

Appendix

See Figs. A.1, A.2, A.3, A.4, A.5, A.6 and Tables A.1, A.2, A.3, A.4.

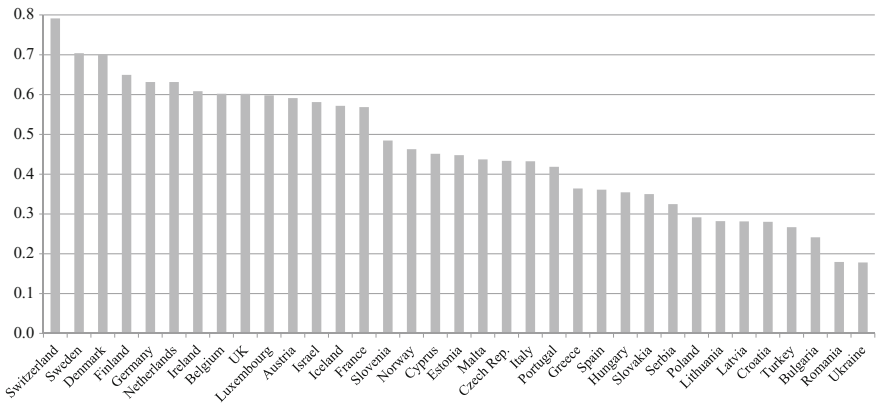


Fig. A.1 Innovation score of EU member countries and other rich European countries, 2015. *Note* The index is a composite of a total of 25 different indicators. *Source* European Union (2016)

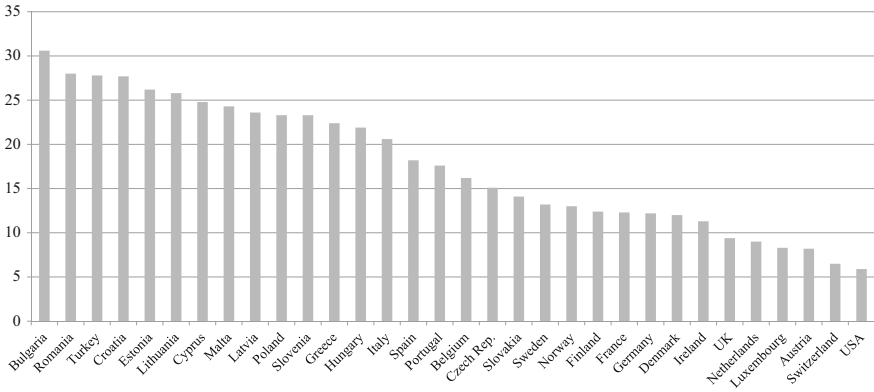


Fig. A.2 The size of the shadow economy in European countries and the U.S. in 2015 (in % of official GDP). *Source* Schneider (2015)

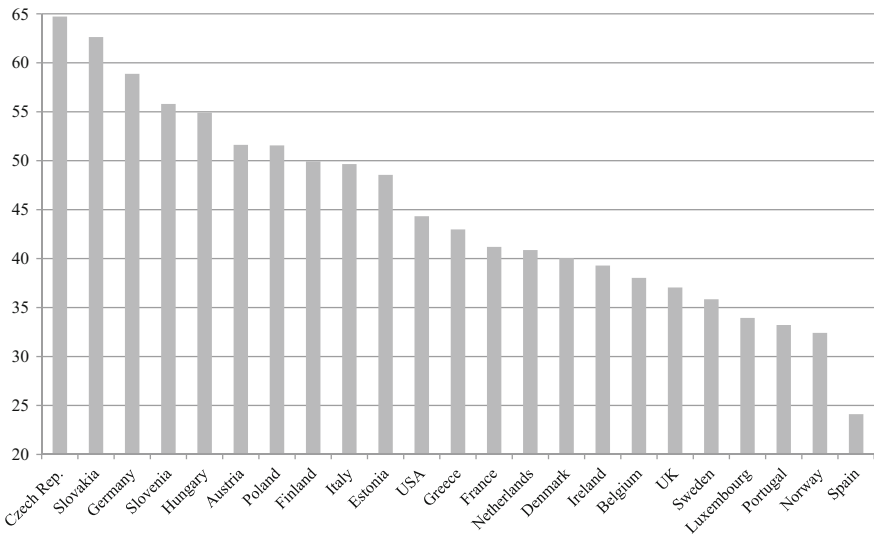


Fig. A.3 Share of 25–34 year olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education in EU countries and the U.S., 2014. *Source* OECD (2016)

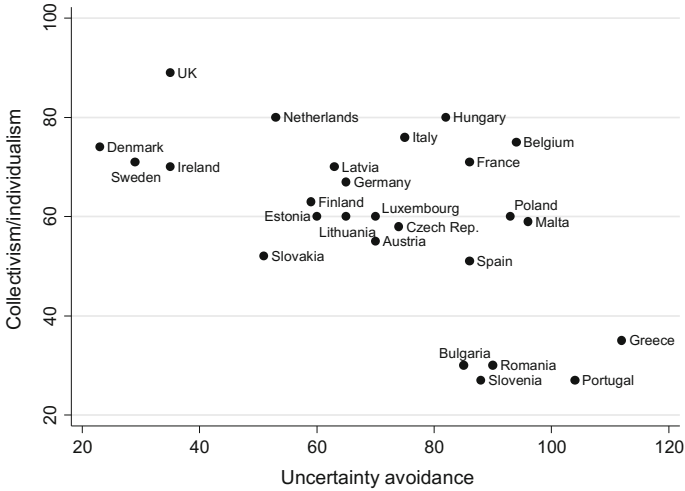


Fig. A.4 Collectivism/individualism and uncertainty avoidance in EU countries. *Note* Collectivism/individualism describes a society’s preference for collectivism versus individualism. The high side (individualism) describes a preference for a loosely-knit social framework in which individuals are expected to take care of only themselves and their immediate families, whereas the low side (collectivism) represents a preference for a tightly-knit framework in society in which individuals can expect their relatives or members of a particular in-group to look after them in exchange for unquestioning loyalty. Uncertainty avoidance expresses the degree to which the members of a society feel uncomfortable with uncertainty and ambiguity about the future; high-scoring countries maintain rigid codes of belief and behavior and are intolerant of unorthodox behavior and ideas, whereas low scoring countries maintain a more relaxed attitude in which practice counts more than principles. *Source* Hofstede (2010), “Dimension Data Matrix”, <http://www.geerthofstede.nl/dimension-data-matrix>

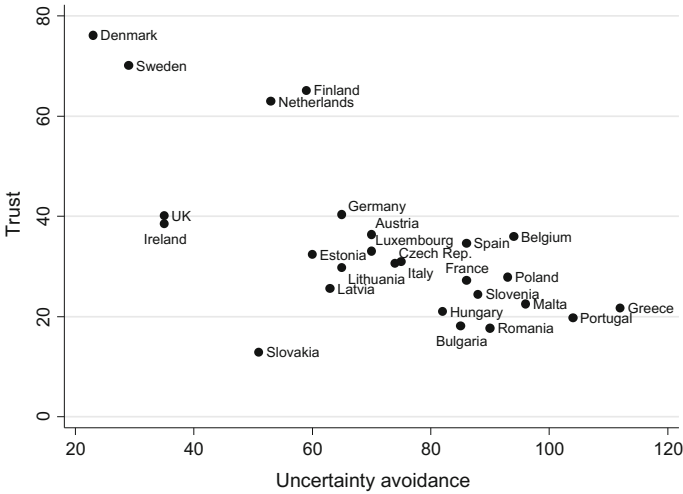


Fig. A.5 Trust and uncertainty avoidance in EU countries. *Note* Trust is measured as the share of people in a country who believe that most people can be trusted. Uncertainty avoidance expresses the degree to which the members of a society feel uncomfortable with uncertainty and ambiguity about the future; high-scoring countries maintain rigid codes of belief and behavior and are intolerant of unorthodox behavior and ideas, whereas low scoring countries maintain a more relaxed attitude in which practice counts more than principles. *Source* European Value Survey 2008 and Hofstede (2010), “Dimension Data Matrix”, <http://www.geerthofstede.nl/dimension-data-matrix>

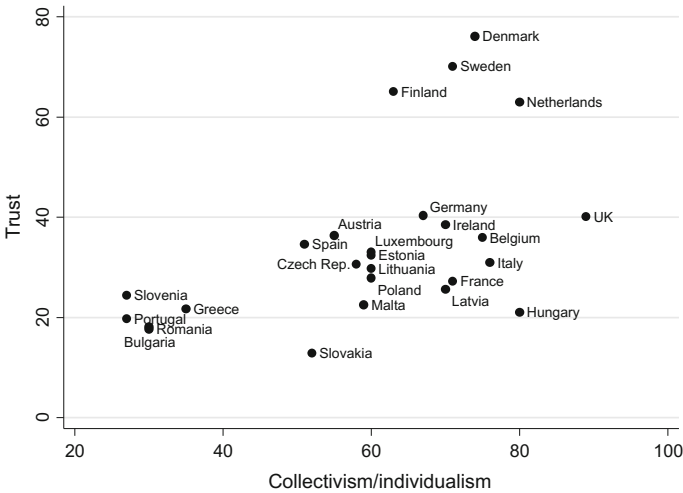


Fig. A.6 Trust and collectivism/individualism in EU countries. *Note* Trust is measured as the share of people in a country who believe that most people can be trusted. Collectivism/individualism describes a society’s preference for collectivism versus individualism. The high side (individualism) describes a preference for a loosely-knit social framework in which individuals are expected to take care of only themselves and their immediate families, whereas the low side (collectivism) represents a preference for a tightly-knit framework in society in which individuals can expect their relatives or members of a particular in-group to look after them in exchange for unquestioning loyalty. *Source* European Value Survey 2008 and Hofstede (2010), “Dimension Data Matrix”, <http://www.geerthofstede.nl/dimension-data-matrix>

Table A.1 The standard dividend and capital gains tax rate in EU member countries and the U.S., 2012

Country	Dividends	Capital gains
Austria	25.0	25.0
Belgium	25.0	0.0
Bulgaria	5.0	10.0
Croatia	n/a	n/a
Cyprus	20.0	0.0
Czech Republic	15.0	0.0
Denmark	42.0	42.0
Estonia	0.0	21.0
Finland	22.4	32.0
France	41.1	32.5
Germany	26.4	25.0
Greece	25.0	0.0
Hungary	16.0	16.0
Ireland	41.0	30.0
Italy	20.0	20.0
Latvia	10.0	15.0
Lithuania	20.0	0.0
Luxembourg	19.5	0.0
Malta	0.0	35.0
Netherlands	25.0	0.0
Poland	19.0	19.0
Portugal	25.0	25.0
Romania	16.0	16.0
Slovakia	0.0	19.0
Slovenia	20.0	0.0
Spain	27.0	27.0
Sweden	30.0	30.0
UK	36.1	28.0
USA	19.0	19.1

Source Carroll et al. (2012)

Table A.2 Direct government funding of business R&D and tax incentives for R&D, percentage of GDP 2013

Country	Direct funding	Indirect support (through R&D tax incentives)	Direct and indirect funding	Government funding as % of total BERD
Austria	0.15	0.12	0.27	12.8
Belgium (2012)	0.10	0.20	0.30	17.0
Czech Republic	0.12	0.06	0.18	16.1
Denmark	0.06	0.06	0.12	6.1
Estonia	0.08	0.00	0.08	12.9
Finland	0.06	0.01	0.07	3.3
France	0.11	0.26	0.37	25.3
Germany	0.08	0.00	0.08	4.0
Greece	0.02	0.04	0.06	21.4
Hungary	0.19	0.13	0.32	32.7
Ireland (2012)	0.07	0.16	0.23	20.7
Italy	0.05	0.00	0.05	6.9
Netherlands	0.02	0.15	0.17	15.3
Poland	0.04	–	0.04	9.1
Portugal	0.04	0.09	0.13	22.0
Slovakia	0.02	0.00	0.02	6.1
Slovenia	0.25	0.09	0.34	18.4
Spain (2012)	0.08	0.02	0.10	15.6
Sweden	0.14	0.00	0.14	6.6
UK	0.08	0.08	0.16	14.5
USA (2012)	0.19	0.07	0.26	13.5

Source OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2015

Table A.3 State of cluster development in EU countries and the U.S., 2015

Country	Value	Score (0–100)
USA	5.49	74.8
Germany	5.46	74.4
Italy	5.46	74.3
UK	5.30	71.7
Netherlands	5.22	70.3
Luxembourg	5.07	67.8
Austria	4.93	65.4
Finland	4.91	65.1
Ireland	4.89	64.8
Sweden	4.82	63.7
Belgium	4.58	59.6
Denmark	4.46	57.7
France	4.46	57.7
Portugal	4.16	52.6
Malta	3.96	49.3
Spain	3.92	48.7
Cyprus	3.89	48.2
Czech Republic	3.88	48.1
Slovakia	3.88	48.0
Estonia	3.76	45.9
Romania	3.65	44.1
Hungary	3.63	43.8
Latvia	3.60	43.3
Poland	3.58	43.0
Lithuania	3.52	41.9
Slovenia	3.46	40.9
Bulgaria	3.16	36.0
Croatia	3.05	34.2
Greece	2.95	32.5

Note Average answer to the survey question on the role of clusters in the economy: In your country, how widespread are well-developed and deep clusters (geographic concentrations of firms, suppliers, producers of related products and services, and specialized institutions in a particular field)? [1 = nonexistent; 7 = widespread in many fields]. The scores denote the distance to the frontier score of 100. *Source* World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2014–2015, <http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2015-2016/>

Table A.4 University/industry research collaboration in EU countries and the U.S., 2015

Country	Value	Score (0–100)
Finland	5.97	82.8
USA	5.85	80.8
United Kingdom	5.67	77.8
Belgium	5.58	76.3
Netherlands	5.38	73.0
Germany	5.34	72.3
Sweden	5.33	72.1
Ireland	5.24	70.7
Luxembourg	4.90	65.1
Denmark	4.90	65.0
Portugal	4.68	61.4
Austria	4.68	61.3
Lithuania	4.61	60.1
France	4.58	59.7
Estonia	4.36	55.9
Hungary	4.27	54.6
Cyprus	4.19	53.2
Czech Republic	4.00	50.0
Slovenia	3.96	49.3
Malta	3.86	47.6
Spain	3.77	46.2
Italy	3.73	45.5
Latvia	3.67	44.6
Romania	3.59	43.2
Poland	3.50	41.7
Croatia	3.39	39.9
Slovakia	3.36	39.3
Greece	3.06	34.4
Bulgaria	3.00	33.3

Note Average answer to the survey question: In your country, to what extent do people collaborate and share ideas between companies and universities/research institutions? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]. The score measures the distance to the leading country (=100). *Source* World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2014–2015 (<http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2015–2016/>)

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