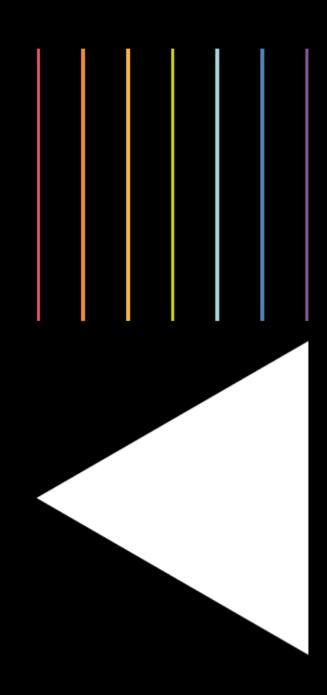
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The Contribution of Complexity Competence

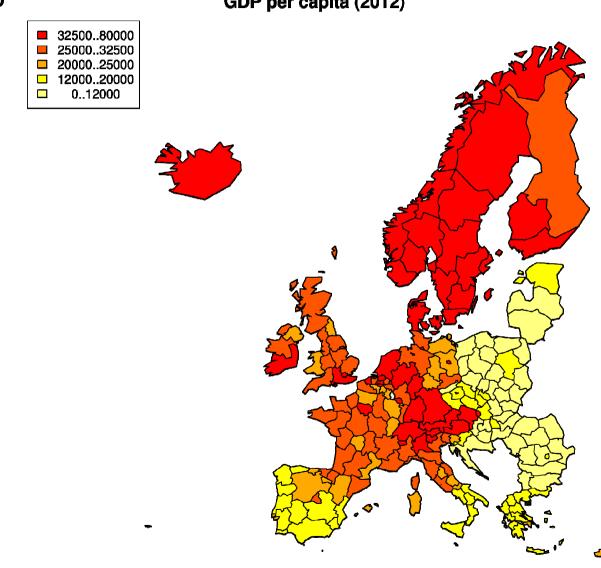
Peer Ederer

Alexander Patt

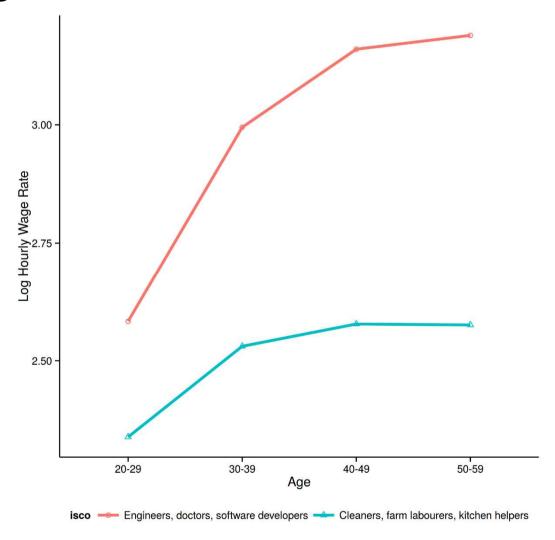
Hugin Center, Zeppelin University, Germany



Why are there wealth differences among European regions? _____ GDP per capita (2012)



Income gaps of top-earners to bottom-owners grow with time





What is complex?

Complex tasks

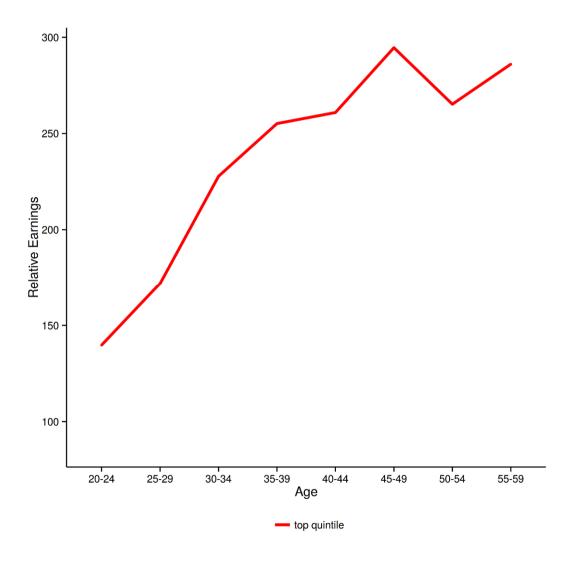
- Optimization of production
- Making predictions
- Making decisions with significant financial consequences
- Teaching
- Planning and organizing work of large teams

Simple tasks

- Following clear and simple instructions
- Cleaning or polishing surfaces
- Serving food
- Organizing limited amount of information
- Filling out forms with known information
- Copy-pasting

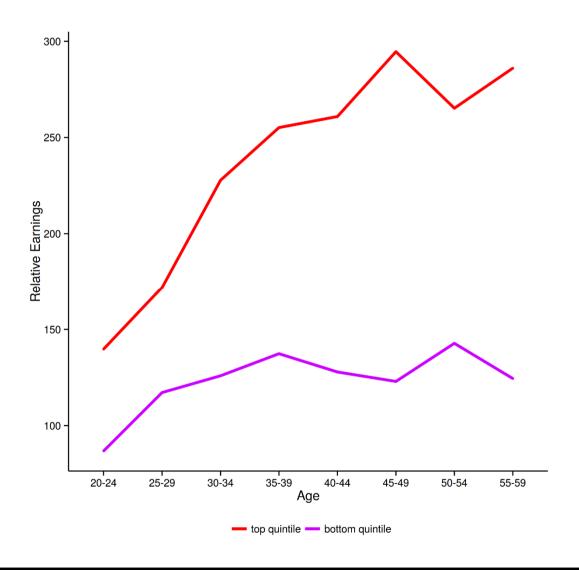


Complex job holders experience a sustained growth of income



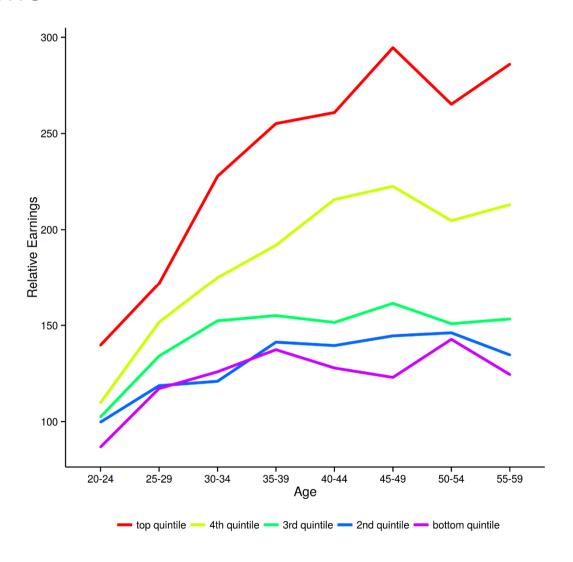


Non-complex job holders experience no income growth



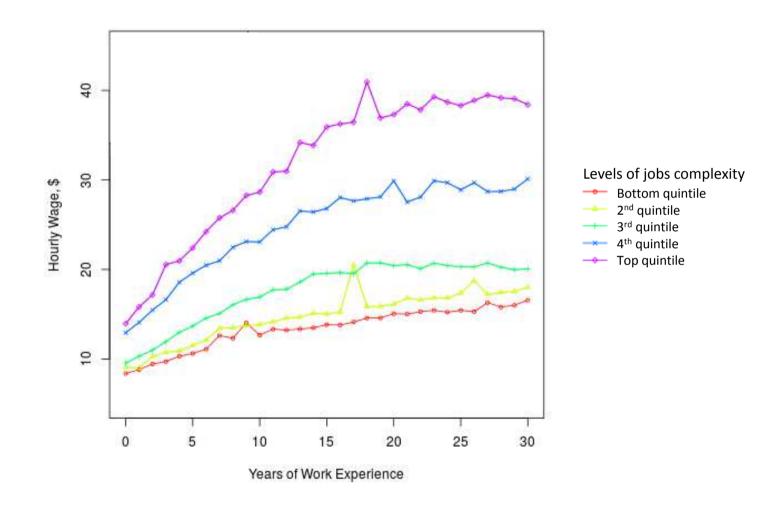


The more complex the job, the faster, longer and higher the income



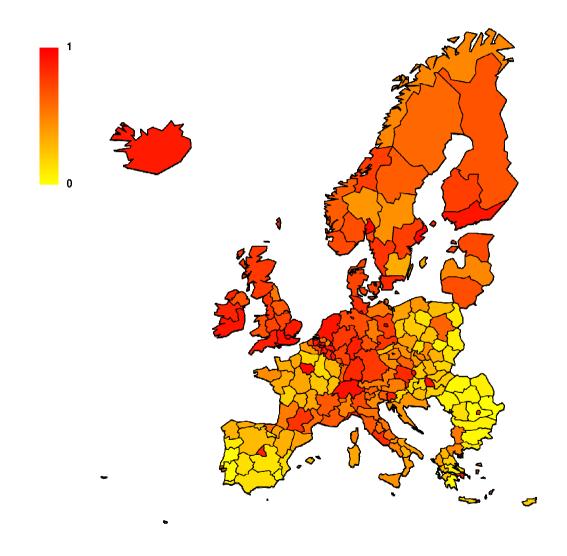


The same patterns are also true for USA



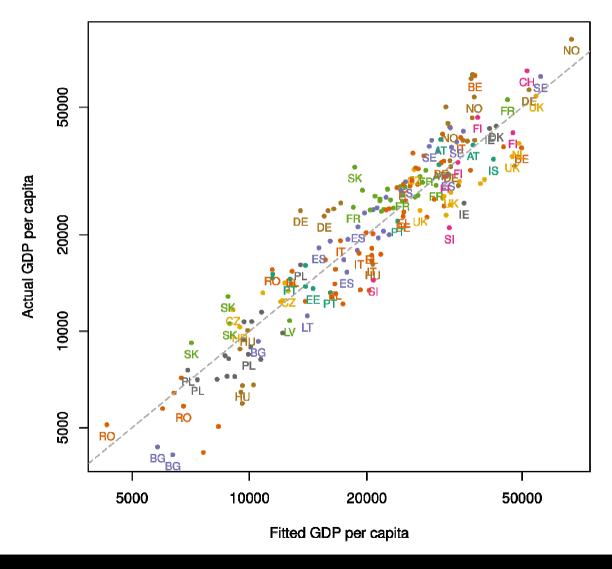


Complexity in 201 regions in Europe





With our economic model based on complexity we predict GDP per capita per region very well





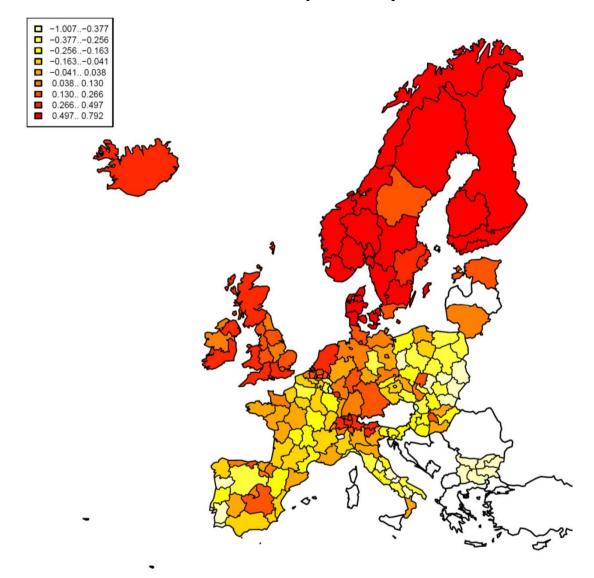
Complexity-based model explains 89% of all regional wealth differences in Europe

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
(Intercept)	14.13***	13.19***	13.10***	13.02***	12.54***
	(0.29)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.26)	(0.27)
Complexity	5.90***	4.28***	3.87***	3.76***	3.15***
	(0.42)	(0.29)	(0.28)	(0.40)	(0.39)
Ex-Socialist		-0.77***	-0.73***	-0.74***	-0.67***
		(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)
Youth Unemployment			-0.74***	-0.76***	-0.57**
			(0.18)	(0.20)	(0.21)
Capital			3) 327	0.03	0.07
				(0.08)	(0.09)
Social Trust					0.32***
					(0.08)
R^2	0.62	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.89
Adj. R ²	0.62	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.89
Num. obs.	201	201	201	201	199
df d	199	198	197	196	193
Mean dep. var	9.95	9.95	9.93	9.93	9.92
BIC	282	95	69	74	52
σ^2	44.68	27.75	25.75	25.78	24.31

[&]quot;p < 0.001, "p < 0.01, "p < 0.05

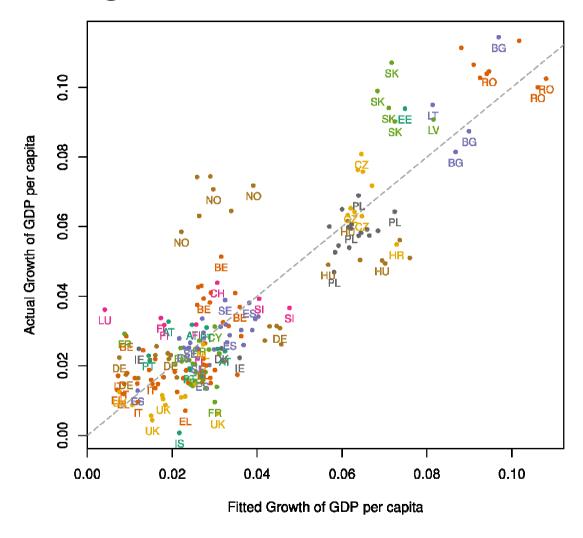


Social trust is critical for complexity to function well



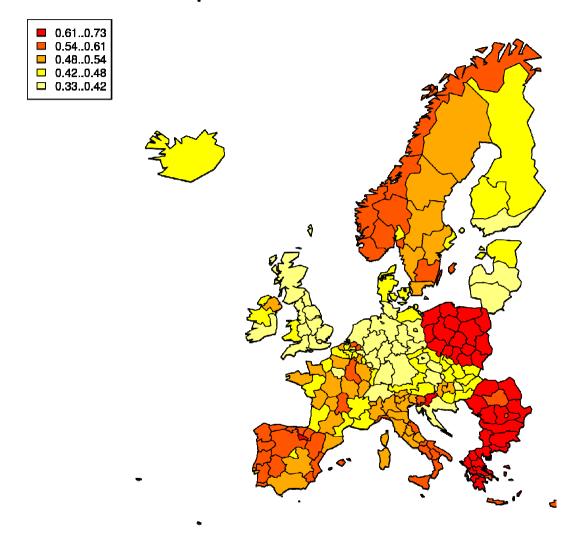


We can also explain refine the understanding of regional economic growth



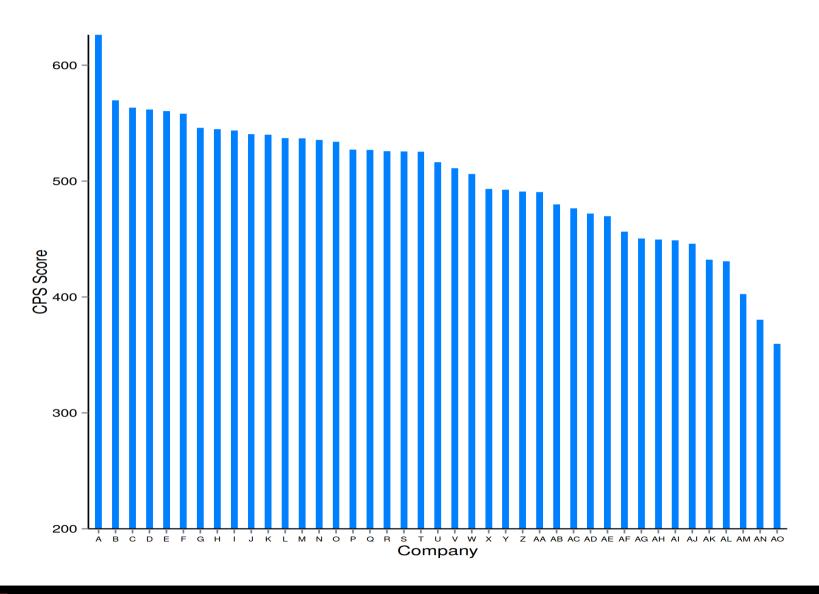


Diversity of tasks is also important



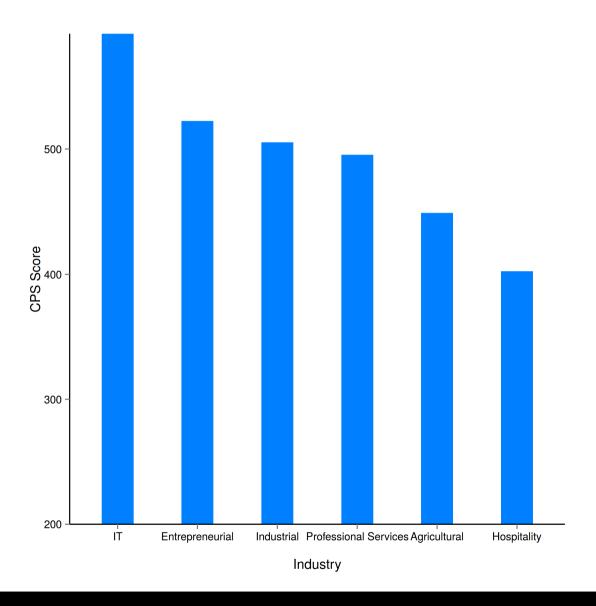


Complex Problem Solving skills by company



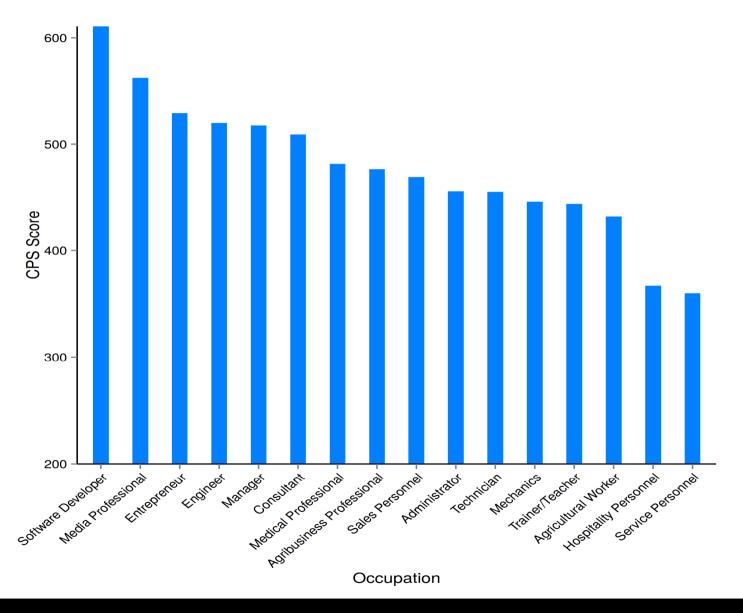


Complex Problem Solving skills by industry





Complex Problem Solving skills by occupations





Participating Universities

zeppelin university

Zeppelin University, Germany

bridging business outure politic Peer Ederer



University of Nottingham, United Kingdom John Holford



Danish School of Education, Denmark Ulrik Brandi



Ifo Institute, Germany Ludger Woessmann



Wageningen University, Netherlands Thomas Lans



University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg Samuel Greiff





University of Economics Bratislava, Slovakia Martina Lubyova



China Center for Human Capital, China Haizheng Li

Innovation & Growth

Innovation & Growth Academy, Netherlands Silvia Castellazzi



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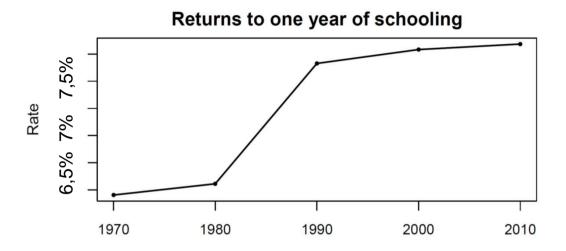
peer@innovationgrowth.com



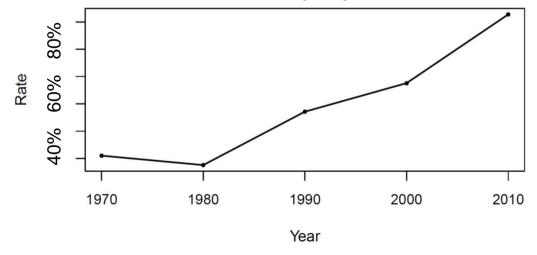
Backup



The returns to complexity keep on growing



Gains in the rate of return from moving from the least to the most complex job over time





The Complex Problem Solving Skills increase in the same way as complexity in the job increases

