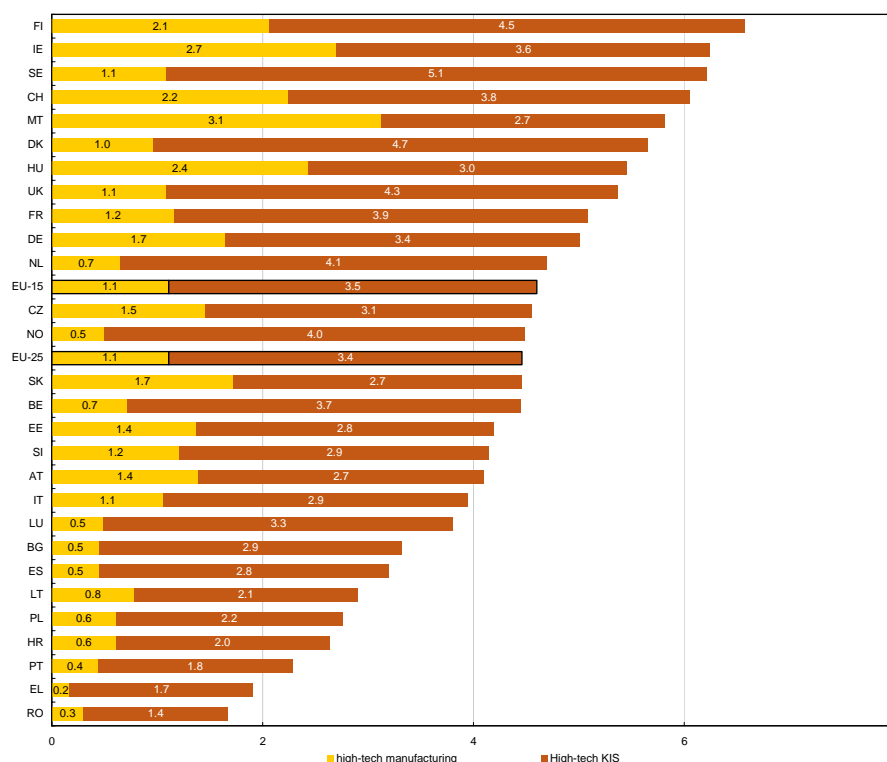


# Employment and earnings in high-tech sectors

A considerable increase in high-tech services jobs in Portugal, Cyprus and Spain

Figure 1: Employment in high-tech manufacturing and in high-tech KIS sectors, as a percentage of total employment, in EU-25 and selected countries — 2005



Unreliable data: High-tech manufacturing sector for EE, LT, LU and HR.

Source: Eurostat, High-tech statistics

## Statistics in focus

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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Author

Bernard FELIX

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## Main findings

- In 2005, there were 6.6 million employed persons (or 3.4% of total employment) working in EU-25 in high-tech knowledge-intensive services (KIS), which include post and telecommunications, computer and related activities, and research and development.
- High-tech manufacturing, which includes manufacture of computers, communications equipment and medical equipment, accounted for 1.1% of EU-25's total employment in 2005 (2.2 million persons employed).
- Women were, in general, under-represented in high-tech manufacturing and in high-tech KIS sectors in 2005. However, the proportion of women employed in these sectors was higher in the new Member States.
- Employment in EU-25's high-tech KIS sector grew at an annual rate of 2.7% between 2000 and 2005. The highest individual rates of growth were in Portugal (9.9%), Cyprus (8.8%), Spain (8.1%) and Luxembourg (6.0%).
- Irrespective of sector and country, women were less well paid than men. In general, the difference between women's and men's earnings was greatest in the high-tech manufacturing sector.



## High-tech KIS well developed in Northern Europe

In 2005, 133 million people were employed in services in EU-25, compared to 36 million in manufacturing — Table 2.

Of the 36 million persons employed in manufacturing, approximately 2.2 million worked in high-tech manufacturing. This sector includes the manufacture of computers, and medical and communications equipment. In relative terms, it accounted for 1.1% of total employment in the EU-25 (Figure 1).

Half of the 132 million jobs in services in EU-25 were dedicated to knowledge-intensive services (KIS). However, only 6.6 million people were working in high-tech KIS, which comprise post and telecommunications, computer and related activities, and research and development.

In fact, almost 9 million people were employed in high-tech manufacture or high-tech KIS in EU-25. Germany, with approximately 1.8 million persons employed, ranked first in absolute terms, followed by

the United Kingdom, occupying second place in both sectors (high-tech manufacturing and high-tech KIS). These were also the only two countries that had over 1 million people employed in high-tech KIS.

In relative terms (Figure 1), Finland and Ireland led with 6.6% and 6.3% of total employment in high-tech manufactures and high-tech KIS respectively. Germany, which ranked first in absolute terms, was just above the EU-15 average (4.6%) in relative terms.

Finland's top ranking was mainly due to the high level of employment in high-tech KIS. For Ireland, on the other hand, high-tech manufacturing was the main factor determining the employment level.

If the high-tech KIS sector alone is taken into account, Sweden led with 5.1% of total employment in this sector, followed by Iceland (5.0%), Denmark (4.7%) and Finland (4.5%).

**Table 2: Employment in manufacturing and in services sectors, in thousands and as a percentage of total employment, EU-25 and selected countries — 2005**

|       | Manufacturing |                 |           |                 |                  |                 | Services  |                 |                              |                 |           |                 |
|-------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
|       | Total         |                 | High-tech |                 | Medium high-tech |                 | Total     |                 | Knowledge intensive services |                 |           |                 |
|       | thousands     | % of employment | thousands | % of employment | thousands        | % of employment | thousands | % of employment | thousands                    | % of employment | thousands | % of employment |
| EU-25 | 35 910 s      | 18.3 s          | 2 175 s   | 1.1 s           | 10 923 s         | 5.6 s           | 132 709 s | 67.5 s          | 65 495 s                     | 33.3 s          | 6 581 s   | 3.4 s           |
| EU-15 | 29 385 s      | 17.6 s          | 1 852 s   | 1.1 s           | 9 378 s          | 5.6 s           | 116 267 s | 69.5 s          | 58 076 s                     | 34.7 s          | 5 842 s   | 3.5 s           |
| BE    | 727           | 17.2            | 31        | 0.7             | 245              | 5.8             | 3 103     | 73.3            | 1 624                        | 38.3            | 158       | 3.7             |
| CZ    | 1 288         | 27.1            | 69        | 1.5             | 378              | 8.0             | 2 680     | 56.4            | 1 188                        | 25.0            | 147       | 3.1             |
| DK    | 443           | 16.2            | 26        | 1.0             | 146              | 5.3             | 1 986     | 72.5            | 1 173                        | 42.8            | 128       | 4.7             |
| DE    | 7 939         | 21.9            | 597       | 1.7             | 3 179            | 8.8             | 24 532    | 67.8            | 12 097                       | 33.4            | 1 218     | 3.4             |
| EE    | 146           | 24.0            | 8 u       | 1.4 u           | 21               | 3.4             | 366       | 60.1            | 176                          | 29.0            | 17        | 2.8             |
| EL    | 560           | 12.8            | 7         | 0.2             | 86               | 2.0             | 2 854     | 65.1            | 1 074                        | 24.5            | 76        | 1.7             |
| ES    | 3 103         | 16.4            | 85        | 0.5             | 799              | 4.2             | 12 306    | 65.1            | 5 095                        | 27.0            | 519       | 2.8             |
| FR    | 3 975         | 16.4            | 282       | 1.2             | 1 259            | 5.2             | 17 498    | 72.0            | 8 822                        | 36.3            | 954       | 3.9             |
| IE    | 272           | 14.1            | 52        | 2.7             | 64               | 3.3             | 1 279     | 66.3            | 655                          | 33.9            | 69        | 3.6             |
| IT    | 4 797         | 21.2            | 240       | 1.1             | 1 430            | 6.3             | 14 780    | 65.3            | 6 755                        | 29.8            | 655       | 2.9             |
| CY    | 41            | 11.9            | : u       | : u             | 4                | 1.1             | 247       | 71.0            | 93                           | 26.8            | 7         | 2.0             |
| LV    | 151           | 14.7            | : u       | : u             | 15               | 1.5             | 635       | 61.8            | 265                          | 25.8            | 27        | 2.7             |
| LT    | 255           | 17.3            | 12 u      | 0.8 u           | 26               | 1.8             | 845       | 57.4            | 376                          | 25.6            | 31        | 2.1             |
| LU    | 17            | 8.7             | 1 u       | 0.5 u           | 2                | 0.9             | 157       | 80.9            | 81                           | 42.0            | 6         | 3.3             |
| HU    | 868           | 22.3            | 95        | 2.4             | 224              | 5.8             | 2 444     | 62.8            | 1 100                        | 28.3            | 118       | 3.0             |
| MT    | 30            | 20.0            | 5         | 3.1             | 5                | 3.5             | 101       | 68.1            | 45                           | 30.4            | 4         | 2.7             |
| NL    | 1 061         | 13.1            | 52        | 0.7             | 215              | 2.7             | 5 876     | 72.4            | 3 401                        | 41.9            | 328       | 4.1             |
| AT    | 697           | 18.6            | 52        | 1.4             | 190              | 5.1             | 2 544     | 67.7            | 1 163                        | 31.0            | 102       | 2.7             |
| PL    | 2 878         | 20.6            | 85        | 0.6             | 624              | 4.5             | 7 387     | 53.0            | 3 376                        | 24.2            | 300       | 2.2             |
| PT    | 973           | 19.0            | 23        | 0.4             | 144              | 2.8             | 2 962     | 57.7            | 1 167                        | 22.7            | 94        | 1.8             |
| SI    | 278           | 29.4            | 11        | 1.2             | 80               | 8.4             | 506       | 53.4            | 236                          | 24.9            | 28        | 2.9             |
| SK    | 590           | 26.9            | 38        | 1.7             | 168              | 7.7             | 1 231     | 56.0            | 562                          | 25.6            | 60        | 2.7             |
| FI    | 444           | 18.3            | 50        | 2.1             | 114              | 4.7             | 1 674     | 69.0            | 983                          | 40.5            | 109       | 4.5             |
| SE    | 662           | 15.2            | 47        | 1.1             | 237              | 5.4             | 3 287     | 75.4            | 2 083                        | 47.8            | 224       | 5.1             |
| UK    | 3 716         | 13.2            | 305       | 1.1             | 1 269            | 4.5             | 21 428    | 76.3            | 11 903                       | 42.4            | 1 201     | 4.3             |
| IS    | 22            | 13.8            | : u       | : u             | 3                | 1.8             | 115       | 70.6            | 70                           | 43.1            | 8         | 5.0             |
| NO    | 261           | 11.5            | 11        | 0.5             | 78               | 3.4             | 1 732     | 76.0            | 1 042                        | 45.7            | 91        | 4.0             |
| EEA   | 36 193 s      | 18.2 s          | 2 187 s   | 1.1 s           | 11 004 s         | 5.5 s           | 134 556 s | 67.6 s          | 66 606 s                     | 33.4 s          | 6 680 s   | 3.4 s           |
| CH    | 591           | 14.9            | 89        | 2.2             | 199              | 5.0             | 2 822     | 71.0            | 1 590                        | 40.0            | 151       | 3.8             |
| BG    | 740           | 24.6            | 13        | 0.5             | 126              | 4.2             | 1 701     | 56.5            | 662                          | 22.0            | 86        | 2.9             |
| HR    | 278           | 17.8            | 9 u       | 0.6 u           | 52               | 3.3             | 848       | 54.2            | 326                          | 20.8            | 32        | 2.0             |
| RO    | 2 043         | 22.0            | 28        | 0.3             | 474              | 5.1             | 3 392     | 36.5            | 1 276                        | 13.7            | 127       | 1.4             |

Source: Eurostat, High-tech statistics

## Women under-represented in high-tech sectors

Figure 3 shows the share of women in employment in high-tech manufacturing and in high-tech KIS.

In 2005, women accounted for approximately one third of employment in EU-25's high-tech sectors. At 35.1%, women's share was larger in the high-tech manufacturing sector than in high-tech KIS (32.7%).

Women's share of employment in the high-tech manufacturing sector exceeded 50% in three new Member States: Lithuania (51.8%), Hungary (52.5%) and Slovakia (57.7%).

In all other countries for which data are available, female employment in high-tech manufacturing was under 50%.

However, women also accounted for at least 40% of employment in high-tech manufacturing in Czech Republic, Denmark, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and Croatia.

By contrast, in the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden women accounted for less than 30% of those employed in this sector.

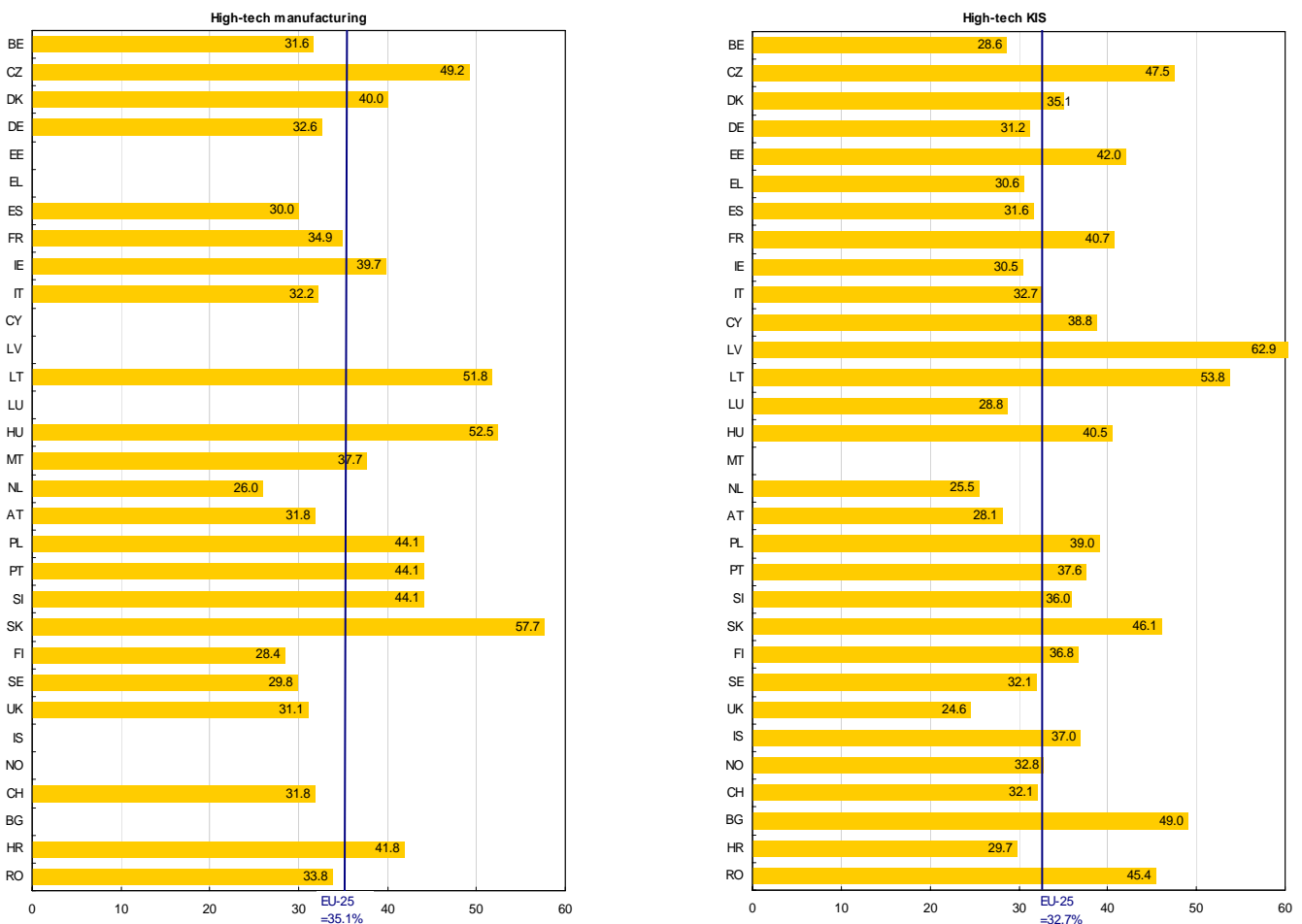
The proportion of women in high-tech KIS was fairly similar to that in high-tech manufacturing.

Only in two of the new Member States did women exceed 50%: Latvia (62.9%) and Lithuania (53.8%). Some other countries posted shares above 40%; except for France (40.7%), these were all new Member States and candidate countries.

By contrast, the proportion of women in Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria and the United Kingdom was under 30%. This was also true for Croatia.

In general, women accounted for a larger share in the high-tech sectors (high-tech manufacturing and high-tech KIS) in the new Member States.

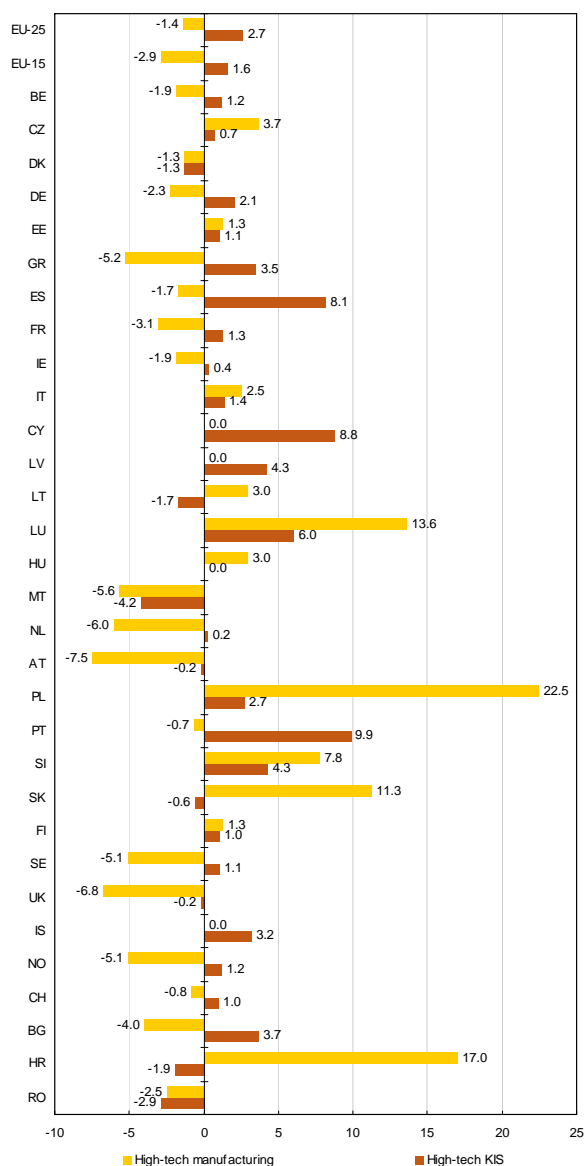
**Figure 3: Share of women in total employment in high-tech manufacturing and in high-tech KIS sectors, EU-25 and selected countries — 2005**



Source: Eurostat, High-tech statistics

## Sizeable increase in high-tech services jobs in Portugal, Cyprus and Spain

**Figure 4: AAGR of employment in high-tech manufacturing and in high-tech KIS sectors, EU-25 and selected countries, 2000 to 2005**



Source: Eurostat, High-tech statistics

In EU-25, employment in high-tech KIS between 2000 and 2005 grew at an annual average rate of 2.7%, whereas employment in high-tech manufacturing fell (-1.4%) — See Figure 4.

However, the EU-25 average conceals big differences between Member States.

Employment in high-tech manufacturing decreased for thirteen Member States. It also fell in Norway, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Romania.

The biggest declines were found in Austria, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, with annual rates of -7.5%, -6.8% and -6.0% respectively.

By contrast, employment grew in this sector between 2000 and 2005 in ten Member States, first among them being Poland with an annual average growth rate of over 20%. However, for Cyprus and Latvia during the same period employment remained stable.

At EU-25 level, employment in high-tech KIS grew at an annual rate of 2.7% between 2000 and 2005. The situation was less diversified across countries in high-tech KIS than in high-tech manufacturing.

Indeed, during this period, employment in high-tech KIS decreased in only six Member States: Denmark, Lithuania, Malta, Austria, Slovakia and the United Kingdom and their percentage decrease was fairly low. The same situation occurred in Croatia and Romania.

By contrast, for all other countries employment in high-tech KIS increased between 2000 and 2005.

The highest annual average growth rates were found in Portugal (9.9%), Cyprus (8.8%), Spain (8.1%) and Luxembourg (6.0%). The annual average growth was below 5% for all other countries.

## High-tech KIS well developed around capitals

Map 5 shows the share of employment provided by high-tech KIS in 2005 across the EU-25 regions, candidate countries and selected countries at the NUTS 2 level.

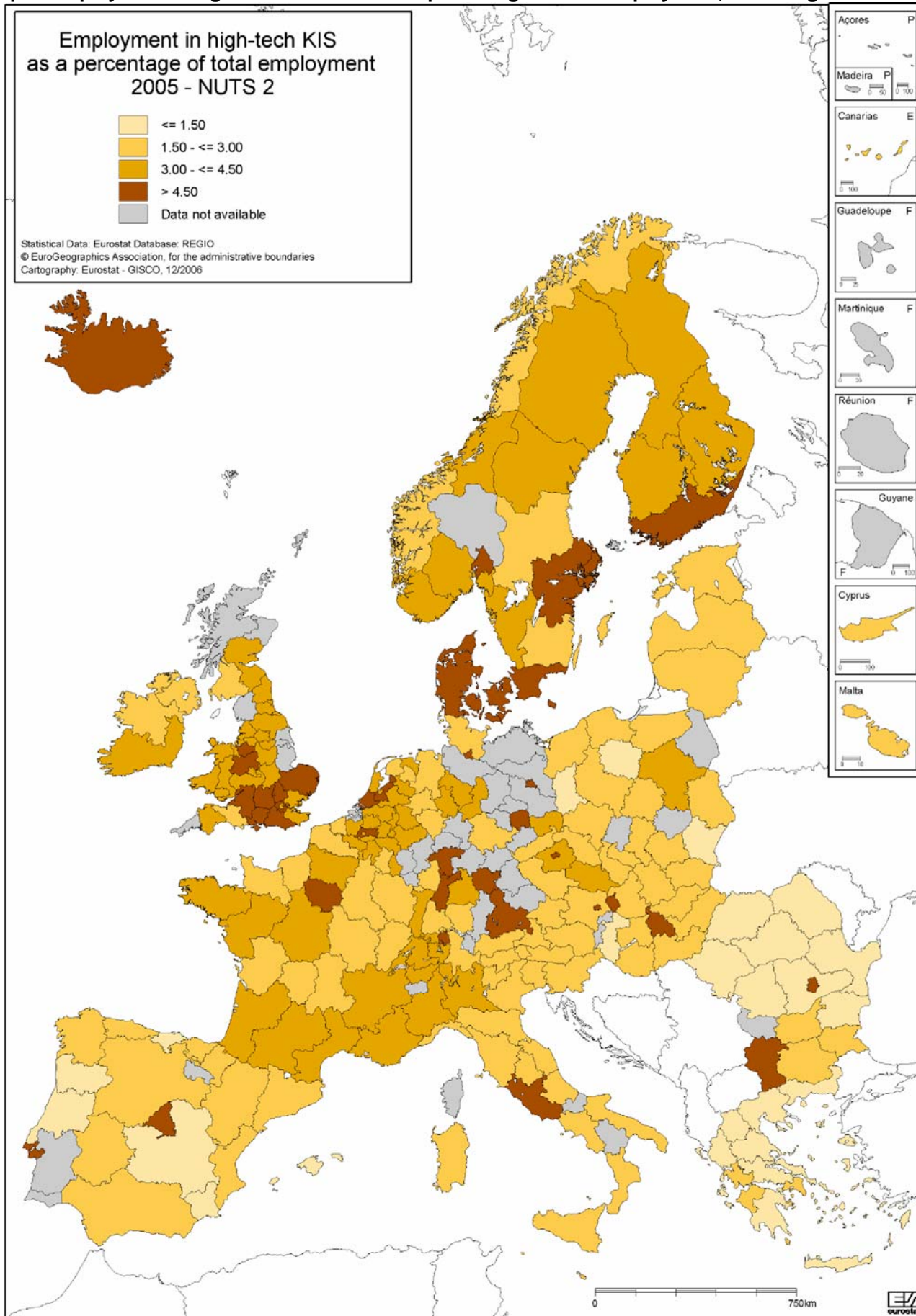
Regions around European capitals often displayed high shares of employment in high-tech KIS. This was the case, for example, in Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Spain and Italy.

Iceland and Denmark, which are classified at NUTS level 2, also posted an employment rate in high-tech KIS of over 4.5%.

Employment in high-tech KIS in relation to total employment was often higher in northern European regions than in southern European regions.

The share of persons employed in high-tech KIS was also often quite low in regions of the new Member States.

Map 5: Employment in high-tech KIS sector as a percentage of total employment, EU-25 regions<sup>(1)</sup> — 2005



<sup>(1)</sup> See methodological notes on page 7.

## Women earn less regardless of sector

Table 6 shows mean annual earnings by employee, by gender and by sector for 2002.

Irrespective of sector and country, women were paid less than men. In general, the difference was greater in the manufacturing sector than in the services sector. Moreover, the difference between women's and men's earnings was even higher in high-tech manufacturing.

In 2002, in total manufacturing, men were the best paid in Denmark, followed by the United Kingdom and Germany. For women, Denmark still ranked first, but was followed by the Netherlands.

With the exception of Latvia and Luxembourg, men's earnings in the high-tech manufacturing sector were higher than in total manufacturing. Women were less well paid in high-tech than in total manufacturing in nine Member States.

The differences between women's and men's earnings were smaller in medium high-tech manufacturing. Moreover, women were better

remunerated in this sector than in the total manufacturing sector, except in Cyprus. Men were paid less in medium high-tech manufacturing than in all manufacturing in Cyprus, but also in the Czech Republic and in Denmark.

Except in Germany, and for women in Austria and in Norway, employees' earnings were higher in services than in manufacturing.

In services, men's earnings were highest in the United Kingdom, closely followed by Denmark and Luxembourg. Women received the highest remuneration in Danish service industries.

In high-tech KIS, Denmark, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom were clear leaders in terms of employees' earnings. Women's earnings exceeded EUR 40 000 per year and men's EUR 50 000. The only countries where women were paid less in high-tech KIS than in total services were Ireland and Slovakia; for men, on the other hand, this was the situation in Ireland, Italy, Cyprus and the Netherlands.

**Table 6: Annual earnings in euro per employee, in manufacturing and services sectors, by gender, EU-25 and selected countries — 2002**

|    | Manufacturing |        |           |        |                  |        | Services |        |               |        |
|----|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|------------------|--------|----------|--------|---------------|--------|
|    | Total         |        | High-tech |        | Medium high-tech |        | Total    |        | High-tech KIS |        |
|    | Women         | Men    | Women     | Men    | Women            | Men    | Women    | Men    | Women         | Men    |
| BE | 25 950        | 31 999 | 26 614    | 44 518 | 31 585           | 35 294 | 27 373   | 34 177 | 31 454        | 38 062 |
| CZ | 5 232         | 7 637  | 5 183     | 8 078  | 5 549            | 7 601  | 6 273    | 8 371  | 6 341         | 10 428 |
| DK | 33 900        | 42 658 | 30 657    | 43 904 | 34 726           | 42 480 | 34 366   | 45 019 | 42 619        | 55 443 |
| DE | 28 632        | 39 591 | 30 745    | 46 473 | 33 945           | 43 293 | 27 725   | 38 109 | 33 668        | 46 663 |
| EE | 3 920         | 5 256  | 3 838     | 6 082  | 4 820            | 5 848  | 4 237    | 6 004  | 5 010         | 9 335  |
| EL | 13 934        | 18 724 | 13 795    | 24 566 | 16 085           | 20 968 | 15 145   | 20 655 | 17 661        | 26 486 |
| ES | 16 921        | 23 197 | 20 006    | 27 990 | 21 170           | 26 326 | 17 713   | 24 667 | 22 897        | 31 585 |
| FR | 24 853        | 31 065 | 26 462    | 38 604 | 28 826           | 33 451 | 25 340   | 32 539 | 30 429        | 38 424 |
| IE | 27 822        | 34 972 | 29 630    | 38 081 | 28 005           | 35 854 | 32 287   | 38 935 | 31 464        | 37 708 |
| IT | 20 598        | 26 091 | 21 933    | 29 659 | 22 948           | 27 589 | 23 452   | 29 745 | 25 047        | 27 211 |
| CY | 12 309        | 21 692 | :         | :      | 12 242           | 18 725 | 18 881   | 27 822 | 20 039        | 27 519 |
| LV | 3 069         | 3 695  | 2 793     | 3 438  | 3 395            | 3 809  | 3 105    | 4 223  | 4 389         | 7 570  |
| LT | 3 323         | 4 346  | 3 486     | 5 699  | 4 050            | 5 082  | 3 698    | 4 612  | 4 117         | 6 655  |
| LU | 29 853        | 37 117 | 22 458    | 32 808 | 33 502           | 37 080 | 33 122   | 44 257 | 41 471        | 52 609 |
| HU | 4 754         | 6 327  | 4 658     | 6 735  | 6 000            | 7 242  | 5 384    | 6 381  | 6 954         | 10 069 |
| MT | :             | :      | :         | :      | :                | :      | :        | :      | :             | :      |
| NL | 29 924        | 35 047 | 28 970    | 40 314 | 33 267           | 39 018 | 30 713   | 39 312 | 36 983        | 38 566 |
| AT | 25 265        | 36 436 | 30 333    | 45 060 | 27 899           | 37 756 | 25 528   | 37 453 | 30 442        | 39 815 |
| PL | 5 459         | 6 902  | 6 389     | 8 615  | 6 750            | 7 621  | 6 430    | 7 778  | 8 754         | 10 958 |
| PT | 8 828         | 13 394 | 11 519    | 20 653 | 13 065           | 16 577 | 14 043   | 17 386 | 21 679        | 25 319 |
| SI | 9 307         | 11 314 | 8 014     | 13 707 | 11 356           | 12 659 | 13 059   | 14 721 | 16 108        | 17 545 |
| SK | 3 903         | 5 785  | 4 023     | 6 381  | 4 448            | 6 519  | 4 567    | 6 549  | 4 448         | 7 075  |
| FI | 26 689        | 33 036 | 29 149    | 38 993 | 27 534           | 33 107 | 27 466   | 34 344 | 29 987        | 35 334 |
| SE | 26 176        | 31 038 | :         | :      | 26 379           | 32 032 | 28 810   | 35 192 | 34 409        | 46 192 |
| UK | 28 568        | 41 278 | 28 805    | 44 035 | 32 371           | 44 005 | 29 434   | 45 756 | 40 491        | 50 916 |
| IS | 25 504        | 35 672 | :         | :      | :                | :      | 28 340   | 38 179 | :             | :      |
| NO | 35 903        | 41 577 | 38 931    | :      | 38 567           | 46 504 | 33 950   | 45 000 | :             | 62 411 |
| BG | 1 429         | 1 978  | 1 645     | 1 853  | 1 772            | 2 056  | 1 793    | 2 021  | 2 231         | 2 739  |
| RO | 1 609         | 2 216  | 2 135     | 2 681  | 2 134            | 2 513  | 2 387    | 2 686  | 3 466         | 3 985  |

Source: Eurostat, High-tech statistics

## ➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

### Sources

The database on Statistics on high-tech industries and knowledge-intensive services includes data on employment and on earnings in high technology and medium-high technology manufacturing sectors, knowledge-intensive service sectors, high technology service sectors, other sub-sectors and reference sectors, is compiled by Eurostat under "Science and Technology".

### Employment

Employment indicator presented in this publication are extracted and built up using data from the European Union Labour Force Survey — EU LFS.

Data are currently available at the national and regional levels. Regional data follow the NUTS 2003 nomenclature and are available at NUTS levels 1 and 2.

### Annual earnings

Annual earnings indicators are extracted and built up using data from the Structure Earnings Survey — SES. Data are only available at national level.

It includes remuneration in cash paid directly by the employer, before deductions of tax and social security contributions. It also includes allowances and bonuses which are not paid in each pay period, such as 13th month payments or holiday bonuses. Severance payments and payment in kind are not included.

### NUTS

Regional data are presented in this publication according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS 2003), at NUTS level 2. More information on the NUTS classification can be found on the Internet site:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/home\\_regions\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/home_regions_en.html)

### Quality of the data

The guidelines on quality of the data established by the EU LFS are applied to the database on high tech industries and knowledge based services and therefore regions for which quality levels do not permit publication appear as not available.

Regions for which quality levels define the data as unreliable but allow their publication in MAP 5 are:

AT21, AT32, AT33, BE34, BG12, BG13, BG23, CH07, ES13, ES22, FR21, FR23, FR25, FR26, FR43, FR53, FR63, FR72, ITD1, ITD2, NL11, NL12, NL13, PL31, PL32, PL42, PL43, PL51, PL61, PL62, PL63, RO02 and RO04.

### Statistical abbreviations and symbols

|     |                              |
|-----|------------------------------|
| KIS | Knowledge-intensive services |
| s   | Eurostat estimation          |
| u   | Unreliable data              |
| :u  | Extremely unreliable data    |
| :   | Not available                |

## Classification of high tech and knowledge-intensive sectors

### High tech and medium-high tech manufacturing sectors

The classification of high and medium-high technology manufacturing sectors is based on the Eurostat/OECD classification — itself based on the ratio of R&D expenditure to GDP or R&D intensity. Since the EU LFS and SES only allow reporting of NACE at the 2 digit level, the aggregations are made as follows:

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <i>Total manufacturing</i>                  | NACE Rev. 1.1 codes: 15 to 37(D)  |
| <i>High-technology manufacturing</i>        | NACE Rev. 1.1 codes:<br>30 Manufacture of office machinery and computers<br>32 Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus<br>33 Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks |
| <i>Medium-high-technology manufacturing</i> | NACE Rev. 1.1 codes:<br>24 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products<br>29 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.<br>31 Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.<br>34 and 35 Manufacture of transport equipment  |

### Knowledge-intensive services sector

The knowledge intensity reflects the integration with a generic or service specific science and technology base, it can be seen as a combination of knowledge embedded in new equipment, personnel, and R&D intensity.

Service sectors are defined according to their knowledge-intensity. The two main groups are:

- Knowledge-intensive services — KIS, and
- Less knowledge-intensive services — LKIS.

The aggregations are made as follows:

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Total services</i>                     | NACE Rev. 1.1 codes: 50 to 99 (G to Q)   |
| <i>Knowledge Intensive Services (KIS)</i> | NACE Rev. 1.1 codes:<br>61 Water transport<br>62 Air transport<br>64 Post and telecommunications<br>65 to 67 Financial intermediation<br>70 to 74 Real estate, renting and business activities<br>80 Education<br>85 Health and social work<br>92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities |
| <i>High-technology KIS</i>                | NACE Rev. 1.1 codes:<br>64 Post and telecommunications;<br>72 Computer and related activities;<br>73 Research and development  |







For further details on NACE classification, please refer the Internet site <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon>.

Data presented in this Statistics in Focus shows the data availability in Eurostat's reference database as of 30 October 2006.

## Further information:

Data: [EUROSTAT Website/Home page/Population and Social Conditions/Data](#)

### Science and technology

-  Research and development
-  Community innovation survey
-  High-tech industry and knowledge-intensive services
  -  High-tech industries and knowledge-intensive services: economic statistics at national level
  -  High-tech industries and knowledge-intensive services: employment statistics at national and regional level
  -  High-tech industries and knowledge-intensive services: science and technology statistics at national and regional level

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### European Statistical Data Support:

Eurostat set up with the members of the 'European statistical system' a network of support centres, which will exist in nearly all Member States as well as in some EFTA countries.

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