

# Continuing Vocational Training

## Eurostat Metadata in SDDS format: Summary Methodology

<b>GEOGRAPHICAL AREA</b>	CVTS1:EU12 (1993) CVTS2: European Union (without Malta, Cyprus and Slovakia), Norway and some Candidate Countries (Bulgaria and Romania)
<b>DATA CATEGORY</b>	<b>Domain: Training, Collection: CVTS1 and CVTS2</b>

Last update of this document: 15<sup>th</sup> July 2004

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[EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT](#)

## 1. Concepts, definitions and classifications

### STATISTICAL CONCEPT

The measurement of comparable statistical data on continuing vocational training, on skills supply and demand, on training needs on the one hand and measurement of the forms, contents and volume of continuing training on the other hand, on the enterprises own training resources and the use of external training providers, and, last but not least, on the costs of continuing training.

### DEFINITION OF INDICATORS

Detailed description of CVTS2 indicators can be found in “CVTS2 publications” at:  
[http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/edtcslibrary?l=/public/continuing\\_vocational](http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/edtcslibrary?l=/public/continuing_vocational)

### CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM AND CONFORMITY WITH OFFICIAL STANDARDS

CVTS1 and CVTS2 statistics are integral part of the European system of statistics. Therefore, classifications proper to the CVT statistics are fully harmonised with the classifications used in other fields of the European system of statistics. The classification of the economic activities is in accordance to NACE Rev.1.1 (see Ramon, Eurostat’s classification server on this website).

## **2. Scope / coverage of the data**

CVTS1 and CVTS2 data were collected with reference year 1993 and 1999 and published by Eurostat in order to:

- Provide the Commission with harmonised, reliable and relevant statistical information needed to define, implement, monitor and evaluate Commission policies in the continuing vocational training in enterprises sector.
- Provide the EU institutions, national administrations, enterprises, professional associations and EU citizens with high quality statistical services and products in the field of training.

### **GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE**

CVTS1 was covering the then EU12 Member States.

CVTS2 covers EU-25 Member States (except Cyprus, Malta and Slovakia), Norway and two Candidate Countries (Bulgaria and Romania) The EU-25 and EU-15 percentages are also shown.

### **STATISTICAL UNITS**

Basic units are in percentages, PPS and numbers. In some tables information is given per thousand.

## **3. Accounting conventions**

Data were transmitted to Eurostat tested and complete in a raw form. Eurostat has carried out further checking and calculations. Any tables derived from the transmitted data in form of indicators had to coincide with those produced at the national level.

### **REFERENCE PERIOD**

Reference period is for CVTS1 calendar year 1993 and for CVTS2 calendar year 1999.

## **4. Nature of the basic data**

### **DATA SOURCES USED**

Data were produced and validated by the National Administrations competent for training statistics.

### **TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION**

A detailed description of techniques of data collection for CVTS1 and CVTS2 can be found at:

[http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/edtes/library?l=/public/continuing\\_vocational](http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/edtes/library?l=/public/continuing_vocational)

## **5. Compilation practices (data processing)**

### **COMPILATION OF EUROPEAN AGGREGATES**

Member States and Candidate countries sent via Stadium to Eurostat basic data in raw numbers; Eurostat made the calculation of country aggregations or EU averages, such as EU-25 and EU-15, and created all indicators.

### **ADJUSTMENTS**

No adjustments of data are performed in a systematic way.

## DATA VALIDATION OF STATISTICAL DATA

Eurostat carried out quality tests, mainly on the coherency of the provided information.

A detailed description of the methodology used for this validation can be found at:

[http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/edtcslibrary?l=/public/continuing\\_vocational](http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/edtcslibrary?l=/public/continuing_vocational)

## REVISION POLICY

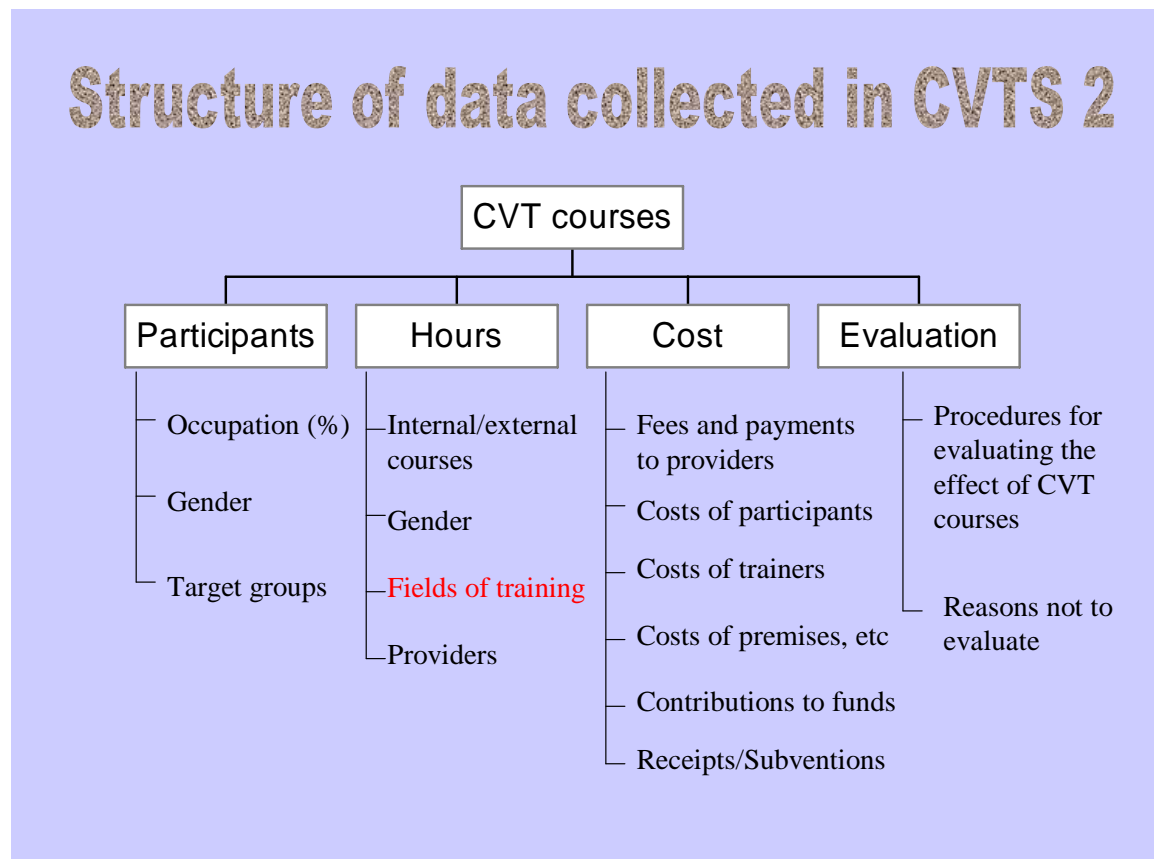
Countries could revise the appropriate files but should resend from the beginning the whole file.

## 6. Other aspects

More details concerning these surveys can be found

in.: [http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/edtcslibrary?l=/public/continuing\\_vocational](http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/edtcslibrary?l=/public/continuing_vocational)

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# Fourth community innovation survey

## Eurostat Metadata in SDDS format: Summary Methodology

<b>GEOGRAPHICAL AREA</b>	EU-25 Member States, Candidate Countries, Iceland and Norway
<b>DATA CATEGORY</b>	Fourth community innovation survey (CIS4)

Last update of this document : 23 October 2006

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[EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT](#)

## 1. Concepts, definitions and classifications

### STATISTICAL CONCEPT

CIS4 provides information on the characteristics of innovation activity at enterprise level. It allows the monitoring of Europe's progress in the area of innovation, creating a better understanding of the innovation process and analysis the effects of innovation on the economy (regarding competitiveness, employment, economic growth, trade patterns...)

The statistical indicators presented under CIS4 domain cover a range of topics related to:

- Product, process, ongoing and abandoned innovation
- Innovation activity and expenditure
- Intramural research and experimental development (R&D)
- Effects of innovation
- Public funding of innovation
- Innovation co-operation
- Sources of information for innovation
- Hampered innovation activity
- Patents and other protection methods

- Other important organisational and marketing innovations in the enterprise
- Breakdowns are given at the level of country, type of innovator, size-classes (by number of employees), unit (percentage and absolute value), classification of economic activities (in accordance with NACE Rev. 1) and innovation indicators.

## DEFINITION OF INDICATORS

**Domain: Science and Technology, Innovation**

### Collection: Innovation

More details regarding the units used are given in the [list of indicators](#).

## CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM AND CONFORMITY WITH OFFICIAL STANDARDS

Enterprises are classified by type of innovation activity:

**Innovation:** an innovation is a new or significantly improved product (good or service) introduced to the market or the introduction within an enterprise of a new or significantly improved process. Innovations are based on the results of new technological developments, new combinations of existing technology or the utilisation of other knowledge acquired by the enterprise. Innovations may be developed by the innovating enterprise or by another enterprise. However, purely selling innovations wholly produced and developed by other enterprises is not included as an innovation activity. Innovations should be new to the enterprise concerned. For product innovations they do not necessarily have to be new to the market and for process innovations the enterprise does not necessarily have to be the first one to have introduced the process.

**Product innovators:** introduced **new** good or service or a **significantly** improved good or service with respect to its capabilities, such as improved software, user friendliness, components or sub-systems. Changes of a solely aesthetic nature and the pure sale of product innovations wholly produced and developed by other enterprises are not included.

**Process innovators:** implemented **new** or **significantly** improved production process, distribution method, or support activity for your goods or services. The outcome of such innovations should be significant with respect to the level of output, quality of products (goods or services) or costs of production and distribution. Purely organisational or managerial changes are not included.

**Enterprises with innovation activity (propensity to innovate):** enterprises that introduce new or significantly improved products (goods or services) to the market or enterprises that implement new or significantly improved processes. Innovations are based on the results of new technological developments, new combinations of existing technology or the utilisation of other knowledge acquired by the enterprise. The term covers all types of innovator, namely product innovators, process innovators, as well as enterprises with only on-going and/or abandoned innovation activities.

**Enterprises with only on-going and/or abandoned innovation activity:** these enterprises had on-going or abandoned innovation activities to develop or introduce new or significantly improved products (goods or services) or implement new processes, including R&D activity.

**Enterprises without innovation activity:** these enterprises had no innovation activity whatsoever during the survey period. These enterprises only answered a limited set of questions from the survey in relation to the absence of innovation activity, factors hampering innovation, patents and other protection methods, and other important organisational and marketing changes within the enterprise.

## **2. Scope / coverage of the data**

### **GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE**

The survey was carried out in all 25 EU Member States, Iceland and Norway as well as Bulgaria and Romania.

### **STATISTICAL UNITS**

The main statistical unit for CIS 4 was the enterprise, as defined in the Council Regulation 696/1993 on statistical units or as defined in the national statistical business register. EU Regulation 2186/1993 requires that Member States set up and maintain a register of enterprises, as well as associated legal units and local units.

In the Council Regulation 696/1993 (Council Regulation (EEC) N° 696/1993 of 15 March 1993, OJ N° L76 of the 3 March on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community), the enterprise is defined as “the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. It may carry out one or more activities at one or more locations and it may be a combination of legal units, one legal unit or part of a legal unit.”

### **STATISTICAL POPULATION**

The population of the CIS4 is determined by the size of the enterprise and its principal activity. At least all enterprises with 10 or more employees in any of the specified sectors were included in the statistical population. Countries could also include enterprises with less than 10 employees, if they were treated separately.

The following industries were – in general - included in the population of the CIS4:

- mining and quarrying (NACE 10-14)
- manufacturing (NACE 15-37)
- electricity, gas and water supply (NACE 40-41)
- wholesale trade (NACE 51)
- transport, storage and communication (NACE 60-64)
- financial intermediation (NACE 65-67)
- computer and related activities (NACE 72)
- architectural and engineering activities (NACE 74.2)
- technical testing and analysis (NACE 74.3)

Additional coverage was done on a voluntary basis:

- research and development (NACE 73)
- construction (NACE 45)
- motor trade (NACE 50)
- retail trade (NACE 52)
- legal, accounting, market research, consultancy and management services (NACE 74.1)
- advertising (NACE 74.4)
- labour recruitment and provision of personnel (NACE 74.5)
- investigation and security activities (NACE 74.6)

- industrial cleaning services (NACE 74.7)
- miscellaneous business activities n.e.c. (NACE 74.8)
- real estate activities (NACE 70)
- hotels and restaurants (NACE 55)
- renting of machinery and equipment without an operator (NACE 71)

### **3. Accounting conventions**

#### **REFERENCE PERIOD**

For the CIS4 survey the observation period covered by the survey was 2002 - 2004 inclusive i.e. the three-year period from the beginning of 2002 to the end of 2004. The reference period of the CIS 4 was the year 2004.

Three reference periods were used in the questionnaire. The first relates to a set of questions for the whole of the period 2002-2004, for example whether the enterprise introduced an innovation at any time during this three-year period. The second set of questions refers uniquely to the reference year 2004, for example, indicators such as innovation expenditure. Finally, a limited number of basic economic indicators were requested for both 2002 and 2004, for example the turnover and employment figures.

All countries collected the data according with this observation period just Czech Republic had a reference period of 2003-2005.

#### **BASE PERIOD**

Not Applicable (NA)

#### **RECORDING OF TRANSACTIONS**

Not Applicable (NA)

### **4. Nature of the basic data**

#### **DATA SOURCES USED**

As for previous CIS, Eurostat developed the harmonised survey questionnaire and the survey methodology in close cooperation with the countries participating. These two instruments lead to a certain level of harmonisation of data input and data production.

All aggregations and indicators presented in this collection are based on tabulated data from the national CIS4 data collections.

Data collection, product selection and sampling are carried out by National Delegations in each country. They can use one or several of these data sources, according to the survey strategy they have adapted (specific survey CIS4 or combined or existing data sources).

#### **TYPE OF SURVEY**

Most Member States and Norway carried out the CIS4 by way of a stratified sample survey while a number of countries used a census or a combination of both.

The target population was to be broken down into strata for sampling purposes. The variables to be used for this were size (according to number of employees) and the activity classification (in accordance with NACE) as these two variables are highly correlated with innovation activity.

The size-classes should at least be the following 3 breakdowns:

- 10 - 49 employees (small),
- 50 - 249 employees (medium-sized) and
- 250 + employees (large).

A more detailed size-band system was sometimes used, but these fitted into the size classes mentioned above.

Stratification by NACE was in general by 2-digit level (division) or groups of division, with 74.2 and 74.3 as exceptions.

A regional dimension was also to be taken into account to check that the regional allocation of sampled units was reasonable compared to the regional distribution of the population. The sampling frame to be used for the sample was mostly the business register of as good a quality as possible.

## **TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION**

The data was mainly collected via mail surveys, but some countries chose other collection methods like face-to-face interviews.

## **5. Compilation practices (data processing)**

### **COMPILATION OF EUROPEAN AGGREGATES**

EU and other aggregates are calculated as the sum of the national tabulated data received from countries.

### **ADJUSTMENTS**

NA

### **DATA VALIDATION OF STATISTICAL DATA**

Eurostat collected aggregated data which are checked, processed and treated also with regard to second confidentiality.

### **REVISION POLICY**

NA

## **6. Other aspects**

Some countries added a few extra questions for national purposes and most countries excluded some or all of the optional questions. In some other cases, countries slightly modified the questions from the standard questionnaire.

Eurostat prepared two tabulation schemes for the delivery of aggregated data from countries. These tabulations cover the statistical results and their respective breakdowns for national and regional data at NUTS 2 level (the latter for 20 countries only). The economic activities are broken down by NACE division; the aggregated results requested are also broken down by size classes (in terms of employees).

### **Comparability of CIS4 and CIS3 data**

Comparability of data between the third and fourth Community Innovation Survey was improved in comparison with previous surveys due to the fact these ones were based on the



similar survey methodology, target population, the survey questionnaires and the definition on innovation.

The CIS 4 questionnaire was shorter and considerably less difficult than the CIS 3 questionnaire previously used. In most countries the CIS 4 was launched in 2005, based on the reference period 2004 and an observation period running from 2002 to 2004 while for the CIS3 countries used several observation periods.

In order to gain additional information on the innovative capabilities of enterprises in CIS4 was implemented questions regarding organisational and marketing innovations and their effects.

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