

Flanders Outlook 2013

• Vlaanderen

FLANDERS OUTLOOK 2013

A BENCHMARKING OF FLANDERS AMONGST THE EUROPEAN REGIONS

March 2013



Coordination

Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

Graphic design

Research Centre of the Government of Flanders
Naomi Plevoets
Guy De Smet

Maps

Greta Sienap

Review

Dirk Festraets

Responsible publisher

Josée Lemaître
Research Centre of the Government of Flanders
Boudewijnlaan 30, 1000 Brussel

Printing

Drukkerij Hendrix NV, Peer

Filing number

D/2013/3241/070

Edition

March 2013

CONTENT

- 1 INTRODUCTION2**

- 2 ECONOMIC WELFARE4**
 - 2.1 General4
 - 2.2 Decomposition of GDP per capita6
 - 2.3 Wages and income8

- 3 LABOUR MARKET10**

- 4 INNOVATION14**
 - 4.1 Prerequisites to innovation14
 - 4.2 Creation of knowledge16
 - 4.3 Innovation and entrepreneurship17
 - 4.4 Application of innovation17
 - 4.5 Intellectual property19

- 5 TOPIC: SOME ADDITIONAL ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABILITY20**
 - 5.1 Generated municipal waste and recycled materials20
 - 5.2 Poverty and social exclusion21

- 6 CONCLUSION25**

- ANNEX: Key indicators for flanders and the benchmark regions27**

1 INTRODUCTION

In 2006 the government of Flanders launched the 'Flanders in Action' plan aimed at strengthening Flanders' economic and innovative potential. The ultimate goal is to bring Flanders into the top of the European regions by 2020. Today Flanders is a prosperous region. Yet Flanders cannot afford to let things take their own course. The world is evolving at a high pace. We are being confronted with challenges such as the aftermath of economic and financial crisis, the subprime crisis, the energy and climate question, changing migration patterns, the ageing of the population and mobility problems. Each country and each region will have to respond to these challenges in its own way.

This analysis aims to detect regions that are yet a step ahead of Flanders as far as innovation is concerned. It thus wants to depict how Flanders is positioned compared to those 'excellent' regions. In the process a database containing statistics of 131 EU regions has also been developed. The analysis, however, concentrates on the socio-economic performance of Flanders and the set of benchmark regions.

In the recent past the Research Centre of the Government of Flanders already undertook such analyses¹. The benchmark list is composed of 15 regions. They were identified on the basis of innovation indicators: the share of highly-educated workers, participation in lifelong learning, R&D intensity, the share of workers in knowledge-intensive branches, the share of workers in creative branches and the number of patent applications.

The benchmark list consists of:

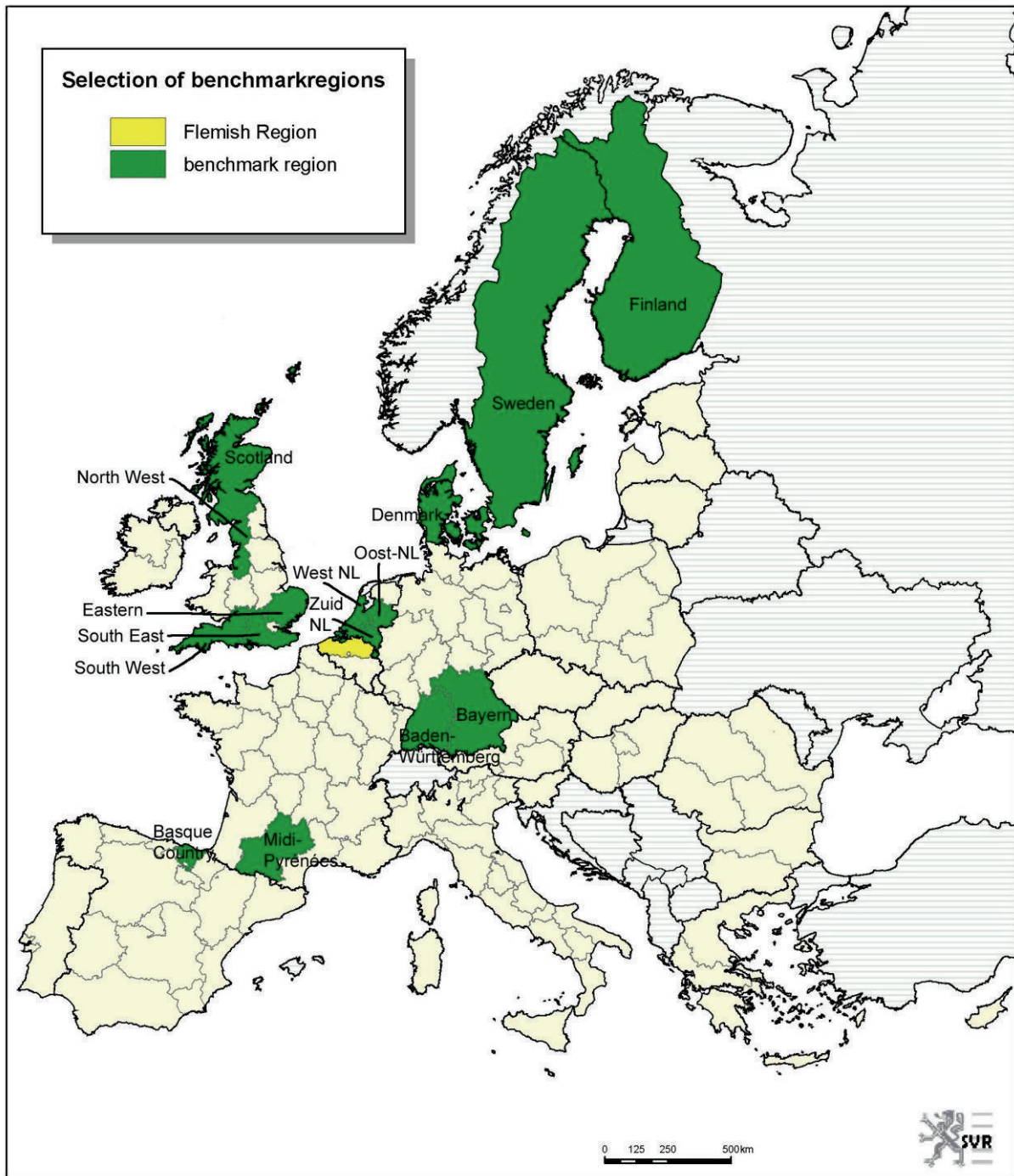
| |
|--------------------|
| Denmark |
| Baden-Württemberg |
| Bayern |
| The Basque Country |
| Midi-Pyrénées |
| Oost-Nederland |
| West-Nederland |
| Zuid-Nederland |
| Finland |
| Sweden |
| North West (UK) |
| Eastern (UK) |
| South East (UK) |
| South West (UK) |
| Scotland |

Capital regions are not included, due to their specific economic structure.

In the statistical analysis below, Flanders will be compared to those other regions in a list of 16 regions (15 benchmark regions + Flanders).

¹ E.g.: 'Flanders Outlook 2012– A Benchmarking of Flanders amongst the European Regions', February 2012.

Map 0: Selection of benchmark regions



The broad picture is more important than the focus on the individual ranking of Flanders amongst the benchmark regions or the whole set of 131 EU regions. It is not an analysis of how the benchmark regions have evolved, but rather of the Flemish socio-economic performance during the last years and in the light of the recent top performance of the benchmark regions. The benchmarking will monitor the ability of Flanders to catch up with the benchmark regions in the (near) future.

2 ECONOMIC WELFARE

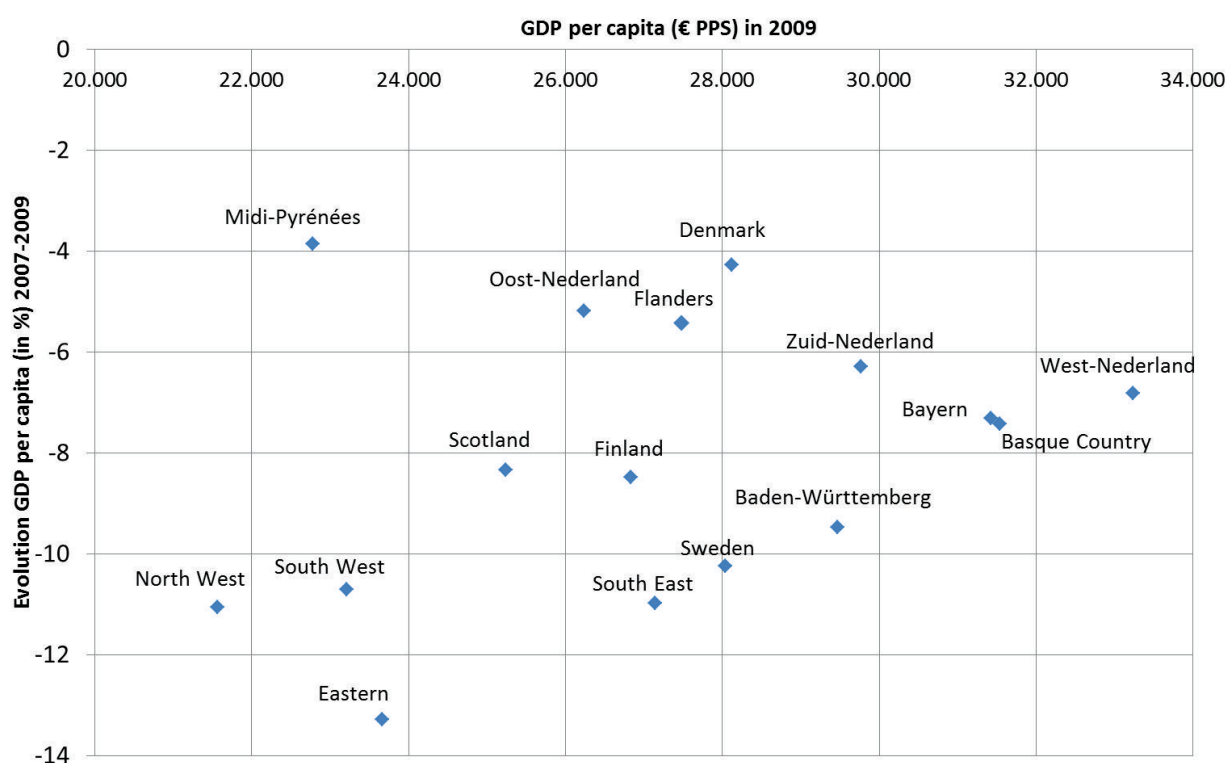
Gross domestic product (GDP) is a broad measure of welfare generated in a country or region. It concerns essentially the value of goods and services produced within an area. GDP data of regions or countries within the European Union are compared by means of purchasing power standards (PPS). In doing so, income-related price differences are accounted for, putting poorer and more prosperous regions on an equal footing.

2.1 General

Flanders is a prosperous region. It is centrally located and has intensive trade relations with its rich neighbouring regions. According to official Eurostat data Flanders had a gross domestic product of € 27,477 PPS per head in 2009, placing it 8th among the 16 benchmark regions. However, the capital city of Brussels does not make part of the geographic territory of Flanders. The Flemish administration is mainly located in Brussels, as well as many of the bigger companies. Furthermore, lots of Flemish people go to work in Brussels and thus contribute to the Brussels GDP (instead of the Flemish). It is to some extent possible to attribute that part of the regional GDP that is realised by commuters to the region of origin. So after correction for commuters GDP is revised upwards to € 29,900 PPS per head in 2009 or a 4th place amongst the benchmark regions.

Flemish BBP per capita decreased in 2008 and 2009, which is hardly surprising given the outbreak of the financial-economic crisis. Indeed, each benchmark region had a lower GDP per head in 2009 than in 2007. Graph 1 illustrates that the relative decrease in GDP per head (vertical axis) was less pronounced in Flanders than elsewhere in the benchmark areas.

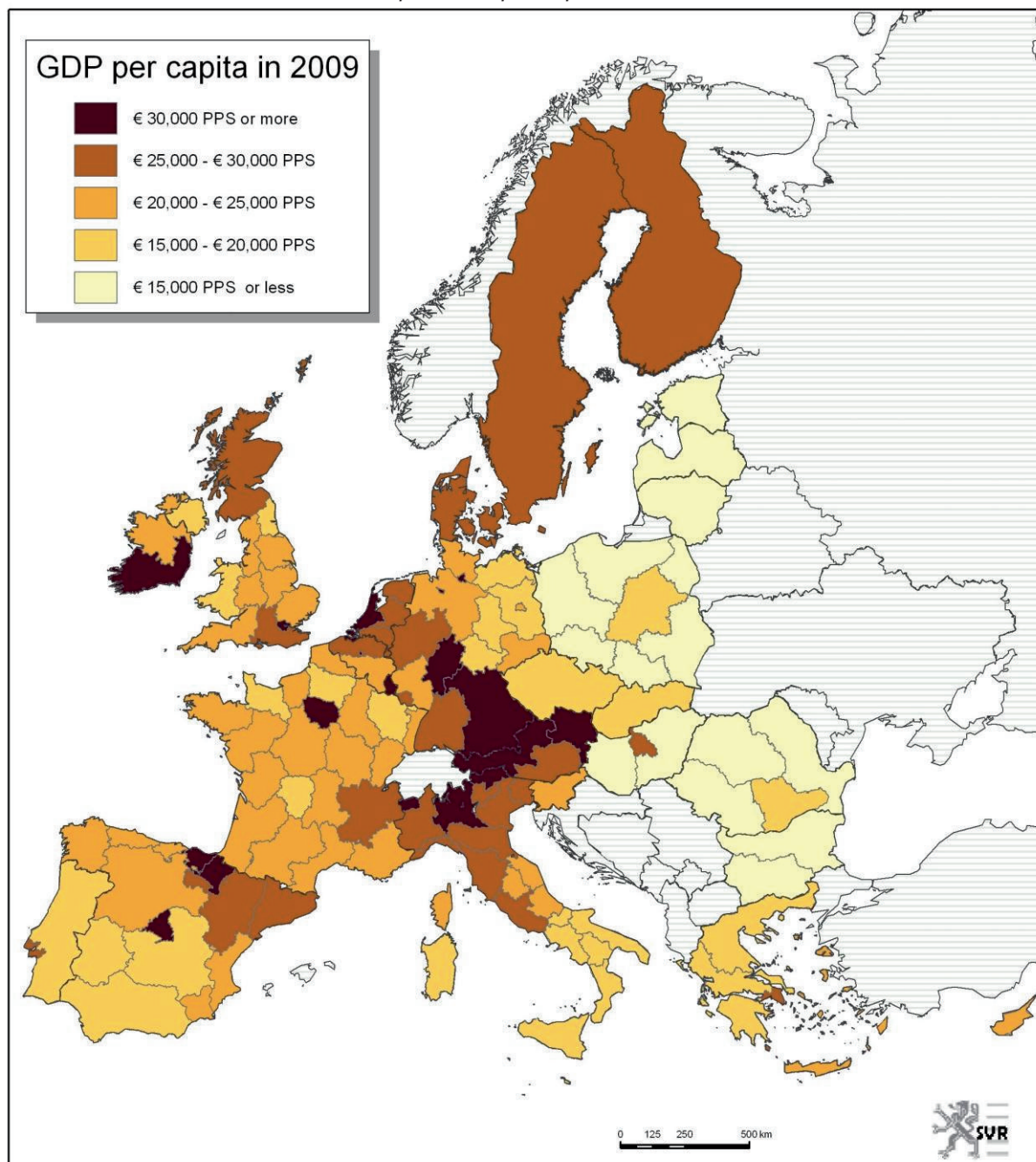
Graph 1: GDP per capita in 2009 (in € PPS) and evolution over 2007-2009 (in %)



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Flemish Government

Since the start of this GDP series, Flanders fell back from a 5th place in 1995 to a 9th in 2003, maintaining this position until 2007 and 2008, when it stood 10th. So the result for 2009 means an improvement with 2 places. West-Nederland leads the ranking of the benchmark regions (€ 33,236 PPS), partly due to the presence of a capital city. The Basque Country is 2nd, closely followed by Bayern (€ 31,536 PPS and € 31,430 PPS). Zuid-Nederland, Baden-Württemberg, Denmark and Sweden also have a higher GDP per head than Flanders. Flanders was able to overtake Finland and the British South-East in 2009.

Map 1: GDP per capita in 2009



Despite being its capital city, Brussels is not part of the territory of Flanders. A great part of the Flemish civil service is located in Brussels; many of the bigger companies are also headquartered there. Furthermore, a large number of Flemish people commute to this city

and thus contribute to the Brussels GDP (instead of the Flemish). So in an overall ranking which also contains capital cities Flanders cannot claim an outstanding position: on the whole set of 131 European regions Flanders ranked 30th in 2009, yet another improvement in comparison to 2007 (33rd) or 2008 (34th). The regions that performed best were Luxembourg (€ 62,477 PPS), Brussels Capital Region (€ 52,437 PPS) and London (€ 44,459 PPS), in the wake of which other capital city regions can be found.

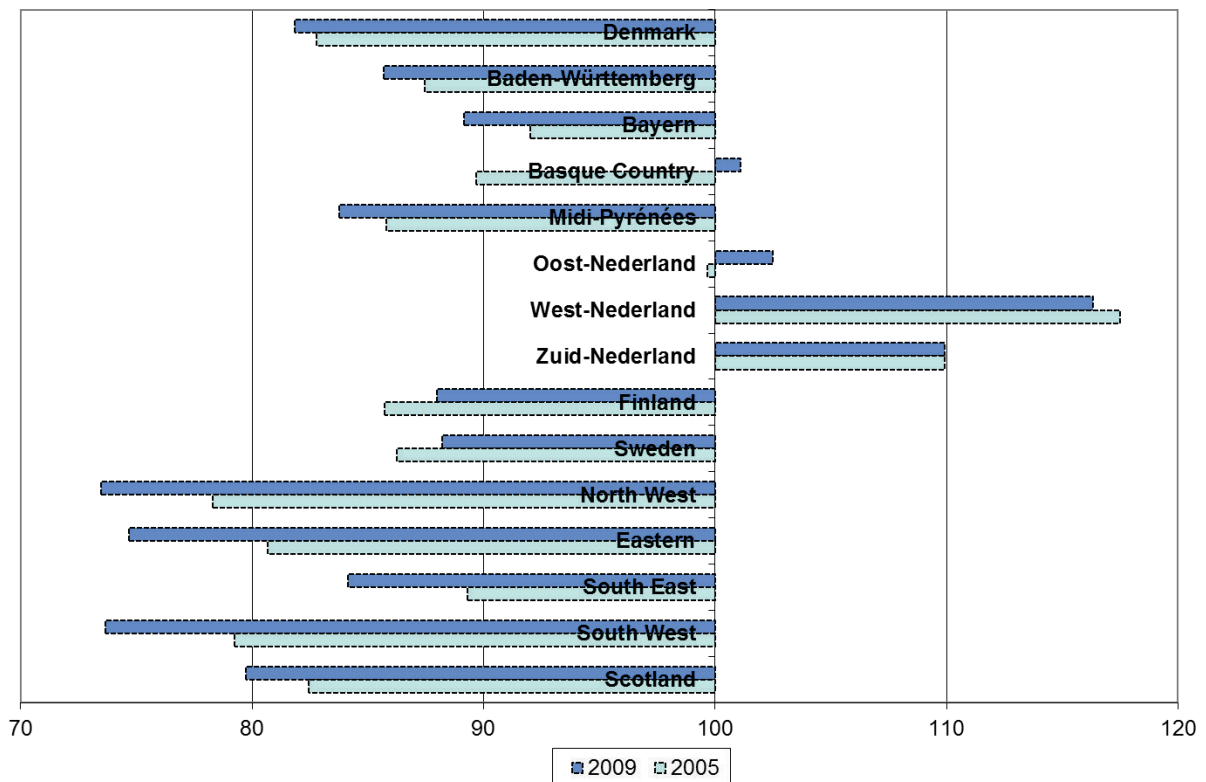
2.2 Decomposition of GDP per capita

The GDP per capita can be decomposed into three factors: labour productivity, the number of jobs as a % of the population aged 15 to 64, and the share of the population aged 15 to 64 among the total population. Each of these factors is important for the creation of welfare.

A high **labour productivity** is an asset for the Flemish economy. Flanders ranked 5th amongst the benchmark region in 2009 (€ 66,331 PPS per worker). This is good, but nevertheless, Flanders lost a place compared to 2008: apart from the three Dutch benchmark regions, the Basque Country was also able to perform better in 2009.

Throughout the years the Flemish position deteriorated (2nd place in 1995). In a list of all 131 benchmark regions, Flanders was 15th in 2009. This is good, but here also Flanders did better some years ago (10th in 2005).

Graph 2: Labour productivity in 2005 and 2009 (indices, Flanders = 100)



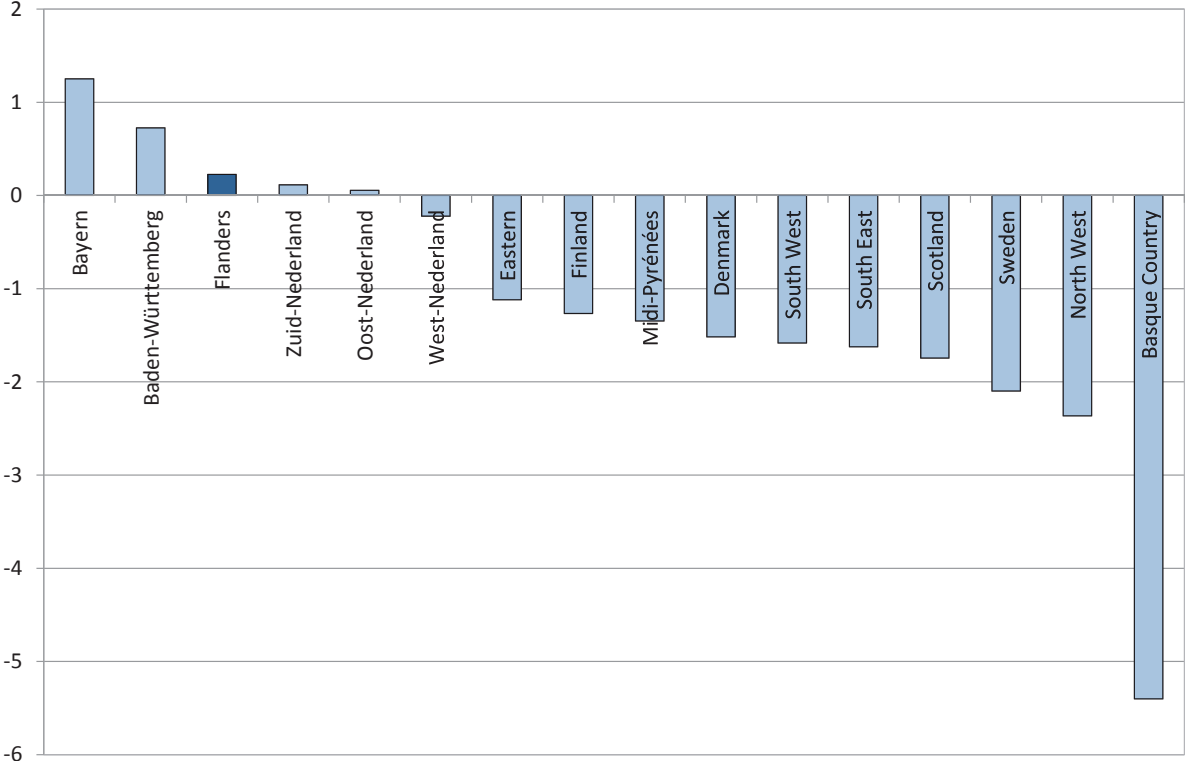
Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Flemish Government

Flanders counted 62.9 **jobs per 100 people aged 15-64** in 2009, putting Flanders on a 14th place amongst the 16 benchmark regions. This is not very good. There is no improvement of its position during the last years. However, even in Flanders the number of jobs per 100 people of active age increased throughout the years (59.8% in 2000, 61.6% in 2005). Apparently other benchmark regions were also able to increase their ratio.

The indicator is highest in Denmark and in the two German Länder. Part of the mediocre performance of Flanders can be put down to the fact that quite a lot of its people commute to the Brussels region. Due to the small area of the Brussels Capital Region the place of residence (income) and the place of employment (employment and generation of GDP) are more likely to be located in two different regions than in other countries. On the broader list of all regions Flanders is 81st.

The outbreak of the crisis brought about a decrease of this indicator in most benchmark regions between 2007 and 2009. Flanders was an exception (+0.2 percentage points or ppt). The two German benchmark Länder performed even better. This contrasts sharply with the deterioration of the indicator in the Basque region.

Graph 3: Evolution of the number of available jobs in relation to people aged 15-64 year between 2007 and 2009 (in percentage points)



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Flemish Government

The third and last factor is the **share of people aged 15-64 years**. With 65.8% in 2009 Flanders can be found on a 10th place out of 16 benchmark regions, unchanged from 2008. Over the years, the share of people aged 15-64 year decreased slightly in Flanders, deteriorating its relative position, notably in the list of all 131 regions. The Basque Country has the highest share of people on active age and this throughout the period concerned. However it is also the Basque Country where the indicator is deteriorating fastest. The indicator is lowest in Midi-Pyrénées and a number of British regions.

2.3 Wages and income

Wages and income are key indicators of a region's prosperity.

In Flanders the average wage cost per employee was 46,961 euro in 2009, ranking Flanders 12th amongst the 16 benchmark regions (ranked lowest to highest). Sweden and the British benchmark regions have the lowest cost. Only the three Dutch benchmark areas and Denmark have a higher wage cost. Flanders now stands 12th for the fifth consecutive year. However, in 2000 Flanders was 15th. This indicator must be considered in relation to labour productivity.

The ratio of the average wage cost to labour productivity is the so-called **wage cost per unit of output**. It is equal to the share of wages in gross value added. In Flanders wages account for 57% of gross value added in 2009. This is a good result (4th place amongst the benchmark regions, as in 2007 and 2008). Only Sweden, the Basque Country and Bayern score lower (= better). Denmark has the highest wage cost per unit of output (70%). It thus becomes apparent that the high labour productivity neutralises to a great extent the high labour cost in Flanders. However, in 1995 Flanders scored better with a 2nd place. In the years after that the indicator deteriorated to a 6th place in 2001. The most recent result is therefore a partial recovery. In the larger list of 131 EU regions Flanders does less well (85th place in 2009). The Mediterranean and Eastern regions generally have lower wage costs per unit of output.

Prosperity and income generated in a region are different notions, because its residents can work elsewhere. Prosperity (value added) is attributed to the region where the output is produced, income to the region of residence of those who produce output. The **net disposable income** in Flanders amounted to € 17,587 PPS per head (based on final consumption) in 2009. This allows for a 6th place out of 16 benchmark regions for the third consecutive year by now (in 2005 it was 8th; in 2006 7th). The highest disposable income per head was registered in the Basque Country, Baden-Württemberg and the British South East. Missing values do not allow for Flanders to be ranked amongst the 131 EU regions.

The Flemish real annual growth rate of value added amounted to 1.5% during 2000-2009 (Eurostat data). This is mediocre in a comparison of the benchmark regions (table 1). Only Denmark and Baden-Württemberg had substantially lower growth rates. Real growth rates were highest in the Basque Country, Sweden and in almost all British benchmark regions. However, Flanders weathered the recession period better than most benchmark areas. Baden-Württemberg, and to a lesser extent Sweden and Denmark experienced the sharpest fall in real gross value added (no data available for Finland and Midi-Pyrénées).

Table 1: Real annual growth rates of value added in Flanders and the benchmark regions, 2000, 2001-2003, 2004-2007, 2008-2009 and 2000-2009 (%)

| | Expansive business cycle 2000 | Contractive business cycle 2001-2003 | Expansive business cycle 2004-2007 | Recession 2008-2009 | Whole period 2000-2009 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Flanders | 3.6 | 1.0 | 2.7 | -1.0 | 1.5 |
| Denmark | 4.2 | 0.5 | 2.2 | -2.6 | 0.9 |
| Baden-Württemberg | 4.1 | 0.6 | 2.6 | -3.8 | 0.8 |
| Bayern | 6.0 | 1.5 | 2.8 | -2.6 | 1.6 |
| Basque Country | 4.3 | 2.4 | 3.6 | -1.2 | 2.3 |
| Midi-Pyrénées | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.4 | - | - |
| Oost-Nederland | 4.5 | 1.0 | 3.1 | -1.0 | 1.8 |
| West-Nederland | 3.5 | 1.0 | 3.2 | -0.3 | 1.8 |
| Zuid-Nederland | 5.4 | 0.4 | 3.0 | -1.9 | 1.4 |
| Finland | 6.1 | 1.7 | 4.3 | - | - |
| Sweden | 4.5 | 2.0 | 3.7 | -2.8 | 2.0 |
| North West (UK) | 0.4 | 3.8 | 3.1 | -2.6 | 1.9 |
| East of England | 6.2 | 2.7 | 2.2 | -1.4 | 2.0 |
| South East (UK) | 4.7 | 3.0 | 1.8 | -2.2 | 1.6 |
| South West (UK) | 7.0 | 3.0 | 2.3 | -1.3 | 2.3 |
| Scotland | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 | -1.0 | 2.5 |

Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Flemish Government

To invest is to believe in the future. A high investment ratio is typical of the Flemish economy (23.5% in 2008). There are many lacking data. Based on the available information Flanders is a top region as investment is concerned. Oost-Nederland (23.0% in 2007), Bayern (22.0% in 2008) and the Basque country (21.9% in 2007) also rank relatively high.

3 LABOUR MARKET

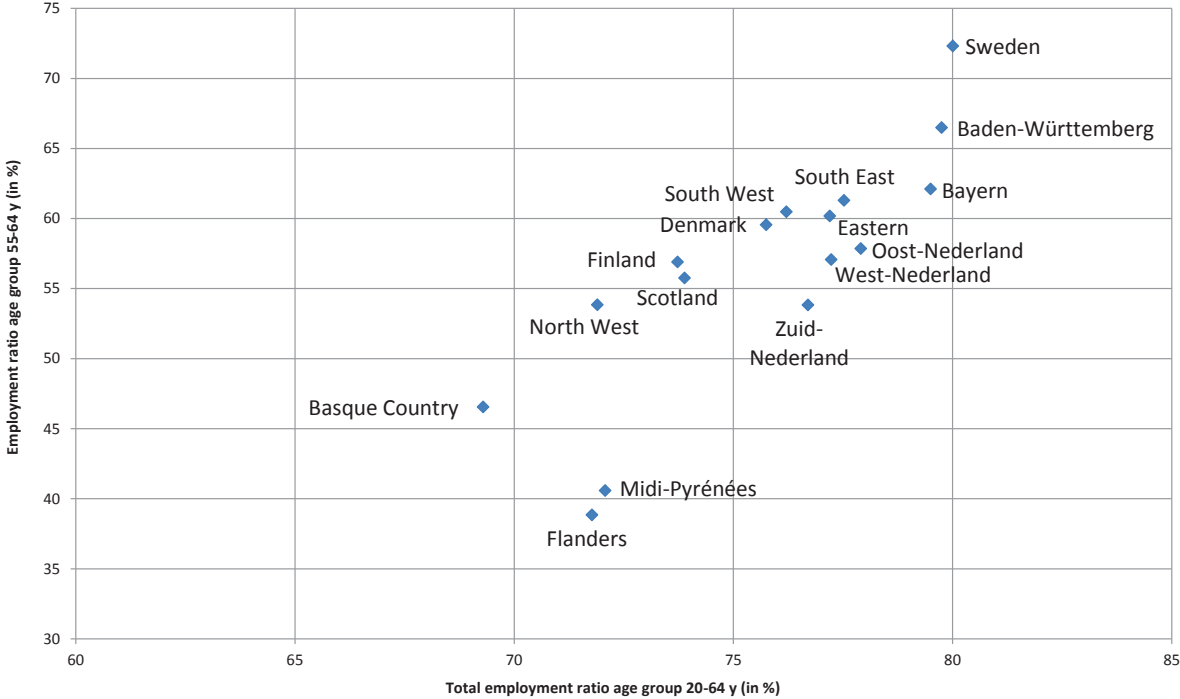
The Flemish **employment rate**², according to Eurostat, amounted to 71.8% in 2011. Only the Basque Country has a lower rate amongst the 16 benchmark regions (now for the fourth consecutive year). Employment rate has always been low in Flanders. There is, however, an improvement since 1999 (67.9%), which apparently was not enough to improve its ranking among the benchmark regions. The employment rate in Flanders peaked in 2008 (72.3%). In 2009 there was a decrease due to the financial and economic crisis of that year. In 2010 the rate increased again to 72.1%, followed by a slight deterioration in 2011.

The top performers of the benchmark regions are Sweden (80.0%) and Baden-Württemberg and Bayern (79.5%).

Flanders did relatively well during the crisis years. Its employment rate decreased with 0.5 percentage point (ppt) between 2008 and 2011, slightly more than in Sweden (-0.4 ppt). Only the German benchmark Länder were able to increase their employment rate between 2008 and 2011. All the other regions suffered bigger losses, worst of which was Denmark (-4.2 ppt).

In a perspective of the 131 EU regions, Flanders is 37th. Nowadays Flanders does rather well, but a few years ago its position was less good (56th in 2006, 52nd in 2007).

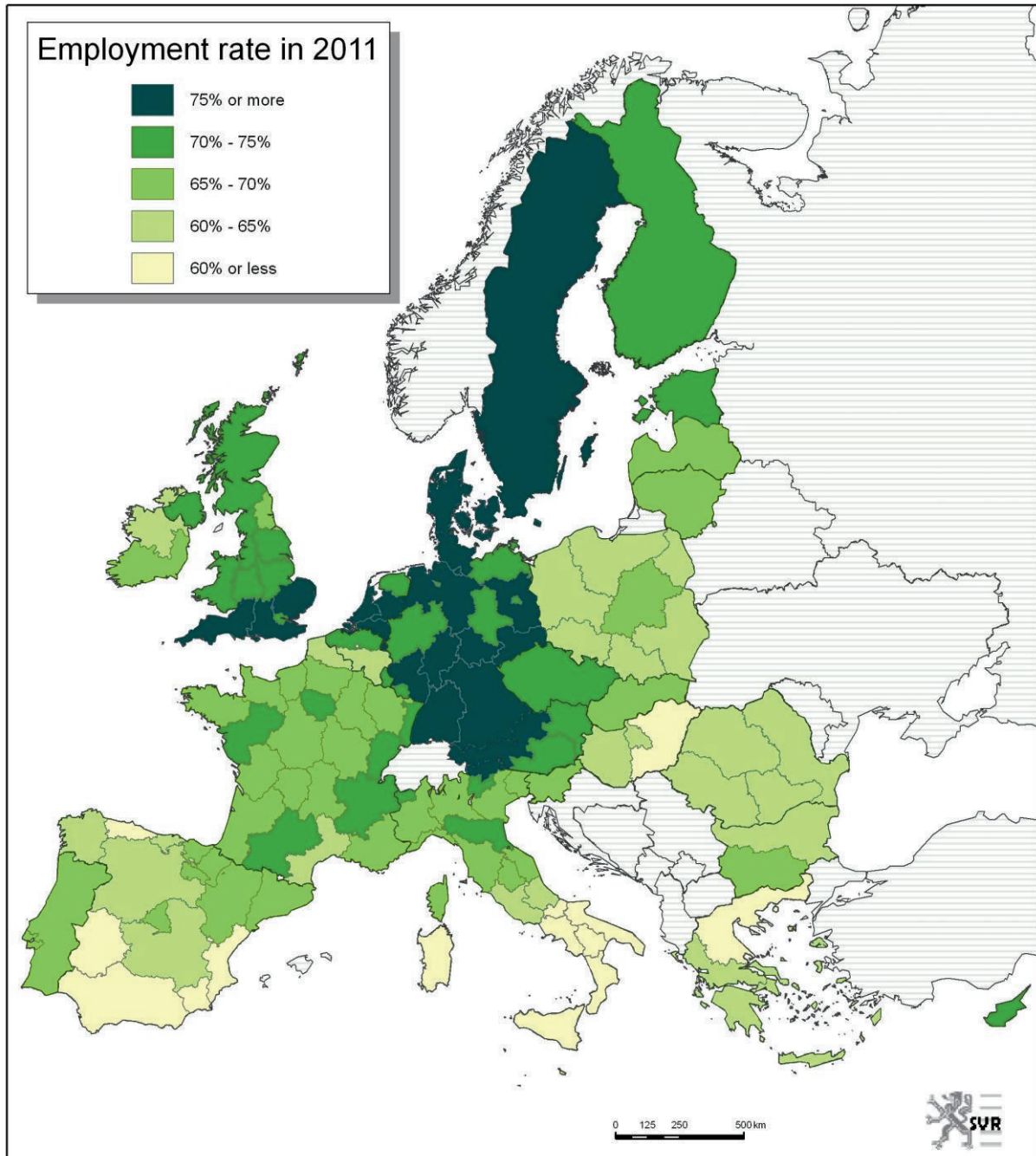
Graph 4: Employment rates in 2011 (in %)



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Flemish Government

² The number of workers living in a region as a % of people aged 20-64 y.

Map 2: Employment rate in 2011

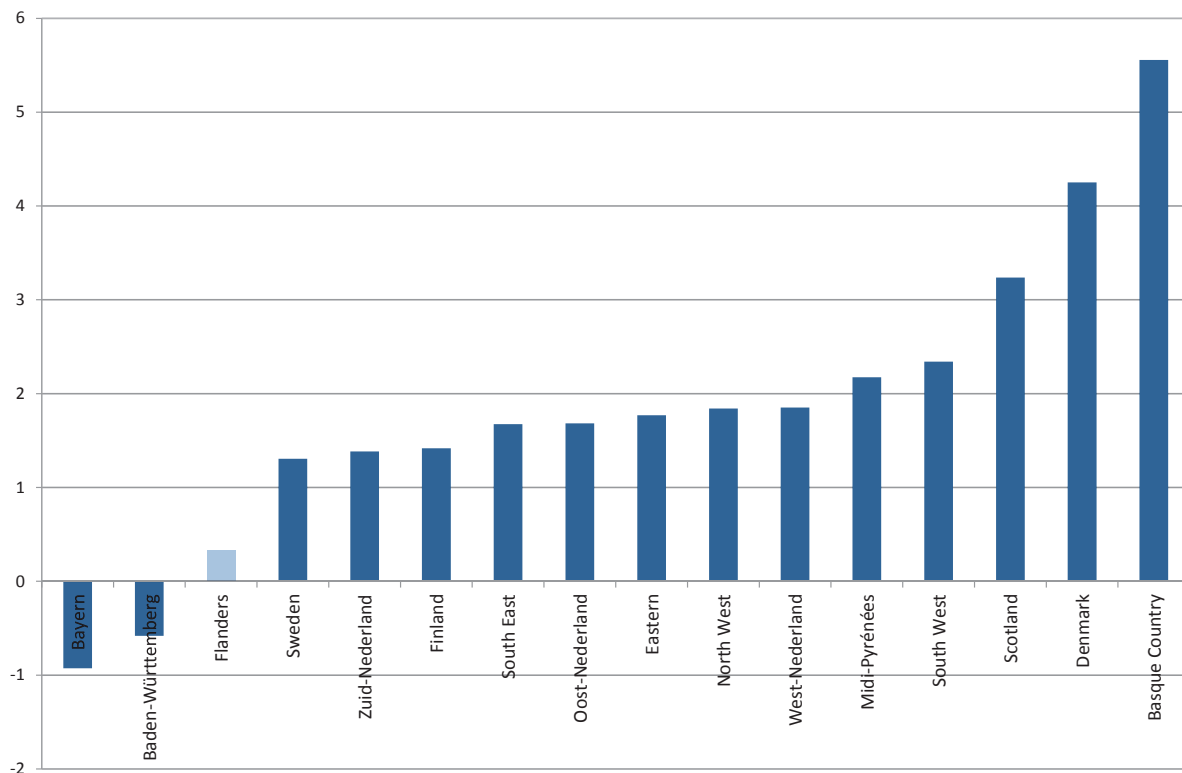


An important reason for the low overall employment rate in Flanders is the relatively low numbers of people at work aged 55-64. The employment rate of that age category was only 38.9% in 2011, the lowest score of all 16 benchmark regions. Over the last 10 years there was, however, an obvious improvement (2001: 24.6%). But the other areas also did better, so the position of Flanders remained the same ever throughout the years. Nonetheless, the gap with the second lowest (Midi-Pyrénées: 40.6% in 2011) is gradually narrowing. The employment rate among the 55-64 year-olds is especially high in Sweden (72.3%). It is noteworthy that 13 out of the 16 benchmark regions have a rate higher than 50. Contrary to the overall indicator the employment rate of older workers was generally less affected by the crisis. Between 2008 and 2011, the indicator only declined in the British benchmark regions and in Midi-Pyrénées. The older workers' employment rate increased by 4.5 ppt in Flanders during those years, only inferior to the increase in the two German benchmark Länder. In a

broader context of all the EU regions Flanders also performs less well (98th in 2011), worse than in 2010 (93rd), but better in a longer time perspective (e.g. 117th in 2006).

The unemployment rate in Flanders is relatively low (4.3% in 2011 or a 4th place amongst the benchmark regions). The unemployment rate saw an increase in 2009, due to the economic downturn. This increase continued in 2010 only to be reversed in 2011. Within just a few years, Flanders improved its relative position (10th in 2005, 5th in 2008). In 2011 only Baden-Württemberg, Bayern and Zuid-Nederland had lower unemployment rates. Here also Flanders did relatively well during the crisis years. In comparison to 2008, the Flemish unemployment rate increase by 0.3 ppt. Again, only the two German benchmark areas performed better (they even saw a decrease!). The unfavourable evolution in the Basque Country between 2008 and 2011 is remarkable (+5.6 ppt).

Graph 5: Evolution of the unemployment rate between 2008 and 2011 (in ppt)



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Flemish Government

In the ranking of 131 EU regions Flanders is 7th in 2011, thus improving its position relative to 2010 (13th). Here too it appears that the Flemish labour market did relatively better during the economic downturn around 2009.

The male unemployment rate was at 4.2% in 2011, almost as high as the female rate (4.3%). Nowadays, there's not much difference between male and female unemployment rates. The recent crisis was indeed more perceptible in industry – a branch that employs more men than women. This caused the male unemployment rate to rise faster. Flanders ranks 4th amongst the benchmark regions for both the male and female rates, in either case two places better than in 2010. But on the larger ranking, Flanders is 12th for men and 7th for women. In particular, Flanders was able to improve its position in the ranking of the female unemployment.

The **long-term unemployment rate** (longer than one year) decreased to 1.6% in 2011, ranking Flanders 7th in the benchmark list, which means an improvement by 3 places compared to 2010. The differences between the benchmark regions are not that big. Bayern has the lowest long-term unemployment rate (1.3%). The Basque Country suffers from the highest rate (5.1%). Throughout the past few years Flanders was able to improve its position; in 2006 it stood 14th. In the ranking of all 131 European areas, Flanders can be found at a 12th place. This is an improvement compared to 2010 (20th). In 2006 Flanders was 52nd, which illustrates how good the Flemish performance was.

Part-time employment makes up 25.8% of total employment in Flanders in 2011. This is rather low compared to other benchmark areas. In the 3 Dutch benchmark areas about half of the workers are engaged in part-time work. The share of part-time work is gradually increasing in Flanders as well as in the other benchmark regions. So Flanders' position does not change much over time. In the list of 131 European regions Flanders is 27th, somewhat lower than the previous years.

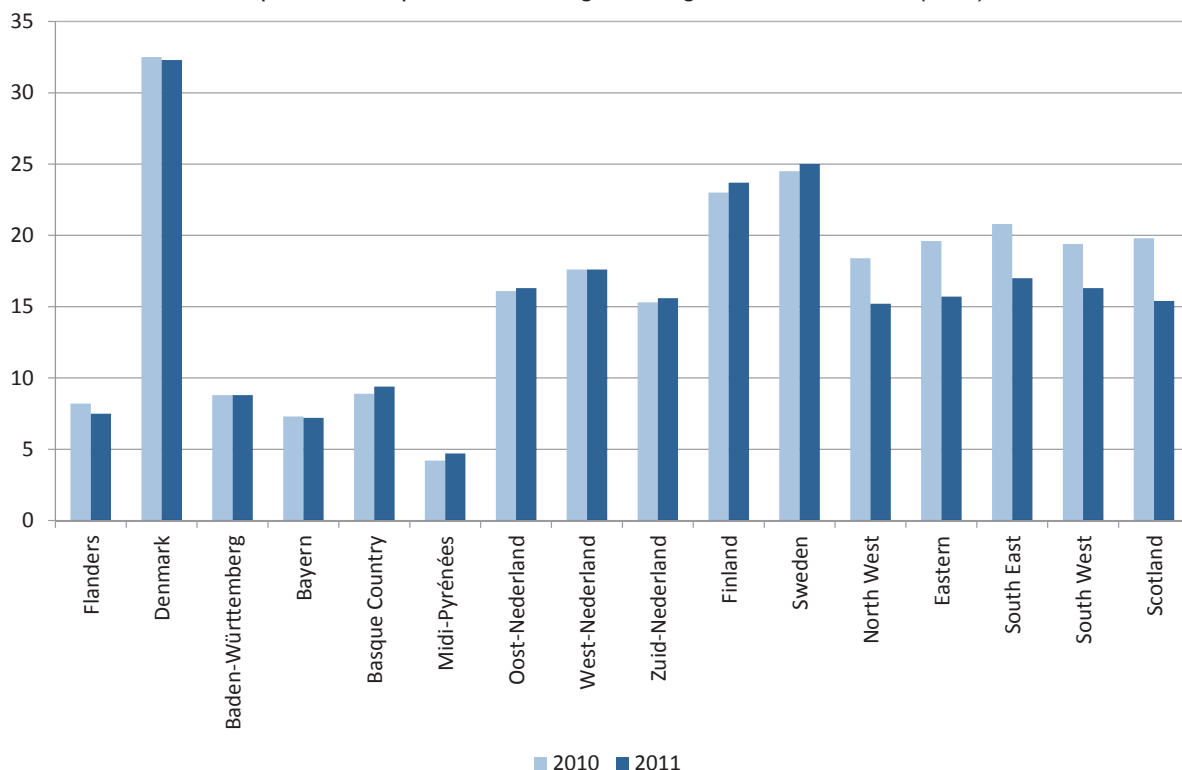
4 INNOVATION

The innovation process can be subdivided into five steps³. These represent the different stages of the innovation process: a region that innovates must have a well-educated workforce and workers must be able and willing to learn new techniques whilst at work. This is an important prerequisite for research and development. However, this can only be turned into welfare if the knowledge is implemented in products and services that can be sold. Entrepreneurship is therefore essential. Apart from that, a sufficient number of people must be working in knowledge-intensive or creative sectors. Finally, patents are the last step in the process: they ensure that the knowledge created will remain the property of the inventor long enough so as to be able to make money out of it.

4.1 Prerequisites to innovation

Flanders has a well-**educated workforce**. In 2010, 39.3% of the workforce had tertiary education. This is good for a 3rd place amongst the benchmark regions. The Basque Country has by far the highest score (51.0%). Scotland (39.9%) overtook Flanders in 2010. Furthermore, Midi-Pyrénées and Finland also have high ratios. The German benchmark Länder and Zuid- and Oost-Nederland have the lowest share of tertiary educated workers (less than 30%). In the list of 131 EU regions Flanders was 14th in 2010, two places lower than in 2009. Flanders is, however, losing some ground in this broader ranking (8th place in 2006). The broader top consists mainly of capital areas and some Spanish regions.

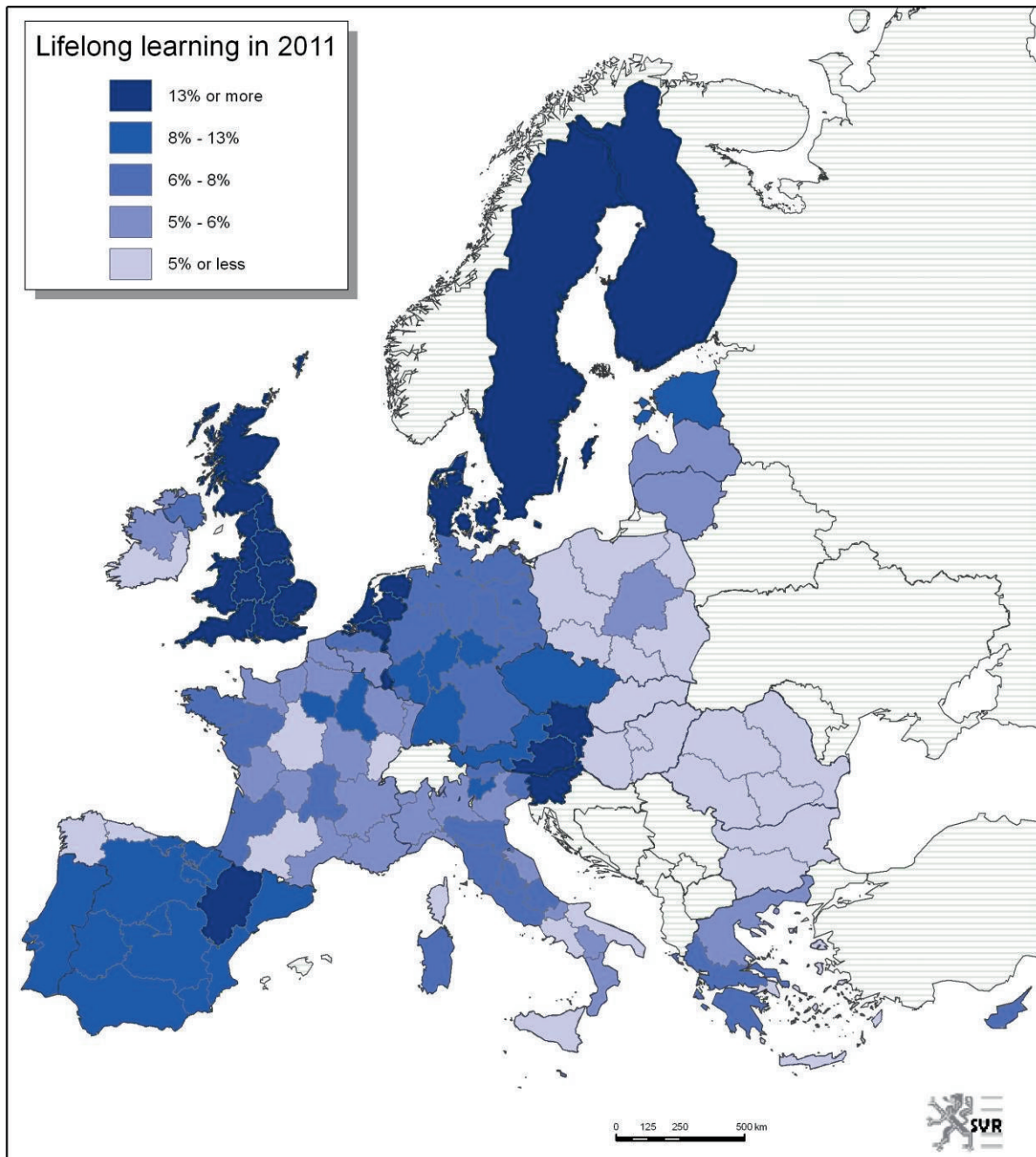
Graph 6: Participation in lifelong learning in 2010 and 2011 (in %)



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Flemish Government

³ Inspiration was found in the European Innovation Scoreboard and the reports on economic and social cohesion of the European Commission.

Map 3: Lifelong learning in 2011



Flanders does not perform as well on **lifelong learning**: in 2011, 7.5% of the adult population participated in lifelong learning. Only Midi-Pyrénées and Bayern did worse. The Scandinavian countries are top performers in this respect: Denmark (32.3%), Sweden (25.0%) and Finland (23.7%). All other benchmark regions have at least a double digit rate, except for Baden-Württemberg (8.8%). In 2002 the Flemish share of lifelong learning was 6.7%. This augmented to 9.8% in 2004. But from then on there was a decrease until 2009 (7.4%). Flanders did somewhat better in 2010 (8.2%), a performance that it could not repeat in 2011.

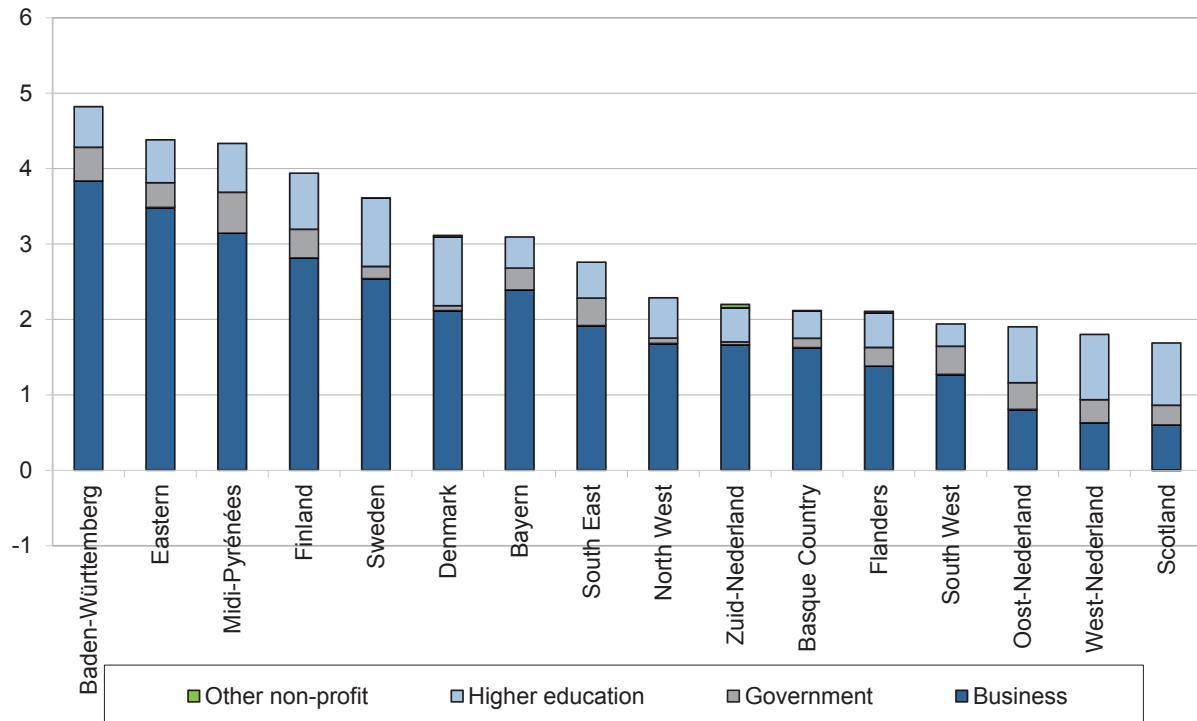
In the overall ranking of 131 areas Flanders is 55th in 2011, as in 2009. The improvement in 2010 was not lasting. The top of the 131 EU regions is largely composed of Scandinavian, British and Spanish regions. Lifelong learning is the least widespread in the Romanian and Bulgarian regions.

4.2 Creation of knowledge

According to Eurostat data the Flemish **expenditures for research and development (R&D)** equalled 2.11% of GDP in 2009, an increase for the 3rd consecutive year. But compared to 10 years earlier it has dropped. The 2009 result is good for a 12th place amongst the benchmark regions. This is a slight worsening compared to 2008 and the previous years, meaning that other regions are also making efforts. The top regions are Baden-Württemberg (4.82%), Eastern (UK) (4.38%), Midi-Pyrénées (4.33%), Sweden (3.61%). In the broader list of regions the Flemish position is deteriorating throughout the years. In 1999 Flanders stood 19th and in 2008 30th. Thus Flanders still ranks in the first quartile.

Business is generally the most important source of R&D. Government and higher education are of lesser importance. There is not much difference in the position of Flanders in each of these subrankings. With 1.38% of its GDP devoted to business R&D in 2009, Flanders does somewhat better in the broader ranking of all regions (26th). Flemish **government** R&D amounted to 0.25% of GDP in 2009. **Higher education** R&D was 0.46%. With respect to that large set of EU regions Flanders does less well on the government (45th place) or higher education R&D list (49th place). The decrease in the overall R&D percentage is solely due to business investments. The ratio for government and higher education R&D increased over the last 10 years.

Graph 7: R&D spending as a proportion of GDP in 2009 (in %)



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Flemish Government

4.3 Innovation and entrepreneurship

Innovation and entrepreneurship will be measured by the share of self-employed people in the total workforce, which is a broad measure of existing entrepreneurship.

In 2011 14.3% of the Flemish workforce was **self-employed**. This indicator is decreasing for the second year (15.1% in 2009, 14.6% in 2010). Flanders ranks 9th amongst the benchmark regions in 2011, coming from a 4th place in 2009. In earlier years Flanders was a top region (2nd place in 2006). But the differences between the benchmark regions are not big: South West (UK) is leading (16.8%). Self-employment is relatively low in Denmark (9.1%) and Sweden (10.5%). In the ranking of all EU regions Flanders is 76th in 2011. Here also, its position is steadily worsening. Self-employment is more widespread in Mediterranean and Eastern EU regions which can be due to the lack of sufficient salaried jobs.

4.4 Application of innovation

For an economy to be innovative, enough **people must be working in knowledge intensive companies or branches**. These are having a high R&D percentage with respect to turnover. It concerns companies in the medium-high-tech or high-tech industry or knowledge-intensive services (e.g. construction of telecommunication equipment, chemistry, computers, electrical appliances, research,...). Starting from 2008 the definition makes use of the new NACE 2008 classification of branches. Therefore, a comparison with previous years is not straightforward. In 2011 9.1% of Flemish employees was working in such sectors, putting Flanders on a 6th place among the benchmark regions. Baden-Württemberg (19.7%) and to a lesser extent Bayern (15.3%) are the top regions. The Basque Country, South East (UK) and Finland are also preceding Flanders. The performance of the Basque Country is noteworthy, because in 1995 it ranked after Flanders. The 3 Dutch areas and Scotland have the least high ratios. Over the years the place of Flanders did not change much. In the whole EU ranking Flanders is at place 36. This is less good than a few years earlier. Baden-Württemberg is also taking the lead in the greater ranking.

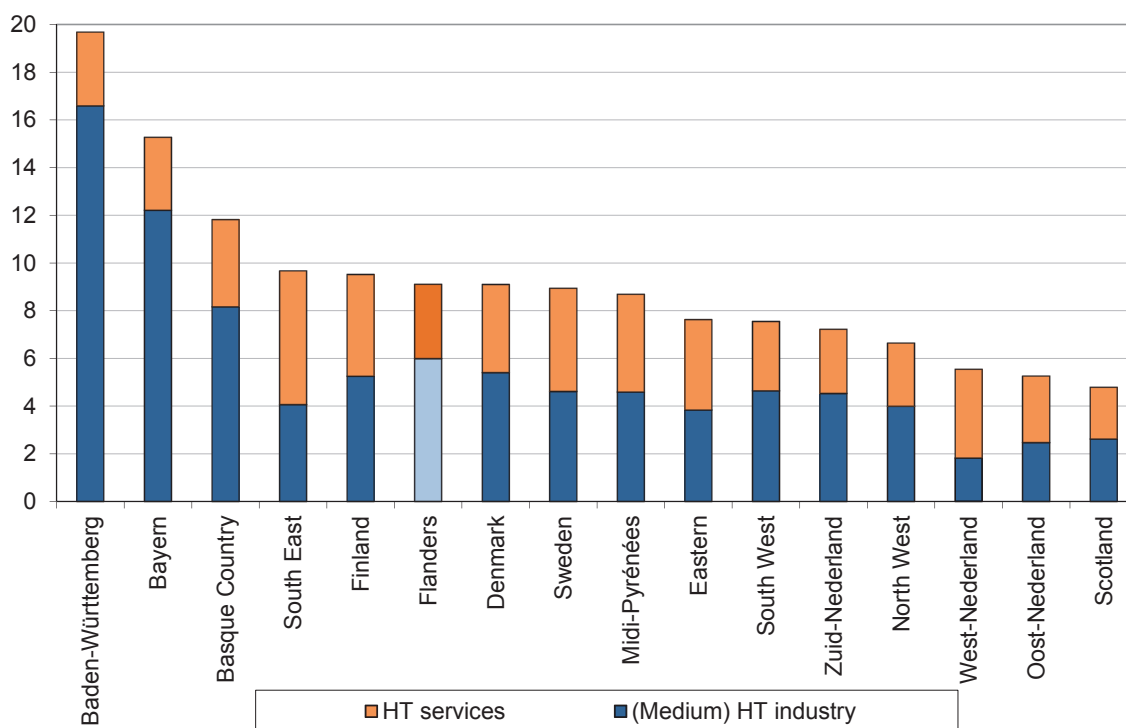
In the subcategory of the **medium-high-tech and high-tech industry** (manufacturing). Flanders does better (6.0% in 2011 or a 4th place) than in the overall ranking. Here again the two German benchmark Länder take the pole position, followed by the Basque Country. The British and Dutch regions are lagging behind. Although a comparison over time is difficult due to the change in classification, it appears that only the German benchmark Länder, the Basque Country and Finland were able to maintain or even increase their share compared to the base year 1995. In the ranking of all the EU regions Flanders stands 39th. This is because quite a lot of the new member states have a relatively great weight of the industrial sector in their economies. Apart from that, Flanders' position in that larger ranking deteriorated somewhat during the last years.

Flanders is doing less well in the ranking of **knowledge-intensive services**, encompassing high-tech, market and financial services. At 11.9% in 2011, Flanders is 12th amongst the benchmark regions. In 2010 Flanders was 13th, but in 2009 (10th) and 2008 (8th) its ranking was better. The highest ratios could be noted in the British South East, Eastern (UK) and West-Nederland (18.1%, 16.3% and 15.6%). There are, however, no big differences between the subsequent regions. Zuid-Nederland has the lowest share of knowledge intensive

workers (10.9%). In the broader ranking of 131 EU regions Flanders is 36th. Capital areas generally have the highest ratios.

- In the subsector of **high-tech services** Flanders scores 3.1% in 2011 (9th place). The British South East is the leading benchmark region (5.6%). Furthermore, Sweden, Finland and Midi-Pyrénées are also scoring high (more than 4%). Flanders lost a place in comparison to 2010, but is still doing better than in 2008 (13th).
- Flanders does also relatively well on the broader scale of 131 EU regions (26th in 2011).
- Flanders is not specialised in **knowledge-intensive market services** (5.5% in 2011). Only the Basque Country and Baden-Württemberg are doing worse (4.9% and 5.3%). Sweden takes the lead (9.2%), before West-Nederland and the British South East. Flanders' position in the ranking of all EU regions is mediocre (62nd).
- Finally, 3.3% of Flemish work in **financial services**. This allows for a 6th place amongst the benchmark regions, as high as in 2010. Most British regions and Bayern have higher ratios. Finland and Sweden are bringing up the rear. In the ranking of 131 EU regions Flanders is 34th in 2011.

Graph 8: Share of knowledge-intensive workers in 2011 (in %)



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Flemish Government

Employment in **creative industries** deserves special attention. An economy needs entrepreneurs and workers who elaborate ideas and who turn them into practical appliances, material (e.g. designers) or non-material (e.g. artists). In 2011 44.2% of the Flemish labour force was working in creative industries. This is good for an 8th place amongst the benchmark regions, 1 place better than in 2010. In Midi-Pyrénées and the British South East half of the workers are in creative industries. The Basque Country has the lowest ratio (37.0%). Furthermore the differences between the benchmark regions are not big. Flanders does well in the ranking of 131 EU regions (20th place). The top positions are taken by capital regions that are real hubs for creative industries.

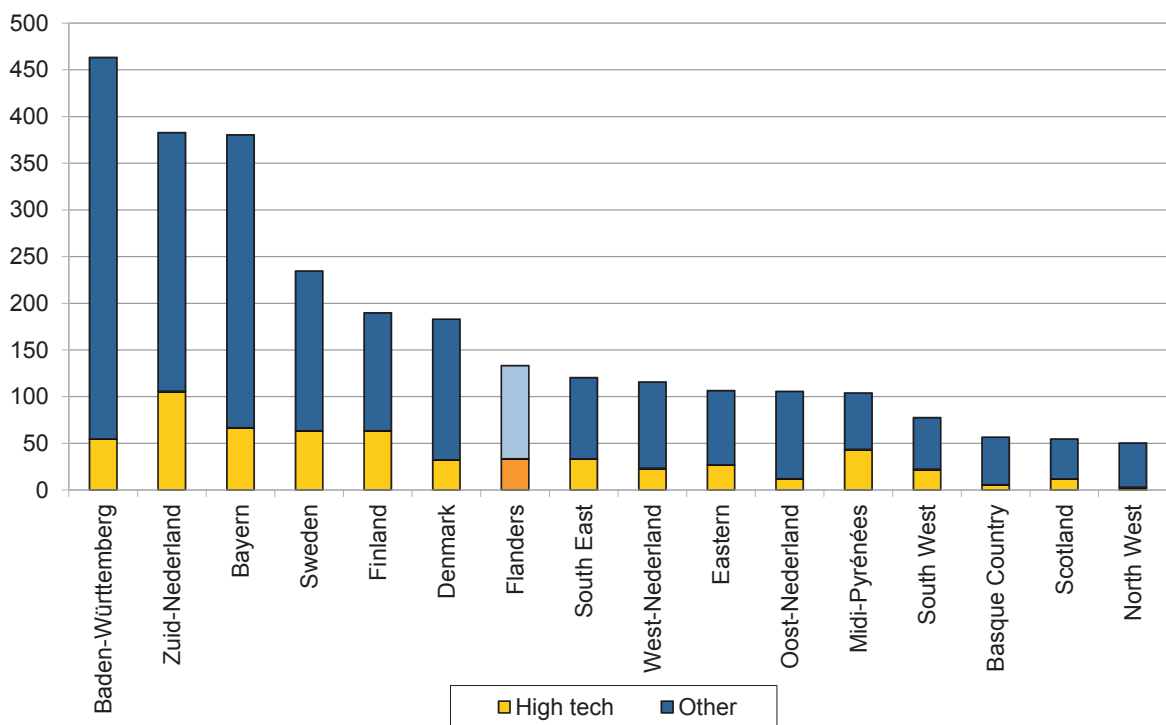
4.5 Intellectual property

The final step in the innovation process is the patent application. But not all research automatically results in a patent application. Therefore some caution is needed in interpreting these data.

Flanders counted 133 patent applications per million inhabitants in 2008. This allowed for a 7th place in the benchmark listing, the same as in 2007 and better than some years earlier (9th in 2006). There are huge differences among the benchmark regions. Baden-Württemberg (463) and to a lesser extent Zuid-Nederland (383) and Bayern (380) are clearly areas with an intensive patent application. This contrasts with the Basque Country and some British regions that have less than 100 patent applications per million inhabitants. In the set of all European regions Flanders can be found on a 21st position.

In the subcategory of high-tech patent applications, Flanders is also 7th (34 per million inhabitants). Zuid-Nederland is by far the best performing region (106 applications). The German regions and Finland and Sweden are also doing well (between 50 and 70 applications). The Flemish position in the broader list of 131 EU regions is good (12th place in 2008, and improving compared to 2007 and earlier years).

Graph 9: Number of patent applications per million inhabitants (high tech and other) in 2008



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Flemish Government

5 TOPIC: SOME ADDITIONAL ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABILITY

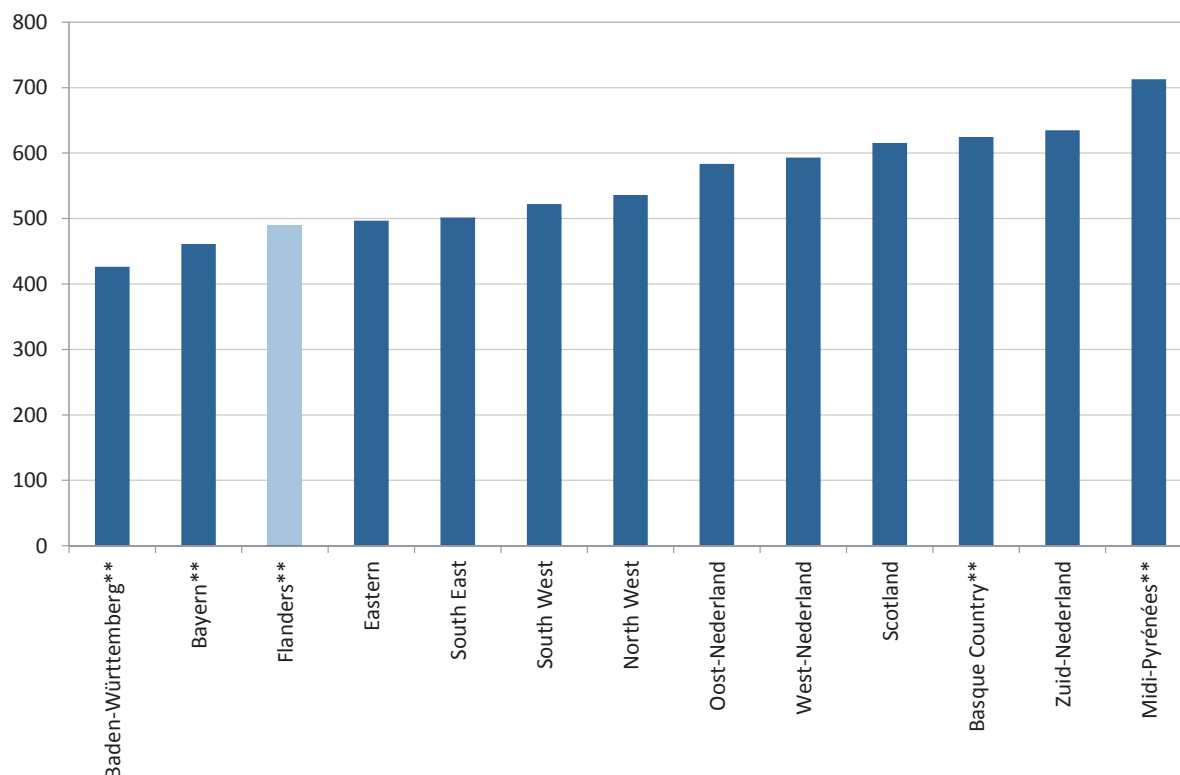
The European Union has outlined a strategy for its development in the coming decade: the EU 2020 growth strategy. The emphasis is on a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy. These priorities should bring about high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. To that end Eurostat has set up a monitoring system covering statistics in the field of employment, innovation, education, social inclusion and climate/energy. These aspects of durability are only partially encompassed in the basic analysis, due to the larger availability of data the standard benchmarking is confined to economic, social and innovative aspects.

In what follows, some indicators about waste, material recycling and poverty and social exclusion will be analysed for Flanders and the benchmark regions. There are, however, missing data.

5.1 Generated municipal waste and recycled materials

Generated municipal waste is collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. Households are the main source of municipal waste.

Graph 10: Generated municipal waste (kg / person) in 2009*



* no data for Denmark, Finland and Sweden

** 2008 data

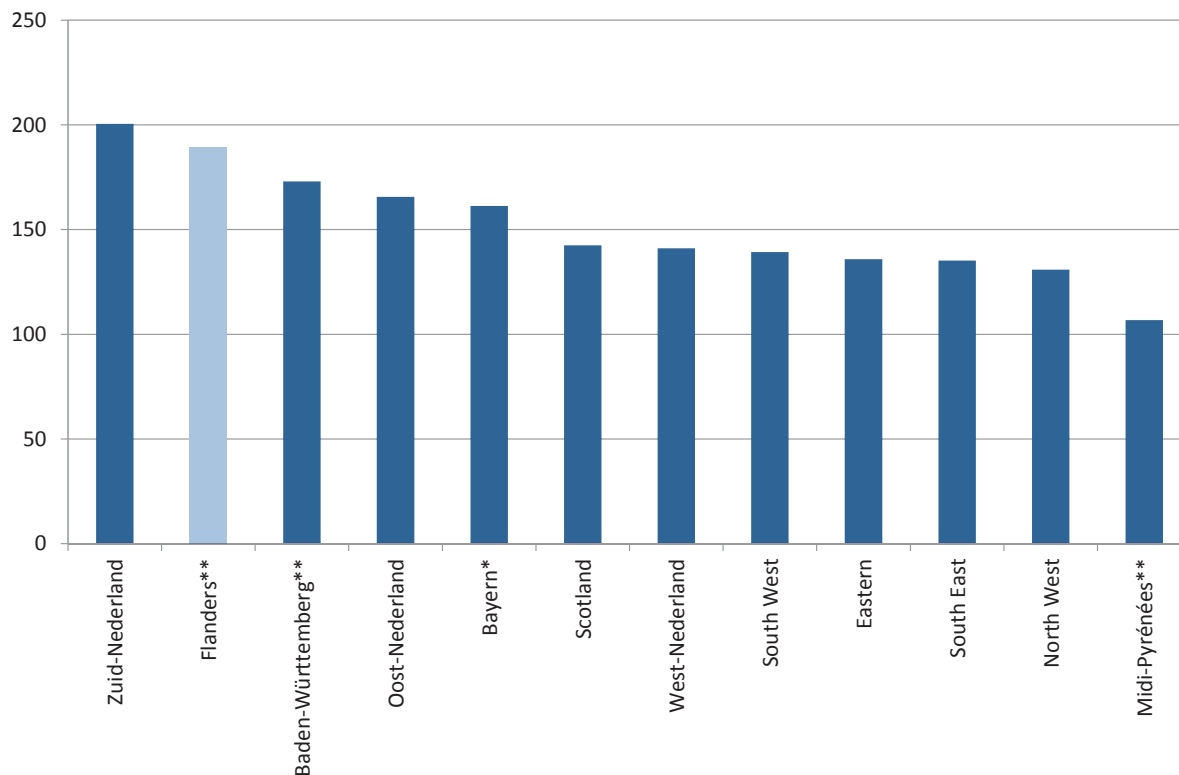
Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Flemish Government

Compared to the benchmark regions that have data, Flanders does relatively well: according to Eurostat it generated 490 kg of municipal waste per person in 2008. The two German benchmark Länder have lower scores. The British regions are also doing relatively well (by

and large 500 kg), with the exception of Scotland. Midi-Pyrénées generated the biggest amount per person (713 kg in 2008).

Flanders does also well as far as recycled material is concerned (190 kg / person in 2008). Zuid-Nederland is best performing (200 kg). Many regions score in the range of 130 – 170 kg. Midi-Pyrénées is doing worst (107 kg).

Graph 11: Material recycled (kg / person) in 2009*



* no data for Denmark, Finland, Sweden and the Basque Country

** 2008 data

Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Flemish Government

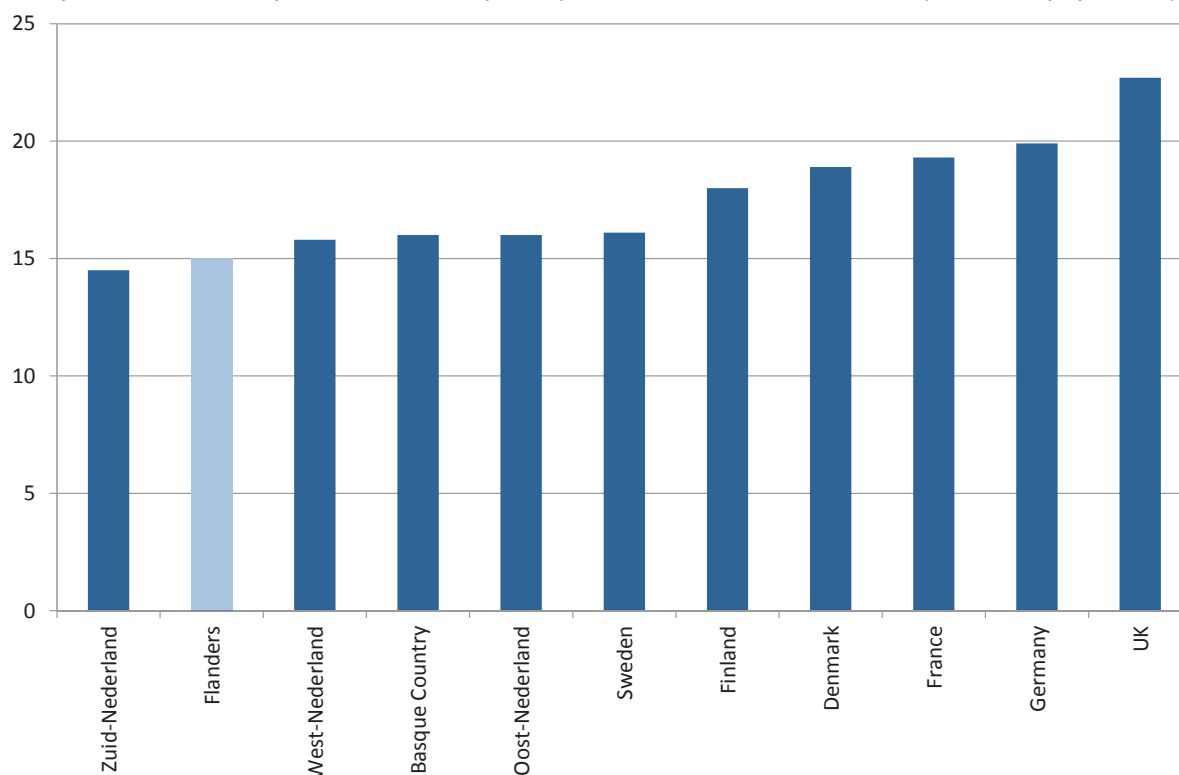
5.2 Poverty and social exclusion

A broad indicator of poverty and social exclusion sums up the number of persons who are at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived and / or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons present in several of those subcategories are counted only once in the overall indicator. The data for France, Germany and the UK cover the country as a whole which may not be representative for the benchmark regions in those countries.

According to this broad indicator 15.0% of Flemish people were living in poverty or at risk of social exclusion in 2011. This is quite low in comparison to the other regions and countries. Zuid-Nederland scores lowest (14.5%). The other Dutch benchmark regions, the Basque Country and Sweden also have comparatively low rates (around 16%). France, Germany and especially the UK (22.7%) have the highest percentages of people in poverty and social exclusion, which is not necessarily a good indicator of the situation in their respective benchmark regions.

In 2005 this indicator stood at 17.0% in Flanders, meaning there was an improvement by 2 ppt. Most other regions or countries saw a worsening of their indicator since 2005.

Graph 12: Number of persons at risk of poverty and social exclusion in 2011 (% of total population)*



* no data for the regions of France, Germany or the UK

Source: Eurostat

The level of sub-indicators provides more insight.

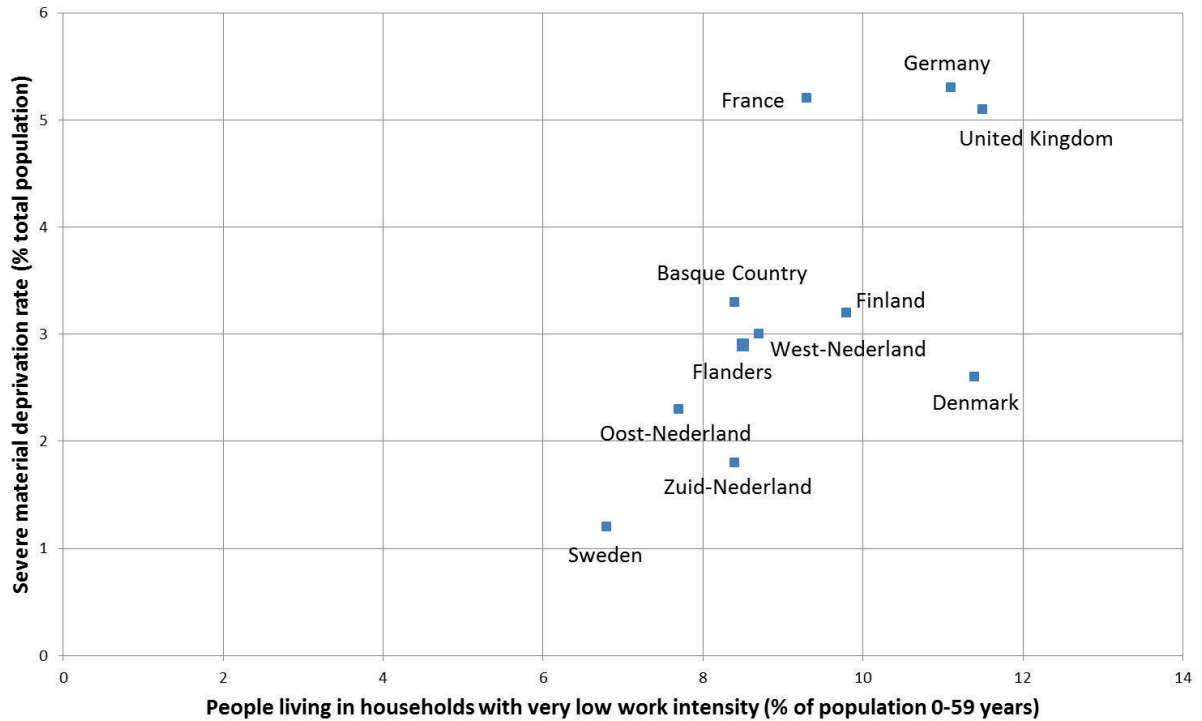
A first sub-indicator is the number of people, aged 0-59 years, living in **households with very low work intensity**. These households are defined as containing working age members who worked less than 20% of their potential during the past year.

In 2011 8.5% of Flemish people aged 0-59 years were living in a household with very low work intensity. This is about as good as Zuid-Nederland or the Basque Country. Sweden (6.8%) and Oost-Nederland (7.7%) have the best (= lowest) results. The UK, Denmark and Germany have double-digit rates. In 2005 Flanders still had 10.0% of people living in households with very low work intensity, which was then rather high.

Material deprivation refers to items relating to economic strain and durables. Severely materially deprived people lack at least four of the following: to pay rent or utility bills, to keep their home adequately warm, to pay unexpected expenses, to eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, a week of holiday away from home, a car, a washing machine, a colour TV or a telephone.

Flanders scores 2.9% in 2011 which is mediocre to good. Sweden (1.2%) and Zuid-Nederland (1.8%) have the lowest percentage of severely materially deprived persons. The 3 big countries in this comparison, Germany, France and the UK, have the highest rates (slightly more than 5%). Again, this is not necessarily representative for the benchmark regions in those countries.

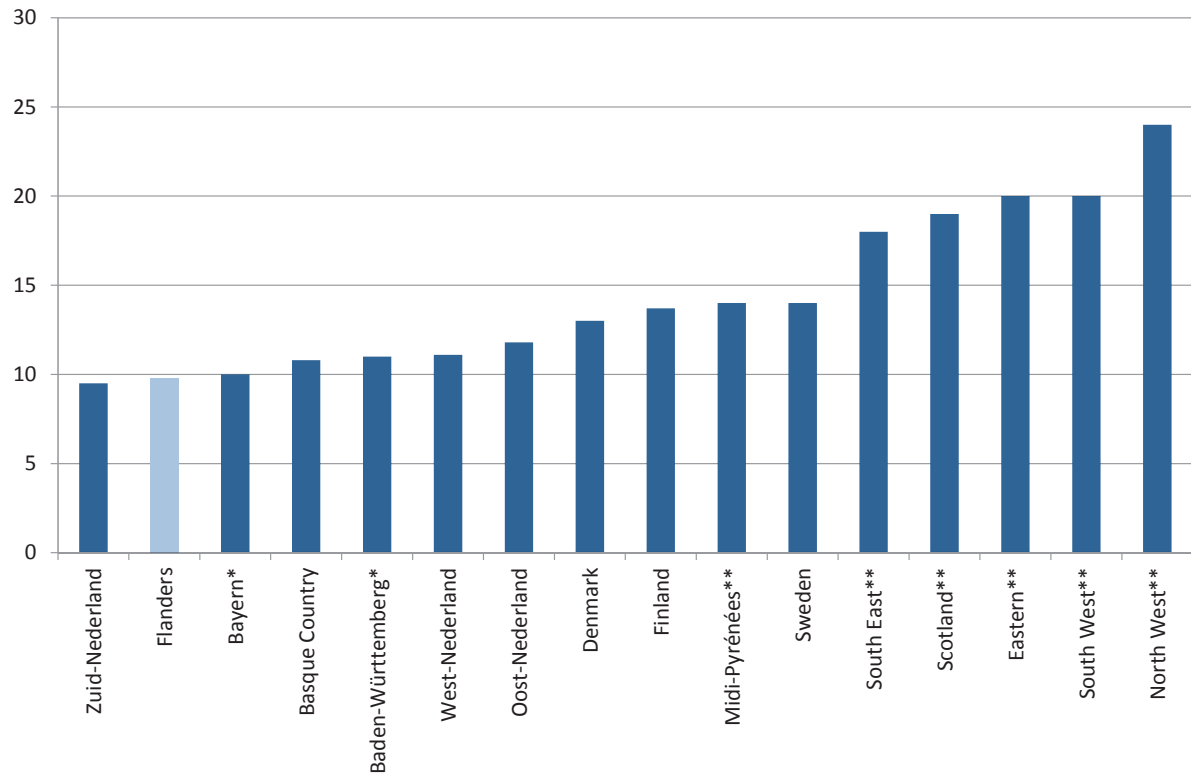
Graph 13: People aged 0-59 year living in households with very low work intensity and severe material deprivation rate in 2011 (in %)



Source: Eurostat

A last sub-indicator deals with **people at risk of poverty after social transfers**. These are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers. Flanders does well on this indicator. In 2011 it scored 9.8% of the population, leaving only Zuid-Nederland before (9.5%). The other Dutch and German benchmark regions as well as the Basque Country all have reasonable values. The British benchmark areas however, have distinctly higher values.

Graph 14: People at risk of poverty after social transfers in 2011 (in %)



* 2010 data

** 2009 data

Source: Eurostat

6 CONCLUSION

Flanders ranks high on the socio-economic indicators of the 131 EU regions. It is thus a prosperous region. But its welfare cannot be taken for granted. Flanders must continue to evolve as an innovation-driven economy. It must have a well-educated workforce that is able to turn R&D into products and services that can be sold and ensure a high value added. On the basis of technological and innovative indicators 15 regions have been determined to be ahead of Flanders. These regions are therefore the benchmark regions.

With a **GDP** per capita of € 27,477 PPS in 2009, Flanders ranks 8th on a list of 16 benchmark regions or 30th amongst the 131 EU regions (if a correction for commuters is applied, Flemish GDP amounts to € 29,900 PPS in 2009, placing it 4th amongst the benchmark regions). Since the mid-nineties Flanders has lost some places in the ranking. Its position has not changed much since 2007, however.

A high **labour productivity** is the main motor behind Flemish welfare. In this respect Flanders is one of the best performers, with only a slight deterioration during the last five years.

The number of jobs is relatively moderate due to the economic hub of neighbouring Brussels. Many workers from Flanders commute to the Brussels-Capital Region, thus contributing to the Brussels GDP, but taking their incomes home where they live.

The share of people aged 15 to 64 is not an asset for Flanders. Flanders has a relatively high **average wage cost per employee**, which is compensated though by a high labour productivity.

The inhabitants of Flanders have, on average, a relatively high disposable income. During the last years and up until 2006, some benchmark regions tended to perform better. In 2009, however, Flanders ranked 6th, as it did in the two previous years and one place better than in 2006.

The **employment rate** has always been relatively low in Flanders, especially in the older age groups. However, Flanders is gradually performing better on the broader ranking of 131 EU regions.

On the other hand, the **unemployment rate** is quite low in Flanders. In 2011 only three benchmark regions scored better. As far as long-term unemployment is concerned, Flanders is now 7th among the 15 benchmark regions. Over the years, Flanders has been improving its position.

The performance of Flanders in the **innovation process** remains mixed: it has a well-educated workforce, but lifelong learning is less common than in most benchmark regions.

R&D spending as a % of GDP is moderate in comparison with the other benchmark regions. Flanders' position has not changed much since 2008. The strong achievement of the benchmark regions comes as no surprise, given that this was one of the indicators used to identify better performing regions. Moreover, compared to all 131 EU regions, Flanders is positioned among the first quarter of best performing areas. The share of the **self-employed** in the total workforce has dropped significantly from a 2nd position in 2006 to a 9th place in 2011. In a broader setting of 131 EU regions, Flanders again holds a mediocre position, but this also has to do with the need for self-employment as a means of living in Southern and Eastern EU regions.

Flanders' performance is again mediocre in terms of the number of workers in **knowledge-intensive sectors**. It ranked 6th amongst the benchmark regions in 2011, broadly unchanged since 2008. However, Flanders has been catching up as to the number of **patent applications**. Still, it ranks only 7th in the benchmark list in 2008. As far as the last indicator is concerned, Flanders is among the first quarter of best performing EU regions. In order to enhance its future capability of welfare generation Flanders must make sure to improve its overall performance on the innovative indicators. This is all the more urgent because many countries and regions are aware of the importance of innovation as the driver of welfare.

Topic

In the topic, SVR studied Flanders' position amongst the benchmark regions in the field of **sustainability**, covering **waste treatment**, poverty and social exclusion.

Flanders is doing well, both in terms of generated municipal waste (3rd best among the benchmark regions) and in the amount of material recycled (2nd position).

The Flemish Region is also doing better than most benchmark regions as far as **poverty** is concerned. Measured by the broad indicator, summing up the number of persons that are at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity, Flanders ranked second best. Moreover, as opposed to most other benchmark regions, Flanders has seen an improvement since 2005. Flanders scores best as regards the sub-indicator of people at risk of poverty after social transfers. By this measure, Flanders is 2nd best among the benchmark regions. The sub-indicator of material deprivation refers to items relating to economic strain and to the lack of certain essential durables. Here, Flanders' score is mediocre to good. The same goes as far as the sub-indicator of people living in households with very low work intensity is concerned.

Annex: Key indicators for Flanders and the benchmark regions

| | Population | Population density (inhabitants / km ²) | Employment rate 20-64 y (in %) | Employment rate 55-64 y (in %) | Unemployment rate (in %) | Long-term unemployment rate (in %) |
|---|-------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | 1/1/2010 | 1/01/2010 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 |
| EU27 | 501,120,157 | 114 | 68.6 | 47.4 | 9.6 | 4.2 |
| EU25 | 472,094,261 | 117 | 68.9 | 47.8 | 9.7 | 4.2 |
| EU15 | 397,782,842 | 120 | 69.6 | 49.4 | 9.6 | 4.1 |
| | | | | | | |
| be Belgium | 10,839,905 | 355 | 67.3 | 38.7 | 7.1 | 3.4 |
| cz Czech Republic | 10,506,813 | 133 | 70.9 | 47.6 | 6.7 | 2.7 |
| dk Denmark | 5,534,738 | 128 | 75.7 | 59.6 | 7.6 | 1.8 |
| de Germany | 81,802,257 | 229 | 76.3 | 59.9 | 5.9 | 2.8 |
| ee Estonia | 1,340,127 | 31 | 70.4 | 57.2 | 12.5 | 7.1 |
| gr Greece | 11,305,118 | 86 | 59.9 | 39.4 | 17.7 | 8.8 |
| es Spain | 45,989,016 | 91 | 61.6 | 44.5 | 21.6 | 9.0 |
| fr France | 64,694,497 | 103 | 68.7 | 41.4 | 9.7 | 4.2 |
| ie Ireland | 4,467,854 | 64 | 64.1 | 50.0 | 14.4 | 8.6 |
| it Italy | 60,340,328 | 200 | 61.2 | 37.9 | 8.4 | 4.4 |
| cy Cyprus | 819,140 | 144 | 73.8 | 55.2 | 7.7 | 1.6 |
| lv Latvia | 2,248,374 | 35 | 67.2 | 51.1 | 15.4 | 8.4 |
| lt Lithuania | 3,329,039 | 51 | 67.2 | 50.5 | 15.4 | 8.0 |
| lu Luxembourg (Grand-Duché) | 502,066 | 194 | 70.1 | 39.2 | 4.9 | 1.4 |
| hu Hungary | 10,014,324 | 108 | 60.7 | 35.8 | 10.9 | 5.2 |
| mt Malta | 414,372 | 1,313 | 61.5 | 31.8 | 6.4 | 3.0 |
| nl Netherlands | 16,574,989 | 399 | 77.0 | 56.1 | 4.4 | 1.5 |
| at Austria | 8,375,290 | 100 | 75.2 | 41.5 | 4.1 | 1.1 |
| pl Poland | 38,167,329 | 122 | 64.8 | 36.9 | 9.6 | 3.6 |
| pt Portugal | 10,637,713 | 116 | 69.1 | 47.9 | 12.7 | 6.1 |
| si Slovenia | 2,046,976 | 101 | 68.4 | 31.2 | 8.2 | 3.6 |
| sk Slovakia | 5,424,925 | 111 | 65.1 | 41.4 | 13.5 | 9.2 |
| fi Finland | 5,351,427 | 16 | 73.8 | 57.0 | 7.8 | 1.7 |
| se Sweden | 9,340,682 | 21 | 80.0 | 72.3 | 7.5 | 1.4 |
| uk United Kingdom | 62,026,962 | 255 | 73.6 | 56.7 | 8.0 | 2.7 |
| bg Bulgaria | 7,563,710 | 68 | 63.9 | 43.9 | 11.2 | 6.3 |
| ro Romania | 21,462,186 | 90 | 62.8 | 40.0 | 7.4 | 3.1 |
| | | | | | | |
| be1 Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest | 1,089,538 | 6,767 | 58.2 | 45.0 | 16.9 | 9.8 |
| be2 Vlaams Gewest | 6,251,983 | 462 | 71.8 | 38.9 | 4.3 | 1.6 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| be3 Région Wallonne | 3,498,384 | 208 | 62.2 | 36.9 | 9.5 | 5.0 |
| cz0 Czech Republic | 10,506,813 | 133 | 70.9 | 47.6 | 6.7 | 2.7 |
| dk0 Denmark | 5,534,738 | 128 | 75.7 | 59.6 | 7.6 | 1.8 |
| de1 Baden-Württemberg | 10,744,921 | 301 | 79.8 | 66.5 | 3.6 | 1.4 |
| de2 Bayern | 12,510,331 | 177 | 79.5 | 62.1 | 3.3 | 1.3 |
| de3 Berlin | 3,442,675 | 3,860 | 70.1 | 54.6 | 11.9 | 6.0 |
| de4 Brandenburg | 2,511,525 | 85 | 76.9 | 60.9 | 8.8 | 4.6 |
| de5 Bremen | 661,716 | 1,637 | 70.4 | 57.4 | 7.9 | 3.0 |
| de6 Hamburg | 1,774,224 | 2,349 | 76.7 | 58.1 | 5.4 | 2.5 |
| de7 Hessen | 6,061,951 | 287 | 77.1 | 59.4 | 4.7 | 1.9 |
| de8 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 1,651,216 | 71 | 73.4 | 55.6 | 10.2 | 5.5 |
| de9 Niedersachsen | 7,928,815 | 167 | 76.4 | 59.3 | 5.6 | 2.6 |
| dea Nordrhein-Westfalen | 17,872,763 | 524 | 73.7 | 57.0 | 6.4 | 3.2 |
| deb Rheinland-Pfalz | 4,012,675 | 202 | 76.5 | 59.6 | 4.8 | 1.9 |
| dec Saarland | 1,022,585 | 398 | 71.9 | 54.7 | 6.1 | 3.2 |
| ded Sachsen | 4,168,732 | 226 | 75.7 | 60.2 | 9.4 | 5.3 |
| dee Sachsen-Anhalt | 2,356,219 | 115 | 75.0 | 57.7 | 10.4 | 6.3 |
| def Schleswig-Holstein | 2,832,027 | 180 | 76.6 | 59.9 | 5.9 | 2.6 |
| deg Thüringen | 2,249,882 | 139 | 76.9 | 60.4 | 7.6 | 4.1 |
| ee0 Estonia | 1,340,127 | 31 | 70.4 | 57.2 | 12.5 | 7.1 |
| gr1 Voreia Ellada | 3,590,447 | 63 | 57.6 | 39.3 | 19.3 | 10.1 |
| gr2 Kentriki Ellada | 2,484,522 | 46 | 61.1 | 44.0 | 16.5 | 8.9 |
| gr3 Attiki | 4,109,748 | 1,079 | 60.2 | 35.5 | 17.6 | 8.5 |
| gr4 Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti | 1,120,401 | 64 | 62.9 | 44.9 | 15.1 | 5.0 |
| es11 Galicia | 2,738,602 | 93 | 63.1 | 45.7 | 17.4 | 7.1 |
| es12 Principado de Asturias | 1,058,114 | 100 | 58.6 | 39.1 | 17.9 | 7.3 |
| es13 Cantabria | 577,997 | 109 | 63.1 | 42.2 | 15.3 | 6.2 |
| es21 Pais Vasco | 2,138,588 | 296 | 69.3 | 46.6 | 12.0 | 5.1 |
| es22 Comunidad Foral de Navarra | 619,011 | 60 | 69.6 | 45.2 | 12.9 | 4.4 |
| es23 La Rioja | 314,005 | 62 | 66.4 | 49.9 | 17.0 | 6.8 |
| es24 Aragón | 1,313,017 | 28 | 65.9 | 50.6 | 17.1 | 6.7 |
| es30 Comunidad de Madrid | 6,335,807 | 789 | 68.4 | 51.6 | 16.7 | 6.8 |
| es41 Castilla y León | 2,499,155 | 27 | 64.2 | 47.3 | 16.7 | 6.8 |
| es42 Castilla-la Mancha | 2,035,516 | 26 | 60.1 | 42.3 | 22.9 | 9.3 |
| es43 Extremadura | 1,082,792 | 26 | 55.2 | 37.9 | 25.1 | 9.5 |
| es51 Cataluña | 7,301,132 | 227 | 66.6 | 49.2 | 19.2 | 9.0 |
| es52 Comunidad Valenciana | 4,994,322 | 215 | 59.0 | 42.1 | 24.5 | 10.5 |
| es61 Andalucía | 8,206,057 | 94 | 52.6 | 35.4 | 30.4 | 12.1 |
| es62 Región de Murcia | 1,460,664 | 129 | 58.5 | 41.2 | 25.4 | 10.4 |
| fr10 Île de France | 11,797,021 | 985 | 71.5 | 51.3 | 8.6 | 4.0 |
| fr21 Champagne-Ardenne | 1,336,242 | 52 | 66.1 | 38.6 | 10.7 | 4.4 |
| fr22 Picardie | 1,914,844 | 99 | 68.6 | 37.8 | 9.4 | 4.6 |
| fr23 Haute-Normandie | 1,837,388 | 149 | 68.5 | 39.8 | 9.4 | 3.9 |
| fr24 Centre | 2,544,791 | 65 | 69.5 | 37.8 | 8.8 | 3.7 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----|------|------|------|-----|
| <i>fr25</i> Basse-Normandie | 1,473,946 | 84 | 67.2 | 38.2 | 9.7 | 3.3 |
| <i>fr26</i> Bourgogne | 1,644,756 | 52 | 69.1 | 39.9 | 9.4 | 4.3 |
| <i>fr30</i> Nord - Pas-de-Calais | 4,035,269 | 325 | 62.8 | 32.9 | 12.9 | 6.6 |
| <i>fr41</i> Lorraine | 2,352,324 | 100 | 67.6 | 39.5 | 10.4 | 4.4 |
| <i>fr42</i> Alsace | 1,851,443 | 224 | 71.9 | 44.2 | 7.7 | 2.5 |
| <i>fr43</i> Franche-Comté | 1,172,549 | 73 | 71.4 | 42.5 | 8.4 | 3.4 |
| <i>fr51</i> Pays de la Loire | 3,566,686 | 112 | 70.3 | 36.5 | 8.8 | 3.2 |
| <i>fr52</i> Bretagne | 3,197,975 | 118 | 69.9 | 37.3 | 7.5 | 2.0 |
| <i>fr53</i> Poitou-Charentes | 1,770,149 | 69 | 69.7 | 35.0 | 8.5 | 3.5 |
| <i>fr61</i> Aquitaine | 3,231,860 | 79 | 68.5 | 42.4 | 9.4 | 3.4 |
| <i>fr62</i> Midi-Pyrénées | 2,889,236 | 64 | 72.1 | 40.6 | 8.6 | 3.3 |
| <i>fr63</i> Limousin | 744,187 | 44 | 69.6 | 40.3 | 8.0 | 2.8 |
| <i>fr71</i> Rhône-Alpes | 6,222,045 | 143 | 71.1 | 43.7 | 8.1 | 2.9 |
| <i>fr72</i> Auvergne | 1,345,712 | 52 | 69.4 | 42.4 | 8.8 | 3.6 |
| <i>fr81</i> Languedoc-Roussillon | 2,636,321 | 97 | 63.0 | 35.5 | 12.7 | 5.5 |
| <i>fr82</i> Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur | 4,916,930 | 157 | 66.9 | 42.5 | 10.3 | 4.3 |
| <i>fr83</i> Corse | 309,339 | 36 | 68.4 | 42.5 | 4.8 | 2.4 |
| <i>ie01</i> Border, Midlands and Western | 1,204,423 | 36 | 61.5 | 48.3 | 15.5 | 9.3 |
| <i>ie02</i> Southern and Eastern | 3,263,431 | 89 | 65.0 | 50.7 | 14.0 | 8.3 |
| <i>itc1</i> Piemonte | 4,446,230 | 175 | 68.4 | 37.3 | 7.6 | 3.9 |
| <i>itc2</i> Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste | 127,866 | 39 | 71.3 | 39.0 | 5.2 | 2.2 |
| <i>itc3</i> Liguria | 1,615,986 | 298 | 67.4 | 41.7 | 6.3 | 2.4 |
| <i>itc4</i> Lombardia | 9,826,141 | 412 | 69.0 | 36.4 | 5.8 | 2.6 |
| <i>itd1</i> Provincia Autonoma Bolzano-Bozen | 503,434 | 68 | 76.0 | 46.4 | 3.3 | 0.8 |
| <i>itd2</i> Provincia Autonoma Trento | 524,826 | 85 | 71.0 | 41.2 | 4.5 | 1.2 |
| <i>itd3</i> Veneto | 4,912,438 | 267 | 69.2 | 37.0 | 5.0 | 2.2 |
| <i>itd4</i> Friuli-Venezia Giulia | 1,234,079 | 157 | 68.2 | 35.3 | 5.2 | 2.4 |
| <i>itd5</i> Emilia-Romagna | 4,377,435 | 198 | 72.1 | 42.2 | 5.3 | 2.2 |
| <i>ite1</i> Toscana | 3,730,130 | 162 | 67.6 | 41.7 | 6.5 | 3.0 |
| <i>ite2</i> Umbria | 900,790 | 107 | 66.6 | 37.4 | 6.5 | 2.7 |
| <i>ite3</i> Marche | 1,577,676 | 163 | 67.1 | 41.2 | 6.7 | 2.9 |
| <i>ite4</i> Lazio | 5,681,868 | 330 | 63.2 | 41.3 | 8.9 | 4.7 |
| <i>itf1</i> Abruzzo | 1,338,898 | 124 | 61.1 | 40.3 | 8.5 | 4.3 |
| <i>itf2</i> Molise | 320,229 | 72 | 54.6 | 39.1 | 9.9 | 5.4 |
| <i>itf3</i> Campania | 5,824,662 | 429 | 43.1 | 35.5 | 15.5 | 9.7 |
| <i>itf4</i> Puglia | 4,084,035 | 211 | 48.6 | 32.5 | 13.1 | 7.3 |
| <i>itf5</i> Basilicata | 588,879 | 59 | 51.7 | 39.4 | 12.0 | 7.3 |
| <i>itf6</i> Calabria | 2,009,330 | 133 | 46.2 | 38.5 | 12.7 | 7.4 |
| <i>itg1</i> Sicilia | 5,042,992 | 196 | 46.2 | 35.1 | 14.4 | 8.4 |
| <i>itg2</i> Sardegna | 1,672,404 | 69 | 55.6 | 38.1 | 13.5 | 7.1 |
| <i>cy0</i> Cyprus | 819,140 | 144 | 73.8 | 55.2 | 7.7 | 1.6 |
| <i>lv0</i> Latvia | 2,248,374 | 35 | 67.2 | 51.1 | 15.4 | 8.4 |
| <i>lt0</i> Lithuania | 3,329,039 | 51 | 67.2 | 50.5 | 15.4 | 8.0 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|------|------|------|-----|
| <i>lu0</i> Luxembourg (Grand-Duché) | 502,066 | 194 | 70.1 | 39.2 | 4.9 | 1.4 |
| <i>hu1</i> Közép-Magyarország | 2,951,436 | 427 | 64.8 | 41.2 | 8.8 | 4.4 |
| <i>hu2</i> Dunántúl | 3,043,030 | 83 | 62.5 | 35.5 | 9.6 | 4.7 |
| <i>hu3</i> Alföld és Észak | 4,019,858 | 81 | 56.2 | 31.9 | 13.8 | 6.4 |
| <i>mt0</i> Malta | 414,372 | 1,313 | 61.5 | 31.8 | 6.4 | 3.0 |
| <i>nl1</i> Noord-Nederland | 1,713,954 | 150 | 74.8 | 53.3 | 5.0 | 1.9 |
| <i>nl2</i> Oost-Nederland | 3,517,162 | 321 | 77.9 | 57.9 | 4.4 | 1.4 |
| <i>nl3</i> West-Nederland | 7,777,014 | 655 | 77.2 | 57.1 | 4.5 | 1.5 |
| <i>nl4</i> Zuid-Nederland | 3,566,859 | 489 | 76.7 | 53.8 | 4.1 | 1.4 |
| <i>at1</i> Ostösterreich | 3,590,763 | 152 | 73.7 | 40.7 | 5.5 | 1.7 |
| <i>at2</i> Südösterreich | 1,767,687 | 68 | 74.9 | 39.3 | 3.3 | 0.8 |
| <i>at3</i> Westösterreich | 3,016,840 | 88 | 77.1 | 43.8 | 3.0 | 0.5 |
| <i>pl1</i> Centralny | 7,763,999 | 144 | 69.2 | 41.9 | 8.4 | 2.9 |
| <i>pl2</i> Poludniowy | 7,938,995 | 288 | 63.8 | 33.3 | 9.3 | 3.7 |
| <i>pl3</i> Wschodni | 6,718,785 | 90 | 64.7 | 39.5 | 11.4 | 4.2 |
| <i>pl4</i> Północno-Zachodni | 6,111,526 | 92 | 63.4 | 35.1 | 9.6 | 3.6 |
| <i>pl5</i> Poludniowo-Zachodni | 3,907,724 | 133 | 62.8 | 35.1 | 10.3 | 3.9 |
| <i>pl6</i> Północny | 5,726,300 | 95 | 62.4 | 34.5 | 9.7 | 3.5 |
| <i>pt17</i> Lisboa | 2,830,867 | 976 | 68.6 | 44.7 | 14.1 | 7.0 |
| <i>ptx</i> Rest van Portugal - vasteland | 7,314,073 | 85 | 69.4 | 49.3 | 12.2 | 5.8 |
| <i>si0</i> Slovenia | 2,046,976 | 101 | 68.4 | 31.2 | 8.2 | 3.6 |
| <i>sk0</i> Slovakia | 5,424,925 | 111 | 65.1 | 41.4 | 13.5 | 9.2 |
| <i>fi1</i> Manner-Suomi | 5,323,693 | 16 | 73.7 | 56.9 | 7.8 | 1.7 |
| <i>se0</i> Sverige | 9,340,682 | 21 | 80.0 | 72.3 | 7.5 | 1.4 |
| <i>ukc</i> North East | 2,595,444 | 303 | 68.7 | 48.8 | 10.8 | 3.7 |
| <i>ukd</i> North West (including Merseyside) | 6,916,821 | 490 | 71.9 | 53.8 | 8.5 | 2.8 |
| <i>uke</i> Yorkshire and The Humber | 5,279,684 | 343 | 71.1 | 53.5 | 9.4 | 3.4 |
| <i>ukf</i> East Midlands | 4,466,335 | 286 | 75.0 | 57.7 | 7.9 | 2.6 |
| <i>ukg</i> West Midlands | 5,443,128 | 419 | 71.7 | 56.1 | 9.0 | 3.7 |
| <i>ukh</i> Eastern | 5,799,234 | 303 | 77.2 | 60.2 | 6.5 | 2.0 |
| <i>uki</i> London | 7,789,366 | 4,955 | 71.5 | 57.2 | 9.6 | 3.2 |
| <i>ukj</i> South East | 8,479,396 | 445 | 77.5 | 61.3 | 6.0 | 1.7 |
| <i>ukk</i> South West | 5,252,484 | 220 | 76.2 | 60.5 | 6.4 | 2.0 |
| <i>ukl</i> Wales | 3,002,875 | 145 | 71.4 | 53.0 | 8.6 | 2.5 |
| <i>ukm</i> Scotland | 5,208,121 | 67 | 73.9 | 55.8 | 7.9 | 2.7 |
| <i>ukn</i> Northern Ireland | 1,794,362 | 127 | 72.1 | 52.0 | 7.2 | 3.2 |
| <i>bg3</i> Severna i iztočna Bulgaria | 3,922,971 | 57 | 60.7 | 41.2 | 13.1 | 7.5 |
| <i>bg4</i> Yugozapadna i yuzhna centralna Bulgaria | 3,640,739 | 85 | 67.1 | 47.1 | 9.4 | 5.1 |
| <i>ro1</i> Macroregiunea unu | 5,244,137 | 77 | 60.1 | 34.5 | 7.9 | 3.5 |
| <i>ro2</i> Macroregiunea doi | 6,523,614 | 90 | 63.8 | 47.2 | 7.0 | 3.3 |
| <i>ro3</i> Macroregiunea trei | 5,528,968 | 152 | 63.3 | 35.2 | 8.2 | 2.6 |
| <i>ro4</i> Macroregiunea patru | 4,165,467 | 68 | 63.9 | 42.7 | 6.4 | 3.0 |

| | GDP per head (in € PPS) | Labour productivity (in € PPS per worker) | Number of jobs / people 15-64 y (in %) | Share of people 15-64 y (in %) | Average wage cost | Disposable income per head (in € PPS based on final consumption) |
|---|----------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| | 2009 | 2009 | 2009 | 2009 | 2009 | 2009 |
| EU27 | 23,484 | 53,010 | 66.0 | 67.1 | 31,318 | n.d. |
| EU25 | 24,263 | 54,775 | 66.2 | 66.9 | 32,551 | n.d. |
| EU15 | 25,906 | 58,085 | 67.4 | 66.2 | 36,130 | n.d. |
| | | | | | | |
| be Belgium | 27,644 | 67,005 | 62.5 | 66.0 | 47,779 | 16,594 |
| cz Czech Republic | 19,314 | 39,398 | 69.3 | 70.8 | 13,896 | 9,672 |
| dk Denmark | 28,862 | 55,620 | 79.0 | 65.7 | 48,521 | 12,291 |
| de Germany | 27,162 | 55,241 | 74.6 | 65.9 | 34,181 | 17,894 |
| ee Estonia | 14,917 | 34,560 | 63.6 | 67.9 | 13,439 | 7,361 |
| gr Greece | 22,146 | 51,681 | 64.1 | 66.8 | 27,207 | 15,106 |
| es Spain | 24,241 | 57,683 | 61.4 | 68.4 | 31,121 | 14,834 |
| fr France | 25,409 | 61,213 | 64.0 | 64.9 | 41,395 | 16,807 |
| ie Ireland | 30,023 | 69,384 | 63.9 | 67.7 | 46,806 | 15,126 |
| it Italy | 24,419 | 59,174 | 62.7 | 65.8 | 34,247 | n.d. |
| cy Cyprus | 23,471 | 48,035 | 68.9 | 70.9 | 24,603 | 14,671 |
| lv Latvia | 12,042 | 27,726 | 63.0 | 68.9 | 9,989 | 6,670 |
| lt Lithuania | 12,803 | 30,213 | 61.5 | 68.9 | 7,494 | 8,093 |
| lu Luxembourg (Grand-Duché) | 62,477 | 88,305 | 103.8 | 68.2 | 49,359 | 22,882 |
| hu Hungary | 15,191 | 37,882 | 58.4 | 68.7 | 11,862 | 7,707 |
| mt Malta | 19,271 | 46,492 | 59.3 | 69.9 | 18,054 | n.d. |
| nl Netherlands | 30,962 | 75,719 | 60.9 | 67.2 | 50,258 | 14,326 |
| at Austria | 29,263 | 58,280 | 74.4 | 67.5 | 39,657 | 18,426 |
| pl Poland | 14,254 | 34,411 | 58.1 | 71.3 | 9,388 | 8,737 |
| pt Portugal | 18,795 | 39,854 | 70.4 | 67.0 | 20,027 | 11,664 |
| si Slovenia | 20,484 | 42,473 | 69.4 | 69.5 | 23,157 | 12,133 |
| sk Slovakia | 17,045 | 41,920 | 56.1 | 72.4 | 13,250 | 9,553 |
| fi Finland | 26,903 | 58,369 | 69.4 | 66.5 | 41,444 | 14,102 |
| se Sweden | 28,035 | 58,518 | 73.2 | 65.4 | 29,270 | 15,011 |
| uk United Kingdom | 25,983 | 56,197 | 69.9 | 66.2 | 35,370 | 17,015 |
| bg Bulgaria | 10,339 | 21,053 | 71.1 | 69.0 | 4,846 | 5,287 |
| ro Romania | 11,044 | 25,838 | 61.1 | 69.9 | 7,680 | 5,191 |
| | | | | | | |
| be1 Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest | 52,437 | 83,697 | 93.4 | 67.1 | 57,546 | 15,708 |
| be2 Vlaams Gewest | 27,477 | 66,331 | 62.9 | 65.8 | 46,961 | 17,587 |
| be3 Région Wallonne | 20,225 | 59,020 | 51.9 | 66.0 | 43,487 | 15,068 |
| cz0 Czech Republic | 19,314 | 39,398 | 69.3 | 70.8 | 13,896 | 9,672 |
| dk0 Denmark | 28,120 | 54,286 | 78.8 | 65.7 | 48,442 | 12,291 |
| de1 Baden- Württemberg | 29,467 | 56,840 | 78.4 | 66.1 | 36,304 | 19,334 |
| de2 Bayern | 31,430 | 59,143 | 80.1 | 66.3 | 35,698 | 18,947 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|------|------|--------|--------|
| de3 Berlin | 24,798 | 51,103 | 70.3 | 69.0 | 33,837 | 14,927 |
| de4 Brandenburg | 19,991 | 47,527 | 63.2 | 66.5 | 28,947 | 15,457 |
| de5 Bremen | 37,483 | 63,638 | 89.2 | 66.0 | 35,393 | 19,923 |
| de6 Hamburg | 44,243 | 69,518 | 93.1 | 68.3 | 40,422 | 22,823 |
| de7 Hessen | 32,951 | 64,002 | 77.8 | 66.1 | 38,189 | 18,814 |
| de8 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 19,806 | 44,966 | 65.6 | 67.1 | 27,078 | 14,349 |
| de9 Niedersachsen | 24,051 | 51,914 | 71.5 | 64.8 | 32,838 | 17,381 |
| dea Nordrhein-Westfalen | 27,107 | 55,909 | 73.9 | 65.6 | 34,740 | 18,552 |
| deb Rheinland-Pfalz | 23,563 | 51,156 | 70.2 | 65.6 | 33,366 | 17,567 |
| dec Saarland | 25,744 | 52,318 | 75.0 | 65.6 | 32,730 | 17,665 |
| ded Sachsen | 20,601 | 44,468 | 71.7 | 64.6 | 28,227 | 14,966 |
| dee Sachsen-Anhalt | 19,759 | 46,382 | 65.0 | 65.6 | 27,899 | 14,673 |
| def Schleswig-Holstein | 24,072 | 53,451 | 70.0 | 64.3 | 31,224 | 17,547 |
| deg Thüringen | 19,767 | 43,976 | 67.7 | 66.4 | 27,638 | 14,621 |
| ee0 Estonia | 14,917 | 34,560 | 63.6 | 67.9 | 13,439 | 7,361 |
| gr1 Voreia Ellada | 17,649 | 42,948 | 62.7 | 65.5 | 27,006 | 13,559 |
| gr2 Kentriki Ellada | 17,493 | 41,610 | 64.4 | 65.3 | 27,370 | 13,089 |
| gr3 Attiki | 29,090 | 64,828 | 64.9 | 69.1 | 27,463 | 18,104 |
| gr4 Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti | 21,429 | 49,981 | 64.8 | 66.2 | 26,237 | 13,552 |
| es11 Galicia | 21,749 | 53,712 | 60.6 | 66.8 | 28,486 | 13,918 |
| es12 Principado de Asturias | 22,473 | 58,275 | 56.9 | 67.7 | 31,693 | 15,240 |
| es13 Cantabria | 23,505 | 57,317 | 59.6 | 68.8 | 30,307 | 15,255 |
| es21 Pais Vasco | 31,536 | 67,066 | 69.4 | 67.7 | 35,649 | 19,657 |
| es22 Comunidad Foral de Navarra | 30,524 | 61,526 | 73.7 | 67.3 | 33,861 | 18,788 |
| es23 La Rioja | 26,656 | 61,360 | 64.2 | 67.6 | 30,409 | 15,748 |
| es24 Aragón | 26,768 | 58,998 | 68.1 | 66.6 | 31,602 | 16,548 |
| es30 Comunidad de Madrid | 31,829 | 62,556 | 73.2 | 69.5 | 34,725 | 17,924 |
| es41 Castilla y León | 23,262 | 56,610 | 62.5 | 65.8 | 29,577 | 14,884 |
| es42 Castilla-la Mancha | 19,689 | 52,704 | 55.4 | 67.4 | 29,025 | 12,431 |
| es43 Extremadura | 16,911 | 48,880 | 51.9 | 66.6 | 27,275 | 11,310 |
| es51 Cataluña | 28,166 | 59,967 | 69.1 | 68.0 | 32,845 | 16,935 |
| es52 Comunidad Valenciana | 21,526 | 56,240 | 55.5 | 69.0 | 29,363 | 13,239 |
| es61 Andalucía | 18,570 | 52,690 | 51.1 | 68.9 | 28,268 | 12,035 |
| es62 Región de Murcia | 20,273 | 52,564 | 55.8 | 69.1 | 27,579 | 12,277 |
| fr10 Île de France | 41,458 | 81,363 | 75.2 | 67.8 | 54,126 | 20,640 |
| fr21 Champagne-Ardenne | 21,760 | 54,212 | 61.7 | 65.0 | 35,383 | 16,142 |
| fr22 Picardie | 19,414 | 54,202 | 54.7 | 65.5 | 35,762 | 15,696 |
| fr23 Haute-Normandie | 21,788 | 55,224 | 60.7 | 65.0 | 37,687 | 16,192 |
| fr24 Centre | 21,576 | 54,285 | 62.7 | 63.4 | 35,814 | 16,829 |
| fr25 Basse-Normandie | 19,757 | 50,034 | 62.5 | 63.2 | 35,141 | 16,096 |
| fr26 Bourgogne | 21,543 | 53,811 | 63.5 | 63.1 | 35,758 | 16,885 |
| fr30 Nord - Pas-de-Calais | 20,686 | 55,010 | 57.2 | 65.7 | 37,598 | 14,533 |
| fr41 Lorraine | 19,926 | 54,351 | 55.6 | 66.0 | 35,672 | 15,816 |
| fr42 Alsace | 23,921 | 57,633 | 62.4 | 66.5 | 39,157 | 16,667 |
| fr43 Franche-Comté | 20,237 | 52,468 | 59.9 | 64.4 | 35,260 | 16,034 |
| fr51 Pays de la Loire | 22,609 | 53,986 | 65.8 | 63.7 | 36,324 | 16,111 |
| fr52 Bretagne | 21,214 | 52,625 | 63.7 | 63.3 | 35,496 | 15,820 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|-------|------|--------|--------|
| <i>fr53</i> Poitou-Charentes | 20,305 | 51,832 | 62.5 | 62.7 | 34,220 | 16,087 |
| <i>fr61</i> Aquitaine | 22,585 | 56,066 | 63.0 | 63.9 | 36,872 | 16,471 |
| <i>fr62</i> Midi-Pyrénées | 22,776 | 55,567 | 63.9 | 64.2 | 38,420 | 16,140 |
| <i>fr63</i> Limousin | 19,705 | 50,703 | 62.4 | 62.3 | 35,001 | 16,575 |
| <i>fr71</i> Rhône-Alpes | 25,489 | 59,410 | 66.0 | 65.0 | 39,564 | 17,069 |
| <i>fr72</i> Auvergne | 20,459 | 59,248 | 54.2 | 63.7 | 35,309 | 16,814 |
| <i>fr81</i> Languedoc-Roussillon | 20,205 | 56,162 | 56.9 | 63.2 | 36,602 | 15,234 |
| <i>fr82</i> Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur | 23,839 | 59,244 | 63.6 | 63.3 | 39,416 | 16,482 |
| <i>fr83</i> Corse | 21,262 | 58,035 | 56.6 | 64.7 | 39,756 | 15,175 |
| <i>ie01</i> Border, Midlands and Western | 20,883 | 52,029 | 60.5 | 66.3 | 42,269 | 13,629 |
| <i>ie02</i> Southern and Eastern | 33,395 | 75,175 | 65.1 | 68.2 | 48,231 | 15,678 |
| <i>itc1</i> Piemonte | 26,084 | 57,524 | 70.3 | 64.5 | 34,801 | n.d. |
| <i>itc2</i> Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste | 31,129 | 67,479 | 70.5 | 65.4 | 37,820 | n.d. |
| <i>itc3</i> Liguria | 26,093 | 63,668 | 66.3 | 61.8 | 35,638 | n.d. |
| <i>itc4</i> Lombardia | 31,331 | 66,404 | 71.6 | 65.9 | 37,118 | n.d. |
| <i>itd1</i> Provincia Autonoma Bolzano-Bozen | 34,724 | 68,680 | 77.0 | 65.7 | 38,747 | n.d. |
| <i>itd2</i> Provincia Autonoma Trento | 29,269 | 65,560 | 68.2 | 65.4 | 36,468 | n.d. |
| <i>itd3</i> Veneto | 28,084 | 60,233 | 70.6 | 66.1 | 35,713 | n.d. |
| <i>itd4</i> Friuli-Venezia Giulia | 27,189 | 57,490 | 73.6 | 64.3 | 34,468 | n.d. |
| <i>itd5</i> Emilia-Romagna | 29,879 | 61,601 | 75.3 | 64.5 | 35,680 | n.d. |
| <i>ite1</i> Toscana | 26,750 | 59,039 | 70.6 | 64.2 | 33,353 | n.d. |
| <i>ite2</i> Umbria | 22,533 | 52,875 | 66.5 | 64.1 | 31,086 | n.d. |
| <i>ite3</i> Marche | 24,601 | 53,485 | 71.5 | 64.3 | 31,714 | n.d. |
| <i>ite4</i> Lazio | 28,404 | 65,463 | 65.4 | 66.3 | 38,048 | n.d. |
| <i>itf1</i> Abruzzo | 20,251 | 53,458 | 57.7 | 65.7 | 32,013 | n.d. |
| <i>itf2</i> Molise | 19,732 | 53,172 | 56.7 | 65.5 | 30,529 | n.d. |
| <i>itf3</i> Campania | 15,778 | 50,280 | 46.5 | 67.5 | 29,077 | n.d. |
| <i>itf4</i> Puglia | 16,192 | 50,485 | 48.0 | 66.9 | 30,106 | n.d. |
| <i>itf5</i> Basilicata | 17,623 | 48,834 | 54.4 | 66.3 | 28,947 | n.d. |
| <i>itf6</i> Calabria | 15,916 | 49,352 | 48.2 | 66.9 | 27,896 | n.d. |
| <i>itg1</i> Sicilia | 16,065 | 52,876 | 45.9 | 66.3 | 31,202 | n.d. |
| <i>itg2</i> Sardegna | 18,800 | 51,224 | 53.4 | 68.7 | 29,848 | n.d. |
| <i>cy0</i> Cyprus | 23,471 | 48,035 | 68.9 | 70.9 | 24,603 | 14,671 |
| <i>lv0</i> Latvia | 12,018 | 27,672 | 63.0 | 68.9 | 9,989 | 6,670 |
| <i>lt0</i> Lithuania | 12,803 | 30,213 | 61.5 | 68.9 | 7,494 | 8,093 |
| <i>lu0</i> Luxembourg (Grand-Duché) | 62,477 | 88,305 | 103.8 | 68.2 | 49,359 | 22,882 |
| <i>hu1</i> Közép-Magyarország | 25,497 | 44,870 | 82.4 | 69.0 | 13,147 | 8,503 |
| <i>hu2</i> Dunántúl | 12,460 | 33,775 | 53.2 | 69.3 | 10,884 | 7,610 |
| <i>hu3</i> Alföld és Észak | 9,750 | 32,130 | 44.6 | 68.0 | 10,822 | 6,899 |
| <i>mt0</i> Malta | 19,227 | 46,387 | 59.3 | 69.9 | 17,979 | n.d. |
| <i>nl1</i> Noord-Nederland | 29,773 | 83,820 | 53.6 | 66.2 | 47,959 | 12,405 |
| <i>nl2</i> Oost-Nederland | 26,239 | 67,993 | 58.0 | 66.5 | 47,991 | 13,608 |
| <i>nl3</i> West-Nederland | 33,236 | 77,161 | 63.6 | 67.8 | 52,082 | 15,080 |
| <i>nl4</i> Zuid-Nederland | 29,771 | 72,904 | 60.9 | 67.1 | 48,933 | 14,231 |
| <i>at1</i> Österreich | 30,258 | 61,741 | 72.5 | 67.6 | 41,943 | 18,721 |
| <i>at2</i> Südosterreich | 25,065 | 51,544 | 72.5 | 67.1 | 37,438 | 17,754 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|------|------|--------|--------|
| <i>at3</i> Westösterreich | 30,509 | 58,068 | 77.6 | 67.7 | 38,235 | 18,469 |
| <i>pl1</i> Centralny | 19,610 | 40,457 | 68.7 | 70.6 | 11,140 | 10,434 |
| <i>pl2</i> Poludniowy | 14,019 | 35,399 | 55.6 | 71.3 | 9,557 | 9,099 |
| <i>pl3</i> Wschodni | 10,082 | 23,047 | 62.2 | 70.3 | 7,348 | 7,048 |
| <i>pl4</i> Północno-Zachodni | 13,931 | 37,224 | 51.8 | 72.3 | 9,304 | 8,699 |
| <i>pl5</i> Poludniowo-Zachodni | 14,512 | 37,656 | 53.3 | 72.4 | 9,434 | 8,594 |
| <i>pl6</i> Północny | 12,387 | 32,684 | 53.0 | 71.6 | 8,572 | 8,057 |
| <i>pt17</i> Lisboa | 26,408 | 51,155 | 77.6 | 66.5 | 24,355 | 14,715 |
| <i>ptx</i> Rest van Portugal - vasteland | 15,663 | 34,425 | 67.8 | 67.1 | 17,772 | 10,436 |
| <i>si0</i> Slovenia | 20,484 | 42,473 | 69.4 | 69.5 | 23,157 | 12,133 |
| <i>sk0</i> Slovakia | 17,045 | 41,920 | 56.1 | 72.4 | 13,250 | 9,553 |
| <i>fi1</i> Manner-Suomi | 26,829 | 58,360 | 69.2 | 66.5 | 41,396 | 14,084 |
| <i>se0</i> Sverige | 28,035 | 58,518 | 73.2 | 65.4 | 29,270 | 15,011 |
| <i>ukc</i> North East | 19,538 | 45,337 | 64.9 | 66.4 | 29,463 | 14,432 |
| <i>ukd</i> North West (including Merseyside) | 21,563 | 48,729 | 67.2 | 65.9 | 31,268 | 15,285 |
| <i>uke</i> Yorkshire and The Humber | 21,096 | 46,647 | 68.0 | 66.5 | 29,585 | 14,779 |
| <i>ukf</i> East Midlands | 22,375 | 47,494 | 71.3 | 66.1 | 31,003 | 15,497 |
| <i>ukg</i> West Midlands | 21,213 | 48,259 | 67.7 | 65.0 | 31,255 | 15,198 |
| <i>ukh</i> Eastern | 23,668 | 49,535 | 73.4 | 65.1 | 31,101 | 17,658 |
| <i>uki</i> London | 44,459 | 93,474 | 67.8 | 70.2 | 60,739 | 21,967 |
| <i>ukj</i> South East | 27,144 | 55,812 | 74.4 | 65.3 | 35,413 | 19,077 |
| <i>ukk</i> South West | 23,210 | 48,876 | 73.9 | 64.3 | 31,269 | 16,694 |
| <i>ukl</i> Wales | 18,740 | 43,909 | 66.1 | 64.6 | 29,128 | 14,936 |
| <i>ukm</i> Scotland | 25,239 | 52,877 | 71.3 | 66.9 | 32,909 | 16,642 |
| <i>ukn</i> Northern Ireland | 19,491 | 46,339 | 63.9 | 65.8 | 28,379 | 14,862 |
| <i>bg3</i> Severna i iztochna Bulgaria | 7,626 | 17,498 | 64.0 | 68.1 | 4,282 | 4,422 |
| <i>bg4</i> Yugozapadna i yuzhna centralna Bulgaria | 13,268 | 24,091 | 78.6 | 70.0 | 5,283 | 6,220 |
| <i>ro1</i> Macroregiunea unu | 10,363 | 26,132 | 56.3 | 70.5 | 6,718 | 4,691 |
| <i>ro2</i> Macroregiunea doi | 7,764 | 18,085 | 62.4 | 68.8 | 6,448 | 4,357 |
| <i>ro3</i> Macroregiunea trei | 16,224 | 36,517 | 63.0 | 70.5 | 9,621 | 6,769 |
| <i>ro4</i> Macroregiunea patru | 10,115 | 22,945 | 62.8 | 70.2 | 7,412 | 5,033 |

| | Share of highly-educated workers (in %) | Share of adult population involved in lifelong learning (in %) | Total R&D expenditures / GDP (in %) | Business R&D expenditures / GDP (in %) | Government R&D expenditures / GDP (in %) | Share of workers in knowledge- intensive sectors (in %) | Share of workers in (medium) HT industry (in %) | Share of workers in HT services (in %) | Share of workers in creative sectors (in %) | Number of patent applications per million inhabitants |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2009 | 2009 | 2009 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | 2008 |
| EU27 | 28.9 | 8.9 | 1.92 | 1.17 | 0.26 | 8.3 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 39.6 | 97 |
| EU25 | 29.5 | 9.4 | 1.96 | 1.20 | 0.26 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 40.5 | 103 |
| EU15 | 30.2 | 10.1 | 2.07 | 1.28 | 0.27 | 8.5 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 41.2 | 120 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| be Belgium | 40.5 | 7.1 | 2.01 | 1.33 | 0.18 | 8.5 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 44.1 | 121 |
| cz Czech Republic | 18.4 | 11.4 | 1.52 | 0.91 | 0.33 | 13.0 | 10.2 | 2.8 | 37.0 | 17 |
| dk Denmark | 32.5 | 32.3 | 3.03 | 2.06 | 0.06 | 9.1 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 44.5 | 187 |
| de Germany | 27.7 | 7.8 | 2.82 | 1.90 | 0.42 | 12.3 | 9.7 | 2.7 | 42.9 | 247 |
| ee Estonia | 38.5 | 12.0 | 1.43 | 0.64 | 0.16 | 6.9 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 41.8 | 21 |
| gr Greece | 27.6 | 6.8 | 0.93 | 0.62 | 0.03 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 31.2 | 7 |
| es Spain | 36.7 | 2.4 | 0.14 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 6.7 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 32.4 | 27 |
| fr France | 32.8 | 10.8 | 0.94 | 0.49 | 0.19 | 7.8 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 45.3 | 115 |
| ie Ireland | 43.0 | 5.5 | 27.37 | 16.89 | 4.48 | 9.2 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 40.1 | 58 |
| it Italy | 17.5 | 5.7 | 1.26 | 0.67 | 0.17 | 8.1 | 5.8 | 2.3 | 35.5 | 70 |
| cy Cyprus | 37.7 | 7.5 | 0.48 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 35.0 | 12 |
| lv Latvia | 30.7 | 5.0 | 0.46 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 39.0 | 9 |
| lt Lithuania | 39.9 | 5.9 | 0.84 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 43.2 | 4 |
| lu Luxembourg (Grand-Duché) | 39.0 | 13.6 | 1.67 | 1.26 | 0.27 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 55.9 | 168 |
| hu Hungary | 24.3 | 2.7 | 1.15 | 0.66 | 0.23 | 10.8 | 8.5 | 2.2 | 36.1 | 15 |
| mt Malta | 18.6 | 6.6 | 0.53 | 0.34 | 0.03 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 39.0 | 11 |
| nl Netherlands | 32.1 | 16.7 | 1.81 | 0.85 | 0.23 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 46.4 | 170 |
| at Austria | 19.5 | 13.4 | 2.72 | 1.85 | 0.15 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 38.0 | 171 |
| pl Poland | 27.6 | 4.5 | 0.68 | 0.19 | 0.23 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 35.0 | 5 |
| pt Portugal | 16.7 | 11.6 | 1.65 | 0.78 | 0.12 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 29.8 | 9 |
| si Slovenia | 26.2 | 15.9 | 1.88 | 1.22 | 0.39 | 11.6 | 8.3 | 3.3 | 42.3 | 58 |
| sk Slovakia | 20.1 | 3.9 | 0.49 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 12.2 | 9.7 | 2.5 | 36.2 | 5 |
| fi Finland | 38.9 | 23.8 | 3.91 | 2.79 | 0.36 | 9.5 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 43.7 | 194 |
| se Sweden | 33.8 | 25.0 | 3.61 | 2.54 | 0.16 | 8.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 47.3 | 235 |
| uk United Kingdom | 37.2 | 15.8 | 1.89 | 1.14 | 0.17 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 45.7 | 69 |
| bg Bulgaria | 27.2 | 1.2 | 0.53 | 0.16 | 0.29 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 30.5 | 2 |
| ro Romania | 16.0 | 1.6 | 0.47 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 23.6 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| be1 Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest | 50.9 | 10.3 | 1.53 | 0.79 | 0.18 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 5.4 | 49.8 | 106 |
| be2 Vlaams Gewest | 39.3 | 7.5 | 2.11 | 1.38 | 0.25 | 9.1 | 6.0 | 3.1 | 44.2 | 133 |
| be3 Région Wallonne | 39.8 | 5.2 | 2.20 | 1.66 | 0.05 | 7.3 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 42.2 | 102 |
| cz0 Czech Republic | 18.4 | 11.4 | 1.52 | 0.91 | 0.33 | 13.0 | 10.2 | 2.8 | 37.0 | 17 |
| dk0 Denmark | 32.5 | 32.3 | 3.11 | 2.12 | 0.07 | 9.1 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 44.5 | 183 |
| de1 Baden- Württemberg | 29.1 | 8.8 | 4.82 | 3.84 | 0.45 | 19.7 | 16.6 | 3.1 | 44.0 | 463 |
| de2 Bayern | 28.1 | 7.2 | 3.09 | 2.39 | 0.29 | 15.3 | 12.2 | 3.1 | 42.4 | 380 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|
| <i>de3</i> Berlin | 39.2 | 9.6 | 3.66 | 1.50 | 1.24 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 54.0 | 191 |
| <i>de4</i> Brandenburg | 31.2 | 7.2 | 1.38 | 0.35 | 0.72 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 41.8 | 100 |
| <i>de5</i> Bremen | 27.3 | 9.2 | 2.48 | 0.92 | 0.86 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 1.2 | 42.4 | 83 |
| <i>de6</i> Hamburg | 31.2 | 10.3 | 2.29 | 1.28 | 0.49 | 9.0 | 6.1 | 2.9 | 51.1 | 203 |
| <i>de7</i> Hessen | 29.1 | 9.5 | 3.04 | 2.42 | 0.22 | 12.0 | 9.2 | 2.7 | 46.1 | 249 |
| <i>de8</i> Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 28.2 | 7.7 | 1.75 | 0.56 | 0.68 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 38.1 | 44 |
| <i>de9</i> Niedersachsen | 23.3 | 6.4 | 2.71 | 1.79 | 0.42 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 1.5 | 40.1 | 170 |
| <i>dea</i> Nordrhein-Westfalen | 24.7 | 7.1 | 2.05 | 1.24 | 0.32 | 10.9 | 8.2 | 2.6 | 42.2 | 218 |
| <i>deb</i> Rheinland-Pfalz | 25.0 | 8.7 | 2.12 | 1.55 | 0.17 | 12.6 | 9.5 | 3.1 | 42.0 | 234 |
| <i>dec</i> Saarland | 23.0 | 7.8 | 1.27 | 0.51 | 0.38 | 12.0 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 40.9 | 109 |
| <i>ded</i> Sachsen | 33.8 | 7.3 | 2.69 | 1.18 | 0.82 | 10.8 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 41.1 | 91 |
| <i>dee</i> Sachsen-Anhalt | 25.8 | 6.7 | 1.32 | 0.43 | 0.46 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 37.6 | 35 |
| <i>def</i> Schleswig-Holstein | 23.1 | 7.5 | 1.26 | 0.57 | 0.34 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 42.7 | 147 |
| <i>deg</i> Thüringen | 29.4 | 8.3 | 2.06 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 9.6 | 7.6 | 2.0 | 39.5 | 116 |
| <i>ee0</i> Estonia | 38.5 | 12.0 | 1.43 | 0.64 | 0.16 | 6.9 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 41.8 | 20 |
| <i>gr1</i> Voreia Ellada | 26.8 | 5.5 | 0.46 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 29.7 | 4 |
| <i>gr2</i> Kentriki Ellada | 19.9 | 7.2 | 0.43 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 23.4 | 2 |
| <i>gr3</i> Attiki | 35.0 | 2.3 | 0.75 | 0.31 | 0.17 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 38.4 | 11 |
| <i>gr4</i> Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti | 18.9 | 1.6 | 0.59 | 0.02 | 0.23 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 26.3 | 10 |
| <i>es11</i> Galicia | 35.4 | 3.2 | 0.93 | 0.41 | 0.15 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 30.4 | 10 |
| <i>es12</i> Principado de Asturias | 40.3 | 1.6 | 1.01 | 0.42 | 0.17 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 32.9 | 20 |
| <i>es13</i> Cantabria | 41.5 | 10.9 | 1.16 | 0.41 | 0.24 | 6.0 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 30.9 | 17 |
| <i>es21</i> Pais Vasco | 51.0 | 9.4 | 2.12 | 1.63 | 0.12 | 11.8 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 37.0 | 57 |
| <i>es22</i> Comunidad Foral de Navarra | 44.1 | 8.8 | 2.18 | 1.50 | 0.21 | 10.4 | 8.5 | 1.9 | 33.1 | 93 |
| <i>es23</i> La Rioja | 40.8 | 12.9 | 1.07 | 0.59 | 0.26 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 31.0 | 14 |
| <i>es24</i> Aragón | 37.6 | 13.6 | 1.12 | 0.63 | 0.25 | 10.4 | 8.2 | 2.2 | 32.9 | 37 |
| <i>es30</i> Comunidad de Madrid | 45.7 | 10.6 | 2.05 | 1.12 | 0.56 | 10.2 | 3.4 | 6.7 | 44.2 | 39 |
| <i>es41</i> Castilla y León | 37.3 | 12.5 | 1.14 | 0.61 | 0.14 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 30.3 | 13 |
| <i>es42</i> Castilla-la Mancha | 29.6 | 12.5 | 0.63 | 0.32 | 0.09 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 28.3 | 7 |
| <i>es43</i> Extremadura | 30.3 | 11.4 | 0.90 | 0.12 | 0.34 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 28.5 | 2 |
| <i>es51</i> Cataluña | 36.1 | 9.7 | 1.69 | 0.98 | 0.32 | 9.6 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 31.8 | 60 |
| <i>es52</i> Comunidad Valenciana | 33.1 | 10.9 | 1.10 | 0.45 | 0.15 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 28.7 | 19 |
| <i>es61</i> Andalucía | 32.4 | 9.1 | 1.10 | 0.35 | 0.27 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 28.6 | 7 |
| <i>es62</i> Región de Murcia | 29.7 | 11.5 | 0.87 | 0.33 | 0.17 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 29.2 | 8 |
| <i>fr10</i> Île de France | 43.5 | 9.9 | 2.97 | 1.94 | 0.45 | 10.7 | 4.1 | 6.6 | 57.2 | 230 |
| <i>fr21</i> Champagne-Ardenne | 23.8 | 10.4 | 0.80 | 0.57 | 0.01 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 36.1 | 45 |
| <i>fr22</i> Picardie | 23.6 | 5.5 | 1.22 | 0.99 | 0.05 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 37.4 | 65 |
| <i>fr23</i> Haute-Normandie | 26.4 | 5.5 | 1.45 | 1.19 | 0.02 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 0.9 | 41.3 | 112 |
| <i>fr24</i> Centre | 28.9 | 4.2 | 1.63 | 1.20 | 0.17 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 41.7 | 90 |
| <i>fr25</i> Basse-Normandie | 27.7 | 5.2 | 1.10 | 0.72 | 0.08 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 38.2 | 59 |
| <i>fr26</i> Bourgogne | 26.6 | 5.6 | 1.02 | 0.67 | 0.08 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 37.2 | 45 |
| <i>fr30</i> Nord - Pas-de-Calais | 33.7 | 5.3 | 0.81 | 0.40 | 0.06 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 42.2 | 37 |
| <i>fr41</i> Lorraine | 28.9 | 5.0 | 1.29 | 0.54 | 0.16 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 42.3 | 61 |
| <i>fr42</i> Alsace | 34.7 | 5.6 | 1.65 | 0.88 | 0.04 | 13.0 | 10.5 | 2.5 | 47.6 | 170 |
| <i>fr43</i> Franche-Comté | 26.1 | 4.5 | 2.90 | 2.54 | 0.01 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 1.2 | 38.2 | 104 |
| <i>fr51</i> Pays de la Loire | 29.6 | 7.6 | 1.21 | 0.82 | 0.12 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 40.6 | 54 |
| <i>fr52</i> Bretagne | 31.4 | 6.6 | 1.85 | 1.15 | 0.28 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 41.8 | 101 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|
| <i>fr53</i> Poitou-Charentes | 25.8 | 5.8 | 0.89 | 0.51 | 0.05 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 34.9 | 51 |
| <i>fr61</i> Aquitaine | 32.8 | 6.7 | 1.53 | 0.99 | 0.10 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 42.9 | 53 |
| <i>fr62</i> Midi-Pyrénées | 38.4 | 4.7 | 4.33 | 3.15 | 0.54 | 8.7 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 50.0 | 104 |
| <i>fr63</i> Limousin | 28.2 | 5.3 | 0.95 | 0.57 | 0.01 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 38.9 | 53 |
| <i>fr71</i> Rhône-Alpes | 32.4 | 5.7 | 2.75 | 1.80 | 0.34 | 9.1 | 6.3 | 2.8 | 45.3 | 226 |
| <i>fr72</i> Auvergne | 27.8 | 6.8 | 2.03 | 1.50 | 0.21 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 37.2 | 71 |
| <i>fr81</i> Languedoc-Roussillon | 29.7 | 5.8 | 2.73 | 0.90 | 1.18 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 41.2 | 40 |
| <i>fr82</i> Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur | 30.3 | 5.5 | 2.02 | 1.07 | 0.52 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 45.8 | 95 |
| <i>fr83</i> Corse | 22.2 | 4.7 | 0.30 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.5 | 5 |
| <i>ie01</i> Border, Midlands and Western | 39.2 | 5.2 | 1.75 | 1.24 | 0.10 | 8.5 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 34.6 | 64 |
| <i>ie02</i> Southern and Eastern | 44.3 | 3.3 | 1.70 | 1.15 | 0.06 | 9.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 42.0 | 48 |
| <i>itc1</i> Piemonte | 16.1 | 5.6 | 1.86 | 1.41 | 0.08 | 13.5 | 10.7 | 2.8 | 35.6 | 118 |
| <i>itc2</i> Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste | 11.9 | 5 | 0.69 | 0.50 | 0.06 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.8 | 29 |
| <i>itc3</i> Liguria | 20.8 | 5.8 | 1.35 | 0.72 | 0.28 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 37.4 | 74 |
| <i>itc4</i> Lombardia | 17.9 | 5.6 | 1.27 | 0.86 | 0.06 | 12.0 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 38.6 | 124 |
| <i>itd1</i> Provincia Autonoma Bolzano-Bozen | 12.5 | 6.9 | 0.55 | 0.36 | 0.06 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 35.2 | 120 |
| <i>itd2</i> Provincia Autonoma Trento | 17.7 | 8.3 | 2.14 | 1.17 | 0.48 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 36.4 | 51 |
| <i>itd3</i> Veneto | 15.3 | 5.4 | 1.08 | 0.69 | 0.09 | 9.2 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 33.6 | 110 |
| <i>itd4</i> Friuli-Venezia Giulia | 15.2 | 6.1 | 1.48 | 0.84 | 0.17 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 34.9 | 126 |
| <i>itd5</i> Emilia-Romagna | 17.3 | 6.4 | 1.38 | 0.87 | 0.12 | 11.0 | 8.8 | 2.1 | 36.2 | 147 |
| <i>ite1</i> Toscana | 17.2 | 6.4 | 1.24 | 0.54 | 0.13 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 35.3 | 70 |
| <i>ite2</i> Umbria | 18.4 | 7.0 | 0.99 | 0.24 | 0.05 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 32.1 | 40 |
| <i>ite3</i> Marche | 17.2 | 5.0 | 0.71 | 0.33 | 0.02 | 8.3 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 32.1 | 64 |
| <i>ite4</i> Lazio | 22.0 | 6.4 | 1.81 | 0.65 | 0.68 | 8.4 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 37.9 | 36 |
| <i>itf1</i> Abruzzo | 18.9 | 6.8 | 0.96 | 0.40 | 0.11 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 36.7 | 28 |
| <i>itf2</i> Molise | 17.4 | 5.6 | 0.50 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 31.0 | 2 |
| <i>itf3</i> Campania | 18.3 | 4.8 | 1.29 | 0.51 | 0.15 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 35.4 | 17 |
| <i>itf4</i> Puglia | 15.2 | 4.8 | 0.79 | 0.20 | 0.08 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 32.8 | 13 |
| <i>itf5</i> Basilicata | 15.7 | 5.4 | 0.67 | 0.17 | 0.27 | 7.5 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 31.0 | 12 |
| <i>itf6</i> Calabria | 17.8 | 5.5 | 0.46 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 31.6 | 4 |
| <i>itg1</i> Sicilia | 17.0 | 4.3 | 0.87 | 0.24 | 0.09 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 32.1 | 9 |
| <i>itg2</i> Sardegna | 15.4 | 6.7 | 0.67 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 33.6 | 13 |
| <i>cy0</i> Cyprus | 37.7 | 7.5 | 0.48 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 35.0 | 12 |
| <i>lv0</i> Latvia | 30.7 | 5.0 | 0.46 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 39.0 | 9 |
| <i>lt0</i> Lithuania | 39.9 | 5.9 | 0.84 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 43.2 | 4 |
| <i>lu0</i> Luxembourg (Grand-Duché) | 39.0 | 13.6 | 1.67 | 1.26 | 0.27 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 55.9 | 166 |
| <i>hu1</i> Közép-Magyarország | 33.2 | 3.5 | 1.51 | 0.89 | 0.38 | 9.9 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 46.5 | 31 |
| <i>hu2</i> Dunántúl | 18.4 | 2.7 | 0.58 | 0.33 | 0.08 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 1.0 | 30.2 | 7 |
| <i>hu3</i> Alföld és Észak | 21.5 | 2.2 | 0.95 | 0.53 | 0.10 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 1.3 | 31.9 | 9 |
| <i>mt0</i> Malta | 18.6 | 6.6 | 0.54 | 0.34 | 0.03 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 39.0 | 6 |
| <i>nl1</i> Noord-Nederland | 29.1 | 15.8 | 1.16 | 0.44 | 0.05 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 42.1 | 70 |
| <i>nl2</i> Oost-Nederland | 29.1 | 16.3 | 1.82 | 0.81 | 0.35 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 44.1 | 106 |
| <i>nl3</i> West-Nederland | 35.7 | 17.6 | 1.80 | 0.63 | 0.31 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 49.8 | 116 |
| <i>nl4</i> Zuid-Nederland | 28.6 | 15.6 | 2.20 | 1.67 | 0.04 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 42.8 | 383 |
| <i>at1</i> Ostösterreich | 22.8 | 14.3 | 2.87 | 1.76 | 0.21 | 8.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 41.9 | 124 |
| <i>at2</i> Südösterreich | 16.5 | 13.1 | 3.47 | 2.49 | 0.15 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 1.3 | 34.9 | 157 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| <i>at3</i> Westösterreich | 17.5 | 12.4 | 2.20 | 1.67 | 0.06 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 1.5 | 35.4 | 231 |
| <i>pl1</i> Centralny | 33.3 | 5.6 | 1.06 | 0.28 | 0.54 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 40.2 | 7 |
| <i>pl2</i> Poludniowy | 27.6 | 4.5 | 0.68 | 0.26 | 0.19 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 37.0 | 6 |
| <i>pl3</i> Wschodni | 25.4 | 4.1 | 0.42 | 0.14 | 0.07 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 28.7 | 5 |
| <i>pl4</i> Północno-Zachodni | 25.2 | 3.7 | 0.47 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 32.5 | 4 |
| <i>pl5</i> Poludniowo-Zachodni | 26.2 | 4.5 | 0.46 | 0.12 | 0.05 | 9.6 | 8.0 | 1.6 | 34.8 | 5 |
| <i>pl6</i> Północny | 25.1 | 4.3 | 0.49 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 34.2 | 4 |
| <i>pt17</i> Lisboa | 25.9 | 12.6 | 2.46 | 1.32 | 0.21 | 6.2 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 38.5 | 10 |
| <i>ptx</i> Rest van Portugal - vasteland | 13.6 | 9.08 | 1.23 | 0.50 | 0.06 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 27.0 | 9 |
| <i>si0</i> Slovenia | 26.2 | 15.9 | 1.88 | 1.22 | 0.39 | 11.6 | 8.3 | 3.3 | 42.3 | 54 |
| <i>sk0</i> Slovakia | 20.1 | 3.9 | 0.49 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 12.2 | 9.7 | 2.5 | 36.2 | 5 |
| <i>fi1</i> Manner-Suomi | 39.0 | 23.7 | 3.94 | 2.81 | 0.38 | 9.5 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 43.7 | 190 |
| <i>se0</i> Sverige | 33.8 | 25.0 | 3.61 | 2.54 | 0.16 | 8.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 47.3 | 235 |
| <i>ukc</i> North East | 32.5 | 14.7 | 1.30 | 0.76 | 0.00 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 41.0 | 56 |
| <i>ukd</i> North West (including Merseyside) | 35.3 | 15.2 | 2.29 | 1.68 | 0.07 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 42.3 | 50 |
| <i>uke</i> Yorkshire and The Humber | 31.9 | 14.4 | 1.08 | 0.50 | 0.06 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 40.3 | 44 |
| <i>ukf</i> East Midlands | 33.4 | 16.4 | 1.72 | 1.21 | 0.11 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 42.7 | 77 |
| <i>ukg</i> West Midlands | 31.1 | 14.3 | 1.28 | 0.93 | 0.00 | 7.3 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 41.7 | 43 |
| <i>ukh</i> Eastern | 33.2 | 15.7 | 4.38 | 3.49 | 0.33 | 7.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 46.0 | 107 |
| <i>uki</i> London | 50.8 | 18.4 | 1.06 | 0.33 | 0.11 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 57.3 | 46 |
| <i>ukj</i> South East | 38.4 | 17.0 | 2.76 | 1.92 | 0.36 | 9.7 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 50.0 | 120 |
| <i>ukk</i> South West | 35.5 | 16.3 | 1.94 | 1.27 | 0.37 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 45.5 | 77 |
| <i>ukl</i> Wales | 37.4 | 16.0 | 1.38 | 0.70 | 0.05 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 41.6 | 27 |
| <i>ukm</i> Scotland | 39.9 | 15.4 | 1.69 | 0.60 | 0.26 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 42.8 | 55 |
| <i>ukn</i> Northern Ireland | 34.9 | 6.4 | 1.65 | 1.04 | 0.06 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 41.0 | 23 |
| <i>bg3</i> Severna i iztochna Bulgaria | 23.4 | 0.8 | 0.20 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 27.2 | 1 |
| <i>bg4</i> Yugozapadna i yuzhna centralna Bulgaria | 30.8 | 1.6 | 0.73 | 0.21 | 0.42 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 33.6 | 2 |
| <i>ro1</i> Macroregiunea unu | 15.5 | 1.7 | 0.31 | 0.17 | 0.03 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 23.2 | 1 |
| <i>ro2</i> Macroregiunea doi | 12.0 | 1.8 | 0.23 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 19.2 | 0 |
| <i>ro3</i> Macroregiunea trei | 21.5 | 1.6 | 0.82 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 31.2 | 3 |
| <i>ro4</i> Macroregiunea patru | 15.4 | 1.1 | 0.18 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 0.8 | 21.4 | 2 |

