Statistics in focus

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

THEME 9 – 3/2004

Contents

R&D expenditure in the European regions

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Top ten EU regions account for a third of R&D expenditure in Europe

- In 2001, the majority of EEA regions with the highest R&D intensities were from Germany, with nine regions being among the top 15 leading regions in the total sector.
- Braunschweig (DE) had the highest R&D intensity at 6.21%, being three times higher than the EU average. This accounted for 1.6% of the total EU-15 R&D expenditure (at constant PPS 1995 prices) in 2001. Île de France (FR) ranked 14 with an R&D intensity of 3.34%, but this accounted for a high value of the absolute total R&D expenditure in the EU at 8.2%.
- The German regions also dominated in the top ten leaders of R&D intensity in the business enterprise sector in 2001. However, the Swedish region of Västverige ranked first with an R&D intensity of 5.27%.
- In 2000, 25% of the total R&D expenditure was concentrated in seven EEA regions and 50% of total R&D expenditure was spent in 23 regions.
- In 2001, the top ten regions with the highest proportions of total R&D expenditure in the EU countries together accounted for 30% of total expenditure. Among these, five German regions alone accounted for 14%.
- The R&D intensities in all sectors were generally lower than the EU average for the majority of regions in each country.

Table 1: Top 15 regions in terms of R&D intensity all sectors, EEA countries — 2001

All sectors				
Regions	Country	As a % of GDP	Constant PPS at 1995 prices	
			Mio	% of EU-15
EU-15		**1.99**	**147 998**	**100.0**
EEA		**1.98**	**150 030**	**:**
Braunschweig	DE	6.21	2 116	1.6
Västsverige	SE	5.27	1 958	1.3
Stuttgart	DE	4.82	4 807	3.5
Oberbayern	DE	4.72	5 578	4.1
Pohjois-Suomi	FI	4.36	464	0.3
Stockholm	SE	4.33	2 407	1.6
Tübingen	DE	4.22	1 563	1.2
Uusimaa (Suuralue)	FI	4.21	1 745	1.2
Berlin	DE	3.68	2 356	1.7
Eastern	UK	3.56	3 745	2.8
Dresden	DE	3.47	835	0.6
Rheinhessen-Pfalz	DE	3.42	1 370	1.0
Karlsruhe	DE	3.35	2 145	1.6
Île de France	FR	3.34	11 788	8.2
Köln	DE	3.29	3 151	2.3

NB: Data refer to the latest available year by country.
Derived indicators are therefore calculated using the same year of reference.

- **Exceptions to the 2001 reference year**
  FR: 2000; DE and UK: 1999.
- UK is classified at NUTS level 1.

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Nine German regions featured in the top 15 EEA regions with the highest R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP in 2001 — see Table 1. They contributed to over 17% of the EEA R&D expenditure in 1995 PPS prices in that year

The top region in terms of R&D intensity was Braunschweig (DE) with 6.21%, followed by the Swedish region of Västverige with 5.27%. In contrast, the R&D intensity of Île de France (FR) was only 3.34% but its share in the total R&D EU-15 expenditure alone amounted to a high value of over 8.2% or 11.8 thousand million constant PPS. The Finnish region of Pohjois-Suomi ranked fifth with an R&D intensity of 4.36% but its contribution to the EU total R&D expenditure was only 0.3%. Among the other top 15 leading regions, there were four Nordic ones (from Finland and Sweden) and the Eastern region of the United Kingdom.

Looking at R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP in 2001 in the Business enterprise sector — BES, the top ten regions were from Germany (4), Sweden (3), Finland (2) and the United Kingdom (1) with values ranging between 2.87% and 5.27%.

Overall the R&D expenditure in these regions made up nearly 25% of the total EU's R&D expenditure for this sector. The top region in this sector was the Swedish region of Västsverige with its R&D expenditure contributing to 5.27% of its GDP, which was over four times the corresponding EU value. The next highest regions in terms of R&D intensity were Braunschweig (DE, 4.50%) and Stuttgart (DE, 4.36%). Combining the four German regions alone, their R&D contribution to that of the EU represented more than 13%.

Considering the Government sector — GOV, R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP in 2001 was much lower than in the BES. Overall for the EEA countries, this amounted to 0.25% which was five times lower than that in the BES. The R&D intensity values for the top ten EU regions ranged between 2.40% and 0.76%. Although five German regions featured in these ten leading regions, the single Dutch region of Flevoland ranked the highest with its R&D expenditure contributing to 2.40% of its GDP but representing only 0.6% of the total EU R&D expenditure. Other regions with leading R&D intensities included two French ones, one Italian region and Iceland. The R&D expenditure of Lazio (IT) with an R&D intensity of 0.97% contributed to nearly 6%, 1.1 thousand million constant PPS, of the total R&D expenditure in the GOV.

In the Higher education sector — HES, the overall R&D intensity for the EEA countries in 2001 was 0.41%, being about twice that in the GOV. Another Dutch region (Groningen) led with its R&D expenditure being 1.75% of its GDP. This is four times higher than the EEA R&D intensity in the HES. Wien (AT) is ranked second with its R&D expenditure representing 1.10% of its GDP. The next highest regions followed closely with R&D intensity values ranging between 0.81% and 0.93%. They consisted of regions from Germany, Austria, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Greece.

Table 2: Top 10 regions in terms of R&D expenditure as a % of GDP, BES, GOV and HES sectors, EU-15 — 2001

Business enterprise sector — BES

Regions	Country	As a % of GDP	Constant PPS at 1995 prices	
			Mio	% of EU-15
EU-15		**1.30**	**96 430**	**100.0**
EEA		**1.29**	**97 642**	**:**
Västsverige	SE	5.27	1 958	2.0
Braunschweig	DE	4.50	1 533	1.8
Stuttgart	DE	4.36	4 348	5.0
Stockholm	SE	4.33	2 407	2.5
Oberbayern	DE	3.72	4 392	5.0
Tübingen	DE	3.47	1 287	1.5
Pohjois-Suomi	FI	3.29	350	0.4
Sydsverige	SE	3.12	814	0.8
Eastern	UK	3.11	3 447	3.6
Uusimaa (Suuralue)	FI	2.87	1 192	1.2

Government sector — GOV

Regions	Country	As a % of GDP	Constant PPS at 1995 prices	
			Mio	% of EU-15
EU-15		**0.25**	**19 393**	**100.0**
EEA		**0.25**	**19 702**	**:**
Flevoland	NL	2.40	125	0.6
Dresden	DE	1.05	257	1.3
Berlin	DE	1.01	649	3.3
Languedoc-Roussillon	FR	0.98	358	1.8
Lazio	IT	0.97	1 134	5.8
Braunschweig	DE	0.95	335	1.7
Karlsruhe	DE	0.94	628	3.2
Midi-Pyrénées	FR	0.89	409	2.1
Köln	DE	0.80	777	4.0
Iceland	IS	0.76	54	:

Higher education sector — HES

Regions	Country	As a % of GDP	Constant PPS at 1995 prices	
			Mio	% of EU-15
EU-15		**0.41**	**31 127**	**100.0**
EEA		**0.41**	**31 634**	**:**
Groningen	NL	1.75	248	0.8
Wien	AT	1.10	501	1.8
Giessen	DE	0.93	186	0.6
Steiermark	AT	0.91	190	0.7
Eastern Scotland	UK	0.90	339	1.1
Utrecht	NL	0.87	274	0.9
Inner London	UK	0.83	1 111	3.6
Halle	DE	0.82	99	0.3
Ipeiros	EL	0.82	28	0.1
Berlin	DE	0.81	521	1.7

NB: Data refer to the latest available year by country. Derived indicators are therefore calculated using the same year of reference.

- **Exceptions to the 2001 reference year**
  BES — DE: 1999;
  GOV — 2000 data for the top 10 regions except IS: 2002;
  HES — UK: 2001; DE, NL: 2000; EL: 1999; AT 1998.
- BES and HES: UK is classified at NUTS level 1.

Table 3 shows the concentration of R&D expenditure in the 219 EEA regions in 2000. In all sectors together, 144.9 thousand million constant PPS was spent on R&D

Seven regions alone contributed to 25% of the total R&D expenditure, while half of it was spent by 23 regions. It should be noted however that 22% of R&D expenditure could not be broken down by region.

The R&D expenditure in the BES — BERD — for the EEA countries was 93.5 thousand million constant PPS, representing 65% of total R&D expenditure. The concentration of this expenditure followed the same pattern as for the overall sectors with 5 and 22 regions contributing to 25% and 50% respectively of the BERD. Three quarters of the EEA BERD was spent by around 40% of its regions in 2000.

Total R&D expenditure for the GOV — GOVERD — was around five times lower than the BERD. But in terms of its concentration, the pattern is almost the same as in the BES, with slightly fewer regions (19) contributing to 50% of the GOVERD.

These proportions were somewhat different in the HES, where the R&D expenditure — HERD — was 1.5 times that in the GOV, but three times less than that in the BES. In the HES, 25% of the R&D expenditure was spent by 10 regions and up to 36 regions contributed to 50% of the HERD. In addition lower proportion of the HERD was not classified by region.

Table 3: R&D expenditure concentration in EEA regions (constant PPS at 1995 prices) by institutional sector — 2000

	Number of regions per quartile of R&D expenditure				EEA Total R&D expenditure	% of R&D expenditure not broken down by region
	Q_1	Q_2	Q_3	Q_4	In million	
All sectors	**7**	**23**	**106**	**:**	**144 905**	**22**
Business enterprise sector	5	22	84	:	93 471	20
Government sector	5	19	72	:	19 861	20
Higher education sector	10	36	81	:	30 544	10

- **Example**: for the BES, 25% of R&D expenditure (Q1) was carried out in 5 regions, 50% of R&D expenditure (Q2) was carried out in 22 regions and 75% of R&D expenditure was carried out in 84 regions.
- Total number of regions at NUTS 2 level is 219.
- **Exceptions to the reference year 2000**
  PT, SE (All sectors and BES only) and NO: 2001;
  DE (All sectors and BES only), SE (GOV only) and EL: 1999;
  AT: 1998.
- For BES and GOV, data are available for NUTS 1 only for BE, IE and UK.

Table 4: Top 10 EEA regions in terms of R&D expenditure in constant PPS at 1995 prices, all sectors — 2001

All sectors			
		Constant PPS at 1995 prices	
Regions	Country	Mio	% of EU-15
EU-15		**147 998**	**100.0**
EEA		**150 030**	**:**
Île de France	FR	11 788	8.2
Oberbayern	DE	5 578	4.1
Stuttgart	DE	4 807	3.5
Darmstadt	DE	3 295	2.4
Köln	DE	3 151	2.3
Denmark	DK	3 024	2.0
Rhône-Alpes	FR	2 870	2.0
Lombardia	IT	2 756	1.9
Berlin	DE	2 356	1.7
Stockholm	SE	2 407	1.6
Other regions			70.0

NB: Data refer to the latest available year by country.
Derived indicators are therefore calculated using the same year of reference.

- **Exceptions to the 2001 reference year**
  FR and IT: 2000;
  DE: 1999.
- Ranking made for all EU-15 countries except: BE, IE, SE and UK.

Table 4 shows that the top ten regions (accounting for less than 5% of total EEA regions) contributed to around 30% of the total R&D expenditure in the EEA countries in 2001. Île de France (FR) was the highest with 8.2%. There were five German regions, namely Oberbayern, Stuttgart, Darmstadt, Köln and Berlin which made up a total of 14%.

Other regions in this top ten list include Denmark, Rhône Alpes (FR), Lombardia (IT) and Stockholm (SE).

Table 5 shows the proportion of regions by EU Member State for each institutional sector, further classified in two categories of R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP: either above or below the EU average

Examining the values for all sectors, R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP was generally lower than the EU average for the majority of regions in each country. Finland and Sweden with six and eight regions respectively, had half of them with R&D expenditure as a proportion of GDP above the EU average. In Germany only 38% of the 40 reported regions were above the EU average.

All the regions in Greece, Spain and Portugal, as well as 95% of the regions in Italy, had their R&D expenditure as a proportion of GDP below that of the EU for both the total and BES sectors.

Considering other countries in the BES sector, the pattern also remained identical, or almost so, to that in all sectors for Germany, France and Austria. However a higher proportion of regions in Finland and Belgium (both 67%), Sweden (63%) and the United Kingdom (42%) had their R&D expenditure per GDP in the BES higher than the corresponding EU average.

In the GOV, at least 25% of the regions in five countries had higher R&D intensity than the EU average. These were Germany, the Netherlands, Finland, the United Kingdom and France. However, a large majority of the regions in Sweden and all those of Austria and Belgium had their regions with the R&D expenditure as a proportion of GDP below the EU average. On the other hand, 7% and 6% of the regions of Greece and Spain respectively had values which are higher than the EU average. All the regions for these two countries had an R&D intensity below the EU average for the BES and all sectors.

In the HES, eight countries had at least 31% of their regions with R&D as a percentage of GDP at a higher level than the EU average. High values included the Netherlands and Finland which had 89% and 80% of their regions for the HES with above EU average values.

Table 5: Number of regions above and below the EU average for total R&D expenditure as a % of GDP, EU-15, by institutional sector last available year — 2000

	All sectors			Business enterprise sector			Government sector			Higher education sector		
	> EU %	< EU %	Total number of regions	> EU %	< EU %	Total number of regions	> EU %	< EU %	Total number of regions	> EU %	< EU %	Total number of regions
BE	:	:	:	67	33	3	0	100	3	:	:	:
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	38	63	40	35	65	40	40	60	40	49	51	41
EL	0	100	13	0	100	14	7	93	14	31	69	13
ES	0	100	17	0	100	17	6	94	17	12	88	17
FR	27	73	22	27	73	22	27	73	22	32	68	22
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	5	95	20	5	95	20	10	90	21	37	63	19
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	33	67	12	17	83	12	33	67	12	89	11	9
AT	22	78	9	22	78	9	0	100	9	43	57	7
PT	0	100	7	0	100	7	14	86	7	14	86	7
FI	50	50	6	67	33	6	33	67	6	80	20	5
SE	50	50	8	63	38	8	13	88	8	:	:	:
UK	25	75	12	42	58	12	33	67	12	39	61	36

> EU: Number of regions with an R&D intensity superior to the EU-15

< EU: Number of regions with an R&D intensity inferior to the EU-15

- BES and GOV: NUTS 1 level data for BE and UK.
- The last available data for each country and each sector was compared to the corresponding EU-15 figure for the R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP.

Table 6: Top 4 regions by country in terms of R&D expenditure annual growth rate, in constant PPS at 1995 prices, EEA countries, all sectors — 2000-2001

Country	Regions	% of annual growth rate 2000 – 2001
EU-15	**EU-15**	**3.6**
BE	Belgium	7.2
DK	Denmark	7.4
DE	Oberpfalz	25.9
	Koblenz	12.3
	Braunschweig	11.1
	Weser-Ems	9.1
EL	Peloponnisos	63.0
	Thessalia	49.5
	Dytiki Ellada	25.0
	Ipeiros	23.6
ES	Castilla y Leon	27.4
	Cantabria	22.7
	Pais Vasco	17.1
	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	15.2
FR	Bourgogne	23.7
	Bretagne	20.4
	Alsace	17.0
	Champagne-Ardenne	15.4
IE	Ireland	7.4
IT	Valle d'Aosta	101.0
	Basilicata	52.1
	Molise	42.5
	Abruzzo	25.8
LU	Luxembourg	:
NL	Flevoland	55.3
	Friesland	27.1
	Overijssel	24.5
	Noord-Brabant	20.0
AT	Kaernten	25.9
	Niederösterreich	12.3
	Steiermark	11.1
	Oberösterreich	9.1
PT	Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	15.1
	Norte	8.1
	Centro (P)	7.2
	Alentejo	-0.2
FI	Itä-Suomi	8.4
	Etelä-Suomi	3.6
	Uusimaa (Suuralue)	0.2
	Pohjois-Suomi	-1.1
UK	Wales	30.1
	North West (including Merseyside)	14.5
	Northern Ireland	12.3
	Yorkshire and The Humber	6.3
IS	Iceland— 2002	14.2
NO	Soer-Oestlandet	155.2
	Vestlandet	9.6
	Nord-Norge	8.9
	Agder og Rogaland	0.9

Table 6 shows that overall between 2000-2001, the regions with the highest annual growth rates in R&D expenditure were Valle d'Aosta (IT) and Soer-Oerstlandet (NO) with values of 101% and 155% respectively. In fact the latter grew more rapidly than the other regions of Norway whose growth rates did not exceed 10% during that same period.

The R&D expenditure in the top region — in terms of annual growth rate — was at least 24% in eight countries, among which were regions from Greece, Italy and the Netherlands. Denmark and the top regions in Finland show the lowest growth rates which did not exceed 9%. Negative growth rates were experienced in the regions of Alentejo (PT) and Pohjois-Suomi (FI) with values of -0.2% and -1.1%, respectively.

Observing the disparities in R&D intensity in the countries for 2001, Figure 1 below shows that a large gap (4 – 6%) existed between the maximum and minimum R&D intensities in Germany, Sweden and Finland. This gap was less than 1% for Portugal and Greece.

With EU R&D intensity at 1.98% in 2001, only Greece, Spain, Italy and Portugal have their maximum R&D intensity below the EU average. Braunschweig (DE) had the highest R&D intensity at 6.2% followed by Västsverige (5.2% — SE) and Pohjois-Suomi (4.3% — FI). The Greek region of Notio Aigaio had the lowest R&D intensity at 0.06%. The minimum R&D intensities for all regions ranged between 0 and 1%.

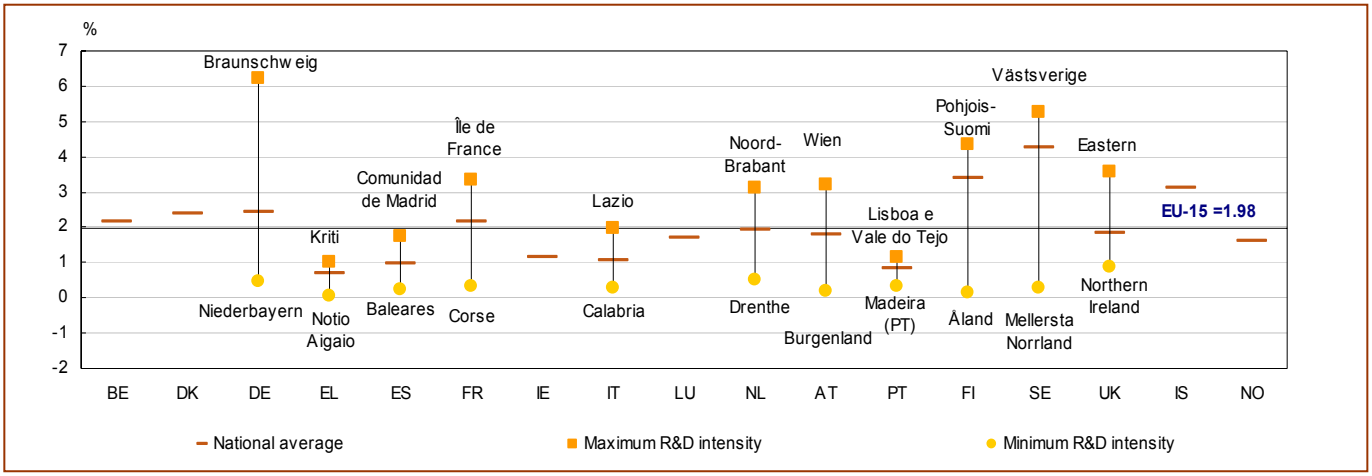
Methodological notes — Table 6

- **Exceptions to the reference period 2000-2001**
  FR, IT and NL: 1999-2000;
  DE, EL, PT and NO: annual average growth rate – AAGR – 1999-2001;
  UK: 1998-1999;
  AT: AAGR 1993-1998.
- UK: NUTS level 1 data.
- SE is excluded since regional data are available for one year only.

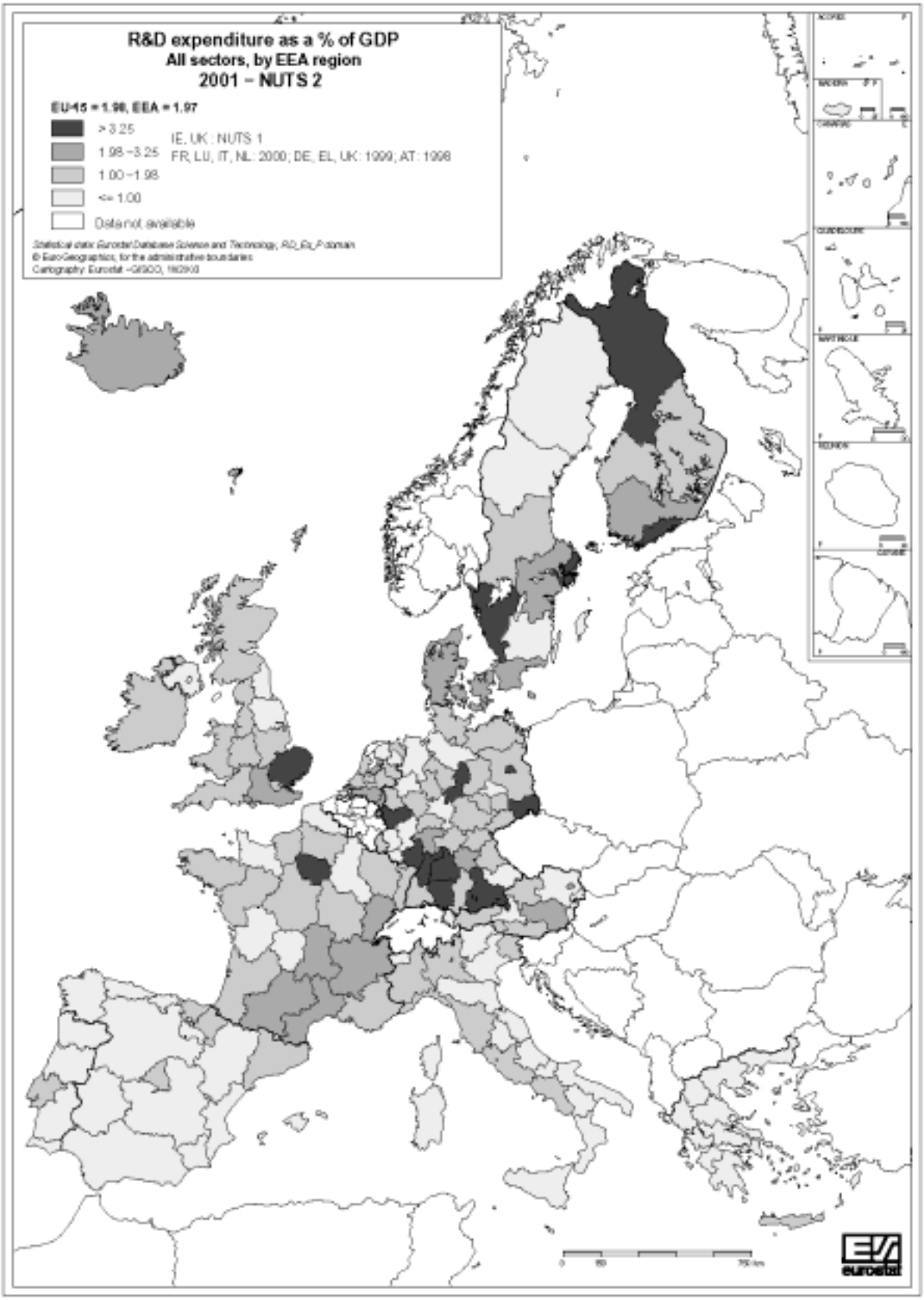
Methodological notes — Figure 1

- **Exceptions to the 2001 reference year**
  EU-15 and IS: 2002;
  FR, IT, LU and NL: 2000;
  DE, EL and UK;
  AT: 1998.
- IE and UK: classified at NUTS 1 level.

Figure 1: R&D expenditure disparities in Europe, as a % of GDP, EEA countries, all sectors — 2001



Map 1 shows the R&D intensity for the total sector in the EEA countries for the year 2001. The few regions with intensities above 3.25% were mainly from Germany, Sweden, Finland, the United Kingdom and France. The R&D intensity of the majority of EEA regions was below 1.98%.



➢ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Research and experimental development — R&D

Research and experimental development (R&D) activities comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.

Institutional classifications

Internal expenditure and R&D personnel are broken down with reference to the four institutional sectors in which the R&D takes place.

- **The business enterprise sector — BES**

With regard to R&D, the business enterprise sector includes: all firms, organisations and institutions whose primary activity is the market production of goods or services (other than higher education) for sale to the general public at an economically significant price and the private non-profit institutions mainly serving them — *Frascati Manual*, § 163.

- **The government sector — GOV**

In the field of R&D, the government sector includes: all departments, offices and other bodies which furnish but normally do not sell to the community those common services, other than higher education, which cannot otherwise be conveniently and economically provided, and administer the state and the economic and social policy of the community (public enterprises are included in the business enterprise sector) as well as PNPs controlled and mainly financed by government — *Frascati Manual*, § 184.

- **The higher education sector — HES**

This sector comprises: all universities, colleges of technology and other institutes of post-secondary education, whatever their source of finance or legal status. It also includes all research institutes, experimental stations and clinics operating under the direct control of or administered by or associated with higher education establishments — *Frascati Manual*, § 206.

- **The private non-profit sector — PNP**

This sector covers: non-market, private non-profit institutions serving households (i.e. the general public) and private individuals or households— *Frascati Manual*, § 194.

R&D indicators: R&D expenditure

Intramural expenditure are all expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy, whatever the source of funds. Expenditure made outside the statistical unit or sector but in support of intramural R&D (e.g. purchase of supplies for R&D) are included. Both current and capital expenditure are included.

Regional intramural expenditure are all expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit or a sector in a region, whatever the source of funds is.

- **Current EUR**

Current EUR values are obtained for the Eurozone by recalculating former national currency values on the basis of the fixed exchange rate and then applying the average exchange rate for the year in question. As a result, the values for countries appearing in tables quoted in national currencies differ from those quoted in current EUR for years before 1999, except in the case of Greece (2001). Current EUR values for non-Eurozone countries are obtained by directly applying the average exchange rate for the year in question.

- **Purchasing power standards—PPS**

Purchasing power parities are based on comparisons of the prices of representative and comparable goods or services recorded in the national currency of the country in question on a specific date. As a result, financial aggregates can be expressed in purchasing power standards—PPS—rather than EUR based on exchange rates.

- **Current PPS**

Data quoted in current PPS are obtained by applying the average exchange rate of the year in question to the national currency value.

- **Constant 1995 PPS**

Data presented in this SIF under "constant PPS" refers to 1995 constant PPS at 1995 prices. Data measured in constant 1995 PPS are first corrected for inflation using the GDP deflator (a Paasche index based on 1995=100) of the country in question before applying the 1995 PPS exchange rate. The GDP deflator broadly correlates with the 1995 European System of Accounts (ESA 95) available on NewCronos (Theme 2). The adjusted GDP deflator provided for by ESA 79 was used in the case of incomplete series.

- **R&D intensity**

R&D intensity represents the R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP. It is calculated by relating R&D expenditure in current EUR for the sectors and years in question to GDP.

Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS)

The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) was established to provide a single, uniform breakdown of territorial units for the production of regional statistics for the European Union. The NUTS is a five-level hierarchical classification comprising three regional and two local levels. In this way, NUTS subdivides each Member State into a whole number of NUTS 1 regions, each of which is in turn subdivided into a whole number of NUTS 2 regions, and so on.

In the present Statistics in Focus (SIF) all data are presented at NUTS 2 level on the basis of the NUTS 1998 version. The exceptions have been indicated in the tables or figures. Denmark is classified at NUTS 2 level, which explain its presence amongst the regions. Data available for UK are at NUTS 1 level.

Iceland and Norway are not included in the NUTS classification but do have similar statistical regions. Iceland is classified at the statistical region level 2.

European aggregates

EU totals are calculated as the sum of the country data by sector. If data are missing, estimations are first made for each country, sector and relevant R&D variable.

EU-15 and EEA totals are estimated values. EEA: does not include Liechtenstein.

General abbreviations

GERD:	Gross R&D expenditure
BERD:	R&D expenditure in the business enterprise sector
HERD:	R&D expenditure in the higher education sector
GOVERD:	R&D expenditure in the government sector

p:	provisional value
r:	revised value
e:	estimated value
f:	forecast
s:	Eurostat estimate
b:	break in series
: =	not available

Reference manual

- *Standard method proposed for research and experimental development surveys — Frascati Manual*, OECD, 2002.
- *The Regional Dimension of R&D and Innovation Statistics and Experimental Development - Regional Manual*, European Commission, 1996.

Further information:

➢ **Reference publications**

Title Statistics on Science and Technology - 2003 edition
Catalogue No KS-CT-02-001-EN-C Price EUR 29.50

➢ **Databases**

NewCronos, Theme 9, Domain: rd_ex_p

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