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Udviklingen i den regionale uligevægt i Det europæiske Fællesskab i perioden 1970-1977

Die Entwicklung des regionalen Ungleichgewichts in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft 1970-1977

Development of the regional imbalance in the European Community 1970-1977

Le développement du déséquilibre régional dans la Communauté européenne 1970-1977

L'evoluzione dello squilibrio regionale nella Comunità europea durante il periodo 1970-1977

Ontwikkeling van de communautaire regionale ongelijkheid 1970-1977

Juni  
Juni  
Juni

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Juni  
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Juni

## Forord

Betydningen af en stærk europæisk regionalpolitik er i dag almindelig anerkendt. Hvis de mange betænkninger om Fællesskabets politik, hvad angår regionale skævheder har noget til fælles, er det henvisningen til den voksende regionale uligevægt inden for EF. Ved en nærmere betragtning synes denne konstatering for det meste snarere at være baseret på personlige vurderinger end på statistiske tal vedrørende skævhederne inden for EF.

Der er mange grunde til, at det ikke blot er ønskeligt, men nødvendigt med en tilbunds gående statistisk undersøgelse af de regionale skævheder. Alene det forhold, at en række europæiske parlamentarikere har krævet sammenlignende regionale undersøgelser, kan bekræfte dette.

I generaldirektoratet for forskning og dokumentation har G. Cardol og R.F.C. van Engelenburg derfor foretaget en kvantitativ analyse af de regionale skævheder inden for EF på grundlag af nøgleindikatoren bruttoregionalprodukt (BRP). I denne undersøgelse søgtes følgende spørgsmål besvaret:

- Hvilken kvantitativ struktur har de regionale skævheder, og hvilken udvikling kan man konstatere med hensyn til disse skævheder (på grundlag af nøgleindikatoren bruttoregionalprodukt pr. indbygger)?
- Hvilke forslag kan der fremsættes til forbedring af målemetoderne for de regionale skævheder?

Den kvantitative analyse er baseret på sammenligneligt statistisk materiale for årene 1970-1977, som EUROSTAT, De europæiske Fællesskabers statistiske kontor, har stillet til rådighed. De kartografiske diagrammer udarbejdedes i samarbejde med det akademiske datamatcenter ved Utrechts universitet. Vi skylder dem begge tak. I denne undersøgelse skal de regionale skævheder inden for EF undersøges både på nationalt niveau og, så vidt muligt, også på de lavere regionaløkonomiske niveauer (europæiske fællesskabsregioner og administrative basisenheder).

I første kapitel undersøges de strukturelle komponenter i de regionale skævheder inden for EF (EF-gennemsnittet = 100 anvendes som målestok). Derefter analyseres udviklingen af skævhederne mellem de forskellige regioner i kapitel 2 (disse oplysninger angives på grundlag af gennemsnittet for 1970 = 100).

I kapitel 3 behandles den almindelige regionale udvikling (her sættes EF-gennemsnittet for 1970 = 100).

Ud over de bemærkelsesværdige resultater af undersøgelsen behandles i sammendraget og i konklusionerne også indikatorens begrænsninger samt nogle forslag til forbedring af metoderne og til yderligere undersøgelser.

Det vigtigste resultat af denne statistiske undersøgelse på grundlag af BRP som indikator er, at alle Fællesskabets regioner ganske vist var bedre stillet i 1977 end i 1970, men at de regionale skævheder var blevet større.

## Vorwort

Die Bedeutung einer kräftigen europäischen Regionalpolitik wird heute allgemein anerkannt. Wenn die vielen Berichte über die Politik der Gemeinschaft bezüglich der regionalen Ungleichgewichte eins gemeinsam haben, dann ist es der Hinweis auf die Zunahme der regionalen Unausgewogenheit der EG. Bei näherer Betrachtung scheint diese Feststellung meist eher auf persönliche Einschätzung als auf statistische Zahlen über die Ungleichheit in der EG basiert zu sein.

Es gibt eine große Zahl Gründe dafür, daß eine statistische Grunduntersuchung über die regionalen Ungleichgewichte nicht nur wünschbar, sondern notwendig ist. Allein die Tatsache, daß eine größere Anzahl europäischer Parlamentarier vergleichende regionale Studien angefordert haben, kann dies bekräftigen.

In der Generaldirektion Wissenschaft und Dokumentation wurde deshalb von den Herren G. Cardol und R.F.C. van Engelenburg eine quantitative Analyse der regionalen Ungleichgewichte in der EG auf der Basis des Schlüssel-Indikators Brutto-Regional-Produkt (BRP) durchgeführt. Für diese Untersuchung wurde folgende Fragestellung formuliert:

- Welche quantitative Struktur weist die regionale Ungleichheit auf und welche Entwicklung dieser Ungleichheit ist festzustellen (auf der Basis des Schlüssel-Indikators Brutto-Regional-Produkt pro Kopf der Bevölkerung)?
- Welche Vorschläge zur Verbesserung der Meßmethoden für die regionale Ungleichheit können gemacht werden?

Die quantitative Analyse ist basiert auf vergleichbares statistisches Material für die Jahre 1970 bis 1977, das EUROSTAT, das Statistische Amt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften, zur Verfügung gestellt hat. Die kartographischen Darstellungen wurden mit Hilfe des Akademischen Computerzentrums der Universität Utrecht erarbeitet. Unser Dank gebührt beiden Instanzen. In dieser Studie soll die regionale Ungleichheit innerhalb der EG sowohl auf nationalem Niveau als auch, soweit wie möglich, auf unteren raumwirtschaftlichen Niveaus untersucht werden (Regionen der EG und Grundverwaltungsseinheiten).

Im ersten Kapitel wird die strukturelle Komponente der regionalen Ungleichheit in der EG untersucht. (Maßstab ist das EG-Mittel = 100.) Danach wird in Kapitel 2 die Entwicklung der Ungleichheit zwischen den verschiedenen Regionen analysiert. (Diese Information wird indiziert auf der Basis 1970 = 100.)

In Kapitel 3 wird die allgemeine regionale Entwicklung betrachtet. (Hierbei wird das Gemeinschafts-Mittel von 1970 = 100 gesetzt.)

In der Zusammenfassung und den Schlußfolgerungen werden neben den bemerkenswerten Untersuchungsergebnissen auch die begrenzte Aussagekraft des Indikators sowie einige Vorschläge zur Verbesserung der Methoden und für weitere Untersuchungen behandelt.

Das wichtigste Resultat dieser statistischen Studie auf der Basis des BRP als Indikator ist, daß zwar 1977 alle Regionen der Gemeinschaft besser gestellt sind als 1970, daß jedoch die regionale Ungleichheit zugenommen hat.

## Foreword

The value of a strong European regional policy is now generally accepted. If the many reports on Community policy with regard to regional imbalances have one thing in common, it is that they all agree on the increased imbalance between the Community's regions. However, when subjected to closer scrutiny, this proposition seems to be based more on personal impressions than on statistical evidence of inequality in the Community.

There are many reasons for saying that a statistical survey of regional imbalances is not only desirable but necessary. The mere fact that a large number of European parliamentarians have called for comparative regional surveys tends to support this view.

Within the Directorate-General for Research and Documentation therefore Mr G. Cardol and Mr R.F.C. van Engelenburg have conducted a quantitative analysis of regional imbalances in the Community taking gross regional products as the key indicator. For the purposes of their survey they formulated the following questions:

- What is the quantitative structure of regional inequality and how is it developing (taking the per capita gross regional product as key indicator)?
- What suggestions can be made for improving methods of measuring regional imbalances?

The quantitative analysis is based on comparable statistics for the period 1970 to 1977 supplied by EUROSTAT, the Statistical Office of the European Communities. The maps were produced with the assistance of the Academic Computer Centre of the University of Utrecht. We offer our thanks to both these organizations. The purpose of this survey is to examine regional inequality within the Community both at national level and also, where possible, at lower spatial-cum-administrative levels. (European Community regions and basic administrative units.)

The first chapter deals with the structural component in regional inequality in the Community. (The Community mean is taken as 100.) Chapter 2 then analyses the trend in imbalance between the different regions. (For this information 1970 base = 100.)

Chapter 3 considers the general regional trend, taking the Community mean for 1970 as 100.

As well as giving the significant results of the survey, the summary and conclusions discuss the limits to the reliability of the indicator and a number of suggestions for improving methods and for further surveys.

The most important result to emerge from this statistical study using gross regional product as the indicator is that although all regions in the Community were better off in 1977 than they were in 1970, regional inequalities have in fact increased.

## Avant-propos

D'une manière générale, on s'accorde à reconnaître aujourd'hui, l'importance d'une vigoureuse politique régionale européenne. Pour autant qu'ils traitent des déséquilibres régionaux, les nombreux rapports consacrés à la politique de la Communauté se rejoignent tous pour constater l'aggravation des disparités régionales au sein de la CEE. Un examen plus approfondi fait apparaître que, le plus souvent, cette constatation repose davantage sur des appréciations personnelles que sur des données statistiques portant sur les disparités au sein de la Communauté.

De multiples raisons amènent à conclure que la mise au point d'une étude statistique de base concernant les déséquilibres régionaux est non seulement souhaitable mais nécessaire. En témoigne le seul fait que nombre de parlementaires européens aient demandé la réalisation d'études comparatives régionales.

C'est pourquoi, dans le cadre de la direction générale de la recherche et de la documentation, MM. G. Cardol et R.F.C. van Engelenburg ont procédé à une analyse quantitative des déséquilibres régionaux au sein de la CEE en utilisant comme indicateur-clé le produit régional brut (PRE). Pour les besoins de cette étude ont été formulées les questions suivantes :

- Quelle est la structure quantitative des déséquilibres régionaux et quelle en est l'évolution (sur la base du clignotant "produit régional brut par habitant") ?
- Quelles propositions sont susceptibles d'améliorer les méthodes permettant de mesurer les déséquilibres régionaux ?

L'analyse quantitative se base sur les données statistiques comparatives portant sur la période 1970-1977 qu'a fournies EUROSTAT, l'Office statistique des Communautés européennes. Les représentations cartographiques ont été élaborées avec le concours du centre informatique de l'Université d'Utrecht. Il convient de remercier ces deux organismes. Cette étude porte sur les déséquilibres régionaux tant au sein de la Communauté qu'au niveau national et, dans la mesure du possible, à l'échelon d'unités économiques plus réduites (régions communautaires et unités administratives de base).

Le premier chapitre porte sur les composantes structurelles des déséquilibres régionaux au sein de la Communauté (moyenne communautaire utilisée comme échelle = 100). Le chapitre 2 est ensuite consacré à l'analyse des déséquilibres entre les diverses régions (ces données sont indexées sur la base 100 pour 1970).

Le chapitre 3 est consacré à l'évolution générale du développement régional (sur la base de la moyenne communautaire de 1970 = 100).

En résumé et en conclusion sont indiqués, outre les principaux résultats de l'étude, les limites des indicateurs retenus ainsi que quelques propositions permettant d'améliorer les méthodes appliquées dans la perspective d'autres enquêtes.

La principale conclusion à tirer de cette étude statistique basée sur l'indicateur du produit régional brut est que, si la situation de toutes les régions de la Communauté s'est améliorée entre 1970 et 1977, les déséquilibres se sont cependant accentués durant cette période.

## Prefazione

La necessità di potenziare la politica regionale è oggi ammessa da tutti. Se vi è un elemento che ritorna con insistenza nelle relazioni sulla politica della Comunità per l'eliminazione degli squilibri regionali, è proprio il riferimento al continuo aggravarsi degli squilibri regionali nella CEE. Da un esame più approfondito sembra però che questa constatazione si basi più su valutazioni personali che su dati statistici relativi alle disparità nella CEE.

Per questi ed altri motivi una ricerca statistica di base sugli squilibri regionali è non solo auspicabile, ma necessaria. A conferma di ciò basti il fatto che un numero non indifferente di parlamentari europei ha chiesto che venissero effettuati studi comparativi regionali.

E' per questa ragione che, nell'ambito della Direzione generale della Ricerca e della Documentazione, i sigg. G. Cardol e R.F.C. van Engelenburg hanno effettuato un'analisi quantitativa degli squilibri regionali nella CEE, in base all'indice di riferimento "prodotto regionale lordo" (PRL). Per tale ricerca sono state poste le seguenti domande:

- Quale struttura quantitativa presenta lo squilibrio regionale e quali sono gli sviluppi da questo registrati? (in base all'indice di riferimento "prodotto regionale lordo pro capite" della popolazione)
- Quali proposte si possono formulare allo scopo di migliorare i sistemi di misura degli squilibri regionali?

L'analisi quantitativa si basa su dati statistici comparabili, relativi al periodo 1970-1977, messi a disposizione dall'Ufficio statistico delle Comunità europee (EUROSTAT). Le rappresentazioni grafiche sono state approntate in collaborazione col Centro accademico di elaborazione elettronica dell'Università di Utrecht. Ringraziamo entrambi tali organismi. Nel presente studio gli squilibri regionali esistenti nella CEE vengono esaminati non solo a livello nazionale ma anche, nella misura del possibile, a livelli economici decentrati (regioni comunitarie e unità amministrative di base).

Nel primo capitolo vengono esaminate le componenti strutturali delle disparità regionali all'interno della CEE (il termine di paragone impiegato è quello degli stanziamenti comunitari = 100). Nel secondo capitolo si analizza l'evoluzione che ha caratterizzato gli squilibri fra le varie regioni (misurata sulla base 1970 = 100).

Nel terzo capitolo viene trattato lo sviluppo regionale in generale (stanziamenti comunitari per il 1970 = 100).

Nel riepilogo e nelle conclusioni, oltre ad esporre i principali risultati della ricerca, si rileva la limitata validità dell'indice di riferimento utilizzato e si formulano alcune proposte in ordine al miglioramento dei metodi e alle ricerche future.

Il risultato più importante dello studio effettuato sulla base dell'indice di riferimento PRL sta nella constatazione che indiscutibilmente nel 1977 le regioni della Comunità erano in una situazione migliore rispetto al 1970, ma ciononostante gli squilibri tra le varie regioni si erano ancora aggravati.

## VOORWOORD

Het belang van een krachtig Europees regionaal beleid wordt thans algemeen erkend. Als de talrijke rapporten over het beleid van de Gemeenschap met betrekking tot de regionale ongelijkheden één ding gemeen hebben, is het wel dat telkens wordt gewezen op de toename van de regionale verschillen in de EG. Op de keper beschouwd blijkt deze vaststelling veeleer op een persoonlijke waardering dan op statistische gegevens over regionale ongelijkheid in de Gemeenschap gebaseerd te zijn.

Er zijn talrijke redenen waarop een statistisch basisonderzoek naar de regionale ongelijkheden niet alleen wenselijk, maar zelfs noodzakelijk is. Alleen al het feit dat steeds meer Europese afgevaardigden om vergelijkende regionale studies verzoeken, levert daarvan het bewijs.

Daarom werd in het Directoraat-generaal Onderzoek en Documentatie door de heren G. Cardol en R.F.C. van Engelenburg een kwantitatieve analyse van de regionale ongelijkheden in de EG uitgevoerd op basis van de sleutelindicator Bruto Regionaal Produkt (BRP). In dit onderzoek werd uitgegaan van de volgende vragen:

- Welke kwantitatieve structuur vertoont de regionale ongelijkheid en welke ontwikkeling is daarin te bespeuren (op grond van de sleutelindicator Bruto Regionaal Produkt per hoofd van de bevolking)?
- Wat kan worden voorgesteld ter verbetering van methoden om de regionale ongelijkheid te meten?

Deze kwantitatieve analyse steunt op vergelijkbaar statistisch materiaal voor de jaren 1970 t/m 1977, dat door EUROSTAT, het Bureau voor de Statistiek van de Europese Gemeenschappen, ter beschikking werd gesteld. De cartografische verwerking van deze gegevens werd met behulp van het Academische Computercentrum van de Universiteit van Utrecht tot stand gebracht. Wij zijn beide instellingen hiervoor erkentelijk. Deze studie beoogt de regionale ongelijkheid binnen de EG zowel op nationaal niveau als - indien mogelijk - op het niveau van kleinere ruimtelijke eenheden (Gebieden van de EG en Administratieve Basiseenheden) te bestuderen.

In het eerste hoofdstuk wordt het structurele aspect van de regionale ongelijkheid in de EG onderzocht (waarbij het EG-gemiddelde = 100). Vervolgens wordt in hoofdstuk 2 de ontwikkeling van de ongelijkheid in de verschillende regio's geanalyseerd (waarbij 1970 = 100). In hoofdstuk 3 wordt de algemene regionale ontwikkeling behandeld (gemiddelde van de Europese Gemeenschap voor 1970 = 100).

In de samenvatting en conclusie worden niet alleen de belangwekkende resultaten van het onderzoek, maar ook de beperkte betekenis van de indicator besproken, alsook enkele voorstellen gedaan ter verbetering van de meetmethoden die met het oog op verder onderzoek.

Het voornaamste resultaat van deze statistische studie op grond van de indicator BRP is, dat in 1977 weliswaar alle regio's er beter voorstaan dan in 1970, maar dat de regionale ongelijkheid is toegenomen.

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CHAPTER 1 : STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE REGIONAL IMBALANCE IN THE EUROPEAN  
COMMUNITY FROM 1970 - 1977 (COMMUNITY=100)

1.1 Introduction

Before considering the structural imbalance, some concepts must be properly defined. As stated in the introduction, the basis for the study was the Gross Regional Product per capita. This can be defined as the total production of goods and services in a region for a fixed period, per head of population. Two points should be noted. Intermediate consumption was disregarded, whilst taxes on imports were added to total production.

The Gross Regional Product at market prices is expressed as the so-called purchasing power unit<sup>1</sup>. This unit was introduced in 1975 to enable price comparison for a number of products in Member States. For the period prior to 1975 an estimate was produced by EUROSTAT on the basis of national price index trends. Table 1.1 shows the trend in the purchasing power unit since 1970 for each Member State.

Table 1.1: Purchasing power unit for the Nine (1970-1977)

Year	DM	FF	LIT 100	HFL	BFR	LFR	UK £	IR £	DKR
1970	4.00	6.03	5.88	3.41	53.29	51.43	0.390	0.379	8.31
1971	3.99	5.92	5.87	3.47	52.59	50.01	0.396	0.358	8.36
1972	3.94	5.88	5.87	3.53	51.91	50.01	0.401	0.399	8.49
1973	3.87	5.80	6.11	3.51	50.48	49.34	0.400	0.412	8.54
1974	3.66	5.81	6.58	3.42	50.21	47.91	0.421	0.422	8.61
1975	3.42	5.75	6.70	3.36	50.23	47.81	0.466	0.458	8.47
1976	3.24	5.78	7.33	3.34	49.40	48.23	0.490	0.491	8.41
1977	3.10	5.81	7.95	3.29	48.60	47.22	0.511	0.516	8.48

1

The following is understood by purchasing power unit: a Community unit defined on the basis of purchasing power parities. The purchasing power parity indicates the amount of national currency required to purchase the same quantity of goods and services in each Member State as can be obtained with one purchasing power unit.

It should be noted that the purchasing power unit is only a means of expressing national currencies in a common unit, without interference from exchange rates.

Examination of the spatial distribution of income requires the definition of the term region.

It is obvious that the choice of regional classification will strongly influence the results of the analysis. Although it would be preferable to use nodal regionalization or a grid system (giving more realistic results), for practical reasons this study must be based on administrative regions. The most important practical reasons are:

- the existence of statistics
- more relevant to government measures.

The analysis covers 1970-1977. In this study it was not possible to solve the technical and statistical problems, connected with data for Community regions, by comparing figures before and after 1970. At the time of publication the figures for 1978 and 1979 were not yet available. Because of the limited time-span only very cautious conclusions can be drawn. Moreover, the oil problems from the end of 1973 onwards and a general economic crisis have disrupted the long-term trend of the figures.

## 1.2 National level

This paragraph deals with the distribution of GNP per capita in the nine Member States for 1970-1977.

Table 1.2 demonstrates that differences between Member States are considerable. Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom have all remained below the Community average throughout the period. During the '70s the situation in fact deteriorated, relatively speaking, for Italy and the United Kingdom.

By comparison with 1970, France and Belgium have shown relative improvement. The large fluctuation in the Grand Duchy is striking.

Within the Community Denmark and the Federal Republic are in a strong position as regards GNP per capita. The GNP per capita in these countries is almost twice as high as in Ireland.

Table 1.2: Comparison of GNP per capita in EEC Member States  
1970-1977 (Community = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
FRG	116	116	116	115	116	116	118	119
France	106	108	110	110	111	113	113	113
Italy	76	75	74	74	75	73	73	72
Netherlands	107	107	106	106	109	108	108	108
Belgium	102	102	105	107	111	109	110	109
Luxembourg	122	120	118	127	141	119	110	110
United Kingdom	97	97	96	97	93	94	93	92
Ireland	61	62	63	65	61	61	61	62
Denmark	121	119	122	121	118	119	120	119
EC 9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

### 1.3 Community regions and basic administrative units

There will be a regional analysis of GRP per capita for each individual country. Where possible, analysis will be at regional levels 1 and 2, i.e. Community regions and basic administrative units. The regional distribution of GRP per capita of the Federal Republic, France, Italy and the United Kingdom appears in annexes 1 to 4. The regional structure of the other Member States is included in Annex 5.

Although in the Community West Germany as a whole occupies a strong position, Annex 1 demonstrates that there are still considerable regional differences. In the '70s Schleswig-Holstein and the Saarland had a low GRP per capita which can be attributed to problems caused by marginal farming activities and an economic structure based on a single industry. At the level of the basic administrative units there were also some weak regions in the Länder, for example Lüneburg, Trier, Niederbayern and Oberpfalz. Between 1970 and 1976 these areas remained at least 10% below the Community average. The problems facing these regions include unfavourable physical circumstances (e.g. mountain areas).

The highest GRP in the Federal Republic occurs in the three city Länder: Hamburg, Bremen and West Berlin. In 1977 the GRP per capita in Hamburg was almost twice the Community average (196) whilst for Bremen and West Berlin it was 156 and 139 respectively.

The reason for this is the physical concentration of high-grade secondary and tertiary activities within the town boundaries. For Hamburg and Bremen the growth of residential suburbs is also a factor. Both towns provide classic examples of the disadvantages of administrative boundaries which do not take into account the functional relationship between the city centre and the surrounding district.

Regional data are only available for France up to 1975 (see Annex 2). It should be noted that the regional divisions in France can be made at two levels.

Firstly there is the division between the Ile-de-France and the rest of France (centre v. peripheral areas). Gravier's theories on 'Paris et le désert français' are relevant here. The large urban industrial area around the French capital, with high-grade activities (including a large number of private and (semi-) governmental decision-making centres) and the inter-locking of numerous (inter-) national infrastructure networks are important reasons for the high GRP.

The 'rest of France' can also be divided into two areas. These consist roughly speaking of the relatively prosperous North and East (in spite of restructuring problems) and the less prosperous South and West. No figures are available for Corsica for any part of the period.

Annex 3 shows that in the '70s virtually all Italian regions had a GRP per capita which was below the Community average. In Italy a three-way division can be made on the basis of GRP per capita.

Firstly there are two regions where GRP is about the Community average: the North West and Lombardia. The existence of secondary (Milan and Turin) and tertiary (including tourism) activities is an important factor.

In the middle come the North East, Emilia Romagna, the centre and Lazio. These regions are about the Italian average.

The Southern Italian region (Mezzogiorno) has the lowest GRP per capita. Campania, the south and Sicily have a GRP per capita of less than 50% of the Community average.

In 1976 only one Italian region, the Valle d'Aosta, had a GRP above the Community average. The severity of the regional problem is clearly illustrated by the average purchasing power for Calabria in 1976 which was 37% of the European average.

The regional structure of the United Kingdom's GRP per capita is presented in Annex 4. On the basis of GRP there was a two-tier regional structure in the United Kingdom during the '70s. The highest average purchasing power within the United Kingdom was localized in the South-East, which can be attributed to the large number of decision-making centres, including head offices of financial and industrial concerns, the large concentration of government establishments and the existence of numerous infrastructure networks; in fact one is dealing with a large urban industrial area. However, it should be noted that, seen within a European context, the South-East was in a better position in 1970 than in 1977. In 1977 the other British standard regions were about 10% below the Community average. The lowest figures occur in 1977 for East Anglia and Northern Ireland, at 78 and 79 respectively.

Annex 5 presents the regional structure of the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark. This annex also gives the GNP per capita for Luxembourg and Ireland.

With regard to the regional distribution of GRP per capita in the Netherlands, it should be noted that west and south-west Netherlands were above the European average in 1970. There is a heavy concentration of employment opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sector in this area (in particular in Randstad). The very high GRP in North Netherlands is only apparent as it is primarily the result of gas finds near Slochteren. However the regional spin-off from this natural resource is extremely small. Of the other Dutch regions Friesland, Drenthe, Gelderland and Limburg have the lowest purchasing power.

In the case of Belgium attention should be drawn to the high figure for the Brussels district and the favourable position of Flanders in relation to Wallonia. In the Brussels region the administrative boundaries are an important factor: the high-grade tertiary activities fall within the town boundaries whilst most residential areas are in the suburbs. Restructuring (coal-mining) is an important factor in Wallonia.

The area around the Danish capital had the highest GRP per capita during the period considered. Øst and Vest for Storebaelt had a fairly high GRP.

#### 1.4 Conclusion

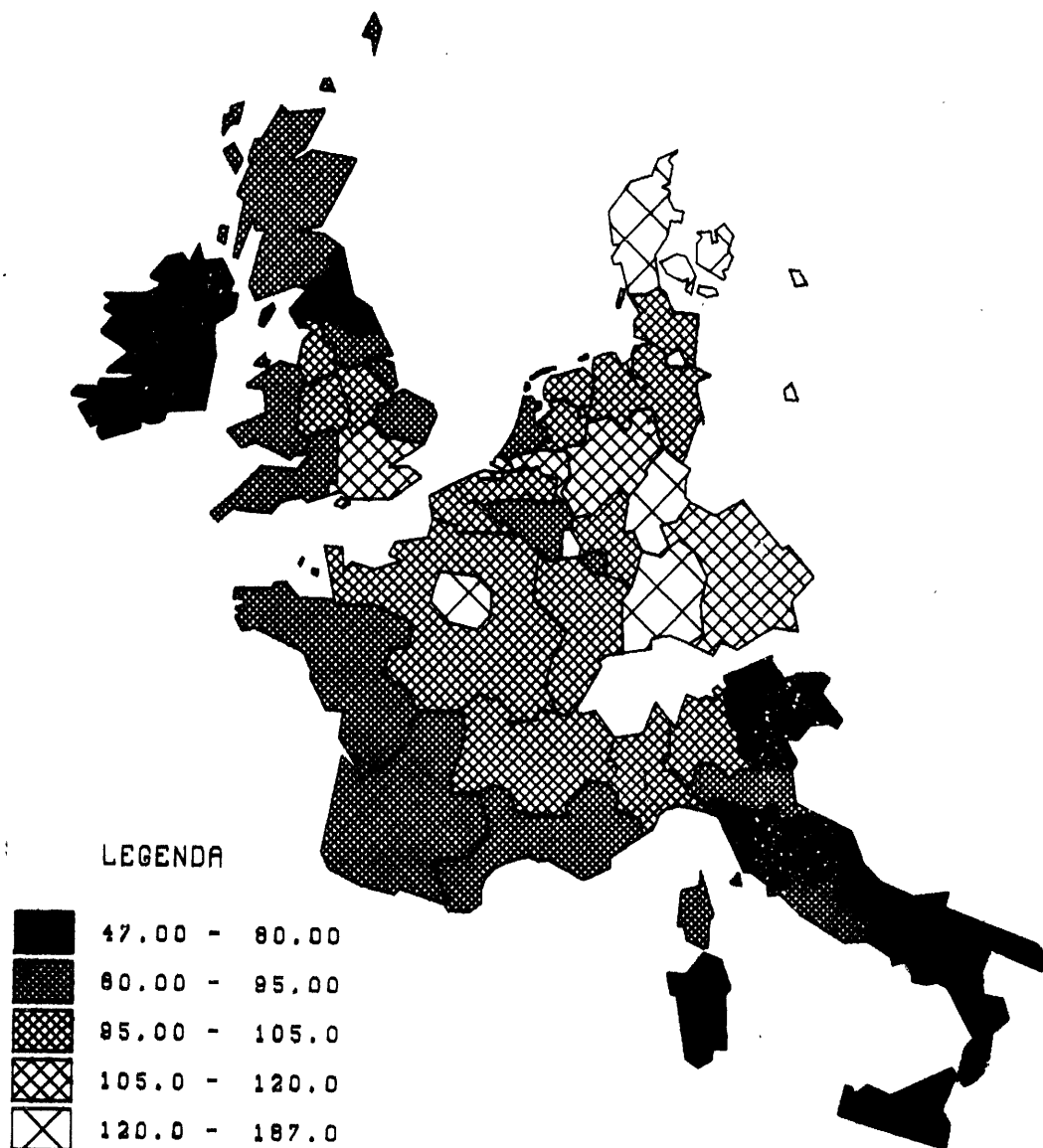
The regional structure of GRP per capita presents the following picture at the level of Member States. For the whole period from 1970 to 1977 there was a lower than average GRP per capita in Italy, Ireland and the

United Kingdom. The other Member States remained above the Community average.

Figures 1 and 2 give the regional distribution of GRP per capita at level 1 for 1970 and 1976. When these are compared it is clear that there has been a decline in purchasing power in the Community's peripheral regions. However the core regions, with the exception of the South-East, have at least maintained their position. At national level, particularly in the United Kingdom and Italy, GRP per capita settled at a relatively low level during the 1970s.

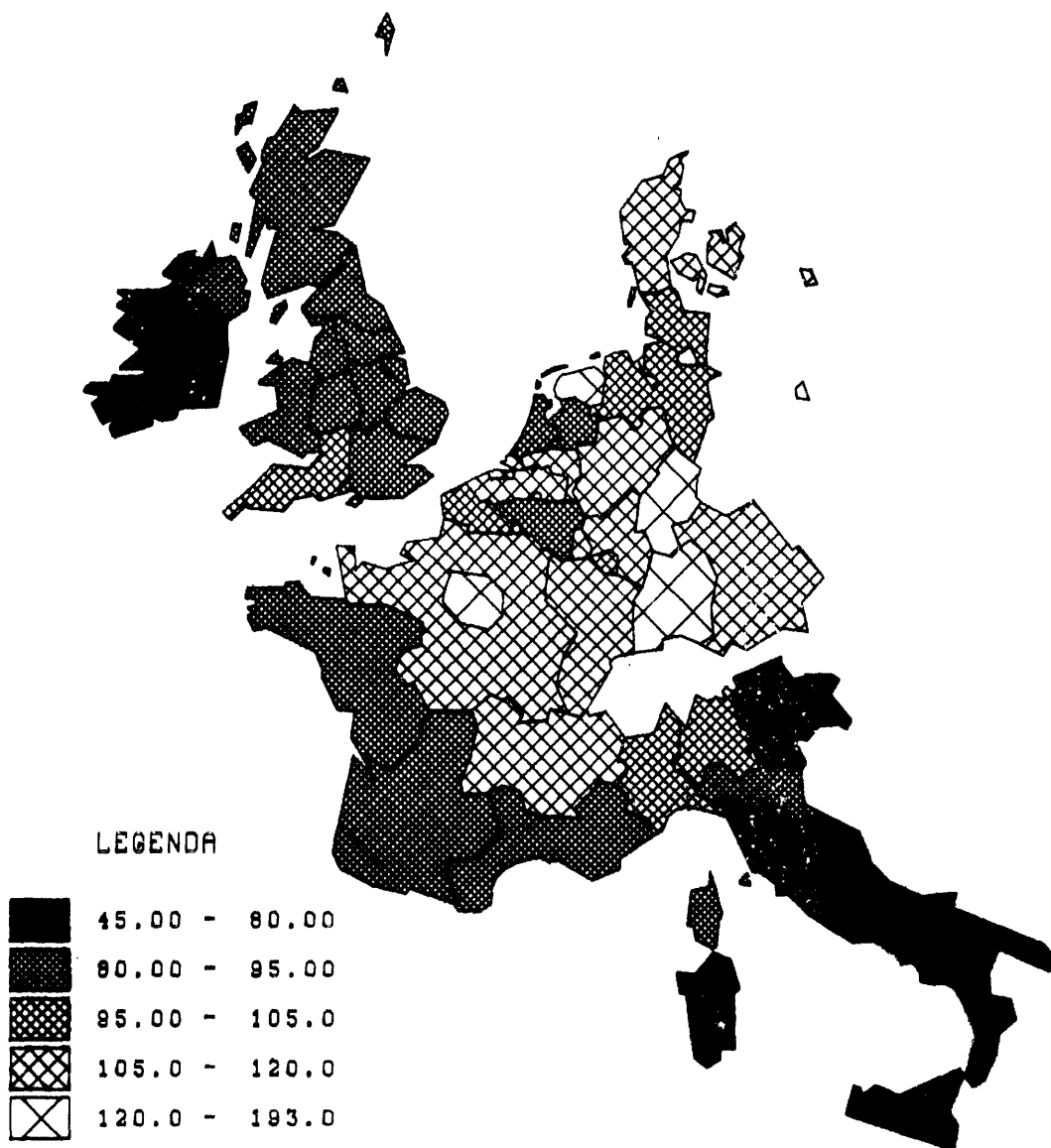
**FIGUUR 1:** VERDELING VAN HET B.R.P. PER CAPITA IN 1970 OVER DE 52 REGIO'S VAN DE E.G. INGEDEELD IN EEN VIJFTAL KLASSEN (E.G. = 100)

**FIGURE 1:** VARIATION OF G.D.P. PER HEAD FOR 1970 OVER THE 52 REGIONS OF THE E.C., SHOWN IN FIVE CATEGORIES (E.C. = 100)



**FIGUUR 2:** VERDELING VAN HET B.R.P. PER CAPITA IN 1976 OVER DE 52 REGIO'S VAN DE E.G. INGEDEELD IN EEN VIJFTAL KLASSEN (E.G. = 100)

**FIGURE 2:** VARIATION OF G.D.P. PER HEAD FOR 1976 OVER THE 52 REGIONS OF THE E.C., SHOWN IN FIVE CATEGORIES (E.C. = 100)





CHAPTER 2 : ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL TRENDS (1970 = 100)

2.1 Introduction

Whilst the previous chapter dealt mainly with the regional structure of GRP per capita, this chapter will analyze the trends in GRP per capita. Trends at four levels will be considered: the Community, the Member States, Community regions and basic administrative units. Table 2.1 gives the data for the first and second levels.

Annexes 6 to 9 give the trends in GRP per capita for the Federal Republic, France, Italy and the United Kingdom and the remaining Member States are dealt with in Annex 10. It is perhaps unnecessary to reiterate that there are no regional divisions in Luxembourg and Ireland (see Annex 1). Denmark and Great Britain have only one regional level below national level. It should be noted that GRP per capita is expressed in purchasing power parities at 1970 price levels.

Table 2.1: Trends in GNP per capita expressed in purchasing power parities (1970 price levels) in the Community and the individual Member States

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
BRD	100	102	105	110	110	108	115	118
France	100	104	110	115	117	117	122	125
Italy	100	101	103	109	113	108	114	115
Netherlands	100	103	106	111	115	113	117	119
Belgium	100	104	109	116	121	118	124	126
Luxembourg	100	103	107	117	120	109	112	113
United Kingdom	100	102	104	112	110	108	112	114
Ireland	100	103	108	111	112	112	114	119
Denmark	100	102	107	112	112	110	117	118
EC 9	100	103	106	112	113	111	116	119

## 2.2 National level

Table 2.1 shows that from 1970-1977 GNP per capita increased in all Member States. The growth curve fluctuated after 1973 in all countries, which can chiefly be ascribed to the energy crisis in industry during these years.

Some countries, particularly France and Belgium, experienced growth in GNP per capita between 1970 and 1977 which was above the Community average; 25% and 26% respectively. In the '70s growth in Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and Denmark was about the Community average. Throughout almost all the period average purchasing power in Italy and the United Kingdom remained below the European average. As the position with regard to GRP per capita was not entirely favourable in 1970 in these two countries, this means that the gap at national level between rich and poor Community countries has widened. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg stands apart as a result of the delayed reaction to the crisis of the mid-1970s.

## 2.3 Community regions and basic administrative units

This paragraph will consider the extent of differences in the growth in GRP per capita within Member States.

Annex 6 indicates that for the Federal Republic of Germany regional growth between 1970 and 1977 differs only marginally from the national average. Only the Saarland and West Berlin were well above national growth levels in 1977 (18%). It can be assumed that particularly in the Saarland recent restructuring measures influenced this.

In view of the fact that between 1970 and 1975 growth in the Ile-de-France was somewhat lower than in the rest of France there is a slight reduction in regional differences (see Annex 7). The weak position of Haute Normandie is striking; in 1974 this region was 7% below the French average. In general by comparison with other countries there only seem to be small differences in growth in French regions.

Annex 8 describes the trends in GRP per capita for 1970-1977 in the Italian regions. With regard to the three-way regional division in Italy, described in 1.3, the following should be noted. Growth was below the national average in the more prosperous regions in the North-North West and Lombardia.

The crisis in the mid-1970s was doubtless an important factor here which affected mainly the secondary sector. The intermediate group of regions - the north-east, Emilia-Romagna, the centre and Lazio - were, with the exception of Lazio, characterized by a higher than average growth rate. Among the poorest regions (the Mezzogiorno) particularly Sicily and Sardinia had growth rates below the national average in 1977. The high figures for Abruzzi-Molise and the south should be seen against the fact that in these regions a small absolute increase means a large relative increase.

Almost all the United Kingdom regions seem to have suffered from the 1973-1975 recession (see Annex 9). During this period East Anglia, Scotland and Northern Ireland were among the regions which experienced considerable decline. In 1976 and 1977 there was a slight recovery in GRP per capita. In 1977 the fastest growth in GRP per capita took place in the North, Wales and Northern Ireland: these three regions were not only above the national but also the Community average. One of the causes for this in the North and Wales was the increase in capital employed in the secondary sector. The East and West Midlands, East Anglia and the North-West had the lowest British growth rates, a significant factor being the structural problems in the East Midlands and the North-West. Lastly it should be noted that growth of GRP per capita in the South-East stabilized, being actually below the national average in 1977.

Annex 10 gives a survey of the trends in GRP per capita in the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark. In the Netherlands provinces, growth in Groningen was well above the national average, As already stated in 1.3, the special position of this province derives from the presence of natural gas. Gelderland, South Holland and North Brabant remained considerably below the national average with rates of 108, 111 and 112. The increase in GRP per capita in Utrecht can partly be explained by the migration of residential areas and employment eastward from North and South Holland.

Growth of GNP in Belgium is high in terms of the Community as a whole: 26% over seven years. This increase is mainly concentrated in Flanders and Brussels. Growth in Wallonia was however below the national average throughout the period. The Henegouwen and Luik regions were clearly affected by the crisis in the mid-1970s. Between 1974 and 1975 the index fell by 11 and 6 points respectively. The cause lay mainly in the weak agricultural sector, the restructuring problems in the secondary sector where a single industry is dominant and the lack of variety in tertiary activities. The highest growth rates in Belgium for the eight-year period

from 1970 to 1977 occur in the provinces of Antwerp (34%) and Limburg (50%). It should be noted that these two regions started at very different levels. This will be dealt with in more detail in the next chapter.

With reference to Denmark it should be noted firstly that the increase in GRP per capita occurred particularly outside the Copenhagen agglomeration. The growth rates for Øst and Vest for Storebaelt are very similar. Although the GRP per capita in the area around the capital is higher than for the two other regions this growth differential should, if it is maintained, reduce regional differences within Denmark.

#### 2.4 Conclusion

At Community level growth in GNP per capita of the two structurally weak countries, the United Kingdom and Italy, is still below the Community average. Of the more prosperous countries the Federal Republic, the Netherlands and Denmark also declined in terms of the Community average, although they remained close to it.

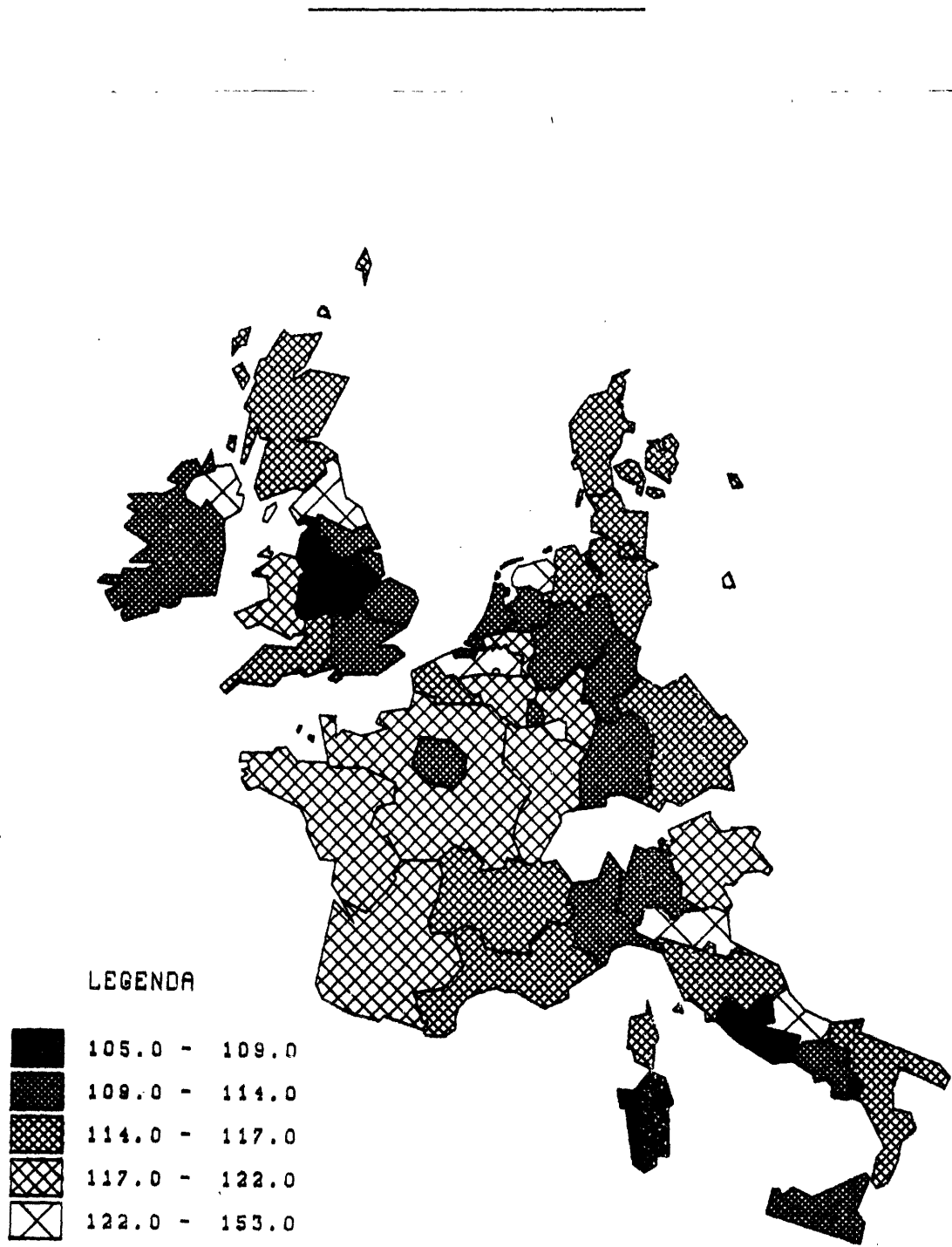
Because of the dominant position of the steel industry which was particularly affected by the crisis, Luxembourg has had below average growth. As two of the structurally strong Member States, Belgium and France, had a higher growth rate, the gap between the richer and poorer countries became greater. It is noticeable that the richer countries coped with the economic and energy crisis in the mid-1970s better than the poorer ones (with the exception of Ireland).

It is noticeable that between 1970 and 1977 the difference between poorer and richer regions in the rich countries became smaller, but it increased in the poorer countries. In France and Denmark there was some reduction in regional differences (see figure 3). However, for Italy regional differences are increasing, as in the case of Sicily and Sardinia.

This analysis still does not answer the question as to whether the gap between poor and rich regions has become larger and if so by how much as a low growth rate from a high starting point can, in absolute terms, be larger than a high relative increase from a low starting point. In chapter 3 both the structure and the development of GRP per capita will be considered.

**FIGUUR 3:** ONTWIKKELING VAN HET B.R.P. PER CAPITA IN DE PERIODE 1970-1976 VOOR DE 52 REGIO'S VAN DE E.G. INGEDEELD IN EEN VIJFTAL KLASSEN (1970 = 100)

**FIGURE 3:** GROWTH OF G.D.P. PER HEAD IN THE PERIOD 1970-1976 FOR THE 52 REGIONS OF THE E.C., SHOWN IN FIVE CATEGORIES (1970 = 100)



CHAPTER 3 : ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONAL IMBALANCE IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (Community 1970 = 100)

3.1 Introduction

This chapter analyzes the development of the regional imbalance of GRP per capita in the Community for 1970-1977 (for the French regions 1970-1975). So that the imbalance is expressed in the same terms for all years, the GRP per capita is expressed in purchasing power parities at 1970 price levels and the GRP per capita for the whole Community in 1970 is set at 100. Thus all figures in table 3.1 are comparable both between Member States and for the period. (The same applies to Annexes 11 to 15).

The development of regional imbalance is given at three levels: the Member States (see Table 3.1), the Community regions and the basic administrative units. Annexes 11 to 14 show the development of regional imbalance in the Community from 1970 for the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom. Regions of the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark are considered in Annex 15 (there are only national figures for Ireland and Luxembourg).

Table 3.1: Distribution of GNP per capita in purchasing power parities (price level 1970) for Member States of the Community (Community 1970 = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
FRG	116	119	122	128	128	126	134	138
France	106	111	116	122	125	125	130	133
Italy	76	77	79	84	86	83	87	88
Netherlands	107	110	114	119	123	121	126	128
Belgium	102	106	112	118	124	120	127	128
Luxembourg	122	126	131	143	147	133	136	138
United Kingdom	97	99	101	109	107	105	109	111
Ireland	61	62	65	67	68	68	69	72
Denmark	121	123	129	134	135	133	141	143
EC 9	100	103	106	112	113	111	116	119

### 3.2 National level

A survey of the development of GNP per capita between 1970 and 1977 is given in Table 3.1. The Federal Republic, Luxembourg and Denmark had the highest GNP per capita in 1970. The weakest Member States in 1970 were Italy and Ireland. All Member States were affected by the crisis to a greater or lesser degree. In general the strongest countries seem to have the greatest growth. This applies to West Germany, Denmark, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. The lowest increase however occurs in the weakest Member States: i.e. Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom. The gap between the rich and poor countries of the Community widened considerably during this period (see figure 4). This is typified by the difference in GNP per capita in Denmark and Ireland. In 1970 the GNP per capita was 121 and 61 respectively (a difference of 60) and in 1977 the figures were 72 and 143, the difference having increased to 71. By comparison with the Community average Ireland declined between 1970 and 1977 from -39% to -47%, Italy from -24% to -31% and the United Kingdom from -3% to -8%. This can be contrasted with the growth of 'richer' countries: Belgium increased from +2% to +9%, France from +6% to +14%, the Netherlands from +7% to +9%, Germany from +16% to +19% and Denmark from +21% to +24%. Only Luxembourg declined from +22% to +19%. It is obvious that the steel crisis was particularly significant. In spite of the fact that all Community countries were still better off in 1977 than in 1970, the gap between poor and rich countries has still increased.

### 3.3 Community regions and basic administrative units

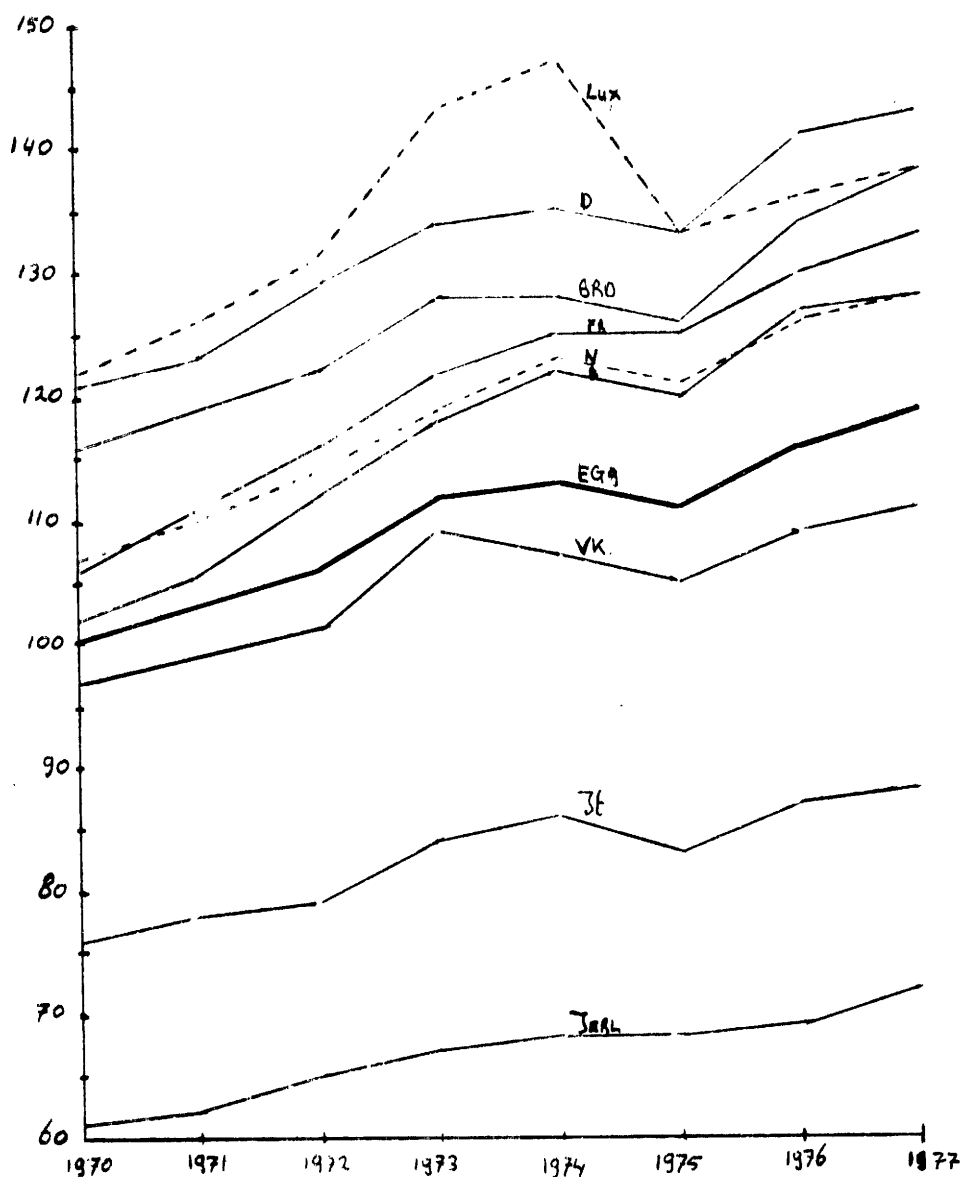
This paragraph deals with the development of GRP per capita within the Community at regional levels 3 and 4. As has already been established, in the Federal Republic the city Länder occupy an exceptional position. West Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg have the highest rates for the development of GRP (see Annex 11). The weakest regions are the Regieningsbezirke of Lüneburg, Trier, Niederbayern and Oberpfalz.

The three-way division in France can once again be seen (see Annex 12). In spite of the moderate growth in 1974 the Ile-de-France still occupies the highest position with GRP per capita at 180. The southern and western peripheral regions were well below the Community average of 111 in 1974. The GRP per capita in the northern and eastern peripheral regions was between the Community and national average (125).

Annex 13 confirms the three-way division in Italy. Only two of the 11 Italian regions were above the Community average in 1976: the North West and Lombardia. The other regions were a long way below.

**FIGUUR 4:** ONTWIKKELING VAN HET B.N.P. PER CAPITA IN DE PERIODE 1970-1976 VOOR DE NEGEN EN DE E.G. ALS GEHEEL INDEX, E.G. 1970 = 100

**FIGURE 4:** GROWTH OF G.D.P. PER HEAD IN THE PERIOD 1970-1976 FOR THE MEMBER STATES AND FOR THE E.C. AS A WHOLE INDEX, E.C. 1970 = 100





Within the north west the rapid growth in the Valle d'Aosta is striking, with an increase from 95 to 124 between 1970 and 1976. Annex 13 again shows that regional problems are not just localized in the Mezzogiorno, but that the north and central Italian regions must also combat considerable problems.

It has already been established that the gap between rich and poor countries is wide. In Italy the gap between rich and poor regions is also increasing. Whilst the growth rate during the period considered was over 10 points in the North West and Lombardia, the south, Sicily and Sardinia had a growth rate of between 5 and 7 points.

Generally speaking there is the following regional structure in the United Kingdom (see Annex 14): the core area of the south-east is surrounded by intermediate regions (e.g. South-West, West and East Midlands). Lastly there are the peripheral regions in difficulties such as North England and Northern Ireland. The quite high growth rate of GRP in all regions in 1972 and 1973 should also be noted. The greatest decline in growth occurred in the most heavily industrialized regions of the East and West Midlands. In spite of the fact that at national level the South-East has the highest GRP per capita this region is only 5% above the West European average, thus being considerably below other European core regions such as the Ile-de-France.

Annex 15 gives a survey of the regional structure in the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark. In the Netherlands the special position of Groningen as a result of the natural gas discoveries has already been pointed out several times. In 1976 the index for GRP per capita was 247. The high GRP in the west of the country contrasts with the low average purchasing power in Friesland and Drenthe (northern peripheral area), Gelderland and Limburg.

In Belgium the strong position of the Brussels district (200) is striking. In the period under consideration the gap between Flanders and Wallonia in GRP per capita widened considerably. In 1970 the difference was 7 points whilst by 1977 this had increased to 19 points. At the level of basic administrative units the weak position of Henegouwen and Luxembourg is noticeable and also the strong growth in GRP in Limburg. Between 1970 and 1977 this increased by 40 points.

Denmark is characterized by very high GRPS. There do not seem to be large regional differences between Øst and Vest for Storebaelt, at least not on the basis of this indicator. It should be noted that the national core region (greater Copenhagen) has a somewhat higher GRP than the two other regions although this difference was reduced during the period studied.

### 3.4 Conclusion

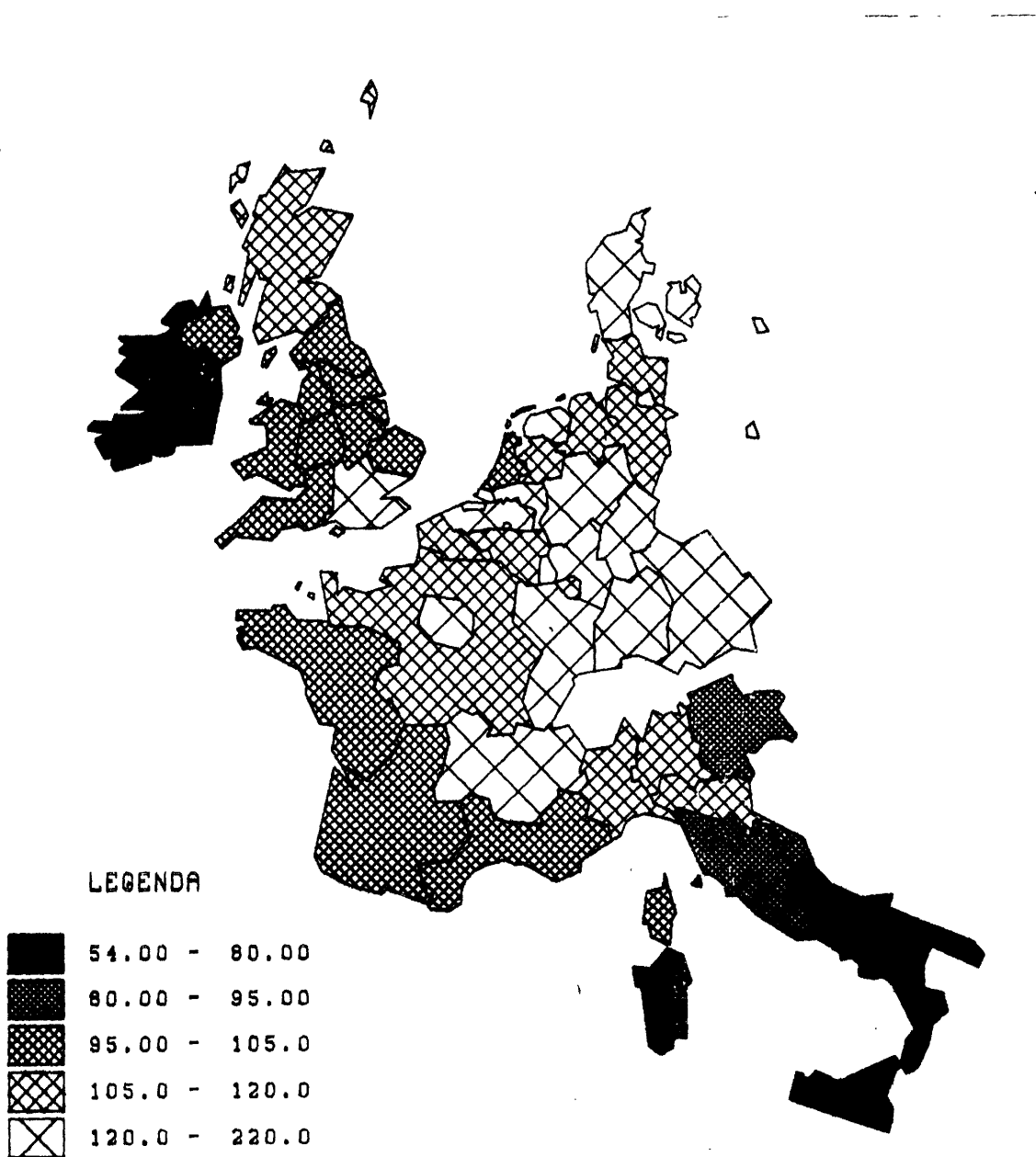
The following conclusions can be drawn from the growth in GNP per capita in the period under consideration indexed on the basis of the Community average in 1970. Denmark, West Germany, Luxembourg, France, the Netherlands and Belgium remained above the Community average in terms of structure and development. As a result of the higher growth rate in this group of richer countries the difference between them and the poorer Member States, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom has increased.

When the regional trends within the separate Member States are analyzed (see figure 5) it can be seen that there are large regional differences both in some of the richer and in the poorer countries. The Federal Republic, Denmark and the Netherlands show a fairly uniform pattern at regional level. France on the other hand is characterized by considerable internal differences. If Scotland is disregarded (oil and gas finds), in the United Kingdom in 1976 there is a division between the more prosperous south-east and the other standard regions. The situation in Italy is characterized by a relatively good position in the three northern regions and an intermediate position in the three central areas. The southern part of Italy in terms of both structure and development, is the least prosperous area in the European Community. It comes in the same category as the Irish Republic.

This analysis also shows that within the various countries the gap between poor and rich areas has increased.

**FIGUUR 5:** ONTWIKKELING VAN HET B.R.P. PER CAPITA IN DE PERIODE 1970-1976 VOOR DE 52 REGIO'S VAN DE E.G. INGEDEELD IN EEN VIJFTAL KLASSEN (E.G. 1970 = 100)

**FIGURE 5:** GROWTH OF G.D.P. PER HEAD IN THE PERIOD 1970-1976 FOR THE 52 REGIONS OF THE E.C., SPLIT UP INTO FIVE CLASSES (E.C. 1970 = 100)



## CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY

During the period under consideration there are large regional differences at Community level. The gap between rich and poor Member States increased from 1970 to 1977. The richer countries include Denmark, France, West Germany and the Benelux countries. The weaker Member States are Ireland, Italy and, to a lesser extent, the United Kingdom.

In virtually all Member States there is a regional division into two or three parts with core areas and peripheral regions and sometimes an intermediate group of regions. The core regions are generally characterized by a physical concentration of high-grade secondary and tertiary activities and they also contain the junctions of (inter-)national infrastructure networks. The core regions such as the Ile-de-France, city Länder, the West Netherlands and South-East overcame the effects of the industrial and energy crisis after 1973 most rapidly. The intermediate regions often have to deal with the problems of an economic structure based on a single industry, for example the East and West Midlands, Wallonia (particularly Henegouwen), Nord-Pas-de-Calais and the East. These regions are characterized by the presence of declining industries, for example the iron and steel industry and the textile and clothing industries.

Two levels include peripheral regions. Firstly there are national peripheral regions (South Netherlands, Schleswig-Holstein, Calabria and West and North West). Secondly, districts can be classified as on the periphery of the Community. These are regions such as those in the 'half-moon': Northern Ireland, Ireland, West and South-West, Mediterranean and the Mezzogiorno regions. The Community peripheral regions are heavily dependent on agriculture, have low productivity and high unemployment (because of the lack of alternative employment in the secondary and tertiary sector). Referring back to the first part of the study, it can be stated that using this indicator regional imbalance in the Community increased between 1970 and 1977. Particularly for the regions in the peripheral areas of the Community it deteriorated in relative terms.

With regard to the second part of the study the following should be noted. Regional imbalance should be seen as a multifaceted concept. It is therefore questionable to reduce regional reality to an indicator (GRP) which is also very coloured by the economy. Also, for a number of regions such as Scotland and North Netherlands (Groningen) using GRP per capita the situation appears better than it is in reality. Finally, it must be borne in mind that an average figure has been used as the basis which

implies that intraregional differences, which are certainly important in certain areas, are discounted.

A number of recommendations can now be made. Firstly it is desirable that statistical information should be brought up to date. This is particularly needful for the basic administrative units (France) so that the most suitable policy can be found which is firmly founded in research. Furthermore, the number of key indicators for regional imbalance should not just remain restricted to a few economically coloured variables. Besides considering the social and structural characteristics (welfare and prosperity) of the region more consideration should be given to inter-regional relations e.g. inter-regional migration and capital flows. Regional statistical information should also be available for more than just the administrative regions (grid systems, regions). The importance of research as a basis for policy cannot be emphasized enough if there is to be timely awareness of problems, their nature, causes and magnitude, which will increase the likelihood of more effective policies. The statistical information given here could also be used as the basis for a more detailed study. One line of study could be the effect of crises on regional imbalances.

Finally it can be stated that in general the gap between the rich and poor areas within the European Community increased in the period from 1970 to 1977 in spite of the fact that all regions showed an increase in GRP per capita.

Bijlage 1: Bruto regionaal produkt per capita op jaarlijks prijsniveau in koopkrachtpariteiten in de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland

Annex 1: Gross regional product per inhabitant at current prices in purchasing power parities in the Federal Republic of Germany

(Index EG = 100)  
(Index EC = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
BR Deutschland	116	116	116	115	116	116	118	119
Schleswig-Holstein	96	96	97	96	97	99	99	99
Hamburg	137	184	185	181	184	181	193	196
Niedersachsen	100	98	100	100	101	101	102	103
Braunschweig	106	.	104	.	106	.	105	.
Hannover	116	.	114	.	114	.	117	.
Lüneburg	80	.	84	.	82	.	82	.
Weser-Ems	91	.	93	.	95	.	98	.
Bremen	154	143	152	154	153	154	152	156
Nordrhein-Westfalen	119	120	116	116	119	118	118	118
Düsseldorf	135 x	.	129 x	.	134 x	.	134	.
Köln	122 x	.	118 x	.	119 x	.	117	.
Münster	95 x	.	98 x	.	102 x	.	109	.
Detmold	109 x	.	113 x	.	114 x	.	106	.
Arnsberg	114 x	.	110 x	.	111 x	.	109	.
Hessen	121	121	121	119	119	119	121	121
Darmstadt	131	.	131	.	129	.	131	.
Kassel	93	.	94	.	91	.	93	.
Rheinland-Pfalz	102	107	105	103	105	105	106	106
Koblenz	92	.	95	.	93	.	95	.
Trier	83	.	87	.	85	.	89	.
Rheinessen-Pfalz	114	.	117	.	119	.	119	.
Baden-Württemberg	124	122	125	124	123	122	124	126
Stuttgart	131	.	132	.	129	.	131	.
Karlsruhe	129	.	132	.	131	.	131	.
Freiburg	111	.	110	.	108	.	108	.
Tübingen	114	.	115	.	112	.	114	.

. geen data beschikbaar / no data available

x grenswijzigingen / modification of the limits of the region

Bijlage 1 (vervolg)

Annex 1 (contd.)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Bayern	109	112	111	109	109	109	112	114
Oberbayern	133	.	133	.	176	.	128	.
Niederbayern	79	.	83	.	84	.	88	.
Oberpfalz	82	.	85	.	88	.	88	.
Oberfranken	100	.	102	.	103	.	106	.
Mittelfranken	119	.	120	.	120	.	123	.
Unterfranken	90	.	93	.	93	.	97	.
Schwaben	104	.	105	.	103	.	107	.
Saarland	94	103	96	98	101	105	104	105
Berlin (West)	130	123	129	130	135	135	136	139

. geen data beschikbaar / no data available

Bijlage 2: Bruto regionaal produkt per capita op jaarlijks prijsniveau in koopkrachtpariteiten in Frankrijk

Annex 2: Gross regional product per inhabitant at current prices in purchasing power parities in France

(Index EG = 100)  
(Index EC = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
France	106	108	110	110	111	113	113	113
Ile de France	160	160	175	164	161	.	.	.
Bassin parisien	100	101	98	103	106	.	.	.
Champagne-Ardenne	108	107	110	113	113	.	.	.
Picardie	98	98	97	101	107	.	.	.
Haute-Normandie	122	116	112	121	119	.	.	.
Centre	95	100	95	100	105	.	.	.
Basse-Normandie	85	85	81	87	91	.	.	.
Bourgogne	92	97	96	97	99	.	.	.
Nord - Pas-de-Calais	98	101	102	105	102	.	.	.
Est	102	106	106	107	109	.	.	.
Lorraine	101	107	107	108	110	.	.	.
Alsace	107	109	110	111	110	.	.	.
Franche-Comté	94	99	98	101	106	.	.	.
Ouest	81	85	82	86	87	.	.	.
Pays de la Loire	88	91	89	93	93	.	.	.
Bretagne	73	81	78	80	78	.	.	.
Poitou-Charentes	80	81	75	83	91	.	.	.
Sud-Ouest	83	87	84	84	90	.	.	.
Aquitaine	91	96	91	91	100	.	.	.
Midi-Pyrénées	75	80	79	78	83	.	.	.
Limousin	76	80	75	76	77	.	.	.
Centre-Est	104	106	107	109	108	.	.	.
Rhône-Alpes	110	111	114	115	114	.	.	.
Auvergne	82	88	84	85	87	.	.	.
Méditerranée	89	90	87	89	93	.	.	.
Languedoc-Roussillon	76	76	73	80	82	.	.	.
Provence-Alpes-								
Côte-d'Azur	95	96	94	93	98	.	.	.
Corse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

. geen data beschikbaar / no data available



**Biilage 3: Bruto regionaal produkt per capita op jaarlijks prijsniveau in koopkrachtpariteiten in Italië**

**Annex 3: Gross regional product per inhabitant at current prices in purchasing power parities in Italy**

(Index EG = 100)  
(Index EC = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Italia	76	75	74	74	75	73	73	72
Nord Ovest	102	97	96	96	98	94	96	.
Piemonte	99	93	94	93	95	92	95	.
Valle d'Aosta	95	92	92	102	114	105	103	.
Liguria	111	105	102	102	105	100	99	.
Lombardia	104	100	99	100	101	97	98	.
Nord Est	78	78	77	78	79	77	79	.
Trentino-Alto Adige	77	76	77	81	82	82	83	.
Veneto	77	76	75	75	75	74	75	.
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	86	86	85	86	88	86	88	.
Emilia-Romagna	87	86	85	87	89	88	90	.
Centro	76	75	74	73	74	72	73	.
Toscana	82	81	79	78	78	76	77	.
Umbria	65	64	64	64	66	64	65	.
Marche	68	66	65	66	66	66	68	.
Lazio	84	81	80	78	75	75	74	.
Campania	52	53	50	50	49	49	48	.
Abruzzi-Molise	51	52	52	51	52	54	53	.
Abruzzi	53	54	54	54	54	55	56	.
Molise	43	43	43	41	44	47	46	.
Sud	47	48	46	47	48	49	45	.
Puglia	51	52	50	52	53	52	49	.
Basilicata	42	45	44	43	45	48	47	.
Calabria	39	41	40	40	40	43	37	.
Sicilia	51	53	52	51	52	51	48	.
Sardegna	59	60	56	55	57	56	54	.

. geen data beschikbaar / no data available

Biilage 4: Bruto regionaal produkt per capita op jaarlijks prijsniveau in koopkrachtpariteiten in het Verenigd Koninkrijk

Annex 4: Gross regional product per inhabitant at current prices in purchasing power parities in the United Kingdom

(Index EG = 100)  
(Index EC = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
United Kingdom	97	97	96	97	93	94	93	92
North	80 x	80 x	83 x	84 x	82	85	84	81
Yorkshire and Humberside	90 x	86 x	85 x	87 x	84	85	85	84
East Midlands	97 x	95 x	93 x	91 x	88	90	86	86
East Anglia	88	85	83	87	81	82	83	78
South East	110	111	110	110	108	108	105	103
South West	87	89	90	91	86	85	86	85
West Midlands	98	94	93	93	90	91	87	86
North West	98 x	98 x	96 x	97 x	87	89	87	86
Wales	87	89	85	87	89	85	88	87
Scotland	93	94	92	95	90	91	92	90
Northern Ireland	77	79	77	81	75	78	81	79

x grenswijziging / modification of the limits of the region

Bijlage 5: Bruto regionaal produkt per capita op jaarlijks prijsniveau in koopkrachtpariteiten voor de vijf kleinere landen van de Gemeenschap

Annex 5: Gross regional product per inhabitant at current prices in purchasing power parities for the five smaller countries of the Community

(Index EG = 100)  
(Index EC = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Nederland	107	107	106	106	109	108	108	108
Noord-Nederland	98	.	.	104	112	126	129	.
Groningen	125	.	.	143	165	201	212	.
Friesland	83	.	.	81	82	82	81	.
Drenthe	84	.	.	83	83	86	86	.
Oost-Nederland	94	.	.	93	93	91	90	.
Overijssel	91	.	.	92	93	92	91	.
Gelderland	96	.	.	94	92	90	88	.
West-Nederland	118	.	.	115	118	116	115	.
Utrecht	99	.	.	103	105	106	104	.
Noord-Holland	118	.	.	114	118	115	116	.
Zuid-Holland	122	.	.	119	122	119	117	.
Zuidwest-Nederland	111	.	.	116	126	115	113	.
Zuid-Nederland	98	.	.	97	99	96	95	.
Noord-Brabant	102	.	.	101	101	100	98	.
Limburg	89	.	.	89	94	88	89	.
<hr/>								
Belgique / België	102	102	105	107	111	109	110	109
Vlaams gewest / Région flamande	98	99	102	105	109	107	109	108
Région wallonne / Waals gewest	91	89	92	93	99	93	93	92
Région bruxelloise / Brussels gewest	156	154	156	156	162	167	166	170
Antwerpen / Anvers	118	118	122	125	133	130	131	133
Brabant	121	119	120	121	125	126	125	126
Hainaut / Henegouwen	88	85	86	89	93	86	86	85
Liège / Luik	101	99	104	104	112	106	107	105
Limburg / Limbourg	80	87	89	96	96	99	101	102

. geen data beschikbaar / no data available

Biljage 5 (vervolg)

Annex 5 (contd.)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Luxembourg / Luxembourg	75	76	79	84	87	86	84	82
Namur / Namen	87	88	90	90	89	89	90	89
Oost-Vlaanderen / Fland. Orientale	90	89	94	96	101	97	99	98
West-Vlaanderen / Fland. Occidentale	99	99	104	107	107	106	108	102
-----								
Luxembourg (Grand- Duché)	122	120	118	127	141	119	110	110
-----								
Ireland	61	62	63	65	61	61	61	62
-----								
Danmark	121	119	122	121	118	119	120	119
Hovedstadsregionen	147	144	145	142	138	139	138	135
Øst for Storebælt	106	104	107	107	105	106	107	109
ekskl. Hovedst.	106	105	109	111	107	108	111	111
Vest for Storebælt								

Bijlage 6: Ontwikkeling van het BRP per capita uitgedrukt in koopkrachtpariteiten (prijspeil 1970)  
voor de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland

Annex 6: Development of the Gross Regional Product per inhabitant, in purchasing power units (price level 1970)  
for the Federal Republic of Germany

(Index 1970 = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
BR Deutschland	100	102	105	110	110	108	115	118
Schleswig-Holstein	100	102	107	111	112	113	117	120
Hamburg	100	100	104	107	108	105	117	122
Niedersachsen	100	100	106	112	111	110	117	121
Braunschweig	100	.	104	.	110	.	113	.
Hannover	100	.	104	.	109	.	115	.
Lüneburg	100	.	109	.	113	.	117	.
Weser-Ems	100	.	108	.	115	.	122	.
Bremen	100	95	104	112	110	108	112	118
Nordrhein-Westfalen	100	103	103	108	110	108	113	115
Düsseldorf	100 x	.	101 x	.	109 x	.	113	.
Köln	100 x	.	102 x	.	108 x	.	109	.
Münster	100 x	.	108 x	.	118 x	.	131	.
Detmold	100 x	.	109 x	.	115 x	.	111	.
Arnsberg	100 x	.	102 x	.	108 x	.	110	.
Hessen	100	102	106	109	109	107	114	117
Darmstadt	100	.	105	.	109	.	114	.
Kassel	100	.	107	.	108	.	114	.
Rheinland-Pfalz	100	108	109	112	114	112	119	122
Koblenz	100	.	108	.	111	.	117	.
Trier	100	.	110	.	113	.	122	.
Rheinessen-Pfalz	100	.	108	.	116	.	119	.

. geen data beschikbaar / no data available

x grenswijzigingen / modification of the limits of the region

Bijlage 6 (vervolg)

Annex 6 (contd.)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Baden-Württemberg	100	100	106	111	109	107	113	118
Stuttgart	100	.	106	.	109	.	114	.
Karlsruhe	100	.	107	.	112	.	115	.
Freiburg	100	.	104	.	107	.	110	.
Tübingen	100	.	107	.	108	.	114	.
Bayern	100	105	107	111	110	109	117	122
Oberbayern	100	.	106	.	105	.	110	.
Niederbayern	100	.	110	.	117	.	126	.
Oberpfalz	100	.	109	.	119	.	122	.
Oberfranken	100	.	107	.	114	.	121	.
Mittelfranken	100	.	107	.	112	.	118	.
Unterfranken	100	.	109	.	113	.	122	.
Schwaben	100	.	107	.	109	.	117	.
Saarland	100	112	108	116	119	121	126	130
Berlin (West)	100	96	105	111	115	113	119	125

. geen data beschikbaar / no data available

Bijlage 7: Ontwikkeling van het BRP per capita uitgedrukt in koopkrachtpariteiten (prijnspeil 1970) voor Frankrijk

Annex 7: Development of the Gross regional product per head, in purchasing power units (price level 1970) for France

(Index 1970 = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
France	100	104	110	115	117	117	122	125
Ile de France	100	102	116	114	113	.	.	.
Bassin parisien	100	103	104	114	119	.	.	.
Champagne-Ardenne	100	101	108	115	117	.	.	.
Picardie	100	103	106	114	124	.	.	.
Haute-Normandie	100	97	97	110	110	.	.	.
Centre	100	107	105	116	124	.	.	.
Basse-Normandie	100	103	101	114	121	.	.	.
Bourgogne	100	109	110	117	121	.	.	.
Nord - Pas-de-Calais	100	105	110	118	116	.	.	.
Est	100	107	111	117	121	.	.	.
Lorraine	100	108	112	118	122	.	.	.
Alsace	100	104	108	114	115	.	.	.
Franche-Comté	100	108	111	119	127	.	.	.
Ouest	100	108	107	118	121	.	.	.
Pays de la Loire	100	106	107	117	119	.	.	.
Bretagne	100	113	112	120	120	.	.	.
Poitou-Charentes	100	103	100	114	128	.	.	.
Sud-Ouest	100	108	108	112	122	.	.	.
Aquitaine	100	108	106	111	123	.	.	.
Midi-Pyrénées	100	109	111	114	123	.	.	.
Limousin	100	108	105	111	115	.	.	.
Centre-Est	100	105	109	116	117	.	.	.
Rhône-Alpes	100	103	110	116	117	.	.	.
Auvergne	100	110	108	115	119	.	.	.
Méditerranée	100	103	103	110	117	.	.	.
Languedoc-Roussillon	100	103	102	117	122	.	.	.
Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur	100	103	104	107	115	.	.	.
Corse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

. geen data beschikbaar / no data available

Bijlage 8: Ontwikkeling van het BRP per capita uitgedrukt in koopkrachtpariteiten (prijspeil 1970) voor Italië

Annex 8: Development of the Gross regional product per head, in purchasing power units (price level 1970) for Italy

(Index 1970 = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Italia	100	101	103	109	113	108	114	115
Nord Ovest	100	97	100	106	111	104	112	.
Piemonte	100	97	101	107	111	105	114	.
Valle d'Aosta	100	99	104	122	139	126	130	.
Liguria	100	98	98	104	110	102	107	.
Lombardia	100	99	102	109	113	105	112	.
Nord Est	100	102	105	112	116	112	120	.
Trentino-Alto Adige	100	101	106	118	123	120	128	.
Veneto	100	102	104	111	114	110	117	.
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	100	103	106	114	119	114	122	.
Emilia-Romagna	100	101	104	113	118	115	123	.
Centro	100	101	103	109	112	107	116	.
Toscana	100	101	103	107	111	105	113	.
Umbria	100	102	106	112	118	112	121	.
Marche	100	101	103	110	113	111	120	.
Lazio	100	99	101	105	104	101	105	.
Campania	100	104	103	108	110	106	110	.
Abruzzi-Molise	100	105	109	114	119	120	126	.
Abruzzi	100	106	110	115	119	119	125	.
Molise	100	104	107	109	119	123	127	.
Sud	100	105	106	115	119	119	117	.
Puglia	100	104	104	114	119	115	115	.
Basilicata	100	111	111	115	124	130	134	.
Calabria	100	108	109	116	118	123	114	.
Sicilia	100	105	108	113	116	113	111	.
Sardegna	100	104	102	105	111	107	109	.

. geen data beschikbaar / no data available



**Bijlage 9: Ontwikkeling van het BRP per capita uitgedrukt in koopkrachtpariteiten (prijsspeil 1970) voor het Verenigd Koninkrijk**

**Annex 9: Development of the Gross regional product per head, in purchasing power units (price level 1970) for the United Kingdom**

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
			(Index 1970 = 100)					
United Kingdom	100	102	104	108	110	108	112	114
North	100	102 x	109 x	118 x	118	119	124	122
Yorkshire and Humberside	100	101	103	110	113	113	118	112
East Midlands	100	109 x	101 x	109 x	108	107	111	112
East Anglia	100	100 x	101 x	106 x	105	104	105	106
South East	100	100	100	112	107	105	111	107
South West	100	104	106	114	113	111	113	113
West Midlands	100	105	108	117	114	109	116	116
North West	100	109	100	107	106	105	105	106
Wales	100	102 x	104 x	111 x	103	102	105	106
Scotland	100	105	103	113	118	110	119	121
Northern Ireland	100	104	105	115	112	111	116	116
	100	105	106	118	111	114	124	124
	100	100	103	100	100	100	100	100

x grenswijzigingen / modification of the limits of the region

(Index 1970 = 100)

100 1970

100 1971

100 1972

100 1973

100 1974

100 1975

100 1976

100 1977

Bijlage 10: Ontwikkeling van het BRP per capita uitgedrukt in koopkrachtpariteiten (prijspeil 1970)  
voor de vijf kleinere landen van de Gemeenschap

Annex 10: Development of the Gross regional product per head, in purchasing power units price level 1970  
for the five smaller countries of the Community

Index 1970 = 100<sup>1</sup>

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Nederland	100	103	106	111	115	113	117	119
Noord-Nederland	100	.	.	119	129	143	153	.
Groningen	100	.	.	129	150	180	198	.
Friesland	100	.	.	110	112	111	115	.
Drenthe	100	.	.	111	111	114	119	.
Oost-Nederland	100	.	.	111	111	108	111	.
Overijssel	100	.	.	113	115	113	117	.
Gelderland	100	.	.	110	109	105	108	.
West-Nederland	100	.	.	110	114	110	114	.
Utrecht	100	.	.	116	120	119	122	.
Noord-Holland	100	.	.	109	113	109	114	.
Zuid-Holland	100	.	.	110	113	109	111	.
Zuidwest-Nederland	100	.	.	118	128	116	119	.
Zuid-Nederland	100	.	.	112	114	110	113	.
Noord-Brabant	100	.	.	111	112	109	112	.
Limburg	100	.	.	113	120	111	117	.
-----								
Belgique / België	100	104	109	116	121	118	124	126
Vlaams gewest / Région flamande	100	105	111	119	123	121	128	129
Région wallonne / Waals gewest	100	102	108	114	120	113	118	119
Région bruxelloise / Brussels gewest	100	103	106	111	116	119	123	128
Antwerpen / Anvers	100	105	110	118	125	122	129	134
Brabant	100	103	106	111	115	115	120	122
Hainaut / Henegouwen	100	100	104	111	118	107	113	113
Liège / Luik	100	102	110	114	123	117	123	123
Limburg / Limbourg	100	114	119	133	134	137	147	150

<sup>1</sup> . geen data beschikbaar / no data available

Biljage 10 (vervolg)

Annex 10 (contd.)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Luxembourg / Luxembourg	100	106	113	124	130	127	130	129
Namur / Namen	100	106	110	115	114	113	119	121
Oost-Vlaanderen / Fland. Orientale	100	103	111	118	124	120	128	128
West-Vlaanderen / Fland. Occidentale	100	104	111	120	119	118	126	121
-----								
Luxembourg (Grand- Duché)	100	103	107	117	120	109	112	113
-----								
Ireland	100	103	108	111	112	112	114	119
-----								
Danmark	100	102	107	112	112	110	117	118
Hovedstadsregionen	100	101	104	107	107	105	110	110
Øst for Storebælt	100	102	107	113	114	113	119	124
ekskl. Hovedst.	100	102	109	116	116	114	123	125
Vest for Storebælt	100	102	109	116	116	114	123	125

Bijlage 11: Bruto regionaal produkt per capita, in koopkrachtpariteiten (prijspeil 1970)  
voor de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland

Annex 11: Gross regional product per inhabitant, in purchasing power units (price level 1970)  
in the Federal Republic of Germany

(Index EG 1970 = 100)  
(Index EC 1970 = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
BR Deutschland	116	119	122	128	128	126	134	138
Schleswig-Holstein	96	98	102	106	107	108	112	115
Hamburg	187	138	195	201	203	196	220	228
Niedersachsen	100	100	105	111	111	110	116	120
Braunschweig	106	.	110	.	117	.	120	.
Hannover	116	.	121	.	126	.	134	.
Lüneburg	80	.	88	.	91	.	94	.
Weser-Ems	91	.	98	.	105	.	111	.
Bremen	154	146	160	172	169	167	173	181
Nordrhein-Westfalen	119	122	123	129	131	128	135	137
Düsseldorf	135 x	.	136 x	.	147 x	.	153	.
Köln	122 x	.	124 x	.	132 x	.	133	.
Münster	95 x	.	103 x	.	112 x	.	125	.
Detmold	119 x	.	119 x	.	125 x	.	121	.
Arnsberg	114 x	.	116 x	.	122 x	.	125	.
Hessen	121	123	128	132	132	129	138	141
Darmstadt	131	.	138	.	143	.	149	.
Kassel	93	.	99	.	100	.	105	.
Rheinland-Pfalz	102	109	110	114	116	114	121	124
Koblenz	92	.	100	.	103	.	108	.
Trier	83	.	91	.	94	.	101	.
Rheinessen-Pfalz	114	.	123	.	132	.	135	.
Baden-Württemberg	124	125	132	137	135	132	141	146
Stuttgart	131	.	139	.	142	.	149	.
Karlsruhe	129	.	139	.	145	.	149	.
Freiburg	111	.	116	.	119	.	123	.
Tübingen	114	.	122	.	123	.	129	.

. geen data beschikbaar / no data available

x grenswijzigingen / modification of the limits of the region

Bijlage 11 (vervolg)

Annex 11 (contd.)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Bayern	109	114	117	121	120	119	127	133
Oberbayern	133	.	141	.	139	.	146	.
Niederbayern	79	.	87	.	93	.	100	.
Oberpfalz	82	.	90	.	97	.	101	.
Oberfranken	100	.	107	.	114	.	121	.
Mittelfranken	119	.	127	.	133	.	140	.
Unterfranken	90	.	98	.	103	.	110	.
Schwaben	104	.	111	.	114	.	122	.
Saarland	94	105	101	109	111	114	119	122
Berlin (West)	130	125	136	144	149	146	155	162

. geen data beschikbaar / no data available

Bijslage 12: Bruto regionaal produkt per capita, in koopkrachtpariteiten (prijzspeil 1970) voor Frankrijk

Annex 12: Gross regional product per inhabitant, in purchasing power units (price level 1970) in France

(Index EG 1970 = 100)  
(Index EC 1970 = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
France	106	111	116	122	125	130	133	
Ile de France	160	163	185	181	180			
Bassin parisien	100	103	104	114	119			
Champagne-Ardenne	108	109	117	124	127			
Picardie	98	100	103	111	121			
Haute-Normandie	122	118	118	134	134			
Centre	95	102	100	111	118			
Basse-Normandie	85	87	85	97	107			
Bourgogne	92	100	101	107	111			
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	98	103	108	116	114			
Est	102	108	112	119	123			
Lorraine	101	110	114	119	124			
Alsace	107	111	116	123	124			
Franche-Comté	94	101	104	112	119			
Ouest	81	87	87	95	98			
Pays de la Loire	88	93	94	103	104			
Bretagne	73	83	82	88	88			
Poitou-Charentes	80	83	80	91	103			
Sud-Ouest	83	89	89	93	101			
Aquitaine	91	98	96	101	112			
Midi-Pyrénées	75	82	84	86	93			
Limousin	76	82	80	84	87			
Centre-Est	104	108	113	120	121			
Rhône-Alpes	110	114	120	127	128			
Auvergne	82	91	89	94	98			
Méditerranée	89	92	92	98	104			
Languedoc-Roussillon	76	78	77	88	92			
Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur	95	98	99	103	110			
Corse								

. geen data beschikbaar / no data available

Bijlage 13: Bruto regionaal per capita, in koopkrachtpariteiten (prijnspeil 1970) voor Italië

Annex 13: Gross regional product per inhabitant, in purchasing power units (price level 1970) in Italy

(Index EG 1970 = 100)  
(Index EC 1970 = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Italia	76	77	79	84	86	83	87	88
Nord Ovest	102	99	102	109	114	107	115	.
Piemonte	99	96	100	106	110	104	113	.
Valle d'Aosta	95	94	99	116	132	119	124	.
Liguria	111	108	109	115	122	113	119	.
Lombardia	104	103	106	113	118	110	117	.
Nord Est	78	80	82	88	91	88	94	.
Trentino-Alto Adige	77	78	82	91	95	93	99	.
Veneto	77	78	80	85	87	84	90	.
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	86	88	91	98	102	97	105	.
Emilia-Romagna	87	88	91	98	103	100	107	.
Centro	76	77	79	82	85	82	88	.
Toscana	82	83	85	88	91	86	93	.
Umbria	65	66	68	72	76	72	78	.
Marche	68	68	69	74	76	75	81	.
Lazio	84	83	85	88	87	85	88	.
Campania	52	54	54	56	57	55	57	.
Abruzzi-Molise	51	54	56	58	61	61	64	.
Abruzzi	53	56	58	61	63	63	66	.
Molise	43	45	46	47	51	53	55	.
Sud	47	49	50	54	56	55	54	.
Puglia	51	53	54	59	61	59	59	.
Basilicata	42	47	47	49	52	55	56	.
Calabria	39	42	43	46	46	48	45	.
Sicilia	51	54	56	58	60	58	57	.
Sardegna	59	61	60	62	66	63	64	.

. geen data beschikbaar / no data available

Bijlage 14: Bruto regionaal produkt per capita, in koopkrachtpariteiten (prijzspeil 1970)  
voor het Verenigd Koninkrijk

Annex 14: Gross regional product per inhabitant, in purchasing power units (price level 1970)  
in the United Kingdom

(Index EG 1970 = 100)  
(Index EC 1970 = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
United Kingdom	97	99	101	109	107	105	109	111
North	80 x	82 x	88 x	95 x	95	96	99	98
Yorkshire and Humberside	90 x	89 x	90 x	97 x	97	96	100	101
East Midlands	97 x	98 x	98 x	103 x	102	101	102	103
East Anglia	88	88	88	98	93	92	97	94
South East	110	113	116	124	124	121	124	124
South West	87	92	95	102	99	96	101	102
West Midlands	98	97	98	105	104	103	103	104
North West	98 x	100 x	102 x	109 x	101	100	103	104
Wales	87	91	90	98	103	96	104	105
Scotland	93	96	97	107	104	103	108	108
Northern Ireland	77	81	82	91	86	88	96	95

x grenswijzigingen / modification of the limits of the region



Bijlage 15: Bruto regionaal produkt per capita, in koopkrachtpariteiten (prijjspeil 1970)  
voor de vijf kleinere landen van de Gemeenschap

Annex 15: Gross regional product per inhabitant, in purchasing power units (price level 1970)  
for the five smaller countries of the Community

(Index EG = 100)  
(Index EC = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Nederland	107	110	114	119	123	121	126	128
Noord-Nederland	98	.	.	117	127	140	151	.
Groningen	125	.	.	161	187	224	247	.
Friesland	83	.	.	91	92	92	95	.
Drenthe	84	.	.	93	94	96	100	.
Oost-Nederland	94	.	.	104	105	102	104	.
Overijssel	91	.	.	103	105	103	106	.
Gelderland	96	.	.	105	105	101	103	.
West-Nederland	118	.	.	129	134	130	133	.
Utrecht	99	.	.	115	119	118	121	.
Noord-Holland	118	.	.	128	133	129	135	.
Zuid-Holland	122	.	.	134	138	133	136	.
Zuidwest-Nederland	111	.	.	130	142	128	132	.
Zuid-Nederland	98	.	.	109	112	107	110	.
Noord-Brabant	102	.	.	114	114	111	114	.
Limburg	89	.	.	100	107	99	104	.
Belgique / België	102	106	112	118	124	120	127	128
Vlaams gewest / Région flamande	98	103	109	116	121	119	126	127
Région wallonne / Waals gewest	91	93	98	104	110	102	108	108
Région bruxelloise / Brussels gewest	156	161	166	174	181	185	192	200
Antwerpen / Anvers	118	123	130	138	148	144	152	157
Brabant	121	124	128	134	139	140	145	148
Hainaut / Henegouwen	88	88	92	98	104	95	99	100

Bijlage 15 (vervolgd)

Annex 15 (contd.)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Liège, Luik	101	103	111	115	124	115	124	124
Limburg	80	91	95	107	107	111	117	120
Luxembourg, Luxemburg	75	79	84	93	97	95	98	96
Namur, Namen	87	92	96	100	99	93	104	105
Oost-Vlaanderen / Fland. Orientale	90	93	100	106	112	103	115	115
West-Vlaanderen / Fland. Occidentale	99	103	111	119	119	117	125	121
Luxembourg (Grand- Duché)	122	126	131	143	147	133	136	138
Ireland	61	62	65	67	68	68	69	72
Danmark	121	123	129	134	135	133	141	143
Hovedstadsregionen	147	149	154	157	158	155	162	162
Øst for Storebælt	106	108	113	119	120	119	126	131
ekskl. Hovedst.	106	108	115	123	123	121	130	133
Vest for Storebælt								