

Statistics in focus

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

THEME 9 – 3/2002

Contents

In 2000, 7.6 % of employment in Europe was accounted for by high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing 2

With 32.3 % of the EU's total employment in 2000, employment in knowledge-intensive services (KIS) is in an upward trend 3

Stuttgart (D) is the European region most specialised in employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing 4

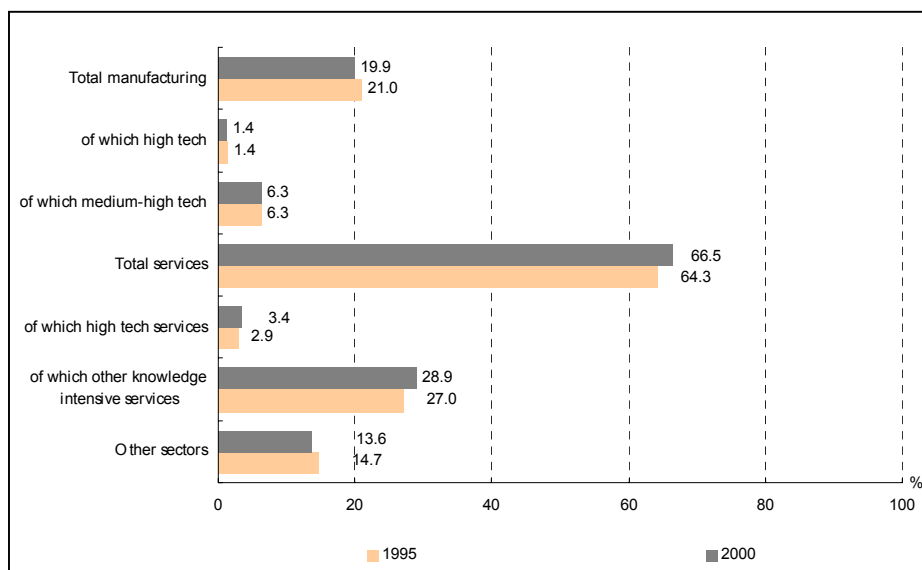
Inner London was the European region with the highest proportion of people employed in KIS in 2000 (57.7 %) 5



National and regional employment in high tech and knowledge intensive sectors in the EU — 1995-2000

Ibrahim Laafia

Figure 1: Distribution of employment in the EU by selected sectors — 1995, 2000



Source: Eurostat, S&T statistics — CLFS data.

- In 2000, there were 158 million people employed in the EU, of whom 7.6 % were employed in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing and 32.3 % in knowledge-intensive services (KIS).
- Although the proportion of employment in manufacturing seems to be on a downward trend in Europe, the percentage accounted for by high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing has remained stable since 1995.
- Germany was the country most specialised in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing, with 11.2 % of total employment accounted for by these sectors.
- Employment in KIS in the EU is becoming increasingly important. For the 1995-2000 period it grew at an annual average growth rate of 2.9 % in the EU, which more than doubled the growth of total employment (1.3 %).
- Sweden was the country most specialised in knowledge-intensive services, with 45.7 % of its total employment accounted for by KIS.
- At the regional level, German regions are most specialised in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing, with Stuttgart leading (21.1 % of total employment). Inner London was the region with the highest proportion of people employed in KIS (57.7 %).

In 2000, 7.6 % of employment in Europe was accounted for by high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing

In 2000, according to the Community Labour Force Survey (CLFS), 158 million people were employed in the EU, of whom 19.9 % worked in manufacturing sectors and 66.5 % in services. A slightly increasing proportion of employment is seen in the high-tech sectors, especially in services (Figure 1). In this context, this Statistics in Focus looks at the distribution and evolution of employment in high tech manufacturing and knowledge intensive services (KIS). The analysis is carried out first at the national level, followed by a study of leading European regions.

High tech and medium-high tech manufacturing sectors are defined according to their research intensity (For further details see methodological notes). In 2000, just over 12 million people were employed in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing sectors in Europe, which amounted to 7.6 % of total European employment (Table 1). Of these, a greater proportion corresponded to medium-high tech industries (6.3 % of total employment) and less to high tech industries (1.4 %).

For the 1995-2000 period, employment in high tech and medium-high tech industries in the EU grew at an annual average growth rate of 1.1 %, well above the growth of total manufacturing (0.3 %), but below the growth of total employment (1.3 %).

At the Member State level, Germany accounted for the largest proportion of the EU's total employment in high tech and medium-high tech (33.6 %), followed by the UK (16.8 %), France (14.0 %) and Italy (13.2 %). As shown in Figure 2, the country with the highest proportion of people employed in high tech and medium-high tech industries in 2000 was Germany (11.2 %), followed by Sweden (7.9 %), which was also above the EU average. At the other extreme, Luxembourg was the country that recorded the lowest ratio in 2000, with only 2.0 % of its workers employed in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing sectors. For the 1995-2000 period, employment in high tech and medium-high tech grew fastest in Ireland and Finland, which recorded annual average growth rates of 6.9 % and 4.9 % respectively.

Table 1: Employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing in the European Union — 1995, 2000 ⁽¹⁾

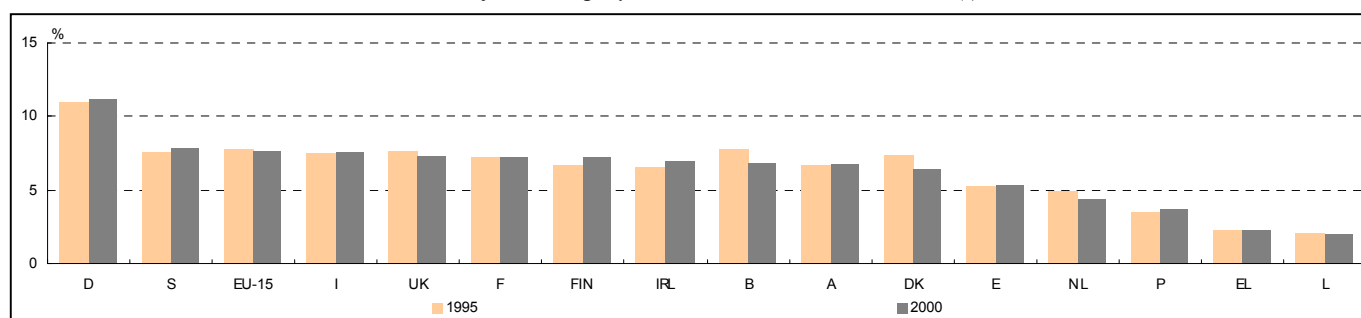
	Total employment		Total manufacturing		High tech and medium high tech manufacturing				
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	1995-2000 Annual average growth rates %	2000			1995	1995-2000 Annual average growth rates %
					Thousands	% (2)	% (2)	% (2)	
EU-15	158 368	31 567	12 107	0.3	7.6	1.4	7.7	1.1	
B	4 120	773	284	0.2	6.9	0.8	7.8	-0.7	
DK	2 716	490	175	-1.2	6.4	1.0	7.4	-1.8	
D	36 325	8 630	4 063	-0.7	11.2	1.8	11.0	0.7	
EL	3 946	557	87	-0.7	2.2	0.2	2.2	0.5	
E	14 450	2 713	776	3.0	5.4	0.6	5.3	4.1	
F	23 388	4 392	1 692	1.1	7.2	1.4	7.2	1.3	
IRL	1 668	292	116	4.4	7.0	3.4	6.6	6.9	
I	20 930	4 825	1 596	1.1	7.6	1.0	7.5	1.4	
L	181	21	4	-1.3	2.0	0.3 u	2.1	1.9	
NL	7 860	1 091	349	0.2	4.4	0.9	5.0	0.5	
A	3 683	758	249	-1.3	6.8	2.1	6.7	0.3	
P	4 898	1 072	179	-3.3	3.7	0.5	3.6	2.9	
FIN	2 367	481	171	3.1	7.2	2.0	6.7	4.9	
S	4 125	743	326	-0.4	7.9	1.5	7.6	1.2	
UK	27 711	4 732	2 039	-0.7	7.4	1.6	7.6	0.6	

(1) Exception to the reference year 1995 — P: 1998. Therefore, annual average growth rates for Portugal refer to the 1998-2000 period.

(2) Values in % refer to percentage of total employment.
u unreliable.

Source: Eurostat, S&T statistics — CLFS data.

Figure 2: Employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing as a % of total employment in the EU — 1995, 2000 ⁽¹⁾



(1) Exception to the reference year 1995 — P: 1998. Therefore, annual average growth rates for Portugal refer to the 1998-2000 period.

Source: Eurostat, S&T statistics — CLFS data.

**With 32.3 % of the EU's total employment in 2000,
employment in knowledge-intensive services (KIS) is in an upward trend**

In 2000, over 51 million people were employed in knowledge-intensive services (KIS) in the EU, which amounted to 32.3 % of total employment (For details on the sectors considered as knowledge intensive, refer to the methodological notes). 3.4 % of total employment corresponded to high tech services, and 28.9 % to other KIS (Table 2).

The proportion of people employed in KIS in the EU is becoming increasingly important. This is explained by a stronger growth of employment in these sectors. For the 1995-2000 period, employment in KIS in the EU grew at an annual average growth rate of 2.9 %, which more than doubled the growth of employment overall (1.3 %).

At the Member State level, Germany, the UK and France accounted for 58.8 % of total employment in KIS in the EU. However, the country with the highest

proportion of people employed in KIS in 2000 was Sweden with 45.7 % of the total employed in these sectors, followed by Denmark with 42.1 % (Figure 3). The UK, the Netherlands, Finland, Belgium, Luxembourg and France also recorded rates above the EU average in 2000. At the other extreme, the lowest ratios of employment in KIS were registered in Portugal (18.9 %) and Greece (22.2 %).

In line with the overall trend, all countries show an increasing proportion of employment in KIS. For the 1995-2000 period and in absolute terms, the biggest increases were recorded for countries with a below EU average proportion of employment in KIS, i.e. Ireland and Spain, which registered annual average growth rates of 7.5 % and 6.0 % respectively. These rates were well above the growth of their respective total employment (5.7 % and 3.7 %).

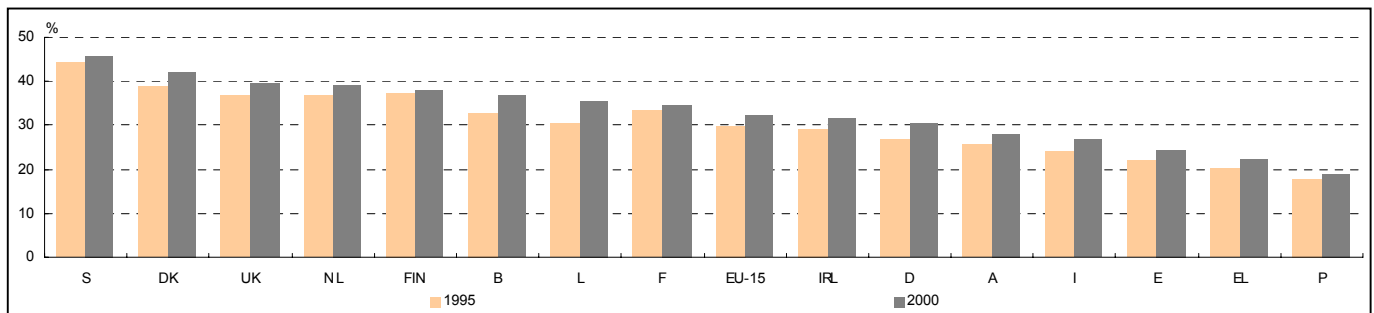
Table 2: Employment in knowledge-intensive services (KIS) by country — 1995, 2000 ⁽¹⁾

	Total employment		Total services		Knowledge intensive services (KIS)				
	Thousands	Thousands	1995-2000 Annual average growth rates %	2000			1995		1995-2000 Annual average growth rates %
				Thousands	% (2)	% (2)	of which high tech		
EU-15	158 368	105 300	2.0	51 168	32.3	3.4	29.9	2.9	
B	4 120	2 978	2.6	1 516	36.8	3.6	32.9	4.0	
DK	2 716	1 922	1.6	1 144	42.1	5.0	39.0	2.5	
D	36 325	23 187	1.3	11 031	30.4	3.0	26.9	2.8	
EL	3 946	2 387	2.1	875	22.2	1.6	20.1	2.6	
E	14 450	9 011	4.4	3 541	24.5	2.2	22.0	6.0	
F	23 388	16 256	1.6	8 098	34.6	3.9	33.4	1.9	
IRL	1 668	1 050	6.7	529	31.7	4.0	29.2	7.5	
I	20 930	13 182	1.8	5 581	26.7	2.9	24.0	3.1	
L	181	139	4.0	64	35.5	2.7	30.5	5.4	
NL	7 860	5 516	2.9	3 074	39.1	4.1	36.7	4.3	
A	3 683	2 354	1.1	1 036	28.1	2.8	25.6	1.9	
P	4 898	2 576	3.5	925	18.9	1.2	17.8	4.5	
FIN	2 367	1 555	3.6	898	37.9	4.4	37.3	3.6	
S	4 125	2 998	0.8	1 886	45.7	5.1	44.2	1.0	
UK	27 711	20 190	2.1	10 970	39.6	4.3	36.8	2.8	

(1) Exception to the reference year 1995 — P: 1998. Therefore, annual average growth rates for Portugal refer to the 1998-2000 period.
(2) Values in % refer to percentage of total employment.

Source: Eurostat, S&T statistics – CLFS data.

Figure 3: Employment in KIS as a % of total employment in the EU — 1995, 2000 ⁽¹⁾



(1) Exception to the reference year 1995 — P: 1998. Therefore, annual average growth rates for Portugal refer to the 1998-2000 period.

Source: Eurostat, S&T statistics – CLFS data.

Stuttgart (D) is the European region most specialised in employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing

This section looks at the composition and evolution of employment in high tech and knowledge intensive sectors in the leading European regions defined at the NUTS 2 level. Table 3 shows the leading fifteen European regions in terms of employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing as a percentage of total employment. The leading group was defined taking into account only those regions for which the employment rate in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing was at least 20 % higher than the EU average, and in which the relevant threshold of employed persons (in absolute terms) was reached.

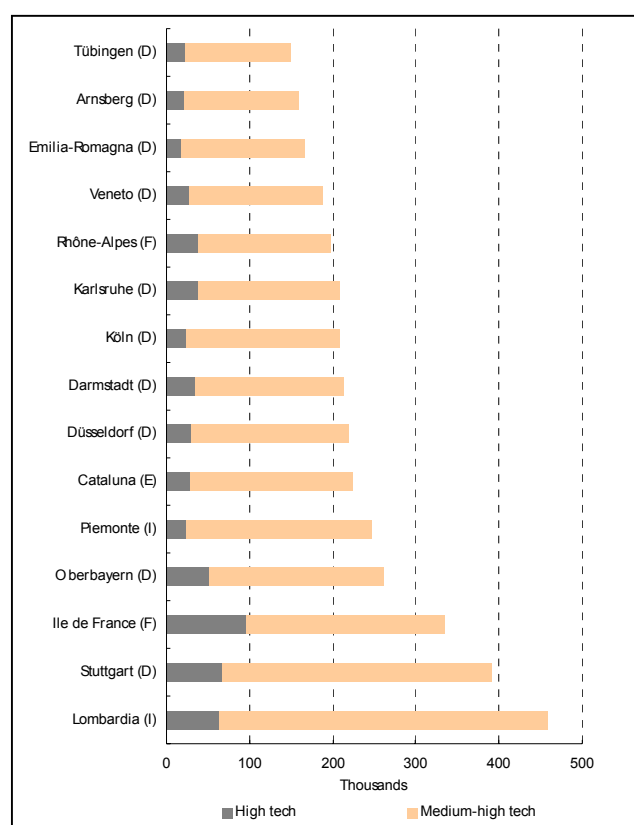
On average, 7.6 % of total employment at the EU level in 2000 corresponded to research intensive industries. However, disparities are large across the European regions, ratios ranging from around 5 % to 21.1 % in Stuttgart (D). Following Stuttgart in 2000 were Braunschweig (18.1 %) and Tübingen (17.8 %), both in Germany. Employment in high tech manufacturing in the top 3 regions accounted for 57.2 %, 63.1 % and 52.6 % of their respective total manufacturing employment.

It can be seen that employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing is largely skewed towards German regions, which represented 10 out of the 15 leading regions. Although on average the proportion of employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing is on a slight downward trend, the ratios for most leading regions in Europe have risen since 1995.

Figure 4 shows the leading European regions in employment in high tech and medium-high tech in terms of volume.

In 2000, the regions with the highest number of people employed in research intensive industries were Lombardia (I), with 458 thousand people employed in these sectors, Germany's Stuttgart (391 thousand) and Île de France (334 thousand).

Figure 4: Employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing in the leading European regions in absolute terms — 2000



Source: Eurostat, S&T statistics – CLFS data.

Table 3: Leading European regions ⁽¹⁾ in employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing as a % of total employment — 1995, 2000 ⁽²⁾

Ranking	Country	Region	2000			1995	
			Thousands	% of total employment	of which high tech as % of total employment	% of total manufacturing	% of total employment
EU-15			12 107	7.6	1.4	38.4	7.7
1	D	Stuttgart	391	21.1	3.6	57.2	20.1
2	D	Braunschweig	127	18.1	2.5	63.1	16.9
3	D	Tübingen	150	17.8	2.6	52.6	16.3
4	D	Karlsruhe	208	17.2	3.1	55.3	17.6
5	D	Mittelfranken	121	15.2	2.4	47.5	15.1
6	D	Unterfranken	91	15.0	1.6	49.7	15.2
7	D	Freiburg	142	14.7	4.2	47.9	13.9
8	D	Schwaben	120	14.5	1.5	48.4	13.6
9	I	Piemonte	246	14.0	1.4	44.0	15.4
10	D	Oberbayern	262	12.9	2.5	55.3	12.7
11	F	Alsace	99	12.9	2.0	46.7	12.3
12	D	Darmstadt	213	12.3	2.0	56.8	13.1
13	B	Antwerpen	81	12.0	0.3	49.8	12.0
14	I	Lombardia	458	11.9	1.7	37.8	11.1
15	UK	West Midlands	131	11.8	1.2	46.1	12.8

(1) With a share of at least 9.12 % of total employment (equivalent to 120 % of the EU average) and at least 80 000 people working in high tech industries.

(2) Exceptions to the reference year 1995: UK: 1996.

Source: Eurostat, S&T statistics – CLFS data.

Of the top 15 regions in absolute terms, the region with the highest ratio of people employed in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing sectors in 2000 was Stuttgart, the leading European region in relative terms.

Looking at the evolution of employment in these sectors, Table 4 shows that the region where

employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing grew fastest in the 1995-2000 period was Koblenz (D) with an annual average growth rate of 32.2 %. At the other extreme, the largest decrease was experienced by the German region of Berlin, which decreased at an annual rate of 5.2 % during the 1995-2000 period.

Table 4: Regions with highest and lowest growth in employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing — 1995-2000 ⁽¹⁾

Regions with highest growth				Regions with lowest growth			
Country	Region	Employment in high tech (2) 2000 Thousands	Annual average growth rate 1995-2000 (1) %	Country	Region	Employment in high tech (2) 2000 Thousands	Annual average growth rate 1995-2000 (1) %
D	Koblenz	227	32.2	D	Berlin	91	-5.2
IRL	Southern and Eastern	88	15.0	D	Hannover	85	-4.3
F	Lorraine	83	7.2	UK	Greater Manchester	87	-2.2
F	Bretagne	87	5.1	UK	Hampshire and Isle of Wight	88	-1.4
D	Thüringen	88	4.9	I	Piemonte	246	-1.1
UK	Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire	81	4.7	UK	West Midlands	131	-0.9
F	Nord - Pas-de-Calais	93	4.3	F	Haute-Normandie	81	-0.8
E	Comunidad de Madrid	136	3.9	D	Darmstadt	213	-0.5
D	Detmold	85	3.6	D	Unterfranken	91	-0.2
F	Alsace	99	3.2	F	Rhône-Alpes	198	0.0
D	Tübingen	150	3.0	D	Karlsruhe	208	0.0
UK	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset	100	2.9	D	Köln	209	0.3
D	Arnsberg	160	2.6	D	Schleswig-Holstein	100	0.4
E	Cataluna	224	2.5	D	Weser-Ems	93	0.7
I	Lombardia	458	2.5	S	Västsvrige	86	0.8

(1) With a share of at least 9.12 % of total employment (equivalent to 120 % of the EU average) and at least 80 000 people working in high tech industries. Exceptions to the reference period 1995-2000 – P: 1998-2000, UK: 1996-2000.

(2) Refers to employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing.

Source: Eurostat, S&T statistics – CLFS data.

Inner London was the European region with the highest proportion of people employed in KIS in 2000 (57.7 %)

The regional dimension of employment in knowledge-intensive sectors (KIS) is considered in Table 5. As for employment in high tech and medium-high tech manufacturing, the leading regions in KIS were

defined taking into account only regions for which the employment rate was at least 20 % higher than the EU average, and in which the relevant threshold of employed people (in absolute terms) was reached.

Table 5: Leading European regions ⁽¹⁾ in employment in KIS as a % of total employment — 1995, 2000 ⁽²⁾

Ranking	Country	Region	2000			1995	
			Thousands	% of total employment	of which high tech as % of total employment	% of total services	% of total employment
	EU-15		51 168	32.3	3.4	48.6	29.9
1	UK	Inner London	707	57.7	4.9	66.3	54.4
2	SE	Stockholm	498	53.2	8.4	62.7	49.9
3	UK	Outer London	1 068	49.7	6.2	59.2	47.7
4	NL	Noord-Holland	571	45.3	5.5	59.4	41.0
5	UK	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire	525	45.2	9.5	59.8	41.9
6	F	Ile de France	2 245	44.7	6.5	55.7	43.0
7	UK	Surrey, East and West Sussex	567	44.5	5.3	56.8	45.4
8	FI	Uusimaa (Suuralue)	316	43.6	7.1	57.0	43.1
9	SE	Västsvrige	352	43.0	4.7	62.4	42.9
10	UK	Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire	357	42.9	7.1	58.1	39.6
11	D	Berlin	621	42.4	4.3	54.6	37.4
12	UK	Essex	323	42.1	4.1	56.9	40.8
13	NL	Zuid-Holland	698	41.1	4.6	55.7	39.1
14	D	Hamburg	323	40.5	3.6	52.2	36.0
15	UK	West Yorkshire	393	39.4	3.6	55.4	35.2

(1) With a share of at least 38.76% of total employment (equivalent to 120 % of EU average) and at least 300 000 people working in KIS.

(2) Exceptions to the reference year 1995: All UK regions: 1996.

Source: Eurostat, S&T statistics – CLFS data.

In 2000, employment in KIS accounted for 32.3 % of the total European employment. At the regional level, this ratio ranged from 12.8 % in Sterea Ellada (EL) to 57.7 % in Inner London. The next highest regions in 2000 were the Swedish region of Stockholm (53.2 %) and Outer London (49.7 %). Employment in KIS accounted for 66.3 % of total employment in services in Inner London, 62.7 % in Stockholm and 59.2 % in Outer London. It can be seen from Table 5 that, in the case of employment in KIS, the leading group is rather dominated by UK regions, which accounted for 7 out of the top fifteen. The leading group in employment in KIS is however more evenly distributed across Member States than in manufacturing, as Swedish, Dutch, French, Finnish and German regions are also included in the top fifteen.

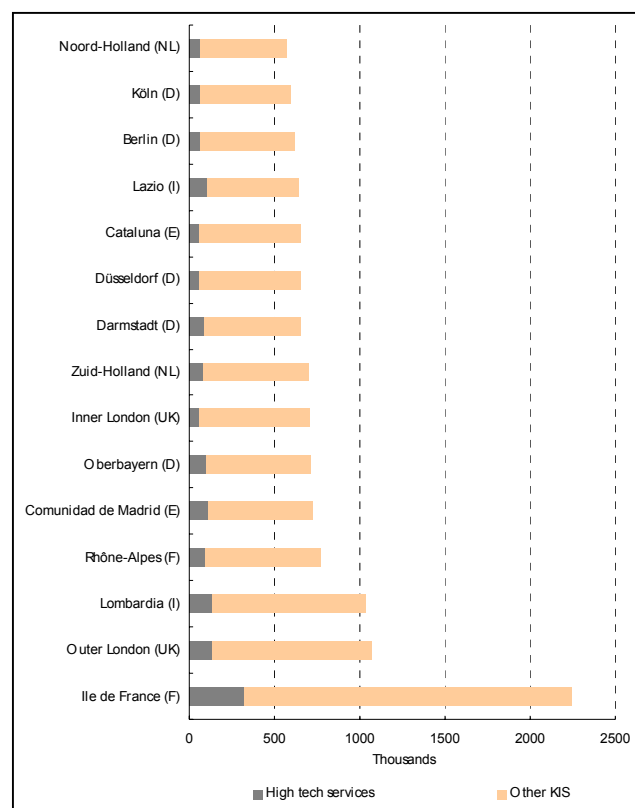
Figure 5 shows the leading European regions in employment in KIS in volume, distinguishing between employment in high tech services and employment in other knowledge-intensive services.

The European region with the largest number of people employed in KIS in 2000 was Île de France (2245 thousand), followed by Outer London (1068 thousand) and Lombardia (1040 thousand). Among the top fifteen regions in absolute terms, Île de France was also the region with the highest proportion of people working in high tech services (6.5 % of total employment), followed by Outer London (6.2 %) and Comunidad de Madrid in Spain (5.7 %).

Following the general trend in Europe, employment in knowledge-intensive services grew faster than employment overall in the leading European regions.

Accordingly, employment in KIS has increased for all the leading European regions since 1995, with the exception of South Western Scotland (UK), where it slightly decreased. For the 1995-2000 period, the largest increase of employment in KIS was registered by the German region of Koblenz, which grew at 26.2 % per annum (Table 6).

Figure 5: Employment in KIS in the leading European regions in absolute terms — 2000



Source: Eurostat, S&T statistics – CLFS data.

Table 6: Regions with highest and lowest growth in employment in KIS — 1995-2000 (1):

Regions with highest growth				Regions with lowest growth			
Country	Region	Employment in KIS 2000 Thousands	Annual average growth rate 1995-2000 (1) %	Country	Region	Employment in KIS 2000 Thousands	Annual average growth rate 1995-2000 (1) %
D	Koblenz	501	26.2	UK	South Western Scotland	354	-0.3
IRL	Southern and Eastern	427	25.3	S	Västsverige	352	0.1
E	Comunidad Valenciana	335	7.5	D	Berlin	621	0.8
E	Comunidad de Madrid	724	7.0	F	Aquitaine	369	1.0
E	Cataluna	653	6.7	F	Rhône-Alpes	772	1.0
UK	Hampshire and Isle of Wight	346	5.9	F	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	565	1.0
UK	East Anglia	421	5.2	UK	Eastern Scotland	351	1.6
D	Brandenburg	323	4.8	UK	Surrey, East and West Sussex	567	1.7
E	Andalucia	500	4.8	UK	Essex	323	1.8
NL	Noord-Holland	571	4.6	I	Sicilia	372	1.8
S	Stockholm	498	4.6	D	Münster	301	1.9
D	Köln	597	4.6	D	Stuttgart	511	2.0
UK	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire	525	4.5	F	Île de France	2 245	2.0
I	Piemonte	446	4.5	I	Puglia	304	2.1
NL	Zuid-Holland	698	4.5	D	Schleswig-Holstein	399	2.4

(1) With a share of at least 38.76% of total employment (equivalent to 120 % of EU average) and at least 300 000 people working in KIS. Exceptions to the reference period 1995-2000 – P: 1998-2000, UK: 1996-2000.

Source: Eurostat, S&T statistics – CLFS data.

➤ 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 analysis of knowledge and technology intensive sectors, 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 '98 levels 1 and 2) for the 15 Member States of the European Union.

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). 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 sectors (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:

➤ Databases

New Cronos, Domain: Theme 9, GBAORD

To obtain information or to order publications, databases and special sets of data, please contact the **Data Shop** network:

BELGIQUE/BELGIË	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	ITALIA – Roma
Eurostat Data Shop Bruxelles/Brussel Planistat Belgique Rue du Commerce 124 Handelsstraat 124 B-1000 BRUXELLES / BRUSSEL Tel. (32-2) 234 67 50 Fax (32-2) 234 67 51 E-mail: datashop@planistat.be URL: http://www.datashop.org/	DANMARKS STATISTIK Bibliotek og Information Eurostat Data Shop Sejrogade 11 DK-2100 KØBENHAVN Ø Tlf. (45) 39 17 30 30 Fax (45) 39 17 30 03 E-mail: bib@dstat.dk Internet: http://www.dst.dk/bibliotek	STATISTISCHES BUNDESAMT Eurostat Data Shop Berlin Otto-Braun-Straße 70-72 (Eingang: Karl-Marx-Allee) D-10178 BERLIN Tel. (49) 1888 644 94 27/28 Fax (49) 1888-644 94 30 E-Mail: datashop@destatis.de URL: http://www.eu-datashop.de/	INE Eurostat Data Shop Paseo de la Castellana, 183 Despacho 011B Entrada por Estébanez Calderón E-28046 MADRID Tel. (34) 91 583 91 67/91 583 95 00 Fax (34) 91 583 03 57 E-mail: datashop.eurostat@ine.es URL: http://www.datashop.org/	INSEE Info Service Eurostat Data Shop 195, rue de Bercy Tour Gamma A F-75582 PARIS CEDEX 12 Tel. (33) 1 53 17 88 44 Fax (33) 1 53 17 88 22 E-mail: datashop@insee.fr	ISTAT Centro di Informazione Statistica Sede di Roma, Eurostat Data Shop Via Cesare Balbo, 11a I-00184 ROMA Tel. (39) 06 46 73 31 02/06 Fax (39) 06 46 73 31 01/07 E-mail: dipdiff@istat.it
ITALIA – Milano	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	NORGE	PORTUGAL	SCHWEIZ/SUISSE/SVIZZERA
ISTAT Ufficio Regionale per la Lombardia Eurostat Data Shop Via Fieno 3 I-20123 MILANO Tel. (39) 02 80 61 32 460 Fax (39) 02 80 61 32 304 E-mail: mileuro@tin.it	Eurostat Data Shop Luxembourg 46A, avenue J.F. Kennedy B.P. 1452 L-1014 LUXEMBOURG Tel. (352) 43 35-2251 Fax (352) 43 35-22221 E-mail: dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu URL: http://www.datashop.org/	STATISTICS NETHERLANDS Eurostat Data Shop-Voorburg Postbus 4000 2270 JM VOORBURG Nederland Tel. (31-70) 337 49 00 Fax (31-70) 337 59 84 E-mail: datashop@cbs.nl	Statistics Norway Library and Information Centre Eurostat Data Shop Kongens gate 6 Boks 8131 Dep. N-0033 OSLO Tel. (47) 21 09 46 42/43 Fax (47) 21 09 45 04 E-mail: Datashop@ssb.no	Eurostat Data Shop Lisboa INE/Serviço de Difusão Av. António José de Almeida, 2 P-1000-043 LISBOA Tel. (351) 21 842 61 00 Fax (351) 21 842 63 64 E-mail: data.shop@ine.pt	Statistisches Amt des Kantons Zürich, Eurostat Data Shop Bleicherweg 5 CH-8090 Zürich Tel. (41) 1 225 12 12 Fax (41) 1 225 12 99 E-mail: datashop@statistik.zh.ch Internet: http://www.statistik.zh.ch
SUOMI/FINLAND	SVERIGE	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
STATISTICS FINLAND Eurostat Data Shop Helsinki Tilastokirjasto PL 2B FIN-00022 Tilastokeskus Työpajakatu 13 B, 2 Kerros, Helsinki P. (358-9) 17 34 22 21 F. (358-9) 17 34 22 79 Sähköposti: datashop@stat.fi URL: http://www.tilastokeskus.fi/ttk/kk/datashop/	STATISTICS SWEDEN Information service Eurostat Data Shop Karlavägen 100 - Box 24 300 S-104 51 STOCKHOLM Tfn (46-8) 50 69 48 01 Fax (46-8) 50 69 48 99 E-post: infoservice@scb.se Internet: http://www.scb.se/info/datashop/eurdatashop.asp	Eurostat Data Shop Office for National Statistics Room 1.015 Cardiff Road Newport South Wales NP10 8XG United Kingdom Tel. (44-1633) 81 33 69 Fax (44-1633) 81 33 33 E-mail: eurostat.datashop@ons.gov.uk	HAVER ANALYTICS Eurostat Data Shop 60 East 42nd Street Suite 3310 NEW YORK, NY 10165 USA Tel. (1-212) 986 93 00 Fax (1-212) 986 69 81 E-mail: euraodata@haver.com		

Media Support Eurostat (for professional journalists only):

Bech Building Office A4/017 • L-2920 Luxembourg • Tel. (352) 4301 33408 • Fax (352) 4301 35349 • e-mail: eurostat-mediasupport@cec.eu.int

For information on methodology

Ibrahim Laafia, Eurostat/A4, L-2920 Luxembourg, Tel. (352) 4301 32023, Fax (352) 4301 34149, E-mail: Ibrahim.Laafia@cec.eu.int

This publication has been produced in collaboration with Marta Alfageme Perez de Mendiguren and Alex Stimpson.

ORIGINAL: English

Please visit our web site at www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ for further information!

A list of worldwide sales outlets is available at the **Office for Official Publications of the European Communities**.

2 rue Mercier – L-2985 Luxembourg
Tel. (352) 2929 42455 Fax (352) 2929 42758
URL: <http://publications.eu.int>
e-mail: info-info-opoce@cec.eu.int

BELGIQUE/BELGIË – DANMARK – DEUTSCHLAND – GREECE/ELLADA – ESPAÑA – FRANCE – IRELAND – ITALIA – LUXEMBOURG – NEDERLAND – ÖSTERREICH
PORTUGAL – SUOMI/FINLAND – SVERIGE – UNITED KINGDOM – ISLAND – NORGE – SCHWEIZ/SUISSE/SVIZZERA – BALGARIJA – ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA – CYPRUS
EESTI – HRVATSKA – MAGYARORSZÁG – MALTA – POLSKA – ROMÂNIA – RUSSIA – SLOVAKIA – SLOVENIA – TÜRKIYE – AUSTRALIA – CANADA – EGYPT – INDIA
ISRAËL – JAPAN – MALAYSIA – PHILIPPINES – SOUTH KOREA – THAILAND – UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Order form

I would like to subscribe to Statistics in focus (from 1.1.2002 to 31.12.2002):

(for the Data Shop and sales office addresses see above)

Formula 1: All 9 themes (approximately 180 issues)

Paper: EUR 360

Language required: DE EN FR

Formula 2: One or more of the following nine themes:

Theme 1 'General statistics'

Theme 6 'External trade'

Theme 7 'Transport'

Theme 9 'Science and technology'

Paper: EUR 42

Theme 2 'Economy and finance'

Theme 3 'Population and social conditions'

Theme 4 'Industry, trade and services'

Theme 5 'Agriculture and fisheries'

Theme 8 'Environment and energy'

Paper: EUR 84

Language required: DE EN FR

Statistics in focus can be downloaded (pdf file) free of charge from the Eurostat web site. You only need to register. For other solutions, contact your Data Shop.

Please send me a free copy of 'Eurostat mini-guide' (catalogue containing a selection of Eurostat products and services)

Language required: DE EN FR

I would like a free subscription to 'Statistical References', the information letter on Eurostat products and services

Language required: DE EN FR

Mr Mrs Ms

(Please use block capitals)

Surname: _____ Forename: _____

Company: _____ Department: _____

Function: _____

Address: _____

Post code: _____ Town: _____

Country: _____

Tel.: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Payment on receipt of invoice, preferably by:

Bank transfer

Visa Eurocard

Card No: _____ Expires on: ____/____/____

Please confirm your intra-Community VAT number:

If no number is entered, VAT will be automatically applied. Subsequent reimbursement will not be possible.