Innovation behaviour in the private sector

C 3

The Europe-wide Community Innovation Surveys (CIS) are conducted every two years and provide the database for the international comparison of the private sector's innovation behaviour (C 3-1).[322] Coordinated by Eurostat and based on a harmonised methodology, the CIS are conducted in all EU member states and a number of other European countries. The CIS are based on a largely uniform questionnaire and directed at businesses with ten or more employees in the manufacturing industry and selected services sectors. The current analysis relates to 2012 (CIS 2012). In that year, Germany's innovation intensity amounted to 2.8 percent. It was thus higher than that of most reference countries. However, Sweden's innovation intensity was considerably higher at 3.6 percent.

The data on innovation behaviour in the German private sector, as shown in charts C 3-2 and C 3-3, are based on the Mannheim Innovation Panel (MIP), an annual innovation survey that has been conducted by the Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW) since 1993. Data from the MIP constitute the German contribution to the CIS. In addition to the data to be reported to Eurostat, the panel also includes data on businesses with five to nine employees.[323]

The innovation intensity (C 3-2) of R&D-intensive industry rose from 8.4 percent in 2012 to 8.8 percent in 2013. In knowledge-intensive services (excluding financial services), the rate rose from 4.6 to 5.1 percent. In other industry, other services and financial services, however, innovation intensity hardly changed.

In R&D-intensive industry, 35 percent of revenue was generated with new products (C 3-3), substantially more than in knowledge-intensive services (10 percent), other industry (8 percent) and other services (4 percent).

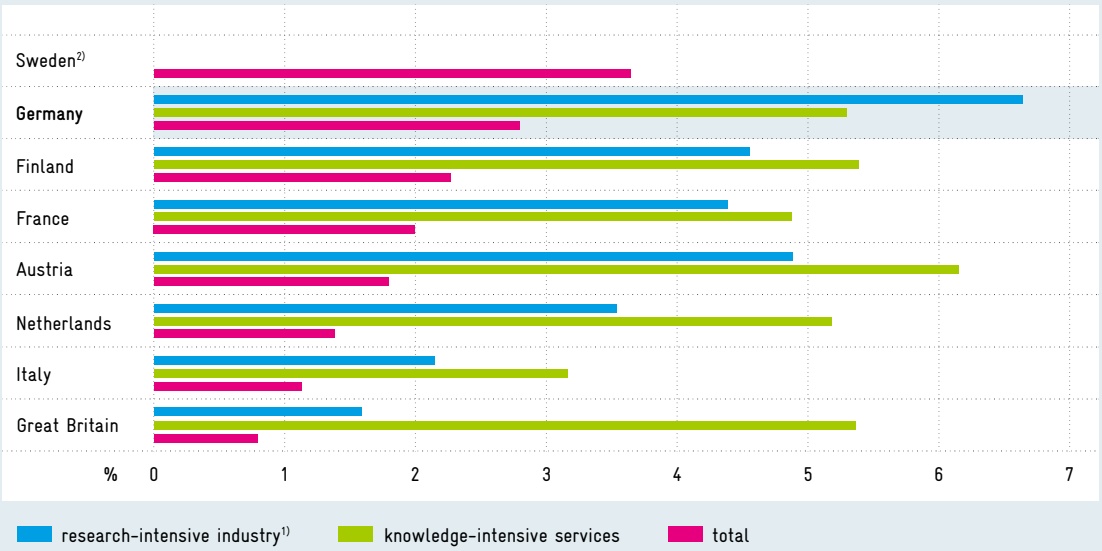
Standardisation is an important factor in the commercialisation of innovative technologies. At the international level, standards are developed in the committees of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Through participation in these committees, a country can make a significant impact on global technical infrastructures (C 3-4).[324] German companies are more frequently involved in the work of the ISO than the representatives of any other country.

C 3-1

Data
Download

Innovation intensity by European comparison, 2012 (figures in percent)

Innovation intensity: innovation expenditure by companies as a percentage of their total turnover.



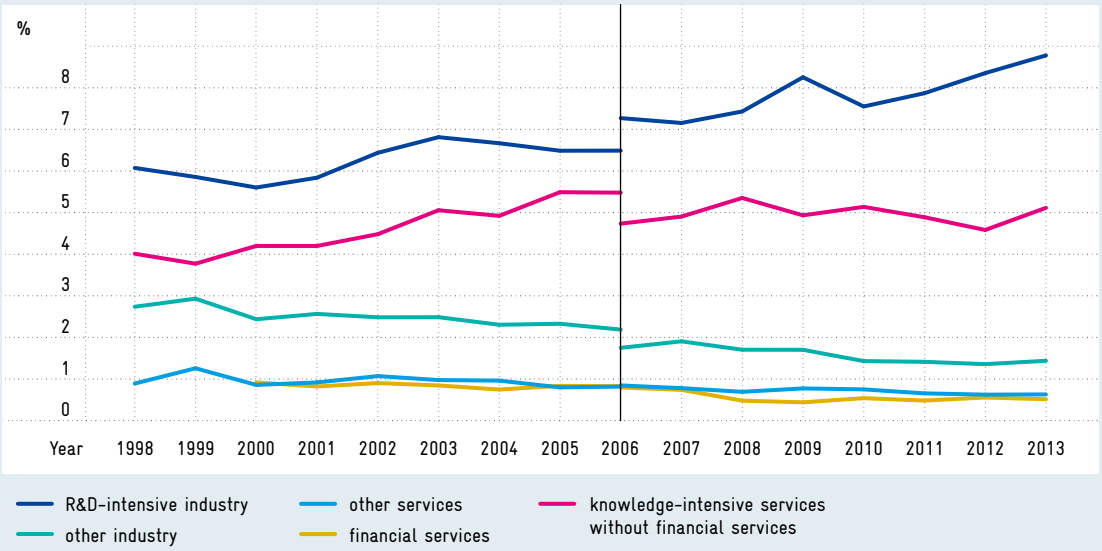
1) Research-intensive industry: sectors 19–22, 25–30. Since data are not available for all sectors in all countries, the definition of research-intensive industries used in the European comparison differs from the definition normally used by the EFI.
2) No figures are available for research-intensive industry or knowledge-intensive services in Sweden.
Source: Eurostat, Community Innovation Surveys 2012. Calculations by ZEW

C 3-2

Data
Download

Innovation intensity in industry and knowledge-intensive services in Germany (figures in percent)

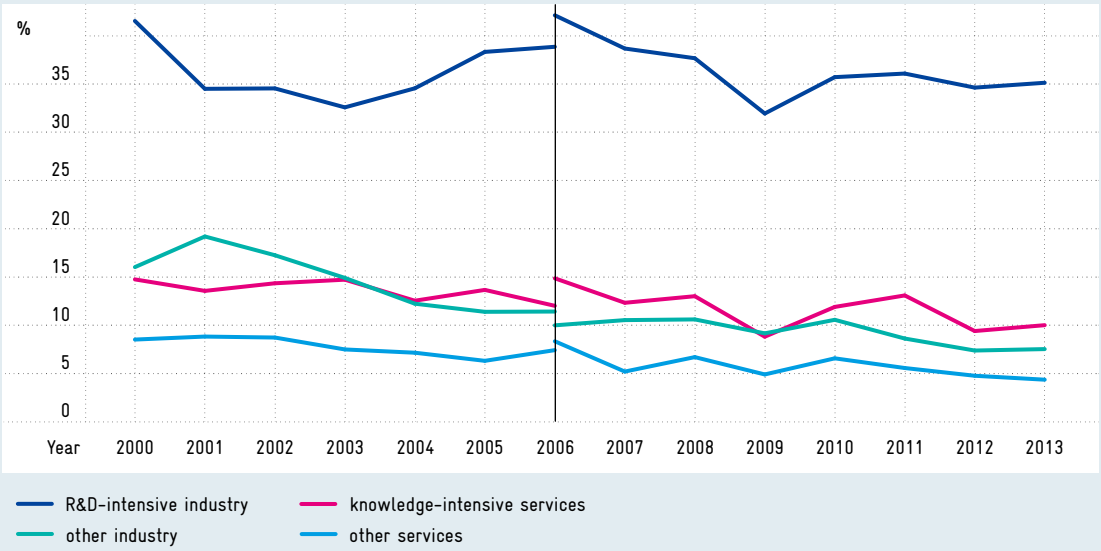
Innovation intensity: innovation expenditure by companies as a percentage of their total turnover.



2006: break in series. Figures for 2013 preliminary.
Source: Mannheim Innovation Panel. Calculations by ZEW

C 3-3
Data
Download

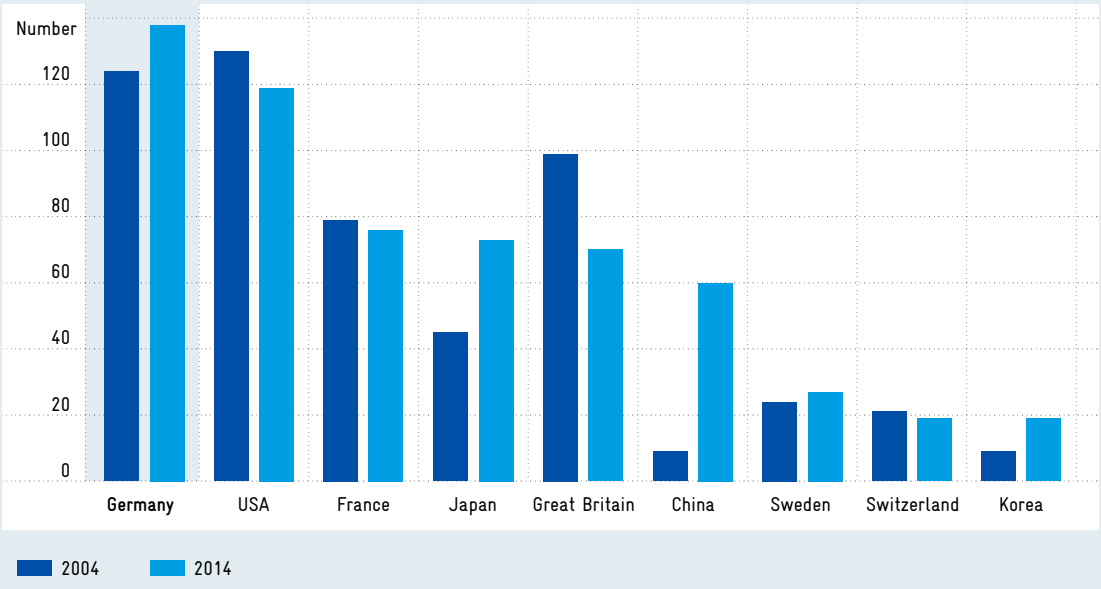
Percentage of turnover generated by new products in industry and knowledge-intensive services



2006: break in series. Figures for 2013 preliminary.
Source: Mannheim Innovation Panel. Calculations by ZEW (Centre for European Economic Research).

C 3-4
Data
Download

Number of assigned secretariats for technical committees and sub-committees of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)



Source: Own diagram based on ISO (2005: 19) and
http://www.iso.org/iso/home/about/iso_members.htm?membertype=membertype_MB (last accessed on 12 January 2015).