



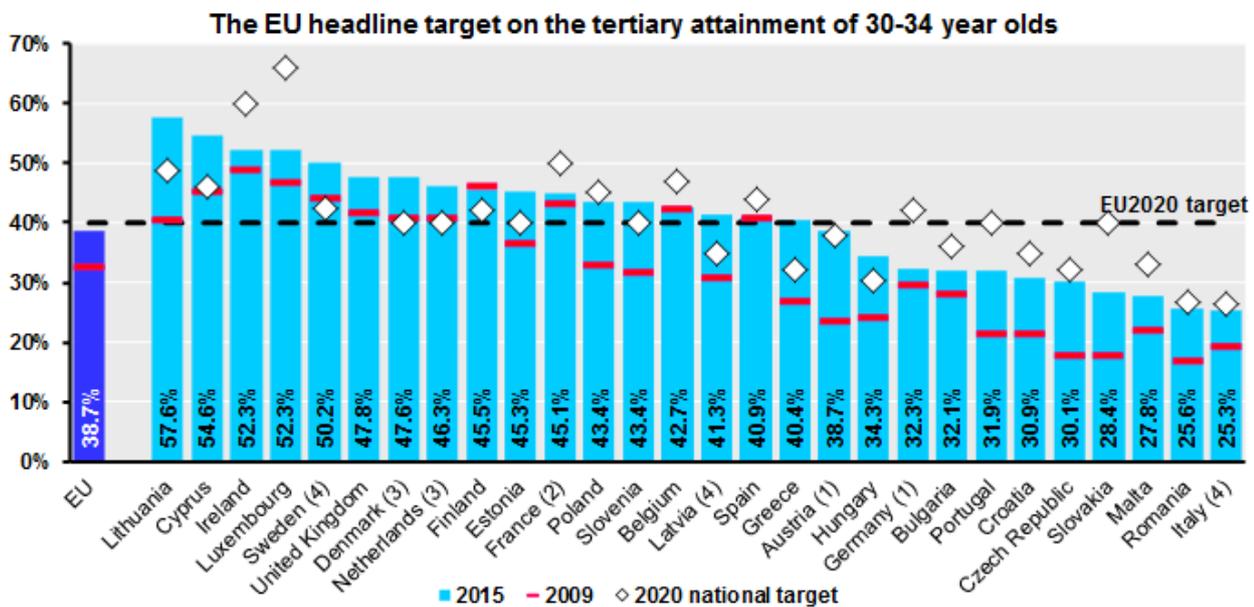
European Commission

Issue April 2016

NEWSLETTER on STI Data and Indicators

DG RTD, A4, Analysis and monitoring of national research policies

1. Eurostat final data on 2015 tertiary attainment



Source: DG Research and Innovation - Unit for the Analysis and Monitoring of National Research Policies

Data: Eurostat

Notes: (1) DE, AT: The 2020 national targets include ISCED97 4 attainment.

(2) FR: The 2020 national targets include persons aged between 17 - 33 year olds.

(3) DK, NL: The 2020 national targets is set over 40%.

(4) LV, IT, SE: The 2020 national targets are set as averages between the values provided by the country (LV:34-36%; IT: 26-27%; SE:40-45%).

On 27 April Eurostat published final 2015 results for the headline indicator on **tertiary attainment** of 30-34 year olds (provisional data were published in February already). That attainment in the EU increased from 37.9% in 2014 to 38.7% in 2015 and is hence well on track reaching the 40% EU target for 2020. Lithuania, Cyprus, Ireland, Luxembourg and Sweden already show attainment rates of 50% or higher. Italy (25.3%) has the lowest tertiary attainment rate of the EU, followed by Romania and Malta.

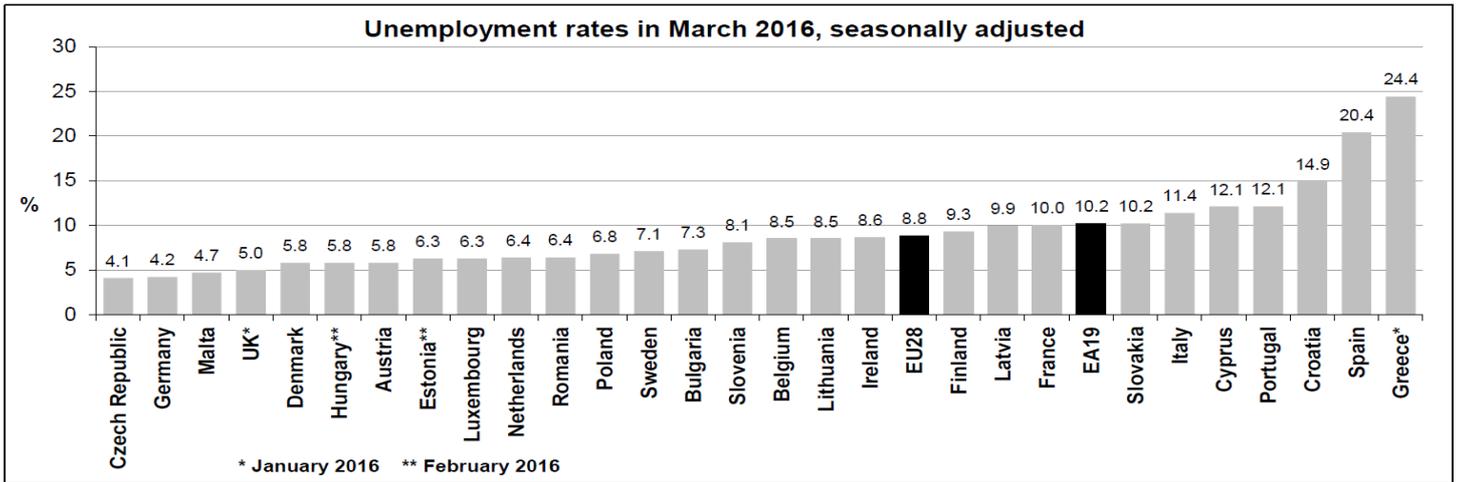
Progress in 2014-2015 was fastest in Lithuania (+4.3 percentage points), Greece (+3.2) and Denmark (+2.7).

The female tertiary attainment rate (43.4%) surpassed the male rate (34.0%) by more than 9 percentage points.

A second component of the headline indicator on education is **early leavers from education and training** (18-24 years old). As regards this indicator the EU 2020 target is 10%. Croatia (2.8%), Slovenia (5.0%), Poland (5.3%) and Cyprus(5.3%) had the lowest share of early education leavers in 2015, while Spain (20.0%), Malta (19.8%) and Italy (14.7%) had the highest shares. Portugal, once a country with high education leaver rates, progressed most in the last 5 years.

More info: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/education-and-training/data/database>

2. Eurostat unemployment data

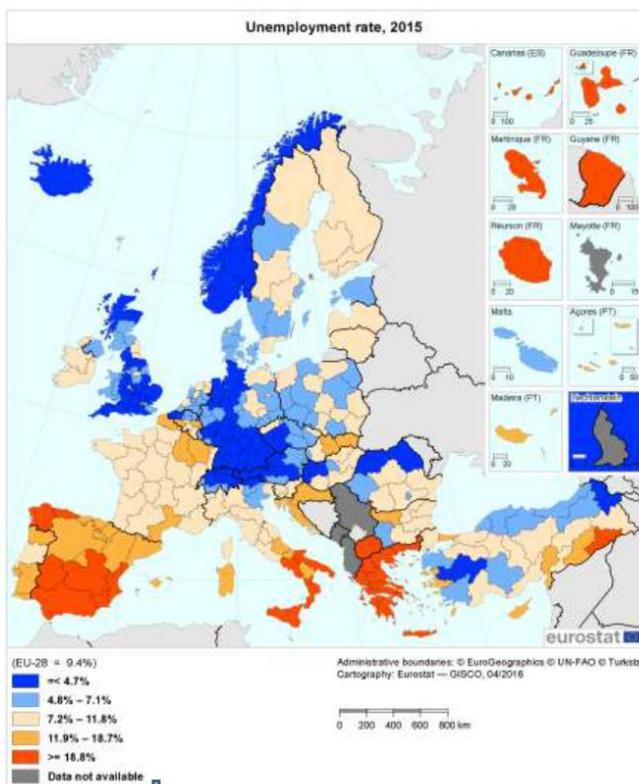


Eurostat published on 29 April 2016 **EU unemployment data** for March 2016 showing that unemployment in the EU has decreased by over 2 million compared to March 2015, with the biggest decline in absolute terms (0.6 million) in Spain. Unemployment also fell in Germany (by ca. 0.2 million), despite the strongest influx of foreigners Germany has ever experienced (2 million). In relative terms progress was even better in the Czech Republic, which now has the lowest unemployment rate in the EU. Germany, however, still has the lowest youth

unemployment rate (6.9%) and the lowest female unemployment rate (4.1%).

The EU youth unemployment rate is at 19.1% still twice as high as the general unemployment rate (8.8%). It should, however, be noted that the youth unemployment rate relates to those aged 15-24 already on the labour market. The majority of young people in this age group are, however, still in education or training. The share of unemployed young people in the total youth population is therefore much lower.

More info: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/7244015/3-29042016-AP-EN.pdf/735afc8c-bb8e-4698-8129-860e1ce273df>



On 28 April 2016 Eurostat furthermore published 2015 data on **regional unemployment rates**.

Of the 11 EU regions with the lowest unemployment rate (3.0% or lower), 9 are located in Southern Germany (Freiburg and Niederbayern having the lowest rate, 2.5%), one in the Czech Republic (Praha) and one in Austria (Tirol). All the 9 regions with the lowest youth unemployment rate (7.0% or lower) are in Germany.

The 10 regions with the highest unemployment rate (26.0% or higher) are all in Spain and Greece, with Melilla and Andalucia on top. The 10 regions with the highest youth unemployment rates are all in Spain (Ceuta and Mellilla on top, with over 70%), Italy (Calabria with the highest rate, at over 65%) and Greece (Thessalia with the highest rate, at about 60%).

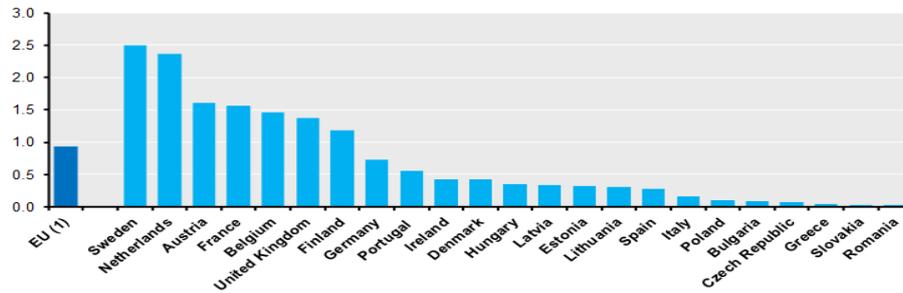
More info: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/7241268/1-28042016-BP-EN.pdf/c2a7d306-73ad-4a7e-a980-5c4410d2d1e2>

3. ACEA 1st quarter 2016 passenger car registration data

On 29 April 2016 ACEA, the European Automobile Manufacturer's Association published 1st quarter 2016 data on **alternative fuel vehicle registrations**. Total alternative fuel registrations increased by 6.4% compared to the same quarter in 2015, to reach 155 000 units (total passenger car registrations increased by 8.2% in the same quarter to reach 3.8 million). Battery vehicle registrations increased by 33.9% to 17 000, plug-

in hybrid vehicle registrations went up by 23.5% to reach 19 000, hybrid electric vehicles by 30.1% to 70 000. Other alternative fuel vehicles (natural gas and LPG) at the same time declined by 22.4% to 50 000 registrations. Sweden and the Netherlands showed the highest share of electric vehicles in total new passenger car registrations in the first quarter 2016 (see graph below), Slovakia and Romania the lowest..

Share of electric vehicles in total new passenger car registrations by market, the first quarter of 2016



Source: DG Research and Innovation - Unit for the Analysis and Monitoring of National Research Policies
 Data: European Automobile Manufacturers Association
 Note: (1) EU does not include MT, HR, CY, LU, SI (not data available for electric cars registration).

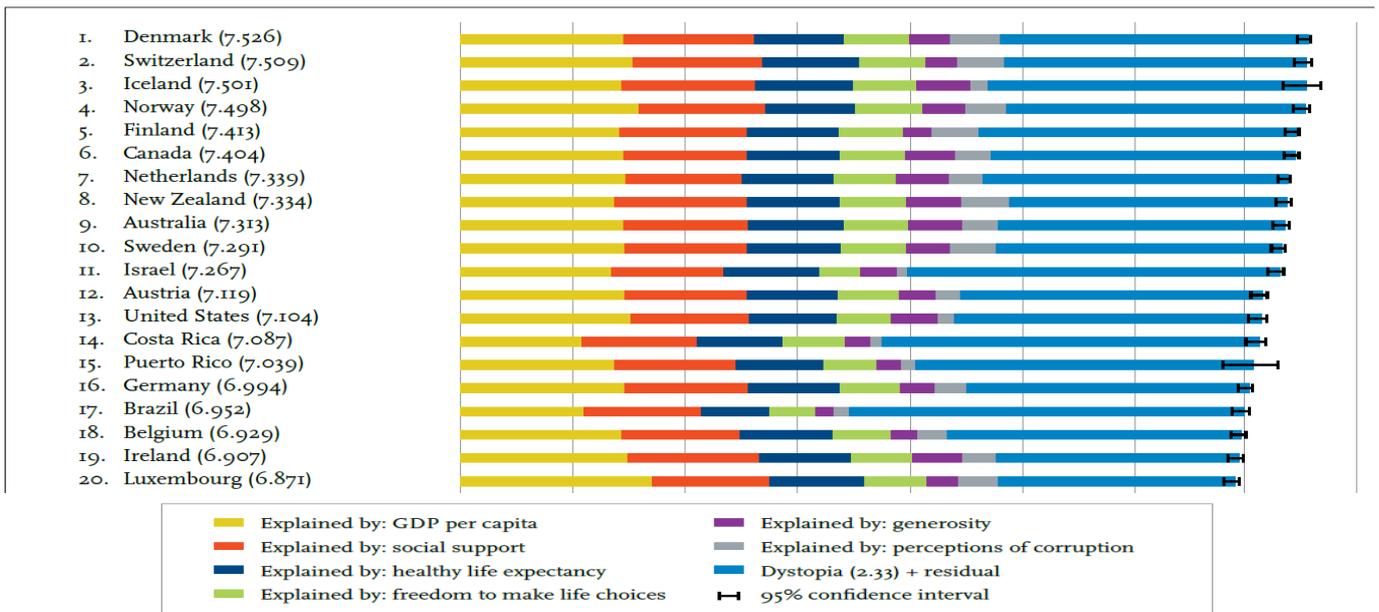
More info: http://www.acea.be/uploads/press_releases_files/20160429_AFV_Q1_2016_FINAL.PDF

4. World Happiness Report 2016

On 16 March 2016 the **World Happiness Report 2016** update was released in advance of the *UN World Happiness Day* (20 March 2016). The report, whose first issue was published in 2012 (second issue in 2013, third issue in 2015), ranks 156 countries by their happiness levels. This reflects the trend of using happiness and subjective well-being as primary indicators of the quality of human development. A key source of data is the *Gallup World Poll*, complemented by World Bank data on GDP per capita, WHO data on healthy life expectancy and other sources.

The WHR 2016 gives a special role to the measurement and consequences of inequality in the distribution of well-being among countries and regions. It finds that people are happier living in societies with less inequality of happiness and that such inequality has increased significantly (comparing 2012-2015 to 2005-2011) in most countries.

Denmark, which ranked first in the 2013 report and 3rd in the 2015 report now again ranks first, followed by Switzerland (ranked first in 2015) and Iceland. 9 EU countries are among the top 20.



More info: <http://worldhappiness.report/ed/2016/>

5. Miscellaneous results from national data sources

Austria: R&D expenditure estimate 2015-2016: R&D intensity surpasses 3%

On 21 April 2016 Statistik Austria published an estimate of R&D expenditure in Austria for the years 2015 and 2016. Results for 2014 have furthermore been revised. While Eurostat shows R&D intensity for Austria for the year 2014 at 2.99% of GDP, Statistik Austria has revised this to 3.07% of GDP. R&D intensity is estimated to have reached 3.10% in 2015 and 3.07% in 2016. Total spending is estimated to have increased from 10.1 billion

€ in 2014 to 10.74 billion in 2016, central government spending in the same period from 3.09 to 3.24 bn €, regional government spending from 0.46 to 0.48 bn €, spending by Austrian enterprises from 4.77 bn € to 5.14 bn €, spending from abroad from 1.62 bn € to 1.72 bn € and spending from other sources from 0.16 bn € to 0.17 bn €.

More info:

http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/energie_umwelt_innovation_mobilitaet/forschung_und_innovation/globalschaetzung_forschungsquote_jaehrlich/index.html

Germany: Data on the migration of foreigners in 2015 show highest influx ever recorded

On 21 March 2016 the German Federal Statistical Office published data on the migration of foreigners to Germany in 2015. In 2015 nearly 2 million foreigners migrated to Germany, the highest figure ever recorded in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany. At the same time

860 000 foreigners emigrated, the net migration of foreigners hence amounted to 1.14 million, about twice the net migration of 2014. While in 2014 most migrants came from EU countries, in 2015 the figure included a substantial amount of refugees.

More info: https://www.destatis.de/DE/PresseService/Presse/Pressemitteilungen/2016/03/PD16_105_12421.html

Japan: Results of the 2015 population census show first intercensal decline in population

Figures from the Japan population census 2015 released in February 2016 show that the Japanese population shrank by 947 000 compared to the 2010 census, the first decline registered since 1920, when the first census was carried out. The population of Japan fell to 127.1 million (Mexico will soon overtake Japan as the second most populous OECD country). The decline is a result of a low fertility rate (1.4 children per woman) and low net

migration (Japan is one of the OECD countries with the lowest share of foreigners, about 2% of the population). At the same time an increasing life expectancy leads to a rapid ageing of the population. Japan is the country with the highest overall life expectancy (84 years at birth, females 87 years, males 80 years). It has with Germany the highest median age of OECD countries (46 years); 33% of the Japanese population is now above age 60.

More info: <http://www.stat.go.jp/english/info/news/20160420.htm>

Norway: New survey shows higher innovation rates of enterprises

Compared to other Nordic countries Norway in the past came out relatively low as regards innovation performance. One reason for that is strong hydrocarbon exports, which depress the share of medium-high and high-tech exports.

A second reason is that enterprise innovation surveys in the past somewhat disadvantaged Norway. The Community Innovation Survey (CIS) was carried out in Norway as part of a bigger survey on R&D in enterprises. This led to a answering fatigue and low rates of enterprises indicating to have carried out innovations. In recent years, however, Norway has switched, like most other European countries, to a stand-alone innovation survey. The new survey shows an increase by 15% in the number of Norwegian companies reporting innovation compared to the previous survey. The largest differences

were found in product innovation for new services and in process innovation, which showed a 100% increase in the latest survey compared to previous surveys. Product innovation with goods, organisational innovation and marketing innovation each increased by about 50 per cent.

Full results of the 2014 CIS survey round will be published by Eurostat in autumn 2016. They will impact on the European Innovation Scoreboard (formerly called Innovation Union Scoreboard) results 2017 and are expected to improve Norway's ranking therein.

Eurostat has already collected key results from the 2014 survey round on a voluntary basis from Member States in early April 2016. These data will already be used for the outlook section of the European Innovation Scoreboard 2016.

More info: http://www.forskningsradet.no/en/Newsarticle/Norway_more_innovative_than_previous_surveys_suggest/1253997022614

Calendar of data releases and indicator based publications			
<i>Update of: 29/4/2016 (grey= already published)</i>			
2016	Eurostat data updates	Commission indicator based reports	Data and indicator based reports other organisations
January			Transparency International Corruption Perception Index Bloomberg Innovation Index
February	Tertiary attainment (2015, prov.) High growth enterprises data (provisional, 2014) IPR (patent 2013, CTM 2014 and RCD 2014)	Winter forecast (ECFIN) DESI indicator (CNECT)	OECD R&D expenditure data
March	R&D intensity (2014 update) GBAORD final (2014)		European Patent Office , EPO annual results (2015) Reuters Most Innov. Institutions OICA world motor vehicle production data
April	Education headline indicators (LFS)		
May	High tech trade (2015) Venture capital (2015) Education enrolment, graduates Knowledge-int. activities (2015) HRST stocks and job-mo (2015)	Spring Forecast (ECFIN) Skills forecast (Cedefop) Europe 2020 publication (ESTAT)	Times Higher Ed. Reputations Ranking IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook Invest Europe 2015 European Private Equity Report
June	Education spending Employment high-tech (2015) HRST education inflows (2014)	Innovation Union Scoreboard (GROW)	
July	IPR (Patents, 2013), Community Trademarks (2015), RC Designs (2015)		UNESCO UIS STI stats release
August			Academic Ranking of World Universities (Shanghai)
September	GBAORD (2015 preliminary) Final high growth enterprise data (2014) Economic data on high-tech (2015)	EU Employment and Social Situation Quarterly Review (EMPL) September edition	WIPO/Cornell/INSEAD Global Innovation Index WEF Global Competitiveness Index
October			OECD STI Scoreboard (2-yearly) World Bank Doing Business
November	R&D intensity (2015 preliminary, 2014 final) Knowledge-int. activities (2015) CIS 2014 Employment high-tech (2015) IPR Statistics (CTM 2015 and RCD 2015)	Autumn Forecast (ECFIN) Education Monitor (EAC) European Competitiveness report (GROW) Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard (JRC) Annual Growth Survey (ECFIN)	Top500.org: Top 500 Supercomputer list OECD Education at a Glance
December	ICT household data (2016) ICT enterprise data (2016) HRST stocks (2015)	SheFigures (3-yearly (RTD)) Joint Employment Report (EMPL)	WIPO World Intellectual Property Indicators BDI/Telekom (German) Innovation Indicator

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