

14 December 2011

Innovation in Companies Survey
Year 2010. *Final results*

Main results

- **Expenditure on technological innovation decreases 8.3%** in 2010, reaching 16,171 million euros.
- **32.9% of Spanish companies** with 10 or more employees **are innovative during the 2008-2010 period**. This percentage includes technological (product or process) and non-technological (organisational and commercial) innovations.
- 18.6% of Spanish companies with 10 or more employees were technologically innovating and 24.8% are non-technologically innovating during the 2008-2010 period.
- The Autonomous Communities that go to the **greatest expense in performing technological innovation activities** in 2010 are **Comunidad de Madrid, Cataluña and País Vasco**.

Expenditure on technological innovation activities

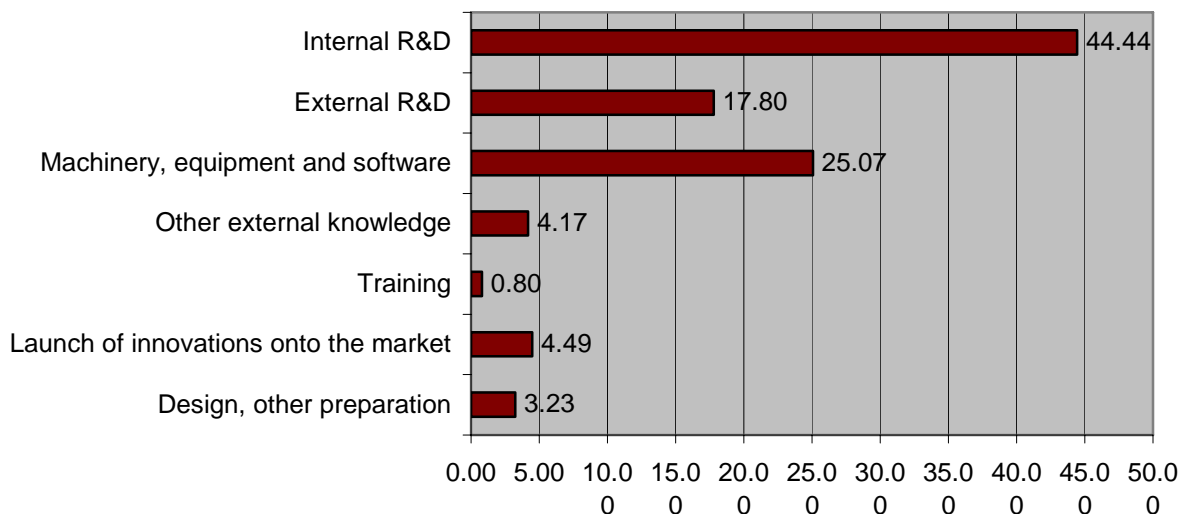
Expenditure on technological innovation activities increased by 16,171 million euros in 2010, representing a decrease of 8.3%, as compared with the year 2009.

Expenditure on technological innovation reached 2.1% of turnover of the companies with 10 or more employees that carried out technological innovation activities in 2010.

Technological innovation activities (internal R&D, Acquisition of R&D, Acquisition of machinery, equipment, hardware or software for innovation, Acquisition of other external knowledge for innovation, Training for innovation activities, Introduction of innovations in the market and Design, other preparations for production and/or distribution) are those leading to the development of a technological innovation.

Among the innovative activities, internal or external R&D activities were particularly noteworthy, representing 62.2% of total expenditure on technological innovation activities, as was the acquisition of machinery, hardware equipment and software for technological innovation (25.1%).

Distribution of expenditure on technological innovation activities, by type of expenditure, as a percentage. Year 2010



In the analysis by activity sector, *R&D services* companies represented the highest percentage of total expenditure on technological innovation, with 10.6%, followed by *Telecommunications* companies, with 10.3%, and *Motor vehicles*, with 9.8%.

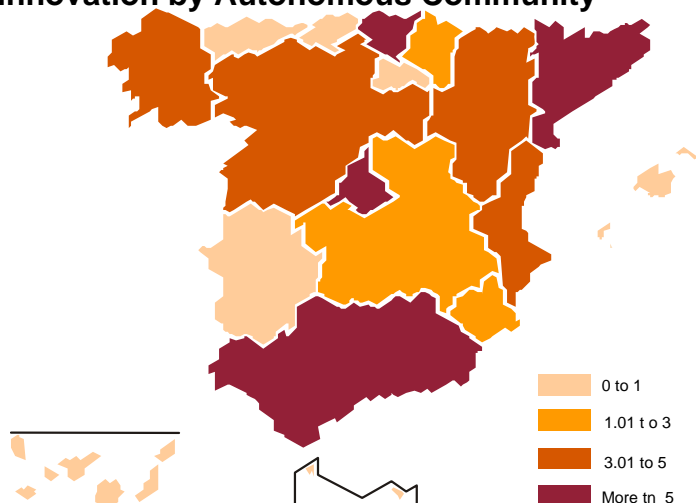
Expenditure on technological innovation, by Autonomous Community

The Autonomous Communities with the greatest expenditure on technological innovation in 2010 were Comunidad de Madrid (37.0% of total expenditure), Cataluña (22.5%) and País Vasco (9.0%).

Technological innovation, by Autonomous Community.

Autonomous Communities	Innovating companies in the 2008-2010 period		2010 Regionalised expenditure on innovation		% of turnover for new and improved products	Growth rate of expenditure
	Total	Percentages	Total (thousands of euros)	Percentages		
TOTAL	32,041	18.58	16,171,218	100	14.95	-8.31
Andalucía	3,835	15.41	1,042,591	6.45	8.39	4.34
Aragón	1,153	21.70	554,968	3.43	25.50	-19.14
Asturias (Principado de)	603	18.06	156,492	0.97	8.40	-35.70
Balears (Illes)	694	15.21	52,707	0.33	5.04	-4.03
Canarias	1,008	14.22	136,651	0.85	4.48	19.91
Cantabria	435	21.10	98,781	0.61	10.85	-3.32
Castilla y León	1,358	17.66	584,192	3.61	15.88	-27.27
Castilla-La Mancha	1,175	17.61	271,765	1.68	10.02	18.52
Cataluña	6,918	21.02	3,642,187	22.52	10.27	4.22
Comunitat Valenciana	3,267	17.97	801,314	4.96	10.43	-4.71
Extremadura	400	13.67	87,145	0.54	4.80	72.83
Galicia	1,947	20.19	626,353	3.87	7.13	-11.32
Madrid (Comunidad de)	4,656	17.07	5,983,287	37.00	16.87	-12.63
Murcia (Región de)	1,064	18.63	251,715	1.56	6.67	18.81
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	744	25.27	359,145	2.22	23.98	-10.38
País Vasco	2,329	24.70	1,455,457	9.00	35.87	-18.24
Rioja (La)	433	28.23	66,038	0.41	15.70	1.66
Ceuta	12	6.30	166	0.00	0.92	-94.46
Melilla	9	9.21	265	0.00	2.12	-89.34

Percentage distribution of expenditure on innovation by Autonomous Community



Innovating companies during the 2008-2010 period

32.9% of Spanish companies were innovative during the 2008-2010 period, including technological (product or process) innovations and non-technological (organisational or commercial) innovations.

Companies with technological innovations during the 2008-2010 period

With regard to technological innovations, 18.6% of Spanish companies with 10 or more wage earners were product or process innovating in the 2008-2010 period, whilst EIN companies (technologically innovating companies or with technological innovations underway or unsuccessful ones) represented 20.4%.

Technologically innovating companies in the 2008-2010 period

	Innovating companies	
	Total	%
Total	32.041	18,58
Agriculture CNAE 01, 02, 03	867	13,12
IndustryTotal	11.971	30,33
Extractive and petroleum industries CNAE 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 19	168	21,08
Food, beverages and tobacco CNAE 10, 11, 12	1.863	28,23
Textile, manufacture, leather and footwear CNAE 13, 14, 15	677	20,68
Wood, paper, graphic arts CNAE 16, 17, 18	1.168	28,63
Chemicals CNAE 20	781	56,66
Pharmacy CNAE 21	185	73,09
Rubber and plastic products CNAE 22	668	38,52
Various non-metallic ore products CNAE 23	732	23,57
Metallurgy CNAE 24	299	46,72
Metallic products CNAE 25	1.628	24,17
Computer, electronic and optical products CNAE 26	374	62,66
Electrical material and equipment CNAE 27	419	45,93
Other machinery and equipment CNAE 28	949	40,66
Motor vehicles CNAE 29	395	46,52
Other transport material CNAE 30	165	48,95
Furnitures CNAE 31	526	25,72
Other manufacture activities CNAE 32	257	31,91
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment CNAE 33	314	21,21
Energy and waterCNAE 35, 36	174	32,81
Waste management and decontamination activities CNAE 37, 38, 39	228	23,36
Construction CNAE 41, 42, 43	2.557	9,06
Services total	16.646	16,96
Trade CNAE 45, 46, 47	5.160	15,34
Transport and storing CNAE 49, 50, 51, 52, 53	1.495	15,47
Catering CNAE 55, 56	1.033	8,09
Communications and information CNAE 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63	2.038	45,03
Financial and insurance activities CNAE 64, 65, 66	474	31,84
Real estate activities CNAE 68	182	14,50
R&D Services CNAE 72	321	73,27
Other professional, scientific and technical activities CNAE 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75	2.412	27,81
Administrative and support service activities CNAE 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82	1.278	10,69
Health activities and social services CNAE 86, 87, 88	1.481	17,43
Arts, recreation and entertainment activities CNAE 90, 91, 92, 93	456	12,48
Other services CNAE 85-854, 94, 95, 96	317	19,76

* EIN Empresas tecnológicamente innovadoras o con innovaciones tecnológicas en curso o no exitosas

Innovation of a product in the 2008-2010 period represented 38.8% of the sales by all companies in 2010. This percentage decreased to 17.7% when considering only products which were new to the market.

In turn, turnover due to product innovations involving unaltered or slightly modified products represented 61.2% of the total of the turnover for innovating companies.

On analysis by branch of activity, it could be observed that, in the case of the industrial sector, the branches with the greatest number of technologically innovating companies, 73.1% of *Pharmacy* companies and 62.7% of *I.T., electronic and optical products*.

In the services sector, *R&D companies* were of particular note (with 73.3% of technologically innovating companies), and *Programming, consultancy and other IT-related activities* (with 51.6%).

Partnerships in technological innovation during the 2008-2010 period

19.1% of innovating companies or companies with innovations underway or unsuccessful innovations (EIN) were involved in an innovation partnership during the 2008-2010 period.

Partnerships were primarily with suppliers (49.4%), universities (35.4%) and technology centres (30.6 %)

Partnerships in technological innovation, by EIN companies in the 2008-2010 period

	Total	Percentages
Total EIN companies which cooperated in innovation* in the 2007-2009 period	6,740	100
Type of partner with whom they cooperated		
Other companies from the same group	1,445	21.4
Suppliers of equipment, material, components or software	3,331	49.4
Clients	1,841	27.3
Competitors or other companies in the sector	1,355	20.1
Consultants, commercial laboratories or private R&D institutions	1,900	28.2
Universities or other higher education centres	2,389	35.4
Public research bodies	1,231	18.3
Technology centres	2,060	30.6

* A company may cooperate with more than one unit

Information sources for technological innovation

44.9% of EIN companies considered internal information sources (within the company or group) to be of the greatest importance for carrying out innovation projects.

In turn, 43.5% of EIN companies believed market sources (suppliers, clients, competitors, etc.) to be highly relevant.

Objectives of technological innovation

41.9% of EIN companies expressed that a priority objective of their innovative activities was to increase the quality of goods or services. 36.5% indicated the goal of increasing production capacity or the provision of services.

Companies with non-technological innovation in the 2008-2010 period

Regarding non-technological innovations, 24.8% of Spanish companies with 10 or more age earners carried out organisational or commercial innovations in the 2008-2010 period.

Within non-technological innovations, 21.2% of the total number of companies carried out organisational innovations in the 2008-2010 period. The objectives they declared as most relevant for carrying out organisational innovations were the superior quality of their goods or services (with 55.1%) and reduction in the periods of response to customer or supplier needs (with 52.4%).

On the other hand, the percentage of companies with commercial innovations in the 2008-2010 period was 12.4% of the total number of companies. Companies with organisational innovations indicated as a priority objective the increasing or improving the market quota (with 46.8%) in order to carry out this type of non-technological innovation.

Methodological note

The Innovation in Companies Survey is a study which is integrated in the European Union statistics plans, the objective of which is to provide information on the so-called technological innovation process, compiling indicators that allow for ascertaining the different aspects of this process (economic impact, innovative activities, cost, etc.) It is a **study targeting** a sample of **more than 42,600 companies with 10 or more employees**, from the industrial, construction and services sectors, including for the first time in 2006, research in the branch of agriculture, livestock breeding, hunting, forestry and fishing.

Innovative activities are all types of scientific, technological, organisational, financial and commercial activities, including the investment in new knowledge, which actually or potentially leads to the implementation of innovations. Parting from this definition, it is possible to distinguish two types of innovation: technological innovation and non-technological innovation.

Technological innovations include technologically new products (goods or services) and processes, as well as significant technological improvements to them. An innovation is considered as such when it has been launched onto the market (product innovation) or it has been used in the production process of goods or in the rendering of services (process innovation). The technological innovations referred to in this study are from the three years prior to conducting the Survey (2008-2010 period).

Non-technological innovations comprise the new commercial methods of products (goods or services) or new organisational methods of the business practices implemented by companies, as well as the significant improvements in already existing methods. Likewise, these innovations refer to the 2008-2010 period.

Technological innovation activities constitute the set of activities leading to the development or introduction of technological innovations. They include the following seven activities:

- *Scientific research and technological development (internal R&D)*
- *R&D acquisition (external R&D)*
- *Acquisition of machinery, equipment and software*
- *Acquisition of other external knowledge*
- *Training*
- *Introduction of innovations on the market*
- *Other preparations for production and/or distribution*

Technological innovation activities refer to the year immediately prior to conducting the Survey (year 2010).

Non-technological innovations comprise new methods of marketing products (goods or services) or new methods of organisation of business codes implemented by companies, as well as significant improvements in existing methods. Likewise, these innovations refer to the 2008-2010 period.