Introduction

The Analysis unit of DG for Regional and Urban Policy has created 28 country profiles to support the preparation and implementation of the programming period 2014-2020. Each profile makes it easy to compare the performance of a country with the EU average and the best and the worst performer in the Union.

It shows key indicators at the national level, grouped by the three types of growth, and the regional level. In addition, it shows the distribution of population by type of region and a few indicators by degree of urbanisation, which highlight the differences between cities and rural areas.

The Europe 2020 indicators are highlighted in blue. They show the current level, the target, the distance to the target and recent change. The distance to target shows how far a country is removed from the target it has set itself. This distance can be compared to the EU distance and the shortest and longest national distance. Comparing the distances should provide an indication of the relative effort required to reach the target. Where available and reliable, regional Europe 2020 indicators have been included.

These profiles are based on data primarily from Eurostat, but also from the Joint Research Centre, the European Environmental Agency, the World Bank and other sources. The targets have been collected from official documents. In some cases, absolute targets have been translated into relative targets to allow for a cross country comparison.

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Comments on these country profiles are welcome at REGIO-PAPERS@ec.europa.eu

Explanation of the column headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU avg.</th>
<th>EU min.</th>
<th>EU max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member State value</td>
<td>EU value</td>
<td>Minimum national value in the EU</td>
<td>Maximum national value in the EU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 1. National Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>indicator</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>year(s)*</th>
<th>M.S. EU avg. EU min. EU max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.1. Smart growth</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R&amp;D and innovation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D expenditure</td>
<td>% of GDP</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- national EU 2020 target</td>
<td>% of GDP</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- increase required to reach the target</td>
<td>% of GDP</td>
<td>2013-2020</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- change in rate</td>
<td>Percentage point change</td>
<td>2003-2013</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D (GERD) financed by Government sector</td>
<td>% of GERD</td>
<td>2013 (2012)</td>
<td>47.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent applications to the EPO (per inhabitant)</td>
<td>Index, EU28 = 100</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources in Science and Technology (core)</td>
<td>% of total employment</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in high-technology sectors</td>
<td>% of total employment</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in knowledge-intensive services</td>
<td>% of total employment</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>35.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real labour productivity growth per hour worked</td>
<td>Index 2000 = 100</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>156.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IT infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with broadband connection</td>
<td>% of all households</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>81.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firms with broadband connection</td>
<td>% of firms</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>94.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSL coverage</td>
<td>% of total population</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Competitiveness and business environment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competitiveness Index</td>
<td>Index - Values range between 0 and 100</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>45.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per head (PPS)</td>
<td>Index, EU28 = 100</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>73.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per head growth</td>
<td>Annual average % change</td>
<td>2003-2013</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ease of doing business</td>
<td>Rank (out of 183 economies)</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of days to start a business</td>
<td>Number of days required to register a firm</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality of governance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Government index</td>
<td>Index (in standard deviations)</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule of law</td>
<td>Index (in standard deviations)</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voice and Accountability</td>
<td>Index (in standard deviations)</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government effectiveness</td>
<td>Index (in standard deviations)</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control of corruption</td>
<td>Index (in standard deviations)</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet use: interaction with public authorities</td>
<td>% of all individuals</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>51.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 25-64 with low educational attainment</td>
<td>% of population, aged 25-64</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 25-64 with high educational attainment</td>
<td>% of population, aged 25-64</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>38.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 30-34 with high educational attainment</td>
<td>% of population, aged 30-34</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>46.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- national EU 2020 target</td>
<td>% of population, aged 30-34</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- increase required to reach the target</td>
<td>% of population, aged 30-34</td>
<td>2014-2020</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Year(s)*</td>
<td>M.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- change in rate</td>
<td>Percentage point change</td>
<td>2004-2014</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early school leavers, aged 18-24</td>
<td>% of population, aged 18-24</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- national EU 2020 target</td>
<td>% of population, aged 18-24</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- reduction required to reach the target</td>
<td>% of population, aged 18-24</td>
<td>2014-2020</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- change in rate</td>
<td>Percentage point change</td>
<td>2004-2014</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1.2. Sustainable growth**

### Climate change and energy

**Change in GHG emissions outside ETS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% change</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- national EU 2020 target</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>-20.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- to reach target (negative = minimum reduction, positive = maximum increase)</td>
<td>2012-2020</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>-14.7</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of energy consumption</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- national EU 2020 target</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- increase required to reach the target</td>
<td>2013-2020</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>-3.1</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- change in rate</td>
<td>2007-2013</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wind energy potential**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full load hours per year</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-2005</td>
<td>2015.3</td>
<td>457.1</td>
<td>3186.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Average of solar radiation resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average solar energy resources in KWh/year</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-1152.4</td>
<td>1053.0</td>
<td>2001.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environment**

**Population connected to urban wastewater treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of total population</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Particulate matter (PM10) annual average**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>µg/m³</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ozone concentration exceedances (> 120 µg/m³)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual average of number of days with exceedance</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>111.4</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>131.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sufficiency of sites designated under the EU habitats directive**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of sufficiency of proposals</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transport**

**Density of motorways**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index of length, relative to area and population</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013 (2011)</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>303.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Increase in pot. road accessibility in a high-speed scenario**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% increase in current pot. accessibility</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>131.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Passenger transport by road**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of passenger km per mode</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>88.5</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Freight transport by road**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of tonnes km transported per mode</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Road fatalities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>per mio inhabitants</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>100.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**- European 2020 target**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>per mio inhabitants</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**- reduction required to reach the target**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>per mio inhabitants</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-2020</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Density of railways (moderate and high speed)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index of length, relative to area and population</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>232.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Increase in pot. rail accessibility in a high-speed scenario**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% increase in current pot. accessibility</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Passenger transport by rail**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of passenger km per mode</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Freight transport by rail**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of tonnes km transported per mode</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accessibility to passenger flights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daily number of passenger flights</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU Avg.</th>
<th>EU Min.</th>
<th>EU Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>753.9</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>1558.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eesti

* year(s) refer to Member State values. Year(s) between brackets refer to EU28
### 1.3. Inclusive growth

#### Employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Year(s)*</th>
<th>M.S. EU avg.</th>
<th>EU min. EU max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment growth</td>
<td>Average annual % change</td>
<td>2003-2013</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Employment rate, ages 20-64
  - % of population, aged 20-64 | 2014 | 74.3 | 69.2 | 53.3 | 80.0 |
  - National EU 2020 target | % of population, aged 20-64 | 2020 | 76.0 | 75.0 | 62.9 | 80.0 |
  - Increase required to reach the target | % of population, aged 20-64 | 2014-2020 | 2.7 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 17.1 |
  - Change in rate | Percentage point change | 2004-2014 | 4.0 | 1.8 | -10.6 | 9.2 |

- Gender gap in employment rate, ages 20-64 | % point difference (f - m) | 2014 | -7.7 | -11.5 | -28.4 | -1.9 |

- Unemployment rate | % of active population | 2014 | 7.4 | 10.2 | 5.0 | 26.5 |

- Change in unemployment rate | Percentage point change | 2004-2014 | -2.7 | 0.9 | -10.1 | 15.9 |

- Gender gap in unemployment rate | % point difference (f - m) | 2014 | -1.1 | 0.2 | -3.5 | 6.5 |

- Long-term unemployment | % of active population | 2014 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 19.5 |

- Participation in Life Long Learning | % of population, aged 25-64 | 2014 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 1.5 | 31.7 |

#### Social inclusion, poverty and health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Year(s)*</th>
<th>M.S. EU avg.</th>
<th>EU min. EU max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At risk of poverty or exclusion</td>
<td>% of population</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
  - National EU 2020 target | % of population | 2020 | 18.0 | 19.5 | 13.6 | 42.8 |
  - Reduction required to reach the target | % of population | 2013-2020 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 12.5 |
  - Change in rate | Percentage point change | 2006-2014 (2010-2014) | 2 | 1 | -14 | 6 |

- Living in a household with a low work intensity | % of population | 2013 | 8.4 | 10.8 | 6.4 | 23.9 |

- At risk of poverty after social transfers | % of population | 2013 | 18.6 | 16.6 | 8.6 | 23.1 |

- Severely materially deprived persons | % of population | 2013 | 7.6 | 9.6 | 1.4 | 43.0 |

- Male life expectancy at birth | Years | 2013 (2012) | 72.8 | 77.4 | 68.5 | 80.3 |

- Female life expectancy at birth | Years | 2013 (2012) | 81.7 | 83.1 | 78.6 | 86.1 |

- Infant mortality | Deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 births | 2013 (2012) | 2.1 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 9.2 |

- Standardised cancer mortality rates | Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants | 2011 | 294.2 | 268.6 | 195.8 | 357.3 |

- Standardised heart disease mortality rates | Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants | 2011 | 319.4 | 84.9 | 23.4 | 544.9 |

### 1.4. Context

#### Demography

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Year(s)*</th>
<th>M.S. EU avg.</th>
<th>EU min. EU max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average total population</td>
<td>1000 inh.</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1339.7</td>
<td>508130.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Population growth | pro mille (annual average) | 2003-2013 | -4.1 | 3.2 | -14.4 | 19.3 |

- Natural population change | pro mille (annual average) | 2003-2013 | -1.4 | 0.8 | -5.0 | 9.3 |

- Net migration | pro mille (annual average) | 2003-2013 | -2.7 | 2.4 | -10.6 | 14.6 |

- Population aged 0-14 years | % of total population | 2014 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 13.1 | 22.0 |

- Population aged 15-64 | % of total population | 2014 | 65.8 | 65.9 | 63.4 | 71.1 |

- Population aged 65+ | % of total population | 2014 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 12.6 | 21.4 |

#### Economic policy and public finance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Year(s)*</th>
<th>M.S. EU avg.</th>
<th>EU min. EU max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inflation rate</td>
<td>Annual average rate of change in HICPs</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Public deficit/surplus | Net lending / net borrowing as a share of GDP | 2014 | 0.6 | -2.9 | -8.8 | 1.2 |

Eesti * year(s) refer to Member State values. Year(s) between brackets refer to EU28
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>indicator</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>year(s)*</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU avg.</th>
<th>EU min.</th>
<th>EU max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public debt</td>
<td>Government gross debt as a share of GDP</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>177.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of the current account</td>
<td>Current account deficit / surplus as a share of GDP</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>-4.4</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total investment</td>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation as a share of GDP</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net foreign direct investment (inflow)</td>
<td>Direct investment in the reporting economy as a share of GDP</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>-21.9</td>
<td>608.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net foreign direct investment (outflow)</td>
<td>Direct investment outside the reporting economy, as a share of GDP</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>-5.2</td>
<td>602.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public investment</td>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation of General Government as a share of GDP</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Economic structure**

| Employment in Agriculture (NACE A)    | % of total employment                                                | 2013     | 4.3  | 5.1     | 1.1     | 30.0    |
| Employment in Industry (NACE B to E) | % of total employment                                                | 2013     | 21.6 | 15.9    | 8.9     | 27.2    |
| Employment in Construction (NACE F)  | % of total employment                                                | 2013     | 7.7  | 6.5     | 4.4     | 10.5    |
| Employment in Trade and Transport (NACE G to I) | % of total employment                                                | 2013     | 24.2 | 24.4    | 20.0    | 33.2    |
| Employment in ICT, Financial and Real Estate Services (NACE J to L) | % of total employment                                                | 2013     | 6.6  | 6.6     | 2.9     | 16.1    |
| Employment in Professional and Administrative Services (NACE M+N) | % of total employment                                                | 2013     | 7.6  | 11.8    | 3.8     | 17.9    |
| Employment in Public, Education, Health and Other Services (NACE O to U) | % of total employment                                                | 2013     | 27.9 | 29.6    | 14.6    | 38.1    |
| Productivity in Agriculture; GVA (PPS) / Employment  | Index, EU28 = 100                                                   | 2013     | 173.7| 100.0   | 32.7    | 238.9   |
| Productivity in Industry; GVA (PPS) / Employment  | Index, EU28 = 100                                                   | 2013     | 57.1 | 100.0   | 44.3    | 234.1   |
| Productivity in Construction; GVA (PPS) / Employment  | Index, EU28 = 100                                                   | 2013     | 76.9 | 100.0   | 43.3    | 173.4   |
| Productivity in Trade and Transport; GVA (PPS) / Employment  | Index, EU28 = 100                                                   | 2013     | 84.6 | 100.0   | 40.9    | 152.2   |
| Productivity in ICT, Financial and Real Estate Services; GVA (PPS) / Employment  | Index, EU28 = 100                                                   | 2013     | 61.8 | 100.0   | 54.3    | 156.5   |
| Productivity in Professional and Administrative Services; GVA (PPS) / Employment  | Index, EU28 = 100                                                   | 2013     | 81.9 | 100.0   | 37.8    | 147.1   |
| Productivity in Public, Education, Health and Other Services; GVA (PPS) / Employment  | Index, EU28 = 100                                                   | 2013     | 54.0 | 100.0   | 48.1    | 158.9   |

Eesti

* year(s) refer to Member State values. Year(s) between brackets refer to EU28
## 2. Regional Indicators

![Image](image-url)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU28</th>
<th>508480</th>
<th>2.5</th>
<th>100.0</th>
<th>1.0</th>
<th>100.0</th>
<th>:</th>
<th>10.1</th>
<th>5.0</th>
<th>0.1</th>
<th>80.3</th>
<th>39.2</th>
<th>14.0</th>
<th>30.3</th>
<th>55.9</th>
<th>:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eesti</td>
<td>1320</td>
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<td>65.6</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NUTS 3 Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Population (inhabitants)</th>
<th>Total Population % Change</th>
<th>Index, EU28 = 100</th>
<th>Average Annual % Change</th>
<th>Number of Employed</th>
<th>% of Active Population</th>
<th>% of Total Number of Active Population</th>
<th>Percentage Point Difference</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>% Increase in Current Pot. Accessibility</th>
<th>% Increase in Current Pot. Accessibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EE001</td>
<td>Põhja-Eesti</td>
<td>568</td>
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<td>101.3</td>
<td>:</td>
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<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>36.2</td>
</tr>
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<td>EE004</td>
<td>Lääne-Eesti</td>
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<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>106.4</td>
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<td>Keila-Eesti</td>
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<td>:</td>
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<td>:</td>
<td>79.4</td>
</tr>
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<td>EE007</td>
<td>Kõrgu-Eesti</td>
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<td>5.4</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
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<td>Parnawa-Eesti</td>
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<td>4.8</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>91.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less developed regions:过渡地区

(only NUTS2 and NUTS3 regions are colour coded)

Regional values worse than the national average are in red, better than the national average in green.
### 3. Population in specific territories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
<th>EU avg.</th>
<th>EU min.</th>
<th>EU max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>urban/rural including remoteness</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predominantly urban regions</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>42.3</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intermediate regions, close to a city</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intermediate, remote regions</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predominantly rural regions, close to a city</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>50.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predominantly rural, remote regions</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>38.5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>metro regions</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capital city region</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>second tier metro region</td>
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<td>19.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>34.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smaller metro region</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other regions</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>74.2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>border regions (2007-2013)</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>programme area (including partly)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internal border programmes (EU + EFTA)</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>30.0</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external border programmes</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>76.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>both internal and external border programmes</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no programme area</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>80.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mountain regions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 50 % of population</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 50 % of surface</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>50.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 50 % of population and 50 % of surface</td>
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<td>8.8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>47.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other regions</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>island regions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>major island &lt; 50,000 inhabitants</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>major island between 50,000 and 100,000 inh.</td>
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<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>major island between 100,000 and 250,000 inh.</td>
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<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>island with 250,000 - 1 million inhabitants</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>island with &gt;= 1 million inhabitants</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other regions</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sparsely populated regions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>less than 12.5 inh/km²</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>other regions</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>99.4</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4. Indicators by degree of urbanisation

#### Severely materially deprived people by degree of urbanisation - % (2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Densely populated</th>
<th>Intermediate density</th>
<th>Thinline populated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU28</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>35.3</td>
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<td>CZ</td>
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<tr>
<td>DK</td>
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<td>IE*</td>
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<td>19.9</td>
<td>20.7</td>
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<td>UK</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*2012

#### Households with broadband connection by degree of urbanisation - % of HH (2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Densely populated</th>
<th>Intermediate density</th>
<th>Thinline populated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU28</td>
<td>76</td>
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<tr>
<td>BE</td>
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<td>76</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<td>CZ</td>
<td>67</td>
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<td>56</td>
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<td>81</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>72</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>71</td>
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</table>

*2011

#### Total population by degree of urbanisation - % (2013)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Densely populated</th>
<th>Intermediate density</th>
<th>Thinline populated</th>
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<tr>
<td>EU27</td>
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<td>20.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>IE*</td>
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<td>LU</td>
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<td>HU</td>
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<td>UK</td>
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<td>13.5</td>
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</table>

*2012
5. Sources and notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>indicator / notes</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>source(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>R&amp;D and innovation</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>R&amp;D expenditure</td>
<td>% of GDP</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D expenditure - national EU 2020 target</td>
<td>% of GDP</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D expenditure - increase required to reach the target</td>
<td>% of GDP</td>
<td>EC, Eurostat, DG REGIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D expenditure - change in rate</td>
<td>Percentage point change</td>
<td>Eurostat, DG REGIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D (GERD) financed by Government sector</td>
<td>% of GERD</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent applications to the EPO (per inhabitant)</td>
<td>Index, EU28 = 100</td>
<td>Eurostat, DG REGIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources in Science and Technology (core)</td>
<td>% of total employment</td>
<td>Eurostat, DG REGIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core = people employed in a science and technology occupation AND having successfully completed education at the third level in a S&amp;T field of study</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in high-technology sectors</td>
<td>% of total employment</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NACE rev. 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in knowledge-intensive services</td>
<td>% of total employment</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NACE rev. 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Real labour productivity growth per hour worked</td>
<td>Index 2000 = 100</td>
<td>Eurostat, DG REGIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity in industry and services</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>IT infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with broadband connection</td>
<td>% of all households</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firms with broadband connection</td>
<td>% of firms</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSL coverage</td>
<td>% of total population</td>
<td>DG CNECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Competitiveness and business environment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competitiveness Index</td>
<td>Index - Values range between 0 and 100</td>
<td>JRC, DG REGIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per head (PPS)</td>
<td>Index, EU28 = 100</td>
<td>Eurostat, DG REGIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per head growth</td>
<td>Annual average % change</td>
<td>Eurostat, DG REGIO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ease of doing business</td>
<td>Rank (out of 183 economies)</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of days to start a business</td>
<td>Number of days required to register a firm</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality of governance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality of Government index</td>
<td>Index (in standard deviations)</td>
<td>Worldbank, DG REGIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule of law</td>
<td>Index (in standard deviations)</td>
<td>Worldbank, DG REGIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voice and Accountability</td>
<td>Index (in standard deviations)</td>
<td>Worldbank, DG REGIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government effectiveness</td>
<td>Index (in standard deviations)</td>
<td>Worldbank, DG REGIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control of corruption</td>
<td>Index (in standard deviations)</td>
<td>Worldbank, DG REGIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The five indicators above have been calculated based on the methodology developed in the regional quality of government study by the Quality of Government Institute in Gothenburg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet use: interaction with public authorities</td>
<td>% of all individuals</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 25-64 with low educational attainment</td>
<td>% of population, aged 25-64</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 25-64 with high educational attainment</td>
<td>% of population, aged 25-64</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 30-34 with high educational attainment</td>
<td>% of population, aged 30-34</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 30-34 with high educational attainment national EU 2020 target</td>
<td>% of population, aged 30-34</td>
<td>Eurostat, DG REGIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 30-34 with high educational attainment increase required to reach the target</td>
<td>% of population, aged 30-34</td>
<td>Eurostat, DG REGIO</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Population aged 30-34 with high educational attainment - change in rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage point change</th>
<th>Eurostat, DG REGIO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Early school leavers, aged 18-24

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of population, aged 18-24</th>
<th>Eurostat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Early school leavers, aged 18-24 - national EU 2020 target

<table>
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<tr>
<th>% of population, aged 18-24</th>
<th>Eurostat, DG REGIO</th>
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### Early school leavers, aged 18-24 - reduction required to reach the target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of population, aged 18-24</th>
<th>Eurostat, DG REGIO</th>
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### Early school leavers, aged 18-24 - change in rate

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Percentage point change</th>
<th>Eurostat, DG REGIO</th>
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### Climate change and energy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in GHG emissions outside ETS</th>
<th>% change</th>
<th>European Environment Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| GHG emissions outside ETS - national EU 2020 target | % | European Environment Agency |

*Greenhouse gas emission limits under article 3 of Decision n.406/2009/EC - 2020 limits compared to 2005 greenhouse gas emissions levels*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHG emissions outside ETS - to reach target (negative = minimum reduction, positive = maximum increase)</th>
<th>% points</th>
<th>European Environment Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption</th>
<th>% of energy consumption</th>
<th>Eurostat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption - national EU 2020 target</th>
<th>% of energy consumption</th>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption - increase required to reach the target</th>
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<th>Eurostat, DG REGIO</th>
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<tr>
<th>Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption - change in rate</th>
<th>Percentage point change</th>
<th>Eurostat, DG REGIO</th>
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### Wind energy potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average full load hours per year (onshore only) at 80 m hub height.</th>
<th>EEA ETC-ACC, REGIO-GIS</th>
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### Average of solar radiation resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average solar energy resources in KWh/year</th>
<th>JRC (Photovoltaic Geographical Information System), REGIO-GIS</th>
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</table>

*Regional, national and EU averages of raster data representing the yearly sum of global irradiation on optimally-inclined surfaces (KWh/m²), during period 1981-1990.*

### Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population connected to urban wastewater treatment</th>
<th>% of total population</th>
<th>Eurostat</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulate matter (PM10) annual average</th>
<th>µg/m³</th>
<th>EEA, Eurostat, REGIO-GIS</th>
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</thead>
</table>

*Figures at regional, national and EU level are population weighted averages of raster-based concentration values.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ozone concentration exceedances (&gt; 120 µg/m³)</th>
<th>Annual average of number of days with exceedance</th>
<th>EEA, Eurostat, REGIO-GIS</th>
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</table>

*Days with ground-level ozone concentration above 120 µg/m³. Population-weighted aggregated values at regional/national/EU level.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sufficiency of sites designated under the EU habitats directive</th>
<th>% of sufficiency of proposals</th>
<th>Eurostat</th>
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</thead>
</table>

*This index measures the extent to which SCI proposed by the MS cover the species and habitats listed in Annexes I and II to the habitats directive. 100% indicates sufficiency of proposals for all Annex I and II terrestrial habitat types and species.*

### Transport

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Density of motorways</th>
<th>Index of length, relative to area and population</th>
<th>Eurostat, EuroGeographics, DG MOVE, NSOs, REGIO-GIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Arithmetic average of the index relative to area (motorway length / surface) and the index relative to population (motorway length / inhabitants), both indices being expressed in comparison to the EU28 average.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase in pot. road accessibility in a high-speed scenario</th>
<th>% increase in current pot. accessibility</th>
<th>DG REGIO, Spiekermann &amp; Wegener</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Potential (pot.). accessibility calculates the inverse-distance weighted population that can be reached within approximately four hours travel time. The high-speed scenario assumes an ample provision of motorways.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passenger transport by road</th>
<th>% of passenger km per mode</th>
<th>Eurostat</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Freight transport by road</th>
<th>% of tonnes km transported per mode</th>
<th>Eurostat</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road fatalities</th>
<th>per mio inhabitants</th>
<th>DG MOVE+ENER-SRD, CARE database, Eurostat</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road fatalities - European 2020 target</th>
<th>per mio inhabitants</th>
<th>COM(2010) 389, Towards a European road safety area</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road fatalities - reduction required to reach the target</th>
<th>per mio inhabitants</th>
<th>DG REGIO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


### Density of railways (moderate and high speed)
- Index of length, relative to area and population
  - DG REGIO, RRG

**Arithmetic average of the index relative to area (railway length / surface) and the index relative to population (railway length / inhabitants), both indices being expressed in comparison to the EU28 average.**

### Increase in pot. rail accessibility in a high-speed scenario
- % increase in current pot. accessibility
  - DG REGIO, Spieermann & Wegener

**Potential (pot.), accessibility calculates the inverse-distance weighted population that can be reached within approximately four hours travel time. The high-speed scenario assumes an ample provision of reasonably fast rail connections.**

### Passenger transport by rail
- % of passenger km per mode
  - Eurostat

### Freight transport by rail
- % of tonnes km transported per mode
  - Eurostat

### Accessibility to passenger flights
- Daily number of passenger flights
  - Eurostat, JRC, EFGS, TomTom, EuroGeographics, REGIO-GIS

**Regional population-weighted average number of passenger flights per day, accessible at less than 90 minutes travel time by road.**

### Employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Average annual % change</th>
<th>Eurostat, DG REGIO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment growth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate, ages 20-64</td>
<td>% of population, aged 20-64</td>
<td>Eurostat and NSOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate, ages 20-64 - national EU 2020 target</td>
<td>% of population, aged 20-64</td>
<td>Eurostat, DG REGIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate, ages 20-64 - increase required to reach the target</td>
<td>% of population, aged 20-64</td>
<td>Eurostat, DG REGIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate, ages 20-64 - change in rate</td>
<td>Percentage point change</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender gap in employment rate, ages 20-64</td>
<td>% point difference (f - m)</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>% of active population</td>
<td>Eurostat and NSOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in unemployment rate</td>
<td>Percentage point change</td>
<td>Eurostat and NSOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender gap in unemployment rate</td>
<td>% point difference (f - m)</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term unemployment</td>
<td>% of active population</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in Life Long Learning</td>
<td>% of population, aged 25-64</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social inclusion, poverty and health

| Social inclusion, poverty and health | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| At risk of poverty or exclusion | % of population | Eurostat |
| At risk of poverty or exclusion - national EU 2020 target | % of population | NRP and Commission estimates. |
| At risk of poverty or exclusion - reduction required to reach the target | % of population | DG REGIO |
| At risk of poverty or exclusion - change in rate | Percentage point change | Eurostat, DG REGIO |
| Living in a household with a low work intensity | % of population | Eurostat |
| At risk of poverty after social transfers | % of population | Eurostat |
| Severely materially deprived persons | % of population | Eurostat |
| Male life expectancy at birth | Years | Eurostat |
| Female life expectancy at birth | | Eurostat |
| Infant mortality | Deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 births | Eurostat |
| Standardised cancer mortality rates | Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants | Eurostat |
| Standardised heart disease mortality rates | Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants | Eurostat |

### Demography

<p>| Demography | | |
|------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Average total population | 1000 inh. | Eurostat (regional accounts) |
| Population growth | pro mille (annual average) | Eurostat |
| Natural population change | pro mille (annual average) | Eurostat, NSOs, DG REGIO |
| Net migration | pro mille (annual average) | Eurostat, NSOs, DG REGIO |
| <strong>Calculated as the difference between total population change and natural population change</strong> | | |
| Population aged 0-14 years | % of total population | Eurostat |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic policy and public finance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 15-64 % of total population</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 65+ % of total population</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Economic structure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment in Agriculture (NACE A) % of total employment</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A = Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment in Industry (NACE B to E) % of total employment</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+C+D+E = Total industry (excluding construction)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment in Construction (NACE F) % of total employment</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
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<tr>
<td>F = Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment in Trade and Transport (NACE G to I) % of total employment</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G+H+I = Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in ICT, Financial and Real Estate Services (NACE J to L) % of total employment</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J+K+L = Information and Communication, Financial and insurance, Real Estate activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in Professional and Administrative Services (NACE M+N) % of total employment</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M+N = Professional, scientific and technical, administrative and support service activities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in Public, Education, Health and Other Services (NACE O to U) % of total employment</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O to U: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, education, human health, social work activities, arts, other services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Productivity in Agriculture; GVA (PPS) / Employment | Index, EU28 = 100 Eurostat |
| A = Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing |  |
| Productivity in Industry; GVA (PPS) / Employment | Index, EU28 = 100 Eurostat |
| B+C+D+E = Total industry (excluding construction) |  |
| Productivity in Construction; GVA (PPS) / Employment | Index, EU28 = 100 Eurostat |
| F = Construction |  |
| Productivity in Trade and Transport; GVA (PPS) / Employment | Index, EU28 = 100 Eurostat |
| G+H+I = Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communication |  |
| Productivity in ICT, Financial and Real Estate Services; GVA (PPS) / Employment | Index, EU28 = 100 Eurostat |
| J+K+L = Information and Communication, Financial and insurance, Real Estate activities |  |
| Productivity in Professional and Administrative Services; GVA (PPS) / Employment | Index, EU28 = 100 Eurostat |
| M+N = Professional, scientific and technical, administrative and support service activities |  |
| Productivity in Public, Education, Health and Other Services; GVA (PPS) / Employment | Index, EU28 = 100 Eurostat |
| O to U: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, education, human health, social work activities, arts, other services |  |
Eesti
Structural Funds (ERDF and ESF) eligibility 2014-2020

Category
- Less developed regions (GDP/head < 75% of EU-27 average)
- Transition regions (GDP/head between >= 75% and < 90% of EU-27 average)
- More developed regions (GDP/head >= 90% of EU-27 average)