BAK
economic intelligence

Economic Potential Index
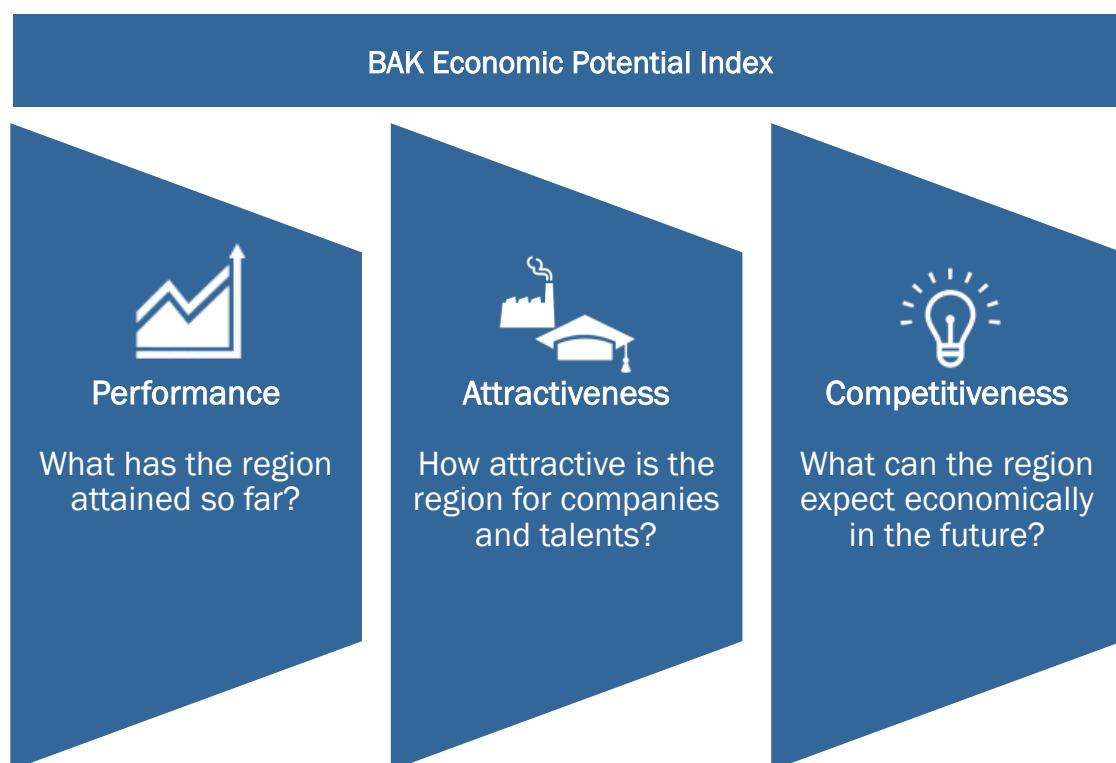# of European Regions

April 2018

Content

BAK Economic Potential Index:
How successful are European regions?

In a globalized world, regions need to successfully compete in order to gain their prosperity. What is often lacking is well-founded knowledge about the region's performance, structural potential, attractiveness as a location, as well as its strengths and weaknesses – in short: a basis for evidence-based decision-making. BAK Regional Economic Analysis provides answers to these questions. Which region has been particularly successful? What are a region's economic prospects? What are the strengths and weaknesses of a region? What can a region learn from the best?

BAK Regional Economic Analysis focuses on economic potential and indicates how well regions are prepared for the future. A region with high economic potential is characterized by its successful past economic development and by the high quality of its location factors. In addition, it possesses a competitive economic structure with expansive growth prospects for the future.

Based on the data available in the BAK Regional Economic Database (RED), the aim of the analysis is to highlight the most competitive regions via three dimensions: economic performance, attractiveness and competitiveness. The Performance Index measures a region's past economic growth and its wealth. To secure its future potential, a region should also able to attract companies as well as highly qualified individuals. This is assessed with the Attractiveness Index. And finally, the Competitiveness Index assesses a region's prospects for a positive future by estimating the competitiveness of its export sectors as well as tomorrow's economic growth.

BAK Economic Potential Index

Performance

What has the region attained so far?

Attractiveness

How attractive is the region for companies and talents?

Competitiveness

What can the region expect economically in the future?

The BAK Economic Potential Index allows for an international comparison of both current potential and recent dynamics using 26 individual indicators. It comprises economic performance indicators such as real GDP per capita or job growth, location factors such as accessibility or the tax burden on companies and employees, as well as productivity and industry data to measure the competitiveness of the region's economic structure.

The BAK Economic Potential Index covers regions in all of Western Europe and the United States[1]. The Index assesses economic potential at the country and regional level as well as more complex geographical structures such as functional regions (border regions or metropolitan areas). The following part of the report will shed light on the regional economic potential in Europe, divided in three categories: Larger European Administrative Regions, Metropolitan Areas and Swiss Agglomerations.

BAK Regional Economic Database: More than 1600 Regions

181 Larger European Administrative Regions

65 European Metropolitan Areas

47 Swiss Agglomerations
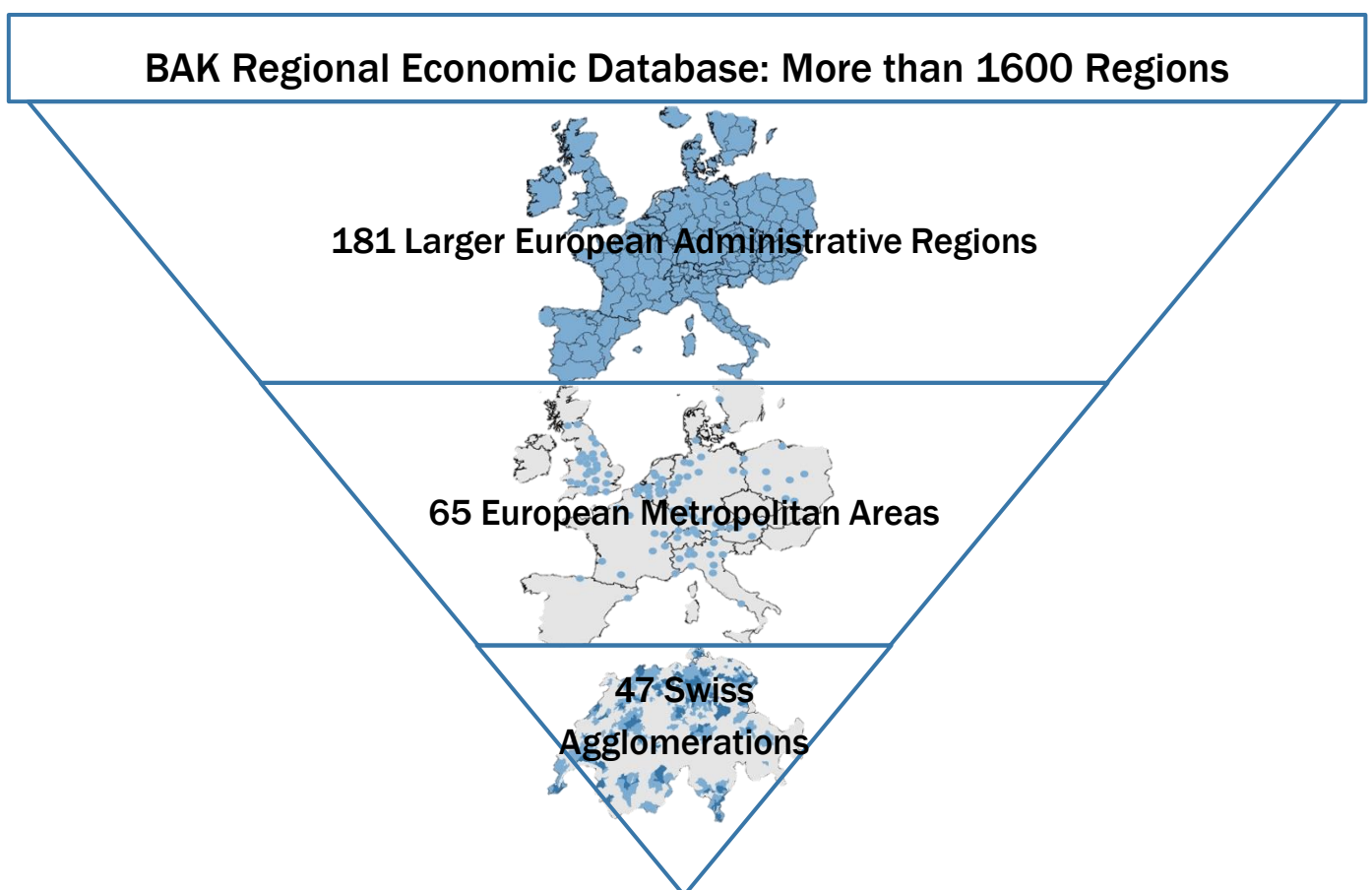
The report focuses on the current potential of the regions and their dynamics over a period of ten years. What are the most successful regions? Which regions have improved their economic potential at the most? Which regions do particularly well in at least one subcategory?

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[1] Countries covered: Austria, Belgium. Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Slovak Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

Larger European Administrative Regions:
## Scandinavian and Swiss regions are on top

	Economic Potential Index		Performance		Attractiveness		Competitiveness	
1	Stockholm	115	2	116	16	105	1	122
2	Greater London	114	1	118	2	108	4	116
3	Zurich	112	6	112	1	111	5	114
4	Northwestern Switzerland	111	16	108	6	107	2	117
5	Oslo and Akershus	110	4	113	10	106	7	112
6	Lake Geneva region	110	7	112	3	108	12	110
7	Central Switzerland	109	9	111	9	106	14	110
8	Ticino	108	8	111	11	105	17	108
9	Copenhagen	108	32	103	4	108	6	113
10	Hamburg	108	5	112	28	103	15	109

The ranking compares 181 Larger European Administrative Regions in Western Europe – a classification providing comparable geo-graphical units (Nuts 2). The Stockholm region ranks highest, a result driven by its industry structure which shows an extra-ordinarily promising future potential as well as by its high capacity to compete in export-oriented industries.

It is notable that half of the top ten regions are located in Switzerland. The Swiss regions exhibit a high performance. They stand out in terms of wealth and past growth and offer an attractive fiscal environment for talented employees.

The top ten areas have in common that they are all, apart from Greater London, small markets compared to the average. Interestingly, Ireland and Luxembourg top the ranking but are not included in this analysis as they count as countries and not regions.

When considering the whole ranking, a geographical gap becomes visible. While there is good economic potential in Central and Northern European regions, the Southern and Eastern ones are less competitive. And the dynamism of the Eastern regions is not yet sufficient to counterbalance their overall economic potential.

	<88
	<92
	<96
	<100
	<104
	<108
	<112
	<116
	<120

Source: BAK Economics
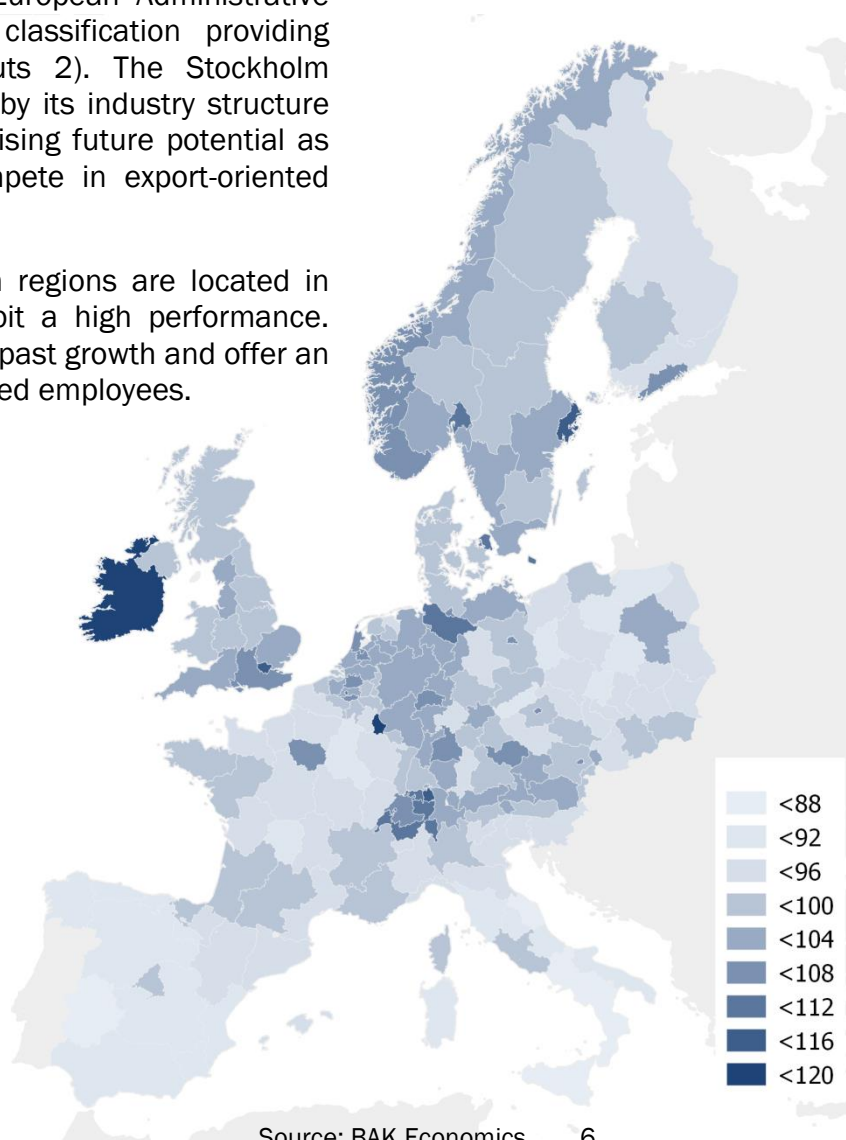
Larger European Administrative Regions:
Dynamics over the last ten years (2006-2016)

Δ Economic Potential Index 2006-2016			Performance		Attractiveness		Competitiveness	
1	Kuyavian-Pomerania (PL)	+7	1	+15	1	+9	143	-1
2	Pomerania (PL)	+7	3	+12	4	+7	92	+1
3	East Slovakia (SK)	+7	5	+11	15	+5	10	+5
4	Central Slovakia (SK)	+6	4	+11	13	+5	63	+2
5	West Pomerania (PL)	+6	2	+12	16	+4	84	+1

This ranking demonstrates the development of the BAK Economic Potential Index in the Larger European Administrative Regions over the time span of ten years. The top of the table is dominated by Eastern European regions. Out of the five regions with the highest index point growth in the last decade, three are Polish and two are Slovakian.

These areas have executed big jumps thanks, in large degree, to the progress of their economic performance influenced mostly by their astonishing development in job growth. Their splendid results are not solely based on the regions catching up in terms of economic strength, rather, there has also been a substantial uptick in the attractiveness of Poland and Slovakia. This is especially true for attracting talents: the regions lure highly qualified individuals by offering attractive tax schemes for them.

The lower end of the ranking is almost exclusively made up of Spanish regions. The five regions with the largest down-turn in economic potential over the observed period are all located in Northern Spain.

Similar to the top regions, these regions find themselves at the bottom of the ranking, to a large extent, because of the drop in their economic performance. The Spanish regions have clearly improved their attractiveness, however to a lesser extent than the top performers.

	< -7.0
	< -5.0
	< -3.0
	< -2.0
	< -1.0
	< 0.0
	< + 1.0
	< + 2.0
	< + 4.0
	< + 6.0
	<+ 11.0
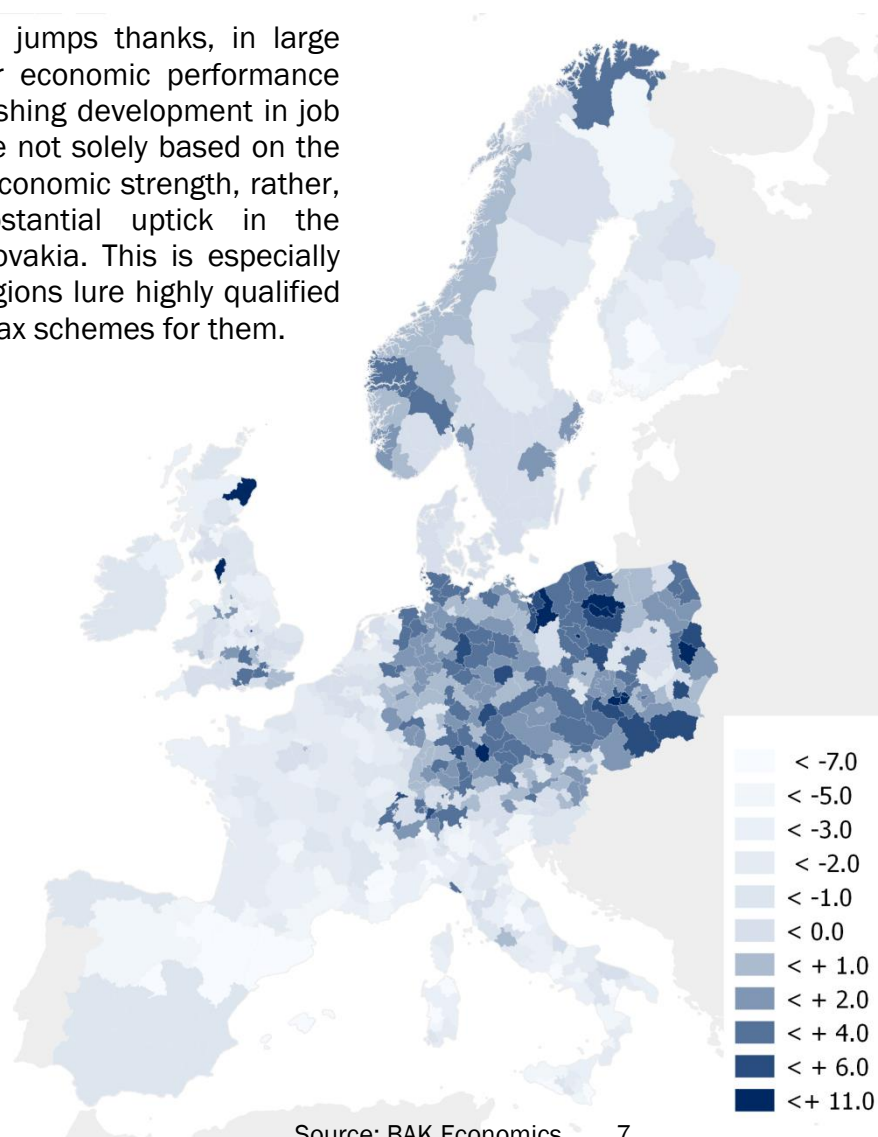
Larger European Administrative Regions:
Which are outstanding performers?

Scandinavia & England
Scandinavian and South-East-English regions have an industry mix with especially high potential for the future

Poland
Polish regions have caught up tremendously. However, they can still improve regarding their competitiveness

Bratislava
The Bratislava Region has been one of the most rapidly growing economies over the last five years

Pomerania
Pomerania showed the highest employment growth over the last 5 years

Danish Capital Region
Copenhagen is the most attractive region for companies

Balearic Islands
Seem to have the most attractive societal conditions for highly qualified talents

Nord-Brabant
This Dutch region shows the highest patent intensity

Kuyavian-Pomerania
This less well known Polish region has had the highest improvement in economic performance as well as attractiveness over the last ten years

European Metropolitan Areas:
And the winners are...

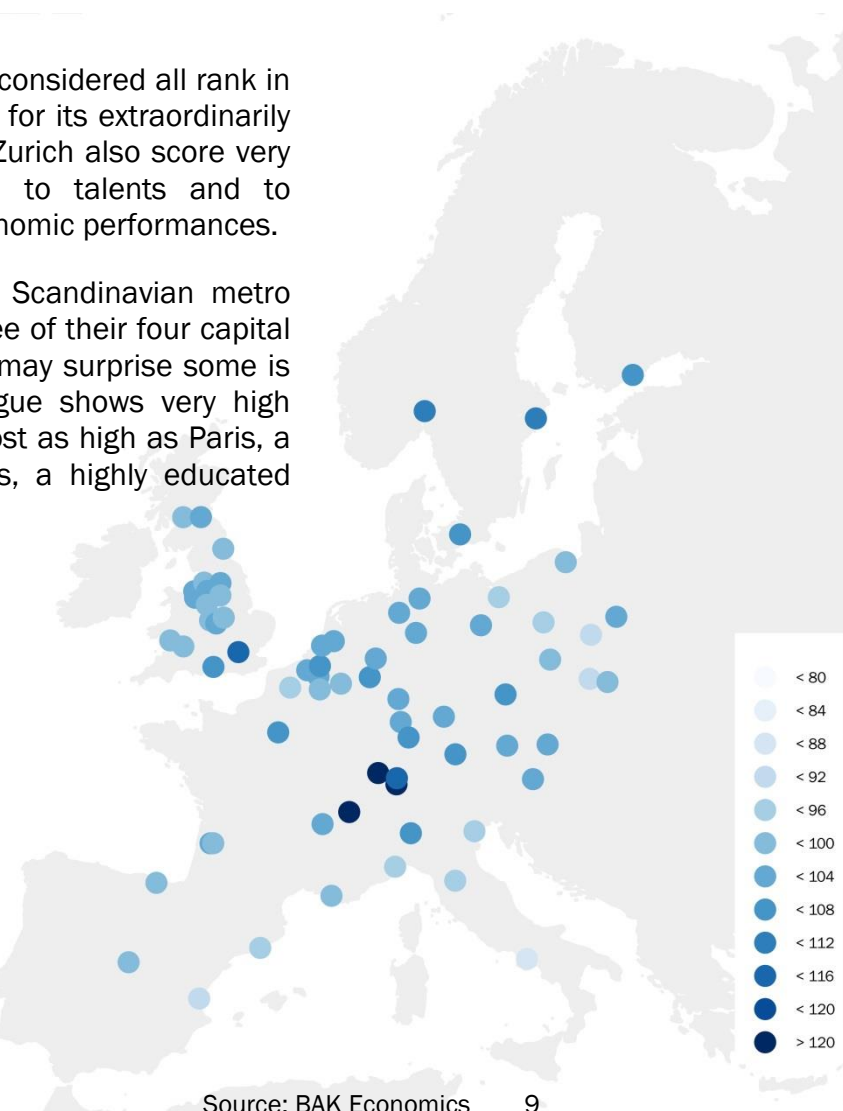|	Economic Potential Index		Performance		Attractiveness		Competitiveness	
1	Basel (CH)	116	4	114	3	109	1	124
2	Geneva (CH)	115	2	122	2	108	9	116
3	London (UK)	113	6	113	4	107	2	119
4	Zurich (CH)	112	3	111	1	111	5	113
5	Stockholm (SE)	110	9	110	13	104	3	116
6	Oslo (NO)	108	10	110	18	103	10	111
7	Munich (DE)	108	8	111	15	104	13	109
8	Copenhagen (DK)	107	28	102	5	106	6	113
9	Paris (FR)	107	12	109	48	100	8	112
10	Prague (CZ)	107	11	109	37	102	14	108

The ranking compares a selection of 65 metropolitan areas in Western Europe. The top ranking metropolitan region is Basel, thanks to its extraordinarily high economic competitiveness.

The three Swiss metropolitan areas considered all rank in the top five. While Basel stands out for its extraordinarily competitive structure, Geneva and Zurich also score very well for their attractiveness both to talents and to companies as well for their past economic performances.

The economic performance of the Scandinavian metro areas are noteworthy given that three of their four capital cities are in the top ten. What also may surprise some is that the metropolitan area of Prague shows very high economic potential and scores almost as high as Paris, a result driven by its attractive taxes, a highly educated workforce and economic growth.

Furthermore, the analysis shows that the areas with high economic output per capita are also among those with the highest economic potential and, logically, have this good chances that will stay amongst the best performing regions in the future.

The bottom half of the ranking is mostly made up of Italian and Polish metropolitan areas, while most of the big cities in the United Kingdom and France rank in the middle range.

| < 80 |
| < 84 |
| < 88 |
| < 92 |
| < 96 |
| < 100 |
| < 104 |
| < 108 |
| < 112 |
| < 116 |
| < 120 |
| > 120 |

European Metropolitan Areas:
Dynamics of economic potential (2006-2016)

Δ Economic Potential Index 2006-2016		Performance		Attractiveness		Competitiveness	
1 Gdansk (PL)	+5	1	+15	1	+8	67	-7
2 Berlin (DE)	+4	5	+7	11	+4	37	+1
3 Leicester (UK)	+4	9	+5	12	+4	16	+3
4 Szczecin (PL)	+4	2	+12	6	+5	64	-6
5 Hanover (DE)	+4	12	+3	14	+3	6	+4

This ranking shows the evolution of the BAK Economic Potential Index over a period of ten years in the Western European metropolitan areas. Note that a Polish city leads the ranking before two German, an English as well as another Polish metro region.

The strong ranking of the Polish metro areas is mainly driven by how they have caught up in economic performance, especially in job growth. Berlin has also done well in catching up with job growth while Hanover has shown nearly balanced improvement over all areas of its economic potential.

The United Kingdom presents an interesting, mixed case. A range of formerly industrial British cities such as Stoke-on-Trent or Leeds are found at the bottom end of the ranking among the metropolitan areas with the strongest relative loss in economic potential. At the same time, the Leicester metropolitan area ranks in the top five and both London as well as Portsmouth / Southhampton have shown strong improvement in economic potential.

In Continental Europe the geographical distribution is clearer, with a decrease seen in the Southern metro areas' relative economic potential while that of the Northern cities has seen improvement.

	< -7.0
	< -5.0
	< -3.0
	< -2.0
	< -1.0
	< 0.0
	< +1.0
	< +2.0
	< +4.0
	< +6.0
	> +7.0
	> +7.0
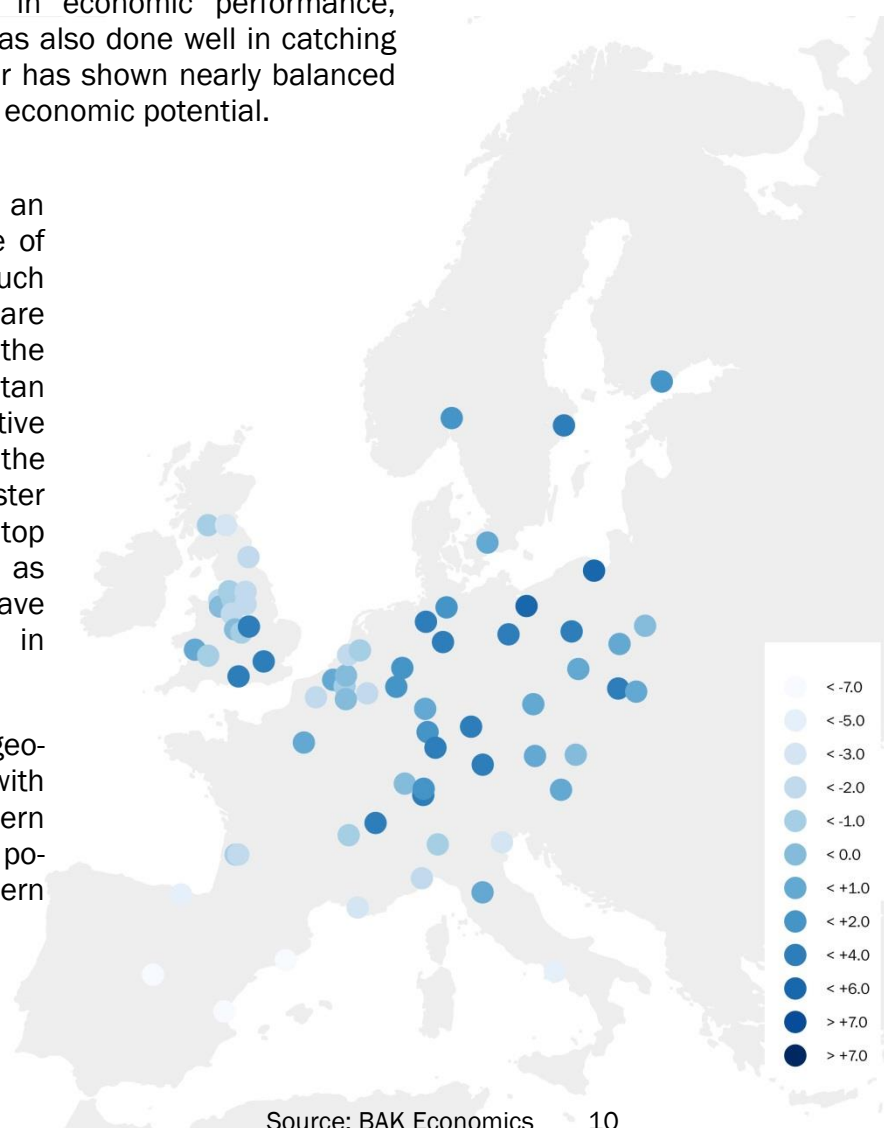
European Metropolitan Areas:
Which are Metropolitan outstanding performers?

Prague
Its industry mix has a future potential on the level of Paris, Oslo and Zurich

Stockholm
Is one of the metros with the highest economic potential despite being highly taxed

Basel
The wealthiest city and the most competitive metro area

Gdansk
Highest employment growth over the last five years

Munich
Clearly the most competitive German metro area

Milano
Very promising industry mix, however among the bottom ten with respect to its attractiveness for talents

Swiss Agglomerations:
Who is top in Switzerland?

	Economic Potential Index		Performance		Attractiveness		Competitiveness	
1	Zug	121	1	132	7	108	2	122
2	Basel	116	6	114	4	109	1	124
3	Geneva	115	2	122	14	108	3	116
4	Zurich	112	7	111	1	111	6	113
5	Lugano	111	5	114	20	107	8	112
6	Schaffhausen	110	12	109	18	107	5	114
7	Lausanne	110	10	110	2	111	12	108
8	Winterthur	110	18	106	6	109	4	114
9	La Chaux-de-Fonds	109	3	117	21	106	28	102
10	Baden – Brugg	108	25	105	3	111	11	109

This ranking shows the economic potential of 47 Swiss cities including their agglomerations. Zug ranks highest, in large part due to its extraordinarily high economic output per capita but also due to the promising industry mix it hosts.

Zug is followed by the three biggest Swiss cities Basel, Geneva and Zurich. While Basel and Zurich's high potential is based on a balanced mix of attractiveness, competitiveness and performance, Geneva is a relatively unattractive location for companies in a Swiss benchmark, but makes up for that with its high economic output, job creation and high productivity.

The Swiss cities with a comparably low economic potential at the bottom end of the ranking are mostly smaller cities, underperforming in job creation and attracting talented employees.

	Δ Economic Potential Index 2011-2016		Performance		Attractiveness		Competitiveness	
1	Zug	+3	1	+5	1	-1	3	+3
2	Delémont	+2	2	+5	11	+2	11	+1
3	Neuchâtel	+2	4	+3	12	+1	8	+2
4	Geneva	+2	6	+2	6	0	1	+4
5	Glarus	+1	5	+2	14	+1	12	+1

This table shows the dynamics of the economic potential of Swiss agglomerations over a period of five years. The growth in performance and competitiveness shown by Zug and Geneva is even more impressive considering that they have already arrived at top level both nationally and internationally. The improvements in the economic potential are driven by changes in performance and competitiveness; attractiveness has generally remained stable over time.

Swiss Agglomerations:
And the Swiss outstanding performers are...

Delémont
Second-best performance during the last five years

Basel & Geneva
Are among the most competitive cities in the country

Zug
The wealthiest city as well as the fastest growing economy over the last five years

Neuchâtel
High employment growth over the last five years

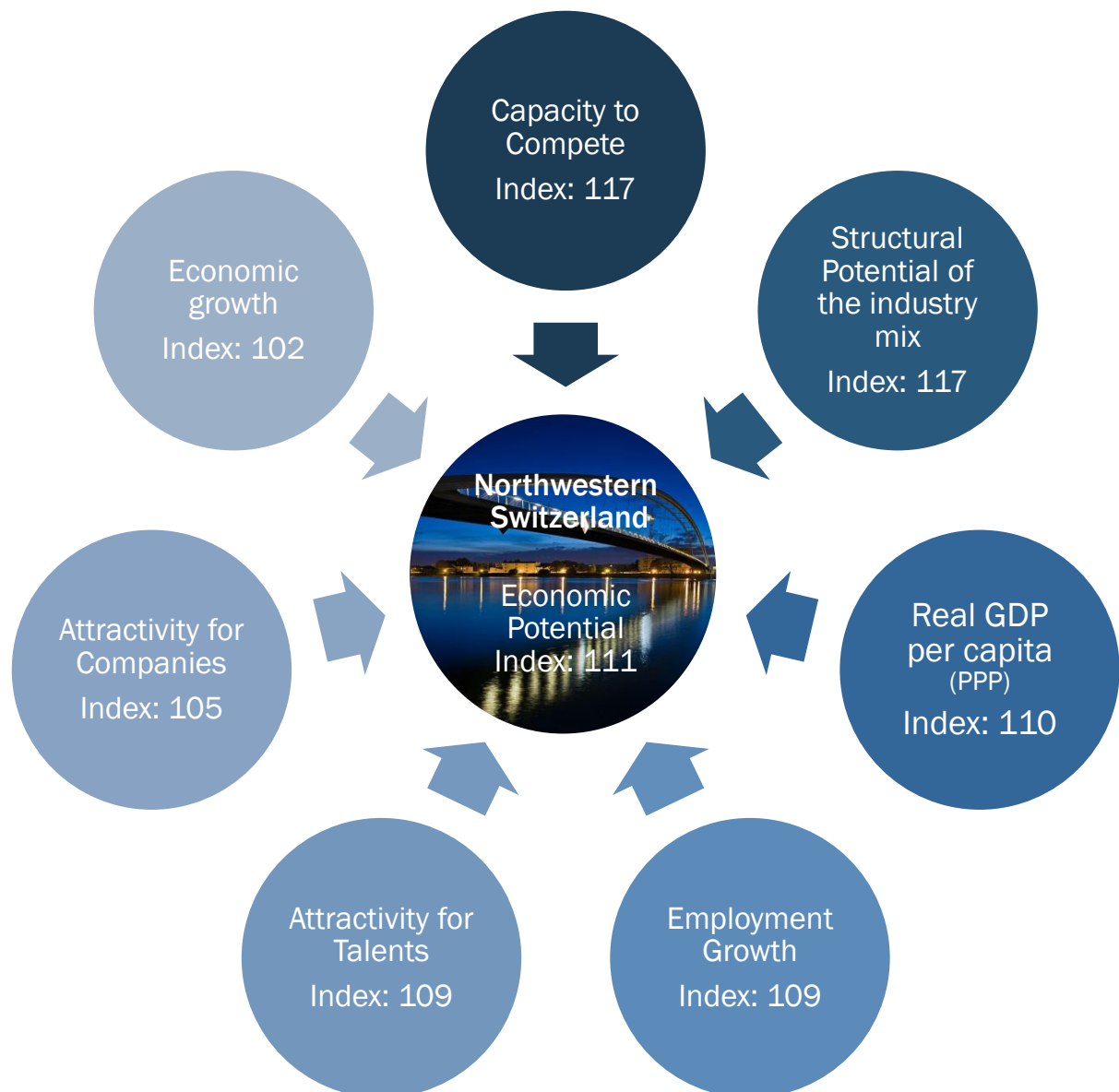### Baden-Brugg
Most attractive agglomeration for companies

Zurich
Most attractive city for talents

Sample Portrait:
Northwestern Switzerland

Northwestern Switzerland's center is Basel - the city with the highest economic potential in Switzerland.

Capacity to Compete
Index: 117

Structural Potential of the industry mix
Index: 117

Economic growth
Index: 102

Northwestern Switzerland
Economic Potential
Index: 111

Real GDP per capita (PPP)
Index: 110

Attractivity for Companies
Index: 105
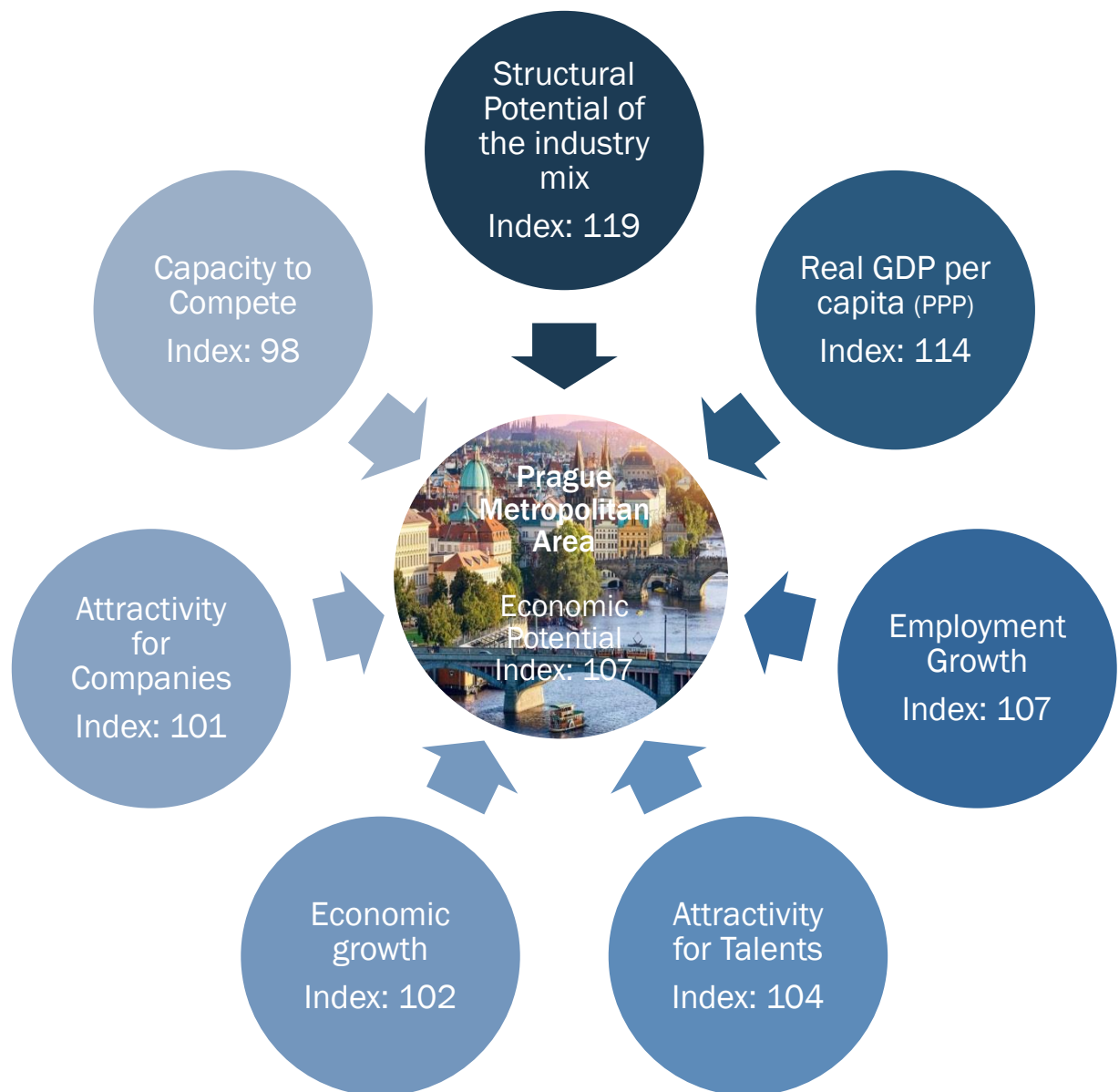
Attractivity for Talents
Index: 109

Employment Growth
Index: 109

Low contribution to economic potential

High contribution to economic potential

Prague Metropolitan Area

Prague's industry mix has a future potential on the level of Paris, Oslo and Zurich and its attractiveness is rapidly growing.

Structural Potential of the industry mix
Index: 119

Capacity to Compete
Index: 98

Real GDP per capita (PPP)
Index: 114

Prague Metropolitan Area
Economic Potential
Index: 107

Attractivity for Companies
Index: 101

Employment Growth
Index: 107

Economic growth
Index: 102

Attractivity for Talents
Index: 104

Low contribution to economic potential

High contribution to economic potential

BAK Economics:
Economic Intelligence since 1980

BAK Economics AG (BAK) was founded in 1980 and is the Swiss independent research institute that produces economic analyses and forecasts and offers consulting services on an empirical and quantitative level with a focus on macroeconomic as well as sector and region-specific issues. In the foreground are international comparisons of location quality and economic policy topics.

BAK Regional Economic Analysis

- Compare your economic performance and location factors on an international level.

- Learn and profit from the most successful regions internationally.

- Develop fact based strategies and economic-political recommendations.

Methodology:
BAK Economic Potential Index

Indices are highly useful tools for summarising and communicating the most important issues and assessing complex topics. The BAK Economic Potential Index developed by BAK Economics offers a sophisticated approach for measuring the economic potential of countries and regions. It provides the first step towards more in-depth benchmarking of a region, which is necessary when working towards detailed policy conclusions.

The Index is based on the extensive economic data for nations and regions available in the BAK Regional Economic Database (RED). It provides a quickly obtainable overview of a region's ranking when its economic potential is benchmarked internationally. The BAK Economic Potential Index contains an index for each of the following three dimensions:

- Performance
- Attractiveness
- Competitiveness

A region with high economic potential is characterized by successful, past economic development. This is measured by the Performance Index. To secure its future potential, a region should also be able to attract companies as well as highly qualified individuals. This is assessed with the Attractiveness Index. And finally, the Competitiveness Index assesses a region's economic potential for positive prospects for the future by looking at its current economic structure and how that will enable its future economic growth.

All three indices of the BAK Economic Potential Index as well as all sub-indices used are normalised with identical methods. For each variable used in the calculation, the average value of the indicator across all relevant regions is calculated. This average is set equal to 100. In the next step, standard deviation of the variable across the same set of regions is calculated. This is set to 10. Therefore, an index value of 110 means the region is, with respect to the variable in question, one standard deviation above the average of the set of relevant regions; an index of 80 means it is two standard deviations below the average.

Performance Index

The *Performance Index* captures an aspect of the economic potential of a region by summarising its economic performance from today and in the recent past. The *Performance Index* combines measuring the level of economic activity as well as with the dynamics of the economy. Both components are important for the well-being of a region and its inhabitants. The level component of the *Performance Index* gives information about the wealth produced in the region. The growth part of the *Performance Index* is important for capturing changes earlier than would be possible when exclusively focusing on levels. Furthermore, it is important for a region to achieve additional value added to be distributed to render adoption processes smoother.

Attractiveness Index

The *Attractiveness Index* reflects the ability of a region to attract and retain companies and human capital. It is crucial for a region's competitiveness to be attractive for these resources in a globalized economy, as only in attractive regions, companies are going to settle. The ones already established in the region will invest more. Both effects, the settlement and investments of new and existing companies, raise the value added potential of a region and generate new jobs as well as a higher income for people living there. Therefore, decision-makers should aim to increase the attractiveness of their regions and countries.

The subcategories of both the Company and the Talent Attractiveness Index are based on a Triple-Helix-Model. Within that model, innovation and knowledge generation is based on the interactions between the state, business, and science. The goal is to stimulate knowledge-based regional economic activity and development by combining the resources of these three areas.

Competitiveness Index

The *Performance Index* covers current conditions and recent achievements of the regional economic development. This is supplemented by an analysis of future prospects. This third index of the BAK Economic Potential Index, the *Competitiveness Index*, is itself divided in two components: *Industry Structure Potential* and *Capacity to Compete*. The *Industry Structure Potential* focuses on the regional industry structure and its inherent potential for further growth. A regional concentration of industries with bright prospects for expansion points to the potential of the region for substantial and sustainable growth and vice versa.

The main determinants for competitiveness are the productivity advantages of the export industries. In the long run, a more productive industry in a region should be able to gain market share in the globalized economy and grow stronger than the same less productive industry in another region. [2] The *Capacity to Compete* captures the competitiveness of the region by summarising these productivity indicators for all the export orientated industries.

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[2] On an economy level, productivity is highly biased, for example due to different capital intensities. Within a chosen industry, this is much less problematic. Productivity is an increasingly suitable measure for competitiveness the more similar the production conditions are. The RED offers very detailed industry data on a regional level (115 industries) which is applied here.

Indicators

BAK Performance Index
Index of real GDP per capita (at purchasing power parity in 2010)
Index of real GDP growth
Index of employment growth

BAK Attractiveness Index	
Companies	**Talents**
State	State
Index of Global Accessibility	Index of Continental Accessibility
Index of Regulation of Labor Markets	Human Freedom Index
Index of Regulation of Product Markets	Index of Taxation of Highly Qualified Singles EUR 100'000
Index of Taxation of Companies	
Business	Business
Corruption Index	Index of Growth of GVA-intensive jobs
Doing Business Index	Index of Share of GVA-intensive sectors jobs
Index of Share of GVA-intensive sectors	Index of Work Force with Tertiary Education
Index of Market Size	
Science	Society
Index of Work Force with Secondary or Tertiary Education	Index of Employment in Entertaintment, Hotel and Restaurant Sector
Index of Patent Intensity	Index of Employment in the Health Sector
Index of Total R&D Expenditures	Index of Quality of Universities
Index of Quality of Universities	

BAK Competitiveness Index
Productivity Advantage of Export Base
Industry Structural Potential Index

Index Results:
Larger European Administrative Regions

Austria	Burgenland (AT)	96.9	Germany	Saarland	98.7
Austria	Lower Austria	98.8	Germany	Saxony	98.3
Austria	Vienna	105.6	Germany	Saxony-Anhalt	95.1
Austria	Carinthia	99.8	Germany	Schleswig-Holstein	99.7
Austria	Styria	100.6	Germany	Thuringia	97.5
Austria	Upper Austria	101.1	Denmark	Capital (DK)	108.1
Austria	Salzburg	102.1	Denmark	Zealand	97.1
Austria	Tyrol	101.9	Denmark	Southern Denmark	98.2
Austria	Vorarlberg	100.6	Denmark	Central Jutland	99.4
Belgium	Prov. Antwerpen	104.2	Denmark	Northern Jutland	97.5
Belgium	Prov. Limburg (B)	99.3	Spain	Galicia	89.5
Belgium	Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	100.1	Spain	Asturias	89.6
Belgium	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	102.9	Spain	Cantabria	90.8
Belgium	Prov. West-Vlaanderen	98.4	Spain	Basque Country	96.6
Belgium	Prov. Brabant Wallon	106.9	Spain	Navarra	93.7
Belgium	Prov. Hainaut	96.7	Spain	La Rioja	90.2
Belgium	Prov. Liège	98.3	Spain	Aragon	92.2
Belgium	Prov. Luxembourg (BE)	94.7	Spain	Madrid	100.0
Belgium	Prov. Namur	97.2	Spain	Castile and León	89.6
Switzerland	Lake Geneva region	109.9	Spain	Castile-La Mancha	88.9
Switzerland	Espace Mittelland	104.1	Spain	Extremadura	87.6
Switzerland	Northwestern Switzerland	110.5	Spain	Catalonia	95.1
Switzerland	Zurich	112.0	Spain	Valencia	90.0
Switzerland	Eastern Switzerland	103.9	Spain	Balearic Islands	93.5
Switzerland	Central Switzerland	108.8	Spain	Andalusia	89.6
Switzerland	Ticino	108.2	Spain	Murcia	89.5
Czech Republic	Prague	106.6	Spain	Ceuta	92.4
Czech Republic	Central Bohemian Region	96.7	Spain	Melilla	92.6
Czech Republic	Southwest	93.2	Spain	Canary Islands	90.2
Czech Republic	Northwest	90.8	Finland	Western Finland	97.4
Czech Republic	Northeast	92.8	Finland	Helsinki-Uusimaa	105.4
Czech Republic	Southeast	96.7	Finland	Southern Finland	96.0
Czech Republic	Central Moravia	94.0	Finland	Eastern and Northern Finland	95.7
Czech Republic	Moravia-Silesia	93.9	Finland	Åland	98.0
Germany	Baden-Württemberg	104.3	France	Ile de France	107.0
Germany	Bavaria	104.8	France	Champagne-Ardenne	91.6
Germany	Berlin	104.3	France	Picardy	92.9
Germany	Brandenburg	97.0	France	Upper Normandy	95.3
Germany	Bremen	100.7	France	Centre (FR)	94.6
Germany	Hamburg	107.9	France	Lower Normandy	93.3
Germany	Hesse	103.5	France	Burgundy	93.6
Germany	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	95.1	France	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	95.3
Germany	Lower Saxony	101.2	France	Lorraine	92.9
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	101.0	France	Alsace	96.8
Germany	Rhineland-Palatinate	100.0	France	Franche-Comté	92.8

Country	Region	Value	Country	Region	Value
France	Pays de la Loire	96.5	Norway	South-Eastern Norway	101.8
France	Brittany	96.2	Norway	Agder and Rogaland	106.7
France	Poitou-Charentes	94.4	Norway	Western Norway	104.1
France	Aquitaine	97.0	Norway	Trøndelag	103.5
France	Midi-Pyrénées	99.3	Norway	Northern Norway	100.2
France	Limousin	91.4	Poland	Lodzkie	91.7
France	Rhône-Alpes	98.7	Poland	Mazovia	103.4
France	Auvergne	94.2	Poland	Lesser Poland	94.8
France	Languedoc-Roussillon	95.8	Poland	Silesia	94.4
France	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	98.3	Poland	Lublin Province	92.8
France	Corsica	96.5	Poland	Podkarpacia	93.1
Italy	Piedmont	93.6	Poland	Swietokrzyskie	92.8
Italy	Aosta Valley	93.3	Poland	Podlasie	93.2
Italy	Liguria	95.2	Poland	Greater Poland	94.9
Italy	Lombardy	97.1	Poland	West Pomerania	93.8
Italy	Abruzzo	90.3	Poland	Lubusz	90.3
Italy	Molise	86.8	Poland	Lower Silesia	94.9
Italy	Campania	87.6	Poland	Opole region	91.5
Italy	Apulia	88.9	Poland	Kuyavian-Pomerania	92.0
Italy	Basilicata	86.3	Poland	Warmian-Masuria	92.0
Italy	Calabria	88.0	Poland	Pomerania	99.3
Italy	Sicily	87.1	Sweden	Stockholm	114.5
Italy	Sardinia	88.7	Sweden	East Middle Sweden	102.4
Italy	Province of Bolzano-Bozen	97.3	Sweden	Småland with Islands	97.6
Italy	Province of Trento	95.1	Sweden	South Sweden	102.3
Italy	Veneto	92.6	Sweden	West Sweden	103.4
Italy	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	92.7	Sweden	North Middle Sweden	96.0
Italy	Emilia–Romagna	95.5	Sweden	Central Norrland	96.6
Italy	Tuscany	91.2	Sweden	Upper Norrland	97.6
Italy	Umbria	89.1	Slovakia	Bratislava Region	102.1
Italy	Marche	88.0	Slovakia	West Slovakia	93.8
Italy	Lazio	96.3	Slovakia	Central Slovakia	97.4
Netherlands	Groningen	93.1	Slovakia	East Slovakia	98.2
Netherlands	Friesland	98.0	United Kingdom	North East England	98.7
Netherlands	Drenthe	96.9	United Kingdom	North West England	101.2
Netherlands	Overijssel	100.7	United Kingdom	Yorkshire and The Humber	97.6
Netherlands	Gelderland	101.0	United Kingdom	East Midlands	98.0
Netherlands	Flevoland	101.5	United Kingdom	West Midlands	98.7
Netherlands	Utrecht	106.2	United Kingdom	East of England	103.8
Netherlands	Noord-Holland	107.7	United Kingdom	Greater London	114.1
Netherlands	Zuid-Holland	103.4	United Kingdom	South East England	107.4
Netherlands	Zeeland	99.7	United Kingdom	South West England	101.9
Netherlands	Noord-Brabant	103.8	United Kingdom	Wales	98.4
Netherlands	Limburg (NL)	99.7	United Kingdom	Scotland	99.8
Norway	Oslo and Akershus	110.2	United Kingdom	Northern Ireland	96.5
Norway	Hedmark and Oppland	99.2	Western Europe/US	TL 2/Nuts 2	100

Notes

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