Statistics in focus

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

THEME 9 – 4/2002

Contents

eurostat

Manuscript completed on: 25.10.2002
ISSN 1609-5995
Catalogue number: KS-NS-02-004-EN-N

Employment in high tech and knowledge intensive sectors in the EU continued to grow in 2001

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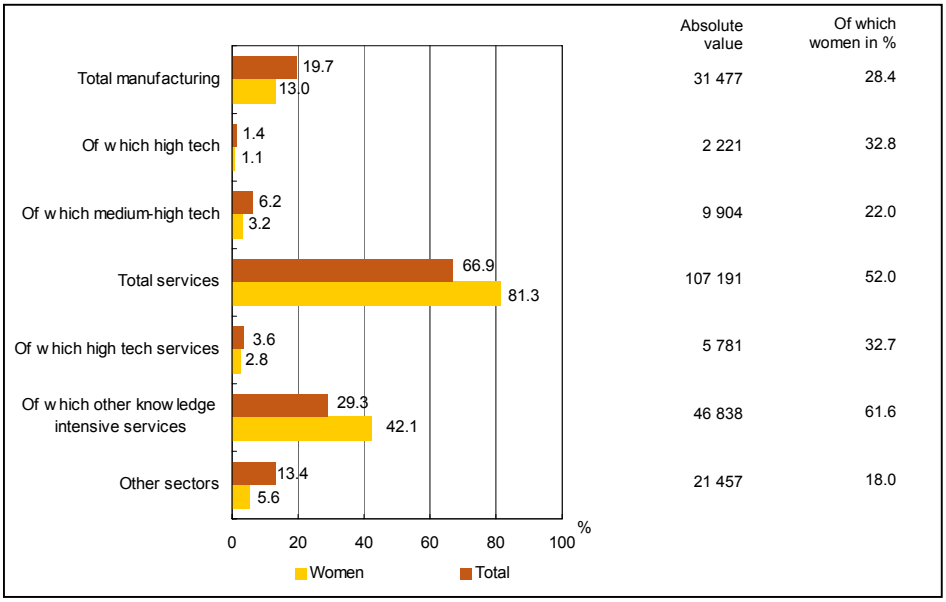
Figure 1: Distribution of employment in the EU by selected sectors — 2001 (1)



(1) 2001 estimated value.

- In 2001, the proportion of employment accounted for by high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing sectors in the EU remained stable compared to 2000 (7.6 % of total employment).
- Employment in knowledge intensive services (KIS) as a percentage of total employment in the EU continued to grow in 2001 and reached a level of 32.9 %.
- Female employment in the EU is most specialised in knowledge intensive services (KIS), which in 2001 accounted for 44.9 % of total female employment. In 2001, 61.6 % of people employed in non high tech KIS were women.
- With 11.2 % of employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing, Germany remains the EU Member State most specialised in these sectors. Sweden is the Member State with the highest proportion of employment in KIS, with 45.7 % of total employment in these sectors.
- The proportion of employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing varies across the EU, ranging from 0.8 % in Canarias (E) to 21.0 % in Stuttgart (D).
- The percentage of people employed in KIS in 2001 in the EU ranged from 13.1 % in Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki (EL) to 61.1 % in Inner London (UK).

Employment in high tech and knowledge intensive sectors is growing in the EU, especially in high tech services

According to the Community Labour Force Survey — CLFS, in 2001 there were over 160 million people employed in the EU, of whom 19.7 % worked in manufacturing and 66.9 % in services (Figure 1). Although the proportion of employment accounted for by manufacturing sectors is on a downward trend, employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing remains fairly stable at 7.6 % of total employment. Of these, 1.4 % corresponded to high tech manufacturing industries and 6.2 % to medium high tech manufacturing industries (See details on definitions in methodological notes). During the 1996-2001 period, employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing grew at an annual average growth rate of 1.0 %, compared to 0.5 % in total manufacturing and 1.4 % in total employment (Table 1).

Employment in knowledge intensive services — KIS continued to increase in the EU and in 2001 it accounted for 32.9 % of the EU's total employment, of which 3.6 % was in high tech services (Figure 1). Employment in KIS grew at an annual average growth rate of 3.0 % during the 1996-2001 period, compared to 2.1 % in total services. Within the knowledge intensive services, employment in high tech services is growing fastest, as they recorded an annual average growth rate of 6.1 % for the 1996-2001 period (Table 1).

In 2001, 42.8 % of the people employed in the EU were women. However, this ratio varies considerably when looking at specific sectors. In this sense, 61.6 % of the people employed in non high tech knowledge intensive services were women, against 22.0 % in medium-high tech manufacturing. In 2001, KIS accounted for 44.9 % of total female employment, of which 2.8 % corresponded to high tech services (Figure 1).

At the Member State level, the highest proportion of people employed in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing was recorded in Germany (11.2 % of total employment), followed by Sweden (7.9 %). The rest of the Member States recorded ratios below the EU average, with Luxembourg the lowest at 1.2 % of total employment (Figure 2). Employment in high tech and medium-high tech performed better than employment in total manufacturing in all Member States except for Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (Table 1).

With 45.7 % of the working population employed in KIS, Sweden was the Member State most specialised in knowledge intensive services (Figure 3). Following Sweden were Denmark, the UK, the Netherlands, Finland, Belgium, Luxembourg and France, all of which recorded rates above the EU average.

Table 1: Employment in high tech and knowledge intensive sectors in the EU by Member State — 1996, 2001 ([1])

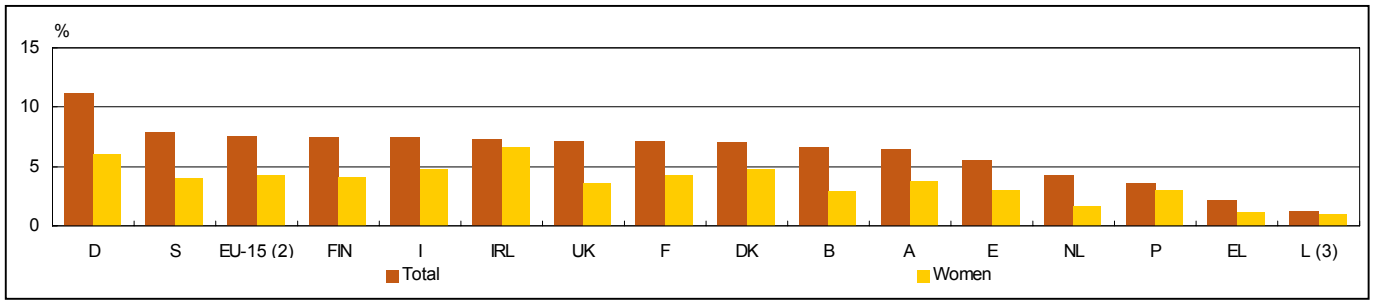
	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Total employment in thousands — 2001 (1)																
	160 125	4 039	2 717	36 528	3 918	14 707	23 678	1 718	21 373	185	8 065	3 697	4 984	2 403	4125	27 990
Employment by selected sectors as a percentage of total employment — 2001 (1)																
Manufacturing, of which:	**19.7**	18.3	18.1	23.6	14.2	18.8	18.5	17.4	22.8	11.2	13.6	19.9	21.6	19.9	18.0	16.4
High tech and medium high tech	**7.6**	6.6	7.0	11.2	2.2	5.5	7.2	7.3	7.4	1.2	4.3	6.5	3.6	7.4	7.9	7.2
High tech	**1.4**	0.9	1.0	1.9	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.6	1.1	0.2	1.1	1.8	0.5	2.2	1.5	1.5
Services, of which:	**66.9**	73.1	70.9	64.6	61.2	62.0	69.9	63.5	63.1	76.8	71.2	64.8	53.0	66.9	72.7	73.5
KIS	**32.9**	38.1	42.7	31.0	22.8	24.9	35.0	31.9	26.9	35.8	40.0	29.3	19.1	39.1	45.7	40.3
High tech services	**3.6**	4.1	4.9	3.2	1.7	2.6	4.1	4.1	3.1	3.1	4.2	3.0	1.4	4.4	5.1	4.8
Annual average growth rates by selected sectors in % — 1996-2001 (2)																
Total employment	**1.4**	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	3.6	1.3	5.6	1.3	2.3	3.1	0.4	1.5	3.1	0.9	1.3
Manufacturing, of which:	**0.5**	-0.4	0.0	0.2	-0.6	3.7	1.4	4.6	1.1	-0.6	0.7	-0.9	-2.1	2.7	-1.0	-1.8
High tech and medium high tech	**1.0**	-1.7	0.4	0.8	-0.1	4.8	1.9	6.4	1.8	-4.7	-0.5	0.2	1.6	3.7	-0.7	-0.4
High tech	**0.7**	-4.5	-2.2	1.3	5.6	6.3	0.8	11.9	-0.2	-3.7	-0.2	-0.1	8.4	5.8	-6.3	-0.5
Services, of which:	**2.1**	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.7	3.6	1.7	6.4	2.0	3.0	3.8	1.2	3.2	3.9	1.5	2.3
KIS	**3.0**	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	4.8	2.2	6.9	3.4	3.7	5.0	2.4	4.0	4.0	1.7	3.0
High tech services	**6.1**	6.8	6.7	3.9	4.1	11.0	4.0	18.2	4.5	8.3	12.2	4.7	2.9	6.6	7.2	8.6

(1) EU-15: 2001 estimated value.
Exception to the reference year 2001 — S: 2000.
(2) Exceptions to the reference period 1996-2001 — P: 1998-2001; S: 1996-2000.

During the 1996-2001 period, employment in KIS grew in all the Member States of the European Union at rates well above total employment. The highest annual average growth rate during this period was that of Ireland, which grew at a rate of 6.9 % a year.

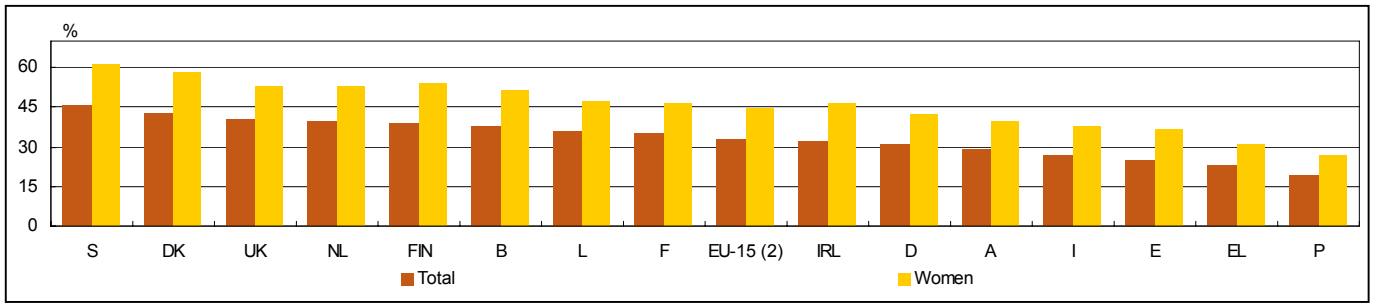
However, the greatest differences in the evolution of different sectors were recorded for Greece, Austria and Germany, where employment in KIS grew more than five times faster than total employment.

Figure 2: Employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing as a percentage of total employment in the EU — 2001 (1)



(1) Exception to the reference year 2001 — S: 2000.
(2) EU-15: 2001 estimated value.
(3) L, Women: figure to be interpreted with caution due to small sample size.

Figure 3: Employment in knowledge intensive services — KIS as a percentage of total employment in the EU — 2001 (1)



(1) Exception to the reference year 2001 — S: 2000.
(2) EU-15: 2001 estimated value.

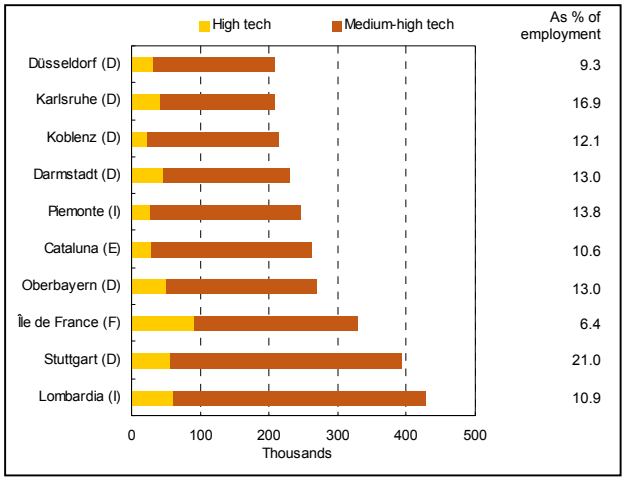
German regions lead in employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing, with Stuttgart recording the highest proportion of employment in these sectors (21.0 %)

The regional analysis carried out in this *Statistics in Focus* refers to EU regions at the NUTS 2 level.

As shown in Figure 4, at the regional level, Lombardia in Italy was the region with most people employed in high tech and medium high tech manufacturing (428 thousand), followed by Stuttgart in Germany (393 thousand) and the French capital region of Île de France (328 thousand).

However, when looking at the data in relative terms, Stuttgart was the region with the highest proportion of people employed in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing in the EU in 2001 (21.0 % of total employment). Following Stuttgart were Tübingen (D) and Braunschweig (D) with 18.1 % and 17.8 % respectively (Table 2). For further information on the methodology followed to construct the rankings in relative terms, please refer to the methodological notes.

Figure 4: Employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing in the leading EU regions in absolute terms — 2001 (1)



(1) Exceptions to the reference year 2001 — Swedish regions: 2000.

Table 2 shows the ten leading EU regions in employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing in relative terms in 2001. It may be noticed that with the exception of Franche-Comté (F), all the regions in the top ten are located in Germany. Employment in high tech and medium-high tech in the leading EU regions continued to grow above the EU average and their respective growth of total employment, with the exception of Mittelfranken (D) and Freiburg (D).

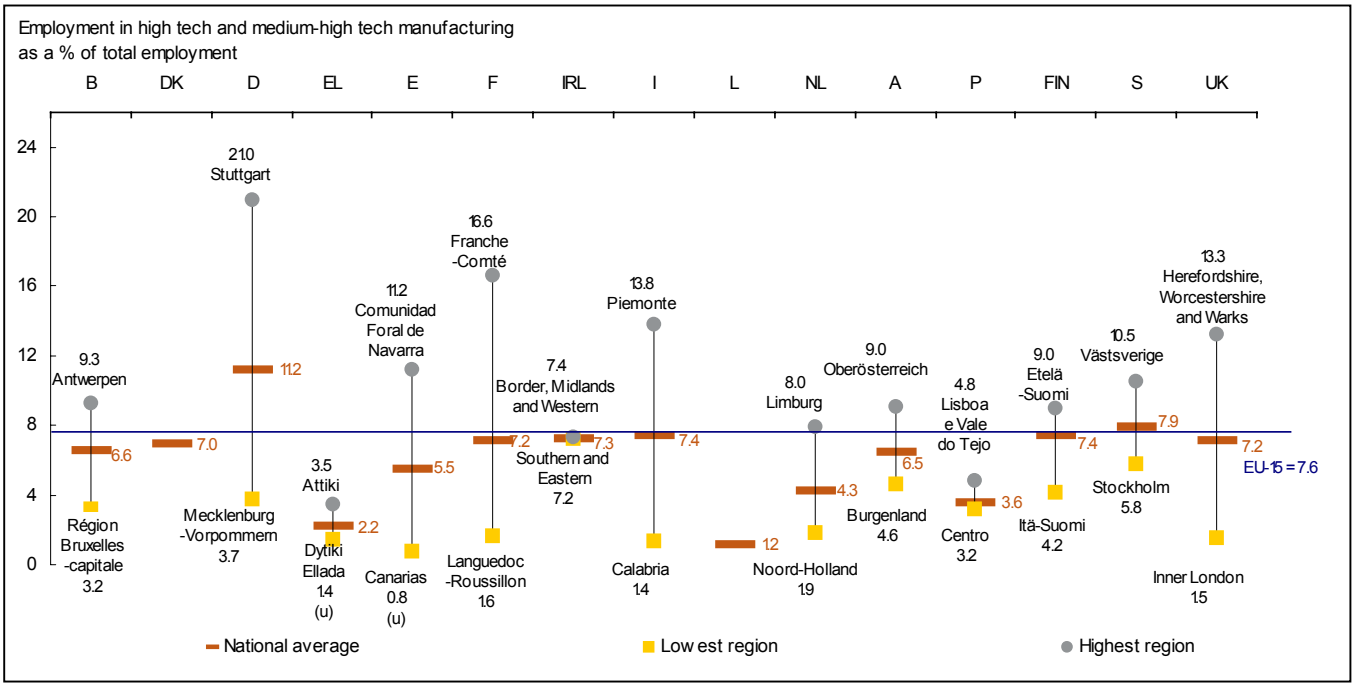
Figure 5 gives an overview of the proportion of employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing in the EU, by showing the national averages and regional extremes for each Member State in 2001. Disparities are noticeable not only across Member States but also within the regions of each Member State, with the differences in Germany, Spain, France, Italy and the UK being most remarkable. With an average of 7.6 % of people employed in these sectors in EU-15, this ratio ranged from 0.8 % in Canarias (E) to 21.0 % in Stuttgart (D). All countries except for Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal had at least one region above the EU average.

Table 2: Leading EU regions in employment in high tech and medium high tech manufacturing as % of total employment — 2001 ([1])

		Employment in high tech and mediun-high tech manufacturing				Manufacturing	Total employment	
		In thousands	% of total employment	of which high tech as a % of total employment	Annual average growth rate 1996-2001	Annual average growth rate 1996-2001	Annual average growth rate 1996-2001	In thousands
	EU-15	12 125	7.6	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.4	160 125
1	Stuttgart (D)	393	21.0	3.0	1.7	1.4	0.9	1 876
2	Tübingen (D)	152	18.1	3.4	4.4	1.7	1.3	841
3	Braunschweig (D)	123	17.8	1.6	1.1	-0.3	-0.1	691
4	Karlsruhe (D)	209	16.9	3.4	1.3	0.1	0.9	1 240
5	Franche-Comté (F)	82	16.6	3.5	3.0	1.5	2.5	496
6	Niederbayern (D)	92	16.2	2.1	3.8	3.2	0.8	570
7	Unterfranken (D)	96	15.6	2.1	1.1	1.6	0.5	613
8	Mittelfranken (D)	118	14.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	803
9	Schwaben (D)	122	14.4	1.6	3.2	1.0	1.1	843
10	Freiburg (D)	139	14.1	4.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	987

(1) With a share of at least 9.09 of total employment (equivalent to 120 % of the EU average) and at least 80 000 people working in high tech industries.
EU-15: 2001 estimated values.
Exceptions to the reference year 2001 — Swedish regions: 2000.

Figure 5: Employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing in the EU: national averages and regional extremes at NUTS 2 level in 2001 ([1])



(1) Exceptions to the reference year 2001 — Swedish regions: 2000.
Rankings exclude regions for which reliability levels do not permit publication according to the CLFS.

Looking at the high tech manufacturing sectors separately (Table 3), Freiburg (D) appears as the most specialised region (4.3 % of total employment). Following the German region are the two Irish regions of Border, Midlands and Western (3.7 %) and Southern and Eastern (3.5 %).

Inner London, with 61.1 % of employment in knowledge intensive services, remains as the EU region with the highest proportion of people employed in these sectors

In 2001, with 2 313 thousand people employed in knowledge intensive services (KIS), the French capital region of Île de France was the leading EU region in absolute terms (Figure 6), well above the second and third regions (Denmark: 1 161 thousand and Outer London 1 072 thousand).

When considered as a proportion of total employment, Inner London was the leading region in employment in KIS, with 61.1 % of its working population employed in this sector. Following Inner London were Stockolm (S) and Outer London (UK) with 53.2 and 49.4 % respectively (Table 4).

Although UK regions seem to be dominant in employment in KIS, one region from Sweden, the Netherlands, Finland, France and Germany also appear in the top ten regions in the EU.

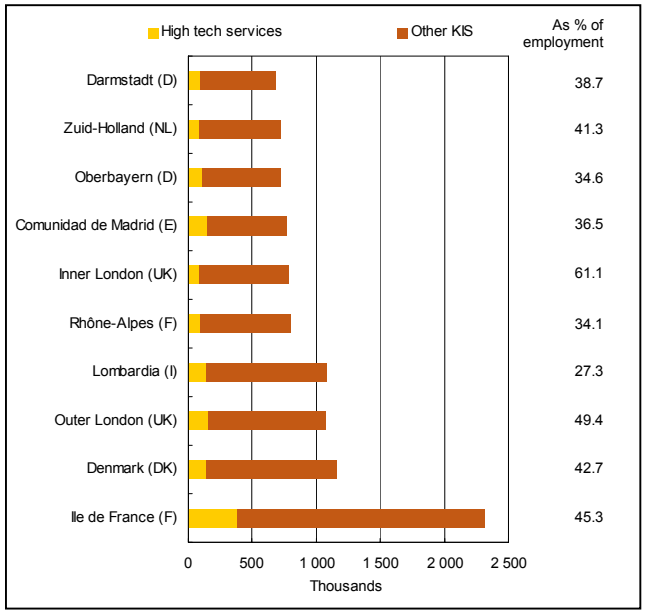
Following the general trend, employment in KIS is also growing in all the leading EU regions. For the 1996-2001 period, the annual average growth rates registered for the leading EU regions were not only above the rates corresponding to employment overall, but also those of services in general (with the exception of Surrey, East and West Sussex in the UK).

Table 3: Leading EU regions in employment in high tech manufacturing as % of total employment — 2001 (1)

		In thousands	% of total employment
	EU-15	2 221	1.4
1	Freiburg (D)	42	4.3
2	Border, Midlands and Western (IRL)	16	3.7
3	Southern and Eastern (IRL)	46	3.5
4	South Western Scotland (UK)	34	3.5
5	Franche-Comté (F)	17	3.5
6	Tübingen (D)	29	3.4
7	Karlsruhe (D)	42	3.4
8	Hampshire and Isle of Wight (UK)	29	3.2
9	Mittelfranken (D)	26	3.2
10	Giessen (D)	15	3.1

(1) With a share of at least 9.09 of total employment (equivalent to 120 % of the EU average) and at least 80 000 people working in high tech industries.
EU-15: 2001 estimated values.
Exceptions to the reference year 2001 — Swedish regions: 2000.

Figure 6: Employment in knowledge intensive services (KIS) in the leading EU regions in absolute terms — 2001 (1)



(1) Exceptions to the reference year 2001 — Swedish regions: 2000.

Table 4: Leading EU regions in employment in knowledge intensive services (KIS) as % of total employment — 2001 (1)

		Employment in knowledge intensive services (KIS)				Services	Total employment	
		In thousands	% of total employment	of which high tech as a % of total employment	Annual average growth rate 1996-2001	Annual average growth rate 1996-2001	Annual average growth rate 1996-2001	In thousands
	EU-15	52 619	32.9	3.6	1.5	0.6	1.4	160 125
1	Inner London (UK)	777	61.1	6.9	5.1	4.0	2.7	1 272
2	Stockholm (S)	498	53.2	8.4	5.2	4.9	4.1	936
3	Outer London (UK)	1 072	49.4	7.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	2 171
4	Noord-Holland (NL)	610	45.8	4.4	5.3	4.0	3.0	1 331
5	Uusimaa (Suuralue) (FIN)	339	45.7	7.1	5.4	5.1	4.0	741
6	Surrey, East and West Sussex (UK)	585	45.6	6.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	1 282
7	Île de France (F)	2 313	45.3	7.5	2.9	2.2	1.7	5 104
8	Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire (UK)	376	45.0	7.8	4.0	1.8	1.3	835
9	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire (UK)	505	43.4	10.3	2.8	2.8	2.1	1 165
10	Berlin (D)	631	43.1	4.6	0.7	-0.4	-1.3	1 462

(1) With a share of at least 39.43% of total employment (equivalent to 120 % of EU average) and at least 300 000 people working in KIS.
EU-15: 2001 estimated values.
Exceptions to the reference year 2001 — Swedish regions: 2000.

Figure 7 presents an overview of employment in knowledge intensive services as a percentage of total employment in the EU and provides the national averages and regional extremes for each Member State.

Compared to the situation of employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing, regional disparities within the Member States are less pronounced. However, differences are still large as the proportion of people employed in knowledge intensive services (KIS) in the EU ranged from 13.1 % in Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki (EL) to 61.1 % in Inner London (UK). All Member States except for Greece and Portugal had at least one region above the EU average.

When looking at the proportion of employment in high tech services separately (Table 5), in 2001, Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire (UK) led with 10.3 % of total employment in these sectors. Following were Stockholm (S) and Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire (UK) with 8.4 and 7.8 % respectively.

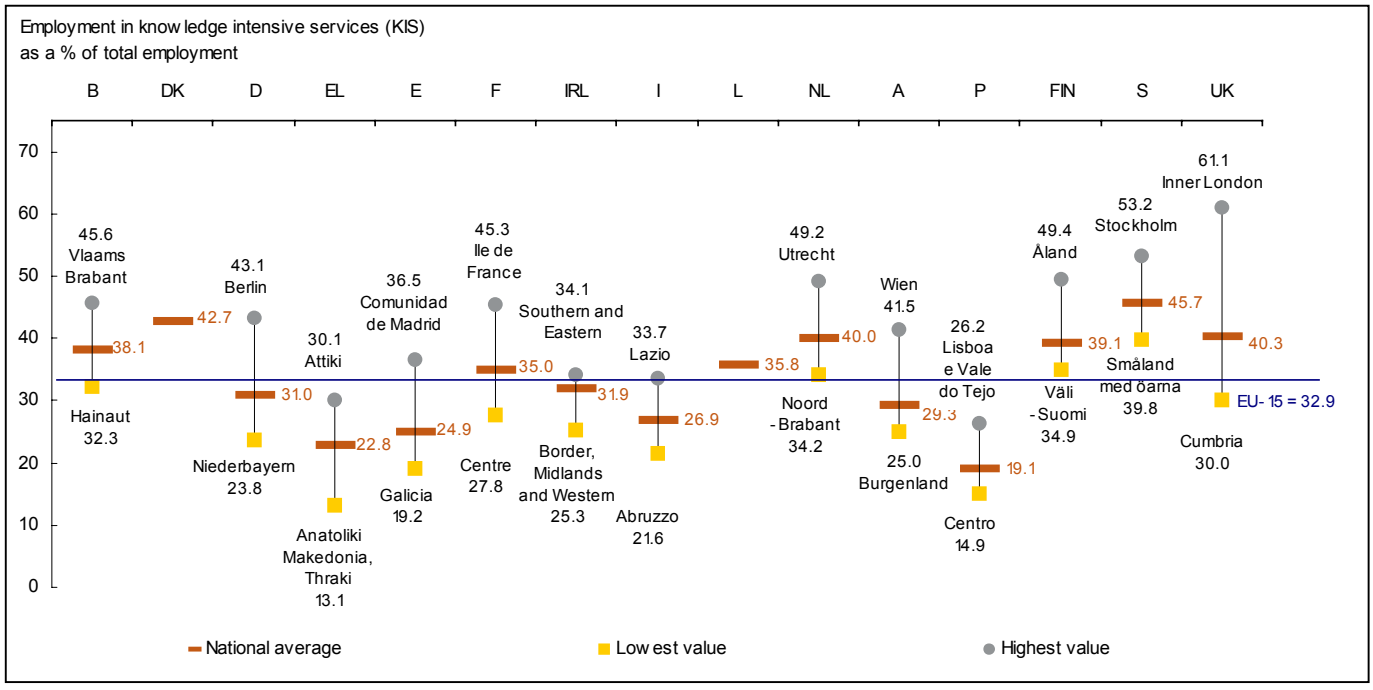
Employment in high tech services in the leading EU regions in employment in KIS, over the 1996-2001 period, grew at annual average growth rates well above not only total services, but also those of KIS overall. Among the leading regions, the case of Comunidad de Madrid (E) and Utrecht (NL) is noteworthy, as they grew at annual average growth rates of 15.1 and 14.7 % respectively.

Table 5: Leading EU regions in employment in high tech services as % of total employment — 2001 (1)

		In thousands	% of total employment
1	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire (UK)	120	10.3
2	Stockholm (S)	79	8.4
3	Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire (UK)	66	7.8
4	Ile de France (F)	383	7.5
5	Comunidad de Madrid (E)	151	7.1
6	Utrecht (NL)	42	7.1
7	Outer London (UK)	154	7.1
8	Uusimaa (Suuralue) (FIN)	52	7.1
9	Inner London (UK)	88	6.9
10	Hampshire and Isle of Wight (UK)	55	6.1

(1) With a share of at least 39.43% of total employment (equivalent to 120 % of EU average) and at least 300 000 people working in KIS.
EU-15: 2001 estimated values
Exceptions to the reference year 2001 — Swedish regions: 2000.

Figure 7: Employment in knowledge intensive services (KIS) in the EU: national averages and regional extremes at NUTS 2 level in 2001 (1)



(1) Exceptions to the reference year 2001 — Swedish regions: 2000.
Rankings exclude regions for which reliability levels do not permit publication according to the CLFS.

➢ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

The importance of high and medium-high technology manufacturing sectors, not to mention knowledge-intensive service sectors, has increased considerably in the last few years and this has had a significant impact on the structure and organisation of employment in Europe.

In order to permit the analysis of knowledge and technology intensive sectors, Eurostat developed the Employment in high tech (EHT) database, from which data in this *Statistics in Focus* originate. Eurostat's EHT database includes data on employment in high technology and medium-high technology manufacturing sectors, knowledge-intensive service sectors, high technology service sectors, other sub-sectors and reference sectors. Employment in high tech data and derived indicators are extracted and built up using data from the Community Labour Force Survey (CLFS).

The database covers a time series from 1994 onwards, but differences exist and certain years are missing. Existence of data further depends on their reliability. Data are currently available at the national and regional levels (NUTS '99 levels 1 and 2) for the 15 Member States of the European Union.

The leading regions in relative terms in this *Statistics in Focus* have been defined taking into account only those regions for which the employment rate in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing or in knowledge intensive services (KIS) was at least 20 % higher than the EU average, and in which the relevant threshold of employed persons (in absolute terms) was reached. The guidelines on the sample size reliability of the data established by the CLFS have also been applied and therefore rankings exclude regions for which reliability levels do not permit publication. Regions for which reliability levels define the data as unreliable but allow for publication are included in the rankings and flagged as unreliable.

Classification of high tech and knowledge intensive sectors

The classification of high and medium-high technology manufacturing sectors is based on the OECD's classification (itself based on the ratio of R&D expenditure to GDP or R&D intensity). Since the CLFS only allows reporting of NACE at the 2 digit level, the following NACE Rev 1 sectors are included:

High tech Manufacturing

30 Manufacturing of office machinery and computers
32 Manufacturing of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
33 Manufacturing of medical precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks.

Medium-high tech manufacturing

24 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
29 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
31 Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.
34 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
35 Manufacturing of other transport equipment.

Knowledge-intensive services (KIS)

Following a similar logic as for manufacturing, Eurostat defines the following sectors as knowledge-intensive services (KIS):

61 Water transport
62 Air transport
64 Post and telecommunications
65 Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
66 Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
67 Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
70 Real estate activities
71 Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
72 Computer and related activities
73 Research and development
74 Other business activities
80 Education
85 Health and social work
92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities.

Of these sectors, 64, 72 and 73 are considered high tech services.

NACE

The data here presented are based on the *Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community*, NACE Rev.1, 1996.

NUTS

Regional data are presented according to the *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, NUTS* 1999, developed by Eurostat. Data in this SIF are presented at the NUTS 2 level, subject to being statistically significant.

Statistical abbreviations and symbols

u Unreliable.

For further methodological notes, please refer to Eurostat's reference database NewCronos Theme 9; Domain *Employment in high technology sectors* — EHT.

Further information:

➢ **Reference publications**

Title Statistics on Science and Technology, 2002 edition (forthcoming)

➢ **Databases**

New Cronos, Domain EHT

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This document was produced in collaboration with Marta Alfageme Perez de Mendiguren
ORIGINAL: English

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