

What is the socio-economic position of Flanders in the Europe of the Regions?







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Flanders is a strong and prosperous region with numerous assets: we can be proud of the talent of our people, our central location with its excellent logistical infrastructure, our outstanding knowledge centres and our international focus. In addition, sustainable development is a continual priority for us and we have the benefit of a high-performing government. However, we are also aware that our prosperity and well-being cannot be achieved automatically at the present time. Therefore, to safeguard and strengthen our position, it is essential that we continue to invest in these assets and make our economy more innovation-driven.

In collaboration with captains of society and stakeholders from various policy areas, the Flemish government is developing a project for the future to make Flanders one of the top regions in Europe by 2020. This joint project for the future is called 'Flanders in Action'.

The motto for this project is 'to measure is to know'. Measuring where we stand in an international context teaches us to look beyond our borders. After all, we want to learn from the experiences of other regions in Europe, which are contending with the same challenges.

Therefore, every year the Research centre of the Flemish Government compares how Flanders is doing in relation to the other European regions, and in particular to the model regions that stand out as innovationdriven economies. This is done in accordance with a number of internationally accepted indicators.

By benchmarking ourselves against the best, we can find the strength and inspiration to put into practice the necessary breakthroughs of Flanders in Action. This report clearly indicates the position that Flanders occupies today, but for other European regions it is also a unique tool for closely following their own progress and development.

I hope you enjoy reading it.

Kris Peeters Minister-president of the Flemish Government

The ambition of Flanders is to be one of the top regions in terms of economic prosperity, innovation and technology by 2020, without increasing social inequality or placing an unnecessary burden on the environment to achieve this. Flanders wishes to play a pioneering role in the European Union. To be able to achieve this ambition, we must have a clear insight into the strengths and weaknesses of the region in a European context. The difficulty with this type of benchmarking is that the performance of Flanders is compared with countries that generally have more resources, in the broad sense of the word, and larger internal markets. Furthermore, the situation of Flanders is quite specific: its capital is not part of the region (although it is part of the community), which gives rise to a great deal of commuter movement, and the added value that Flemings give to the Brussels Capital Region is not attributed to Flanders.

In this publication we attempt to compare socio-economic characteristics at a regional level.

We will not only compare Flanders with the Europe of the regions as a whole, but will also compare Flanders with a number of regions that, on the basis of previous research<sup>1</sup>, have been designated model regions in terms of innovative economy.

Due to the availability of data, the regions are defined here on the basis of the nomenclature used by Eurostat, namely NUTS1 and NUTS2 level. According to this nomenclature the Flemish, Walloon and Brussels Capital Regions are NUTS1 regions. In this document the Flemish Region is compared with 131 other regions<sup>2</sup> within the 27 member states of the European Union.

In this publication we examine the ranking of Flanders within this large group and indicate whether or not its position has improved since it was last measured.

To establish our level of ambition more precisely, in a previous study we selected some European regions that excel in terms of the following indicators: the share of employment in medium- to high-tech industry and high-tech services; the share of patent applications per million inhabitants; the total R&D expenditure as a % of GDP; the share of persons with a higher level of education in the working population; the share of the creative industries; and the share of the adult population engaged in lifelong learning. The Flemish Region comes approximately 20th out of 131 regions. This is not bad if we take into account the fact that among the top regions there are a number of conurbations – mostly capital city regions such as London, Berlin, Paris and Brussels.

On the basis of this analysis, **15 model regions** have been selected. In concrete terms, these are: the Scandinavian EU member states of Finland, Sweden and Denmark; a number of regions in central and southern Germany (Baden Wurttemberg, Hesse, Bavaria); the West and South Netherlands, the Basque Country and a number of British regions (Scotland, Eastern, South-West, South-East North-West, East Midlands). No single model region stands out as the best for all characteristics. However, the 15 regions do score higher than average on most indicators and excellent on some indicators<sup>3</sup>. This is the group of regions against which Flanders wishes to measure itself in the future.

<sup>1</sup> Flanders Outlook, 2007, Research centre of the Flemish Government.

<sup>2</sup> We have still designated the 10 new EU member states NUTS-1 regions. As far as the old EU-15 countries are concerned, the NUTS-2 level is only used for Italy, France, Ireland and Spain: these regions are still identifiable and are regularly used in benchmarking exercises. Therefore, Catalonia, Rhône-Alpes and Lombardy are NUTS-2 regions. For the other EU-15 countries, the NUTS-1 level is sufficient (Baden Wurttemberg in Germany is NUTS-1, etc). They correspond to federal states or autonomous regions. For Portugal, Lisbon has been designated a NUTS-2 region, and a second Portuguese region has been created consisting of the rest of the Portuguese mainland. Furthermore, small island groups or overseas regions are not taken into account for benchmarking.

<sup>3</sup> The German Länder have the asset of relatively high R&D expenditure, resulting in a high number of patent applications and a high level of employment in medium- to high-tech industry (and in Hesse, high-tech services as well). On the other hand, the German regions are only doing moderately well in the area of lifelong learning and their share of highly educated workers. Therefore, substantial research is being done by German companies, which also finds applications, and all of this provides employment, but efforts are required to boost the education level of the average worker.

In the first instance, we are looking for indicators that map economic and technological development.

The following indicators are taken into consideration:

- per capita GDP and its constituent parts: labour productivity (defined as GDP divided by total employment, including both employed and self-employed persons), the employment rate and the share of the population aged 15 to 64. This is an analysis of the very best-known economic prosperity indicator;
- the work unit cost (= average wage), labour productivity (defined here as gross value added per person employed) and the ratio between the two: the unit labour cost (or wage share in the gross value added). These are competitiveness indicators;
- the employment-to-population ratio, or the ratio between the working population and the population aged 15-64, is an important parameter for the labour market. It is also used internationally for tracking policy objectives, including in the Lisbon Strategy. There is also a focus on the 55-64 age category;
- the unemployment-to-population ratio (ILO definition). In addition to GDP per capita, this is a key indicator that the European Commission uses to track its regional policy. Here too there is a focus on a number of sub-groups including men, women and the long-term unemployed;
- employment in the technology industry and knowledge-intensive services. The following are considered in succession: total in the medium-high-tech and high-tech industry plus high-tech services, (medium)high-tech industry separately, total in knowledge-intensive services, high-tech services, knowledgeintensive market services and financial services. The divisions (OECD, Eurostat) are based on the use of R&D in the production process. This must be a measure of the extent to which the knowledge economy has penetrated in the various regions;
- the share of workers with a tertiary level of education (higher education) is an indication of the talent present in a region;
- patent applications measure whether research efforts are flowing into products and services. However, this indicator has limitations: a patent application is not made for all applied research and the resulting products. Furthermore, not all patented products are successful (i.e. if these products are not sold, or are difficult to sell, they make no contribution to added value creation). There is a difference between the total of all patents, and the categories of high-tech, biotech and ICT in total and individually;
- research and development expenses as a % of GDP measure how much a region is investing in research and development. However, nothing is said about commercialisation of this research and development. In addition to the total for all actors, this indicator is also calculated by the share of business and government separately;
- the share of employment in creative industries is a fairly new indicator which denotes the presence of human potential to generate creative, innovative products and services. These are essential for an economy in an advanced stage of development where growth can no longer be achieved merely by input of capital and labour or through efficiency.

The South and West Netherlands are in the list of top regions for various reasons. For both of them, lifelong learning is not a great asset. The West Netherlands has the advantage of a high level of education and a high share of creative industries. Employment in high-tech services is a plus point for the West Netherlands. This is far less true of the South Netherlands, where a satisfactory level of commercial research provides the highest share of patent applications of all the regions.

The Spanish Basque Country has two assets: by far the largest share of workers with a high level of education and a fairly large share of workers in medium- to high-tech industry. The Basque Country does less well on the other innovation indicators.

In the Scandinavian regions, lifelong learning is well established, but not as strongly as in the British regions. The education level of the Scandinavian workers is high, particularly in Denmark and Finland. Creative professions appear relatively more and this zone also does well on patents. Patents are linked to the level of R&D, particularly in Finland and Sweden. In Sweden in particular, high-tech services are putting in a respectable performance.

The British regions have earned their place at the top thanks to a high share of lifelong learning. Only in the regions of southern England and Scotland is the education level of workers high. The Eastern and South-East regions also have the asset of high R&D intensity, which results in many patent applications. In parallel with this, these two areas score well in high-tech services, as well as employment in creative industries



In international comparative research, the timing of the data sets is often a stumbling block. For the desired indicators, the series usually ends in 2005, while some labour market data are more recent (2006). For the Flemish Region, we can make our own estimates of missing values on the basis of proxy variables and statistical calculations. However, it is not possible to do this for the 131 European regions. Not only is it time-consuming work, but regional series are not easily accessible and are not gathered using a single method or organised using a standard nomenclature in all regions. In other words, there is a problem with comparability and reliability if they are not validated by an official body such as Eurostat. Where possible, the first year of the data set is 1995 since the (key) ESR95 aggregates for the regional calculations are available from that year onward.

Tables are provided in annexe for a number of key indicators, in which the average value is given first for the European Union and then for the 131 regions. Most of the time series cover the period 1995-2005.

A number of maps give an overview of the distribution of the strong and weak regions for the various key indicators.

#### 2.1 Prosperity produced and earned

GDP per capita is a synthetic indicator of the prosperity level of a national economy. It concerns the prosperity produced in a territory. The labour and capital inputs are not necessarily situated in the same region, but may come from elsewhere.

The Flemish GDP for 2005 was 26,891 euro purchasing power parities per inhabitant. This puts it in 10th place out of 16 regions (the 15 model regions + the Flemish region itself). The German, Dutch, Danish and Swedish regions are doing better, as are the Basque Country and the British South-East. This is according to the officially registered GDP. Therefore the administrative and governmental tasks conducted in the Brussels Capital Region, partially for the benefit of the Flemish Region, are not included. Furthermore, because of the small geographical definition of the Brussels Capital Region, a fairly large number of commuting workers live in the Flemish Region and work in the Brussels Capital Region. In the bigger capital regions around London, Paris and Rome this is far less the case.

There are almost no changes in comparison with 2004. In 2005, the Flemish Region is in 31st place on the list of 131 regions, just inside the first quartile. It loses one place in comparison with the zero measurement in 2004. We find extremely high GDP values per inhabitant in Luxembourg (59,207 euro), the Brussels Capital Region (53,853 euro), Hamburg (45,268 euro), Ile de France (38,666 euro) and the West Netherlands (32,281 euro).

In addition to the prosperity produced, the prosperity earned is also an important indicator. It concerns the **available income** that the inhabitants actually possess, irrespective of where they have earned it. Available income consists of primary incomes (wages & salaries, income from self-employment, income from property and net income from assets); the net social benefits or the difference between amounts received (pensions, benefits for unemployment, invalidity, etc) and amounts paid out (contributions); taxes on incomes and assets (in minus) and finally net transfers of income (benefits from indemnity insurance, etc).

The average available income per inhabitant in the Flemish Region in 2005 was 15,797 euro. This put it in 8th place among the model regions. The inhabitants of the German Länder, the more southerly British regions and the Basque Country are more prosperous. For this indicator the Dutch and particularly the Scandinavian regions come below the Flemish Region. This is different from the GDP order. In 2004 Flanders was still in 10th place.

A comparison with the entire set of EU regions cannot be made due to the lack of sufficient data.





Flanders owes its prosperity primarily to high **labour productivity (67,269 euro)**. Only the West and South Netherlands are ahead of us. This was no different one year earlier. The differences between the model regions are greater for labour productivity than for GDP per capita. The British regions score the worst here.

In the list of 131 regions too, Flanders score very well (11th place), although one place lower than when it was measured the previous year.

Labour productivity is extremely high in Luxembourg (89,418 euro), the Brussels Capital Region (83,014 euro), Hamburg (75,190 euro), the North Netherlands (79,139 euro) and the West Netherlands (77,357 euro).



#### Graph 2 Labour productivity in 2005 (in € per worker)

Graph 1

Source: : Eurostat, Flemish Government Research centre

With an **employment rate** of 60.8%, the Flemish Region is last but one in the benchmark list of 15 model regions for 2005. The situation has remained unchanged compared with 2004. This weak performance can be partially explained by the proximity of the Brussels Capital Region, where a fairly large number of Flemish commuters work. However, over a 10-year period, this indicator improved by 4.7 percentage points. Yet some regions made much stronger progress. For example, in 1995 the Basque Country had the lowest employment rate, but in 10 years this rose by 21.2 percentage points.

And in the long list of 131 regions, Flanders does not stand out either (third quartile). We find extremely high employment rates in the more urbanised regions such as Luxembourg (97.0%), the Brussels Capital Region (98.6%), London (87.7%), South-East (83.4%) and South-West (81.2%).

The demographic structure of the population is also important for prosperity creation. This is because the **working age population (aged 15-64)** makes up the supply of manpower to the labour market. Two thirds of the population are in the age group which may be working potentially (65.8%, 10th place, as in 2004), which is a low score in a European context. Sweden and the British model regions have even lower scores. In Flanders the inflow of young potentially active people (aged 15-24) is no longer sufficient to compensate for the potential outflow of older workers (aged 55-64).





Graph 3 The employment rate in 2005 (in %)



Source: Eurostat, Flemish Government Research centre





Source: Eurostat, Flemish Government Research centre

The **average wage cost per remunerated person** is on the high side in Flanders. Only in the West and South Netherlands was remunerated work more expensive on average in 2004. This is on a par with the position in 2003. The Basque Country had on average the lowest work unit cost in the group of model regions. In Europe, Bulgaria (2,777 euro) and the various Romanian regions (approx 3,300 euro) are low-cost regions.

A high cost for work per person is not a problem per se if it is compensated by high labour productivity. The ratio between the two is the **unit labour cost**. In the Flemish Region, wages and salaries constituted roughly 56% of the value added in 2004. It was less in four model regions. And in 2002 and 2003 the Flemish Region was in 5th place in low to high order. The German regions and Finland occupied the top position.

However, when measured against all the regions, Flanders dropped to the third quartile. The regions with the lowest unit labour cost in Europe were Attica in Greece (0.40 euro), Polnocno-Zachodni in Poland (0.40 euro), Severna in Bulgaria (0.40 euro), and Veneto (0.42 euro), Emilia-Romagna (0.43 euro), Tuscany (0.43 euro) and Umbria (0.43 euro) in Italy.

The economic structure varies quite substantially from one model region to another. For example, in 2005 industry represented a relatively large share of the value added in Baden Wurttemberg (34.3%). In the Basque Country too, industry is relatively important for added value creation. In Denmark, and particularly in the West Netherlands, industry is less important.

The construction sector has a strong presence in the Basque Country (9.6%). In the other regions, the share of this sector is somewhere around 5%, with the exception of Hesse and Bavaria (less than 4%).

In the West Netherlands and the Flemish Region, trade, catering, transport and communication are most strongly represented (24.4% and 23.9% respectively), which is not the case in the German model regions. Financial and commercial services are extremely important in Hesse, Bavaria and the West Netherlands. The Basque Country scores far lower here. Government, health care and personal and cultural services score the highest in Denmark (28.3%). The German regions, as well as the Basque Country and the Flemish Region, produce a smaller share of the value added via this economic sector. The low share in Flanders must be viewed in relation to the proximity of the Brussels Capital Region which has a service function for the Flemish hinterland. No data are available for the British regions.



#### Graph 5 Share of the economic sectors in the gross value added in 2005 (in %)

Investing is believing in the future. This could be replacing worn out capital goods, but also expanding capital stock. Within the group of model regions, the **investment ratio** is highest in the Flemish Region (21.1% in 2004). Bavaria and the West Netherlands also score relatively highly. In Sweden, Hesse and a number of British model regions, the investments are comparatively smaller. Figures are not available for all regions.

#### 2.2 Growth of prosperity

Actual **GDP growth** in the Flemish Region for the period 2001-2005 was on average 1.5%. This is in itself rather modest but this is because these were the years after the ICT bubble burst, when the business world was going through a process of reorganisation.

In comparison with the available data, Flanders is in the middle bracket in the group of model regions (it should be noted that there are no data about the British NUTS regions). During this period the Basque Country managed to notch up average actual growth of 2.9%. Sweden (+2.6%) and Finland (+2.5%) also performed well. The weakest performance we found was in Baden Wurttemberg (+0.4%) and Hesse (+0.5%).

Further analysis of the components of this economic growth shows that the **increase in employment** in particular offers an explanation for the strong Basque Country performance: with an average annual increase of 1.9% during 2001-2005 no other model region performed better. The British regions – for which data do exist – also stand out, ranging from +1.6% in the South-West to +0.8% in the South-East. Employment in Sweden, Denmark and the Dutch and German model regions barely increased at all, and in fact even decreased. The Flemish Region performed moderately well with an average employment increase of 0.6%.

In Sweden and Finland, growth in labour productivity (+2.3% and 1.7% respectively during 2001-2005) was the driver of economic development. Bavaria, Denmark and the Dutch regions also experienced a relatively strong increase in productivity, but this was not combined with employment growth. GDP growth figures were moderate. The evolution of labour productivity at the start of the 21st century was rather weak in the Flemish Region (+0.9%). The performance of Hesse (+0.6%) and particularly Baden Wurttemberg (+0.2%) was disappointing.

In 2006 the economy picked up everywhere. Real GDP increased by 3.3% in the Flemish Region. Growth was still strong in 2007 too. Most of the model regions experienced slightly stronger growth. This was particularly true for Finland (+4.9%), Sweden (+4.1%) and the Basque Country (+4.1%). The 'weakest' performance was from Hesse (+2.8%). There are no data for the British regions.



## Components of actual growth of GDP 2001-2005

Graph 6



Graph 7 Actual growth of the benchmark economies, 2000-2006

The **employment rate** in the Flemish Region, according to the Eurostat definition, was 65.0% in 2006. This made our region last on the benchmark list, just as in 2005. The regions at the top are Denmark (77.4%) and the British South-East and South-West (75.8% and 75.0% respectively). The Basque Country has dramatically improved over the last few years.

In the broader group of 131 regions, Flanders was in 63rd place in 2006, which is not as good as in 2004 and 2005. The regions with the highest employment rate in Europe are Denmark (77.4%), South-East (75.8%), South-West (75.0%), the East and West Netherlands (74.9) and Sweden (73.1%).

In the 55-64 age category, not even a third of the labour force (31.4%) is still active. Here Flanders scores extremely low. The difference between Flanders and the region immediately above it on the list, the Basque Country, is 11.4 percentage points. The employment rate among older people in Flanders is less than half that of Sweden, at the top of the list.

The Flemish Region also does less well in the ranking of 131 European regions (112th), and has even gone down several places since 2005.



#### Graph 8 Employment rate in 2006 (in %)

Source: Eurostat, Flemish Government Research centre



Source: Eurostat, Flemish Government Research centre

**Unemployment** in Flanders is relatively low (5.0% in 2006). In comparison with the model regions, this is not bad (7th place in low to high order). However, on the positive side, Flanders has moved up three places since 2005. Denmark, the West and South Netherlands and a number of British regions have even lower unemployment-to-population ratios.

Among the European regions, Flanders is in the first quartile. In the ranking of all EU-27 regions too, Flanders could have improved its position. The regions with the lowest unemployment-to-population ratios are Provincia Balzano (2.6%) and Vallee d'Aosta (3.0%) in Italy, Denmark (3.9%), Lombardy (3.7%) and Piedmont (4.0%). In recent years, the Basque Country has been remarkably successful in driving down unemployment (from 13.9% in 1999 to 7.0% in 2006).

Both absolutely and relatively, Flanders achieves better scores for male unemployment than female. In 2006 the unemployment rate for men was 4.3%. This put it in 5th place among the model regions. With a female unemployment rate of 5.8%, Flanders occupies the 10th place.

Flanders is doing less well with **long-term unemployment**. Apart from two of the German Länder, the Flemish Region has the highest rate (2.1%) of all the model regions. In this area Denmark, Sweden and the British regions have the least problems. In comparison with 2005, Flanders has slipped one place.

And in a broader European context too, we have been somewhat on the decline over the last few years. We find the lowest long-term unemployment in Provincia Balzano (0.4%), West Austria (0.7%), Denmark (0.8%), Vallee d'Aosta (0.9%) and Cyprus (0.9%).



Graph 9 Unemployment rate in 1999 and 2006 (in %)

Source: Eurostat, Flemish Government Research centre

In the model regions, **part-time work** is well established, with the exception of the Basque Country (13.7%) and Finland (14.0%). At 23.1%, Flanders is 14th, but is catching up with the majority of the top regions. The top performers are the West and South Netherlands (approximately 45%).

The **share of self-employed people in the labour force** is surprisingly high in the Flemish Region (15.4% in 2006) compared with the model regions. This puts our region in 2nd place, after the Basque Country. The picture is different in the broader set of EU-27 regions. Here, Flanders is in the middle bracket (65th place). A high level of self-employed activity can point to entrepreneurial spirit, but can also be a consequence of necessity, due to limited opportunities or relatively poor conditions for working in salaried employment.



Source: Eurostat, Flemish Government Research centre

#### 4.1 Conditions for innovation

Flanders has the asset of a **well-educated labour force**. In 2006, 36.6% of workers had a higher education diploma. In the ranking of model regions, only the Basque Country was ahead of us, just as in 2005. With 48.2%, the Basque Country is way ahead of the other regions. The German regions, the South Netherlands and a number of British regions are at the bottom, despite being generally far above the European average.

And in the broader group of 131 regions too, the Flemish Region is doing extremely well, in 8th place (a gain of 2 places compared with 2005). The regions that have the highest share of persons with a higher level of education (at least upper secondary education) are predominantly urban regions such as the Brussels Capital Region (50.1%), Pais Vasco (48.2%), Ile de France (41.5%), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (40.8%) and Berlin (38.1%).

In the Flemish Region in 2006, 8.3% of the adult population was engaged in **lifelong learning**. This is a weak performance in comparison with the model regions. Only in Bavaria is lifelong learning less well established. Denmark, Finland and the British regions have significantly better results (between 20% and 30%). The German Länder score poorly – as does Flanders. One year earlier the figure for this indicator was 9.1% in Flanders. At that point our region was still ahead of the three German benchmark Länder (13th place).

The European regions with the highest level of adult involvement in education are the Czech Republic (29.2%), Denmark (29.2%), South–East (28.9%), South-West (27.6%) and Scotland (26.5%).





Share of workers with higher education level (in %)

Source: Eurostat, Flemish Government Research centre



Source: Eurostat, Flemish Government Research centre

#### 4.2 Knowledge creation

The total **expenditure on research and development** (R&D) comes at 2.07% of the GDP in Flanders according to the Eurostat definition. In 2005 this put our region – just as in previous years – in 10th place among the model regions. This is a fairly moderate performance. The leaders are Baden Wurttemberg, the British Eastern region, Sweden and Finland. The Basque Country and the West Netherlands score the lowest – way below the average for the EU-27.

Out of the group of 131 regions, Flanders does much better comparatively (20th place). The regions with the highest research and development expenditure in relation to their GDP are Baden Wurttemberg (4.19%), Berlin (3.82%), Eastern UK (3.96%), Sweden (3.80%) and South Austria (3.34%).



Source: Eurostat, Flemish Government Research centre

The position of Flanders is not significantly different in terms of R&D spending by businesses, government or higher education. The majority of these efforts come from businesses (1.44% of GDP in 2005). This is no different in the model regions.

The regions in which businesses invest the most in R&D are Baden Wurttemberg (3.36%), Eastern (3.06%), Sweden (2.81%), the South Netherlands (2.42%) and Bavaria (2.31%).

The list of regions with the highest government involvement in R&D looks different: Berlin (1.14%), Midi-Pyrénées (1.02%), Languedoc-Roussillon (0.80%), Yugozapadna in Bulgaria (0.52%) and Ile de France (0.47%).



#### Graph 11 R&D spending as a proportion of GDP (in %)

Source: Eurostat, Flemish Government Research centre

#### 4.3. Innovation and entrepreneurship

The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) irrestigates **entrepreneurship** in various countries on an annual basis. One of the indicators is the Total Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA) rate. This is the share of the adult population involved in starting a new venture or running a young company.

#### Table 1 Total Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA) rate in the model regions

	2005	2006	2007
Flemish Region	3.7	3.1	3.7
Denmark	4.8	5.3	5.4
Baden Wurttemberg *		4.6	n.a.
Bavaria*		5.5	n.a.
Hesse *		5.0	n.a.
Basque Country	5.4	5.4	6.4
Netherlands**	4.4	5.4	5.2
Finland	5.0	5.0	6.9
Sweden	4.0	3.5	4.2
North West (UK)	4.6	4.9	n.a.
East Midlands (UK)	5.5	6.1	n.a.
Eastern (UK)	5.4	5.7	n.a.
South-East (UK)	6.9	6.2	n.a.
South-West (UK)	6.9	7.6	n.a.
Scotland	5.8	4.2	n.a.

Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor

\* Average for 2005/2006.

\*\* No data for the Dutch regions.

In terms of entrepreneurship, the Flemish Region is still at the bottom of the list. In 2007 the Flemish TEA rate was 3.7%. The majority of the model regions have a rate of 4% to 7%. A number of southern British regions in particular are doing well. Swedish entrepreneurship is on the low side.

The low score of the Flemish Region must be put into perspective to some degree. The TEA rate measures new entrepreneurship. Family members taking over existing businesses are not counted, and this situation is very common in Flanders.

#### 4.4. Application of innovation

Once the conditions to encourage innovation have been created, people have to start actively working in businesses and sectors that are **knowledge intensive**. This means that these economic sectors have a relatively high R&D percentage overall in proportion to their turnover. In 2006 11.7% of Flemings were working in knowledge sectors. In concrete terms, these were businesses in the **medium-high-tech or high-tech industry or high-tech services** (examples include the manufacture of telecommunications equipment, chemistry and pharmacy, computers, electrical machinery, IT and research work). The German benchmark Länder are markedly in front. The British South-East and the Basque Country are just ahead of Flanders. The West and South Netherlands and Scotland are at the bottom.

The Flemish Region comes 6th within the group of model regions, one place lower than in 2005.

Flanders is doing relatively well in terms of the knowledge intensity of its sectors if we compare it to the other European regions (27th place). There are, of course, regions that score even better on this indicator. The regions with the highest share of workers in the M-HT industry and KI-HT services are Baden Wurttemberg (21.3%), Bavaria (17.1%), Alsace (16.2%), Piedmont (16.1%) and Lombardy (14.7%).

Graph 12 Share of workers in knowledge-intensive sectors (in %)



Source: Eurostat, Flemish Government Research centre

In the sub-category of medium-high-tech or high-tech industry, Flanders is doing slightly better (5th place with 7.6%). Here too the German Länder are leading the way and the Basque Country is in fourth place. The West Netherlands and Scotland have the lowest scores. Flanders was in fifth place in 2005 as well.

For high-tech services, the Flemish Region is in 7th place with 4.1%. The front runner here is the British South-East with 6.0%. The German regions and the Basque Country are in a much worse position and score lower than the Flemish Region. Flanders has moved up two places since 2005.

Flanders is doing relatively poorly on two other indicators: in 2006 (as in 2005) our region came 15th (7.9%) on the list of **knowledge-intensive market services** (financial and commercial services, aviation and water transport). The West Netherlands was number one in this area (12.5%).

With 3.6%, the Flemish Region is 9th on the list for **knowledge-intensive financial services**. Here, Hesse and a few of the British regions excel. Since 2005 Flanders has moved down two places.

In 2006 the Flemish Region had 43.8% of its **labour force in creative industries**. The West Netherlands was the top-ranking region. Moreover, the British South-East, the Scandinavian regions and Hesse also scored well. The Basque Country and some of the British regions had the lowest share of creative industries. However, the differences between the 16 regions in question are fairly minor.

In 2006 Flanders was in 8th place. In 2005 it was in 5th. Since then, Denmark, Finland and the South Netherlands have overtaken Flanders.

In the big group of regions the following come out on top: Ile de France (58.5%), Berlin (52.5%), London (52.3%), Brussels Capital Region (51.3%) and Hamburg (50.3%). There is a clear connection with the function of a big city.



Source: Eurostat, Flemish Government Research centre

#### 4.5. Intellectual property

The final element of the innovation process can be safely established on the basis of an application for a **patent**. When interpreting these data it is important to remember that a patent application is not made for every piece of research. Moreover, the most recent statistics on the number of patent applications in the European NUTS regions are for 2002<sup>4</sup>.

The Flemish Region recorded 161 patent applications per million inhabitants in 2002. This is well below model regions such as the South Netherlands (659), Baden Wurttemberg (600) and Bavaria (466). The Basque Country and some of the British regions performed the worst here.

In 2002 the Flemish Region was in 10th place. For the category of **high-tech**, **biotech and ICT patents**, again we find the Flemish Region in 9th place (51 per million inhabitants). Here, the South Netherlands has a convincing lead (406).

The top region with the most biotech patent applications is Berlin. For ICT and high-tech patents, the South Netherlands stands out far above the rest.

4 Eurostat does publish interim data for 2003, but these are incomplete.

# **5** Conclusion

This study aimed to examine to what extent the socio-economic situation of Flanders is evolving in comparison with 15 model regions in terms of economics and technologically innovative development. Compared to the previous year, Flanders was able to maintain its position in most areas, but did not make real progress.

As far as GDP per inhabitant is concerned, the Flemish Region was still in tenth place out of sixteen in 2005, the same as the previous year. Flanders chiefly owes its produced prosperity to its high labour productivity. On this indicator, and the other per capita GDP factors, Flanders has maintained a status quo position in relation to previous year. This is also the case for the unit labour cost.

The Flemish Region does not particularly stand out for strong economic growth. This was relatively mediocre in the years 2001-2005, and there were model regions that did better. In 2006 there was a general resurgence of economic growth, including in Flanders, although even stronger growth was observable in other regions.

Flanders is at the bottom of the list for employment. Here there was no change in a period of one year. However, Flanders performed relatively better in terms of the unemployment rate (from 10th place in 2005 to 7th in 2006). This does not alter the fact that long-term unemployment is something Flanders needs to focus on compared with the other regions.

The position of Flanders in the innovation chain gives a mixed picture: our well-educated labour force is a key condition for achieving innovation, but Flemings are not sufficiently engaged in lifelong learning, in comparison with the model regions at least. There has been no change since the previous year. R&D spending as an indication of knowledge creation is moderately high in Flanders, as it was with the zero measurement. There is an issue with entrepreneurship: here Flanders is still at the back of the pack. Nevertheless, this is one of the conditions for converting innovation into practical applications. This ultimately ensures added value. As far as the number of workers in knowledge-intensive sectors is concerned, Flanders is doing moderately well, albeit one place lower than with the zero measurement. Flanders has also dropped a few places on the share of creative industries. No recent data about patents are available. Flanders does not particularly shine in this area.

It remains difficult to detect the changes in a region over a period of one year. Structural evolutions need more time to penetrate. The fact that the available statistics are not always recent, particularly in an international context, remains an obstacle.

If Flanders wants to become a top region, improvements will be necessary in the following areas: the employment rate, entrepreneurship, the employment rate (particularly for older workers), and involvement in education. Finally, the contribution of R&D resources by government and business will need to rise in proportion to GDP.

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Overview table with key indicators		improvement vs zero n	neasurement		ieutral decline	vs zero measurement
Indicator	Flemish Region	Top region vs. 131 EU regions	Top region	Average EU-27	Flemish Region rank vs. 15 model regions	Flemish Region rank vs. 131 EU regions
	Tr	aditional economic indicators				
GDP per inhabitant (euro)	26,891	Brussels Cap. Region	53,852	22,396	10	31
Labour productivity (euro)	67,269	Brussels Cap. Region	83,014	50,036	c	ΙΙ
Employment rate (%)	60.4	Brussels Cap. Region	98.6	65.1	15	86
Share of population 15-64 yrs (%)	65.8	Slovakia	71.5	67.2	10	84
Work unit cost (euro)	41,529	Severna Bulgaria	2,777	29,567	14	123
Unit labour cost (euro)	0.56	Attica Greece	0.40	0.55	5	77
		Polnocno (Poland)				
		Severna Bulgaria				
	~	\acroregiunea unu (Romania)				
Income per inhabitant (euro)	15,797	Hamburg	18,059	I	00	I
		Labour market				
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	65.0	Denmark	77.4	64.3	15	63
Employment-to-population ratio 55-64 yrs (%)	31.4	Eastern and South-East	62.1	43.4	15	112
Unemployment-to-population ratio (%)	5.0	Provincia Balzano (Italy)	2.6	8.2	7	27
Long-term unemployment (%)	2.1	Balzano (Italy)	0.4	3.7	14	51
Share of workers in M(HT) industry and KI HT services (%)	11.7	Baden Wurttemberg	21.3	9.9	9	27
Share of workers with higher education qualifications (%)	36.6	Brussels Cap. Region	50.1	25.4	2	8
		Innovation				
GDP share of R&D (%)	2.07	Baden Wurttemberg	4.19	1.74	10	20
GDP share of R&D expenditure by business (%)	1.44	Baden Wurttemberg	3.36	1.09	II	20
GDP share of R&D expenditure by government (%)	0.22	Berlin	1.14	0.25	6	40
Share of adults in lifelong learning (%)	8.3	Denmark	29.2	l.9	15	48
Share of patents per million inhabitants	161	South Netherlands	629	131	10	23
Share of creative industries (%)	43.8	lle de France	58.5%	37.8	8	20

	GDP/inhat	oitant	Labour pro	ductivity	Employm	ent rate	Unit labou	ır cost
	in euro F	pp	enro		i	%	in eur	0
	1995	2005	1995	2005	1995	2005	1995	2004
eu27 European Union 27	14,602	22,396	35,442	50,936	61.5	65.4	0.04	0.56
eu25 European Union 25	15,298	23,316	37,129	52,987	61.4	65.6	0.03	0.56
eu15 European Union 15	16,929	25,242	40,869	56,024	61.8	67.7	0.03	0.56
REGIO								
bel Brussels Capital Region	38,388	53,852	59,710	83,014	98.8	97.8	0.02	0.62
be2 Flemish Region	18,527	26,891	49,387	67,269	56.1	60.8	0.02	0.57
be3 Région Wallonne	13,905	19,584	44,050	59,016	48.5	50.9	0.03	0.59
cz0 Czech Republic	10,767	17,153	21,606	35,197	73.1	68.6	0.11	0.48
dk0 Denmark	19,329	28,373	38,480	55,713	74.5	77.0	0.02	0.65
del Baden Württemberg	21,173	28,841	43,324	57,292	71.5	75.7	0.03	0.60
de2 Bayern	21,305	30,365	42,361	59,521	73.8	76.7	0.03	0.55
de3 Berlin	19,222	22,073	41,111	48,498	65.7	64.1	0.03	0.63
de4 Brandenburg	12,553	17,799	29,647	45,236	60.9	56.3	0.04	0.58
de5 Bremen	24,886	35,182	43,915	61,221	82.7	86.2	0.03	0.57
de6 Hamburg	31,717	45,268	53,470	75,190	85.2	87.4	0.03	0.50
de7 Hesse	22,661	31,239	46,800	62,891	70.4	74.4	0.03	0.56
de8 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	12,499	17,546	29,368	42,487	61.2	58.9	0.04	0.60
de9 Niedersachsen	17,412	22,703	40,165	51,379	64.2	67.8	0.03	0.60
dea Nordrhein-Westfalen	19,567	25,595	44,369	54,875	64.9	70.9	0.03	0.61
deb Rheinland-Pfalz	17,479	22,864	41,596	52,159	62.6	6.99	0.03	0.59
dec Saarland	17,965	24,697	41,062	51,290	64.3	73.3	0.03	0.65
ded Sachsen	12,765	18,862	29,101	42,705	65.0	65.2	0.04	0.61
dee Sachsen-Anhalt	11,727	18,440	28,272	46,330	60.6	58.0	0.04	0.58
def Schleswig-Holstein	18,204	22,982	41,218	53,182	64.6	66.2	0.03	0.56
deg Thüringen	11,634	18,009	27,611	42,162	61.6	61.6	0.04	0.61
ee0 Estonia	5,292	14,108	11,998	31,431	67.1	65.9	0.14	0.50
gr1 Voreia Ellada	11,445	16,667	31,063	42,606	54.3	59.2	0.04	0.48
gr2 Kentriki Ellada	12,194	17,409	37,378	43,651	50.7	61.2	0.04	0.40
gr3 Attiki	13,308	29,305	35,059	68,856	54.2	60.8	0.04	0.43
gr4 Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	12,091	18,453	34,842	43,532	53.4	63.8	0.05	0.39

# Prosperity produced

es11 Galicia	10,966	18,856	30,309	47,197	53.9	59.3	0.04	0.53
es12 Principado de Asturias	11,850	20,199	37,513	51,793	46.4	57.2	0.04	0.54
es13 Cantabria	12,500	22,592	39,707	50,996	46.4	64.1	0.04	0.51
es21 Pais Vasco	16,029	29,305	44,872	59,367	50.0	71.2	0.04	0.56
es22 Comunidad Foral de Navarra	16,923	28,951	43,151	53,110	57.3	80.1	0.04	0.57
es23 La Rioja	15,381	24,644	39,053	50,857	58.6	L.IT	0.04	0.51
es24 Aragón	14,478	24,534	38,802	50,445	56.2	73.1	0.04	0.55
es30 Comunidad de Madrid	17,569	29,997	45,084	57,677	55.2	73.7	0.04	0.57
es41 Castilla y León	12,909	21,718	37,280	50,435	52.6	65.4	0.04	0.50
es42 Castilla-la Mancha	11,034	18,334	35,454	46,067	48.6	60.3	0.05	0.51
es43 Extremadura	8,619	15,608	30,351	42,846	44.0	55.3	0.05	0.52
es51 Cataluña	16,327	27,346	41,928	54,035	56.4	73.5	0.04	0.54
es52 Comunidad Valenciana	12,796	21,239	35,804	48,731	52.5	62.9	0.04	0.53
es61 Andalucia	10,028	18,010	36,850	49,609	40.6	52.7	0.05	0.52
es62 Región de Murcia	711,117	19,642	34,722	48,697	47.8	58.6	0.05	0.51
fr10 île de France	25,829	38,666	56,594	81,700	66.7	69.8	0.02	0.62
fr21 Champagne-Ardenne	15,792	23,232	42,228	59,146	57.4	60.2	0.03	0.56
fr22 Picardie	14,601	20,061	43,050	57,031	52.2	53.7	0.03	0.57
fr23 Haute-Normandie	15,885	22,810	43,365	58,998	56.4	58.9	0.03	0.59
fr24 Centre	15,806	22,512	41,843	57,208	59.1	61.7	0.03	0.57
fr25 Basse-Normandie	14,525	20,967	38,649	53,587	58.8	61.6	0.03	0.56
fr26 Bourgogne	15,108	21,884	40,364	54,931	58.9	62.7	0.03	0.57
fr30 Nord - Pas-de-Calais	13,552	19,847	41,703	55,898	50.4	54.2	0.03	0.62
fr41 Lorraine	14,749	20,730	42,728	57,870	52.5	54.4	0.03	0.59
fr42 Alsace	17,721	23,619	45,741	58,813	57.7	59.8	0.03	0.61
fr43 Franche-Comté	15,059	21,725	40,057	55,177	57.7	60.7	0.03	0.58
fr51 Pays de la Loire	15,146	22,858	39,863	55,583	59.0	64.3	0.03	0.56
fr52 Bretagne	14,291	22,299	38,698	55,867	57.6	62.9	0.03	0.57
fr53 Poitou-Charentes	14,230	21,260	39,527	55,232	56.7	61.1	0.03	0.55
fró1 Aquitaine	15,261	22,669	41,222	58,585	57.5	60.4	0.03	0.53
fró2 Midi-Pyrénées	15,100	22,535	40,143	56,637	58.2	62.1	0.03	0.56
fró3 Limousin	13,950	20,596	37,646	52,367	59.0	63.1	0.03	0.56
fr71 Rhône-Alpes	171,71	25,291	43,893	61,595	59.5	62.7	0.03	0.58
fr72 Auvergne	14,139	21,056	38,236	53,532	57.2	61.6	0.03	0.56
fr81 Languedoc-Roussillon	13,297	19,841	40,677	57,048	51.5	54.5	0.03	0.52

	GDP/inhat	oitant	Labour pro	ductivity	Employm	ent rate	Unit labou	cost
	in euro F	ddc	eur	0	in	%	in eur	0
	1995	2005	1995	2005	1995	2005	1995	2004
REGIO								
fr82 Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	15,814	23,742	45,743	62,341	54.1	59.6	0.03	0.54
fr83 Corse	12,436	19,875	39,011	52,866	49.4	58.0	0.03	0.58
ie01 Border, Midlands and Western	11,471	23,309	34,779	53,567	53.8	65.4	0.03	0.53
ie02 Southern and Eastern	16,357	35,331	44,630	73,021	56.1	70.2	0.03	0.41
itc1 Piemonte	20,839	25,698	49,349	56,685	61.0	69.4	0.03	0.45
itc2 Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	24,418	27,589	53,256	59,014	65.2	70.1	0.03	0.46
itc3 Liguria	18,469	24,107	48,391	60,070	57.3	64.3	0.03	0.43
itc4 Lombardia	23,421	30,567	51,384	63,772	64.1	71.4	0.03	0.43
itd1 Provincia Autonoma Bolzano-Bozen	24,963	30,613	51,503	59,306	70.6	77.6	0.03	0.45
itd2 Provincia Autonoma Trento	22,292	27,482	51,725	60,162	63.3	69.2	0.03	0.43
itd3 Veneto	20,853	27,691	47,085	58,669	63.1	70.4	0.03	0.43
itd4 Friuli-Venezia Giulia	20,449	26,357	48,107	56,897	61.9	70.6	0.03	0.47
itd5 Emilia-Romagna	22,665	28,684	47,913	58,423	69.5	75.7	0.03	0.43
itel Toscana	19,255	25,583	44,713	55,894	63.7	70.7	0.03	0.42
ite2 Umbria	17,546	22,059	44,103	51,034	59.9	67.2	0.04	0.44
ite3 Marche	17,732	23,391	42,258	50,286	62.8	72.2	0.04	0.43
ite4 Lazio	19,980	28,660	48,825	62,415	58.4	68.4	0.03	0.46
iff1 Abruzzo	15,247	19,068	41,442	49,604	55.2	58.8	0.03	0.45
itf2 Molise	13,390	17,399	40,122	48,335	51.1	55.7	0.04	0.45
itf3 Campania	11,293	14,979	38,497	47,639	43.4	46.8	0.04	0.47
itf4 Puglia	11,503	15,257	37,282	48,598	45.4	46.8	0.04	0.47
itf5 Basilicata	12,107	16,641	40,230	47,084	45.1	53.9	0.04	0.48
itt6 Calabria	10,574	15,121	35,618	47,811	44.6	47.6	0.04	0.46
itg1 Sicilia	11,504	15,098	41,473	50,449	41.8	45.4	0.04	0.47
itg2 Sardegna	13,108	17,952	40,757	49,258	45.8	52.3	0.04	0.46
cy0 Cyprus	12,976	20,753	28,534	42,969	70.9	69.8	0.05	0.48
Ivo Latvia	4,600	11,179	10,933	25,078	64.0	64.8	0.36	0.43
Ito Lithuania	5,035	11,914	12,346	27,848	61.9	62.9	0.18	0.43
lu0 Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	32,728	59,207	61,910	89,418	78.2	98.2	0.02	0.55

hul Közép-Magyarország	11,085	23,489	27,842	50,697	58.1	66.7	0.07	0.52
hu2 Dunántúl	7,039	12,651	19,570	32,633	52.3	55.9	0.11	0.51
hu3 Alföld és Észak	5,807	9,450	18,208	28,791	47.0	48.4	0.12	0.52
mt0 Malta	11,864	17,325	30,398	43,803	58.4	57.1	0.07	0.52
nl1 North Netherlands	17,330	27,913	53,992	79,139	47.5	52.8	0.02	0.51
nl2 East Netherlands	15,607	24,632	46,309	66,259	49.7	55.6	0.02	0.60
nl3 West Netherlands	19,891	32,281	52,262	77,321	55.8	61.5	0.02	0.59
nl4 South Netherlands	17,057	28,427	48,008	72,357	51.1	58.1	0.02	0.57
at1 Ostösterreich	21,653	30,646	44,045	62,182	73.2	72.4	0.03	0.56
at2 Südösterreich	16,465	24,780	34,427	48,792	71.9	75.5	0.03	0.58
at3 Westösterreich	19,820	29,126	39,403	55,550	74.8	77.3	0.03	0.55
pl1 Centralny	7,178	15,632	17,121	39,895	62.6	56.2	0.10	0.46
pl2 Poludniowy	6,645	11,323	17,090	33,660	56.8	47.5	0.12	0.47
pl3 Wschodni	4,837	8,125	11,887	24,169	62.3	49.0	0.12	0.47
pl4 Pólnocno-Zachodni	6,215	11,506	17,093	33,891	53.2	47.7	0.13	0.43
pl5 Poludniowo-Zachodni	6,432	11,236	19,055	36,215	49.1	43.4	0.12	0.45
plé Pálnocny	5,958	10,192	17,527	33,095	49.8	43.6	0.12	0.45
pt17 Lisboa	15,469	23,816	31,239	48,170	70.4	72.6	0.05	0.61
ptx the rest of Portugal - mainland	9,406	14,179	21,947	29,554	64.4	71.6	0.07	0.56
si0 Slovenia	10,627	19,465	23,148	42,160	66.1	65.7	0.06	0.60
sko Slovakia	6,965	13,564	17,762	35,061	59.1	54.1	0.15	0.45
fil Manner-Suomi	15,755	25,741	39,320	56,487	60.0	68.3	0.03	0.54
se0 Sverige	18,354	27,723	39,284	57,560	73.5	73.7	0.03	0.64
ukc North East	13,543	21,443	34,752	48,662	60.4	67.3	0.03	0.68
ukd North West (including Merseyside)	14,684	23,191	34,153	46,801	67.0	75.9	0.03	0.64
uke Yorkshire and The Humber	14,446	23,209	32,396	46,964	69.1	75.8	0.03	0.65
ukf East Midlands	15,371	24,594	33,909	50,955	69.7	73.6	0.03	0.64
ukg West Midlands	15,134	23,610	33,154	47,299	70.7	76.9	0.03	0.64
ukh Eastern	15,625	25,637	34,324	51,182	70.1	77.3	0.03	0.59
uki London	23,603	41,348	42,286	67,527	83.4	88.0	0.02	0.68
ukj South-East	16,729	29,175	35,762	53,488	72.1	83.7	0.03	0.60
ukk South-West	14,928	25,152	31,441	48,336	75.0	81.5	0.03	0.61
ukl Wales	13,584	20,533	33,466	46,534	64.2	68.7	0.03	0.64
ukm Scotland	16,157	25,269	34,961	49,195	70.2	77.3	0.03	0.66
ukn Northern Ireland	13,144	21,767	32,169	47,107	64.3	70.8	0.03	09.0

	GDP/inhat	oitant	Labour produ	ctivity	Employment	rate	Unit labour o	cost
	in euro F	ddo	euro		in %		in euro	
	1995	2005	1995	2005	1995	2005	1995	2004
REGIO								
bg3 Severna i iztochna Bulgaria	4,187	6,645	10,818	16,303	57.7	59.8	0.38	0.38
bg4 Yugozapadna i yuzhna centralna Bulgaria	5,284	9,264	13,396	18,525	58.8	71.2	0.33	0.40
rol Macroregiunea unu	4,834	7,790	11,840	19,319	62.6	57.3	0.35	0.42
ro2 Macroregiunea doi	4,301	6,072	10,060	13,850	65.3	64.0	0.38	0.43
ro3 Macroregiunea trei	5,539	10,607	13,432	24,333	62.4	62.0	0.28	0.46
ro4 Macroregiunea patru	4,574	7,485	10,625	17,240	66.0	62.7	0.32	0.45

	Labour	force	Employment-to- ratio	population	Employment-to- ratio	population	Unemployment-i ratic	o-population
	Population	15-64 in %			55-64 y	rs		
	total pop	oulation	%		%		%	
	1995	2005	1999	2006	1999	2006	1999	2006
eu27European Union 27	67.0	67.2	n.a.	64.3	36.4	43.4	9.7	8.2
eu25 European Union 25	67.1	67.1	61.7	64.6	36.1	43.6	9.8	8.3
eu15 European Union 15	67.0	66.5	62.2	65.9	36.9	45.2	9.4	7.8
REGIO								
bel Brussels Capital Region	65.1	66.3	54.1	53.4	30.9	36.9	15.8	17.6
be2 Flemish Region	6.9	65.8	62.6	65.0	23.8	31.4	5.4	5.0
be3 Région Wallonne	65.1	65.2	54.8	56.1	24.2	31.9	12.6	11.7
cz0 Czech Republic	68.2	L.IT	65.6	65.3	37.5	45.2	8.8	L.7
dk0 Denmark	67.4	66.1	76.0	77.4	54.5	60.7	5.6	3.9
del Baden Württemberg	68.3	66.5	68.6	71.8	45.0	54.2	5.1	6.3
de2 Bayern	68.1	66.5	70.1	72.1	42.1	52.2	4.8	6.5
de3 Berlin	LIT	71.0	60.2	60.09	38.3	42.5	14.8	18.7
de4 Brandenburg	69.5	69.9	62.7	66.1	31.9	44.4	15.7	16.5
de5 Bremen	68.5	66.7	59.8	61.6	37.8	47.0	11.0	14.4
de6 Hamburg	69.69	68.9	65.8	68.3	47.7	51.2	8.1	9.8
de7 Hesse	68.8	66.8	65.8	69.1	39.8	50.1	6.8	8.1
de8 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	69.69	70.1	61.0	63.6	31.1	43.5	16.7	19.2
de9 Niedersachsen	67.6	65.2	63.9	66.2	38.1	47.6	7.0	6.7
dea Nordrhein-Westfalen	67.9	65.8	61.9	65.2	35.1	45.8	7.0	9.8
deb Rheinland-Pfalz	67.1	65.6	65.0	69.1	35.4	50.4	5.9	8.0
dec Saarland	68.0	65.7	60.9	64.2	28.4	46.3	L.7	9.5
ded Sachsen	67.5	67.8	63.7	65.1	32.8	44.7	15.4	16.6
dee Sachsen-Anhalt	68.4	68.6	59.5	63.6	28.0	40.9	19.9	17.8
def Schleswig-Holstein	68.3	65.3	65.7	68.8	42.5	51.9	7.3	0.6
deg Thüringen	68.5	69.3	64.8	65.6	32.6	45.4	13.9	15.6
ee0 Estonia	65.8	68.1	61.8	68.1	48.1	58.5	11.6	5.9
gr1 Voreia Ellada	67.8	66.1	55.5	59.6	40.7	41.3	12.5	9.7
gr2 Kentriki Ellada	64.3	65.2	57.3	60.4	47.6	47.1	11.5	9.2
gr3 Attiki	70.0	69.9	54.2	62.1	29.9	38.4	12.7	8.3
gr4 Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	65.0	66.4	60.5	62.4	48.0	49.3	9.8	7.9

Labour market

es11 Galicia	67.1	67.3	53.4	63.0	41.0	43.1	16.2	8.5
es12 Principado de Asturias	68.0	68.1	46.8	58.4	28.1	37.5	17.9	9.3
es13 Cantabria	67.9	69.1	49.1	64.1	29.0	41.4	15.4	6.5
es21 Pais Vasco	71.4	69.3	55.6	67.0	32.3	42.8	13.9	7.0
es22 Com. Foral de Navarra	68.5	68.0	60.3	70.4	35.8	47.9	8.2	5.3
es23 La Rioja	67.2	68.1	57.9	69.2	39.3	49.5	8.1	6.2
es24 Aragón	66.4	66.5	58.6	68.2	36.9	44.7	9.3	5.5
es30 Comunidad de Madrid	70.6	70.5	56.9	70.2	37.2	49.4	13.0	6.4
es41 Castilla y León	65.9	65.9	53.1	63.8	38.1	43.9	15.3	8.1
es42 Castilla-la Mancha	64.0	66.0	53.0	62.6	35.9	42.4	15.0	8.8
es43 Extremadura	64.5	65.9	46.7	56.0	30.8	35.4	25.1	13.4
es51 Cataluña	69.1	68.8	61.5	70.4	39.0	51.0	10.8	6.6
es52 Comunidad Valenciana	68.1	69.3	55.8	65.8	36.0	44.4	13.8	8.4
es61 Andalucia	67.1	68.8	44.2	57.3	26.9	35.3	26.5	12.7
es62 Región de Murcia	67.0	68.9	53.6	64.0	34.0	42.8	13.9	7.8
fr10 île de France	68.4	67.8	64.6	64.5	36.9	46.9	10.5	9.4
fr21 Champagne-Ardenne	65.1	65.3	58.1	64.6	26.8	40.9	13.2	7.6
fr22 Picardie	65.0	65.5	58.9	61.2	24.3	34.3	13.4	11.2
fr23 Haute-Normandie	65.0	65.7	60.0	63.0	26.6	35.5	14.1	9.5
fr24 Centre	64.0	63.8	63.8	67.4	26.2	36.4	10.8	7.4
fr25 Basse-Normandie	63.9	63.5	61.3	63.6	29.4	36.3	10.0	7.7
fr26 Bourgogne	63.6	63.5	62.5	62.8	28.7	34.6	10.4	9.5
fr30 Nord - Pas-de-Calais	64.5	65.5	50.9	56.6	21.5	31.9	18.1	12.9
fr41 Lorraine	65.8	65.9	58.5	60.2	24.1	33.3	1.11	10.0
fr42 Alsace	67.1	67.1	65.6	66.7	25.9	37.2	7.5	6.7
fr43 Franche-Comté	65.2	64.8	62.4	64.1	26.1	32.3	9.7	8.2
fr51 Pays de la Loire	64.4	64.0	61.9	66.4	20.5	34.0	12.3	7.2
fr52 Bretagne	64.1	63.4	61.6	65.4	25.7	33.4	9.5	7.9
fr53 Poitou-Charentes	63.5	63.0	62.6	64.6	22.8	40.8	10.9	7.8
fr61 Aquitaine	64.4	64.1	60.1	63.0	29.0	37.0	11.9	8.5
fr62 Midi-Pyrénées	64.6	64.1	60.9	65.3	31.8	39.2	1.11	8.5
fr63 Limousin	62.8	62.3	60.7	67.1	24.7	37.8	9.5	6.0
fr71 Rhône-Alpes	65.7	65.5	62.5	64.7	32.3	38.8	9.9	7.8
fr72 Auvergne	64.7	63.9	59.0	66.3	25.9	38.3	10.6	7.5
fr81 Languedoc-Roussillon	63.5	63.8	52.2	56.2	25.3	32.0	17.4	11.5

	Labour 1	orce	Employment-to ratic	-population o	Employment-t rat	o-population io	Unemployment-t ratio	o-population
	Population 1	5-64 in %			55-64	4 yrs		
	total popu	ulation	%		%		%	
	1995	2005	1999	2006	1999	2006	1999	2006
REGIO								
fr82 Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	63.9	63.9	55.2	56.4	26.7	35.5	16.9	12.2
fr83 Corse	64.6	64.9	42.9	53.4	23.2	34.3	26.0	10.6
ie01 Border, Midlands and Western	61.3	66.6	59.4	6.99	44.8	52.7	6.9	4.6
ie02 Southern and Eastern	65.4	68.9	63.5	69.2	43.4	53.3	5.4	4.3
itcl Piemonte	69.2	65.3	58.9	64.8	22.4	28.5	7.3	4.0
itc2 Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	70.3	66.7	62.3	67.0	23.3	35.3	5.3	3.0
itc3 Liguria	66.6	62.5	54.6	62.4	25.3	32.4	9.9	4.8
itc4 Lombardia	71.2	67.1	60.5	66.6	23.3	30.6	4.8	3.7
itd1 Provincia Autonoma Bolzano-Bozen	68.7	66.5	67.2	69.6	32.3	38.0	2.5	2.6
itd2 Provincia Autonoma Trento	68.1	66.1	61.7	65.4	25.8	30.3	4.3	3.1
itd3 Veneto	70.2	67.1	60.5	65.5	24.2	29.1	4.5	4.0
itd4 Friuli-Venezia Giulia	68.6	65.6	58.7	64.7	22.4	29.6	5.6	3.5
itd5 Emilia-Romagna	68.1	64.9	64.8	69.4	30.1	35.2	4.6	3.4
itel Toscana	67.6	64.7	58.6	64.8	27.5	35.2	7.2	4.8
ite2 Umbria	66.5	64.3	57.0	62.9	26.1	30.9	7.6	5.1
ite3 Marche	6.9	64.5	60.1	64.4	28.7	34.8	6.1	4.5
ite4 Lazio	70.1	67.1	51.5	59.3	34.4	35.8	11.7	7.5
iff1 Abruzzo	66.6	65.4	51.4	57.6	32.5	36.6	10.1	6.5
itf2 Molise	65.3	64.7	49.1	52.3	31.9	36.8	16.2	9.9
itf3 Campania	67.6	67.2	39.8	44.1	32.2	33.4	23.7	12.9
itf4 Puglia	67.9	67.0	42.4	45.7	29.7	29.1	19.0	12.8
itf5 Basilicata	66.7	65.6	44.3	50.3	31.6	39.6	I.7I	10.5
itt6 Calabria	66.5	66.5	38.7	45.6	32.3	36.8	28.0	12.9
itg1 Sicilia	66.3	65.9	39.3	45.0	27.4	33.4	24.5	13.5
itg2 Sardegna	70.2	69.6	44.1	52.3	28.6	32.3	21.0	10.8
cy0 Cyprus	64.1	69.2	63.7	69.6	47.3	53.6	6.7	4.5
Ivo Latvia	65.7	68.8	58.8	66.3	36.6	53.3	13.8	6.9
Ito Lithuania	65.9	68.0	62.6	63.6	41.6	49.6	13.4	5.6
lu0 Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	67.6	67.4	61.6	63.5	26.3	33.1	2.4	4.7

hul Közép-Magyarország	68.5	69.5	59.7	62.7	25.0	40.4	5.2	5.1
hu2 Dunántúl	68.7	69.4	58.2	59.4	18.6	34.1	6.2	6.8
hu3 Alföld és Észak	67.8	67.8	50.7	51.9	15.8	27.8	9.1	9.6
mt0 Malta	66.8	69.2	54.9	54.8	n.a.	30.0	6.3	7.2
nlì North Netherlands	67.5	66.8	67.7	71.9	33.6	43.0	6.2	4.6
nl2 East Netherlands	67.8	6.99	L.I7	74.9	37.5	47.6	3.3	3.7
nl3 West Netherlands	68.3	67.9	71.4	74.9	36.3	50.5	3.5	3.9
nl4 South Netherlands	69.6	67.6	71.2	73.8	32.5	44.4	2.9	3.7
at1 Ostösterreich	67.1	68.0	69.1	68.9	28.6	34.9	4.5	6.3
at2 Südösterreich	66.6	67.2	65.9	68.9	24.9	32.1	3.3	4.1
at3 Westösterreich	67.3	67.8	69.5	72.3	28.1	38.4	3.1	3.3
pl1 Centralny	67.0	69.8	60.8	57.9	36.5	31.4	14.1	12.7
pl2 Poludniowy	68.5	70.8	56.8	53.0	27.1	24.9	10.3	13.5
pl3 Wschodni	65.4	68.7	58.0	55.5	41.9	33.1	12.2	13.4
pl4 Pólnocno-Zachodni	68.4	71.2	56.6	53.2	28.9	24.9	13.8	14.1
pl5 Poludniowo-Zachodni	68.7	71.4	55.7	52.9	28.9	27.6	14.6	16.4
plé Pólnocny	68.2	70.6	55.4	51.7	27.9	25.3	14.0	15.3
pt17 Lisboa	70.3	68.1	66.6	67.1	45.6	45.9	6.1	0.5
ptx the rest of Portugal - mainland	66.5	67.0	68.1	68.4	52.1	52.1	4.0	7.5
si0 Slovenia	69.5	70.3	62.2	66.6	22.0	32.6	7.4	5.9
sk0 Slovakia	66.4	71.5	58.1	59.4	22.3	33.1	16.4	13.4
fil Manner-Suomi	66.8	66.7	66.2	69.3	38.6	54.5	10.3	7.7
se0 Sverige	63.6	65.3	71.8	73.1	64.6	69.6	7.6	7.1
ukc North East	64.5	65.5	61.6	67.8	36.9	48.0	10.0	6.4
ukd North West (including Merseyside)	64.2	65.3	67.4	70.1	43.7	53.1	6.2	5.1
uke Yorkshire and The Humber	64.5	65.2	68.7	70.8	43.5	56.6	6.6	5.7
ukf East Midlands	65.0	65.6	72.5	73.6	48.5	59.4	5.2	5.2
ukg West Midlands	64.6	64.9	70.4	70.4	52.5	58.8	6.8	5.8
ukh Eastern	65.0	64.8	74.7	73.8	54.1	62.1	4.2	4.7
uki London	66.9	69.69	69.0	67.3	51.6	56.6	7.6	7.7
ukj South-East	64.9	65.2	76.6	75.8	58.8	62.1	3.7	4.4
ukk South-West	63.3	63.9	74.8	75.0	55.8	61.5	4.8	3.7
ukl Wales	63.2	64.2	65.1	68.4	41.6	51.7	1.7	5.2
ukm Scotland	65.8	66.4	67.6	72.0	45.1	54.9	7.3	5.2
ukn Northern Ireland	63.5	65.3	63.1	66.3	42.8	47.8	7.2	4.4

Labour forceEmployment-to-populationEmployment-to-populationUnemployment-to-populationPopulation 15-64 in %Population 15-64 in % $55-64$ yrs $55-64$ yrs $86-64$ yrsPopulation 15-64 in % $1999$ $2006$ $1999$ $86-64$ yrs $86-64$ yrsIotal population $1995$ $2005$ $1999$ $2006$ $1999$ Iotal population $86-11$ $86-11$ $86-11$ $86-11$ $86-11$ Iotal population $66-11$ $70.2$ $10-61$ $10-61$ $10-61$ Inca doi $66-11$ $70.2$ $66-11$ $86-12$ $10-61$ $10-61$ Iotal population $66-11$ $70.2$ $66-11$ $86-21$ $70.4$ $10-61$ Inca doi $66-11$ $70.2$ $66-11$ $66-11$ $70.2$ $66-11$ $70.2$ Inca doi $66-11$ $70.2$ $66-11$ $70.2$ $66-11$ $70.2$ $70.4$ Inca drei $66-11$ $70.2$ $66-11$ $70.2$ $70.4$ $70.6$ Inca drei $66-11$ $70.2$ $66-11$ $70.2$ $70.4$ $70.6$ Inca drei $66-11$ $70.2$ $66-11$ $70.2$ $70.4$ $70.6$ Inca drei $66-11$ $70.2$ $66-11$ $70.4$ $70.6$ $70.6$ Inca drei $66-11$ $70.2$ $70.4$ $70.6$ $70.6$ Inca drei $66-11$ $70.2$ $70.4$ $70.6$ $70.6$ Inca drei $66-11$ $70.2$ $70.4$ $70.6$ $70.6$ Inca d	-population		2006		10.8	L.7	7.4	7.2	7.5	6.8
Labour forceEmployment-to-populationEmployment-to-populationPopulation 15-64 in %Population 15-64 in %55-64 yrsPopulation 15-64 in %Population55-64 yrsPopulation 15-64 in %199955-64 yrsIndi yuzhna centralna Bulgaria $67.1$ $70.2$ 1999Indi yuzhna centralna Bulgaria $67.1$ $70.2$ $10.0$ Indi yuzhna centralna Bulgaria $67.1$ $70.2$ $68.5$ $68.5$ Indi yuzhna centralna Bulgaria $67.1$ $70.2$ $61.4$ $72.4$ Indi yuzhna centralna Bulgaria $67.1$ $70.2$ $68.2$ $68.2$ $68.2$ Indi yuzhna centralna Bulgaria $67.1$ $70.2$ $61.4$ $56.4$ $42.4$ Indi yuzhna centralna Bulgaria $67.1$ $70.2$ $60.2$ $42.4$ $42.5$ Indi yuzhna centralna Bulgaria $66.1$ $70.2$ $60.2$ $61.4$ $56.5$ $42.4$ Indi yuzhna centralna Bulgaria $66.1$ $70.2$ $60.2$ $61.4$ $55.5$ $42.6$ Indi yuzhna centralna Bulgaria $66.1$ $70.2$ $60.2$ $61.4$ $55.5$ $60.2$ Indi yuzhna centralna Bulgaria $66.1$ $70.2$ $60.2$ $61.4$ $75.5$ $70.6$ Indi yuzhna $70.2$ $60.2$ $60.2$ $75.5$ $75.6$ $75.6$ Indi yuzhna $70.2$ $70.2$ $70.2$ $75.6$ $75.6$ $75.6$ Indi yuzhna $75.7$ $75.6$ $75.6$ $75.6$ $75.6$ Indi yuzhna $75.7$ $7$	Unemployment-tc ratio	%	1999		18.7	12.4	7.3	7.6	6.7	5.8
Labour force     Employment-to-population     Employment-to-population     Employment-to-population       Population 15-64 in %     Population 15-64 in %     Faployment-to-population     55-64       India population     15-64 in %     1999     55-64       India population     8     1999     1999       India population     67.1     70.2     1999     1099       India publication     67.1     70.2     10.4     56.1     10.4       India publication     67.1     70.2     68.5     68.3     63.0     56.4     42.4       India publication     65.5     68.5     68.5     60.9     58.4     54.8       India publication     66.1     70.3     63.2     60.9     45.7	o-population o yrs		2006		37.1	42.5	35.2	47.6	39.0	45.0
Labour force Employment-to-population   Population 15-64 in % Population   India i variation Population   India i variation 1995   India i variation 68.1   India i variation 67.1   India i variation 67.1   India i variation 67.1   India i variation 67.1   India i variation 63.2   India i variation 63.3   India i variation 63.4	Employment-tr rati 55-64	%	1999		n.a.	n.a.	42.4	54.8	45.7	55.5
Labour force Employment-trait   Population 15-64 in % rati   Population 15-64 in % %   India 1995 2005 1999   India 1995 2005 1999   India 1995 2005 1999   India 67.1 68.1 n.a.   Inea unu 65.2 70.4 61.4   Inea trei 66.1 70.3 63.0   Inea trei 66.1 70.3 63.0	o-population o		2006		56.1	61.4	56.5	58.4	60.9	59.4
Labour force   Population 15-64 in %   Population 15-64 in %   total population   total population <t< td=""><td>Employment-t</td><td>%</td><td>1999</td><td></td><td>n.a.</td><td>n.a.</td><td>61.4</td><td>63.0</td><td>63.2</td><td>65.7</td></t<>	Employment-t	%	1999		n.a.	n.a.	61.4	63.0	63.2	65.7
Labour Population 1 Population 1 Population 1 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 19	force 15-64 in %	ulation	2005		68.1	70.2	70.4	68.5	70.3	69.3
ztochna Bulgaria Jna i yuzhna centralna Bulgaria nea unu nea doi nea trei	Labour Population ]	total pop	1995		67.1	67.1	65.2	65.5	66.1	65.2
lo Severna i i: Yugozapac Macroregiu Macroregiu				0	Severna i iztochna Bulgaria	Yugozapadna i yuzhna centralna Bulgaria	Macroregiunea unu	Macroregiunea doi	Macroregiunea trei	Macroregiunea patru

	Workers i industry and K	in M-HT (I HT services	Higher educatio	on level	Number of pate per million	ent applications inhabitants	R&D as %	of GDP
	Ļ	%	in %		inte	rim	in %	
	1995	2006	666L	2006	1995	2003	1999	2005
eu27 European Union 27	10.0	9.9	22.2	25.4	n.a.	n.a.	1.74	1.74
eu25 European Union 25	10.2	10.1	23.1	25.9	79	67	1.74	1.77
eul5 European Union 15	10.6	10.3	24.6	26.7	94	79	1.85	1.85
REGIO								
bel Brussels Capital Region	7.2	7.2	43.3	50.1	lol	56	1.26	1.14
be2 Flemish Region	12.0	11.7	30.9	36.6	105	78	2.15	2.07
be3 Région Wallonne	8.9	8.2	31.8	36.0	54	60	1.97	1.85
cz0 Czech Republic	12.1	13.3	12.2	14.9	C	7	1.14	1.41
dk0 Denmark	1.11	10.4	25.7	32.8	127	III	2.18	2.45
del Baden Württemberg	20.4	21.3	25.7	26.2	310	313	3.79	4.19
de2 Bayern	16.1	1.71	22.6	24.4	262	232	2.79	2.87
de3 Berlin	11.6	12.5	35.9	38.1	120	107	3.55	3.82
de4 Brandenburg	6.9	8.4	32.3	30.0	30	42	1.54	1.18
de5 Bremen	12.5	11.0	20.1	25.0	51	61	2.10	2.62
de6 Hamburg	11.7	12.7	24.8	28.4	126	118	1.78	1.29
de7 Hesse	15.7	14.4	25.9	27.3	265	161	2.49	2.59
de8 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	6.4	4.2	28.6	27.2	13	19	0.97	1.41
de9 Niedersachsen	14.2	14.1	21.3	21.9	95	A† 106	2.26	2.43
dea Nordrhein-Westfalen	12.3	12.3	21.7	21.9	181	147	1.74	1.79
deb Rheinland-Pfalz	14.9	12.1	22.5	22.4	246	148	2.18	1.71
dec Saarland	11.0	L.IT	19.8	17.6	94	84	0.94	1.05
ded Sachsen	9.5	14.4	31.7	33.9	42	53	2.30	2.33
dee Sachsen-Anhalt	9.8	7.2	28.9	25.1	22	32	1.21	1.13
def Schleswig-Holstein	11.0	9.9	23.6	21.1	83	92	1.06	1.13
deg Thüringen	8.0	12.0	31.3	27.9	40	67	1.57	1.80
ee0 Estonia	7.4	6.3	32.0	35.2	2	5	0.70	0.93
gr1 Voreia Ellada	2.2	2.9	18.2	24.0	S	ςΩ	0.44	0.45
gr2 Kentriki Ellada	2.1	2.4	13.8	18.5	-	ς,	0.45	0.40
gr3 Attiki	6.1	7.1	26.1	30.9	9	12	0.85	0.70
gr4 Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	1.7	1.8	13.1	20.2	က	က	0.51	0.64

es11 Galicia	4.6	5.7	21.0	32.0	5	2	0.54	0.87
es12 Principado de Asturias	4.8	4.1	28.7	34.1	9	9	0.58	0.71
es13 Cantabria	8.0	6.8	27.2	35.5	6	œ	0.59	0.45
es21 Pais Vasco	10.7	12.2	36.8	48.2	13	19	1.12	1.48
es22 Comunidad Foral de Navarra	13.0	11.6	35.9	40.8	44	35	0.91	1.68
es23 La Rioja	4.9	4.6	23.4	31.4	2	23	0.46	0.66
es24 Aragón	10.7	0.11.0	27.2	36.0	12	16	0.74	0.79
es30 Comunidad de Madrid	1.11	10.1	35.6	38.7	22	17	1.57	1.82
es41 Castilla y León	5.3	6.1	27.0	32.7	4	10	0.62	06.0
es42 Castilla-la Mancha	3.9	4.5	18.6	25.2	4	5	0.33	0.41
es43 Extremadura	1.8	3.0	20.4	26.4	2	က	0.40	0.68
es51 Cataluña	11.2	11.6	26.1	32.8	31	35	1.03	1.35
es52 Comunidad Valenciana	5.7	6.1	22.5	29.1	13	14	0.59	0.98
esól Andalucia	3.5	4.5	24.3	27.4	က	7	0.62	0.83
es62 Región de Murcia	3.9	4.8	23.5	26.4	5	7	0.62	0.72
fr10 Île de France	12.9	12.6	34.6	41.5	214	156	3.46	3.07
fr21 Champagne-Ardenne	7.7	5.8	17.6	24.5	45	46	0.49	0.71
fr22 Picardie	10.1	10.0	18.7	19.8	55	44	1.05	1.09
fr23 Haute-Normandie	14.4	711.7	19.1	22.4	75	70	1.60	1.55
fr24 Centre	11.5	11.3	20.0	22.2	80	60	1.55	1.52
fr25 Basse-Normandie	11.0	7.0	18.5	25.0	36	40	0.91	0.94
fr26 Bourgogne	11.3	T.7	19.4	21.5	78	46	0.98	0.93
fr30 Nord - Pas-de-Calais	8.5	8.4	20.1	25.6	37	25	0.67	0.67
fr41 Lorraine	10.5	9.7	21.5	23.2	48	39	1.01	1.09
fr42 Alsace	15.0	16.2	21.3	29.2	98	67	1.29	1.54
fr43 Franche-Comté	19.2	12.3	20.9	21.8	86	12	2.20	1.88
fr51 Pays de la Loire	10.7	0.6	19.6	23.9	42	32	1.00	0.87
fr52 Bretagne	8.9	7.3	22.0	29.4	45	72	1.50	1.53
fr53 Poitou-Charentes	9.2	7.0	19.3	25.0	42	39	0.73	0.76
fr61 Aquitaine	9.5	7.0	23.3	25.0	46	24	1.45	1.59
fró2 Midi-Pyrénées	10.6	l.9	25.9	33.4	75	58	3.64	4.08
fr63 Limousin	8.3	7.4	18.1	23.4	29	33	0.67	0.78
fr71 Rhône-Alpes	12.2	11.4	26.0	28.7	171	125	2.27	2.43
fr72 Auvergne	7.0	7.8	21.9	22.4	49	48	2.05	2.39
fr81 Languedoc-Roussillon	5.7	7.6	23.4	27.7	49	29	2.05	2.06

	Workers in industry and KI	M-HT HT services	Higher education leve		Number of pater per million in	nt applications nhabitants	R&D as % a	of GDP
	in %		in %		interi	im	in %	
	1995	2006	1999	2006	1995	2003	1999	2005
REGIO								
fr82 Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	7.9	7.4	24.2	26.7	66	59	1.70	1.87
fr83 Corse	0.6	1.7	13.7	33.4	4	7	0.42	0.22
ie01 Border, Midlands and Western	2.7	8.4	17.7	27.2	28	25	0.84	1.43
ie02 Southern and Eastern	24.3	9.9	26.3	34.6	41	41	1.26	1.22
itc1 Piemonte	18.4	16.1	9.7	13.7	84	80	1.60	1.73
itc2 Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	5.0	5.0	0.0	12.9	21	26	0.36	0.34
itc3 Liguria	12.1	9.0	12.5	17.2	36	41	1.15	1.23
itc4 Lombardia	13.9	14.7	12.1	14.9	103	93	1.15	1.12
itd1 Provincia Autonoma Bolzano-Bozen	3.8	5.7	7.5	10.5	32	33	0.26	0.34
itd2 Provincia Autonoma Trento	7.6	7.9	9.4	14.9	38	48	0.74	11.1
itd3 Veneto	11.6	12.6	9.8	13.0	72	79	0.50	0.57
itd4 Friuli-Venezia Giulia	10.4	13.2	9.7	15.3	79	58	1.09	1.15
itd5 Emilia-Romagna	11.6	13.8	11.6	15.5	104	107	0.92	1.17
itel Toscana	7.7	7.8	10.7	16.1	36	45	0.94	1.09
ite2 Umbria	6.8	9.1	13.2	16.7	23	18	0.89	0.78
ite3 Marche	7.3	11.2	12.9	16.0	33	43	0.45	0.57
ite4 Lazio	9.7	10.7	15.9	19.8	33	27	1.95	1.79
itfl Abruzzo	7.2	8.7	10.5	16.4	23	25	0.78	1.04
itf2 Molise	7.1	9.1	12.4	15.8	Ø	0	0.29	0.47
itf3 Campania	7.2	7.3	14.0	15.6	4	9	0.97	1.14
itf4 Puglia	4.7	5.8	11.9	13.8	5	7	0.51	0.66
itt5 Basilicata	8.0	7.9	9.4	13.9	œ	6	0.52	0.53
itt6 Calabria	2.8	3.6	13.5	15.9	-	-	0.26	0.38
itg1 Sicilia	4.8	4.7	14.5	15.2	6	00	0.70	0.80
itg2 Sardegna	4.4	4.2	1.11	13.1	7	4	0.66	0.58
cy0 Cyprus	1.9	3.0	26.5	33.4	2	5	0.23	0.40
Ivo Latvia	1.6	4.3	20.3	23.3	2	S	0.36	0.56
Ito Lithuania	7.1	4.5	45.5	31.0	2	S	0.50	0.76
lu0 Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	4.0	4.5	21.5	27.3	88	116	1.76	1.53

hul Közép-Magyarország	12.0	12.6	24.6	30.4	25	21	1.00	1.37
hu2 Dunántúl	11.2	14.2	14.4	16.1	n	4	0.26	0.39
hu3 Alföld és Észak	7.8	9.3	14.3	18.3	4	4	0.46	0.64
mt0 Malta	11.2	6.7	8.5	16.9	က	6	0.30	0.58
nl1 North Netherlands	7.6	6.0	20.3	26.8	75	41	1.19	1.00
nl2 East Netherlands	7.0	6.5	21.3	27.5	66	56	2.04	1.66
nl3 West Netherlands	7.5	6.6	26.8	33.2	94	73	1.84	1.47
nl4 South Netherlands	9.4	8.5	21.6	27.4	233	288	2.51	2.77
at1 Ostösterreich	9.7	9.8	L.71	20.6	80	94	2.03	2.52
at2 Südösterreich	8.2	10.0	13.1	16.9	87	101	2.55	3.34
at3 Westösterreich	8.9	9.4	13.7	16.2	118	114	1.35	1.82
pl1 Centralny	7.2	7.7	14.6	27.6	2	က	1.34	0.97
pl2 Poludniowy	7.8	8.1	14.6	22.2	0	-	0.57	0.58
pl3 Wschodni	4.8	5.1	12.4	19.1	0	-	0.37	0.30
pl4 Pólnocno-Zachodni	7.3	8.3	11.5	21.2	0	က	0.39	0.35
pl5 Poludniowo-Zachodni	8.4	9.0	14.0	22.2	-	2	0.50	0.38
plé Pólnocny	7.3	7.3	12.7	19.5	0	-	0.41	0.36
pt17 Lisboa	7.5	8.5	15.7	22.7	4	5	1.05	1.17
ptx the rest of Portugal - mainland	5.1	4.3	7.2	10.9	-	4	0.48	0.62
si0 Slovenia	11.0	11.4	17.0	23.2	20	22	1.41	1.46
sko Slovakia	9.4	12.1	11.9	16.9	4	က	0.66	0.51
fil Manner-Suomi	7.2	11.4	32.6	35.5	178	143	3.18	3.50
se0 Sverige	11.6	11.4	29.5	30.0	213	136	3.57	3.80
ukc North East	10.3	10.3	23.5	27.7	64	52	0.90	0.85
ukd North West (including Merseyside)	11.5	9.3	26.3	28.9	68	43	1.93	2.05
uke Yorkshire and The Humber	9.0	7.6	24.4	26.4	70	51	0.93	0.93
ukf East Midlands	11.6	10.4	24.1	28.3	66	54	1.83	1.74
ukg West Midlands	13.4	12.3	24.5	27.9	92	66	1.44	1.13
ukh Eastern	1.11	10.9	25.8	27.7	142	103	3.89	3.96
uki London	8.2	7.3	40.4	43.5	66	73	1.06	1.00
ukį South-East	12.8	12.4	31.5	32.9	153	115	3.02	2.52
ukk South-West	10.0	9.9	27.5	30.9	49	38	1.86	1.91
ukl Wales	10.4	9.4	27.2	28.1	14	E	1.09	11.1
ukm Scotland	9.1	7.4	31.7	35.9	0	0	1.36	1.63
ukn Northern Ireland	5.1	7.4	25.8	29.6	16	10	0.84	1.03

	Workers in / industry and KI H	M-HT IT services	Higher education level	Number of par per millior	ent applications inhabitants	R&D as % o	fGDP
	in %		in %	int	erim	in %	
	1995	2006	1999 20	06 1995	2003	1999	2005
REGIO							
bg3 Severna i iztochna Bulgaria	9.8	7.2	22.0 22	2.6 n.a.	n.a.	0.17	0.12
bg4 Yugozapadna i yuzhna centralna Bulgaria	9.7	7.7	26.6 28	3.3 n.a.	n.a.	0.95	0.77
rol Macroregiunea unu	9.7	6.4	8.0	2.2 n.a.	n.a.	0.18	0.21
ro2 Macroregiunea doi	4.9	4.2	7.0	).5 n.a.	n.a.	0.20	0.16
ro3 Macroregiunea trei	10.2	9.3	11.6	0.0 n.a.	n.a.	0.90	0.85
ro4 Macroregiunea patru	7.7	9.1	7.8 1	2.1 n.a.	n.a.	0.18	0.18

# Definitions

#### Gross domestic product (GDP):

production minus intermediary use + the balance of non-product-related taxes (for use of land, buildings, environmental tax, etc) and subsidies (for workforce, pollution control, etc) + the balance of product-related taxes (VAT, import duties, excise duties, etc) and subsidies (import and other subsidies).

#### Investment ratio:

total investments in proportion to GDP (in %).

#### Knowledge-intensive financial services:

NACE 65, 66 and 67: financial institutions, insurance services, financial auxiliaries.

#### Knowledge-intensive high-tech services:

NACE 64, 72 and 73: post and telecommunications, IT, research and development.

#### Knowledge-intensive market services:

NACE 61, 62, 70, 71 and 74: water transport, aviation, property letting and trade, rental services without operators, commercial services

#### Long-term unemployment:

unemployment for a duration of one year or more.

#### Medium-high-tech and high-tech industry:

NACE 24 minus 244, 29, 31, 34, 352, 354 and 355: electrical machinery, motor vehicles, chemistry, other transport, engineering and NACE 244, 30, 32, 33 and 353: aeronautics, pharmacy, computers and office machinery, audio, video and telecommunications equipment, medical, precision and optical instruments.

#### Total Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA) rate:

share of the adult population that is either involved in starting a new venture or running a company that is less than 48 months old.

# Unemployment-to-population ratio:

total number of unemployed persons in proportion to the active population (in %).

#### Employment-to-population ratio:

total number of working persons in proportion to the population aged 15-64 (in %).

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