

# **Standard-documentation Meta information**

**(Definitions, comments, methods, quality)**

on

## **Innovation Survey (CIS)**

This documentation is valid from the reference period:  
**2016-2018**

Status: **01.12.2020**



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## Executive Summary

The Community Innovation Survey (CIS = Community Innovation Survey) is a statistical survey among enterprises with 10 or more employed persons in Austria with a voluntary participation. The following industries according to NACE Rev. 2 are covered in the survey: Mining and quarrying (NACE B), Manufacturing (C), Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (D), Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (E), Services (only selected industries: 46, H, J, K, 71, 72, 73). Reference period are the three previous calendar years. The Community Innovation Survey (CIS) was carried out since the reference period 2002-2004 (CIS 4) biennially. This documentation is valid since the CIS 2018 (reference period 2016-2018). The Austrian survey methodology for innovation statistics is based on international standards and recommendations of the [Oslo Manual](#). Due to the complex definition of “innovation“, the distinction of the subject is not always simple, though. It is possible that enterprises report innovation activities, although these activities are only “innovation-related“. On the contrary, it is also possible that innovative enterprise assess their activities as “non-innovative“.

### Definition of innovation:

Innovations are new or improved product or business processes, that differs significantly from the firm’s previous goods, services or business processes and which were introduced on the market or by the enterprise.

A key indicator is the share of innovation active enterprises. An enterprise is considered “innovation active“ if it has introduced one of the above mentioned innovations or had activities targeting at the implementation of those which were still ongoing at the end of the reference period or were abandoned completely within the reference period.

In 2018, a new edition of the revised Oslo Manual (Oslo Manual 2018) was published. Methods and definitions described in this documentation are based on this manual. Previous innovation surveys followed the guidelines of the Oslo Manual 3.

Goal and purpose of innovation surveys is to compile standardised statistical data on type and extent of innovation activities of Austrian enterprises. Data are important inputs for decision making in national and international innovation and technology policy and for further scientific and economic analyses. Innovations are particularly seen as an important contribution to a “knowledge-based economy“. In economic theory, innovation activities are considered as an important factor for economic growth and the increase of productivity (e.g. Joseph Schumpeter). In contrast to the statistics on research and experimental development (R&D) innovation statistics also produces output-oriented indicators. Innovation conceptually includes R&D activities, but also goes far beyond those. Results of the innovation surveys are also published in the framework of the “[European Innovation Scoreboard \(EIS\)](#)“.

Most important data source is a statistical sample survey among approximately 5,800 Austrian enterprises, while the population comprises around 18,000 enterprises. The stratified random sample, which is based on the methodological recommendations of Eurostat, is drawn from the statistical [business register](#) of Statistics Austria. For single indicators (turnover) data from the [Structural Business Survey \(SBS\)](#) and the business register of Statistics Austria are used. The most important indicators are product innovations, shares of turnover of product innovations, business process innovations, innovation expenditure, innovation cooperation, and hampering factors for innovation.

Due to modified definitions in the Oslo Manual 2018 the longitudinal comparability with the previous survey CIS 2016 is restricted.

Because of the methodological requirement of Eurostat to survey 10% of the non-responding enterprises in a post-survey when the overall response rate is less than 70%, a non-response survey is carried out. This survey should clarify if this unit non-response leads to a bias of the results. The outcome of the non-response survey is taken into account for the grossing-up procedure, in case it differs significantly from the results of the main survey.

The response rate of the CIS 2018 was 48%.

Even when the drawn sample is stratified by NUTS1 regions, final results are only published on the national level for Austria. This is due to the voluntary character of the survey which unavoidably leads to non-responses of enterprises with regional significance as well as the fact that the “enterprise” as the statistical unit allows a regional classification by main location only.

<b>Innovation survey from 2016-2018 onwards – Main features</b>	
<b>Subject Matter</b>	Capturing innovation activities of enterprises
<b>Population</b>	Austrian enterprises with 10 and more employed persons in the sectors: Mining and quarrying (NACE B), Manufacturing (C), Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (D), Water supply (E), Services (selected industries only: 46, H, J, K, 71, 72, 73)
<b>Type of statistics</b>	Primary survey; selected indicators from secondary sources (Structural Business Survey)
<b>Data sources/Survey techniques</b>	Direct information from enterprises Structural Business Survey (SBS) for turnover Statistical business register Stratified sample survey by industry, size, region
<b>Reference period or due day</b>	The last three calendar years before each odd calendar year (e.g. for the CIS 2018 the years 2016-2018), while some indicators refer to the last calendar year only (e.g. turnover, innovation expenditure)
<b>Periodicity</b>	Every two years
<b>Survey participation (in case of a survey)</b>	Voluntary
<b>Main legal acts</b>	<a href="#">Commission implementing regulation (EU) No 995/2012</a> of 26 October 2012 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of <a href="#">Decision No 1608/2003/EC</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the production and development of Community statistics on science and technology
<b>Most detailed regional breakdown</b>	Austria
<b>Availability of results</b>	Final data: t + 18 months
<b>Other</b>	If the response rate is below 70%, a non-response survey about selected main indicators is carried out regularly among 50% of the non-responding enterprises