

Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017

Galicia (ES11)

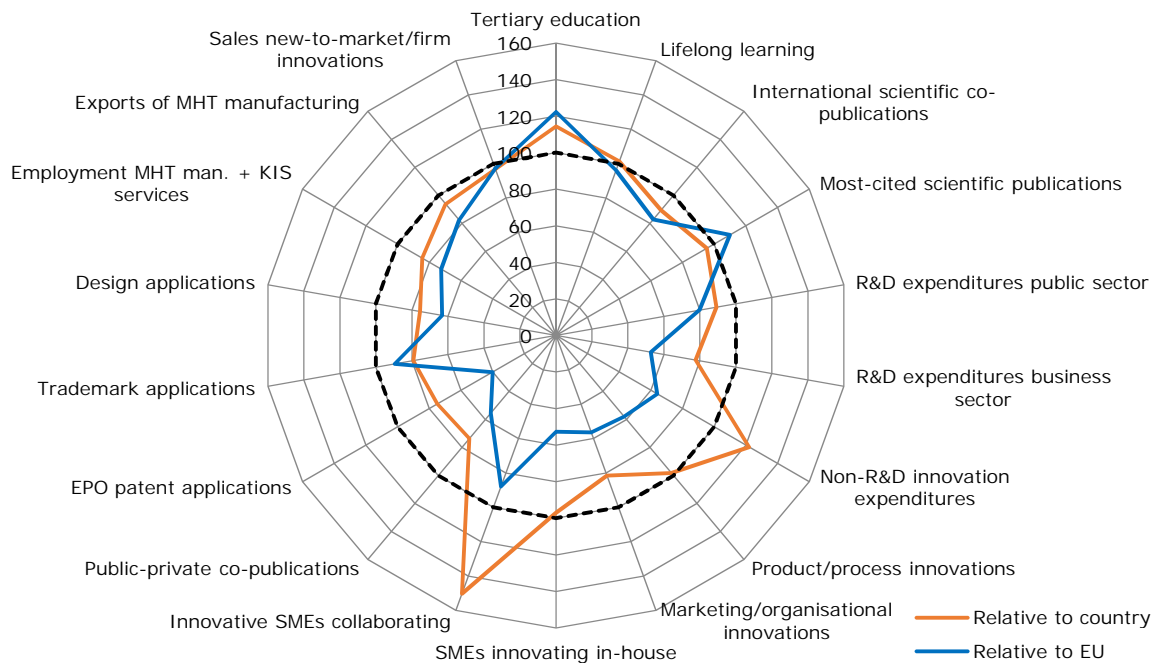
	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	45.8	0.673	114	122
Lifelong learning	10.1	0.453	101	96
International scientific co-publications	714.9	0.346	89	83
Most-cited scientific publications	9.3	0.600	95	110
R&D expenditures public sector	0.47	0.435	89	80
R&D expenditures business sector	0.42	0.240	78	53
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.192	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.258	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.219	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.241	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.315	±	±
Public-private co-publications	34.7	0.165	74	55
EPO patent applications	0.76	0.156	75	40
Trademark applications	4.74	0.352	79	90
Design applications	0.45	0.330	75	63
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	10.8	0.387	84	72
Exports of MHT manufacturing	44.5	0.521	94	82
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.455	±	±
Average score	--	0.352	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.325	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	93.3	71.6
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	73.5
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.325	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	91.8	73.5
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	0.0	--	--

± Relative-to-EU scores are not shown as these would allow recalculating confidential regional CIS data.

Galicia is a Moderate Innovator, and innovation performance has remained stable over time.

The table on the left shows the normalised scores per indicator and relative results compared to the country and the EU. The table also shows the RII in 2017 compared to that of the country and the EU in 2017, the RII in 2017 compared to that of the EU in 2011, and performance change over time. The radar graph shows relative strengths compared to Spain (red line) and the EU (blue line), highlighting relative strengths (e.g. Tertiary education) and weaknesses (e.g. EPO patent applications). The table below shows data highlighting possible structural differences. For instance, the region has higher employment shares in manufacturing, agriculture and utilities & construction, and a somewhat lower than average GDP per capita.

	ES11	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	7.5	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	14.3	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	8.4	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	62.8	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	7.1	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	3.4	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	21800	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	0.12	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	93	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	63.1	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	2720	46450	510280



Principado de Asturias (ES12)

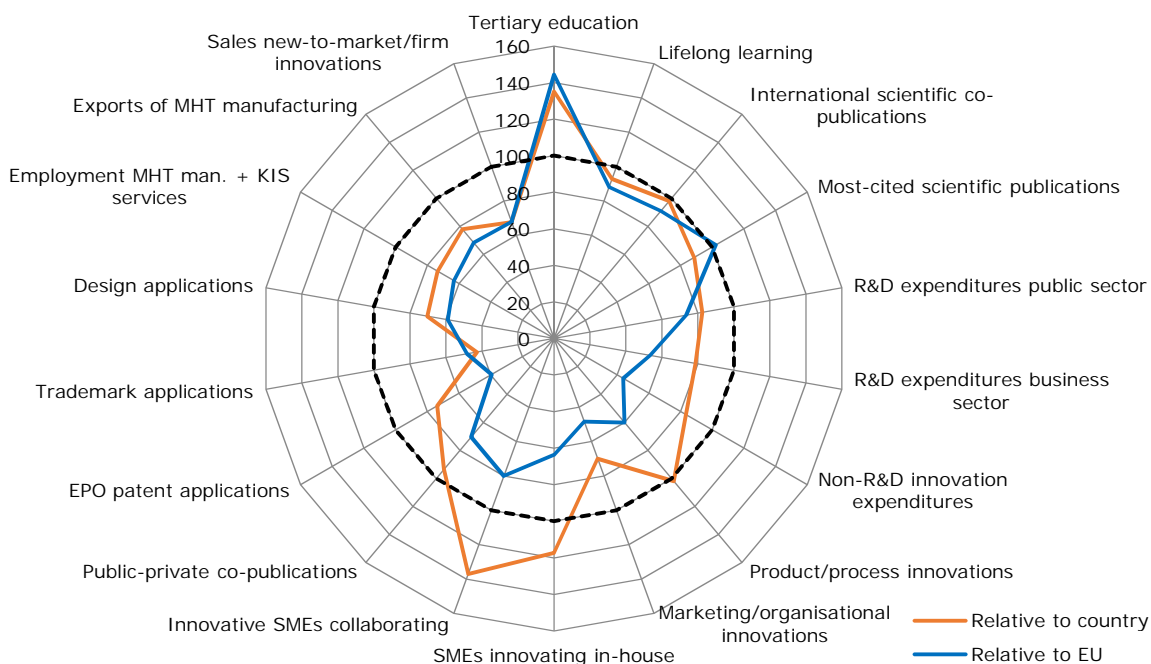
	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	52.9	0.795	135	144
Lifelong learning	8.9	0.415	93	88
International scientific co-publications	852.0	0.379	98	91
Most-cited scientific publications	8.4	0.558	89	102
R&D expenditures public sector	0.40	0.402	82	74
R&D expenditures business sector	0.43	0.244	79	53
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.131	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.268	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.188	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.291	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.287	±	±
Public-private co-publications	52.4	0.209	93	70
EPO patent applications	0.73	0.153	74	39
Trademark applications	1.38	0.190	43	48
Design applications	0.39	0.307	70	59
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	9.4	0.337	73	63
Exports of MHT manufacturing	37.3	0.432	78	68
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.318	±	±
Average score	--	0.328	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.303	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	86.9	66.7
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	68.5
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.324	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	91.5	73.3
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	-4.8	--	--

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Principado de Asturias is a Moderate Innovator, and innovation performance has decreased over time.

The table on the left shows the normalised scores per indicator and relative results compared to the country and the EU. The table also shows the RII in 2017 compared to that of the country and the EU in 2017, the RII in 2017 compared to that of the EU in 2011, and performance change over time. The radar graph shows relative strengths compared to Spain (red line) and the EU (blue line), highlighting relative strengths (e.g. Tertiary education) and weaknesses (e.g. Non-R&D innovation expenditures). The table below shows data highlighting possible structural differences. For instance, the region has an average sectoral employment profile, but lower GDP per capita than the national average, and also negative growth in GDP per capita.

	ES12	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	5.0	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	12.7	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	8.2	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	67.3	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	6.8	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	3.3	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	21600	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	-0.91	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	99	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	73.6	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	1040	46450	510280



Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017

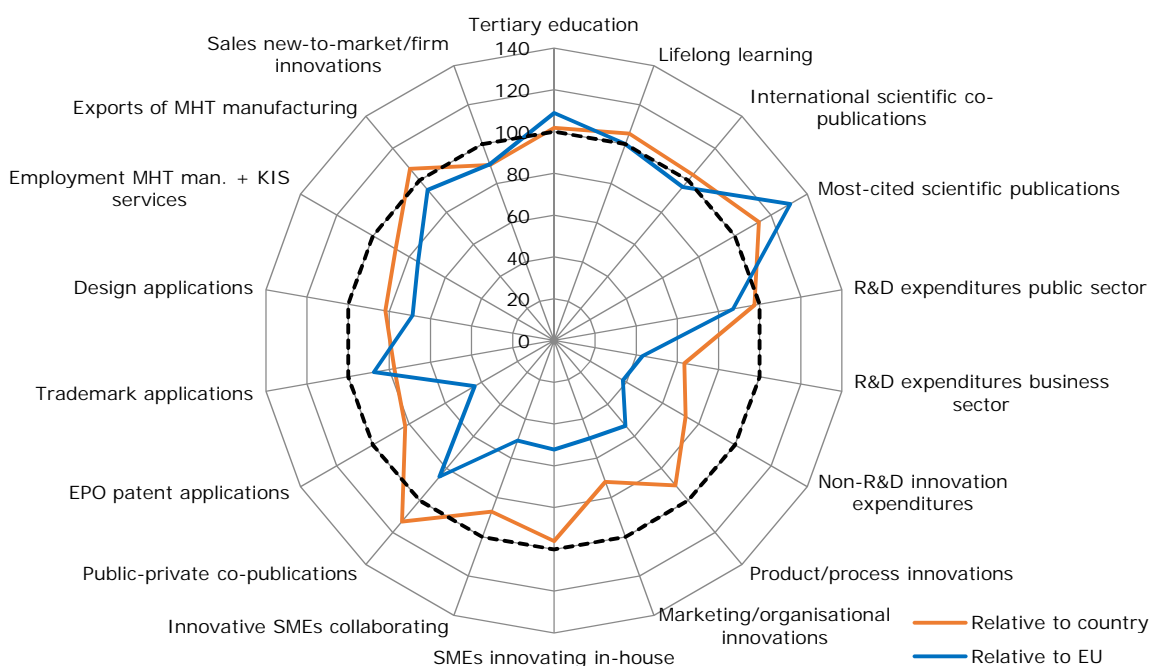
Cantabria (ES13)

	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	41.5	0.599	102	109
Lifelong learning	10.7	0.471	105	100
International scientific co-publications	940.7	0.400	104	96
Most-cited scientific publications	11.8	0.713	113	131
R&D expenditures public sector	0.56	0.475	97	87
R&D expenditures business sector	0.30	0.196	63	43
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.115	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.238	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.194	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.238	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.183	±	±
Public-private co-publications	73.5	0.253	113	85
EPO patent applications	0.90	0.171	82	44
Trademark applications	4.53	0.344	78	87
Design applications	0.53	0.358	82	69
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	11.2	0.401	88	75
Exports of MHT manufacturing	50.4	0.595	107	94
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.421	±	±
Average score	--	0.354	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.327	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	93.7	71.9
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	73.8
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.321	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	90.6	72.6
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	1.2	--	--

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Cantabria is a Moderate + Innovator, and innovation performance has increased over time. The table on the left shows the normalised scores per indicator and relative results compared to the country and the EU. The table also shows the RII in 2017 compared to that of the country and the EU in 2017, the RII in 2017 compared to that of the EU in 2011, and performance change over time. The radar graph shows relative strengths compared to Spain (red line) and the EU (blue line), highlighting relative strengths (e.g. Most-cited scientific publications) and weaknesses (e.g. Non-R&D innovation expenditures). The table below shows data highlighting possible structural differences. For instance, the region has somewhat higher employment shares in manufacturing and utilities & construction, and a slightly lower GDP per capita than the average.

	ES13	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	3.4	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	14.4	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	8.5	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	65.9	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	7.8	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	4.0	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	22600	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	-0.33	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	111	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	77.3	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	580	46450	510280



Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017

País Vasco (ES21)

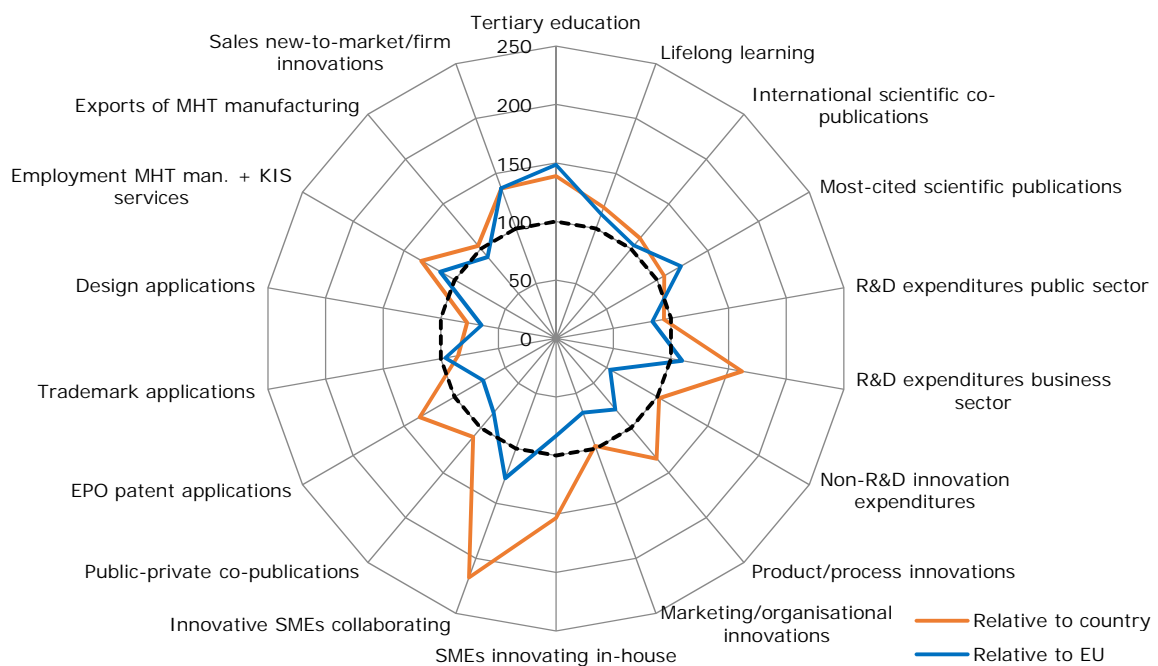
	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	54.2	0.818	139	148
Lifelong learning	12.9	0.533	119	113
International scientific co-publications	####	0.432	112	104
Most-cited scientific publications	10.9	0.674	107	123
R&D expenditures public sector	0.52	0.458	94	84
R&D expenditures business sector	1.54	0.500	162	110
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.161	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.352	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.262	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.381	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.455	±	±
Public-private co-publications	69.7	0.246	110	83
EPO patent applications	2.29	0.280	134	72
Trademark applications	5.44	0.377	85	96
Design applications	0.47	0.337	77	65
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	17.0	0.609	133	114
Exports of MHT manufacturing	48.8	0.574	103	91
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.641	±	±
Average score	--	0.449	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.415	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	119.1	91.4
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	93.9
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.421	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	118.9	95.2
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	-1.4	--	--

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País Vasco is a Strong - Innovator, and innovation performance has decreased over time.

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	ES21	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	1.4	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	19.9	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	7.2	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	66.2	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	5.5	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	4.5	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	32700	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	0.78	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	301	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	91.0	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	2160	46450	510280



Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017

Comunidad Foral de Navarra (ES22)

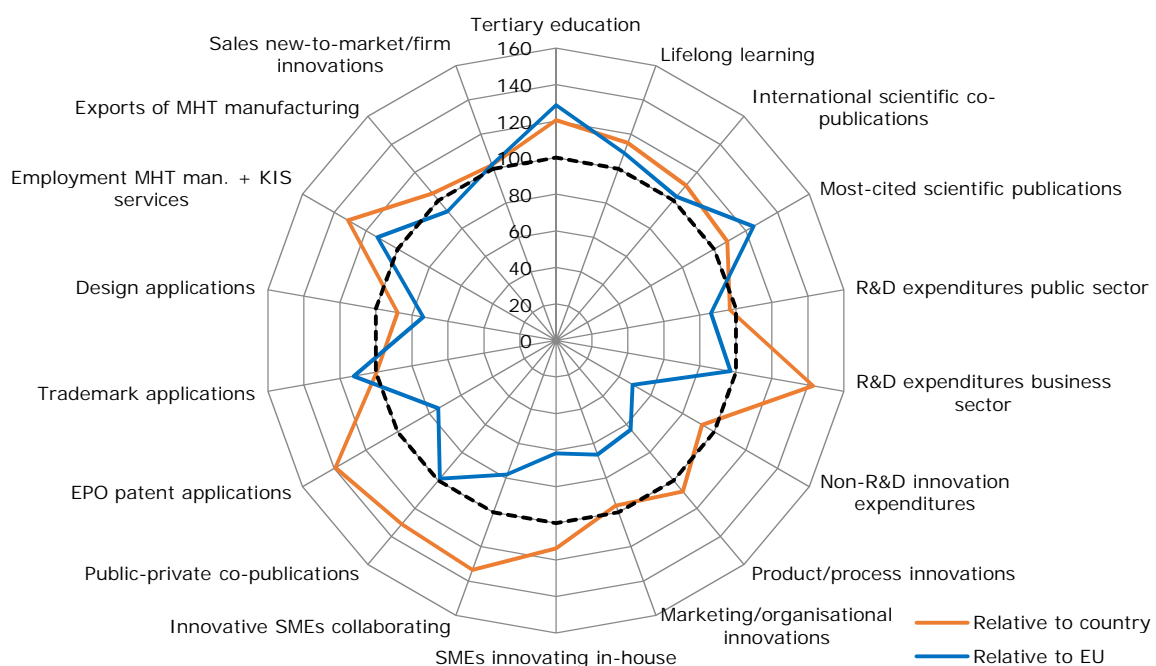
	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	47.9	0.709	120	129
Lifelong learning	12.2	0.514	115	109
International scientific co-publications	###	0.428	111	103
Most-cited scientific publications	11.0	0.681	108	125
R&D expenditures public sector	0.55	0.471	97	86
R&D expenditures business sector	1.23	0.442	143	97
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.145	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.284	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.258	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.282	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.280	±	±
Public-private co-publications	95.9	0.293	131	99
EPO patent applications	2.45	0.290	139	74
Trademark applications	7.47	0.442	100	112
Design applications	0.61	0.384	88	74
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	16.8	0.602	131	113
Exports of MHT manufacturing	49.5	0.583	105	92
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.480	±	±
Average score	--	0.420	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.388	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	111.4	85.5
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	87.8
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.436	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	123.2	98.7
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	-10.9	--	--

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Comunidad Foral de Navarra is a Moderate + Innovator, and innovation performance has decreased significantly over time.

The table on the left shows the normalised scores per indicator and relative results compared to the country and the EU. The table also shows the RII in 2017 compared to that of the country and the EU in 2017, the RII in 2017 compared to that of the EU in 2011, and performance change over time. The radar graph shows relative strengths compared to Spain (red line) and the EU (blue line), highlighting relative strengths (e.g. Most-cited scientific publications) and weaknesses (e.g. SMEs innovating in-house). The table below shows data highlighting possible structural differences. For instance, the region is somewhat less densely populated, with higher employment share in manufacturing, lower share in services, and a higher than average GDP per capita.

	ES22	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	4.3	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	24.0	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	7.6	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	57.4	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	6.7	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	4.4	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	31100	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	0.65	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	62	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	56.4	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	640	46450	510280



Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017

La Rioja (ES23)

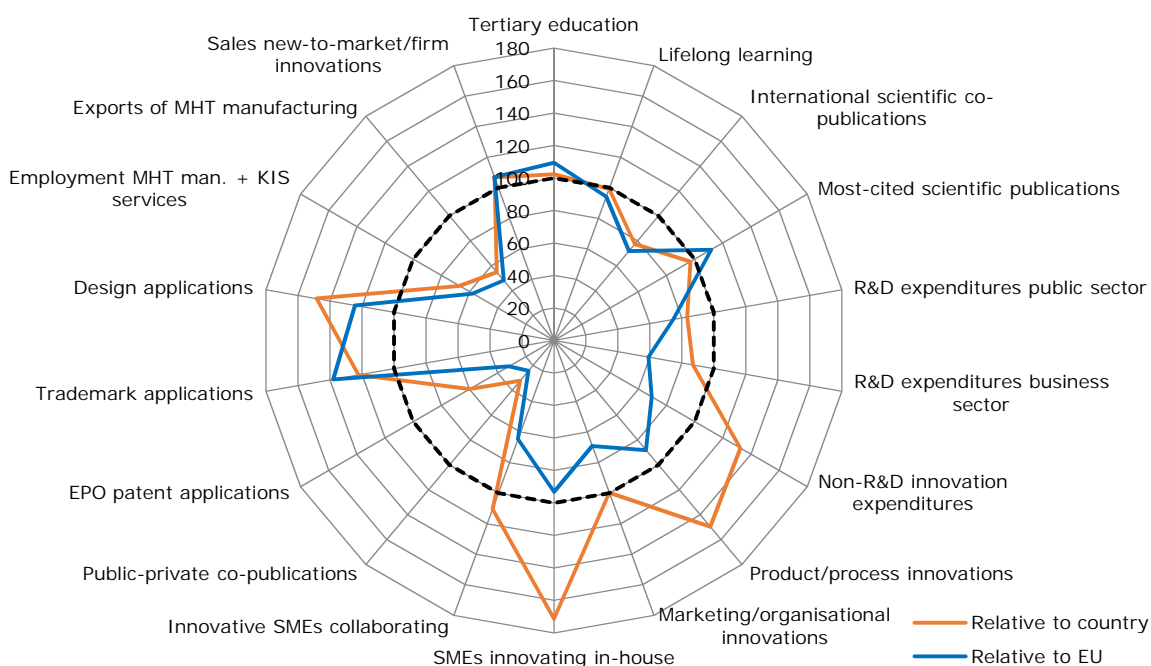
	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	41.7	0.602	102	109
Lifelong learning	9.8	0.444	99	94
International scientific co-publications	546.6	0.299	77	72
Most-cited scientific publications	9.5	0.610	97	112
R&D expenditures public sector	0.41	0.407	83	74
R&D expenditures business sector	0.51	0.269	87	59
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.209	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.393	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.268	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.425	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.231	±	±
Public-private co-publications	9.6	0.072	32	24
EPO patent applications	0.50	0.125	60	32
Trademark applications	11.24	0.542	122	138
Design applications	1.74	0.649	148	124
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	8.6	0.308	67	58
Exports of MHT manufacturing	27.0	0.304	55	48
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.502	±	±
Average score	--	0.370	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.342	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	98.1	75.3
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	77.3
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.337	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	95.0	76.1
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	1.1	--	--

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La Rioja is a Moderate + Innovator, and innovation performance has increased over time.

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	ES23	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	5.9	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	23.9	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	8.8	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	55.3	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	6.1	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	3.4	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	26900	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	0.47	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	62	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	75.9	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	310	46450	510280



Aragón (ES24)

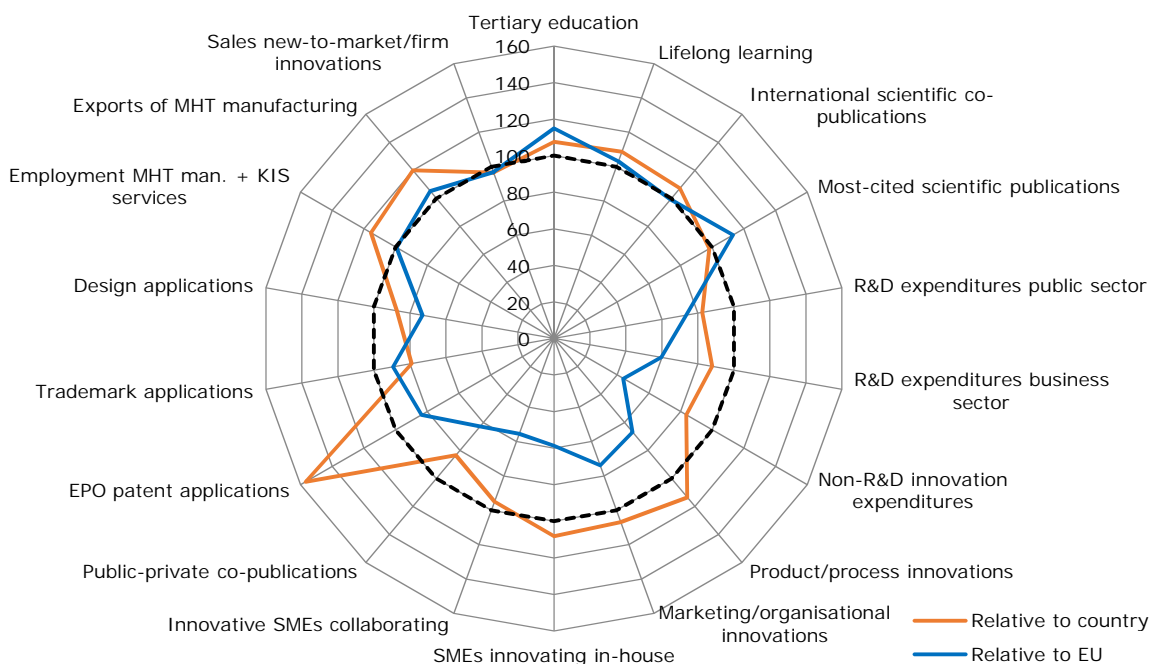
	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	43.5	0.633	108	115
Lifelong learning	11.2	0.485	109	103
International scientific co-publications	###	0.414	107	99
Most-cited scientific publications	9.6	0.617	98	113
R&D expenditures public sector	0.40	0.402	82	74
R&D expenditures business sector	0.52	0.272	88	60
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.132	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.298	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.287	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.269	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.199	±	±
Public-private co-publications	43.0	0.186	83	63
EPO patent applications	3.08	0.326	157	84
Trademark applications	4.72	0.351	79	89
Design applications	0.60	0.381	87	73
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	14.8	0.530	116	99
Exports of MHT manufacturing	56.1	0.665	120	105
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.454	±	±
Average score	--	0.384	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.354	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	101.7	78.0
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	80.1
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.367	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	103.6	83.0
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	-2.9	--	--

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Aragón is a Moderate + Innovator, and innovation performance has decreased over time.

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	ES24	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	6.2	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	17.2	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	7.6	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	60.6	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	8.4	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	3.5	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	27300	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	0.37	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	28	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	69.9	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	1320	46450	510280



Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017

Comunidad de Madrid (ES30)

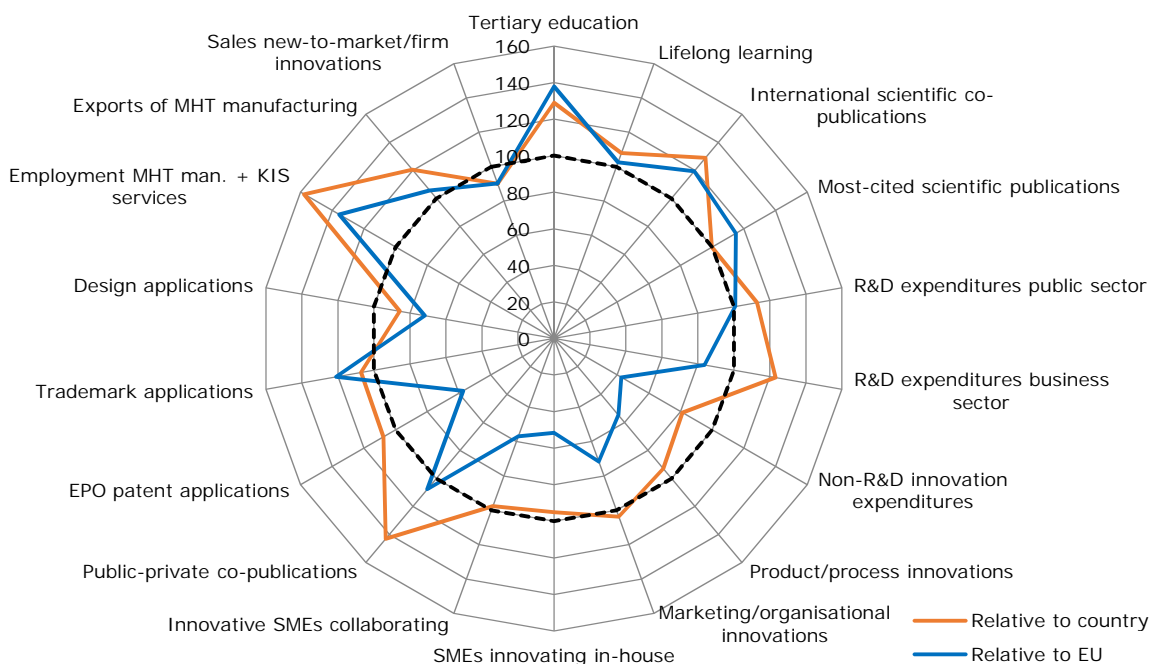
	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	50.8	0.759	129	138
Lifelong learning	11.1	0.482	108	102
International scientific co-publications	####	0.498	129	119
Most-cited scientific publications	9.9	0.627	100	115
R&D expenditures public sector	0.75	0.550	113	101
R&D expenditures business sector	0.94	0.381	123	84
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.128	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.244	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.279	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.236	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.204	±	±
Public-private co-publications	112.4	0.320	143	108
EPO patent applications	1.50	0.224	108	57
Trademark applications	8.65	0.476	107	121
Design applications	0.58	0.375	86	72
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	20.2	0.724	158	136
Exports of MHT manufacturing	56.4	0.669	121	106
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.423	±	±
Average score	--	0.422	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.390	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	111.9	85.9
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	88.2
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.392	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	110.5	88.6
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	-0.4	--	--

± Relative-to-EU scores are not shown as these would allow recalculating confidential regional CIS data.

Comunidad de Madrid is a Moderate + Innovator, and innovation performance has decreased slightly over time.

The table on the left shows the normalised scores per indicator and relative results compared to the country and the EU. The table also shows the RII in 2017 compared to that of the country and the EU in 2017, the RII in 2017 compared to that of the EU in 2011, and performance change over time. The radar graph shows relative strengths compared to Spain (red line) and the EU (blue line), highlighting relative strengths (e.g. Tertiary education) and weaknesses (e.g. Design applications). The table below shows data highlighting possible structural differences. For instance, the region is urban, with higher employment shares in services and public administration, larger than average firm size in terms of number of employees, and higher GDP per capita.

	ES30	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	0.5	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	7.9	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	6.6	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	76.5	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	8.6	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	6.1	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	33900	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	0.98	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	804	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	94.3	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	6420	46450	510280



Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017

Castilla y León (ES41)

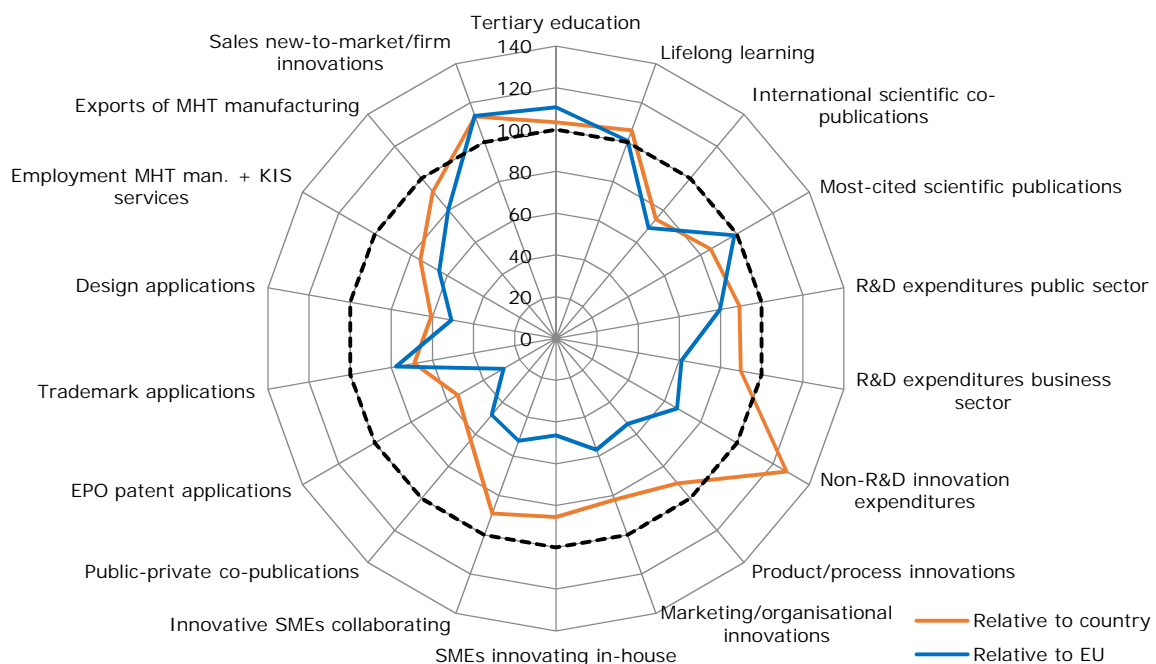
	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	42.1	0.609	104	111
Lifelong learning	10.8	0.474	106	101
International scientific co-publications	509.2	0.288	75	69
Most-cited scientific publications	8.0	0.538	86	99
R&D expenditures public sector	0.47	0.435	89	80
R&D expenditures business sector	0.54	0.278	90	61
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.201	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.238	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.220	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.212	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.187	±	±
Public-private co-publications	27.0	0.142	63	48
EPO patent applications	0.41	0.113	54	29
Trademark applications	3.57	0.306	69	78
Design applications	0.29	0.265	61	51
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	9.6	0.344	75	64
Exports of MHT manufacturing	43.5	0.508	92	80
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.532	±	±
Average score	--	0.327	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.302	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	86.7	66.6
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	68.3
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.332	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	93.5	74.9
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	-6.6	--	--

± Relative-to-EU scores are not shown as these would allow recalculating confidential regional CIS data.

Castilla y León is a Moderate Innovator, and innovation performance has decreased over time.

The table on the left shows the normalised scores per indicator and relative results compared to the country and the EU. The table also shows the RII in 2017 compared to that of the country and the EU in 2017, the RII in 2017 compared to that of the EU in 2011, and performance change over time. The radar graph shows relative strengths compared to Spain (red line) and the EU (blue line), highlighting relative strengths (e.g. Sales of new innovations) and weaknesses (e.g. EPO patent applications). The table below shows data highlighting possible structural differences. For instance, the region is less densely populated, with higher than average employment shares in manufacturing, public administration and agriculture and lower share in services.

	ES41	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	7.5	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	14.1	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	8.7	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	60.3	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	9.4	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	3.0	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	23100	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	0.11	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	26	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	59.8	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	2450	46450	510280



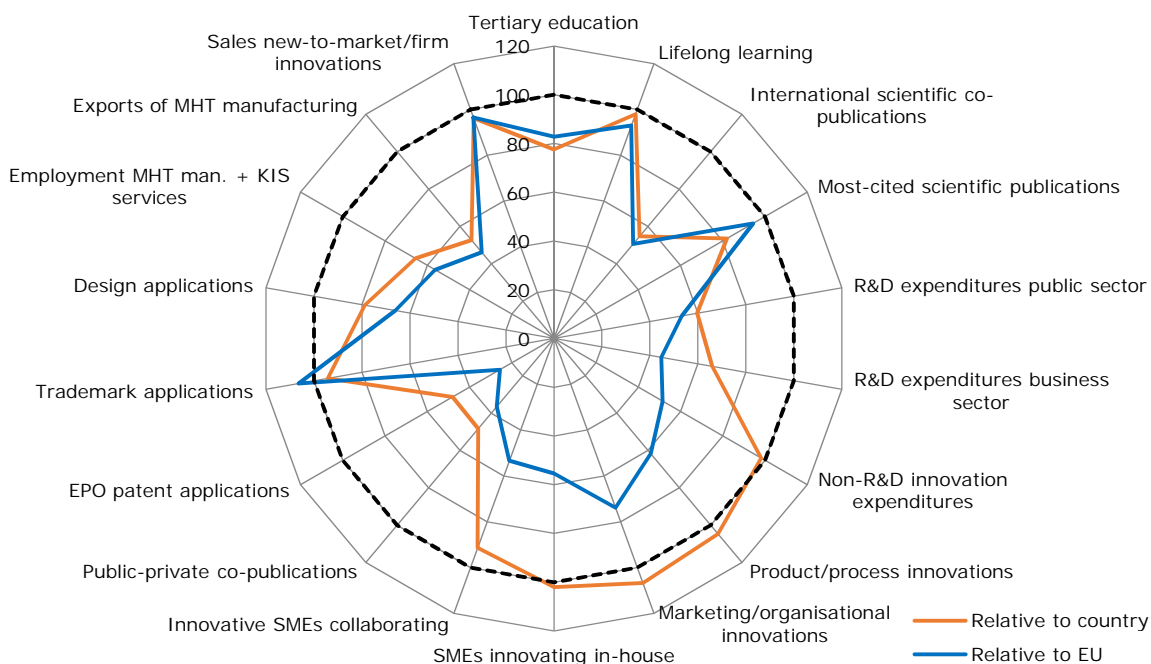
Castilla-la Mancha (ES42)

	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	33.2	0.456	77	83
Lifelong learning	9.6	0.437	98	93
International scientific co-publications	289.4	0.211	55	51
Most-cited scientific publications	7.6	0.515	82	94
R&D expenditures public sector	0.21	0.291	60	53
R&D expenditures business sector	0.32	0.204	66	45
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.155	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.275	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.287	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.253	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.191	±	±
Public-private co-publications	17.5	0.108	48	36
EPO patent applications	0.33	0.100	48	26
Trademark applications	6.70	0.419	94	106
Design applications	0.49	0.344	79	66
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	8.4	0.301	66	56
Exports of MHT manufacturing	26.1	0.292	53	46
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.452	±	±
Average score	--	0.294	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.272	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	77.9	59.8
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	61.4
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.281	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	79.3	63.5
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	-2.1	--	--

± Relative-to-EU scores are not shown as these would allow recalculating confidential regional CIS data.

Castilla-la Mancha is a Moderate Innovator, and innovation performance has decreased over time. The table on the left shows the normalised scores per indicator and relative results compared to the country and the EU. The table also shows the RII in 2017 compared to that of the country and the EU in 2017, the RII in 2017 compared to that of the EU in 2011, and performance change over time. The radar graph shows relative strengths compared to Spain (red line) and the EU (blue line), highlighting relative strengths (e.g. Lifelong learning) and weaknesses (e.g. EPO patent applications). The table below shows data highlighting possible structural differences. For instance, the region is sparsely populated, with higher employment shares in manufacturing, public administration and agriculture, lower GDP per capita, and negative GDP per capita growth.

	ES42	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	7.2	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	14.3	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	9.3	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	59.9	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	9.2	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	2.7	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	19100	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	-0.77	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	26	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	34.9	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	2050	46450	510280



Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017

Extremadura (ES43)

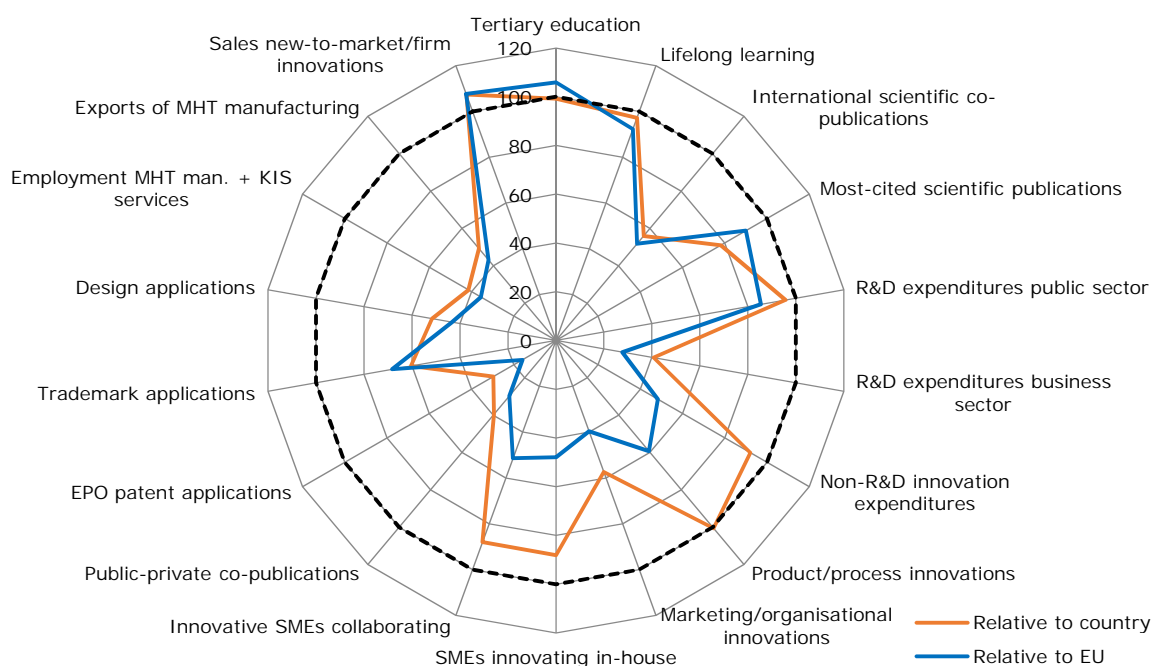
	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	40.6	0.583	99	106
Lifelong learning	9.5	0.434	97	92
International scientific co-publications	302.3	0.216	56	52
Most-cited scientific publications	7.1	0.491	78	90
R&D expenditures public sector	0.54	0.467	96	85
R&D expenditures business sector	0.15	0.126	41	28
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.145	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.264	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.154	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.219	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.184	±	±
Public-private co-publications	12.8	0.088	40	30
EPO patent applications	0.14	0.062	30	16
Trademark applications	2.75	0.268	60	68
Design applications	0.21	0.225	52	43
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	5.3	0.190	41	36
Exports of MHT manufacturing	24.5	0.272	49	43
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.505	±	±
Average score	--	0.272	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.251	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	72.1	55.3
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	56.8
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.253	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	71.3	57.1
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	-0.3	--	--

± Relative-to-EU scores are not shown as these would allow recalculating confidential regional CIS data.

Extremadura is a Moderate - Innovator, and innovation performance has decreased slightly over time.

The table on the left shows the normalised scores per indicator and relative results compared to the country and the EU. The table also shows the RII in 2017 compared to that of the country and the EU in 2017, the RII in 2017 compared to that of the EU in 2011, and performance change over time. The radar graph shows relative strengths compared to Spain (red line) and the EU (blue line), highlighting relative strengths (e.g. Sales of new innovations) and weaknesses (e.g. Business R&D expenditures). The table below shows data highlighting possible structural differences. For instance, the region is sparsely populated, with higher employment shares in public administration, utilities & construction and agriculture, and lower GDP per capita.

p	ES43	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	10.9	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	8.9	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	9.6	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	58.6	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	12.1	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	2.7	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	16900	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	-0.44	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	27	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	32.2	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	1090	46450	510280



Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017

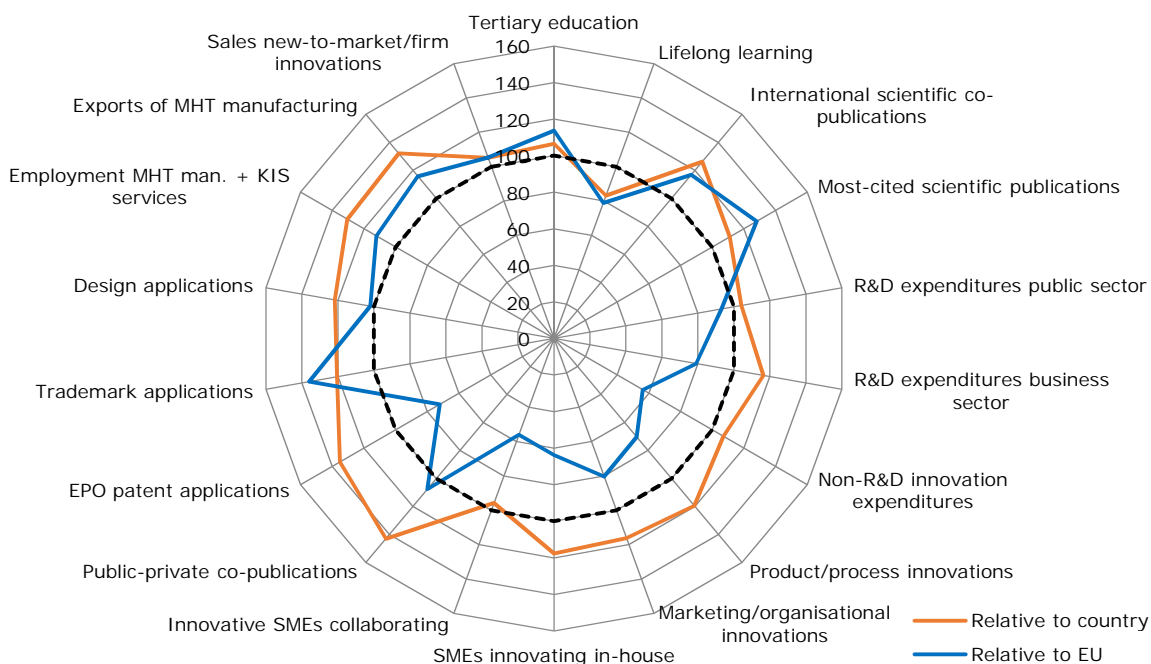
Cataluña (ES51)

	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	43.1	0.627	106	114
Lifelong learning	7.6	0.371	83	79
International scientific co-publications	###	0.488	126	117
Most-cited scientific publications	11.5	0.699	111	128
R&D expenditures public sector	0.64	0.508	104	93
R&D expenditures business sector	0.85	0.360	116	79
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.169	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.314	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.312	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.292	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.200	±	±
Public-private co-publications	112.3	0.320	143	108
EPO patent applications	2.31	0.281	135	72
Trademark applications	10.94	0.535	120	136
Design applications	1.17	0.532	122	102
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	16.7	0.599	130	112
Exports of MHT manufacturing	61.5	0.732	132	116
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.494	±	±
Average score	--	0.435	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.402	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	115.3	88.5
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	90.9
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.406	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	114.7	91.9
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	-1.0	--	--

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Cataluña is a Moderate + Innovator, and innovation performance has decreased over time. The table on the left shows the normalised scores per indicator and relative results compared to the country and the EU. The table also shows the RII in 2017 compared to that of the country and the EU in 2017, the RII in 2017 compared to that of the EU in 2011, and performance change over time. The radar graph shows relative strengths compared to Spain (red line) and the EU (blue line), highlighting relative strengths (e.g. Trademark applications) and weaknesses (e.g. Non-R&D innovation expenditures). The table below shows data highlighting possible structural differences. For instance, the region is densely populated, with higher employment share in manufacturing, and higher than average GDP per capita.

	ES51	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	1.8	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	17.2	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	7.8	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	68.2	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	5.1	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	4.0	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	29400	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	0.69	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	232	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	88.9	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	7410	46450	510280



Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017

Comunidad Valenciana (ES52)

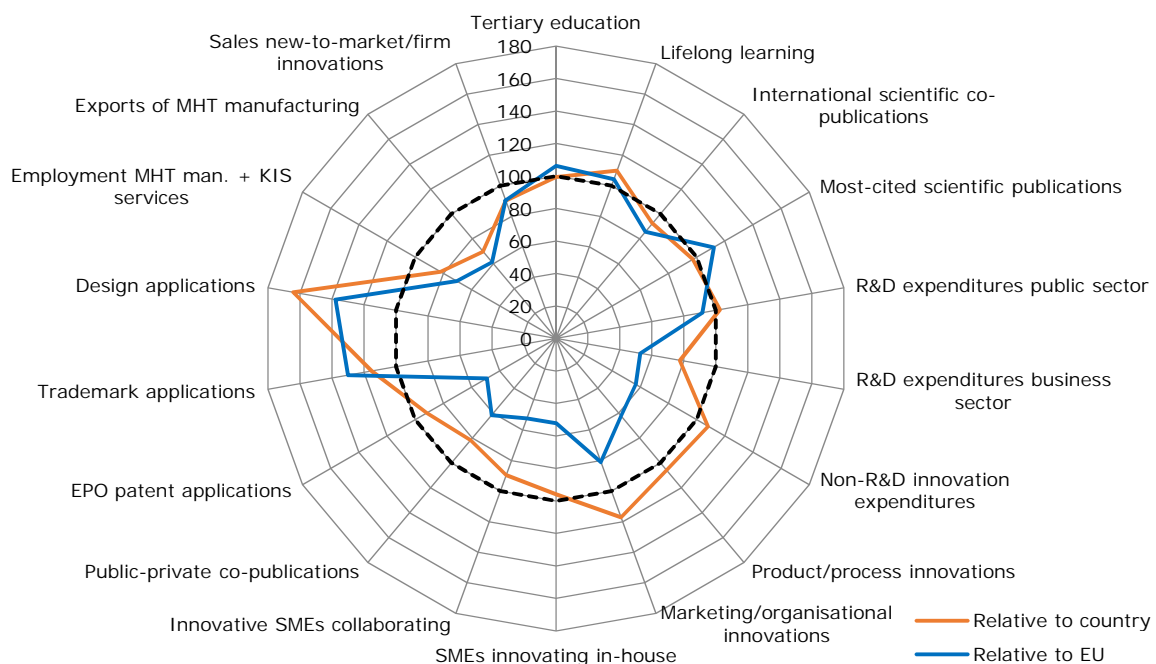
	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	40.7	0.585	99	106
Lifelong learning	11.4	0.491	110	104
International scientific co-publications	759.6	0.357	92	86
Most-cited scientific publications	9.5	0.612	97	112
R&D expenditures public sector	0.62	0.500	103	92
R&D expenditures business sector	0.42	0.240	78	53
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.171	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.278	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.315	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.238	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.187	±	±
Public-private co-publications	41.5	0.183	82	62
EPO patent applications	1.11	0.191	92	49
Trademark applications	10.00	0.511	115	130
Design applications	2.13	0.718	164	138
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	10.5	0.376	82	70
Exports of MHT manufacturing	33.7	0.387	70	61
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.424	±	±
Average score	--	0.376	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.347	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	99.6	76.5
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	78.5
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.340	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	95.9	76.8
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	1.7	--	--

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Comunidad Valenciana is a Moderate + Innovator, and innovation performance has increased over time.

The table on the left shows the normalised scores per indicator and relative results compared to the country and the EU. The table also shows the RII in 2017 compared to that of the country and the EU in 2017, the RII in 2017 compared to that of the EU in 2011, and performance change over time. The radar graph shows relative strengths compared to Spain (red line) and the EU (blue line), highlighting relative strengths (e.g. Design applications) and weaknesses (e.g. Business R&D expenditures). The table below shows data highlighting possible structural differences. For instance, the region is densely populated, with higher employment share in manufacturing, lower share in public administration, and a lower than average GDP per capita.

	ES52	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	3.4	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	15.8	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	7.7	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	67.4	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	5.7	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	3.5	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	21800	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	0.23	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	213	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	81.8	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	4930	46450	510280



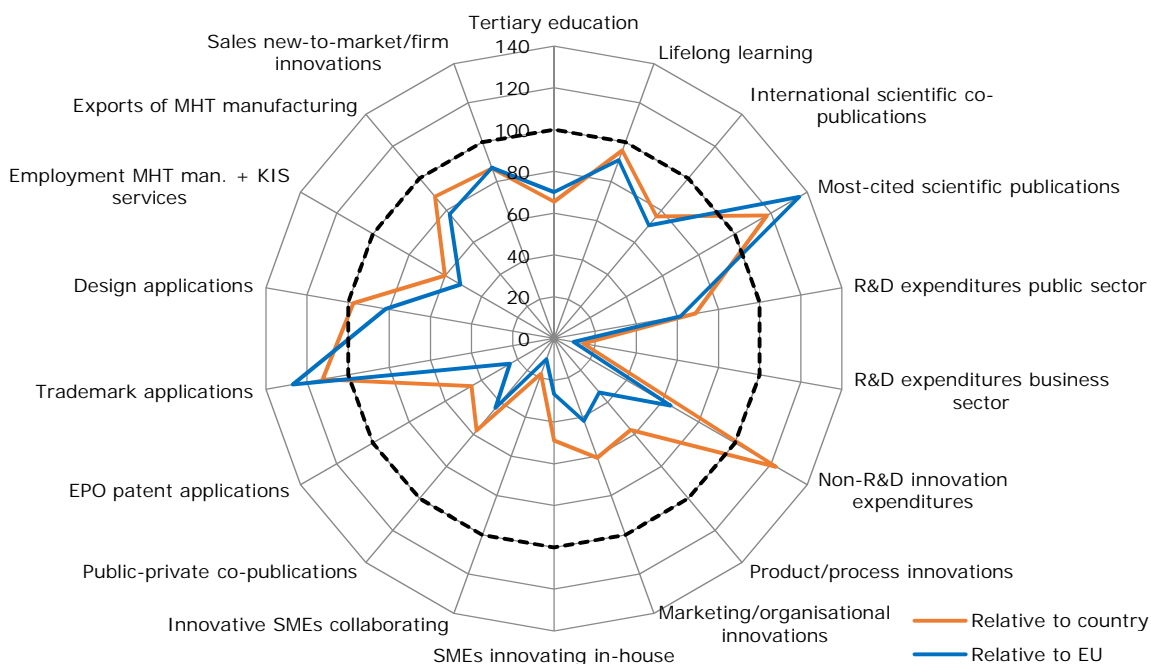
Illes Balears (ES53)

	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	29.1	0.386	65	70
Lifelong learning	9.3	0.428	96	91
International scientific co-publications	531.9	0.295	76	71
Most-cited scientific publications	12.4	0.740	118	136
R&D expenditures public sector	0.28	0.336	69	62
R&D expenditures business sector	0.04	0.044	14	10
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.193	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.150	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.164	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.121	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.038	±	±
Public-private co-publications	23.1	0.129	58	43
EPO patent applications	0.30	0.095	46	24
Trademark applications	9.52	0.499	112	127
Design applications	0.75	0.426	97	82
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	7.7	0.276	60	52
Exports of MHT manufacturing	42.1	0.491	89	78
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.407	±	±
Average score	--	0.290	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.268	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	76.8	59.0
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	60.5
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.261	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	73.7	59.0
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	1.5	--	--

± Relative-to-EU scores are not shown as these would allow recalculating confidential regional CIS data.

Illes Balears is a Moderate Innovator, and innovation performance has increased over time. The table on the left shows the normalised scores per indicator and relative results compared to the country and the EU. The table also shows the RII in 2017 compared to that of the country and the EU in 2017, the RII in 2017 compared to that of the EU in 2011, and performance change over time. The radar graph shows relative strengths compared to Spain (red line) and the EU (blue line), highlighting relative strengths (e.g. Most-cited scientific publications) and weaknesses (e.g. Business R&D expenditures). The table below shows data highlighting possible structural differences. For instance, the region is densely populated, but less urban, with higher employment shares in services and utilities & construction, and lower share in manufacturing.

	ES53	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	1.3	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	5.4	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	10.2	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	77.0	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	6.2	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	3.3	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	26000	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	0.68	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	227	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	59.1	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	1140	46450	510280



Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017

Andalucía (ES61)

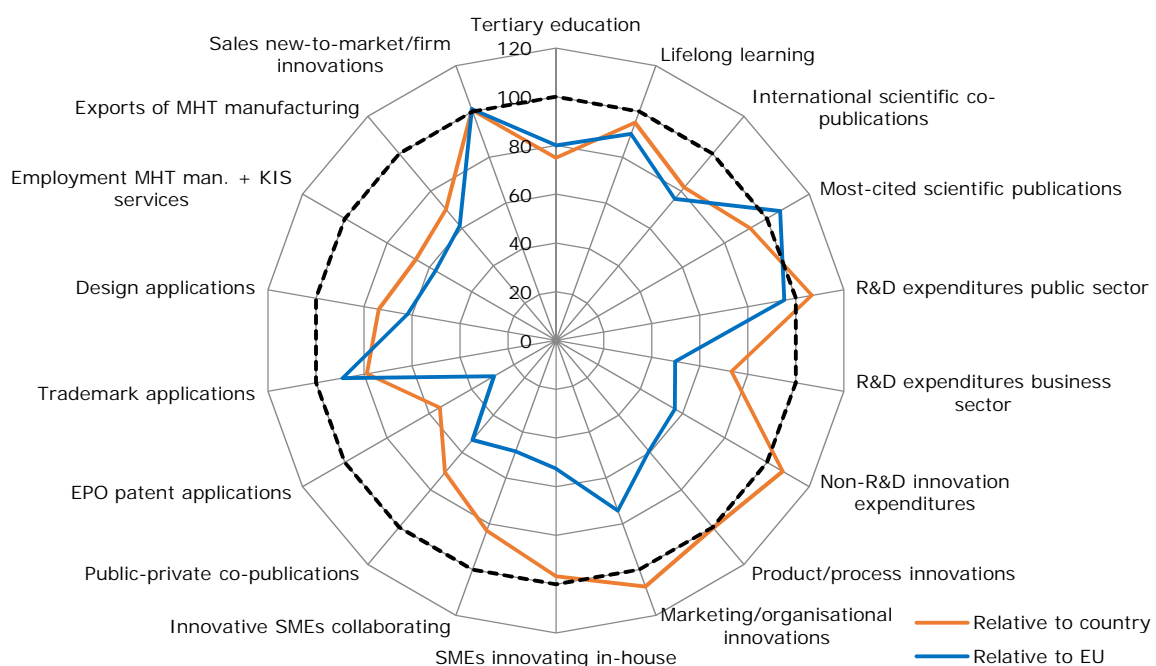
	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	32.3	0.441	75	80
Lifelong learning	9.2	0.425	95	90
International scientific co-publications	606.6	0.316	82	76
Most-cited scientific publications	8.9	0.580	92	106
R&D expenditures public sector	0.67	0.520	107	95
R&D expenditures business sector	0.38	0.226	73	50
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.169	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.264	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.289	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.240	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.174	±	±
Public-private co-publications	32.5	0.158	71	53
EPO patent applications	0.43	0.114	55	29
Trademark applications	4.68	0.350	79	89
Design applications	0.43	0.323	74	62
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	8.5	0.305	66	57
Exports of MHT manufacturing	33.9	0.389	70	61
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.473	±	±
Average score	--	0.320	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.295	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	84.7	65.1
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	66.8
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.291	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	82.0	65.7
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	1.1	--	--

± Relative-to-EU scores are not shown as these would allow recalculating confidential regional CIS data.

Andalucía is a Moderate Innovator, and innovation performance has increased over time.

The table on the left shows the normalised scores per indicator and relative results compared to the country and the EU. The table also shows the RII in 2017 compared to that of the country and the EU in 2011, the RII in 2017 compared to that of the EU in 2011, and performance change over time. The radar graph shows relative strengths compared to Spain (red line) and the EU (blue line), highlighting relative strengths (e.g. Public sector R&D expenditures) and weaknesses (e.g. Business R&D expenditures). The table below shows data highlighting possible structural differences. For instance, the region has higher employment shares in public administration and agriculture, lower than average GDP per capita, and negative GDP per capita growth.

	ES61	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	8.0	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	7.3	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	7.0	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	67.8	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	9.8	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	2.9	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	18300	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	-0.27	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	97	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	62.4	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	8410	46450	510280



Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017

Región de Murcia (ES62)

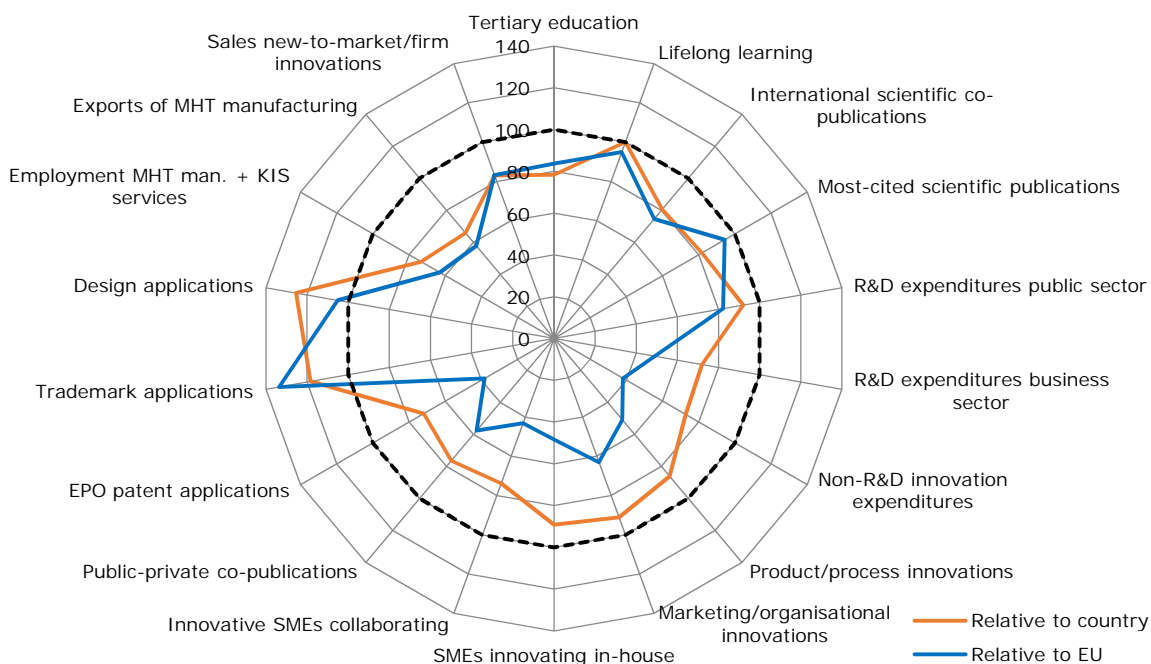
	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	33.5	0.461	78	84
Lifelong learning	9.9	0.447	100	95
International scientific co-publications	589.2	0.312	81	75
Most-cited scientific publications	7.6	0.515	82	94
R&D expenditures public sector	0.50	0.449	92	82
R&D expenditures business sector	0.37	0.223	72	49
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.115	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.227	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.245	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.221	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.154	±	±
Public-private co-publications	36.9	0.171	76	57
EPO patent applications	0.70	0.149	72	38
Trademark applications	10.55	0.525	118	134
Design applications	1.24	0.548	125	105
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	9.4	0.337	73	63
Exports of MHT manufacturing	32.0	0.366	66	58
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.390	±	±
Average score	--	0.325	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.300	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	86.2	66.2
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	67.9
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.288	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	81.2	65.0
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	2.9	--	--

± Relative-to-EU scores are not shown as these would allow recalculating confidential regional CIS data.

Región de Murcia is a Moderate Innovator, and innovation performance has increased over time.

The table on the left shows the normalised scores per indicator and relative results compared to the country and the EU. The table also shows the RII in 2017 compared to that of the country and the EU in 2017, the RII in 2017 compared to that of the EU in 2011, and performance change over time. The radar graph shows relative strengths compared to Spain (red line) and the EU (blue line), highlighting relative strengths (e.g. Trademark applications) and weaknesses (e.g. Non-R&D innovation expenditures). The table below shows data highlighting possible structural differences. For instance, the region is less urban, with higher than average employment share in agriculture, lower than average employment share in agriculture, lower than average GDP per capita, and slightly negative GDP per capita growth.

	ES62	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	13.1	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	11.8	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	7.1	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	62.0	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	6.1	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	3.5	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	20100	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	-0.12	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	130	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	63.5	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	1470	46450	510280



Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017

Canarias (ES70)

	Data	Normalised score	Relative to	
			ES	EU
Tertiary education	32.9	0.451	77	82
Lifelong learning	8.9	0.415	93	88
International scientific co-publications	564.7	0.304	79	73
Most-cited scientific publications	9.9	0.629	100	115
R&D expenditures public sector	0.38	0.391	80	72
R&D expenditures business sector	0.09	0.088	28	19
Non-R&D innovation expenditures	±	0.062	±	±
Product/process innovations	±	0.119	±	±
Marketing/ org. innovations	±	0.187	±	±
SMEs innovating in-house	±	0.117	±	±
Innovative SMEs collaborating	±	0.099	±	±
Public-private co-publications	24.5	0.133	60	45
EPO patent applications	0.25	0.084	40	22
Trademark applications	4.15	0.329	74	84
Design applications	0.11	0.163	37	31
Employment MHT manuf./KIS services	6.9	0.247	54	46
Exports of MHT manufacturing	20.7	0.225	41	36
Sales new-to-market/firm innovations	±	0.190	±	±
Average score	--	0.235	--	--
Country EIS-RIS correction factor	--	0.924	--	--
Regional Innovation Index 2017	--	0.217	--	--
RII 2017 (same year)	--	--	62.4	47.9
RII 2017 (cf. to EU 2011)	--	--	--	49.1
Regional Innovation Index 2011	--	0.249	--	--
RII 2011 (same year)	--	--	70.2	56.3
RII - change between 2011 and 2017	--	-7.1	--	--

± Relative-to-EU scores are not shown as these would allow recalculating confidential regional CIS data.

Canarias is a Modest + Innovator, and innovation performance has decreased over time.

The table on the left shows the normalised scores per indicator and relative results compared to the country and the EU. The table also shows the RII in 2017 compared to that of the country and the EU in 2017, the RII in 2017 compared to that of the EU in 2011, and performance change over time. The radar graph shows relative strengths compared to Spain (red line) and the EU (blue line), highlighting relative strengths (e.g. Most-cited scientific publications) and weaknesses (e.g. Business R&D expenditures). The table below shows data highlighting possible structural differences. For instance, the region is more urban, with higher employment shares in services and public administration, lower share in manufacturing, and lower GDP per capita.

	ES70	ES	EU28
Share of employment in:			
Agriculture & Mining (A-B)	3.1	4.4	5.1
Manufacturing (C)	3.9	12.5	15.5
Utilities & Construction (D-F)	6.7	7.6	8.5
Services (G-N)	77.3	67.9	63.2
Public administration (O-U)	9.1	7.6	7.1
Average employed persons per enterprise (firm size), 2013-2014	3.3	3.9	5.4
GDP per capita (PPS), 2014	20800	24700	27600
GDP per capita growth (PPS), 2010-2014	-0.36	0.31	2.00
Population density, 2015	286	93	117
Urbanisation, 2015	84.8	74.4	74.1
Population size, 2016 (000s)	2140	46450	510280

