Marche	- 8.18	+ 9.79	- 0.71	- 0.04
Toscana	+ 3.21	+ 1.15	+ 0.89	+ 1.37
Umbria	- 1.62	+ 0.96	- 5.27	- 1.86
Lazio	- 3.65	+ 1.70	- 0.53	- 0.27
Campania	- 0.77	- 1.72	- 7.10	- 3.60
Abruzzi-Molise	- 4.51	+ 1.81	- 0.42	- 1.48
Puglia	- 2.87	- 1.43	+ 1.16	- 0.81
Basilicata	- 3.90	- 0.67	+ 1.84	- 1.54
Calabria	- 0.35	- 7.92	+ 4.48	- 1.09
Sicilia	- 3.80	- 1.12	- 5.58	- 3.60
Sardegna	- 7.82	+ 4.27	- 4.25	- 2.80
ITALY	- 5.27	+ 2.00	- 1.83	- 1.02
- Main geographical areas:				
NORTH-WEST	- 11.05	+ 2.31	- 2.18	- 0.73
NORTH-EAST	- 8.57	+ 5.01	- 0.73	- 0.24
CENTRE	- 2.84	+ 2.51	- 0.41	+ 0.22
SOUTH	- 2.85	- 1.42	- 3.29	- 2.57

BELGIUM

 DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
 (average annual % changes)

Table E IV 4

	Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector		Total labour force	
	1947/1961	1961/1969	1947/1961	1961/1969	1947/1961	1961/1969	1947/1961	1961/1969
- Basic region:								
West-Vlaanderen	- 2.82	- 1.07	+ 0.45	- 1.38	+ 1.39	+ 1.15	+ 0.35	- 0.33
Oost-Vlaanderen	- 3.68	- 1.22	- 0.02	- 1.12	+ 1.13	+ 1.40	- 0.57	- 0.10
Antwerpen	- 4.46	- 3.90	+ 0.91	- 0.30	+ 1.13	+ 1.04	+ 0.60	+ 0.19
Limburg	- 4.52	- 1.38	+ 1.54	+ 1.31	+ 3.02	+ 3.12	+ 1.07	+ 1.78
Hainaut	- 3.19	- 2.43	- 2.06	- 0.59	+ 0.57	+ 3.49	- 1.23	+ 1.06
Namur	- 2.95	- 2.63	- 0.48	- 2.52	+ 0.94	+ 2.65	- 0.23	+ 0.18
Liège	- 3.04	- 3.12	- 1.15	- 1.46	+ 0.60	+ 1.67	- 0.63	- 0.16
Luxembourg	- 3.14	- 4.80	+ 0.54	- 0.50	+ 0.77	+ 1.55	- 0.45	- 0.45
Brabant	- 4.30	- 2.37	- 0.04	- 0.40	+ 1.09	+ 2.20	+ 0.25	+ 1.03
BELGIUM	- 3.61	- 2.27	- 0.23	- 0.71	+ 1.08	+ 1.95	- 0.04	+ 0.44
- Main geographical areas:								
Flemish region	- 3.82	- 1.78	+ 0.60	- 0.57	+ 1.41	- 1.53	+ 0.39	+ 0.26
Walloon region	- 3.21	- 3.11	- 1.40	- 0.95	+ 0.72	+ 2.57	- 0.78	+ 0.47
Brussels area	- 4.42	- 2.00	- 0.23	- 0.77	+ 0.88	+ 1.97	+ 0.24	+ 0.89

NETHERLANDS

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(Average annual % changes)

Table E IV 5

	Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector		Total labour force	
	1950/1960	1960/1965	1950/1960	1960/1965	1950/1960	1960/1965	1950/1960	1960/1965
- Basic region:								
Groningen	- 2.35	- 6.08	+ 0.87	+ 2.89	+ 0.44	+ 1.77	+ 0.09	+ 1.52
Friesland	- 2.42	- 4.90	+ 1.29	+ 3.31	+ 0.30	+ 1.82	- 1.11	+ 0.96
Drenthe	- 2.27	- 4.21	+ 3.19	+ 3.27	+ 1.38	+ 3.43	+ 0.67	+ 1.34
Overijssel	- 2.06	- 2.85	+ 1.00	+ 1.69	+ 1.45	+ 2.88	+ 0.52	+ 1.36
Gelderland	- 2.84	- 3.08	+ 1.61	+ 2.52	+ 1.97	+ 2.82	+ 0.87	+ 1.83
Utrecht	- 2.21	- 2.64	+ 1.26	+ 2.10	+ 1.90	+ 3.07	+ 1.29	+ 2.32
Noord-Holland	- 1.62	- 3.33	+ 0.77	+ 1.77	+ 1.51	+ 2.33	+ 1.00	+ 1.80
Zuid-Holland	- 1.61	- 1.83	+ 0.98	+ 1.41	+ 1.78	+ 1.97	+ 1.19	+ 1.51
Zeeland	- 1.65	- 5.02	+ 0.28	+ 2.67	+ 1.19	+ 1.59	+ 0.15	+ 0.60
Noord-Brabant	- 2.65	- 4.00	+ 2.50	+ 1.85	+ 2.01	+ 3.43	+ 1.52	+ 1.76
Limburg	- 2.26	- 4.36	+ 1.89	+ 1.58	+ 1.69	+ 3.24	+ 1.24	+ 1.57
NETHERLANDS	- 2.22	- 3.56	+ 1.38	+ 1.93	+ 1.67	+ 2.18	+ 1.03	+ 1.50
- Main geographical areas:								
NORTH	- 2.35	- 4.99	+ 1.53	+ 3.13	+ 0.57	+ 2.48	+ 0.96	+ 1.27
EAST	- 2.51	- 2.98	+ 1.34	+ 2.16	+ 1.78	+ 2.84	+ 0.72	+ 1.64
WEST	- 1.69	- 2.44	+ 0.93	+ 1.64	+ 1.69	+ 2.24	+ 1.13	+ 1.72
SOUTH	- 2.36	- 4.29	+ 2.12	+ 1.82	+ 1.80	+ 3.14	+ 1.28	+ 1.58

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

- Main geographical areas:	Share of main geographical areas		
	+ 1950	+ 1960	+ 1968
<u>Germany (F.R.)</u>	33.89	36.00	35.29
North	7.25	7.08	6.88
West	8.29	9.72	9.33
Centre	5.64	5.93	5.86
South	11.26	11.83	11.90
Berlin (West)	1.45	1.44	1.32
<u>France</u>	27.19	25.86	27.23
West	10.62	9.48	9.78
East	11.41	10.94	11.62
Paris area	5.16	5.44	5.83
<u>Italy</u>	28.41	27.72	26.39
North-West	7.71	8.14	7.88
North-East	5.84	5.53	5.31
Centre	5.50	5.41	4.98
South	9.36	8.64	8.22
<u>Belgium</u>	4.88	4.57	4.76
Flemish region	2.36	2.34	2.41
Walloon region	1.71	1.44	1.50
Brussels area	0.81	0.79	0.85
<u>Netherlands</u>	5.44	5.68	6.15
North	0.60	0.57	0.61
East	0.98	0.99	1.08
West	2.50	2.63	2.88
South	1.17	1.35	1.36
<u>Luxembourg</u>	0.19	0.17	0.18
<u>COMMUNITY</u>	100.00	100.00	100.00

COMMUNITY

Table E VI

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(Primary sector = 100)

- Main geographical areas:	Share of main geographical areas			Coefficient of localization		
	+ 1950	+ 1960	+ 1968	+ 1950	+ 1960	+ 1968
<u>Germany (F.R.)</u>	25.89	24.79	24.92	76	69	71
North	5.94	5.29	5.59	82	75	81
West	3.36	3.17	3.07	40	33	33
Centre	5.31	4.87	4.57	94	82	78
South	11.18	11.41	11.64	99	96	98
Berlin (West)	0.10	0.05	0.05	7	3	4
<u>France</u>	25.87	27.20	29.41	95	105	108
West	16.69	17.74	19.04	157	187	195
East	8.73	9.00	9.84	77	82	85
Paris area	0.45	0.46	0.53	9	8	9
<u>Italy</u>	43.05	42.91	39.89	152	155	151
North-West	6.66	6.79	5.91	86	83	75
North-East	9.64	8.96	8.43	165	162	159
Centre	8.42	8.43	6.54	153	156	131
South	18.33	18.73	19.01	196	217	231
<u>Belgium</u>	2.12	1.76	1.99	43	39	42
Flemish region	1.26	1.02	1.19	53	44	49
Walloon region	0.71	0.63	0.67	42	44	45
Brussels area	0.15	0.11	0.13	19	14	15
<u>Netherlands</u>	2.90	3.21	3.65	53	57	60
North	0.59	0.64	0.68	98	112	111
East	0.78	0.84	0.98	80	85	91
West	0.76	0.89	1.07	30	34	37
South	0.77	0.84	0.92	66	62	68
<u>Luxembourg</u>	0.17	0.13	0.14	89	76	78
<u>COMMUNITY</u>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100	100

E = Employment A = Agricultural T = Total R = Regional C = Community

COMMUNITY

Table n° E VII

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(Secondary sector = 100)

	Share of main geographical areas			Coefficient of localization		
	+ 1950	+ 1960	+ 1968	+ 1950	+ 1960	+ 1968
- Main geographical areas:						
Germany (F.R.)	39,66	41,00	38,92	117	114	110
North	7,12	6,85	6,34	98	97	92
West	12,00	12,84	11,64	145	132	125
Centre	6,16	6,35	6,36	109	107	109
South	12,66	13,38	13,23	112	113	111
Berlin (West)	1,72	1,58	1,35	119	110	102
<u>France</u>	26,32	23,97	25,42	97	93	93
West	7,13	6,45	7,47	67	68	76
East	13,03	11,77	12,25	114	108	105
Paris area	6,16	5,75	5,70	119	106	98
<u>Italy</u>	21,91	24,30	24,79	77	88	94
North-West	9,23	9,86	9,76	120	121	124
North-East	3,99	4,64	4,91	68	84	92
Centre	3,76	4,18	4,29	68	77	86
South	4,93	5,62	5,83	53	65	71
<u>Belgium</u>	6,26	5,10	4,76	128	112	100
Flemish region	2,99	2,74	2,59	127	117	107
Walloon region	2,42	1,67	1,53	141	116	102
Brussels area	0,85	0,69	0,64	105	87	75
<u>Netherlands</u>	5,65	5,45	5,93	104	96	96
North	0,51	0,50	0,57	85	88	93
East	1,11	1,06	1,17	113	107	108
West	2,58	2,38	2,56	103	90	89
South	1,45	1,51	1,63	124	112	120
<u>Luxembourg</u>	0,20	0,18	0,18	105	106	100
<u>COMMUNITY</u>	100,00	100,00	100,00	100	100	100

E = Employment I = Secondary T = Total R = Regional C = Community

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table n° E VIII

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(Tertiary sector= 100)

	Share of main geographical areas			Coefficient of localization		
	+ 1950	+ 1960	+ 1968	+ 1950	+ 1960	+ 1968
- Main geographical areas						
<u>Germany (F.R.)</u>	34,21	36,17	35,12	101	100	100
North	8,54	8,27	7,89	118	117	115
West	8,31	9,61	9,11	100	99	98
Centre	5,33	6,00	5,78	94	101	99
South	9,72	10,29	10,62	86	87	89
Berlin (West)	2,31	2,00	1,72	159	139	130
<u>France</u>	29,36	27,30	28,36	108	106	104
West	9,33	8,61	8,98	88	91	92
East	11,88	11,02	11,59	104	101	100
Paris area	8,15	7,67	7,79	158	141	134
<u>Italy</u>	23,06	23,69	23,39	81	85	89
North-West	6,85	6,89	6,63	89	85	84
North-East	4,64	4,76	4,64	79	86	87
Centre	4,95	5,22	5,15	90	96	103
South	6,62	6,82	6,96	71	79	85
<u>Belgium</u>	5,71	5,44	5,71	117	119	120
Flemish region	2,60	2,59	2,64	110	111	109
Wallloon region	1,76	1,60	1,76	103	111	117
Brussels area	1,35	1,25	1,31	167	158	154
<u>Netherlands</u>	7,45	7,21	7,23	137	127	118
North	0,72	0,62	0,63	120	109	103
East	1,00	0,98	1,01	102	99	93
West	3,93	3,81	3,83	157	145	133
South	1,20	1,17	1,23	102	87	90
<u>Luxembourg</u>	0,21	0,19	0,19	110	112	106
<u>Community</u>	100,00	100,00	100,00	100	100	100

E=Employment S = Tertiary T = Total R = Regional C = Community

GERMANY (F.R.)

GDP AT MARKET PRICES PER INHABITANT (1957-66)

Table R I 1

	D.M./inhabitant		National average = 100		Average yearly growth in %	
	1957	1966	1957	1966	at current prices	at constant prices ^a
- Basic region and Land:						
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	3410	6810	79.7	84.4	7.99	4.82
HAMBURG	7300	13930	170.5	172.6	7.44	4.48
NIEDERSACHSEN	3570	7040	83.4	87.2	7.84	4.73
R.B. Hannover	4390	8570	102.6	106.2	7.85	4.73
Hildesheim	3370	6290	78.7	77.9	7.18	4.33
Lüneburg	3350	7660	78.3	94.9	9.62	5.80
Stade	2460	5250	57.5	65.0	8.79	5.30
Osnabrück	3770	6860	88.1	85.0	6.88	4.15
Aurich	2720	5360	63.5	66.4	7.83	4.72
Braunschweig	3900	7020	91.1	87.0	6.75	4.07
Oldenburg	3290	6560	76.9	81.3	7.97	4.80
BREMEN	6270	10250	146.5	127.0	5.61	3.38
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	4930	8390	115.0	104.0	6.09	3.67
R.B. Düsseldorf	5700	9360	133.2	116.0	5.67	3.42
Köln	5110	9580	119.4	118.7	7.23	4.36
Aachen	4060	6780	94.8	84.0	5.86	3.53
Münster	4170	7070	97.4	87.6	6.04	3.64
Detmold	3950	7870	92.3	97.5	7.96	4.80
Arnsberg	4840	7700	113.1	95.4	5.29	3.19
HESSEN	4120	8460	96.3	104.8	8.32	5.02
R.B. Darmstadt)	4460	8930	104.2	110.6	8.02	4.83
Wiesbaden)						
Kassel	3210	7090	75.0	87.8	9.20	5.55
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	3330	6570	77.8	81.4	7.84	4.73
R.B. Koblenz	3320	6410	77.6	79.4	7.58	4.57
Trier	2800	5200	65.4	64.4	7.12	4.29
Montabaur	2520	5230	58.9	64.8	8.45	5.09
Rheinessen	3610	8780	84.3	108.8	10.38	6.26
Pfalz	3600	6670	84.1	82.6	7.09	4.27

GERMANY (F.R.)

GDP AT MARKET PRICES PER INHABITANT (1957-66)

Table R I 1
(Cont'd)

	D.M./inhabitant		National average = 100		Average yearly growth in %	
	1957	1966	1957	1966	at cur- rent prices	at con- stant prices
- Basic region and Land:						
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	4310	8420	100.7	104.3	7.72	4.65
R.B.Nordwürttemberg	4840	9490	113.1	117.6	7.77	4.68
Nordbaden	4410	8690	103.0	107.7	7.83	4.72
Südbaden	3760	7280	87.8	90.2	7.62	4.59
Südwürttembg.-Hohenzol.	3640	7150	85.0	88.6	7.79	4.70
BAYERN	3650	7430	85.3	92.1	8.22	4.95
R.B.Oberbayern	4390	8900	102.6	110.3	8.17	4.92
Niederbayern	2510	5320	58.6	65.9	8.70	5.24
Oberpfalz	2890	5950	67.5	73.7	8.35	5.03
Oberfranken	3380	7000	79.0	86.7	8.43	5.08
Mittelfranken	4120	7980	96.2	98.9	7.62	4.59
Unterfranken	3190	6290	74.5	77.9	7.84	4.73
Schwaben	3640	7380	85.0	91.4	8.17	4.92
SAARLAND	4153 ^b	6644	97.0	82.3	5.36	3.26
BERLIN (WEST)	4090	8570	95.5	106.2	8.57	5.17
GERMANY (F.R.)	4280 ^c	8070	100.0	100.0	7.30	4.40
- Main geographical areas:						
NORTH	4287	8253	99.9	102.2	7.55	4.55
WEST	4930	8390	115.0	104.0	6.09	3.67
CENTRE	3839	7572	89.5	93.8	7.84	4.73
SOUTH	3941	7884	91.8	97.6	8.01	4.83

a 1954 prices

b Estimation

c including Saarland

Source: Cf. Text

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table R I 1 a

GDP AT MARKET PRICES PER INHABITANT (1967-70)*

	in DM				= 100			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
- Basic region and Land:								
Schleswig-Holstein	7 108	7 554	8 221	9 028	85.8	84.3	82.9	81.7
Hamburg	14 759	15 986	17 519	19 681	178.1	178.3	176.7	178.0
Niedersachsen	7 111	7 854	8 597	9 508	85.8	87.6	86.7	86.0
Bremen	10 558	11 198	12 420	14 016	127.4	124.9	125.3	126.8
Nordrhein-Westfalen	8 621	9 310	10 264	11 437	104.1	103.9	103.5	103.5
Hessen	8 863	9 580	10 662	11 765	107.0	106.9	107.6	106.4
Rheinland-Pfalz	6 991	7 629	8 525	9 659	84.4	85.1	86.0	87.4
Baden-Württemberg	8 499	8 963	9 956	11 081	102.6	100.0	100.4	100.2
Bayern	7 533	8 290	9 225	10 334	90.9	92.5	93.1	93.5
Saarland	6 705	7 222	8 177	9 578	80.9	80.5	82.5	86.6
Berlin	8 831	9 655	10 734	11 980	106.6	107.7	108.3	108.4
Federal Republic	8 285	8 964	9 913	11 055	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
- Main geographical areas:								
NORTH	8 479	9 197	10 057	11 189	102.3	102.6	101.5	101.2
WEST	8 615	9 274	10 210	11 437	104.0	103.5	103.0	103.5
CENTRE	7 925	8 569	9 568	10 770	95.7	95.6	96.5	97.4
SOUTH	7 954	8 531	9 477	10 676	96.0	95.2	95.6	96.6

*Temporary figures based on the revised data of the national economic accounts for 1970

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table R II 1

GDP AT MARKET PRICES (1957-66)

	GDP in million DM		Share of regions in total national GDP		Average yearly growth in %	
	1957	1966	1957	1966	at cur- rent prices	at con- stant prices
- Basic region and Land:						
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	7705	16723	3.35	3.47	8.99	5.42
HAMBURG	12934	25799	5.63	5.36	7.97	4.80
NIEDERSACHSEN	23176	48904	10.08	10.16	8.65	5.21
R.B. Hannover	6162	13041	2.68	2.71	8.69	5.24
Hildesheim	3158	6078	1.37	1.26	7.55	4.55
Lüneburg	3095	7884	1.35	1.64	10.95	6.60
Stade	1427	3180	0.62	0.66	9.31	5.61
Osnabrück	2585	5157	1.12	1.07	7.98	4.81
Aurich	976	2087	0.43	0.43	8.81	5.31
Braunschweig	3290	6091	1.43	1.27	7.08	4.27
Oldenburg	2481	5388	1.08	1.12	9.00	5.43
BREMEN	4101	7647	1.73	1.59	7.17	4.32
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	74152	141083	32.25	29.30	7.41	4.47
R.B. Düsseldorf	28954	52665	12.59	10.94	6.87	4.14
Köln	9389	22576	4.30	4.69	9.61	5.79
Aachen	3572	6838	1.55	1.42	7.48	4.51
Münster	8959	16794	3.90	3.49	7.23	4.36
Detmold	6089	13387	2.65	2.73	9.15	5.52
Arnsberg	16689	28823	7.26	5.98	6.26	3.77
HESSEN	18842	44123	8.20	9.16	9.92	5.98
R.B. Darmstadt)	14892	34688	6.49	7.20	9.85	5.94
Wiesbaden)						
Kassel	3950	9434	1.72	1.96	10.14	6.11
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	10945	23677	4.76	4.92	8.95	5.39
R.B. Koblenz	3222	6886	1.40	1.43	8.81	5.31
Trier	1273	2469	0.55	0.51	7.64	4.61
Montabaur	626	1423	0.27	0.30	9.55	5.76
Rheinhesen	1536	4201	0.67	0.87	11.83	7.13
Pfalz	4289	8698	1.87	1.81	8.17	4.92

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table R II 1
(Cont'd)

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
(in absolute figures)

	GDP in million DM		Share of regions in total national GDP		Average yearly growth in %	
	1957	1966	1957	1966	at cur- rent prices	at con- stant prices
- Basic region and Land:						
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	31134	71668	13.54	14.88	9.71	5.85
R.B. Nordwürttemberg	13586	31557	5.91	6.55	9.82	5.92
Nordbaden	7041	15990	3.06	3.32	9.54	5.75
Südbaden	5721	13050	2.49	2.71	9.60	5.79
Südwürttembg.-Hohenz.	4736	11070	2.08	2.30	9.77	5.89
BAYERN	33401	75592	14.53	15.70	9.50	5.73
R.B. Oberbayern	11290	27391	4.91	5.69	10.35	6.24
Niederbayern	2423	5285	1.05	1.10	9.05	5.46
Oberpfalz	2512	5543	1.09	1.15	9.19	5.54
Oberfranken	3620	7764	1.58	1.61	8.85	5.33
Mittelfranken	5452	11589	2.37	2.41	8.74	5.27
Unterfranken	3349	7307	1.46	1.52	9.05	5.46
Schwaben	4754	10713	2.07	2.22	9.45	5.70
SAARLAND	4204 ^b	7514	1.83	1.56	6.67	4.02
BERLIN WEST	9095	18780	3.96	3.90	8.37	5.05
GERMANY (F.R.)	229689 ^c	481510	100.00	100.00	8.57	5.17
- Main geographical areas:						
NORTH	47916	99085	20.9	20.6	8.41	5.07
WEST	74152	141110	32.3	29.3	7.41	4.47
CENTRE	33991	75328	14.8	15.6	9.24	5.57
SOUTH	64535	147306	28.1	30.6	9.60	5.79

a 1954 prices

b estimation

c including Saarland

Source: Cf. text

GDP AT MARKET PRICES (1967-70)*

	in million DM				Share of Land in national total			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
- Basic region and - Land:								
Schleswig-Holstein	17.7	19.0	20.9	23.2	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Hamburg	27.2	29.2	31.9	35.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2
Niedersachsen	49.6	55.1	60.8	67.8	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.0
Bremen	7.9	8.4	9.4	10.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Nordrhein-Westfalen	145.1	157.2	174.9	196.9	29.1	29.1	29.0	28.9
Hessen	46.5	50.7	57.4	64.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5
Rheinland-Pfalz	25.3	27.7	31.2	35.6	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2
Baden-Württemberg	72.7	77.4	87.8	99.7	14.7	14.4	14.6	14.7
Bayern	77.2	85.7	96.8	110.1	15.6	15.9	16.0	16.2
Saarland	7.6	8.2	9.2	10.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Berlin	19.2	20.8	22.9	25.5	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7
Federal Republic	496.1	539.5	603.2	680.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
- Main geographical areas:								
NORTH	102.4	111.7	123.0	137.3	20.6	20.7	20.4	20.2
WEST	145.1	157.2	174.9	169.9	29.2	29.1	29.0	28.9
CENTRE	79.4	86.6	97.8	110.7	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3
SOUTH	149.9	163.1	184.6	209.8	30.2	30.2	30.6	30.8

* Temporary figures based on the revised data of the national economic accounts for 1970

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table R III 1

Classification according to annual growth rate of GDP
at market prices
(at constant prices)¹ 1957-66

- Basic region:			
Arnsberg	3.77	Oldenburg	5.07
Saarland	4.02	Niederbayern	5.46
Düsseldorf	4.14	Unterfranken	5.46
Braunschweig	4.27	Detmold	5.52
Bremen	4.32	Oberpfalz	5.54
Münster	4.36	Stade	5.61
Aachen	4.51	Schwaben	5.70
Hildesheim	4.55	Nordbaden	5.75
Trier	4.61	Montabaur	5.76
Hamburg	4.80	Südbaden	5.79
Osnabrück	4.81	Köln	5.79
Pfalz	4.92	Südwürtt.Hohenz.	5.89
Berlin (West)	5.05	Nordwürttemberg	5.92
Hannover	5.24	Darmstadt-Wiesbad.	5.94
Mittelfranken	5.27	Kassel	6.11
Aurich	5.31	Oberbayern	6.24
Koblenz	5.31	Lüneburg	6.60
Oberfranken	5.33	Rhein Hessen	7.13
Schleswig-Holstein	5.42		

- Main geographical areas:			
SOUTH	5.79	NORTH	5.07
CENTRE	5.57	WEST	4.47

¹ National currency

GROWTH OF OVERALL GDP IN THE REGIONS GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE GDP
PER INHABITANT IN 1957

Group 1	GDP / inhabi- tant 1957	Annual growth GDP 57/66 ^a	GDP/ inhabi- tant 1966	Group 2	GDP / inhabi- tant 1957	Annual growth GDP 57/66	GDP/ inhabi- tant 1966	Group 3	GDP/ inhabi- tant 1957	Annual growth GDP 57/66	GDP/ inhabi- tant 1966
Stade	2460	9,31	5250	Schleswig-Holstein	3410	8,99	6810	Saarland	4153	6,67	6644
Niederbayern	2510	9,05	5320	Pfalz	3600	8,17	6670	Münster	4170	7,23	7070
Montabaur	2520	9,55	5230	Rheinessen	3610	11,83	8780	Hannover	4390	8,69	8570
Aurich	2720	8,81	5360	Südwürttemberg-Hoh.	3640	9,77	7150	Oberbayern	4390	10,35	8900
Trier	2800	7,64	5200	Schwaben	3640	9,45	7380	Nordbaden	4410	9,54	8690
Oberpfalz	2890	9,19	5950	Südbaden	3760	9,60	7280	Darmstadt/Wiesbaden	4460	9,85	8930
Unterfranken	3190	9,05	6290	Osnabrück	3770	7,98	6860	Arnsberg	4840	6,26	7700
Kassel	3210	10,14	7090	Braunschweig	3900	7,08	7020	Nordwürttemberg	4840	9,82	9490
Oldenburg	3290	9,00	6560	Detmold	3950	9,15	7870	Köln	5110	9,61	9580
Koblenz	3320	8,81	6410	Aachen	4060	7,48	6780	Düsseldorf	5700	6,87	9360
Müneburg	3350	10,95	7660	Berlin	4090	8,37	8570	Bremen	6270	7,17	10250
Hildesheim	3370	7,55	6290	Mittelfranken	4120	8,74	7980	Hamburg	7300	7,97	13930
Oberfranken	3380	8,85	7000								
Average for 13 regions	3084	9,17	6339	Average for 12 regions	3796	8,85	7427	Average for 12 regions	5005	8,31	9038
GERMANY (F.R.)	4280	8,57	8070	GERMANY (F.R.)	4280	8,57	8070	GERMANY (F.R.)	4280	8,57	8070

^a Current prices

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table R V 1

REGIONAL SHARES IN OVERALL NATIONAL GDP
(in %)

	1957	1966	% changes
Düsseldorf	12.59	10.94	- 13,1
Arnsberg	7.26	5.98	- 17,6
Darmstadt/Wiesbaden	6.49	7.20	+ 10,9
Nordwürttemberg	5.91	6.55	+ 10,8
Hamburg	5.63	5.36	- 4,8
Oberbayern	4.91	5.69	+ 15,9
Köln	4.30	4.69	+ 9,1
Berlin	3.96	3.90	- 1,5
Münster	3.90	3.49	- 10,5
Schleswig-Holstein	3.35	3.47	+ 3,6
Nordbaden	3.06	3.32	+ 8,5
Hannover	2.68	2.71	+ 1,1
Detmold	2.65	2.78	+ 4,9
Südbaden	2.49	2.71	+ 8,8
Mittelfranken	2.37	2.41	+ 1,7
Südwürttemberg/Hohenzollern	2.08	2.30	+ 10,6
Schwaben	2.07	2.22	+ 7,2
Pfalz	1.87	1.81	- 3,2
Saarland	1.83	1.56	- 4,8
Bremen	1.78	1.59	- 10,7
Kassel	1.72	1.96	+ 14,0
Oberfranken	1.58	1.61	+ 1,9
Aachen	1.55	1.42	- 8,4
Unterfranken	1.46	1.52	+ 4,1
Braunschweig	1.43	1.27	- 11,2
Koblenz	1.40	1.43	+ 2,1
Hildesheim	1.37	1.26	- 8,0
Lüneburg	1.35	1.64	+ 21,5
Osnabrück	1.12	1.07	- 4,5
Oberpfalz	1.09	1.15	+ 5,5
Oldenburg	1.08	1.12	+ 3,7
Niederbayern	1.05	1.10	+ 4,8
Rheinhessen	0.67	0.87	+ 29,9
Stade	0.62	0.66	+ 6,5
Trier	0.55	0.51	- 7,3
Aurich	0.43	0.43	+ 0
Montabaur	0.27	0.30	+ 11,1

GERMANY (F.R.)

Table R VI 1

GDP AT MARKET PRICES PER INHABITANT IN THE 20 REGIONS
OF THE ACTION PROGRAMME

	GDP /habitant				National average			
	1957	1961	1964	1966	1957	1961	1964	1966
Schleswig-Unterelbe	3107	4478	5676	6446	64.0	77.0	79.8	79.8
Holstein	3339	4612	5660	6443	68.8	79.3	79.5	79.8
Nordwestniedersachsen	2946	4147	5142	5967	60.7	71.3	72.3	73.9
Niedersächsisches ZRG	3811	5530	6861	7596	78.5	95.1	96.4	94.1
Hessische BFG	2593	3955	5021	5869	53.4	68.0	70.6	72.7
Mittelrhein-Lahn-Sieg	3464	3703	4672	5248	71.4	63.7	65.7	65.0
Eifel-Hunsrück-Gebiet	2742	3588	4496	6517	56,5	61.7	63.2	80.7
Saarland-Westpfalz	3098 ^a	4776	5705	6264	63.8	82.1	80.2	77.6
Unterfränkisches ZRG und ABG	3084	4465	5397	5995	63.6	76.8	75.8	74.3
Oberfränkisches ZRG und ABG	3517	5154	6542	7387	72.5	88.6	91.9	91.5
Westbayerisches ABG	2699	3982	5311	6494	55.6	68.5	74.6	80.4
Ostbayerisches ZRG und ABG	2371	3371	4383	5047	48.9	58.0	61.6	62,5
Oberpfälzisches ZRG und ABG	3066	4320	5385	6255	63.2	74.3	75.7	77.5
Südöstlich-oberbayeri- sches ABG	2761	4236	5134	5784	56.9	72.9	72,1	71.6
Oberbayerisch-schwäbi- sches ABG	2949	4101	4845	5530	60.8	70.5	68,1	68,5
Hohenlohe-Odenwald-Gebiet	2789	3850	5044	5636	57.5	66.2	70.9	69.8
Alb-Oberschwaben-Boden- see-Gebiet	2983	4169	5003	5592	61.5	71.7	70.3	69.3
Südlicher Oberrhein- Hochschwarzwald	3298	4687	5994	6876	68.0	80.6	84,2	85,2
Nordeifel-Grenzl.-Aachen	4079	5297	6026	6603	84.1	91.1	84.7	81.8
Südostwestfalen	2699	3780	4829	5386	55.6	65.0	67.9	66.7
GERMANY (F.R.)	4280	5814	7116	8070	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which:								
Programme regions	3120	4442	4750	6263	64.3	76.4	66.8	77.6
Other regions	5604	6433	8171	8877	115.5	110.6	114.8	109.9

^a

Abbrévations: ZRG = Zonenrandgebiet (border areas, esp. on GDR)
BFG = Bundesfördergebiet (Federal assisted areas)
ABG = Ausbaugesbiet (development areas)

Table R I 2

FRANCE

DIRECT INCOME PER INHABITANT
(1962-67)

	Francs/		National average = 100		Average annual growth in %	
	1962	1967	1962	1967	at cur- rent prices	at con- stant prices ^a
- Basic regions:						
Paris area	7 233	10 289	154.8	155.5	7.32	4.16
Nord	3 960	5 480	84.7	82.8	6.72	3.82
Picardie	3 965	5 662	84.8	85.6	7.39	4.20
Hte Normandie	4 223	6 202	90.4	93.7	8.00	4.54
Champagne	4 150	6 064	88.8	91.6	7.88	4.48
Lorraine	3 904	5 454	83.5	82.4	6.92	3.93
Alsace	4 161	5 905	89.0	89.2	7.25	4.12
Franche-Comté	4 200	6 167	89.9	93.2	7.99	4.54
Bourgogne	4 129	5 819	88.3	87.9	7.10	4.03
Rhône-Alpes	4 468	6 372	95.6	96.3	7.36	4.18
Provence-Côte d'Az.	4 326	6 043	92.6	91.3	6.92	3.93
Basse Normandie	4 090	5 907	87.5	89.3	7.63	4.33
Bretagne	4 012	5 674	85.8	85.7	7.18	4.09
Loire region	3 976	5 684	85.1	85.9	7.40	4.20
Centre	4 088	5 858	87.5	88.5	7.45	4.23
Poitou-Charentes	3 915	5 529	83.8	83.6	7.15	4.06
Limousin	3 986	5 449	85.3	82.3	6.46	3.67
Auvergne	4 200	5 572	89.9	84.2	5.83	3.31
Midi-Pyrénées	3 804	5 274	81.4	79.7	6.75	3.83
Languedoc-Roussillon	4 125	5 577	88.3	84.3	6.22	3.53
Aquitaine	4 052	5 596	86.7	84.6	6.67	3.79
FRANCE	4 674	6 617	100.0	100.0	7.21	4.10
- Main geographical areas:						
Paris area	7 233	10 289	154.8	155.5	7.32	4.16
Eastern regions	4 225	5 917	90.4	89.4	6.97	3.96
Western regions	4 056	5 616	86.8	84.9	6.74	3.83

^a 1963 prices

FRANCE

Table R II 2

DIRECT INCOME ACCORDING TO REGIONS

	Income in million FF		Share of regions in total national income		Average annual growth in %	
	1962	1967	1962	1967	at current prices	at con- stant prices ^a
- Basic regions:						
Paris area	62 257,5	93 695,7	28,4	28,8	8,50	4,83
Nord	14 578,3	20 756,4	6,6	6,4	7,34	4,15
Picardie	5 921,5	8 949,2	2,7	2,7	8,37	4,77
Haute-Normandie	5 949,1	9 178,9	2,7	2,8	9,07	5,17
Champagne	5 042,7	7 683,1	2,3	2,4	8,78	5,00
Lorraine	8 637,4	12 330,9	3,9	3,8	7,39	4,20
Alsace	5 532,1	8 245,5	2,5	2,5	8,31	4,72
Franche-Comté	3 942,0	6 053,1	1,8	1,9	8,97	5,10
Bourgogne	5 988,5	8 682,1	2,7	2,7	7,72	4,37
Rhône-Alpes	18 237,6	27 721,9	8,3	8,5	8,74	4,94
Provence-Côte d'Az.	13 373,5	20 551,6	6,1	6,3	8,98	5,11
Basse Normandie	4 962,8	7 394,3	2,3	2,3	8,31	4,72
Bretagne	9 647,9	13 935,5	4,4	4,3	7,63	4,32
Loire region	9 842,2	14 556,1	4,5	4,5	8,15	4,66
Centre	7 658,6	11 526,0	3,5	3,5	8,52	4,83
Poitou-Charentes	5 722,4	8 162,0	2,6	2,5	7,42	4,20
Limousin	2 939,5	4 008,5	1,3	1,2	6,41	3,64
Auvergne	5 386,4	7 273,7	2,5	2,2	6,20	3,52
Midi-Pyrénées	7 999,5	11 408,4	3,6	3,5	7,36	4,20
Languedoc-Roussillon	6 571,9	9 378,0	3,0	2,9	7,38	4,20
Aquitaine	9 490,6	13 628,1	4,3	4,2	7,51	4,26
FRANCE	219 682,0	325 018,0	100,0	100,0	8,20	4,66
- Main geographical areas:						
Paris area	62 257,5	93 695,7	28,4	28,8	8,50	4,83
Eastern regions	87 202,7	130 051,7	39,6	40,0	8,30	4,72
Western regions	70 221,8	101 270,6	32,0	31,2	7,60	4,32

^a 1963 prices

FRANCE

Table R III 2

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE
OF DIRECT INCOME
(1962-67) in constant prices^a

- Basic region:			
Auvergne	3.52	Alsace	4.72
Limousin	3.64	Basse-Normandie	4.72
Nord	4.15	Picardie	4.77
Midi-Pyrénées	4.20	Paris area	4.83
Languedoc-Roussillon	4.20	Centre	4.83
Lorraine	4.20	Rhône-Alpes	4.94
Poitou-Charentes	4.20	Champagne	5.00
Aquitaine	4.26	Franche-Comté	5.10
Bretagne	4.32	Provence-Côte d'Azur	5.11
Bourgogne	4.37	Haute Normandie	5.17
Loire region	4.66		
- Main geographical areas:			
Paris area	4.83		
Eastern region	4.72		
Western region	4.32		

^a National currency

FRANCE

Table R IV 2

OVERALL GROWTH OF DIRECT INCOME IN 1962 IN THE REGIONS GROUPED ACCORDING TO INCOME
PER INHABITANT^{a)}

Group 1	Income in FF per inhabitant 1962	Annual income increase 1962/67	Income in FF per inhabitant 1967	Group 2	Income in FF per inhabitant 1962	Annual income increase 1962/67	Income in FF per inhabitant 1967	Group 3	Income in FF per inhabitant 1962	Annual income increase 1962/67	Income in FF per inhabitant 1967
Midi-Pyrénées	3804	7.36	5274	Bretagne	4012	7.63	5674	Alsace	4161	8.31	5905
Lorraine	3904	7.39	5454	Aquitaine	4052	7.51	5596	Auvergne	4200	6.20	5572
Poitou-Charentes	3915	7.42	5529	Centre	4088	8.52	5859	Franche-Comté	4200	8.97	6167
Nord	3960	7.34	5480	Basse Normandie	4090	8.31	5907	Haute-Normandie	4223	9.07	6202
Picardie	3965	8.37	5662	Languedoc	4125	7.38	5577	Provence-Côte Az.	4326	8.98	6043
Loire region	3976	8.15	5684	Bourgogne	4129	7.72	5819	Rhône-Alpes	4468	8.74	6372
Limousin	3986	6.41	5449	Champagne	4150	8.78	6064	Paris area	7233	8.50	10289
Average for 7 regions	3928	7.56	5504	Average for 7 regions	4082	7.91	5755	Average for 7 regions	5529	8.54	7843
FRANCE	4674	8.16	6617	FRANCE	4674	8.16	6617	FRANCE	4674	8.16	6617

^{a)} At current prices

FRANCE

Table R V 2

REGIONAL SHARES IN OVERALL DIRECT INCOME
OF NATIONAL HOUSEHOLDS (in %)

	1962	1967	% changes
- Basic regions:			
Paris area	28.4	28.8	+ 1.4
Rhône-Alpes	8.3	8.5	+ 2.4
Nord	6.6	6.4	- 3.0
Prov.Côte d'Az. Corse	6.1	6.3	+ 3.3
Loire region	4.5	4.5	0
Bretagne	4.4	4.3	- 2.3
Aquitaine	4.3	4.2	- 2.3
Lorraine	3.9	3.8	- 2.6
Midi-Pyrénées	3.6	3.5	- 2.8
Centre	3.5	3.5	0
Languedoc-Roussillon	3.0	2.9	- 3.3
Picardie	2.7	2.7	0
Haute-Normandie	2.7	2.8	+ 3.7
Bourgogne	2.7	2.7	0
Poitou-Charentes	2.6	2.5	- 3.8
Auvergne	2.5	2.2	-12.0
Alsace	2.5	2.5	0
Champagne	2.3	2.4	+ 4.3
Basse-Normandie	2.3	2.3	0
Franche-Comté	1.8	1.9	+ 5.6
Limousin	1.3	1.2	- 7.7
- Main geographical areas:			
Paris area	28.4	28.8	+ 1.4
Eastern region	39.6	40.0	+ 1.0
Western region	32.0	31.2	- 2.5

FRANCE

INCOME AND PARTIAL VALUE ADDED OF THE REGIONS IN 1962^a

Table R VII 2

	in million FF			Share of regions in %			Per inhabitant France=100		
	Partial added value	Direct income	Total income	Partial value added	Direct income	Total income	Partial value added	Direct income	Total income
- Basic region:									
Paris area	67 218	62 258	75 769	24.2	28.4	27.0	131.5	154.8	148.0
Nord	23 726	14 578	19 437	8.4	6.6	6.9	107.6	84.7	87.9
Picardie	9 131	5 922	7 752	3.2	2.7	2.8	101.9	84.8	86.5
Haute Normandie	10 953	5 949	7 729	3.9	2.7	2.7	130.1	90.4	91.5
Champagne	6 580	5 043	6 512	2.3	2.3	2.4	90.3	88.8	90.7
Lorraine	14 196	8 637	11 636	5.1	3.9	4.1	106.6	83.5	87.8
Alsace	7 990	5 532	7 321	2.8	2.5	2.6	100.0	89.0	91.9
Franche-Comté	5 414	3 942	5 065	1.9	1.8	1.8	96.4	89.9	90.3
Bourgogne	7 054	5 989	7 747	2.5	2.7	2.8	81.2	88.3	89.1
Rhône-Alpes	25 408	18 238	23 516	9.0	8.3	8.4	104.6	95.6	96.8
Provence-Côte d'Azur	18 282	13 374	18 084	6.5	6.1	6.4	97.4	92.6	96.7
Basse Normandie	5 962	4 963	6 247	2.1	2.3	2.2	81.8	87.5	85.6
Bretagne	10 279	9 648	12 218	3.7	4.4	4.3	71.1	85.8	84.4
Loire region	12 429	9 842	12 491	4.4	4.5	4.4	83.7	85.1	84.0
Centre	9 305	7 659	9 875	3.3	3.5	3.5	82.9	87.5	87.9
Poitou-Charentes	6 589	5 722	7 368	2.3	2.6	2.6	75.2	83.8	84.0
Limousin	3 464	2 940	3 778	1.2	1.3	1.3	78.1	85.3	85.2
Auvergne	6 358	5 386	6 858	2.3	2.5	2.4	82.6	89.9	89.1
Midi-Pyrénées	9 423	7 999	10 571	3.4	3.6	3.8	75.7	81.4	84.9
Languedoc-Roussillon	7 966	6 572	8 708	2.8	3.0	3.1	84.8	88.3	92.7
Aquitaine	13 253	9 491	12 328	4.7	4.3	4.4	94.7	86.7	88.2
FRANCE	280 992	219 682	281 111	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main geographical areas:									
Paris area	67 218	62 258	75 769	24.2	28.4	27.0	131.5	154.8	148.0
Eastern region	128 744	87 203	114 900	45.8	39.6	40.9	103.0	90.4	91.7
Western region	85 028	70 222	90 442	30.3	32.0	32.2	81.5	85.8	86.4

^a Definition of concepts: see text.

ITALY

Table R I 3

GDP AT MARKET PRICES PER INHABITANT

	1 000 liras per habitant		National average = 100		Average yearly growth in % (1957-66)	
	1957	1966	1957	1966	at current prices	at constant prices ^a
- Basic region:						
Piemonte	516.9	1 003.0	146.3	134.3	7.64	4.73
Val d'Aosta	611.5	1 083.2	173.1	145.0	6.56	4.06
Liguria	542.7	1 011.4	153.7	135.4	7.16	4.43
Lombardia	553.4	1 106.1	156.7	148.1	8.00	4.96
Trentino-A. Adige	386.1	732.4	109.3	98.1	7.37	4.58
Veneto	338.3	733.4	95.8	98.2	8.98	5.58
Friuli-Venezia G.	356.5	773.5	100.9	103.6	8.99	5.58
Emilia-Romagna	394.0	902.7	111.6	120.9	9.65	5.99
Marche	260.7	617.0	73.8	82.6	10.04	5.49
Toscana	356.7	804.8	101.0	107.8	9.46	5.17
Umbria	255.2	673.2	72.3	90.1	11.38	6.23
Lazio	432.5	811.5	122.5	108.6	7.24	3.96
Campania	229.9	501.9	65.1	67.2	9.06	4.92
Abruzzi-Molise	195.2	460.2	55.3	61.6	10.00	5.43
Puglia	221.7	507.1	62.8	67.9	9.63	5.23
Basilicata	179.0	391.4	50.7	52.4	9.08	4.93
Calabria	170.8	370.6	48.4	49.6	8.99	4.88
Sicilia	224.6	469.6	63.6	62.9	8.54	4.63
Sardegna	252.9	496.3	71.6	66.4	7.78	4.22
ITALY	353,2	746.9	100.0	100.0	8.68	5.10
- Main geographical areas:						
North-West	541.5	1 063.0	153.3	142.3	7.78	4.82
North-East	365.7	803.3	103.5	107.6	9.14	5.68
Centre	363.7	771.8	103.0	103.3	8.72	4.77
South	217.1	473.1	61.5	63.3	9.04	4.91

^a 1963 prices

ITALY

Table R I 3 a

GDP AT MARKET PRICES PER INHABITANT
(1967-69)

	in 1 000 Lire			Italy = 100		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
- Basic region:						
Piemonte	1 099,6	1 159,0	1 237,0	134,7	132,6	130,5
Valle d'Aosta	1 184,7	1 194,4	1 197,2	145,1	136,7	126,3
Liguria	1 100,2	1 175,1	1 249,2	134,8	134,5	131,8
Lombardia	1 204,3	1 289,2	1 387,4	147,5	147,5	146,4
Nord-Ouest	1 159,5	1 235,2	1 323,5	142,0	141,4	139,7
Trentino-Alto-Adige	791,6	832,3	899,6	96,9	95,3	94,9
Veneto	797,9	864,7	941,1	97,7	99,0	99,3
Friuli-Venezia-Giulia	832,8	899,7	980,6	102,0	103,0	103,5
Emilia-Romagna	962,7	1 027,4	1 131,2	117,9	117,6	119,4
Nord-Est	865,0	928,8	1 015,4	106,0	106,3	107,1
Marche	684,2	737,3	800,9	83,8	84,4	84,5
Toscana	880,2	965,1	1 039,8	107,8	110,4	109,7
Umbria	758,6	809,5	867,7	92,9	92,6	91,6
Lazio	871,7	944,8	1 023,6	106,8	108,1	108,0
Centre	840,5	913,5	987,5	103,0	104,5	104,2
Abruzzi-Molise	516,0	554,6	622,4	63,2	63,5	65,7
Campania	542,1	571,3	610,8	66,4	65,4	64,4
Puglia	578,0	570,7	645,2	70,8	65,3	68,1
Basilicata	462,0	490,1	545,5	56,6	56,1	57,6
Calabria	413,0	428,0	473,7	50,6	49,0	50,0
Sicilia	521,4	571,5	619,5	63,9	65,4	65,4
Sardegna	535,7	592,9	646,6	65,6	67,9	68,2
Sud	524,5	553,6	606,6	65,6	67,9	68,2
ITALY	816,4	873,8	947,6	100,0	100,0	100,0

ITALY

Table R II 3

GDP AT MARKET PRICES

	GDP in '000 m lire		Share of regions in total national GDP in %		Average yearly growth in % 1957-66	
	1957	1966	1957	1966	at current prices	at constant prices ^a
- Basic region*						
Piemonte	1 924.4	4 214.7	10.9	10.6	9.10	5.64
Valle d'Aosta	60.6	114.6	0.3	0.3	7.34	4.55
Liguria	894.9	1 874.0	5.1	4.7	8.56	5.30
Lombardia	3 848.8	8 890.7	21.9	22.3	9.73	6.03
Trentino-A. Adige	226.8	605.1	1.7	1.5	8.24	5.12
Veneto	1 320.0	2 938.5	7.5	7.4	9.30	5.78
Friuli-Venezia G.	443.5	942.8	2.5	2.4	8.82	5.48
Emilia-Romagna	1 431.7	3 412.4	8.1	8.5	10.13	6.29
Marche	352.1	837.6	2.0	2.1	9.87	5.34
Toscana	1 163.6	2 732.9	6.6	6.9	9.25	5.44
Umbria	292.4	531.5	1.2	1.3	10.20	5.26
Lazio	1 522.5	3 527.7	9.1	9.0	9.42	5.12
Campania	1 076.3	2 542.8	6.1	6.4	10.02	5.44
Abrunzi-Molise	230.2	722.5	1.2	1.2	9.09	4.23
Puglia	762.3	1 822.0	4.3	4.6	10.16	5.51
Basilicata	113.2	252.0	0.7	0.6	8.78	4.76
Calabria	366.9	771.5	2.1	1.9	8.61	4.67
Sicilia	1 068.1	2 293.5	6.0	5.8	8.86	4.81
Sardegna	354.7	735.2	2.0	1.9	8.44	4.58
ITALY	17 622.0	39 829.0	100.0	100.0	9.48	5.57
- Main geographical areas:						
North-West	6 728.7	15 084.0	38.2	37.9	9.38	5.81
North-East	3 422.0	7 905.8	19.8	19.8	9.50	5.20
Centre	3 324.6	7 622.7	18.9	19.3	9.78	5.35
South	4 076.7	9 139.5	23.1	23.0	9.38	5.02

^a 1963 prices

	in million Lire			Share of regions in total national GDP in %		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
- Basic region:						
Piemonte	4 686 426	5 002 880	5 418 859	10.70	10.61	10.53
Valle d'Aosta	126 678	128 831	130 309	0.29	0.27	0.25
Liguria	2 045 971	2 192 867	2 339 776	4.67	4.65	4.55
Lombardia	9 790 725	10 612 622	11 560 056	22.35	22.52	22.47
Nord-Ouest	16 649 800	17 937 200	19 449 000	38.01	38.05	37.80
Trentino-Alto-Adige	656 989	694 719	735 338	1.50	1.47	1.47
Veneto	3 215 118	3 505 561	3 847 395	7.34	7.44	7.48
Friuli-Venezia-Giulia	1 022 005	1 102 958	1 205 092	2.33	2.34	2.34
Emilia-Romagna	3 655 688	3 919 662	4 337 475	8.35	8.32	8.43
Nord-Est	8 549 800	9 222 900	10 145 300	19.52	19.57	19.72
Marche	927 810	1 001 316	1 092 148	2.12	1.12	2.12
Toscana	3 005 977	3 314 800	3 593 599	6.86	7.03	6.98
Umbria	594 939	634 088	679 422	1.36	1.35	1.32
Lazio	3 923 874	4 313 590	4 745 131	8.96	9.15	9.22
Centre	8 452 600	9 263 800	10 110 300	19.30	19.65	19.65
Abruzzi-Molise	803 102	854 714	955 123	1.83	1.81	1.86
Campania	2 764 509	2 932 365	3 150 943	6.31	6.22	6.12
Puglia	2 085 189	2 063 764	2 341 336	4.76	4.38	4.55
Basilicata	295 747	310 514	341 535	0.68	0.66	0.66
Calabria	857 985	884 751	974 521	1.96	1.88	1.89
Sicilia	2 550 220	2 781 702	3 021 091	5.82	5.90	5.87
Sardegna	795 048	882 290	966 851	1.82	1.87	1.88
Sud	10 151 800	10 710 100	11 751 400	23.16	22.72	22.84
ITALY	43 804 000	47 134 000	51 456 000	100,00	100,00	100,00

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF GDP
AT MARKET PRICES (1957-66)
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

- Basic region:	
1. Val d'Aosta	7.34
2. Trentino-A. Adige	8.24
3. Sardegna	8.44
4. Liguria	8.56
5. Calabria	8.61
6. Basilicata	8.78
7. Friuli-Venezia G.	8.83
8. Sicilia	8.86
9. Abruzzi-Molise	9.09
10. Piemonte	9.10
11. Veneto	9.30
12. Lazio	9.48
13. Lombardia	9.73
14. Marche	9.87
15. Toscana	9.95
16. Campania	10.02
17. Emilia-Romagna	10.13
18. Puglia	10.16
19. Umbria	10.90
- Main geographical areas:	
1. South	9.38
2. North-West	9.38
3. North-East	9.50
4. Centre	9.78

ITALY

GROWTH OF OVERALL GDP IN THE REGIONS GROUPED ACCORDING TO
GDP PER INHABITANT IN 1957

Table R IV 3

	GDP per inhabitant in '000 Lire	Yearly growth of GDP ^a	GDP per inhabitant in '000 Lire		GDP per inhabitant in '000 Lire	Yearly growth of GDP ^a	GDP per inhabitant in '000 Lire		GDP per inhabitant in '000 Lire	Yearly growth of GDP ^a	GDP per inhabitant in '000 Lire
	1957	1957/66	1966		1957	1957/66	1966		1957	1957/66	1966
Calabria	170.8	8.61	370.6	Umbria	255.2	10.90	673.2	Emilia-Romagna	394.0	10.13	902.7
Basilicata	179.0	8.78	391.4	Marche	260.7	9.87	617.0	Lazio	432.5	9.48	811.5
Abruzzi-Molise	195.2	9.09	460.2	Veneto	338.3	9.30	733.4	Piemonte	516.9	9.10	1003.0
Puglia	221.7	10.16	507.1	Friuli-Ven.	356.5	8.83	773.5	Liguria	542.7	8.56	1011.4
Sicilia	224.6	8.86	469.6	Toscana	356.7	9.95	804.8	Lombardia	553.4	9.73	1106.1
Campania	229.9	10.02	501.9	Trentino	386.1	8.24	732.4	Val d'Aosta	611.5	7.34	1083.2
Sardegna	252.9	8.44	496.3								
Total of the 7 regions	217.1	9.38	473.1	Total of the 6 regions	333.4	9.52	740.8	Total of the 6 regions	494.0	9.51	986.2
ITALY	353.2	9.48	746.9	ITALY	353.2	9.48	746.9	ITALY	353.2	9.48	746.9

^a current prices

REGIONAL SHARES IN OVERALL NATIONAL GDP

(in %)

	1957	1966	% changes
- Basic region:			
Lombardia	21.9	22.3	+ 1.8
Piemonte	10.9	10.6	- 2.7
Lazio	9.1	9.0	- 1.1
Emilia-Romagna	8.1	8.5	+ 4.9
Veneto	7.5	7.4	- 1.3
Toscana	6.6	6.9	+ 4.5
Campania	6.1	6.4	+ 4.9
Sicilia	6.0	5.8	- 3.3
Liguria	5.1	4.7	- 7.8
Puglia	4.3	4.6	+ 7.0
Friuli-Venezia G.	2.5	2.4	- 4.0
Calabria	2.1	1.9	- 9.5
Sardegna	2.0	1.9	- 5.0
Marche	2.0	2.1	+ 5.0
Abruzzi-Molise	1.9	1.8	- 5.3
Trentino-Alto-A.	1.7	1.5	- 11.8
Umbria	1.2	1.3	+ 8.3
Basilicata	0.7	0.6	- 14.3
Val d'Aosta	0.3	0.3	-
- Main geographical areas:			
North-West	38.2	37.9	- 0.8
North-East	19.8	19.8	0
Centre	18.9	19.3	+ 2.1
South	23.1	23.0	- 0.4

ITALY

Table R VIII 3

NDP AT FACTOR COSTS PER INHABITANT

	1000 Lit/habitant		National average = 100		Average annual growth in %	
	1957	1966	1957	1966	at current prices	at constant prices ^a
- Basic regions:						
Piemonte	391,1	777,9	139	130	7.94	4.70
Val d'Aosta	462.4	868.4	164	145	7.25	4.29
Liguria	410.7	808.4	146	135	7.81	4.63
Lombardia	418.7	832.8	149	139	7.94	4.70
Trentino-A. Adige	308.3	605.4	109	101	7.79	4.67
Veneto	270.1	597.6	96	100	9.23	5.53
Friuli Venezia G.	284.6	635.2	101	106	9.33	5.59
Emilia-Romagna	314.6	728.3	112	122	9.78	5.86
Marche	209.7	514.5	74	86	10.49	5.43
Toscana	286.9	648.7	102	108	9.49	4.92
Umbria	205.3	533.4	73	89	11.19	5.80
Lazio	347.9	669.4	124	112	7.54	3.91
Campania	197.2	415.8	70	69	8.64	4.25
Abruzzi-Molise	167.5	390.1	59	65	9.85	4.85
Fuglia	190.2	426.9	68	71	9.40	4.62
Basilicata	153.6	332.7	55	56	8.97	4.41
Calabria	146.5	317.8	52	53	8.98	4.42
Sicilia	192.6	398.4	68	66	8.41	4.14
Sardegna	216.9	423.0	77	71	7.70	3.79
ITALY	281.6	599.4	100	100	8,76	4.86
- Main geographical areas:						
North-West	409.7	813.6	145	136	7.92	4.69
North-East	292,0	653.2	104	109	9.36	5.61
Centre	292.5	630.5	104	105	8.91	4.62
South	186,2	398,6	66	66	8.82	4.34

a) 1963 prices

BELGIUM

Table R I 4

GDP AT FACTOR COSTS PER INHABITANT

	1000 FB/habitant		National average = 100		Average annual growth in %	
	1957	1966	1957	1966	at current prices	at constant prices ^a
- Basic regions:						
Antwerpen	53.1	91.5	102.7	109.8	6.22	3.78
West-Vlaanderen	44.0	78.2	85.1	93.8	6.60	4.01
Oost-Vlaanderen	40.8	68.5	78.9	82.2	5.93	3.60
Limburg	39.3	63.0	76.0	75.6	5.38	3.27
Hainaut	51.1	70.6	98.8	84.7	3.66	2.22
Liège	58.6	88.2	113.3	105.8	4.65	2.83
Namur	46.7	70.9	90.3	85.1	4.75	2.89
Luxembourg	39.5	61.1	76.4	73.3	4.97	3.02
Brabant	64.7	105.5	125.1	126.6	5.58	3.39
BELGIUM	51.7	83.3	100.0	100.0	5.44	3.31
- Main geographical areas:						
Flemish region	45.0	76.7	87.0	92.1	6.10	3.71
Walloon region	52.1	75.4	100.8	90.5	4.19	2.55
Brussels area	72.9	121.2	141.0	145.5	5.81	3.53

^a 1958 prices

Source : Cf. Text

BELGIUM

Table R I 4a

GDP AT FACTOR COSTS PER INHABITANT (1967-68)

	in 1 000 Fr		Belgium = 100	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
- Basic region:				
Antwerpen	98.0	107.0	110.1	113.6
West-Vlaanderen	85.2	90.7	95.7	96.3
Oost-Vlaanderen	74.3	80.2	83.5	85.1
Limburg	69.1	71.0	77.6	75.4
Hainaut	73.7	77.2	82.8	82.0
Liège	91.6	94.7	102.9	100.5
Namur	75.0	78.7	84.3	83.5
Luxembourg	65.7	69.1	73.8	73.4
Brabant	112.6	117.9	126.5	125.2
BELGIUM	89.0	94.2	100.0	100.0
- Main geographical areas:				
Flemish region	82.8	89.0	93.0	94.5
Walloon region	79.0	82.3	88.8	87.4
Brussels area	129.5	135.5	145.5	143.8

BELGIUM

Table R II 4

GDP at factor costs

	GDP in million Bfrs		Share of regions in national total		Average annual growth in %	
	1957	1966	1957	1966	at current prices	at constant ^a prices
- Basic regions:						
Antwerpen	73 387	137 227	15.83	17.28	7.20	4.38
West-Vlaanderen	45 750	80 739	9.87	10.17	6.51	3.96
Oost-Vlaanderen	51 055	88 926	11.01	11.20	6.36	3.86
Limburg	21 174	39 557	4.57	4.98	7.19	4.37
Hainaut	64 660	94 037	13.95	11.84	4.25	2.58
Liège	58 409	89 760	12.60	11.30	4.89	2.97
Namur	17 023	26 889	3.67	3.39	5.21	3.17
Luxembourg	8 480	13 439	1.83	1.69	5.25	3.19
Brabant	123 604	223 489	26.67	28.15	6.80	4.13
BELGIUM	463 542	794 063	100.00	100.00	6.16	3.74
- Main geographical areas:						
Flemish region	204 938	370 702	44.2	46.7	6.81	4.14
Walloon region	157 935	239 032	34.1	30.1	4.71	2.86
Brussels area	100 669	184 329	21.7	23.2	6.95	4.22

a) 1958 prices

Source ; Cf. Text

BELGIUM

GDP AT FACTOR COSTS (1967-68)

Table R II 4 a

	in million Fr		Share of regions in total national GDP in %	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
- Basic region:				
Antwerpen	148 291	162 782	17.4	18.0
West-Vlaanderen	88 605	94 803	10.4	10.5
Coast-Vlaanderen	96 798	104 830	11.4	11.6
Limburg	43 897	45 559	5.1	5.0
Hainaut	98 202	102 793	11.5	11.3
Liège	93 301	96 450	10.9	10.6
Namur	28 558	30 067	3.4	3.3
Luxembourg	14 433	15 145	1.7	1.7
Brabant	240 912	253 928	28.2	28.0
BELGIUM	852 997	906 357	100.0	100.0
- Main geographical areas:				
Flemish region	403 388	435 964	47.3	48.1
Walloon region	250 894	261 611	29.4	28.9
Brussels area	198 715	208 782	23.3	23.0

BELGIUM

Table R III 4

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF GDP
PER INHABITANT AT FACTOR COSTS
(1957-66)
(AT CONSTANT PRICES)

- Basic region:	
Hainaut	3.4
Liège	3.9
Namur	4.2
Luxembourg	4.2
Oost-Vlaanderen	5.1
West-Vlaanderen	5.2
Brabant	5.5
Limburg	5.8
Antwerpen	5.8
- Main geographical area:	
1. Walloon region	3.8
2. Flemish region	5.5
3. Brussels area	5.6

^a National currency

BELGIUM

Table R IV 4

GROWTH OF OVERALL GDP IN THE REGIONS GROUPED ACCORDING TO
GDP PER INHABITANT IN 1957

	GDP/inhabitant	Annual growth of GDP	GDP/inhabitant
	1957	1957/66	in '000 BF 1966
Limburg	39.3	7.19	63.0
Luxembourg	39.5	5.25	61.1
Oost-Vlaanderen	40.8	6.36	68.5
West-Vlaanderen	44.0	6.51	78.2
Namur	46.7	5.21	70.9
Hainaut	51.1	4.25	70.6
Antwerpen	53.1	7.20	91.5
Liège	58.6	4.89	88.2
Brabant	64.7	6.80	105.5
BELGIUM	51.7	6.16	83.3

^a Current prices

BELGIUM

Table R V 4

REGIONAL SHARES IN OVERALL NATIONAL GDP
(in %)

	1957	1966	% changes
- Basic region:			
Brabant	26.7	28.2	+ 5.6
Antwerpen	15.8	17.3	+ 9.5
Hainaut	14.0	11.8	- 15.7
Liège	12.6	11.3	- 10.3
Oost-Vlaanderen	11.0	11.2	+ 1.8
West-Vlaanderen	9.9	10.2	+ 3.0
Limburg	4.6	5.0	+ 8.7
Namur	3.7	3.4	- 8.1
Luxembourg	1.8	1.7	- 5.6
- Main geographical areas:			
Flemish region	44.2	46.7	+ 5.7
Walloon region	34.1	30.1	- 11.7
Brussels area	21.7	23.2	+ 10.7

NETHERLANDS

Table R I 5

GDP AT MARKET PRICES PER HEAD OF POPULATION
(1960-65)

	Florins/inhabitant		National average = 100		Average annual growth in %	
	1960	1965	1960	1965	at current prices	at constant a prices
- Basic region:						
Groningen	3516	5151	98.0	94.5	7.94	3.90
Friesland	2958	4608	82.4	84.5	9.27	4.55
Drenthe	2949	4282	82.2	78.5	7.74	3.80
Overijssel	3353	4949	93.4	90.7	8.10	3.98
Gelderland	3131	4787	87.2	87.8	8.86	4.35
Utrecht	3269	5076	91.1	93.1	9.20	4.52
Noord-Holland	4048	6147	112.8	112.7	8.71	4.28
Zuid-Holland	4029	6254	112.3	114.7	9.19	4.51
Zeeland	3373	5048	94.0	92.6	8.40	4.13
Noord-Brabant	3396	5181	94.6	95.0	8.82	4.33
Limburg	3297	4836	91.9	88.7	7.96	3.91
NETHERLANDS	3589	5454	100.0	100.0	8.73	4.29
- Main geographical areas:						
North	3165	4728	88.2	86.7	8.36	4.11
East	3215	4849	89.6	88.9	8.57	4.21
West	3941	6062	109.8	111.1	8.99	4.42
South	3361	5054	93.6	92.7	8.50	4.17

* 1963 prices

Source : cf Text

NETHERLANDS

Table R II 5

GDP AT MARKET PRICES PER HEAD OF POPULATION

	GDP in million Florins		Share of regional national total		Average annual growth in %	
	1960	1965	1960	1965	at current prices	at constant prices ^a
- Basic region:						
Groningen	1679.7	2589.0	4.1	3.8	9.08	4.46
Friesland	1419.5	2308.3	3.4	3.4	10.21	5.01
Drenthe	927.3	1465.5	2.2	2.2	9.59	4.71
Overijssel	2626.9	4328.2	6.4	6.4	10.50	5.16
Gelderland	4032.6	6750.3	9.8	10.0	10.85	5.33
Utrecht	2244.5	3785.8	5.4	5.6	10.02	4.92
Noord-Holland	8391.9	13409.0	20.3	19.9	9.83	4.83
Zuid-Holland	10983.0	17984.1	26.6	26.7	10.37	5.09
Zeeland	957.7	1475.5	2.3	2.2	9.03	4.43
Noord-Brabant	5138.1	8656.0	12.4	12.8	10.99	5.40
Limburg	2948.8	4685.3	7.1	7.0	9.70	4.76
NETHERLANDS	41350.0	67437.0	100.0	100.0	10.28	5.05
- Main geographical areas:						
NORD	4026.5	6362.8	9.7	9.4	9.58	4.71
EST	6659.5	11078.5	16.2	16.4	10.72	5.27
OUEST	21619.4	35178.9	52.2	52.2	10.23	5.02
SUD	9044.6	14816.8	21.9	22.0	10.38	5.10

^a 1963 prices

Source: Cf. Text

NETHERLANDS

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF GDP
AT MARKET PRICES^a
1960-65

- Basic region:	
Zeeland	4.43
Groningen	4.46
Drenthe	4.71
Limburg	4.76
Noord-Holland	4.83
Utrecht	4.92
Friesland	5.01
Zuid-Holland	5.09
Overijssel	5.16
Gelderland	5.33
Noord-Brabant	5.40
- Main geographical areas:	
NORTH	7.02
WEST	7.49
SOUTH	7.60
EAST	7.85

^a National currency

NETHERLANDS

Table R IV 5

GROWTH OF OVERALL GDP IN THE REGIONS GROUPED ACCORDING TO
GDP PER INHABITANT IN 1960

	GDP/inhabitant 1960	Annual growth or GDP ^a 1960/65	GDP/inhabitant 1965
Drenthe	2949	9.59	4282
Friesland	2958	10.21	4608
Gelderland	3131	10.85	4787
Utrecht	3269	10.02	5076
Limburg	3297	9.70	4836
Overijssel	3353	10.50	4949
Zeeland	3373	9.03	5048
Noord-Brabant	3396	10.99	5181
Groningen	3516	9.08	5152
Zuid-Holland	4029	10.37	6254
Noord-Holland	4048	9.83	6147
NETHERLANDS	3589	10.28	5454

^a Current prices

NETHERLANDS

Table R V 5

REGIONAL SHARES IN OVERALL NATIONAL GDP
(in %)

	1960	1965	% changes
- Basic region:			
Groningen	4.1	3.8	- 7.3
Friesland	3.4	3.4	0
Drenthe	2.2	2.2	0
Overijssel	6.4	6.4	0
Gelderland	9.8	10.0	+ 2.0
Utrecht	5.4	5.6	+ 3.7
Noord-Holland	20.3	19.9	- 2.0
Zuid-Holland	26.6	26.7	+ 0.4
Zeeland	2.3	2.2	- 4.3
Noord-Brabant	12.4	12.8	+ 3.2
Limburg	7.1	7.0	- 1.4
- Main geographical areas:			
WEST	52.2	52.2	0
SOUTH	21.9	22.0	+ 0.5
EAST	16.2	16.4	+ 1.2
NORTH	9.7	9.4	- 3.1

LUXEMBOURG

Table R I 6

GDP AT MARKET PRICES (1957-70)

	1957	1966	1970	Average annual growth in % 1957 - 1966	Average annual growth in % 1966 - 1970
Total GDP/inhabitant (LF)	22 535 73 167	31 935 104 346	50 200 147 647	5 0 4.0	9.5 9.1

Community

GDP PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN THE BASIC REGIONS OF THE COMMUNITY
(1960-69)

Basic region and Land:	Community = 100		in \$	
	1960	1969	1960	1969
Schleswig-Holstein	97.2	98,3	1 100	2 238
Hamburg	209.7	209.6	2 374	4 773
Hannover	136.6	125,2	1 546	2 851
Hildesheim	105.0	91,8	1.186	2 090
Lüneburg	125.6	111,8	1 422	2 546
Stade	86,2	76.6	976	1. 744
Osnabrück	108.9	100.2	1 233	2 282
Aurich	85,6	78,3	969	1 783
Braunschweig	122.9	102,6	1 391	2 336
Oldenburg	106.8	95,8	1 209	2. 181
Bremen	164.2	148,6	1 859	3 384
Düsseldorf	147,3	136,9	1. 667	3.117
Köln	146,6	140.1	1 660	3.190
Aachen	111,0	99.1	1 257	2 257
Münster	113,6	103,4	1 286	2 354
Detmold	114.6	115.0	1 297	2. 619
Arnsberg	124.5	112,6	1 409	2.564
Darmstadt	128,6	134.7	1.456	3 067
Kassel	98.2	106,9	1 112	2 434
Koblenz	93.7	99.5	1 061	2 266
Trier	74.2	80.6	840	1 835
Montabaur	74.5	81.2	843	1. 849
Rhein Hessen	105.1	136,3	1 190	3.104
Pfalz	97,8	103.5	1.107	2 357
Nordwürttemberg	141.0	134,3	1.596	3 058
Nordbaden	125.2	123.0	1.417	2 801
Südbaden	106.2	102,9	1 202	2 343
Süd württemberg	104.4	109.2	1 182	2 304
Oberbayern	126.5	132.2	1 432	3. 010
Niederbayern	73.1	79,0	827	1 799
Oberpfalz	83.9	88,4	950	2 013
Oberfranken	101.7	103,9	1 151	2. 366
Mittelfranken	116,9	118,6	1 323	2. 701
Unterfranken	93.3	93,3	1 056	2.124
Schwaben	105,2	109.6	1 191	2.496
Saarland	111.8	97,8	1. 266	2. 227

Community (Cont'd 1)

Table R I

GDP PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN THE BASIC REGIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

(1960-69)

	Community = 100		in \$	
	1960	1969	1960	1969
Berlin	124.0	128.4	1 404	2 924
GERMANY (F.R.)	120.5	118.6	1 364	2 700
Paris area	155.2	149.8	1 757	3 411
Champagne	106.6	102.9	1 207	2 343
Picardie	120.2	116.1	1 361	2 644
Haute Normandie	153.5	148.2	1 738	3 375
Centre	97.8	94.4	1 107	2 149
Nord	127.0	122.6	1 438	2 792
Lorraine	125.8	121.4	1 424	2 764
Alsace	118.0	113.9	1 336	2 594
Franche-Comté	113.8	109.8	1 288	2 500
Basse Normandie	96.5	93.2	1 092	2 122
Loire region	98.8	95.3	1 118	2 170
Bretagne	83.9	81.0	950	1 844
Limousin	92.2	89.0	1 044	2 027
Auvergne	97.5	94.1	1 104	2 143
Poitou-Charentes	88.7	85.7	1 004	1 951
Aquitaine	111.7	107.9	1 264	2 457
Midi-Pyrénées	89.3	86.2	1 011	1 963
Bourgogne	95.8	92.5	1 084	2 106
Rhône-Alpes	123.4	119.1	1 397	2 712
Languedoc-Roussillon	100.0	96.6	1 132	2 200
Provence-Côte d'Azur	114.9	110.9	1 301	2 525
FRANCE	118.0	113.9	1 336	2 594
Piemonte	87.5	86.5	991	1 970
Valle d'Aosta	91.8	83.7	1 039	1 906
Liguria	91.7	87.4	1 038	1 990
Lombardia	91.6	97.1	1 037	2 211
Trentino-Alto-Adige	59.2	62.9	670	1 432
Veneto	57.5	65.8	651	1 498
Friuli-Venezia-Giulia	60.3	68.6	683	1 562
Emilia-Romagna	69.2	79.2	783	1 803
Marche	43.9	56.0	497	1 275
Toscana	60.5	72.7	685	1 655

GDP PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN THE BASIC REGIONS OF THE
COMMUNITY (1960-69)

	Community = 100		in \$	
	1960	1969	1960	1969
Umbria	44.9	60.7	508	1 382
Lazio	72.1	71.6	816	1 630
Campania	38.8	42.8	439	975
Abruzzi-Molise	43.1	43.6	386	993
Puglia	35.3	45.2	400	1 029
Basilicata	25.5	38.2	289	870
Calabria	26.8	33.2	303	756
Sicilia	34.6	43.4	392	988
Sardegna	39.4	45.2	446	1 029
ITALY	61.2	66.3	693	1 509
West Vlaanderen	87.9	99.7	995	2 270
Oost Vlaanderen	80.7	88.1	914	2 006
Antwerpen	105.7	117.6	1 197	2 678
Limburg	67.4	76.0	763	1 731
Hainaut	89.9	84.9	1 018	1 933
Namur	92.2	86.4	1 044	1 967
Liège	110.9	104.0	1 255	2 368
Luxembourg	76.4	76.0	865	1 731
Brabant	127.1	129.6	1 439	2 951
BELGIUM	99.6	103.5	1 128	2 356
Groningen	82.2	90.7	998	2 065
Friesland	74.2	81.1	840	1 847
Drenthe	74.0	75.4	838	1 717
Overijssel	84.1	87.1	952	1 983
Gelderland	78.5	84.3	889	1 920
Utrecht	82.0	89.4	928	2 036
Noord-Holland	101.5	108.2	1 149	2 464
Zuid-Holland	101.1	110.1	1 144	2 507
Zeeland	84.6	88.9	958	2 024
Nord-Brabant	85.1	91.2	963	2 077
Limburg	82.7	85.2	936	1 940
NETHERLANDS	90.0	96.0	1 019	2 186
LUXEMBOURG	139.8	116.5	1 583	2 649
Community	100.0	100.0	1 132	2 277

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