

# Flanders Outlook 2014

• Vlaanderen

# FLANDERS OUTLOOK 2014

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A BENCHMARKING OF FLANDERS AMONGST THE EUROPEAN REGIONS

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January 2014

Government of Flanders



**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**

Peter Viaene (EWI)

**Responsible publisher**

Josée Lemaître  
Research Centre of the Government of Flanders  
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

In 2006 the plan 'Flanders in Action' began. By means of this plan the Government of Flanders wants to strengthen Flanders' economic and innovative potential so that it will be among the top European regions in 2020. Today, Flanders is a prosperous region. And yet Flanders cannot afford to let things take their own course. The world around us is evolving at a rapid pace. We are being confronted with challenges such as the uncertainty on the financial markets, the financing problems of certain euro countries, energy and climate issues, geo-economic problems, changing migration patterns, the ageing population and mobility problems. Each country and each region will have to respond to these challenges in its own way.

This analysis starts from a determination of regions that are still a step ahead of Flanders in the development towards truly innovative regions. We want to depict how Flanders is positioned in comparison to those 'excellent' regions. During this exercise a database with statistics of 134 EU regions has been developed. The analysis, however, concentrates on the socio-economic performance of Flanders and the limited set of benchmark regions from 2006 on, the start of 'Flanders in Action'.

The Research Centre of the Government of Flanders has already performed such exercises in the recent past<sup>1</sup>. The benchmark list is composed of 15 regions. They were determined on the basis of innovative 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:

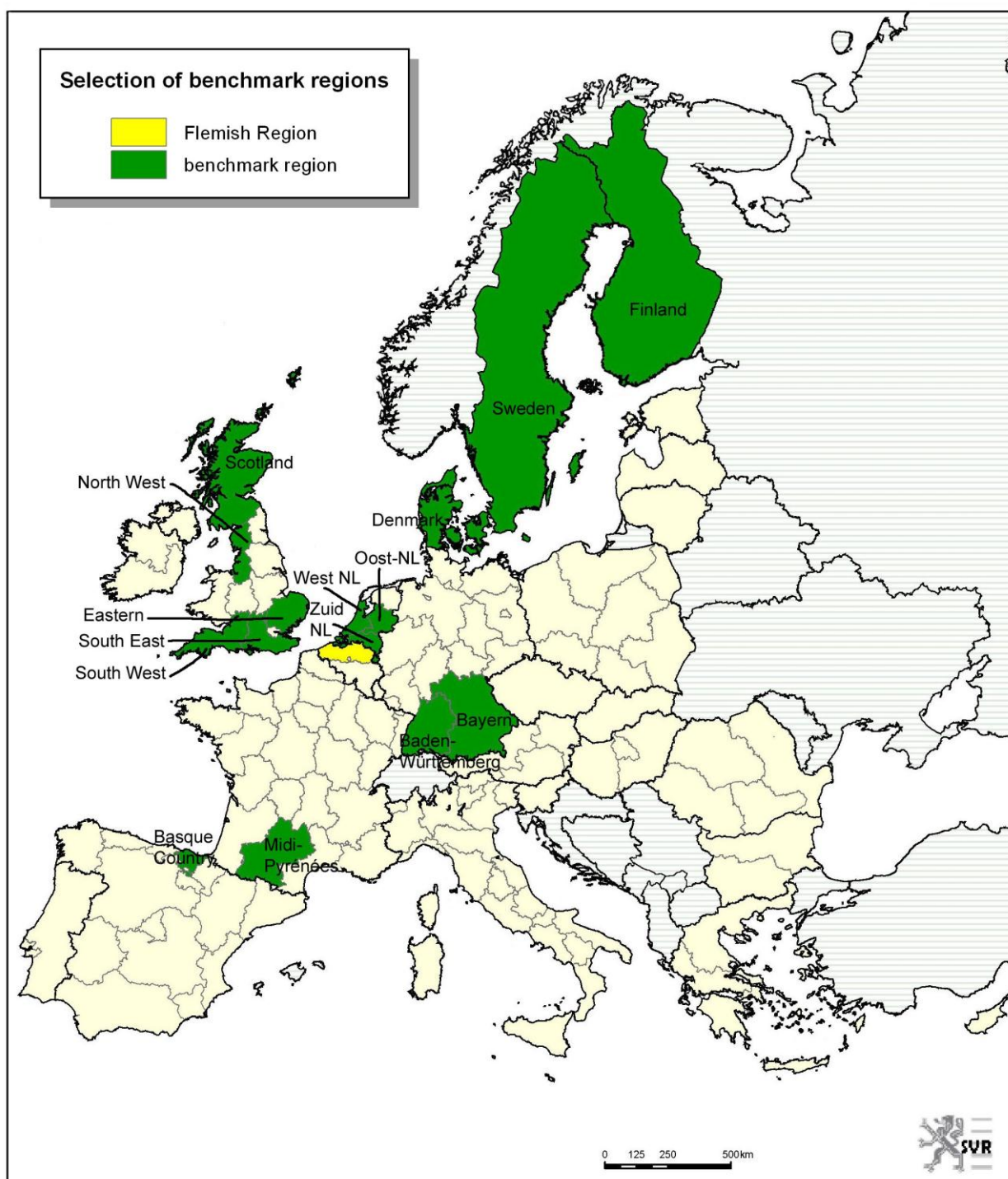
Denmark
Baden-Württemberg
Bayern
The Basque Country
Midi-Pyrénées
Oost-Nederland
West-Nederland
Zuid-Nederland
Finland
Sweden
North West (UK)
East of England (UK)
South East (UK)
South West (UK)
Scotland

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

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<sup>1</sup> E.g.: 'Flanders Outlook 2013 – A Benchmarking of Flanders among the European Regions', March 2013.

Map 0: Selection of benchmark regions



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

This year analysis will encompass some new indicators (such as youth unemployment and the at-risk poverty rate). The socio-economic characteristics of the new EU Member State of Croatia will be dealt with in a topic.

## 2. ECONOMIC WELFARE

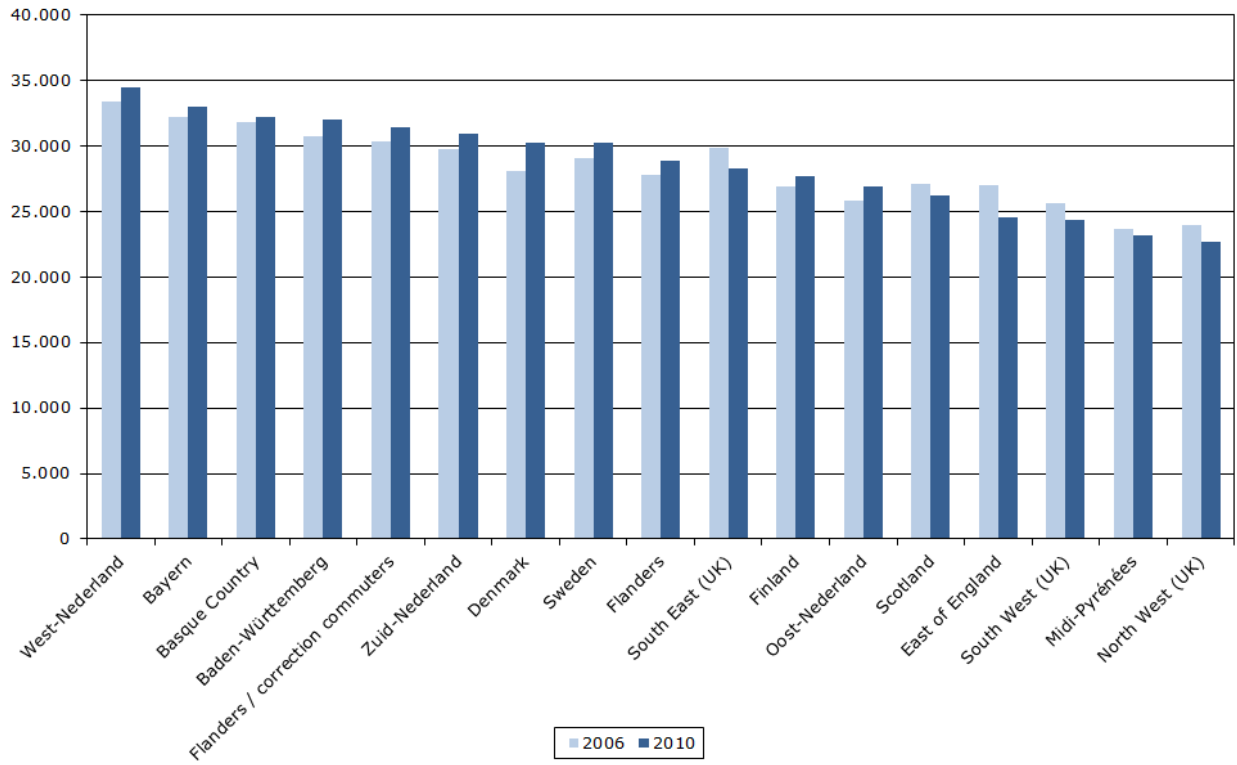
**Gross domestic product** (GDP) is a broadly used indicator of economic welfare. It is the market value of the goods and services produced in a country or region over a given period of time. GDP data of the European countries and regions are produced according to the European System of National Accounts (ESA95). By means of purchasing power standards (PPS), GDP data within the European Union can be compared. Thus, price differences in relation to income are accounted for.

Obviously, Flanders is a prosperous region. Its location in the heart of Western Europe and its intense trade relations with surrounding countries are contributing factors. This brings about a high degree of material welfare for the Flemish citizens. Before discussing the GDP data, mention must be made of the following peculiarity: the capital city of Brussels does not form 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 working 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. After correction for commuters GDP is € 31,500 PPS per head in 2010. So Flanders is 5<sup>th</sup> among the benchmark regions, one place worse than in 2009. But in comparison to 2006 (start of the benchmark data for GDP) Flanders was also 5<sup>th</sup>, so the evolution has been neutral since. According to the latest observations West-Nederland, the Basque Country and the two German benchmark Länder have relatively higher GDP figures. The challenge for Flanders is to keep pace with the benchmark regions during the forthcoming years.

In 2010 only Denmark was able to realise a higher GDP per capita than in 2007, the year before the outbreak of the crisis. Flanders, however, has more or less the same GDP as in 2007. The other regions still face lower GDP values today. The British benchmark regions and the Basque Country were hardest hit.

There are also data of GDP per capita for all EU regions, although in that list no correction for commuting is applied to Flanders. In this broad ranking Flanders is 27<sup>th</sup> or in the first quartile of best-performing regions. This list also contains many capital city areas that have traditionally a high GDP per capita. Flanders' position improved over recent years: indeed, in 2006 Flanders was 32<sup>nd</sup>.

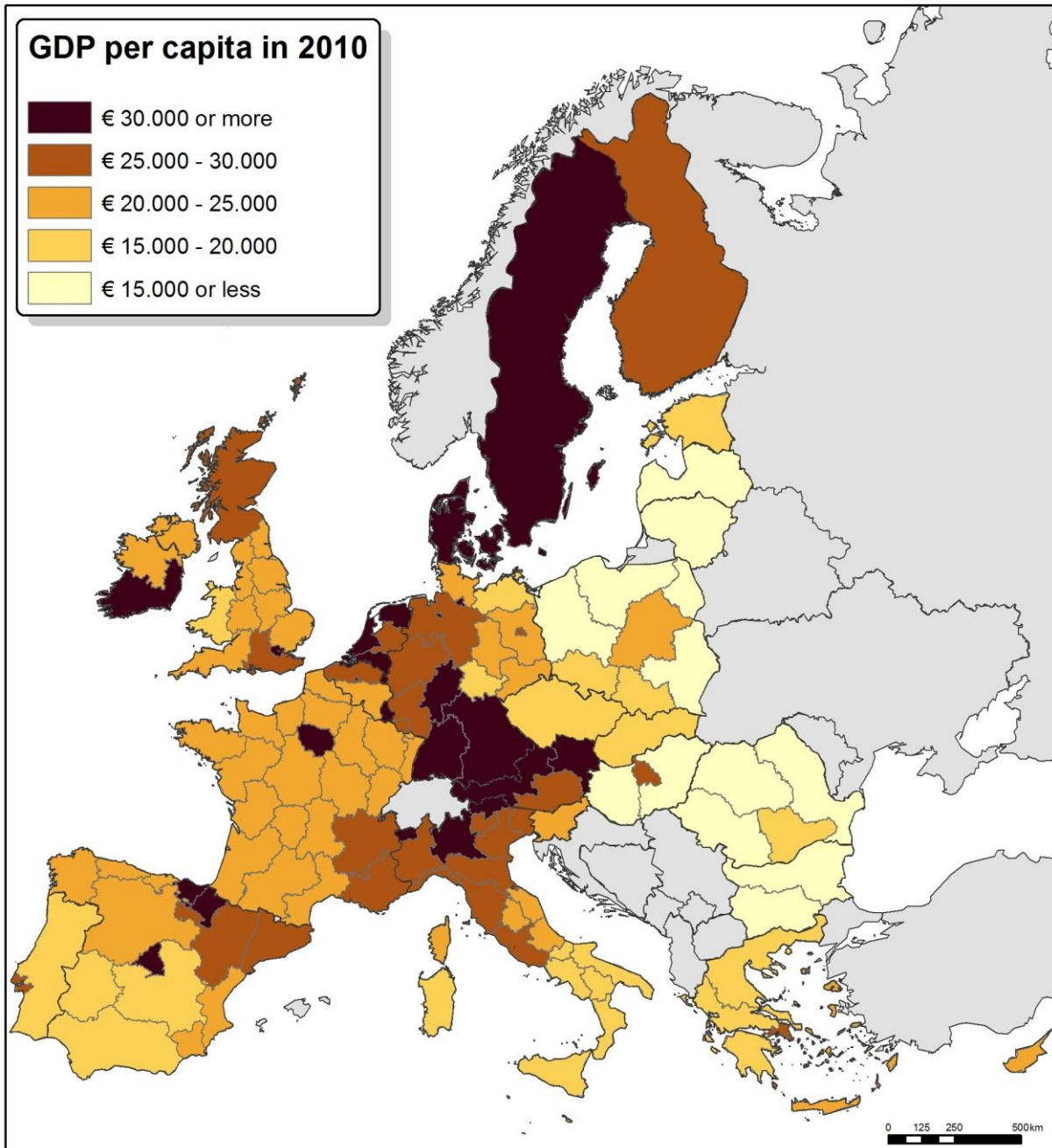
Graph 1: GDP per capita, Flanders and the benchmark regions, 2006 and 2010, in euro PPS



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders



Map 1: GDP per capita in 2010



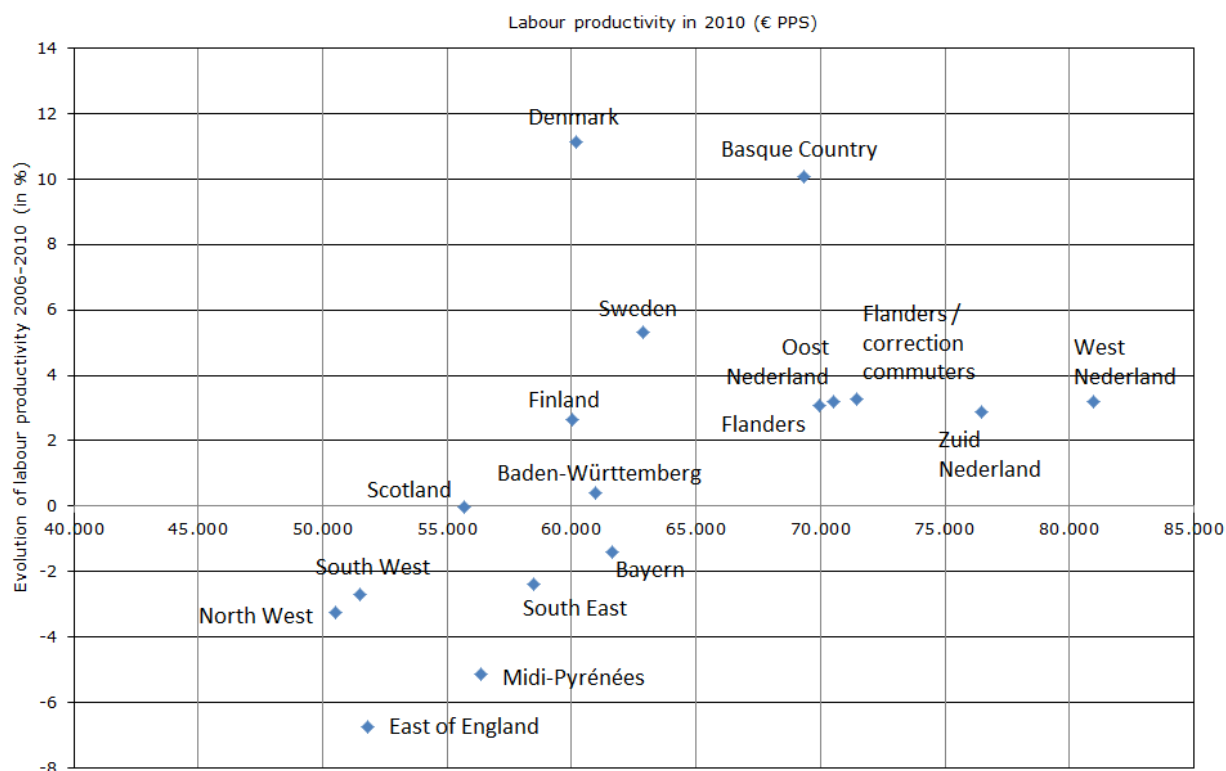
In order to understand how GDP per capita has come about, it can be broken down into three factors: labour productivity, the number of jobs as a percentage of the population aged 15 to 64, and the share of the population aged 15 to 64 in the total population. Each of these factors has an impact on the creation of welfare.

Flanders owes its prosperity above all to a high **labour productivity**. This is a basic feature of the Flemish economy. After correction for commuters, Flemish labour productivity amounts to € 71,400 PPS in 2010. With that Flanders is 3<sup>rd</sup> among the benchmark regions, only leaving West- and Zuid-Nederland before it. Throughout the years, Flanders' position was more or less the same (also 3<sup>rd</sup> in 2006, start of the benchmark). In comparison to 2007-09 it gained a place (Oost-Nederland did better in those years). In absolute figures, Flanders was able to maintain its labour productivity on about the same level in 2010 as in 2007 (the year before the outbreak of the crisis). In most other benchmark regions labour productivity has

not yet reached its pre-crisis level. Only Denmark and the Basque Country saw an increase in this indicator.

In the ranking of all 134 regions, and without correction for commuters, Flanders can be found at 11<sup>th</sup> place, quite high, a status quo compared with 2006 and 3 places better than in 2009. In that longer list, mainly capital regions score high.

Graph 2: Labour productivity, Flanders and the benchmark regions, 2010 (euro PPS) and 2006-2010 (% growth)

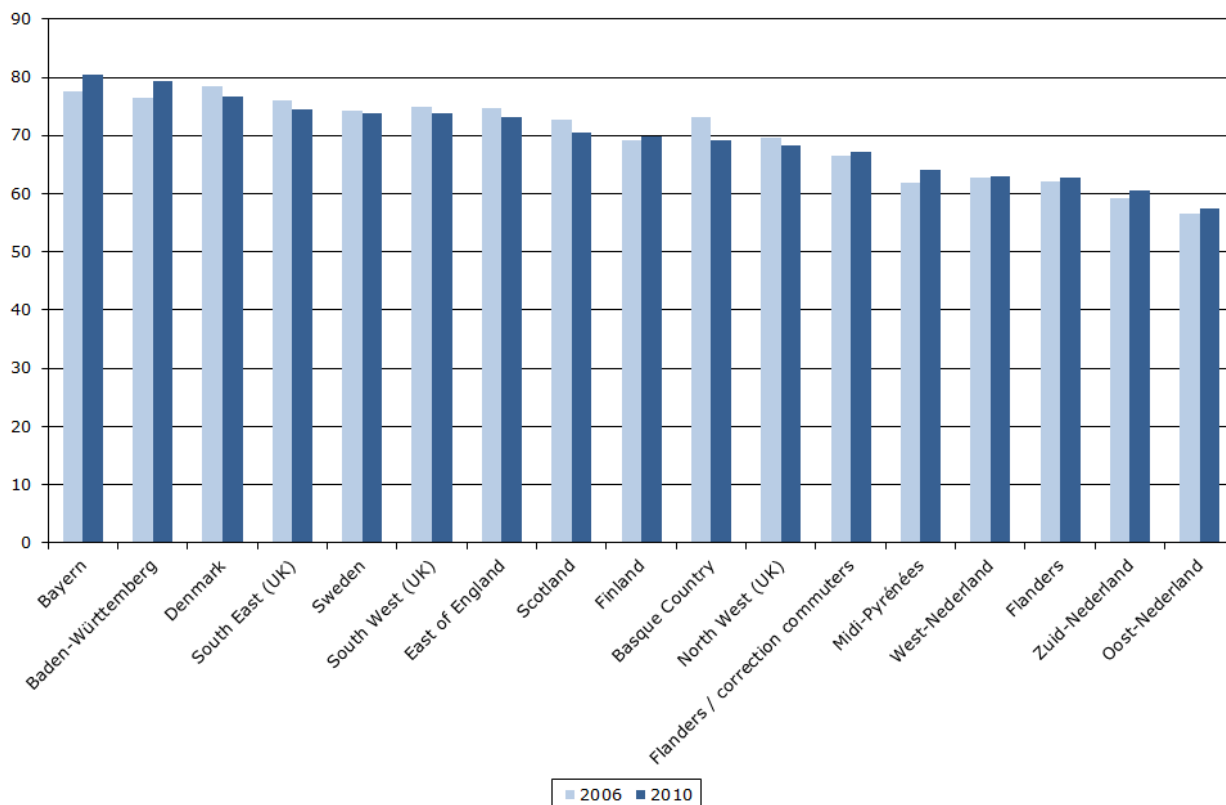


Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

In 2010, and after correction for commuters, Flanders counted **67.1 jobs per 100 people aged between 15 and 64**. Thus, Flanders stands at 12<sup>th</sup> place in the benchmark list, and this for the 9<sup>th</sup> consecutive year. Bayern and Baden-Württemberg are the top regions with values of around 80%. Furthermore, the British and Scandinavian regions also perform relatively highly. Compared with the pre-crisis year of 2007, the indicator stayed at the same level in Flanders but increased in both the two German benchmark Länder. In every other benchmark region there was a decline.

In the list of 134 EU regions (without correction for commuters) Flanders can be found at 79<sup>th</sup> place. That ranking constitutes an improvement (84<sup>th</sup> in 2006; best place ever since the start of the series in 1995). Brussels and some other capital regions as well as the West German Länder, Northern Italy and some Spanish and British regions have a high score in the broad ranking. There are relatively few jobs in Southern Italy and some Polish and French areas.

Graph 3: Number of jobs in relation to the population aged 15-64, Flanders and the benchmark regions, 2006 and 2010, in %

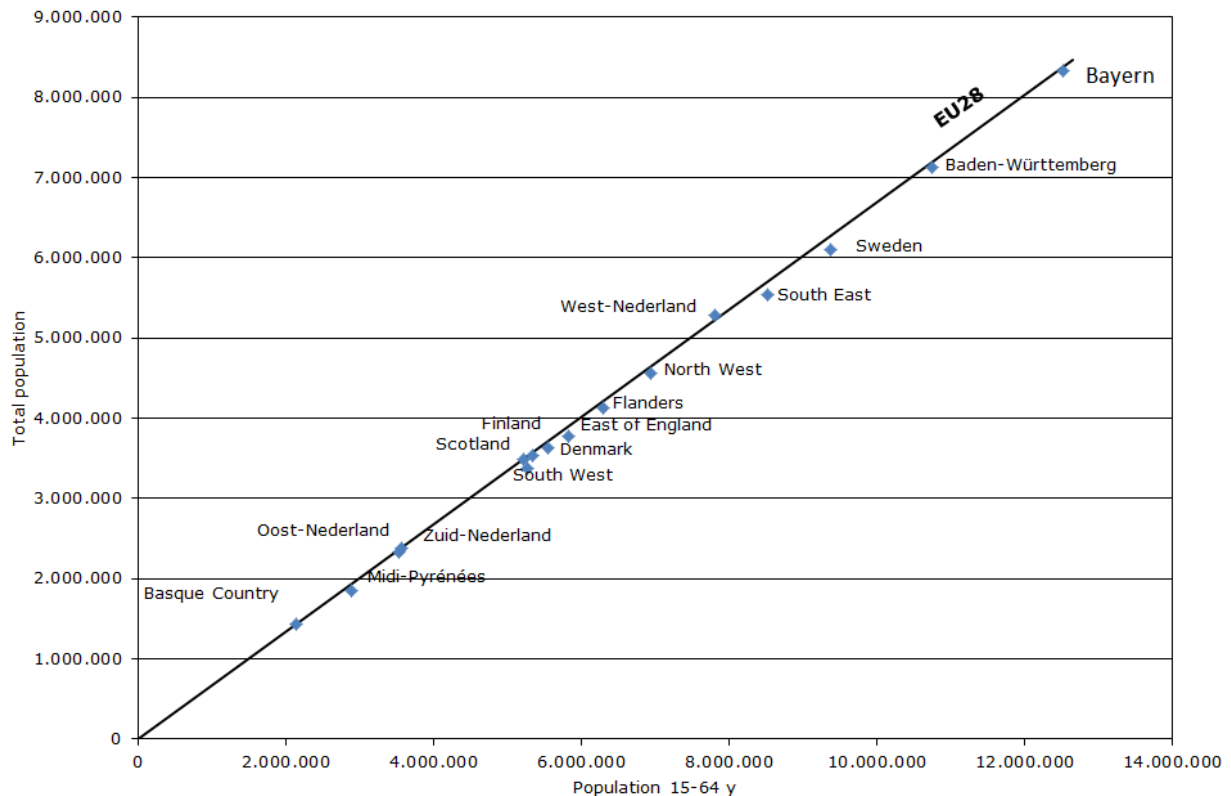


Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

The third factor of the GDP/capita breakdown is the **share of people aged 15 to 64**. Flanders has a ratio of 65.7% in 2010. Over time this demographic indicator has been almost gradually declining. In comparison to the other benchmark regions Flanders stands at 10<sup>th</sup> place in 2010, equal to its 2009 position, but one place better than in 2006.

In the whole ranking of all 134 EU regions Flanders is 88<sup>th</sup>. The regions in the new Member States usually have higher ratios.

Graph 4: Total population, population aged 15-64 and the ratio between them, Flanders and the benchmark regions, 2010, in %



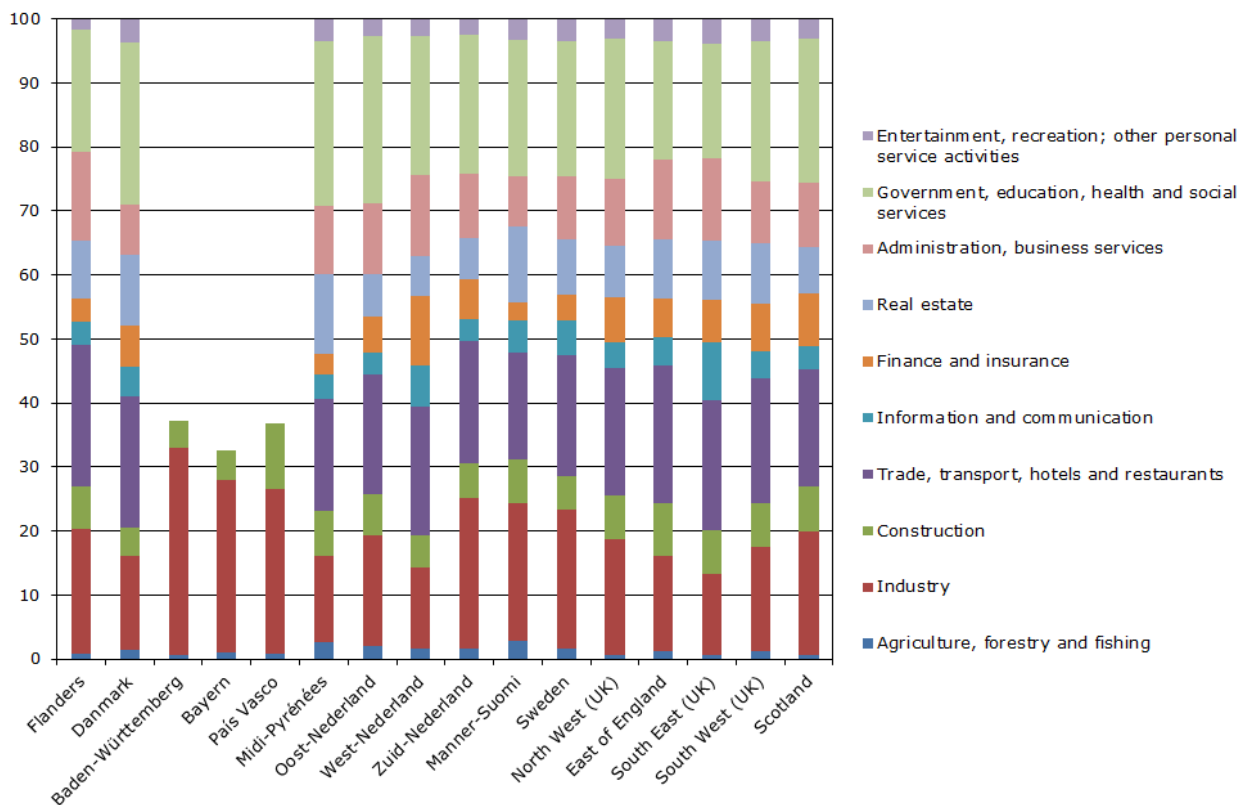
Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

The benchmark regions differ with respect of the distribution of branches.

Gross value added can be broken down into 10 branches (2010 data, NACE rev. 2). The **primary sector** is the least important, and that in every benchmark region. Finland (2.9%) and Midi-Pyrénées (2.6%) have the highest shares of the primary sector. Baden-Württemberg is the most **industrialised** benchmark region (32.4%). Furthermore, Bayern and the Basque Country also have relatively high industrial shares (26.9% and 25.8%). Flanders' share (19.5%) is average. Industry is of lesser importance in the British South East and West-Nederland. The Basque Country specialises in **construction** (10.3%). This is not the case for Denmark and the German Länder, where it represents less than 5%.

The share of **trade, transport, hotels and restaurant and catering** is more or less 20% everywhere. The British South East specialises in **information and communication services** (9.1%). In many other benchmark regions this share is only half as high. **Finance and insurance** activities are best represented in West-Nederland (10.8%). To a lesser extent this is also the case for Scotland and the British South West. This branch is less well represented in the gross value added of Finland, Midi-Pyrénées and Flanders. Real estate is a speciality of Midi-Pyrénées, Finland and Denmark (all above 10%). In the Dutch regions, however, this is 6-7%. **Administration and business services** have a share of roughly 10-12%. Flanders is the top region in this branch (13.8%). Finland scores lowest (7.8%). Government, health and social services is an important branch, more so in Oost-Nederland, Midi-Pyrénées and Denmark (25-26%). Flanders scores relatively low (19.1%) because the capital city of Brussels does not form part of it. Finally, **entertainment, recreation; other personal service activities** is a less important branch. Flanders even has the lowest share (1.7%).

Graph 5: Distribution of gross value added among the main branches, Flanders and the benchmark regions, 2010, in %



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

Income is a key indicator of the prosperity of the inhabitants of regions.

A region produces prosperity. This is not the same as the income that is being generated in that region, because the residents can work elsewhere. Also people living in other areas or abroad can work in that region and thus contribute to its prosperity. But those people take their income home to where they live. So, commuting allows for the place of living and the place of working to be in two geographically different locations. The **net disposable income** in Flanders equals € 17,600 PPS per head (based on final consumption) in 2009. Flanders ranks 6<sup>th</sup> in the benchmark list; one place better than in 2006. Income per head is highest in the Basque Country, followed by the German Länder and the British South East. The Dutch and Scandinavian regions score lowest.

A broad ranking (134 regions) cannot be established because of missing data.

**Poverty** should be abolished in rich countries and regions. Nevertheless, some people still have too low an income compared with the median of their country and are thus at risk of poverty. In 2011 9.8% of Flemish people are at risk of poverty. Only in Zuid-Nederland was this (slightly) lower (9.5%). In 2006 Flanders was still 6<sup>th</sup> on the benchmark list. The at-risk poverty rates are especially high in the British benchmark areas, even 22.5% in the North West.

### 3. LABOUR MARKET

According to Eurostat, the Flemish **employment rate**<sup>2</sup> amounted to 71.5% in 2012. This is rather low: only the Basque Country has a lower value. In Midi-Pyrénées the indicator is hardly higher than in Flanders. In Sweden and the two German benchmark Länder the employment rate is highest (around 80%). Flanders has now been in 15<sup>th</sup> place for five consecutive years; in 2006 it was 16<sup>th</sup>. The Flemish employment rate fell slightly in 2011 and 2012, due to low economic growth. It is now back at its 2009 level, but higher than in 2006 (70.6%). In a ranking of all 134 EU regions, Flanders is 46<sup>th</sup> in 2012. This is worse than during the three preceding years, but still better than in 2006. The indicator is particularly high in Scandinavian, Southern British, Dutch and German areas.

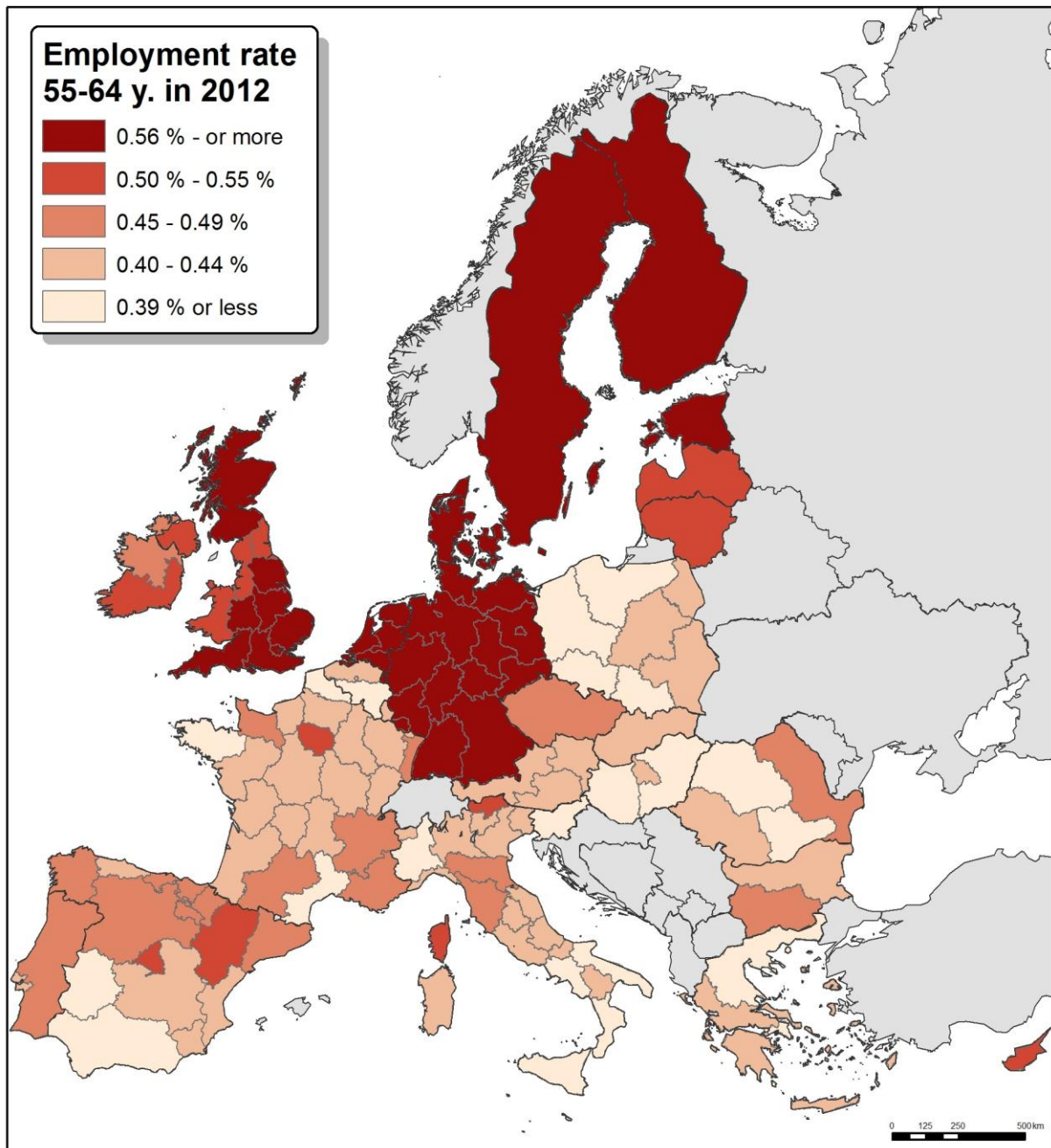
The **male employment rate** amounts to 76.7% in Flanders in 2012. With that Flanders is a bit better positioned (13<sup>th</sup>) than in the ranking for total employment rate. In 2006 Flanders was 15<sup>th</sup>. The German benchmark regions and the British South East are the top performers (around 85-86%). With a **female employment rate** of 66.2%, Flanders is 15<sup>th</sup> in a benchmark comparison. The female employment rate is the highest in Sweden (76.8%). Flanders can be found in 15<sup>th</sup> place. In the ranking of all 134 EU regions Flanders is in the second quartile, for both the male and female rankings.

A major reason for the rather low Flemish employment rate is the **elderly employed** (age category 55-64). With 40.6% Flanders does worse than all the benchmark regions. The elderly employment rate is especially high in Sweden (73.0%). Luckily the employment rate in the age category 55-64 is gradually increasing - but not only in Flanders. Flanders does not do well in the ranking of all 134 regions either (102<sup>nd</sup>).

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<sup>2</sup> The number of workers living in a region as a percentage of the people of active age. In accordance with the Europe 2020 Strategy the latter comprises people aged 20 to 64.

Map 2: Employment rate for the age category 55-64 in 2012

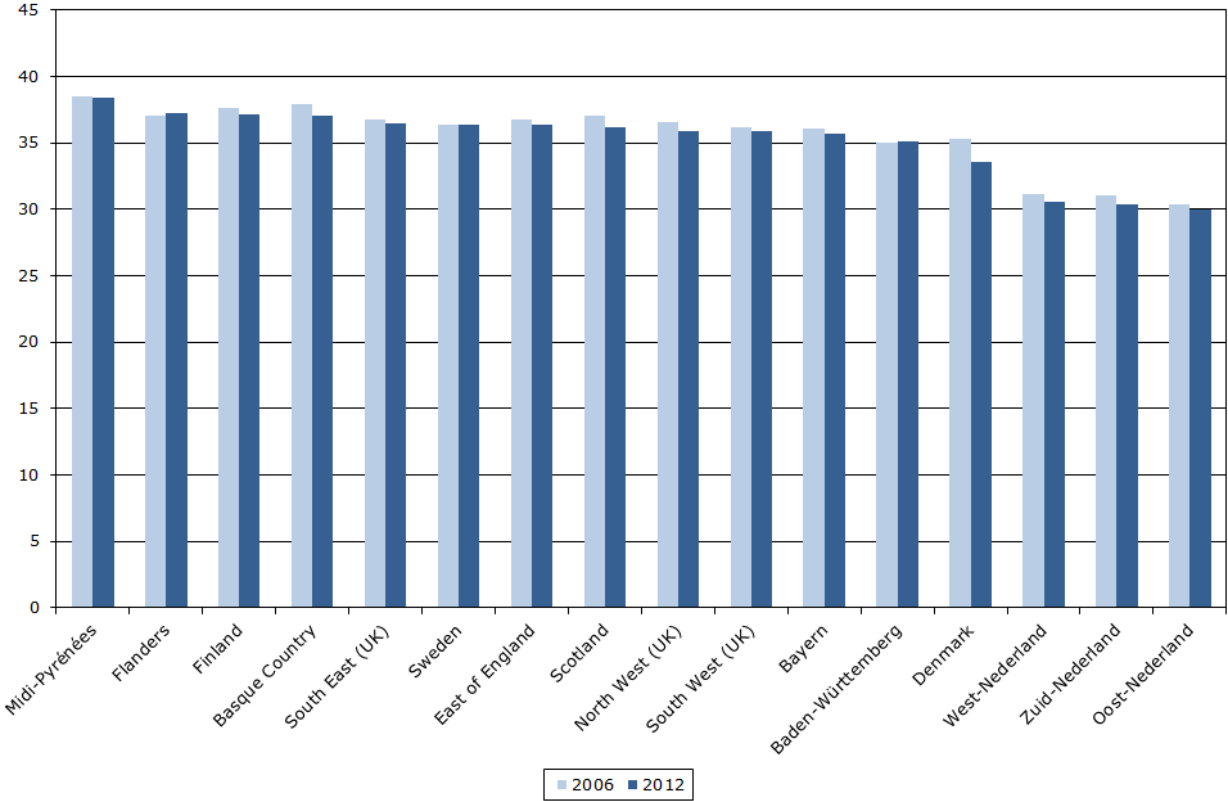


Part-time employment accounts for 25.8% of total employment in Flanders in 2012. In the Dutch benchmark regions part-time employment is far more widespread (roughly half of the workers). But most regions have a ratio of between 25 and 30%. Part-time employment is less common in the Basque Country, Finland and Midi-Pyrénées (each less than 20%). Throughout the years there has been an increase of the share of part-time employment in the EU Member States and regions.

In 2012 the average number of usual weekly hours in the (main) job amounts to 37.2 in Flanders. This is high in comparison with the other benchmark regions. Only in Midi-Pyrénées is the number of hours greater (38.4). Finland and the Basque Country are close to Flanders. In the three Dutch benchmark regions the number of hours is lowest (around 30). In 2006, Flanders was at 4th place among the benchmark regions. The benchmark regions as a whole seem to be atypical in a greater EU context: more than half of all 134 EU regions

have a higher number of average weekly hours than Flanders. This is due to the new EU Member States and the Mediterranean countries of the EU.

Graph 6: Average number of weekly working hours, Flanders and the benchmark regions, 2006 and 2012, in hours

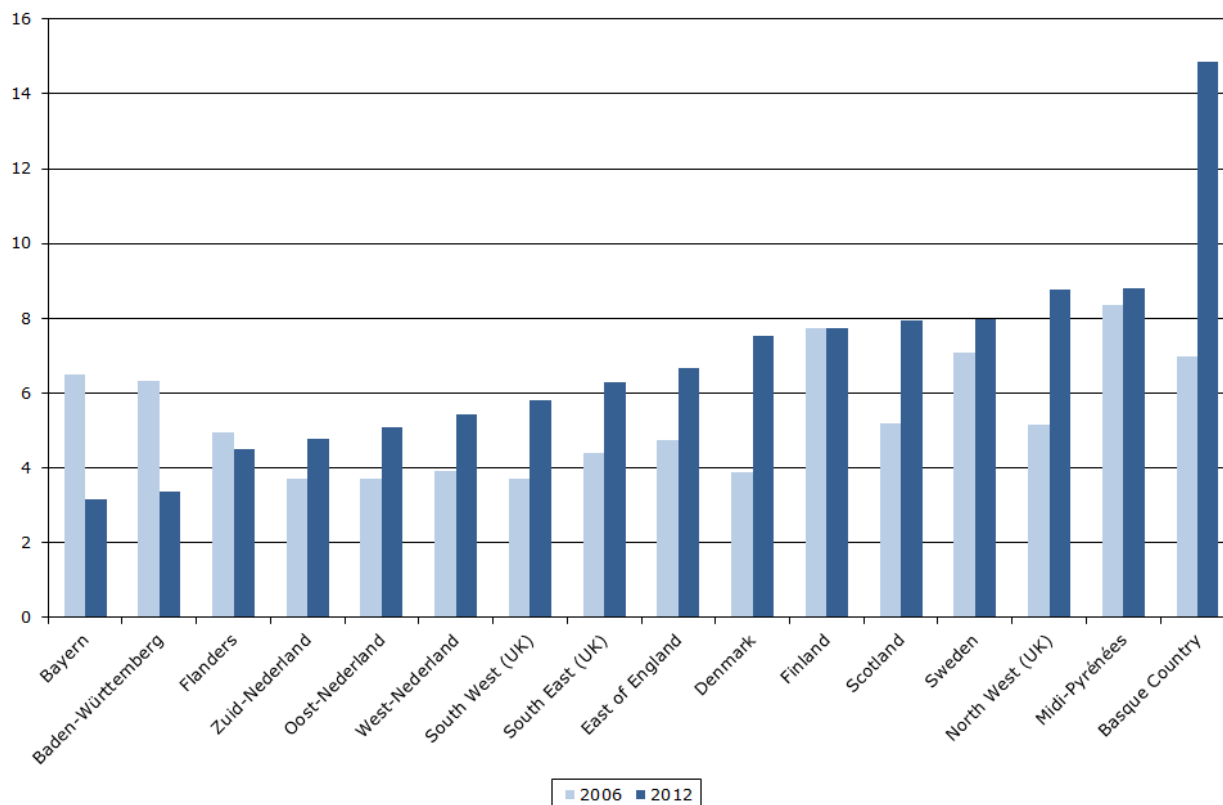


Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

Flanders has an **unemployment rate** of 4.5% in 2012. It is third among the benchmark regions, leaving only Baden-Württemberg and Bayern before it. Flanders does well on this indicator: in 2006 it was 8<sup>th</sup>. In the broader ranking of all EU regions Flanders stands at 7<sup>th</sup> place in 2012. The Flemish unemployment rate is barely higher than in 2007 (4.3%), the year before the outbreak of the crisis. All other regions saw a more noteworthy increase in their unemployment rate, with the notable exception of the two German benchmark Länder. In the Basque Country the unemployment rate equals 14.9% in 2012, more than double that before the crisis.



Graph 7: Unemployment rate, Flanders and the benchmark regions, 2006 and 2012, in %



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

According to Eurostat, in Flanders both the male and **female unemployment rates** amount to 4.5% in 2012. And in both cases Flanders is 3<sup>rd</sup> in the benchmark. In the past the **male unemployment rate** was always lower. But the crisis of 2009 was all the more perceptible in industry - a branch that employs proportionally more men than women. This caused the male unemployment rate to rise faster.

The Flemish **youth unemployment** rate is 12.8% in 2012. Flanders ranks 6<sup>th</sup> in the benchmark list. Youth unemployment is relatively lowest in the two German benchmark Länder (between 5 and 6%). The three Dutch benchmark areas score lower than 10% and thus precede Flanders. The Basque Country has a real problem (42.5%). Sweden and some British regions also score highly. In 2006 Flanders was 10<sup>th</sup>. In the whole ranking of all 134 EU regions Flanders does quite well, being in the first quartile, and improving its position. Youth unemployment is a problem in many Mediterranean regions.

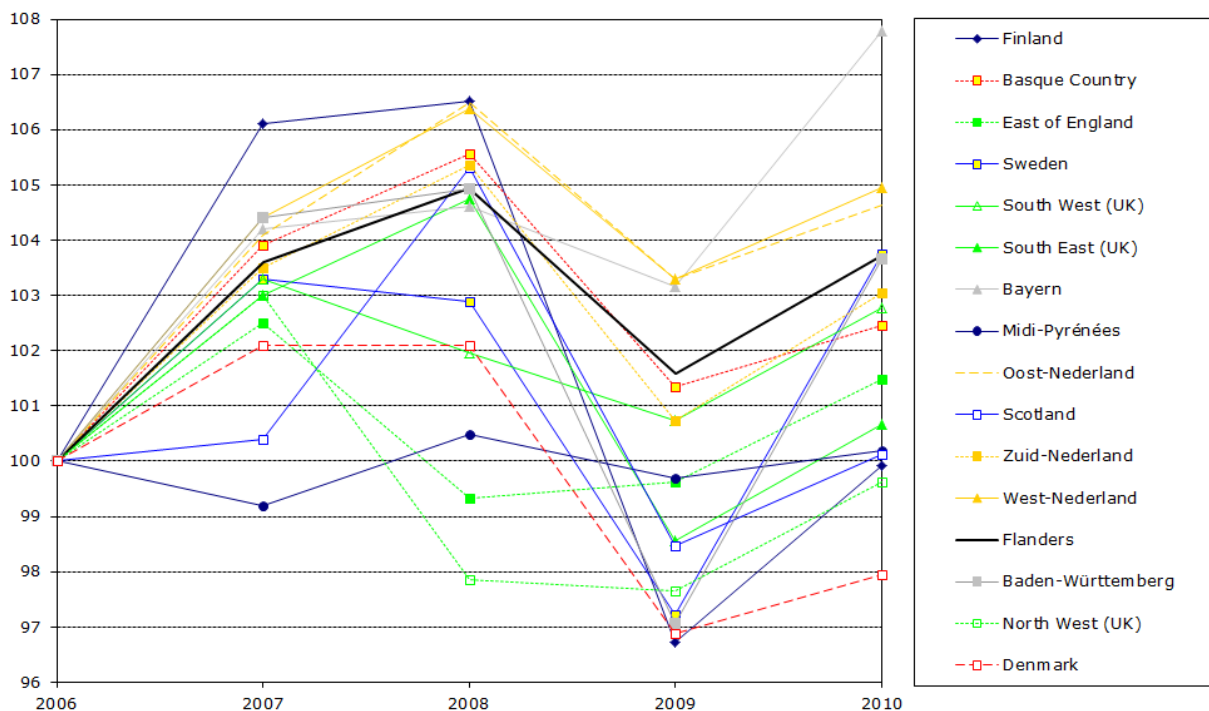
The **long-term unemployment rate** (longer than one year) in Flanders comes in at 1.5% in 2012. Flanders is third, after Bayern and Baden-Württemberg. Long-term unemployment is comparatively high in the Basque Country (6.4%). Over time Flanders does well; in 2011 it stood 7<sup>th</sup>, leaving the three Dutch benchmark regions and Sweden before it. In 2006 Flanders was 13<sup>th</sup>. It is worth mentioning that the two German benchmark areas were then at the bottom of the ranking, together with Midi-Pyrénées. Flanders and the two German regions were the only ones that were able to lower the long-term unemployment rate between 2007 (pre-crisis year) and 2012. In the broader ranking of all regions Flanders can be found in an excellent 7<sup>th</sup> place. Here too there has been a remarkable improvement in Flanders' position throughout the years.

## 4. COMPETITIVENESS

The **average wage cost per employee** amounts to € 47,800 in 2010. In that indicator, the earnings of independent workers are estimated according to the average wage per employee. Flanders is 12<sup>th</sup> among the benchmark areas. Denmark and the three Dutch benchmark regions have higher average wage costs. The indicator is lowest in the British areas, especially in the North West (€ 32,600). In the broader ranking also, Flanders does not do well (125<sup>th</sup> out of 134 regions). In both rankings Flanders' position is the same as in 2006. This indicator is not so important in itself, as it must be considered in relation to labour productivity.

The ratio between these two is the **wage cost per unit of output**. Here the wages also include the estimated earnings of independent workers. Thus earnings account for 68% of gross domestic product in 2010. Flanders is 11<sup>th</sup> in the set of benchmark regions. The Basque Country has a ratio of only 52%. Furthermore, the British, German and two of the three Dutch regions also have lower values. The Scandinavian areas have remarkable higher values. In 2006 Flanders was 9<sup>th</sup>. But its position fell sharply in 2009 (15<sup>th</sup>). Since then there has been an improvement. In the whole ranking of 134 regions Flanders is 119<sup>th</sup>. In particular, the new Member States and South European countries have lower wage costs per unit of output.

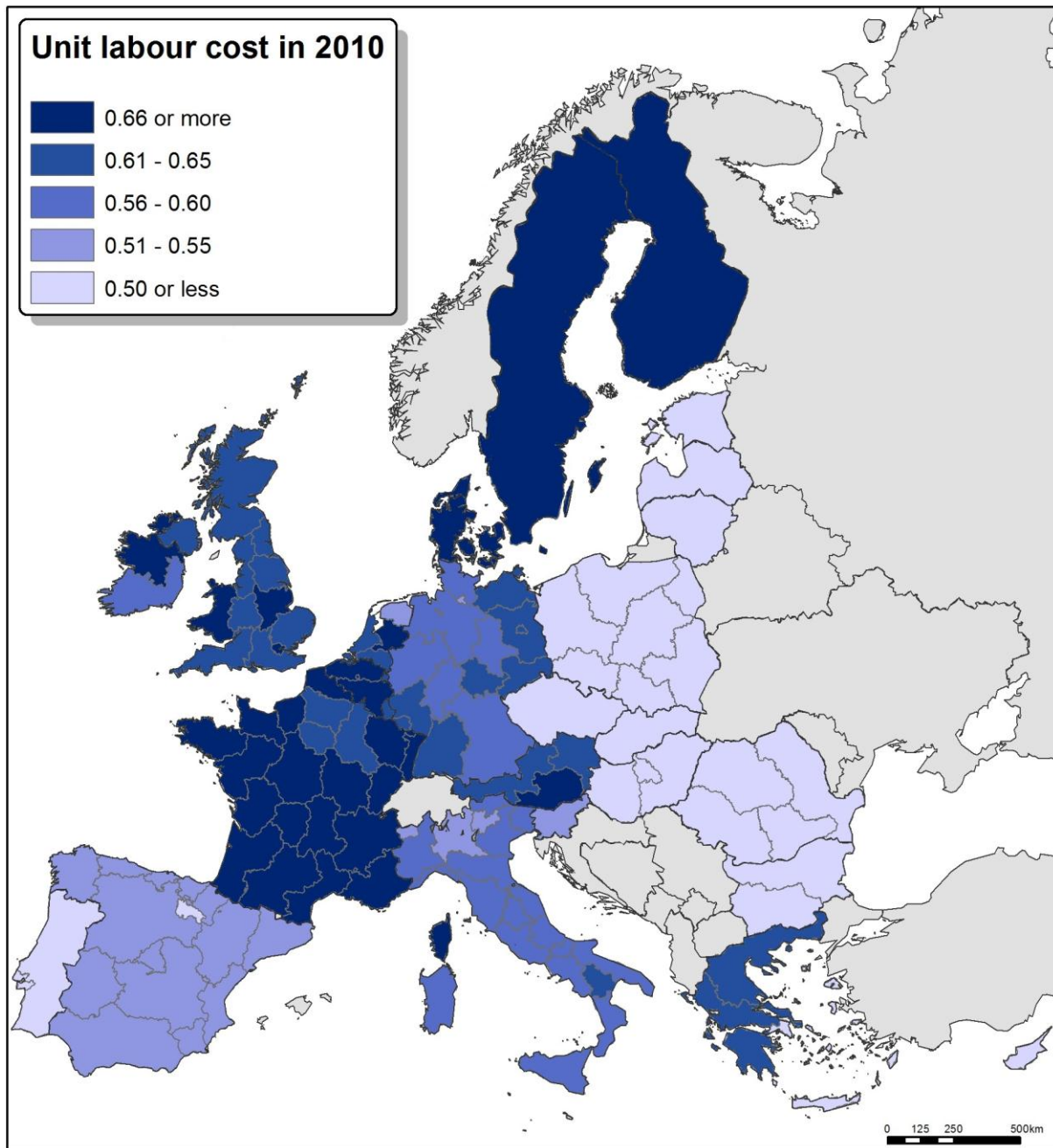
Graph 8: Growth of real value added, Flanders and the benchmark regions, from 2006 to 2010, indices, 2006 = 100



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

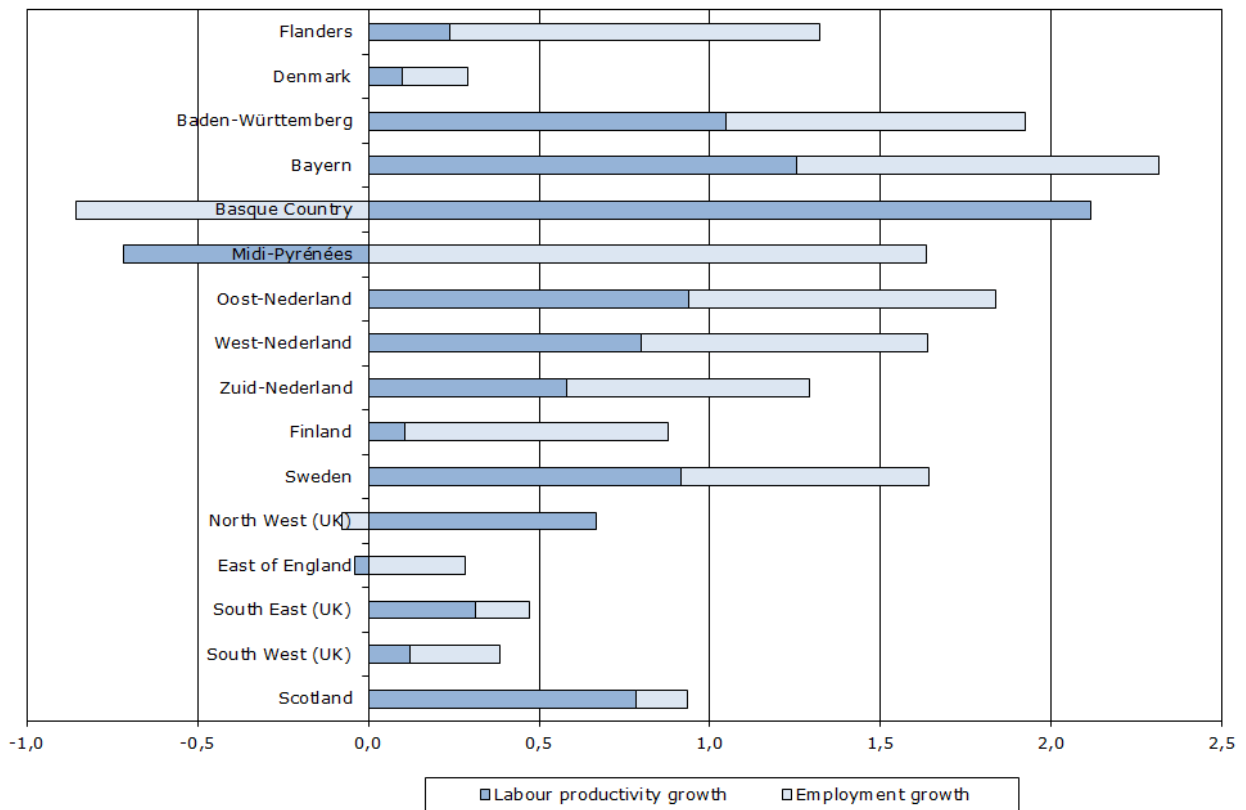
During the period 2006-2010, real growth in Flanders was primarily due to **employment growth**. This was also the case in half of the benchmark regions. Only one region (Midi-Pyrénées) had a stronger employment growth in those years. Flemish labour productivity growth was relatively weak during those years. The Basque Country had the highest growth of labour productivity, but this was also due to the dismissal of labour. Furthermore, the two German Benchmark Länder also had relatively high growth figures of labour productivity during 2006-2010.

Map 3: Unit labour cost in 2010



According to Eurostat, the average Flemish **real growth of gross value added** was 1.3% during 2006-2010. This figure is influenced downwards by the recession of 2009 (-3.2%). In comparison to the other regions Flanders' performance is average. Bayern is the top region (2.3%). Baden-Württemberg and Oost-Nederland (1.9% and 1.8%) are also performing well. Denmark and the British benchmark regions have average growth rates of less than 1%. In 2010 alone, Flemish growth rate is 2.1%, again an average performance.

Graph 9: Breakdown of real GDP growth, Flanders and the benchmark regions, 2006 - 2010, percentage points



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

**Investments** are necessary for the replacement of worn-out capital goods or for utilising new capital goods in the economy. So, investments contribute to the generation of GDP. Flanders has a high investment ratio (22.4% of GDP in 2009). Due to the lack of recent data it is difficult to get a coherent picture of the investment position of other regions. But Flanders appears to have a high score, together with Bayern and the Basque Country. The investment ration is relatively modest in some British benchmark areas.

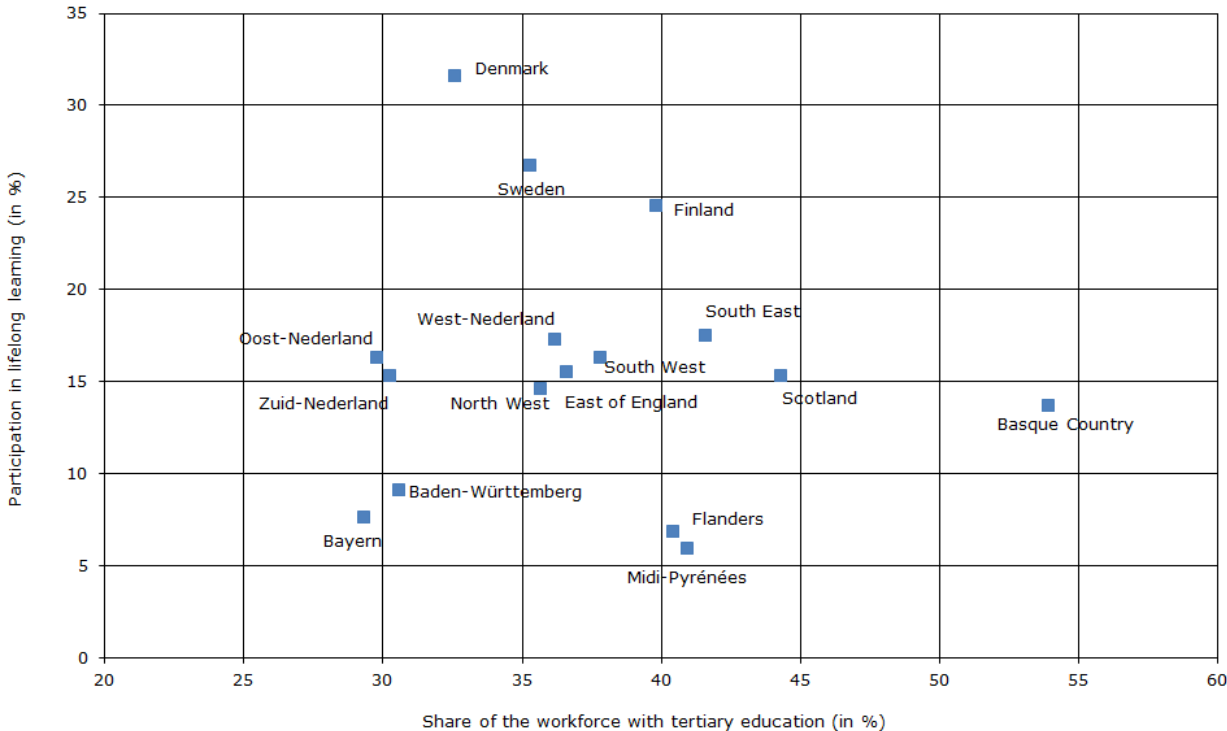
## 5. INNOVATION

The innovation process consists of several steps<sup>3</sup>. These reflect the different stages of the innovation process: innovation cannot begin without a well-educated workforce. Also workers must be able and willing to learn new techniques while at work. This is an important prerequisite for research and development. However, this can only result in prosperity if the knowledge is implemented in products and services that can be sold. Entrepreneurship is therefore part of the process. Subsequently, 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 that the inventor is able to make money out of it.

### 5.1. Prerequisites of innovation

In line with its well-developed schooling system, Flanders has a well-educated workforce. In 2012 40.5% of the workforce has had tertiary education. This share has gradually increased over time. This puts Flanders 5<sup>th</sup> among the benchmark regions. The Basque Country by far leads the ranking (53.9%). Other regions are catching up. In 2006 Flanders was still 2<sup>nd</sup>. However Flanders did a bit better in 2012 than in 2011, when it was 6<sup>th</sup>. This picture does not change when looking at the longer list of all 134 regions. Flanders is 17<sup>th</sup> in 2012, worse than in 2006 (8<sup>th</sup>), but gaining somewhat compared with 2011 (22<sup>nd</sup>). Some new Member States (but not the Baltic States) and Italy and Portugal have the lowest shares of tertiary education.

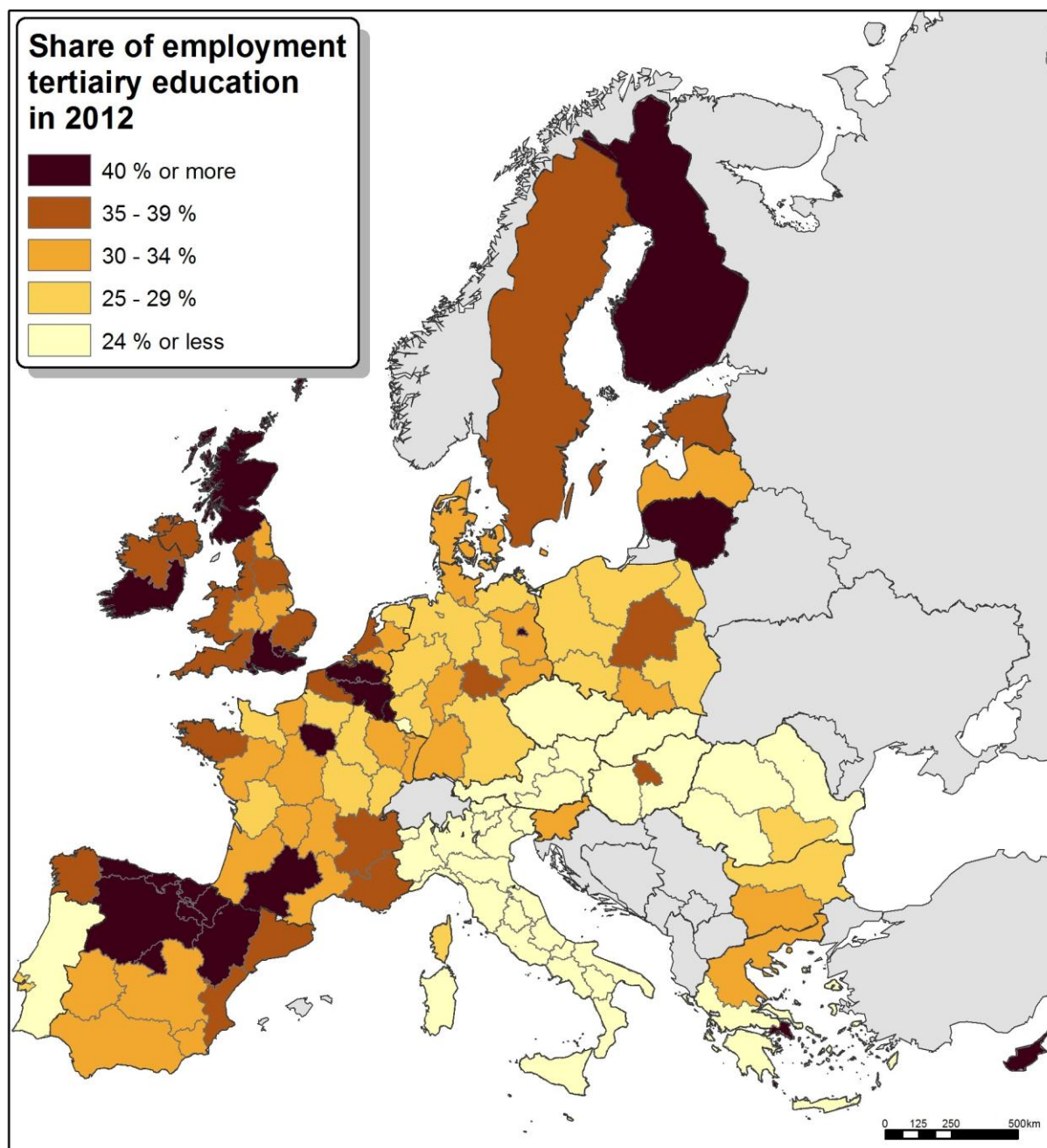
Graph 10: Share of the workforce with tertiary education and participation in lifelong learning, Flanders and the benchmark regions, 2012, in %



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

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

Map 4: Share of employment with tertiary education in 2012



However, Flanders does less well on **lifelong learning**: in 2012, 6.8% of the adult population participated in lifelong learning. This is even a decline compared with 2006 (8.4%). Only Midi-Pyrénées does worse. Lifelong learning is very well embedded in the Scandinavian benchmark areas, with Denmark in the lead (31.6%). The majority of the benchmark regions score between 10 and 20%. The two German benchmark Länder also have relatively low values. In the broader set of all regions, Flanders is 78<sup>th</sup> in 2012, the worst position since 2006. Only 1.4% and 1.5%, respectively, of the adult population in Romania and Bulgaria takes part in lifelong learning.

## 5.2. Creation of knowledge

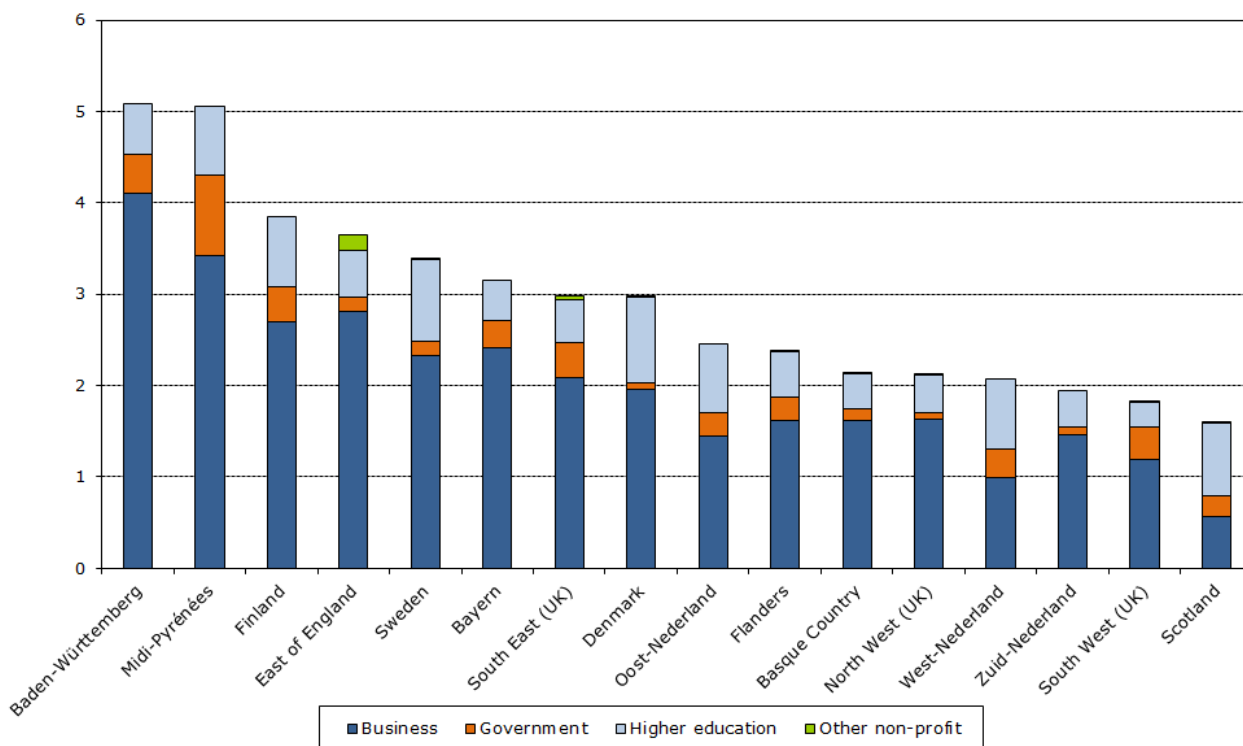
According to preliminary Eurostat data, the total Flemish **expenditures for research and development (R&D)** account for 2.38% of GDP in 2011 (2.40% according to ECOOM). So, Flanders is 10<sup>th</sup> in the benchmark set of regions. The best-performing regions are Baden-Württemberg (5.08%) and Midi-Pyrénées (5.06%). Finland, East of England, Sweden and Bayern score between 3 and 4%. Scotland, South West and Zuid-Nederland spend less than 2% of their GDP on research and development. Flanders has clearly increased its R&D percentage since 2006 (1.95%). In the broader EU ranking Flanders is 27<sup>th</sup>, well within the first quartile of best-performing regions and not much different from its 2006 position.

R&D consists mainly of **Business** efforts: these amount in Flanders to 1.62% of GDP (1.64% according to ECOOM), or 11<sup>th</sup> place among the benchmark regions. Again, the two top performers of overall R&D lead the ranking. Scotland spends the least. In 2006 Flanders could be found in 10<sup>th</sup> place. In the overall ranking of all EU regions Flanders was 28<sup>th</sup> in 2010, somewhat worse than in 2006 (24<sup>th</sup>).

**Government** R&D accounts for 0.25% of Flemish GDP in 2011. In this sub-category, Midi-Pyrénées is the best-scoring region, followed by Baden-Württemberg. Flanders is 8<sup>th</sup> among the benchmark areas, an improvement since 2006. In the broader ranking Flanders was 42<sup>nd</sup> in 2010.

The R&D expenditures of **higher education** are good for 0.49% of Flemish GDP in 2011, putting Flanders 10<sup>th</sup> (13<sup>th</sup> in 2006). Higher education is a relatively more important source in the Scandinavian areas and in West-Nederland. In this sub-category the two German Länder do not excel. Flanders' position in the ranking of 134 European regions was mediocre in 2010 (54<sup>th</sup>).

Graph 11: R&D according to main source, Flanders and the benchmark regions, 2011<sup>a</sup>, as a % of GDP



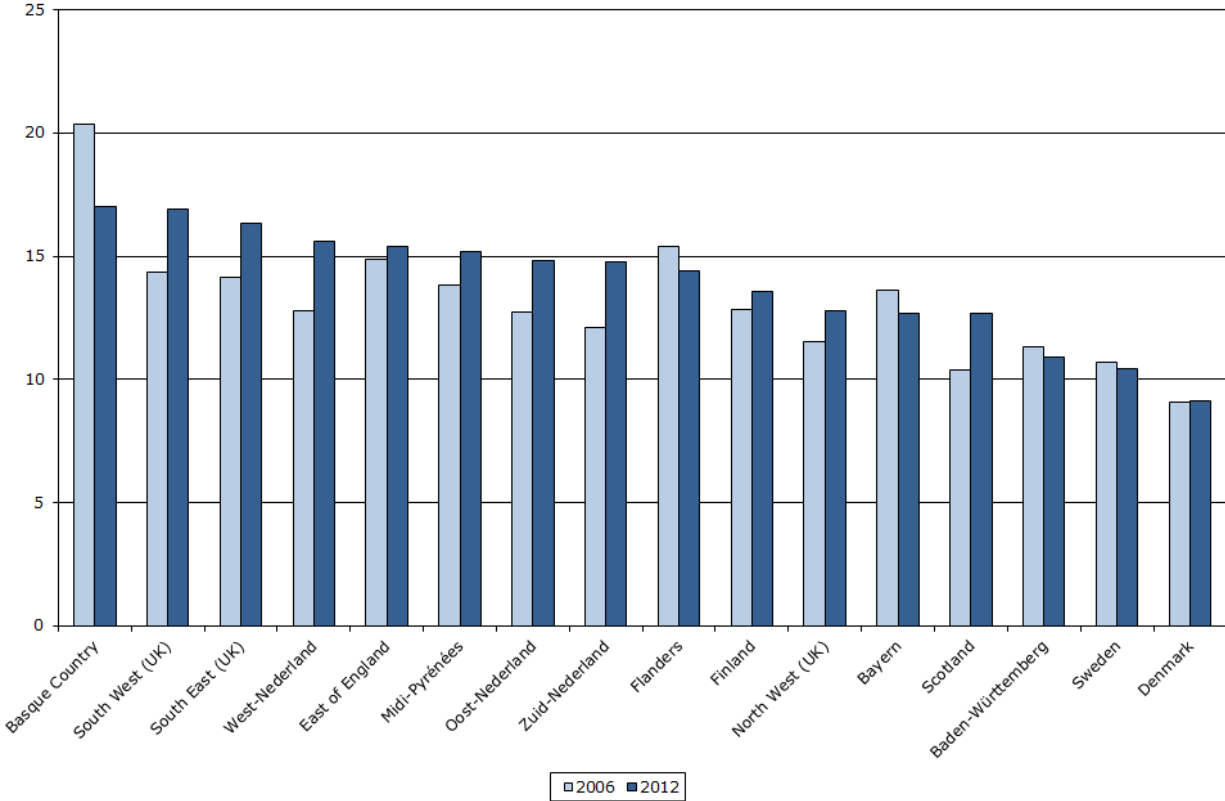
Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders  
<sup>a</sup> preliminary data

### 5.3. Innovation and entrepreneurship

The share of self-employed is a broad measure of existing entrepreneurship.

In 2012, 14.4% of the Flemish workforce is **self-employed**. Since 2006 this indicator has fallen by one percentage point. Flanders was 2<sup>nd</sup> among the benchmark regions in 2006 but is now 9<sup>th</sup>, although the differences between the benchmark regions are not great. The Basque Country heads the ranking (17.0%), followed by the Dutch and some British regions. Denmark has the lowest self-employment ratio (9.1%). Baden-Württemberg and Bayern have lower ratios than Flanders. In the whole ranking of all EU regions, Flanders can be found in 77<sup>th</sup> place. Self-employment is more widespread in Mediterranean and Eastern EU regions (but not the Baltic ones), which may be due to the lack of sufficient salaried jobs.

Graph 12: Share of the workforce that is self-employed, Flanders and the benchmark regions, 2012, in %



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

### 5.4. Application of innovation

In order to apply innovative ideas in products and services, a country or region needs sufficient **people working in knowledge-intensive branches**. These are defined as branches with a high R&D percentage with respect to turnover. It concerns companies in the medium-high-tech or high-tech industry or high-tech services (e.g. construction of telecommunications equipment, chemistry, computers, electrical appliances, research, etc.). Starting from 2008 the definition makes use of the new NACE\_2008 classification of branches. This will thus be the base year of the series. Due to missing data a ranking of all 134 European regions could not be established.



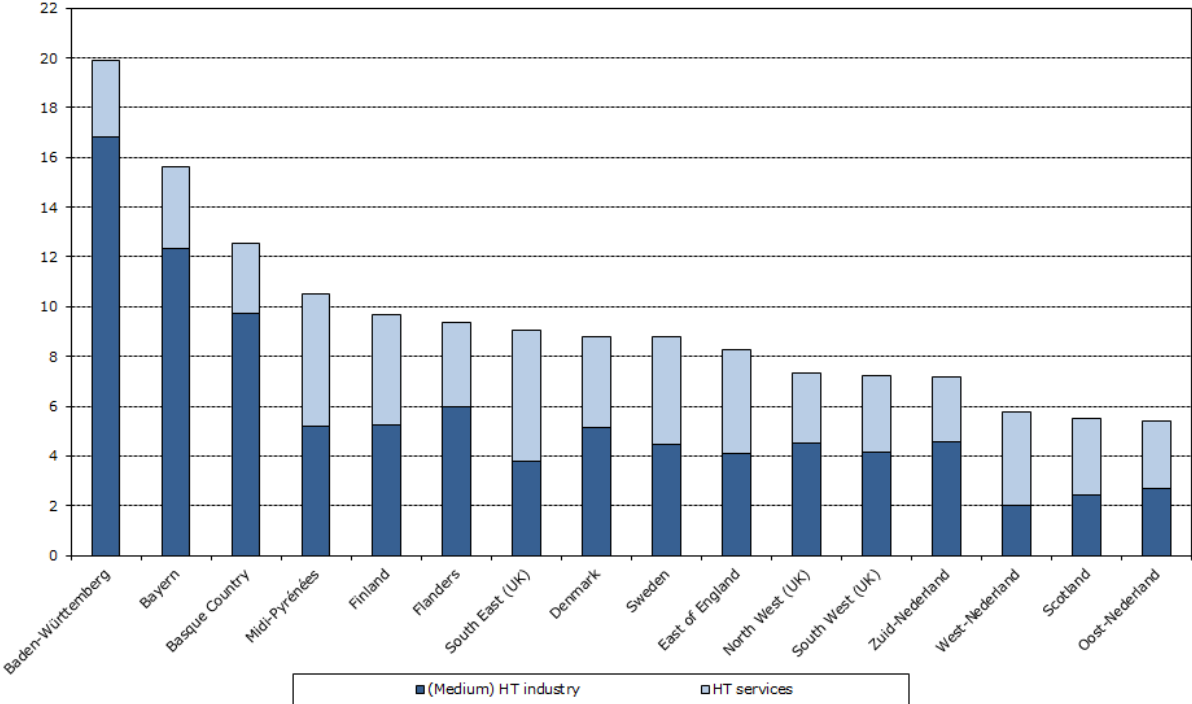
In 2012, 9.4% of the Flemish workforce was occupied in **knowledge-intensive branches**. With that Flanders is 6<sup>th</sup> in the benchmark list, just as in 2011 and in 2008. The two German benchmark regions score highest, followed by the Basque Country and Midi-Pyrénées. In all those regions the indicator takes on a value between 10 and 20%. Oost- and West-Nederland and Scotland have the lowest share (between 5 and 6%).

Flanders does relatively better in the sub-category of the **medium-high-tech and high-tech industry**: 6.0% or 4<sup>th</sup> place throughout the period concerned. Bayern and Baden-Württemberg are by far the leading areas, followed by the Basque Country. The aforementioned Dutch regions as well as Scotland are at the bottom of the list. In absolute figures, there has been a decline since 2008, when Flanders had 6.8%.

Flanders performs less well in the ranking of **knowledge-intensive services**. These comprise high-tech, market and financial services. Flanders has a share of 12.9% in 2012 which is good for 10<sup>th</sup> place in the benchmark list. South East and East of England head the ranking (15 to 20%). Besides this, the differences are not that big. In this ranking the German regions do not excel. In 2011 Flanders was 12<sup>th</sup> (11.9%).

- In the sub-sector of **high-tech services** Flanders stands 8<sup>th</sup> in 2012 (3.4%). Some British regions, Midi-Pyrénées and Finland are doing better. One year earlier, Flanders was 9<sup>th</sup>. In 2008 it was still 13<sup>th</sup>.
- **Knowledge-intensive market services** are not a Flemish speciality (6.1% in 2012 or 12<sup>th</sup> place), although Flanders is making progress, both in absolute and in relative terms. In 2011 Flanders could be found in 14<sup>th</sup> place. Sweden and the British South East (9.5% and 9.2%) head the ranking.
- Flanders' position is mediocre in the list of workers in **financial services** (6<sup>th</sup> in 2012 as well as in 2011). East of England performs best (5.2%).

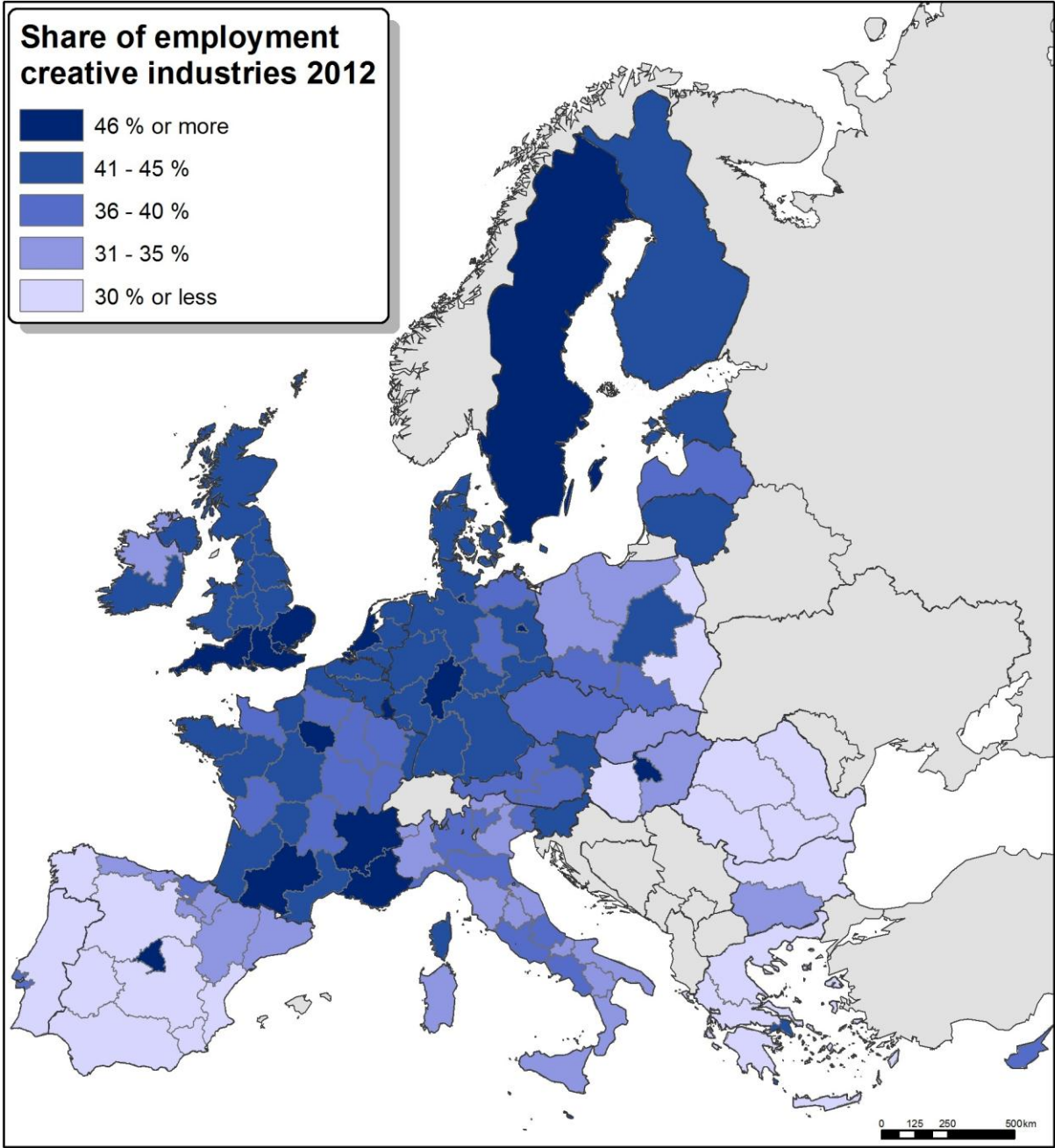
Graph 13: Share of knowledge-intensive workers, Flanders and the benchmark regions, 2012, in %



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

**Creative industries** are important for regions that seek to create economic welfare beyond the limits of efficiency enhancement. Indeed, an economy needs entrepreneurs and workers who develop ideas and who turn them into practical appliances, and material (e.g. designers) or non-material products (e.g. artists). In 2012, 45.2% of the Flemish labour force was working in creative industries, good for 8<sup>th</sup> place among the benchmark regions, as well as in 2008. In absolute terms the ratio has increased steadily over the years. The British South East and Midi-Pyrénées are the top regions (52.2% and 51.2%). Furthermore, the differences among the benchmark regions are not big, with the exception of the Basque Country (37.9%). In the broader ranking of all EU regions Flanders is 20<sup>th</sup>. The indicator is especially high in capital areas.

Map 5: Share of employment in creative industries in 2012



## 5.5. Intellectual property

The final step in the innovation process is the **patent application**. However, not all research automatically results in a patent application. Therefore some caution is needed in interpreting these data. The most recent data pertain to 2006.

Flanders counted 154 patent applications per million inhabitants in 2006. This allowed for 7<sup>th</sup> place on the benchmark listing. There are huge differences between the benchmark regions. Baden-Württemberg (576), Zuid-Nederland (559) and - to a lesser extent - Bayern (444) are clearly areas with a high patent application rate. This contrasts with the Basque Country and some British regions, which have less than 100 patent applications per million inhabitants. In 1995, Flanders ranked 6<sup>th</sup>. Shortly after that, its position fell to 9<sup>th</sup> in 1998, remaining so until 2005 and 2006, when it steadily improved. In the set of all European regions Flanders can be found in 21<sup>st</sup> place.

In the sub-category of **high-tech, biotech and ICT patent applications**, Flanders did worse (10<sup>th</sup> place in 2006, 88 per million inhabitants). Zuid-Nederland is by far the best-performing region (444 applications). The German regions and Finland are also doing well (more than 200 applications). This lesser performance of Flanders is mainly due to ICT and high-tech activity (10<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> place). As for biotech applications, Flanders holds a somewhat better position (6<sup>th</sup> in 2006).

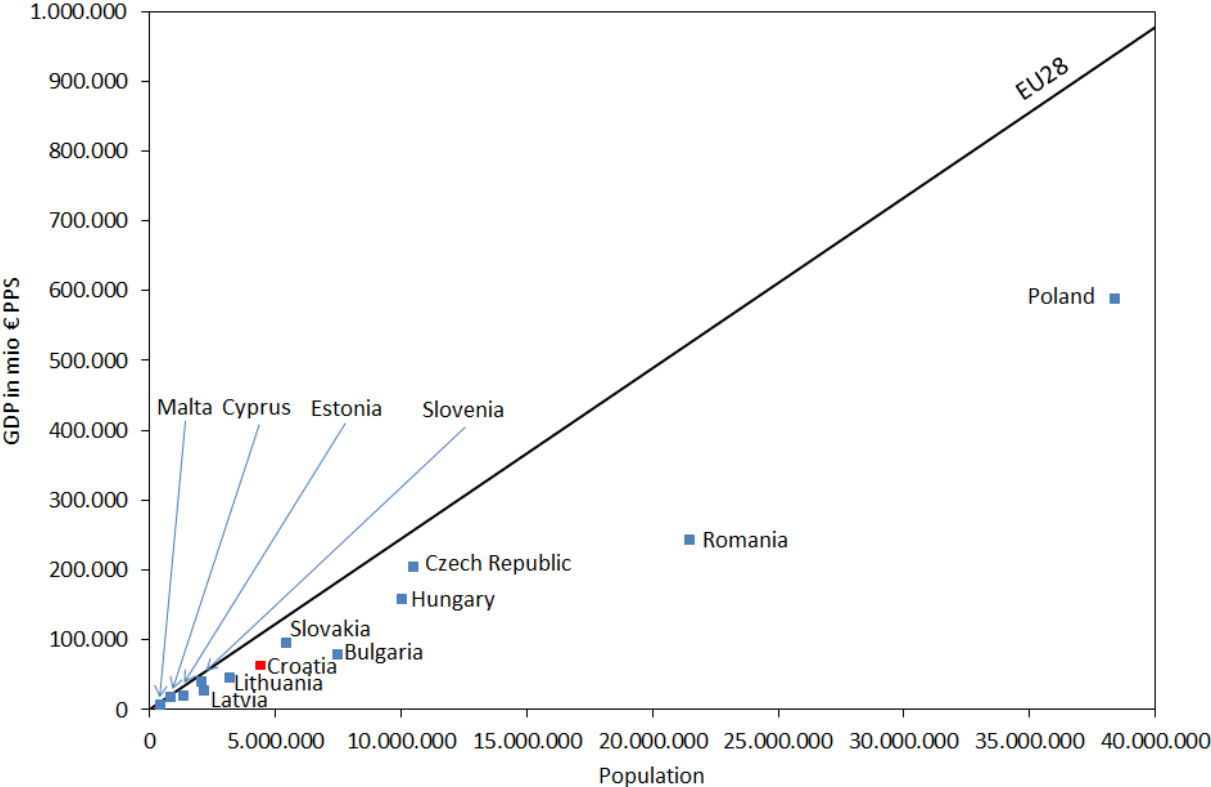
## 6. TOPIC: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CROATIA

### 6.1. Introduction

On 1 July 2013, Croatia became the 28<sup>th</sup> EU Member State. Together with Slovenia, Croatia formed the richest part of the former Yugoslavia. However, Croatia had to cope with years of civil war, political difficulties and the effects of the recent economic crisis. The financial-economic crisis had a negative impact, mainly through the loss of exports to Western European countries and the Balkans.

Croatia has 4.4 million inhabitants. With a GDP of € 63.7 billion PPS in 2010 it is 21<sup>st</sup> in the list of all 28 EU countries. Its GDP is about one third of the Flemish'. Croatia belongs to the smaller new EU Member States. Hereafter it will be compared with Slovenia, Slovakia and the three Baltic EU Member States due to their comparable size with regard to GDP and population. The whole set of the 13 new EU Member States acts as a general benchmark.

Graph 14: Population and GDP, new EU Member States and EU28, 2010



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

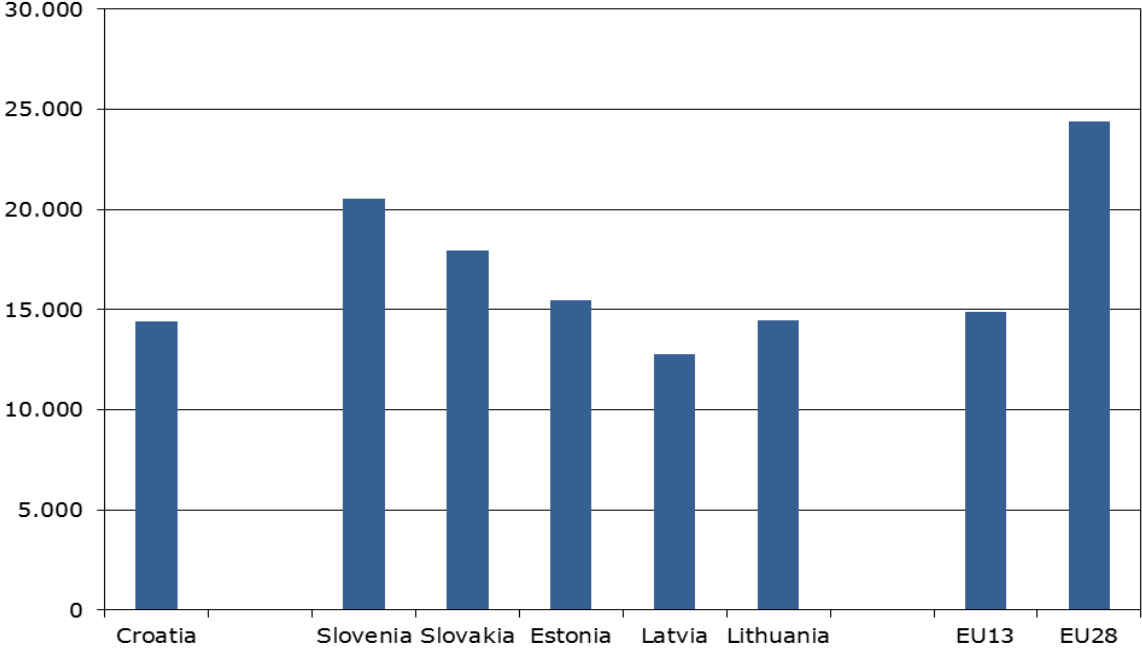
### 6.2. Economy

Croatia has a **GDP** of € 14,400 PPS in 2010. This is slightly below that of the average of the 13 new EU Member States. Most of the five benchmark countries score higher, especially Slovenia and Slovakia (graph 15). Since 1995 and throughout further years, Croatia had a relatively higher GDP than the EU13. But the financial-economic crisis hit the Croatian economy relatively hard as its GDP per capita dropped by 8.7% between 2008 and 2010 compared with a rise of 1.0% in the EU13. Notwithstanding that, Croatia has been able to catch up somewhat with the whole EU28 since 1995. Its GDP per capita index was 46 in 1995 and 59 in 2010 (EU28 = 100). Croatia has to cope with a relatively high share of foreign

debt. Together with a small export sector and sluggish consumption this poses some risks to its growth potential.

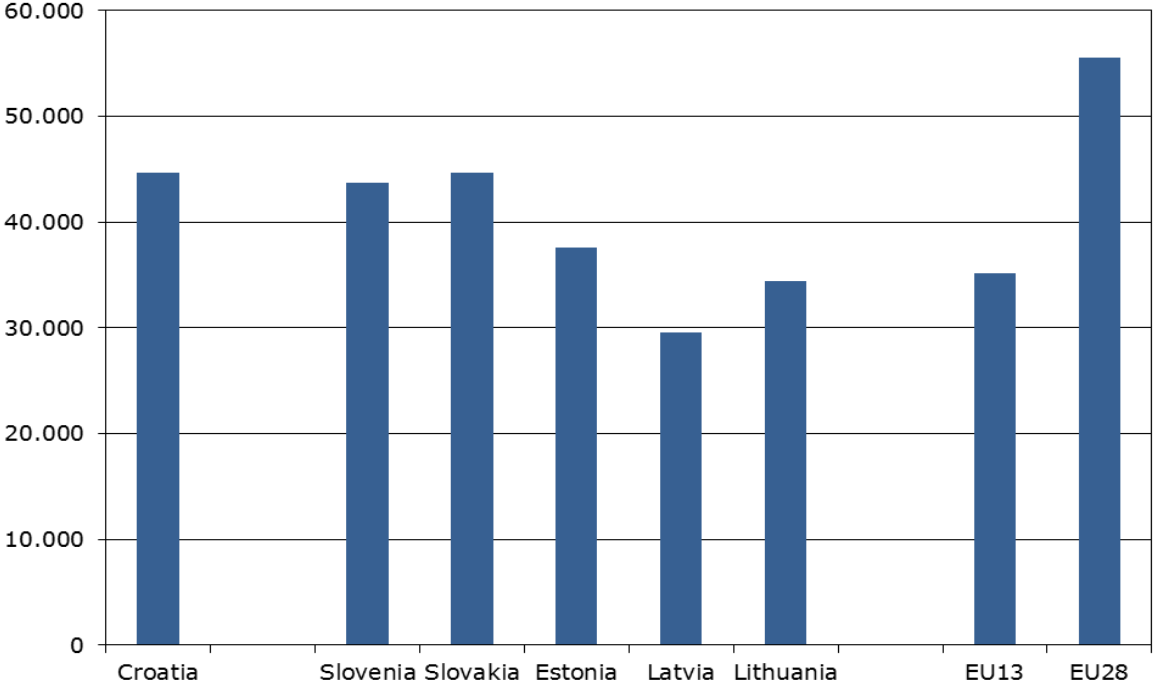
The rather low GDP performance of Croatia is not due to labour productivity, which is - together with Slovakia - the highest of the five countries concerned and notably higher than the EU13 average (graph 16). Labour productivity has always been relatively high in Croatia, ever since 1995.

Graph 15: GDP per capita, Croatia, five benchmark countries, EU13 and EU28, 2010, in euro PPS



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

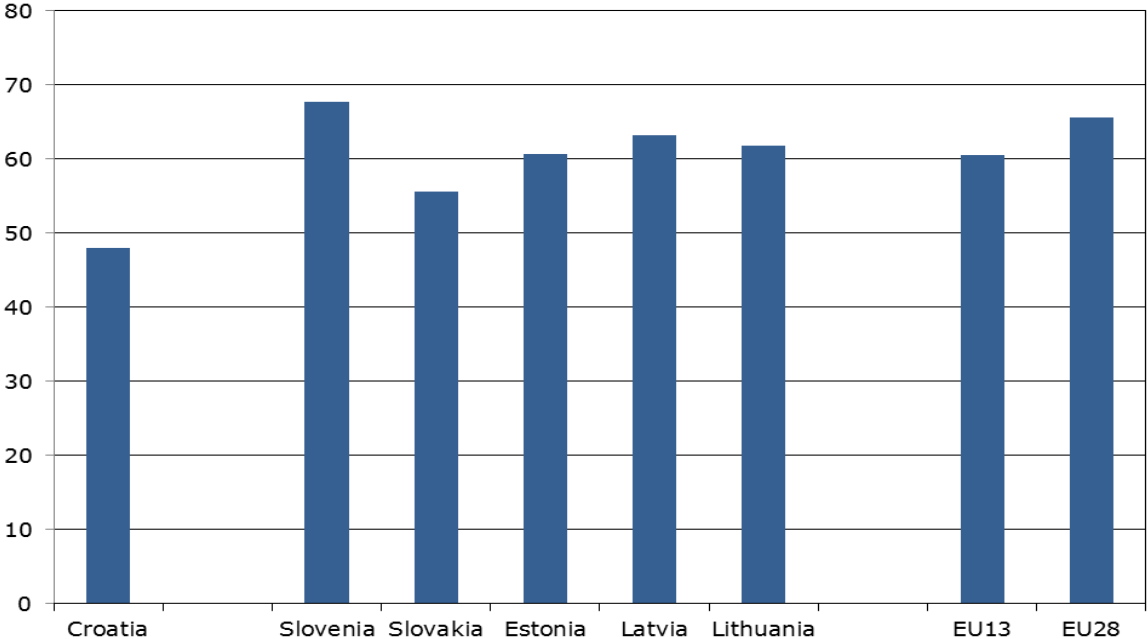
Graph 16: Labour productivity, Croatia, five benchmark countries, EU13 and EU28, 2010, in euro PPS



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

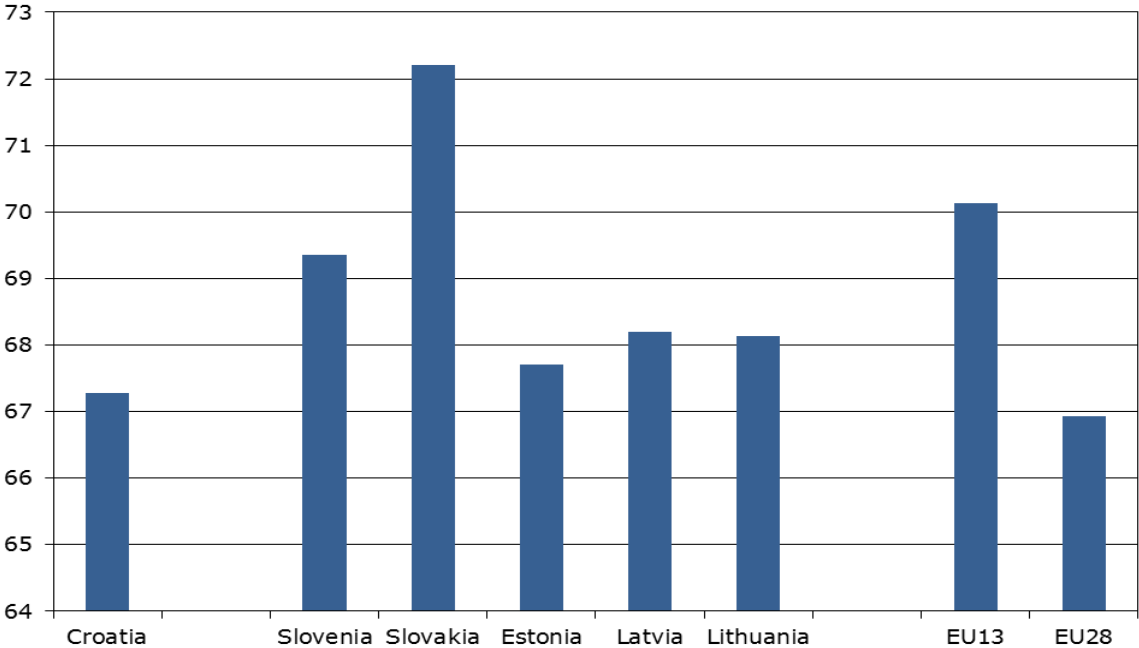
The reason for Croatia’s relatively low GDP is twofold: it has the lowest **number of jobs in relation to the population of active age** (graph 17) and also the lowest **share of the population of active age in the total population** (graph 18). In Croatia there are fewer than 50% jobs compared with the population aged 15-64 while, while the EU13 average is about 60% and all of the five countries score well above 50%. Croatia never excelled on this indicator. The gap on the demographic indicator is less pronounced, with the exception perhaps of Slovakia, where this ratio is distinctly higher than elsewhere. In 1995 Croatia scored relatively well and since then there has even been a slight improvement in the indicator of Croatia. However, most other benchmark countries made better progress.

Graph 17: Number of jobs in relation to the population aged 15-64, Croatia, five benchmark countries, EU13 and EU28, 2010, in %



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

Graph 18: Share of the population aged 15-64 in the total population, Croatia, five benchmark countries, EU13 and EU28, 2010, in %



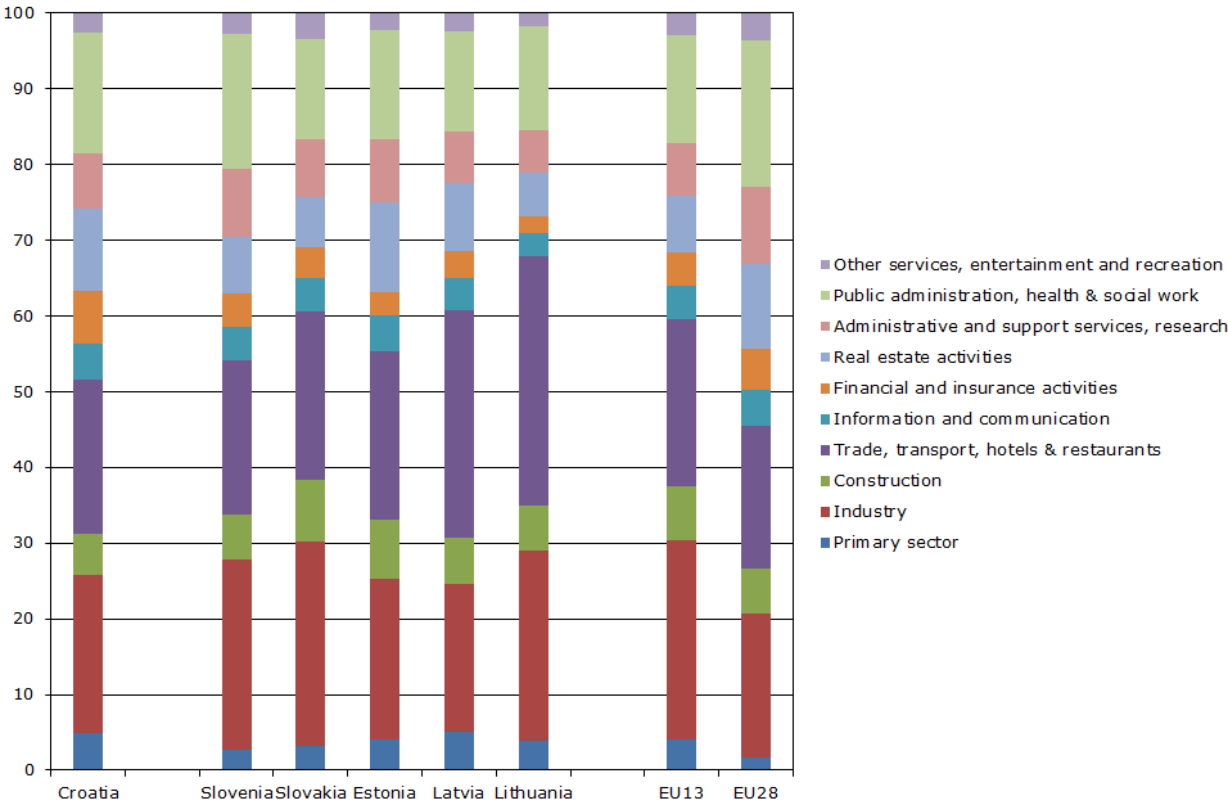
Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

The 2011 **at-risk poverty rate** amounts to 21.1% in Croatia. This is the highest of the five benchmark countries. The ratio is notably lower in Slovenia and Slovakia (about 13%), whereas the Baltic countries approach the Croatian figure.

The 2012 Croatian gross value added structure is composed as follows (graph 19): 5.0% is produced by the **primary sector**, 26.3% by the **secondary sector** and 68.8% by **trade and services**. In comparison to the EU13 as a whole, industry and construction are less important in Croatia, to the benefit of the two other main sectors. In the five benchmark countries, the secondary sector has a greater share of gross value added, with the exception of Latvia. More in detail the Croatian economy is characterised by the relatively greater importance of **'financial and insurance activities'**, **'real estate activities'** and **'public administration, health and social work'**, compared with the other countries concerned. Croatia has relatively many banks under foreign ownership. Though they are in quite good health, the euro crisis forms an indirect danger.

On the other hand, gross value added by **'trade, transport, hotels and restaurants'** is relatively less predominant. This is somewhat surprising given the tourism-oriented economy of Croatia. But the latter branch does not only comprise tourism. Among the important industrial branches are shipbuilding, chemicals and food.

*Graph 19: Gross value added according to main branches, Croatia and the new EU Member States, 2012, in %*

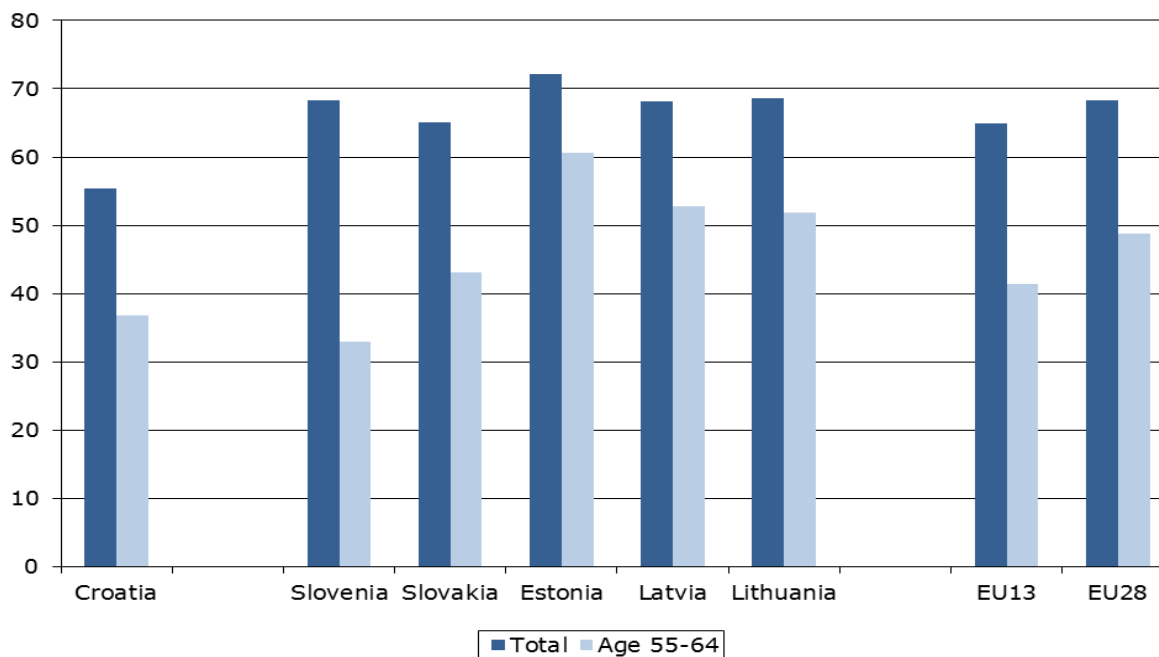


Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

**6.3. Labour market**

With an overall **employment rate** of 55.3% Croatia ranks the lowest among the benchmark countries and the EU13 (graph 20). This corresponds with the relatively low number of jobs, a rigid labour market being one of the causes. Every other country concerned has a distinctive higher rate. In the elder age category of 55-64 the Croatian employment rate is among the lowest, leaving only Slovenia behind.

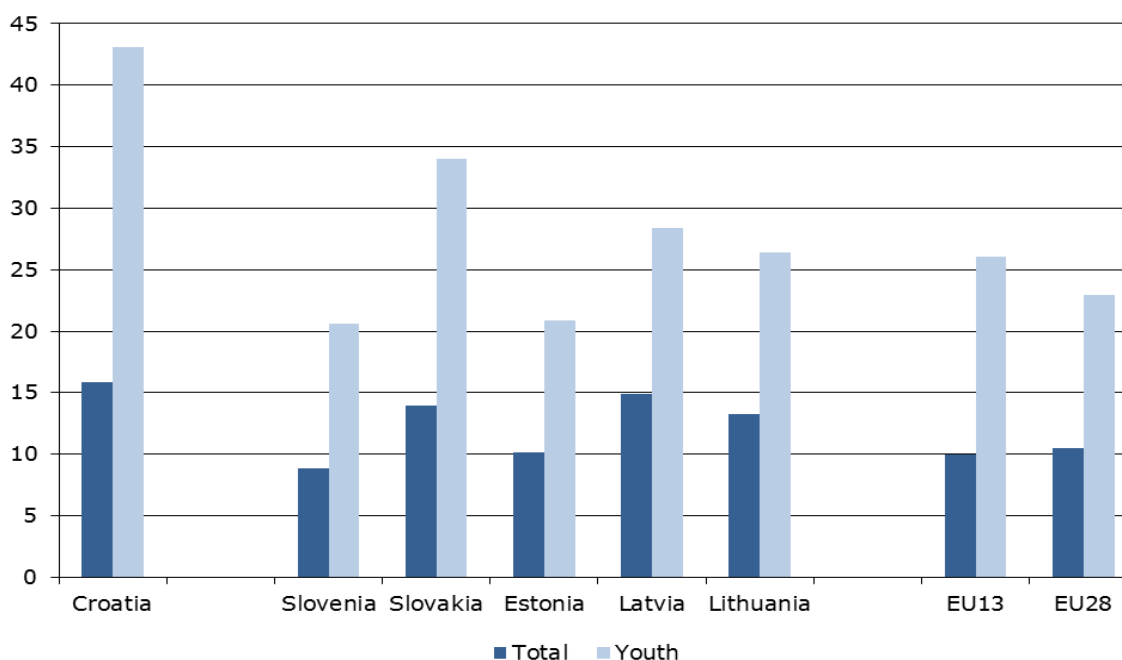
Graph 20: Total employment rate and employment rate in the age category of 55-64, Croatia, five benchmark countries, EU13 and EU28, 2012, in %



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

This is reflected in a high **unemployment rate** (graph 21). In 2012 this amounts to 15.8%, exceeding that of the EU13 and other benchmark countries. The younger age categories deserve special attention as youth unemployment in Croatia is remarkably high (43.1% in the age category 15-24 in 2012), reaching a record level in comparison with the other countries and the EU13. The unemployment rate has always been quite high in Croatia. Moreover, the economic difficulties following the 2009 crisis brought about a relatively strong increase in Croatia, compared with the EU13 and some benchmark countries. The same applies to the youngest age category of 15-24: an unfavourable starting position in 2008 was followed by the steepest increase in Croatia.

Graph 21: Total unemployment rate and unemployment rate in the age category of 15-24, Croatia, five benchmark countries, EU13 and EU28, 2012, in %



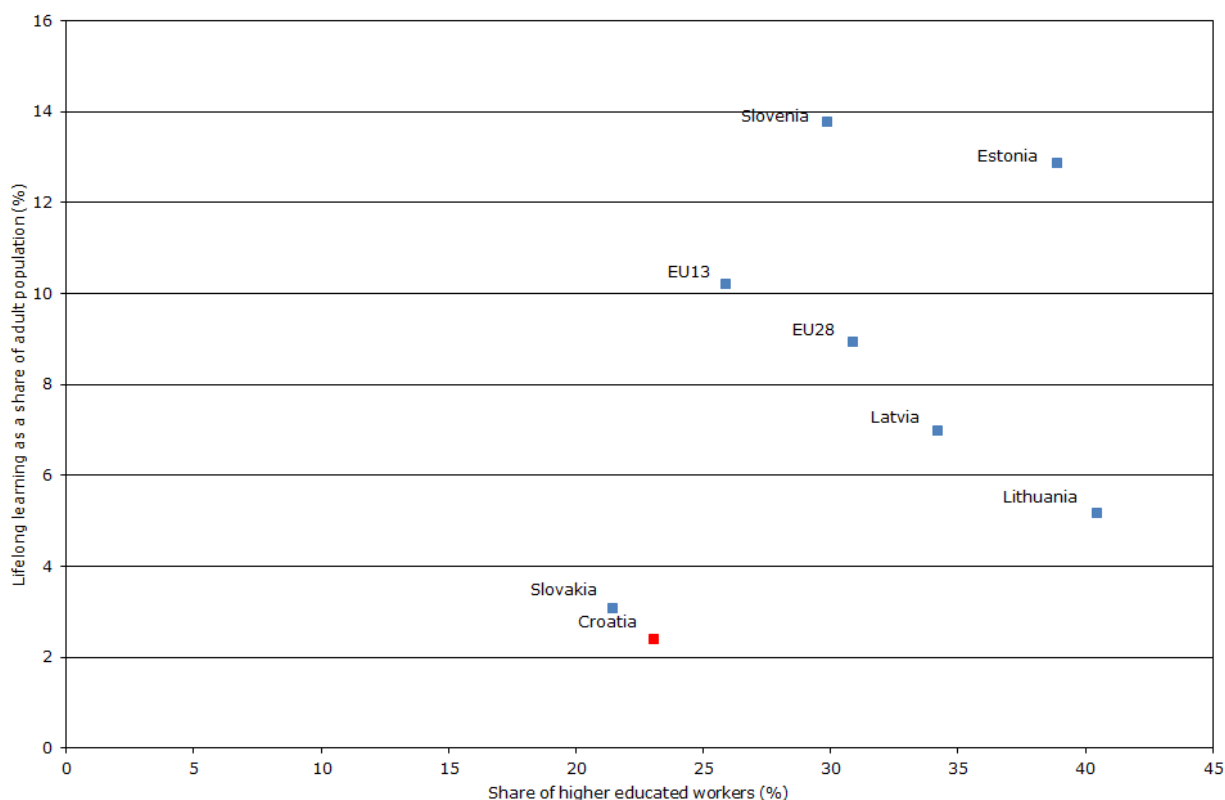
Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders



## 6.4. Innovation

Croatia does not respond very well on the preconditions of innovation. Its **share of higher educated workers** is 23.1% in 2012. Only Slovakia does worse. In Lithuania and Estonia this indicator is 40% or approaching it. Where **lifelong learning** is concerned, Croatia has the lowest figure (2.4% in 2012). This is noticeably lower than in countries like Slovenia (13.8%) or Estonia (12.9%). Even the EU13 displays a two-digit figure (10.2%) (graph 22).

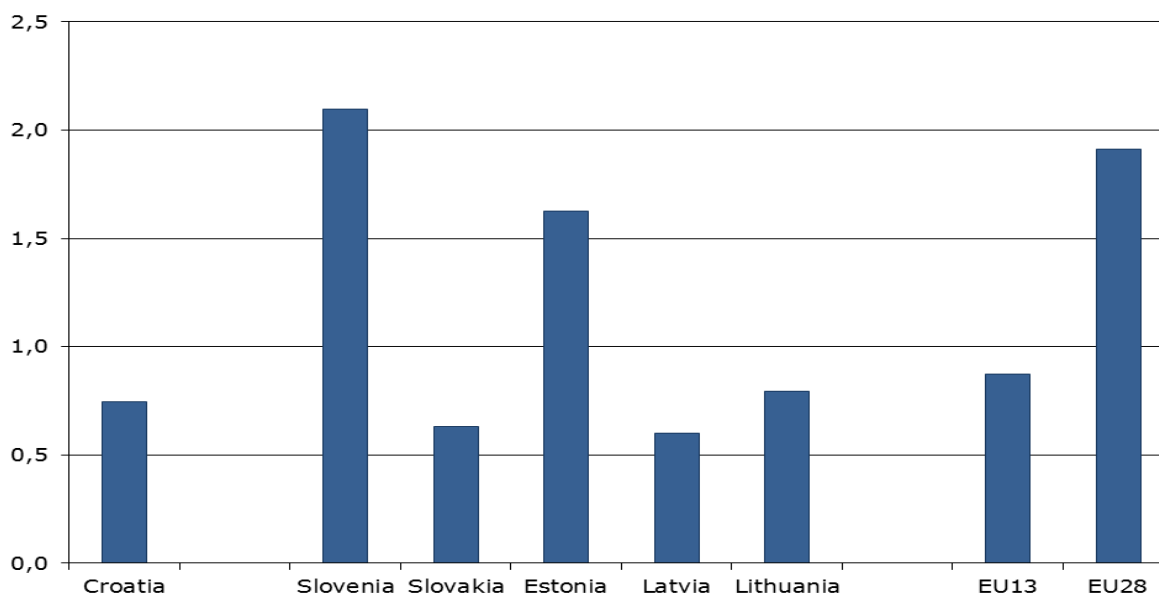
Graph 22: Share of higher educated workers and lifelong learning, Croatia, five benchmark countries, EU13 and EU28, 2012, in %



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

Croatia's performance on the creation of knowledge is mediocre. It has an **R&D share** of 0.75% of GDP in 2010. Some benchmark countries do less well, notably Latvia (0.60%). But Slovenia takes the lead with 2.10%. The EU13 average is 0.87% (graph 23). Croatia performs relatively better on government R&D than on business and higher education R&D.

Graph 23: Share of R&D in GDP, Croatia, five benchmark countries, EU13 and EU28, 2010, in %



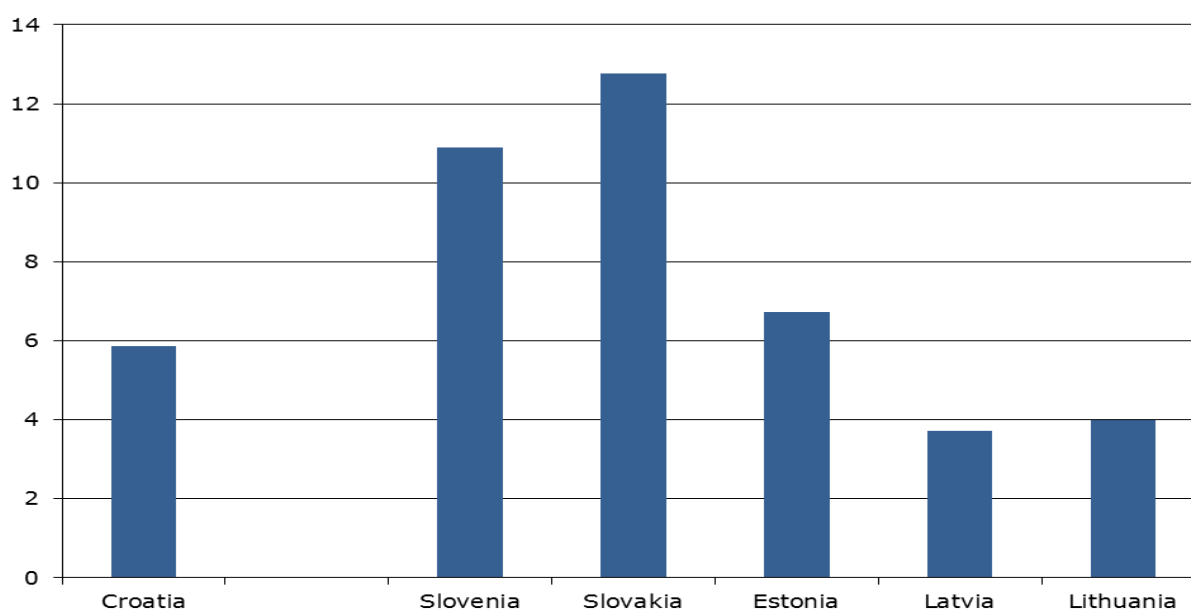
Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

Croatia, however, does not lack an entrepreneurial spirit: its share of **independent workers** amounts to 21.2% in 2012. This far outpaces the other countries concerned as well as the EU13. In the Baltic countries this indicator is particularly low: roughly half of that in Croatia.

The next step is application of innovation. Here too, Croatia's performance is again mediocre compared with the benchmark countries (no EU13 data available). Croatia has a share of 5.9% **knowledge-intensive workers**, considerably lower than in Slovakia or Slovenia, but close to what the Baltic Member States have (graph 24).

Innovation does not necessarily have to do with technical appliances; creativity also plays an important role in enhancing the potential to generate value added. In 2012 32.9% of Croatia's workforce was employed in **creative industries**. However, this is lower than in every other benchmark country and slightly under the EU13 average.

Graph 24: Share of knowledge-intensive workers, Croatia and five benchmark countries, 2012, in %



Source: Eurostat, Research Centre of the Government of Flanders

## 7. CONCLUSION

On the basis of technological and innovative indicators 15 out of 134 regions have been determined to be ahead of Flanders. Therefore, these regions act as benchmark areas.

**Flanders is a prosperous region:** with a GDP of € 31,500 PPS per inhabitant (corrected for commuters) it ranks 5<sup>th</sup> among the benchmark regions in 2010. There has not been much evolution in this position since the start of 'Flanders in Action' in 2006. Flanders' performance is the result of a high labour productivity: scoring 3<sup>rd</sup> place can be called excellent. Flanders does not excel on the other two factors. Neither the number of jobs in relation to the population of active age, nor the share of the population of active age are a particular asset for Flanders. Compared with the benchmark regions, Flanders specialises in 'administration and business services' and in 'trade, transport, hotels and restaurants'. Generally, the actual position of Flanders on the economic indicators is not much different from that of 2006, with the exception of the at-risk rate of poverty, where Flanders stands 2<sup>nd</sup> in 2011, compared with 6<sup>th</sup> place in 2006.

Average Flemish **economic growth** (+1.3% during 2006-2010) **is mediocre** when compared with the benchmark regions. Employment growth was the main driver. Flanders has a relatively high wage cost per unit of output (11<sup>th</sup> in 2010). Over the years its position has worsened somewhat (9<sup>th</sup> in 2006). This deserves attention.

The Flemish **employment** rate amounts to 71.5% in 2012. Only one benchmark region scores lower. There has hardly been a change in this position since 2006. A major reason for this is the low employment rate in the elderly age category of 55-64, where relatively many people are retired. The unemployment rate, however, is among the lowest of the benchmark regions, at 4.5% in 2012. There has been an obvious improvement since 2006. The same applies to long-term unemployment. Flanders fares a little less well on youth unemployment (6<sup>th</sup> in 2012), although here too this is better than in 2006 (10<sup>th</sup>). Meanwhile the average number of normal weekly working hours of 37.2 is relatively high in Flanders compared with the benchmark regions, but not in a larger EU context.

**Flanders has some assets in the innovation chain**, but also some weak points.

Flanders has a well-educated workforce. The share of tertiary educated workers has increased over time, although the other benchmark regions are catching up. On the other hand, Flanders does less well on lifelong learning. With 6.8% in 2012 this is an absolute and relative decline compared with 2006.

Once the workforce is available, knowledge must be created. With R&D expenditure of 2.38% of GDP Flanders is gradually doing better. For the moment, some benchmark regions are top performers on this indicator. This can be explained because those regions were selected on their innovative performance. The main part of R&D stems from business efforts. Of course, innovation must be brought to the market. Entrepreneurs are a necessary chain in the process. With 14.4% of the workforce self-employed, Flanders is 9<sup>th</sup>, a drop compared with 2006 (2<sup>nd</sup>). But the differences among the benchmark regions are not great.

Innovative ideas can be applied in products and services by people working in knowledge-intensive branches. In 2012 Flanders has a share of 9.4% workers in knowledge-intensive branches. This allows for 6<sup>th</sup> place on the benchmark list, a position that doesn't change much over time. Flanders does relatively better on the industry part of that branch, than on the services part. Finally innovation is not necessarily technical, but also has to do with creativity; here too Flanders takes a mediocre position.

The topic of this years' Flanders Outlook deals with the 28<sup>th</sup> new EU Member State: **Croatia**. It has a GDP of € 14,400 PPS in 2010. This is slightly lower than the average of the 13 new EU Member States due to a low number of jobs in relation to its population of active age and a low share of people aged 15-64 in the total population. Nevertheless, Croatia is gradually catching up with the whole EU as its GDP per capita index rose from 46 in 1995 to 59 in 2010 (EU28 = 100).

Croatia suffers from a high unemployment rate (15.8% in 2012), especially among its youth. Finally Croatia does not excel on the innovation chain. Its R&D share of GDP and its number of knowledge-intensive workers are mediocre in relation to comparable new EU Member States.

Summary: position of Flanders among 15 benchmark regions

*The position is a function of the indicator (example: 1 = highest on GDP per capita, but lowest on unemployment rate)*

	Position in 2006	Position second last year	Recent position		Evolution since 2006**	Evolution since last year**
<b>ECONOMY</b>						
GDP per inhabitant	5	4	2009	5	2010	
Labour productivity	3	4	2009	3	2010	
Number of jobs in relation to population of active age	12	12	2009	12	2010	
Share of population of active age	11	10	2009	10	2010	
Average wage cost	12	12	2009	12	2010	
Unit labour cost	9	13	2009	11	2010	
Disposable income per inhabitant	7	6	2008	6	2009	
At-risk rate of poverty	7	4	2010	2	2011	
<b>DEMOGRAPHY</b>						
Dependency ratio	10	9	2010	9	2011	
Share of young population	13	13	2010	13	2011	
Share of elderly population	11	11	2010	10	2011	
<b>LABOUR MARKET</b>						
Employment rate - total	16	15	2011	15	2012	
Employment rate - males	15	13	2011	13	2012	
Employment rate - females	15	15	2011	15	2012	
Employment rate - elderly workers	16	16	2011	16	2012	
Share of part-time employment	13	13	2011	12	2012	
Unemployment rate - total	8	4	2011	3	2012	
Unemployment rate - males	6	4	2011	3	2012	
Unemployment rate - females	10	4	2011	3	2012	
Long-term unemployment rate	13	7	2011	3	2012	
Youth unemployment rate	10	6	2011	6	2012	
<b>INNOVATION</b>						
Share of higher educated workers	2	6	2011	5	2012	
Share of lifelong learning	13	14	2011	15	2012	
R&D as % of GDP - total	10	11	2010	10	2011	
R&D as % of GDP - business	10	12	2010	11	2011	
R&D as % of GDP - government	11	11	2010	8	2011	
R&D as % of GDP - higher education	13	12	2010	10	2011	
Share of independent workers	2	9	2011	9	2012	
Share of workers in knowledge-intensive sectors*	6	6	2011	6	2012	
Share of workers in (medium) HT industry*	4	4	2011	4	2012	
Share of workers in high-tech services*	13	9	2011	8	2012	
Share of workers in knowledge-intensive market services*	12	14	2011	12	2012	
Share of workers in knowledge-intensive financial services*	3	6	2011	6	2012	
* Base year 2008 instead of 2006						
** green = improvement, yellow = neutral, red = deterioration						
					Frequency of the scores	
						16
						15
						2

## Annex: Key indicators for Flanders and the benchmark regions

	Population	Population density (inhabitants/ km <sup>2</sup> )	Employment rate 20-64 y (in%)	Employment rate 55-64 y (in%)	Unemployment rate (in%)	Long term unemployment rate (in%)	Youth unemployment rate (in%)
	1/01/2011	1/01/2011	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012
<b>EU28</b>	506,780,470	113	68.3	48.7	10.5	4.7	23.0
<b>EU15</b>	399,417,178	120	69.3	50.9	10.6	4.7	22.3
<b>BE - Belgium</b>	11,000,638	360	67.2	39.5	7.5	3.4	19.7
<b>BG - Bulgaria</b>	7,369,431	66	63.0	45.7	12.3	6.8	28.1
<b>CZ - Czech Republic</b>	10,486,731	133	71.5	49.3	7.0	3.0	19.5
<b>DK - Denmark</b>	5,560,628	129	75.4	60.8	7.5	2.1	14.1
<b>DE - Germany</b>	81,751,602	229	76.7	61.5	5.5	2.5	8.1
<b>EE - Estonia</b>	1,340,194	30	72.1	60.6	10.1	5.5	20.9
<b>IE - Ireland</b>	4,569,864	65	63.7	49.3	14.7	9.1	30.4
<b>EL - Greece</b>	11,309,885	86	55.3	36.4	24.2	14.4	55.3
<b>ES - Spain</b>	46,152,926	91	59.3	43.9	25.0	11.1	53.2
<b>FR - France</b>	64,994,907	103	68.8	44.4	10.3	4.3	24.6
<b>HR - Croatia</b>	4,412,137	50	55.3	36.7	15.8	10.2	43.1
<b>IT - Italy</b>	60,626,442	201	61.0	40.4	10.7	5.7	35.3
<b>CY - Cyprus</b>	839,751	91	70.2	50.7	11.8	3.6	27.8
<b>LV - Latvia</b>	2,074,605	32	68.2	52.7	14.9	7.8	28.4
<b>LT - Lithuania</b>	3,052,588	47	68.7	51.8	13.2	6.5	26.4
<b>LU - Luxembourg</b>	511,840	198	71.4	41.1	5.1	1.6	19.0
<b>HU - Hungary</b>	9,985,722	107	62.1	36.9	10.9	4.9	28.2
<b>MT - Malta</b>	415,817	1,316	63.1	33.5	6.4	3.0	14.2
<b>NL - Netherlands</b>	16,655,799	401	77.2	58.6	5.3	1.8	9.5
<b>AT - Austria</b>	8,404,252	100	75.6	43.1	4.3	1.1	8.7
<b>PL - Poland</b>	38,529,866	123	64.7	38.7	10.1	4.1	26.5
<b>PT - Portugal</b>	10,572,157	115	66.5	46.5	15.7	7.6	37.7
<b>RO - Romania</b>	21,413,815	90	63.8	41.4	7.0	3.2	22.7
<b>SI - Slovenia</b>	2,050,189	101	68.3	32.9	8.8	4.2	20.6
<b>SK - Slovakia</b>	5,392,446	110	65.1	43.1	14.0	9.4	34.0
<b>FI - Finland</b>	5,375,276	16	74.0	58.2	7.7	1.6	18.9
<b>SE - Sweden</b>	9,415,570	21	79.4	73.0	8.0	1.5	23.6
<b>UK - United Kingdom</b>	62,515,392	252	74.2	58.1	7.9	2.7	21.0
<b>BE1 - Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest</b>	1,136,778	7,061	58.2	41.9	17.3	9.6	36.4
<b>BE2 - Vlaams Gewest</b>	6,325,740	468	71.5	40.5	4.5	1.5	12.8
<b>BE3 - Région wallonne</b>	3,538,120	210	62.5	37.1	10.0	4.9	27.1
<b>BG3 - Severna i yugoiztochna Bulgaria</b>	3,755,275	55	59.9	42.5	14.3	8.1	33.6
<b>BG4 - Yugozapadna i yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</b>	3,614,156	85	66.0	49.2	10.4	5.6	22.9
<b>CZ0 - Česká republika</b>	10,486,731	133	71.5	49.3	7.0	3.0	19.5

DK0 - Danmark	5,560,628	129	75.4	60.8	7.5	2.1	14.1
DE1 - Baden-Württemberg	10,753,880	301	80.0	67.0	3.4	1.2	5.6
DE2 - Bayern	12,538,696	178	80.1	63.8	3.2	1.1	5.3
DE3 - Berlin	3,460,725	3,899	71.4	56.9	10.6	5.5	15.0
DE4 - Brandenburg	2,503,273	85	76.8	62.1	8.3	4.5	13.4
DE5 - Bremen	660,706	1,576	71.9	59.8	6.7	2.4	15.8
DE6 - Hamburg	1,786,448	2,366	76.7	59.7	5.4	2.3	7.2
DE7 - Hessen	6,067,021	287	77.1	61.1	4.7	1.9	7.7
DE8 - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,642,327	71	72.7	56.2	10.8	5.5	12.7
DE9 - Niedersachsen	7,918,293	166	77.0	61.6	5.0	2.2	8.0
DEA - Nordrhein-Westfalen	17,845,154	523	74.0	58.8	5.9	2.8	9.3
DEB - Rheinland-Pfalz	4,003,745	202	77.1	61.7	4.0	1.5	7.2
DEC - Saarland	1,017,567	396	72.4	56.3	6.4	2.7	12.5
DED - Sachsen	4,149,477	225	76.1	60.3	8.2	4.5	9.2
DEE - Sachsen-Anhalt	2,335,006	114	75.1	59.3	9.5	5.6	13.4
DEF - Schleswig-Holstein	2,834,259	179	77.8	62.6	5.1	2.1	8.9
DEG - Thüringen	2,235,025	138	76.9	62.3	7.2	3.5	8.9
EE0 - Eesti	1,340,194	30	72.1	60.6	10.1	5.5	20.9
IE01 - Border, Midland and Western	1,237,443	37	60.4	47.0	16.5	10.4	33.9
IE02 - Southern and Eastern	3,332,421	91	64.8	50.1	14.1	8.6	29.2
EL1 - Voreia Ellada	3,590,187	63	53.6	36.7	25.0	15.4	58.3
EL2 - Kentriki Ellada	2,481,720	46	56.1	41.0	23.2	13.9	55.6
EL3 - Attiki	4,113,979	1,080	55.1	32.6	25.3	15.1	55.9
EL4 - Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	1,123,999	64	59.5	40.8	19.8	9.4	43.8
ES11 - Galicia	2,736,637	93	61.1	46.2	20.7	9.2	45.4
ES12 - Principado de Asturias	1,055,558	100	56.7	42.4	21.8	9.6	49.2
ES13 - Cantabria	578,637	109	61.9	45.1	17.7	7.9	41.3
ES21 - País Vasco	2,140,346	296	66.7	46.2	14.9	6.4	42.5
ES22 - Comunidad Foral de Navarra	622,121	60	67.0	49.4	16.2	6.0	40.6
ES23 - La Rioja	313,146	62	63.1	47.6	20.5	8.1	51.0
ES24 - Aragón	1,314,904	28	66.0	51.0	18.6	7.8	42.6
ES30 - Comunidad de Madrid	6,369,162	793	66.9	51.2	19.0	8.4	48.5
ES41 - Castilla y León	2,491,409	26	62.4	46.4	19.7	8.4	48.2
ES42 - Castilla-la Mancha	2,046,712	26	55.8	40.3	28.5	12.4	55.2
ES43 - Extremadura	1,083,267	26	50.4	34.4	33.0	13.7	61.5
ES51 - Cataluña	7,333,532	228	63.5	48.2	22.6	11.1	50.7
ES52 - Comunidad Valenciana	5,004,474	215	56.6	40.5	27.7	12.5	53.1
ES61 - Andalucía	8,256,303	94	50.1	34.1	34.6	15.0	62.3
ES62 - Región de Murcia	1,468,130	130	57.0	41.5	27.9	11.7	50.5
FR10 - Île de France	11,851,399	987	72.2	54.7	8.5	3.7	19.3
FR21 - Champagne-Ardenne	1,334,624	52	67.0	43.5	11.2	5.0	25.7
FR22 - Picardie	1,919,840	99	66.9	41.3	11.1	5.3	28.1
FR23 - Haute-Normandie	1,843,837	150	66.8	40.4	11.5	5.1	27.5
FR24 - Centre (FR)	2,555,126	65	69.2	41.1	11.2	4.0	28.8
FR25 - Basse-Normandie	1,476,841	84	70.3	46.1	9.3	3.4	21.4
FR26 - Bourgogne	1,644,617	52	69.7	40.1	9.3	4.2	24.2
FR30 - Nord - Pas-de-Calais	4,043,756	326	62.8	36.8	13.6	6.5	35.2
FR41 - Lorraine	2,354,053	100	65.9	41.0	12.2	5.0	24.8
FR42 - Alsace	1,851,771	224	70.5	46.3	8.9	3.2	23.0
FR43 - Franche-Comté	1,175,902	73	70.6	44.1	9.4	3.8	20.6
FR51 - Pays de la Loire	3,601,129	112	72.2	42.2	8.8	2.8	22.4
FR52 - Bretagne	3,224,523	119	70.3	38.5	8.4	2.8	18.2
FR53 - Poitou-Charentes	1,780,284	69	70.8	41.1	8.8	3.1	24.5
FR61 - Aquitaine	3,259,229	79	68.7	43.5	10.0	3.3	25.1
FR62 - Midi-Pyrénées	2,905,174	64	71.6	46.5	8.8	3.2	18.1

FR63 - Limousin	744,479	44	70.2	44.2	7.2	2.7	24.6
FR71 - Rhône-Alpes	6,286,464	144	71.8	46.4	8.4	2.8	19.5
FR72 - Auvergne	1,350,093	52	68.6	42.0	10.6	4.2	27.8
FR81 - Languedoc-Roussillon	2,660,946	97	60.4	37.5	15.7	7.0	38.3
FR82 - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	4,911,811	156	67.8	45.2	10.1	4.5	22.1
FR83 - Corse	313,092	36	65.8	51.7	8.3	9.7	97.6
HR0 - Hrvatska	4,412,137	50	55.3	36.7	15.8	10.2	43.1
ITC1 - Piemonte	4,457,335	175	67.9	39.0	9.2	5.1	31.9
ITC2 - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	128,230	39	70.6	41.2	7.1	2.6	25.6
ITC3 - Liguria	1,616,788	298	66.0	43.7	8.1	3.3	30.1
ITC4 - Lombardia	9,917,714	416	69.1	40.4	7.5	3.6	26.6
ITH1 - Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano	507,657	69	76.9	49.9	4.1	1.0	11.8
ITH2 - Provincia Autonoma di Trento	529,457	85	70.3	43.3	6.1	1.7	20.8
ITH3 - Veneto	4,937,854	268	69.3	42.8	6.6	2.6	23.7
ITH4 - Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1,235,808	157	67.7	39.9	6.8	2.8	30.5
ITH5 - Emilia-Romagna	4,432,418	197	71.8	45.1	7.1	2.7	26.4
ITI1 - Toscana	3,749,813	163	68.0	44.8	7.8	3.5	29.0
ITI2 - Umbria	906,486	107	65.6	42.1	9.8	4.0	36.0
ITI3 - Marche	1,565,335	167	67.0	44.3	9.1	4.2	28.6
ITI4 - Lazio	5,728,688	332	62.8	43.6	10.8	5.5	40.0
ITF1 - Abruzzo	1,342,366	125	61.0	40.5	10.8	6.0	32.9
ITF2 - Molise	319,780	72	54.7	40.7	12.0	6.5	41.8
ITF3 - Campania	5,834,056	429	43.7	36.5	19.3	12.6	48.2
ITF4 - Puglia	4,091,259	211	48.8	32.7	15.7	8.9	41.5
ITF5 - Basilicata	587,517	59	50.8	41.1	14.5	8.2	49.3
ITF6 - Calabria	2,011,395	133	45.2	37.9	19.3	11.8	53.4
ITG1 - Sicilia	5,051,075	196	44.9	35.2	18.6	11.6	51.3
ITG2 - Sardegna	1,675,411	70	55.2	40.1	15.5	9.1	47.4
CY0 - Kypros	839,751	91	70.2	50.7	11.8	3.6	27.8
LV0 - Latvija	2,074,605	32	68.2	52.7	14.9	7.8	28.4
LT0 - Lietuva	3,052,588	47	68.7	51.8	13.2	6.5	26.4
LU0 - Luxembourg	511,840	198	71.4	41.1	5.1	1.6	19.0
HU1 - Közép-Magyarország	2,971,246	430	66.8	43.2	9.2	4.5	23.9
HU2 - Dunántúl	3,029,387	83	63.3	35.7	9.6	4.2	23.7
HU3 - Alföld és Észak	3,985,089	81	57.5	33.3	13.5	5.9	34.3
MT0 - Malta	415,817	1,316	63.1	33.5	6.4	3.0	14.2
NL1 - Noord-Nederland	1,717,729	151	75.5	56.1	5.9	2.2	10.2
NL2 - Oost-Nederland	3,531,103	322	77.7	59.8	5.1	1.6	9.1
NL3 - West-Nederland	7,830,125	658	77.4	59.7	5.4	1.9	9.8
NL4 - Zuid-Nederland	3,576,842	491	77.2	56.2	4.8	1.5	8.8
AT1 - Ostösterreich	3,611,020	153	73.8	43.7	5.9	1.8	12.5
AT2 - Südösterreich	1,768,885	68	74.2	40.3	3.7	0.7	6.9
AT3 - Westösterreich	3,024,347	88	78.5	44.0	2.8	0.5	6.1
PL1 - Region Centralny	7,809,508	145	69.2	44.1	9.0	3.4	22.3
PL2 - Region Poludniowy	7,971,634	290	63.1	34.1	9.8	4.2	24.7
PL3 - Region Wschodni	6,792,553	91	64.9	42.1	11.7	5.0	32.8
PL4 - Region Północno-Zachodni	6,193,701	93	63.8	36.4	9.2	3.6	25.2
PL5 - Region Poludniowo-Zachodni	3,934,483	134	62.6	38.0	10.7	4.1	28.0
PL6 - Region Północny	5,827,987	96	62.4	36.2	10.7	4.2	27.6
PT17 - Lisboa	2,823,025	940	65.9	42.5	17.6	8.7	43.8
ptx Rest van Portugal - vasteland	7,234,355	84	66.9	48.1	14.9	7.1	35.2
RO1 - Macroregiunea unu	5,240,224	77	62.0	38.3	6.9	3.3	23.7
RO2 - Macroregiunea doi	6,505,815	90	64.5	46.9	6.7	3.4	19.6
RO3 - Macroregiunea trei	5,521,131	152	64.2	36.6	8.3	2.9	27.7
RO4 - Macroregiunea patru	4,146,645	68	64.4	43.8	6.0	3.0	20.1



SI0 - Slovenija	2,050,189	101	68.3	32.9	8.8	4.2	20.6
SK0 - Slovensko	5,392,446	110	65.1	43.1	14.0	9.4	34.0
FI1 - Manner-Suomi	5,347,269	16	73.9	58.1	7.7	1.7	19.0
SE1 - Östra Sverige	3,623,591	75	80.3	72.8	7.5	1.4	22.8
SE2 - Södra Sverige	4,087,948	50	79.1	73.2	8.2	1.6	23.8
SE3 - Norra Sverige	1,704,031	5	78.3	72.8	8.3	1.5	25.1
UKC - North East (UK)	2,616,230	302	70.2	50.7	10.2	4.0	24.4
UKD - North West (UK)	6,957,578	466	72.5	54.6	8.8	3.3	23.1
UKE - Yorkshire and The Humber	5,322,512	342	72.6	55.6	9.1	3.4	22.4
UKF - East Midlands (UK)	4,496,395	284	74.6	56.5	7.8	2.5	19.7
UKG - West Midlands (UK)	5,468,175	421	73.0	57.8	8.5	3.3	23.1
UKH - East of England	5,863,914	300	77.9	62.6	6.7	2.2	17.7
UKI - London	7,882,651	4,943	72.5	58.2	8.8	2.8	24.3
UKJ - South East (UK)	8,560,964	441	77.9	62.2	6.3	1.8	17.9
UKK - South West (UK)	5,293,956	217	76.7	62.1	5.8	1.7	16.0
UKL - Wales	3,011,236	142	71.6	54.9	8.6	2.9	24.2
UKM - Scotland	5,238,447	65	73.3	57.0	7.9	2.9	21.7
UKN - Northern Ireland (UK)	1,803,334	128	72.0	54.8	7.4	3.8	19.0

	GDP per head (in € PPS)	Labour productivity (in € PPS per worker)	Number of workers / people 15-64 y (in%)	Share of people 15-64 y (in%)	Disposable income per head (in € PPS based on final consumption)	At risk poverty rate (% of total population)	Unit labour cost (wage cost / GDP)
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2009	2011	2010
<b>EU28</b>	24,387	55,546	65.6	66.9	n.d.	n.d.	0.58
<b>EU15</b>	26,943	60,826	67.0	66.1	n.d.	n.d.	0.62
<b>BE - Belgium</b>	29,070	70,807	62.3	65.9	16,594	15.3	0.69
<b>BG - Bulgaria</b>	10,795	22,701	69.3	68.6	5,287	22.3	0.24
<b>CZ - Czech Republic</b>	19,571	40,607	68.6	70.2	9,672	9.8	0.37
<b>DK - Denmark</b>	31,256	62,088	76.9	65.5	12,291	13.0	0.81
<b>DE - Germany</b>	28,995	58,470	75.2	65.9	17,894	15.8	0.60
<b>EE - Estonia</b>	15,473	37,640	60.7	67.7	7,362	17.5	0.36
<b>IE - Ireland</b>	31,273	76,470	60.8	67.3	15,126	15.2	0.59
<b>EL - Greece</b>	21,396	51,347	62.6	66.5	n.d.	21.4	0.51
<b>ES - Spain</b>	24,315	59,412	60.2	68.0	14,834	21.8	0.53
<b>FR - France</b>	26,486	64,207	63.7	64.8	16,812	14.0	0.66
<b>HR - Croatia</b>	14,419	44,672	48.0	67.3	n.d.	21.1	0.37
<b>IT - Italy</b>	24,727	60,647	62.1	65.7	n.d.	19.6	0.57
<b>CY - Cyprus</b>	23,636	50,153	67.0	70.4	14,526	14.5	0.49
<b>LV - Latvia</b>	12,767	29,592	63.3	68.2	6,670	19.1	0.31
<b>LT - Lithuania</b>	14,480	34,411	61.8	68.1	8,093	20.0	0.28
<b>LU - Luxembourg</b>	65,276	91,999	103.7	68.4	22,883	13.6	0.61
<b>HU - Hungary</b>	15,883	39,018	59.3	68.7	7,707	13.8	0.31
<b>MT - Malta</b>	21,087	49,790	61.0	69.5	n.d.	15.4	0.37
<b>NL - Netherlands</b>	32,074	79,324	60.3	67.0	14,326	11.0	0.64
<b>AT - Austria</b>	31,113	61,711	74.6	67.6	18,426	12.6	0.65
<b>PL - Poland</b>	15,363	37,108	58.0	71.3	8,737	17.7	0.29
<b>PT - Portugal</b>	19,731	42,383	70.0	66.5	11,664	18.0	0.48
<b>RO - Romania</b>	11,405	26,704	61.1	70.0	5,191	22.2	0.28
<b>SI - Slovenia</b>	20,524	43,684	67.7	69.4	12,133	13.6	0.55
<b>SK - Slovakia</b>	17,931	44,698	55.6	72.2	9,553	13.0	0.31
<b>FI - Finland</b>	27,746	59,957	69.9	66.2	14,102	13.7	0.70
<b>SE - Sweden</b>	30,227	62,866	73.8	65.1	15,011	14.0	0.70
<b>UK - United Kingdom</b>	27,179	59,029	69.8	66.0	17,015	16.2	0.64
<b>BE1 - Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest</b>	54,186	88,599	90.9	67.3	15,708	33.7	0.66
<b>BE2 - Vlaams Gewest</b>	28,852	69,976	62.8	65.7	17,587	9.8	0.68
<b>BE3 - Région wallonne</b>	21,452	62,546	52.0	66.0	15,068	19.2	0.71
<b>BG3 - Severna i yugoiztochna Bulgaria</b>	7,924	18,789	62.4	67.6	4,422	27.2	0.25
<b>BG4 - Yugozapadna i yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</b>	13,834	25,979	76.4	69.7	6,220	17.0	0.23
<b>CZ0 - Česká republika</b>	19,571	40,607	68.6	70.2	9,672	9.8	0.37
<b>DK0 - Danmark</b>	30,250	60,202	76.8	65.5	12,291	13.0	0.83

DE1 - Baden-Württemberg	31,998	60,953	79.2	66.2	19,334	11.1	0.61
DE2 - Bayern	32,999	61,649	80.5	66.5	18,947	10.1	0.60
DE3 - Berlin	27,389	56,193	71.0	68.7	14,928	19.4	0.62
DE4 - Brandenburg	20,275	47,609	64.5	66.0	15,457	16.5	0.61
DE5 - Bremen	38,712	63,375	92.5	66.0	19,924	21.4	0.57
DE6 - Hamburg	49,561	78,432	92.5	68.3	22,823	13.5	0.53
DE7 - Hessen	34,833	67,355	78.1	66.2	18,814	12.3	0.59
DE8 - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	19,862	44,604	66.8	66.6	14,349	22.7	0.61
DE9 - Niedersachsen	25,967	55,542	72.0	65.0	17,381	15.5	0.58
DEA - Nordrhein-Westfalen	29,402	60,432	74.0	65.7	18,552	15.6	0.59
DEB - Rheinland-Pfalz	25,944	55,157	71.5	65.8	17,567	15.0	0.61
DEC - Saarland	27,316	54,743	75.8	65.8	17,666	14.5	0.62
DED - Sachsen	21,114	44,988	73.3	64.0	14,966	19.6	0.64
DEE - Sachsen-Anhalt	20,314	47,060	66.3	65.1	14,673	20.1	0.59
DEF - Schleswig-Holstein	24,159	53,186	70.6	64.3	17,547	14.0	0.58
DEG - Thüringen	19,673	43,339	68.9	65.9	14,620	17.8	0.65
EE0 - Eesti	15,473	37,640	60.7	67.7	7,362	17.5	0.36
IE01 - Border, Midland and Western	20,536	55,705	56.0	65.9	13,630	19.9	0.72
IE02 - Southern and Eastern	35,248	83,156	62.5	67.8	15,678	13.4	0.56
EL1 - Voreia Ellada	16,733	41,780	61.3	65.3	n.d.	25.6	0.62
EL2 - Kentriki Ellada	17,002	41,077	63.5	65.1	n.d.	25.3	0.61
EL3 - Attiki	28,243	65,187	63.2	68.6	n.d.	17.4	0.40
EL4 - Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	20,948	50,609	62.8	65.9	n.d.	17.6	0.50
ES11 - Galicia	22,019	55,794	59.4	66.4	13,918	18.8	0.51
ES12 - Principado de Asturias	22,658	60,854	55.3	67.3	15,240	9.9	0.53
ES13 - Cantabria	23,698	60,749	57.0	68.4	15,255	20.3	0.51
ES21 - País Vasco	32,185	69,330	69.2	67.1	19,657	10.8	0.52
ES22 - Comunidad Foral de Navarra	30,835	63,720	72.3	66.9	18,789	8.8	0.53
ES23 - La Rioja	27,097	62,524	64.7	67.0	15,750	24.4	0.49
ES24 - Aragón	27,037	60,853	67.1	66.2	16,548	16.6	0.52
ES30 - Comunidad de Madrid	31,621	64,031	71.6	69.0	17,924	15.9	0.55
ES41 - Castilla y León	23,494	58,160	61.7	65.5	14,885	23.5	0.51
ES42 - Castilla-la Mancha	19,362	53,227	54.1	67.2	12,431	31.7	0.55
ES43 - Extremadura	16,927	49,519	51.3	66.6	11,309	31.9	0.55
ES51 - Cataluña	28,461	62,071	68.0	67.4	16,935	16.6	0.53
ES52 - Comunidad Valenciana	21,484	57,900	54.2	68.5	13,239	19.0	0.51
ES61 - Andalucía	18,493	54,266	49.6	68.7	12,035	31.7	0.52
ES62 - Región de Murcia	20,316	53,373	55.3	68.8	12,277	26.4	0.52
FR10 - Île de France	44,165	87,398	74.8	67.6	20,649	13.6	0.63
FR21 - Champagne-Ardenne	22,465	56,290	61.6	64.8	16,144	15.8	0.65
FR22 - Picardie	20,204	57,637	53.7	65.3	15,696	15.6	0.65
FR23 - Haute-Normandie	23,041	59,682	59.5	64.9	16,194	14.1	0.67
FR24 - Centre (FR)	22,126	56,159	62.4	63.2	16,818	12.8	0.66
FR25 - Basse-Normandie	20,622	52,495	62.2	63.1	16,098	14.4	0.70
FR26 - Bourgogne	21,960	55,462	62.9	63.0	16,899	13.6	0.67
FR30 - Nord - Pas-de-Calais	21,331	56,935	57.1	65.6	14,528	20.1	0.68
FR41 - Lorraine	20,307	56,148	54.9	65.9	15,821	15.1	0.67
FR42 - Alsace	24,542	59,528	62.0	66.5	16,693	12.3	0.68
FR43 - Franche-Comté	20,966	55,167	59.2	64.2	16,040	13.9	0.67
FR51 - Pays de la Loire	23,317	56,227	65.3	63.5	16,101	12.2	0.67
FR52 - Bretagne	21,591	53,798	63.5	63.2	15,818	12.2	0.68
FR53 - Poitou-Charentes	21,129	54,387	62.1	62.6	16,086	15.0	0.66
FR61 - Aquitaine	23,185	57,577	63.1	63.8	16,470	14.0	0.67
FR62 - Midi-Pyrénées	23,137	56,351	64.1	64.0	16,161	15.2	0.70
FR63 - Limousin	20,111	52,511	61.8	62.0	16,591	16.0	0.70

FR71 - Rhône-Alpes	26,373	61,960	65.7	64.8	17,057	12.8	0.67
FR72 - Auvergne	21,086	53,821	61.7	63.5	16,803	15.2	0.69
FR81 - Languedoc-Roussillon	20,449	56,775	57.1	63.1	15,234	20.2	0.67
FR82 - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	25,078	62,049	64.1	63.1	16,512	17.0	0.66
FR83 - Corse	21,924	57,273	59.2	64.7	15,166	20.9	0.69
HR0 - Hrvatska	14,419	44,672	48.0	67.3	n.d.	21.1	0.37
ITC1 - Piemonte	26,643	59,243	69.9	64.3	n.d.	13.2	0.59
ITC2 - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	32,425	68,515	72.6	65.2	n.d.	8.4	0.54
ITC3 - Liguria	25,847	62,890	66.5	61.8	n.d.	12.2	0.57
ITC4 - Lombardia	32,288	69,291	70.9	65.8	n.d.	9.2	0.54
ITH1 - Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano	35,615	68,123	79.7	65.6	n.d.	7.9	0.56
ITH2 - Provincia Autonoma di Trento	29,677	65,021	69.8	65.4	n.d.	11.9	0.55
ITH3 - Veneto	28,501	60,883	71.0	65.9	n.d.	10.8	0.57
ITH4 - Friuli-Venezia Giulia	28,115	60,615	72.4	64.1	n.d.	9.8	0.59
ITH5 - Emilia-Romagna	29,704	61,607	74.8	64.4	n.d.	8.2	0.58
ITI1 - Toscana	26,704	59,608	69.9	64.1	n.d.	11.8	0.57
ITI2 - Umbria	22,828	53,859	66.2	64.0	n.d.	13.5	0.58
ITI3 - Marche	24,898	53,278	72.8	64.2	n.d.	14.0	0.60
ITI4 - Lazio	28,559	64,396	66.9	66.2	n.d.	17.6	0.58
ITF1 - Abruzzo	20,612	55,622	56.4	65.7	n.d.	21.7	0.60
ITF2 - Molise	19,540	53,353	55.8	65.6	n.d.	24.1	0.58
ITF3 - Campania	15,620	53,817	43.0	67.5	n.d.	37.3	0.59
ITF4 - Puglia	16,325	52,526	46.6	66.8	n.d.	30.7	0.60
ITF5 - Basilicata	17,156	50,836	50.8	66.4	n.d.	31.6	0.61
ITF6 - Calabria	15,816	50,896	46.4	67.0	n.d.	32.0	0.57
ITG1 - Sicilia	16,186	55,241	44.2	66.3	n.d.	44.3	0.58
ITG2 - Sardegna	19,002	52,462	52.9	68.4	n.d.	22.6	0.60
CY0 - Kypros	23,636	50,153	67.0	70.4	14,526	14.5	0.49
LV0 - Latvija	12,746	29,544	63.3	68.2	6,670	19.1	0.31
LT0 - Lietuva	14,480	34,411	61.8	68.1	8,093	20.0	0.28
LU0 - Luxembourg	65,276	91,999	103.7	68.4	22,883	13.6	0.61
HU1 - Közép-Magyarország	26,111	45,885	82.7	68.8	8,503	8.3	0.29
HU2 - Dunántúl	13,586	35,997	54.5	69.3	7,610	12.6	0.31
HU3 - Alföld és Észak	10,059	32,477	45.5	68.1	6,898	18.9	0.34
MT0 - Malta	21,041	49,681	61.0	69.5	n.d.	15.4	0.37
NL1 - Noord-Nederland	31,192	89,455	52.8	66.0	12,406	11.9	0.54
NL2 - Oost-Nederland	26,939	70,533	57.5	66.4	13,609	11.8	0.69
NL3 - West-Nederland	34,482	80,964	63.0	67.6	15,080	11.1	0.65
NL4 - Zuid-Nederland	30,934	76,459	60.5	66.9	14,231	9.5	0.65
AT1 - Ostösterreich	32,279	65,765	72.6	67.6	18,721	14.7	0.65
AT2 - Südösterreich	26,715	54,511	72.9	67.2	17,755	13.3	0.69
AT3 - Westösterreich	32,262	61,097	77.9	67.8	18,469	9.9	0.63
PL1 - Region Centralny	21,502	45,710	66.7	70.5	10,434	15.6	0.29
PL2 - Region Poludniowy	15,063	38,073	55.5	71.2	9,099	16.0	0.29
PL3 - Region Wschodni	10,732	24,384	62.5	70.4	7,048	24.4	0.34
PL4 - Region Północno-Zachodni	14,750	37,998	53.7	72.4	8,699	18.4	0.27
PL5 - Region Poludniowo-Zachodni	15,963	41,252	53.4	72.5	8,594	13.0	0.26
PL6 - Region Północny	13,162	34,769	52.8	71.7	8,057	17.1	0.27
PT17 - Lisboa	27,527	53,544	77.6	66.3	14,715	11.1	0.46
ptx Rest van Portugal - vasteland	16,545	36,908	67.5	66.4	10,436	16.3	0.49
RO1 - Macroregiunea unu	10,545	26,384	56.8	70.4	4,691	19.0	0.24
RO2 - Macroregiunea doi	8,040	18,664	62.5	69.0	4,357	30.5	0.34
RO3 - Macroregiunea trei	16,680	37,743	62.8	70.4	6,769	14.4	0.25
RO4 - Macroregiunea patru	10,680	24,486	62.0	70.3	5,033	24.2	0.29
SI0 - Slovenija	20,524	43,684	67.7	69.4	12,133	13.6	0.55

<b>SK0 - Slovensko</b>	17,931	44,698	55.6	72.2	9,553	13.0	0.31
<b>FI1 - Manner-Suomi</b>	27,704	60,019	69.7	66.2	14,084	13.7	0.70
<b>SE1 - Östra Sverige</b>	34,532	67,809	77.0	66.1	16,133	12.6	0.69
<b>SE2 - Södra Sverige</b>	27,308	58,029	72.6	64.8	14,506	15.1	0.72
<b>SE3 - Norra Sverige</b>	28,059	63,113	69.7	63.7	13,872	14.2	0.65
<b>UKC - North East (UK)</b>	20,336	46,908	65.3	66.3	14,432	22.5	0.65
<b>UKD - North West (UK)</b>	22,664	50,504	68.2	65.8	15,285	22.5	0.64
<b>UKE - Yorkshire and The Humber</b>	21,803	48,310	67.9	66.5	14,779	21.5	0.65
<b>UKF - East Midlands (UK)</b>	23,057	49,561	70.7	65.8	15,497	20.6	0.66
<b>UKG - West Midlands (UK)</b>	22,260	51,381	67.0	64.7	15,197	23.4	0.65
<b>UKH - East of England</b>	24,601	51,815	73.2	64.9	17,658	18.7	0.64
<b>UKI - London</b>	45,737	97,032	67.4	70.0	21,967	26.2	0.67
<b>UKJ - South East (UK)</b>	28,323	58,454	74.4	65.1	19,077	16.9	0.65
<b>UKK - South West (UK)</b>	24,309	51,505	73.7	64.0	16,693	18.7	0.64
<b>UKL - Wales</b>	19,917	46,653	66.3	64.4	14,936	21.5	0.67
<b>UKM - Scotland</b>	26,260	55,696	70.5	66.8	16,642	17.8	0.63
<b>UKN - Northern Ireland (UK)</b>	20,957	49,453	64.6	65.6	14,862	20.6	0.65

	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 independent workers (in%)	Share of workers in knowledge-intensive sectors (in%)	Share of workers in creative sectors (in%)
	2012	2012	2010	2010	2010	2012	2012	2012
<b>EU28</b>	30.8	9.0	1.91	1.17	0.26	16.7	n.d.	40.4
<b>EU15</b>	32.1	10.3	2.06	1.28	0.26	15.6	n.d.	42.2
<b>BE - Belgium</b>	41.3	6.6	2.01	1.33	0.19	14.3	8.5	45.2
<b>BG - Bulgaria</b>	28.5	1.5	0.60	0.30	0.22	11.6	5.9	30.4
<b>CZ - Czech Republic</b>	20.9	10.8	1.55	0.96	0.30	18.4	13.1	37.7
<b>DK - Denmark</b>	32.6	31.6	3.07	2.09	0.07	9.1	8.8	45.6
<b>DE - Germany</b>	29.1	7.9	2.80	1.88	0.41	11.6	12.8	44.0
<b>EE - Estonia</b>	38.9	12.9	1.63	0.82	0.17	8.6	6.7	42.2
<b>IE - Ireland</b>	44.9	7.1	1.71	1.17	0.08	16.4	9.5	41.6
<b>EL - Greece</b>	31.4	2.9	0.60	0.17	0.12	36.8	3.1	32.6
<b>ES - Spain</b>	39.5	10.7	1.39	0.72	0.28	17.6	6.7	33.0
<b>FR - France</b>	35.1	5.7	2.24	1.41	0.31	11.6	7.8	45.7
<b>HR - Croatia</b>	23.1	2.4	0.75	0.33	0.21	21.2	5.9	32.9
<b>IT - Italy</b>	18.7	6.6	1.26	0.68	0.17	24.8	8.3	35.7
<b>CY - Cyprus</b>	42.1	7.4	0.50	0.09	0.10	16.6	3.4	35.9
<b>LV - Latvia</b>	34.2	7.0	0.60	0.22	0.14	11.4	3.7	39.9
<b>LT - Lithuania</b>	40.4	5.2	0.80	0.23	0.14	11.1	4.0	43.1
<b>LU - Luxembourg</b>	42.0	13.9	1.48	1.00	0.29	8.9	5.1	57.6
<b>HU - Hungary</b>	26.3	2.8	1.17	0.70	0.22	11.7	10.9	35.9
<b>MT - Malta</b>	21.9	7.0	0.67	0.41	0.02	13.3	8.1	40.9
<b>NL - Netherlands</b>	32.8	16.5	1.85	0.89	0.22	15.3	5.8	46.3
<b>AT - Austria</b>	20.5	14.1	2.79	1.90	0.15	13.3	8.2	38.7
<b>PL - Poland</b>	29.6	4.5	0.74	0.20	0.26	22.4	6.9	35.6
<b>PT - Portugal</b>	20.3	10.6	1.59	0.73	0.11	21.7	4.6	31.7
<b>RO - Romania</b>	17.9	1.4	0.46	0.18	0.17	32.7	6.1	23.1
<b>SI - Slovenia</b>	29.9	13.8	2.10	1.42	0.38	16.2	10.9	42.0
<b>SK - Slovakia</b>	21.4	3.1	0.63	0.27	0.19	15.5	12.8	33.3
<b>FI - Finland</b>	39.8	24.5	3.90	2.72	0.36	13.6	9.6	44.3
<b>SE - Sweden</b>	35.3	26.7	3.39	2.33	0.17	10.4	8.8	47.8
<b>UK - United Kingdom</b>	39.6	15.8	1.80	1.10	0.17	14.7	7.3	47.5
<b>BE1 - Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest</b>	52.0	9.7	1.52	0.78	0.18	16.9	8.3	48.2
<b>BE2 - Vlaams Gewest</b>	40.5	6.8	2.11	1.38	0.25	14.4	9.4	45.2
<b>BE3 - Région wallonne</b>	39.8	5.1	2.18	1.65	0.05	13.5	6.7	44.4
<b>BG3 - Severna i yugoiztochna Bulgaria</b>	25.8	1.0	0.18	0.08	0.08	10.7	5.4	27.4
<b>BG4 - Yugozapadna i yuzhna tsentralna Bulgaria</b>	31.0	1.9	0.85	0.43	0.31	12.4	6.4	33.1
<b>CZ0 - Česká republika</b>	20.9	10.8	1.55	0.96	0.30	18.4	13.1	37.7
<b>DK0 - Danmark</b>	32.6	31.6	3.17	2.16	0.07	9.1	8.8	44.0

DE1 - Baden-Württemberg	30.6	9.1	4.71	3.72	0.43	10.9	19.9	44.7
DE2 - Bayern	29.3	7.6	3.12	2.40	0.30	12.7	15.6	43.6
DE3 - Berlin	40.3	10.1	3.50	1.42	1.19	17.5	9.7	54.0
DE4 - Brandenburg	31.5	6.9	1.45	0.36	0.79	11.5	n.d.	43.5
DE5 - Bremen	28.8	10.6	2.55	0.94	0.93	12.1	n.d.	44.1
DE6 - Hamburg	32.3	9.2	2.16	1.20	0.44	14.8	n.d.	52.0
DE7 - Hessen	31.2	9.4	3.05	2.41	0.22	12.3	13.6	46.9
DE8 - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	28.1	7.4	1.87	0.59	0.79	9.1	0.0	39.9
DE9 - Niedersachsen	24.7	6.8	2.66	1.74	0.39	10.9	11.0	41.9
DEA - Nordrhein-Westfalen	26.4	7.1	2.01	1.21	0.30	10.6	11.4	43.3
DEB - Rheinland-Pfalz	26.7	8.1	2.05	1.49	0.18	11.1	10.6	43.0
DEC - Saarland	24.3	6.6	1.27	0.51	0.43	8.2	0.0	40.7
DED - Sachsen	33.7	7.9	2.80	1.22	0.85	11.5	n.d.	42.3
DEE - Sachsen-Anhalt	25.1	6.8	1.91	0.85	0.52	8.9	n.d.	39.1
DEF - Schleswig-Holstein	32.2	7.9	1.42	0.69	0.34	12.2	n.d.	44.1
DEG - Thüringen	38.9	8.2	0.76	0.38	0.08	10.7	n.d.	40.9
EE0 - Eesti	38.9	12.9	1.63	0.82	0.17	8.6	6.7	42.2
IE01 - Border, Midland and Western	38.6	6.0	1.83	1.32	0.09	18.1	8.6	34.9
IE02 - Southern and Eastern	47.0	7.5	1.75	1.14	0.08	15.9	9.8	43.8
EL1 - Voreia Ellada	29.7	2.5	0.46	0.06	0.07	43.5	2.1	30.3
EL2 - Kentriki Ellada	21.8	1.4	0.42	0.06	0.03	48.3	1.5	23.7
EL3 - Attiki	41.1	4.4	0.73	0.30	0.17	22.5	5.4	41.3
EL4 - Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	21.7	2.0	0.58	0.02	0.22	44.6	n.d.	26.2
ES11 - Galicia	37.3	10.4	0.94	0.42	0.15	22.7	5.9	30.4
ES12 - Principado de Asturias	44.8	9.1	1.06	0.44	0.16	19.5	4.0	33.2
ES13 - Cantabria	41.4	9.5	1.23	0.39	0.23	17.5	7.9	31.3
ES21 - País Vasco	53.9	13.7	2.03	1.52	0.12	17.0	12.6	37.9
ES22 - Comunidad Foral de Navarra	45.4	12.9	2.04	1.42	0.17	18.9	11.2	31.6
ES23 - La Rioja	40.2	11.2	1.07	0.53	0.32	20.1	7.4	31.0
ES24 - Aragón	40.8	12.1	1.13	0.63	0.24	17.8	10.9	33.6
ES30 - Comunidad de Madrid	50.3	12.3	2.05	1.12	0.57	13.6	10.3	47.5
ES41 - Castilla y León	40.2	11.2	1.11	0.59	0.12	21.0	5.7	29.6
ES42 - Castilla-la Mancha	31.5	9.5	0.69	0.36	0.10	20.4	3.8	27.2
ES43 - Extremadura	31.7	10.1	0.88	0.17	0.28	20.1	2.1	27.3
ES51 - Cataluña	38.9	8.7	1.66	0.94	0.33	16.4	9.5	32.6
ES52 - Comunidad Valenciana	36.0	12.4	1.08	0.43	0.15	17.8	5.6	28.5
ES61 - Andalucía	34.2	9.9	1.21	0.43	0.27	18.1	3.0	29.2
ES62 - Región de Murcia	32.1	10.5	0.92	0.36	0.18	17.3	4.1	27.9
FR10 - Île de France	45.2	5.3	2.91	1.94	0.38	9.3	10.1	57.1
FR21 - Champagne-Ardenne	27.8	4.7	0.81	0.59	0.01	11.4	0.0	38.1
FR22 - Picardie	24.6	4.0	1.23	1.01	0.04	9.2	n.d.	37.5
FR23 - Haute-Normandie	30.5	5.7	1.43	1.21	0.02	8.2	n.d.	42.0
FR24 - Centre (FR)	31.5	5.8	1.65	1.25	0.15	11.3	n.d.	41.1
FR25 - Basse-Normandie	28.9	5.6	1.10	0.73	0.07	14.5	n.d.	37.6
FR26 - Bourgogne	28.9	5.3	1.05	0.70	0.07	12.6	n.d.	38.5
FR30 - Nord - Pas-de-Calais	34.6	5.6	0.82	0.41	0.05	7.8	5.7	43.6
FR41 - Lorraine	30.4	4.5	1.32	0.57	0.14	8.8	n.d.	40.5
FR42 - Alsace	32.8	7.9	1.68	0.92	0.03	8.2	12.2	44.9
FR43 - Franche-Comté	27.9	7.1	2.92	2.61	0.01	9.9	n.d.	39.7
FR51 - Pays de la Loire	30.6	6.2	1.22	0.84	0.10	11.4	8.1	40.6
FR52 - Bretagne	35.6	6.6	1.88	1.20	0.25	12.5	5.9	43.2
FR53 - Poitou-Charentes	27.0	4.7	0.89	0.52	0.04	13.2	n.d.	36.4
FR61 - Aquitaine	31.5	5.6	1.54	1.03	0.09	14.5	5.8	42.7
FR62 - Midi-Pyrénées	40.9	5.9	4.44	3.30	0.47	15.2	10.5	51.2
FR63 - Limousin	32.4	7.2	0.97	0.60	0.01	14.8	0.0	40.9

FR71 - Rhône-Alpes	35.8	6.6	2.75	1.85	0.29	12.7	8.6	45.8
FR72 - Auvergne	31.5	6.6	2.05	1.55	0.18	16.1	n.d.	39.9
FR81 - Languedoc-Roussillon	31.2	5.5	2.79	0.94	1.03	14.7	n.d.	41.4
FR82 - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	35.8	5.2	2.01	1.09	0.44	13.6	6.2	46.5
FR83 - Corse	28.5	4.9	0.30	0.08	0.07	16.6	n.d.	42.5
HR0 - Hrvatska	23.1	2.4	0.75	0.33	0.21	21.2	5.9	32.9
ITC1 - Piemonte	17.6	6.5	1.83	1.40	0.08	25.6	13.1	35.3
ITC2 - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	16.2	6.7	0.59	0.43	0.03	26.0	n.d.	33.6
ITC3 - Liguria	21.2	7.1	1.47	0.86	0.26	27.7	6.7	37.2
ITC4 - Lombardia	18.9	6.6	1.33	0.91	0.07	22.5	12.4	38.7
ITH1 - Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano	13.9	9.2	0.55	0.36	0.13	24.9	4.1	34.5
ITH2 - Provincia Autonoma di Trento	18.7	10.1	2.02	0.97	0.56	21.0	6.5	35.9
ITH3 - Veneto	15.0	6.2	1.03	0.67	0.08	23.5	9.2	32.3
ITH4 - Friuli-Venezia Giulia	18.8	7.5	1.41	0.79	0.15	21.9	8.9	37.8
ITH5 - Emilia-Romagna	19.5	7.4	1.46	0.93	0.13	23.8	11.7	37.0
IT11 - Toscana	18.3	7.8	1.23	0.56	0.15	28.2	5.3	34.2
IT12 - Umbria	19.8	7.9	0.89	0.25	0.06	26.0	7.2	33.1
IT13 - Marche	18.3	7.4	0.75	0.36	0.03	24.9	7.6	33.6
IT14 - Lazio	23.3	7.4	1.76	0.59	0.70	22.7	7.4	38.0
ITF1 - Abruzzo	19.1	7.5	0.93	0.38	0.11	27.0	7.1	37.0
ITF2 - Molise	18.2	6.2	0.50	0.04	0.08	29.9	n.d.	33.8
ITF3 - Campania	19.7	5.7	1.22	0.46	0.13	27.6	5.4	36.7
ITF4 - Puglia	17.1	5.0	0.77	0.19	0.12	26.7	4.0	32.3
ITF5 - Basilicata	17.1	6.4	0.71	0.15	0.32	26.9	7.6	33.0
ITF6 - Calabria	19.1	5.4	0.46	0.03	0.05	29.2	2.7	32.9
ITG1 - Sicilia	18.1	4.8	0.82	0.23	0.10	25.1	2.4	32.5
ITG2 - Sardegna	17.9	7.6	0.68	0.05	0.12	26.6	2.5	33.6
CY0 - Kypros	42.1	7.4	0.50	0.09	0.10	16.6	3.4	35.9
LV0 - Latvija	34.2	7.0	0.60	0.22	0.14	11.4	3.7	39.9
LT0 - Lietuva	40.4	5.2	0.80	0.23	0.14	11.1	4.0	43.1
LU0 - Luxembourg	42.0	13.9	1.48	1.00	0.29	8.9	5.1	57.6
HU1 - Közép-Magyarország	36.1	3.3	1.56	0.98	0.36	14.0	10.4	46.5
HU2 - Dunántúl	21.1	2.8	0.58	0.35	0.05	10.2	13.7	30.4
HU3 - Alföld és Észak	21.9	2.5	0.92	0.51	0.11	10.8	9.0	30.8
MT0 - Malta	21.9	7.0	0.67	0.42	0.02	13.3	8.1	40.9
NL1 - Noord-Nederland	28.6	15.4	1.18	0.45	0.04	16.3	3.7	41.7
NL2 - Oost-Nederland	29.8	16.3	1.89	0.85	0.34	14.8	5.4	44.1
NL3 - West-Nederland	36.2	17.3	1.84	0.65	0.29	15.6	5.8	49.6
NL4 - Zuid-Nederland	30.2	15.3	2.25	1.74	0.04	14.8	7.2	43.1
AT1 - Ostösterreich	23.5	14.9	2.92	1.79	0.22	12.7	8.0	42.0
AT2 - Südösterreich	18.4	14.0	3.55	2.55	0.16	14.7	8.3	35.8
AT3 - Westösterreich	18.2	13.2	2.26	1.72	0.06	13.2	8.4	36.7
PL1 - Region Centralny	34.6	5.6	1.19	0.29	0.60	22.9	7.2	41.1
PL2 - Region Poludniowy	29.8	4.5	0.67	0.16	0.23	17.7	8.3	37.5
PL3 - Region Wschodni	27.1	4.0	0.66	0.23	0.08	32.2	4.9	29.9
PL4 - Region Północno-Zachodni	26.8	3.4	0.46	0.09	0.13	20.7	6.0	32.4
PL5 - Region Poludniowo-Zachodni	28.4	4.3	0.44	0.15	0.06	17.5	9.7	36.2
PL6 - Region Północny	27.7	4.5	0.47	0.17	0.08	21.1	6.0	34.3
PT17 - Lisboa	28.5	12.2	2.32	1.17	0.19	13.9	7.0	40.4
ptx Rest van Portugal - vasteland	17.6	9.1	1.24	0.51	0.07	24.7	4.0	28.8
RO1 - Macroregiunea unu	17.1	1.3	0.26	0.10	0.03	25.1	5.6	22.9
RO2 - Macroregiunea doi	13.9	1.7	0.22	0.07	0.07	45.2	2.8	19.2
RO3 - Macroregiunea trei	24.6	1.4	0.85	0.36	0.36	21.8	8.0	30.1
RO4 - Macroregiunea patru	16.5	1.1	0.20	0.03	0.08	36.7	9.2	20.3
SI0 - Slovenija	29.9	13.8	2.10	1.42	0.38	16.2	10.9	42.0



<b>SK0 - Slovensko</b>	21.4	3.1	0.63	0.27	0.19	15.5	12.8	33.3
<b>FI1 - Manner-Suomi</b>	39.8	24.5	3.92	2.73	0.39	13.6	9.7	44.3
<b>SE1 - Östra Sverige</b>	39.1	27.8	3.96	2.66	0.24	10.7	9.7	53.1
<b>SE2 - Södra Sverige</b>	34.0	27.2	3.61	2.70	0.10	10.5	9.1	45.7
<b>SE3 - Norra Sverige</b>	29.6	22.9	1.40	0.63	0.11	9.9	5.9	41.1
<b>UKC - North East (UK)</b>	32.2	16.5	1.25	0.73	0.00	10.6	6.4	40.8
<b>UKD - North West (UK)</b>	35.7	14.6	2.17	1.61	0.07	12.8	7.3	44.7
<b>UKE - Yorkshire and The Humber</b>	34.8	15.5	1.04	0.48	0.06	12.8	5.4	42.4
<b>UKF - East Midlands (UK)</b>	32.4	16.1	1.66	1.18	0.11	13.2	7.2	41.9
<b>UKG - West Midlands (UK)</b>	33.9	14.5	1.22	0.89	0.00	13.5	8.5	43.1
<b>UKH - East of England</b>	36.6	15.5	4.18	3.36	0.32	15.4	8.3	48.6
<b>UKI - London</b>	56.1	17.5	1.02	0.32	0.11	18.0	7.3	59.0
<b>UKJ - South East (UK)</b>	41.6	17.5	2.63	1.84	0.36	16.3	9.0	52.2
<b>UKK - South West (UK)</b>	37.8	16.3	1.85	1.22	0.37	16.9	7.2	46.8
<b>UKL - Wales</b>	35.8	15.9	1.30	0.66	0.05	14.0	5.8	42.5
<b>UKM - Scotland</b>	44.3	15.3	1.62	0.58	0.26	12.7	5.5	45.5
<b>UKN - Northern Ireland (UK)</b>	35.2	8.9	1.53	0.97	0.06	13.9	6.8	43.8

