

ICT, knowledge and the economy 2012

Statistical annex

This annex includes some tables with supplementary figures to the publication *ICT, knowledge and the economy 2012*. The tables are arranged by chapter. There are 11 tables belonging to chapters 2, 5, 7 and 8. Wherever possible, the numbering of the tables in this annex is in conformity with the numbering in the publication to which this annex pertains.

2 ICT and the economy

2.4.3a Average annual growth in the import and export of ICT goods, international, 1995–2010

	Export	Import
	%	
Australia	6.8	1.3
Belgium	5.4	4.3
Canada	3.9	1.8
Chile	9.0	16.4
Denmark	3.5	3.5
Germany	5.8	5.4
Estonia	12.0	16.9
Finland	2.8	1.3
France	4.5	2.0
Greece	5.7	7.4
Hong Kong	10.2	11.0
Hungary	18.7	21.6
Ireland	-1.4	-1.2
Iceland	7.0	17.2
Israel	4.7	8.0
Italy	6.0	2.1
Japan	5.8	0.2
Mexico	10.5	9.6
Netherlands	7.7	7.8
New Zealand	3.9	5.3
Norway	4.9	5.6
Austria	4.9	5.2
Poland	14.9	22.8
Portugal	4.0	2.8
Slovenia	8.1	8.8
Spain	6.5	4.3
Czech Republic	17.6	27.9
Turkey	12.4	15.9
United Kingdom	2.5	-1.4
United States	5.2	2.8
South Korea	8.1	7.4
Sweden	5.1	4.6
Switzerland	3.8	3.7

Source: OECD, ITCS database.

2.4.4a Average annual growth in the export of ICT service categories, international, 2002–2009

	Communication services	Computer and information services	Total ICT services
	%		
Austria	13.3	25.1	18.8
Belgium	12.3	13.0	12.7
Canada	6.4	9.4	8.3
Chile	-0.8	4.2	0.8
Czech Republic	17.3	36.8	28.3
Estonia	36.6	33.2	34.9
Finland	4.6	44.7	37.9
France	11.7	4.4	9.4
Germany	13.5	14.8	14.5
Greece	10.3	26.0	16.0
Hungary	21.2	28.5	26.0
Iceland	25.0	8.1	12.5
Ireland	-4.6	18.3	17.1
Israel	11.1	.	.
Italy	26.9	25.2	26.5
Japan	-1.5	-3.9	-2.9
South Korea	9.8	41.2	13.1
Luxembourg	25.1	19.4	23.5
Mexico	-13.5	.	.
Netherlands	16.7	23.2	20.1
New Zealand	-2.7	7.8	1.7
Norway	9.5	36.3	25.9
Poland	21.5	36.7	28.5
Portugal	16.2	25.0	18.8
Slovakia	22.8	23.9	23.4
Slovenia	25.1	10.1	17.8
Spain	12.2	13.5	13.1
Sweden	17.2	23.8	22.1
Switzerland	6.8	.	.
United Kingdom	11.0	9.3	9.9
United States	12.7	9.5	10.8

Source: OECD, Trade in Services database.

2.5.2a Employed ICT workers by sector, 1998–2009¹⁾²⁾

SIC 1993	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009
	<i>number (x 1,000)</i>												<i>ICT workers as a % of the total employed labour force</i>
Total employed ICT workers	213	233	261	265	268	265	260	262	251	256	276	273	3.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Extraction of minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0
Manufacturing	21	28	22	24	26	27	27	26	23	22	24	21	2.3
Energy and water supply companies	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6.3
Construction industry	2	3	4	3	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	0.9
Trade, and hotels and restaurants	24	22	26	23	24	26	18	18	17	15	14	15	1.2
Transport, storage and communication	6	5	8	6	6	6	7	7	6	8	6	7	1.7
Telecommunications	4	6	10	11	8	9	11	11	9	7	8	8	15.4
Business services	96	99	121	124	123	114	120	126	121	126	141	137	32.0
of which:													
Financial services	17	21	21	19	26	24	23	23	21	19	19	19	7.6
Computer service bureaus	79	78	100	105	97	90	97	103	100	107	121	118	66.0
Other services	35	42	42	47	49	53	49	46	45	50	53	50	1.7
Government	17	18	16	20	21	21	20	21	21	21	23	24	4.5

¹⁾ ICT workers here are defined as ISCO codes 514, 666, 714 and 914.

²⁾ The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is used by Statistics Netherlands to classify companies according to their main activity. The SIC instrument is similar to NACE, the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community. The NACE classification system is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) of the United Nations used throughout the world.

NACE has been revised several times. A new version came into effect in 2008. The purpose of this revision was to remain in step with developments and structural changes in the economy (Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006). This means that changes in companies' activities or in the nature of their activities are taken into account. Emerging new activities in the ICT sector are an example in this regard. Statistics Netherlands adheres to this NACE revision.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Labour Force Survey.

2.5.2a Employed ICT workers by sector, 2008–2010^{1,2)} (end)

SIC 2008	2008	2009	2010	2010
	<i>number (x 1,000)</i>			<i>ICT workers as a % of the total employed labour force</i>
Total employed ICT workers	276	273	283	3.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	0	0	0	0.2
Extraction of minerals	0	0	0	4.3
Manufacturing	22	20	21	2.5
Production and distribution of and trade in electricity, natural gas, steam and cooled air	3	3	3	7.7
Extraction and distribution of water; waste and waste water management and decontamination	0	0	2	4.0
Construction industry	4	5	4	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; car repair	14	15	15	1.5
Transport and storage	5	6	6	1.8
Accommodation, food and beverages	0	0	0	0.1
Information and communication	131	127	134	45.2
of which:				
Publishers, production and distribution of films and television programmes; production and distribution of audio recordings, arranging for and broadcasting of radio and television programmes	3	2	2	2.9
Telecommunications	8	8	8	15.7
Information technology-related and information-related services activities	120	117	124	67.8
Financial institutions	19	19	19	8.1
Leasing of and trading in immovable property	0	2	0	2.0
Consultancy, research and other specialist business services	19	17	17	3.2
Lease of moveable goods and other business services	9	8	8	2.6
Public administration, government services and compulsory social security	23	24	21	3.9
Education	12	9	10	1.8
Healthcare and welfare	9	11	12	0.9
Culture, sport and recreation	2	0	0	0.9
Other services	3	3	4	2.4
Extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0	0	0	0.0
Unknown	0	3	2	3.6

¹⁾ ICT workers here are defined as ISCO codes 514, 666, 714 and 914.

²⁾ The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is used by Statistics Netherlands to classify companies according to their main activity. The SIC instrument is similar to NACE, the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community. The NACE classification system is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) of the United Nations used throughout the world.

NACE has been revised several times. A new version came into effect in 2008. The purpose of this revision was to remain in step with developments and structural changes in the economy (Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006). This means that changes in companies' activities or in the nature of their activities are taken into account. Emerging new activities in the ICT sector are an example in this regard. Statistics Netherlands adheres to this NACE revision.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Labour Force Survey.

2.5.2b Employed ICT workers by background characteristics, 1998–2011¹⁾

	Employed ICT workers														Employed labour force
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011
	<i>number (x 1,000)</i>														
Total	213	233	261	268	271	267	261	262	251	256	272	268	283	283	7392
	<i>% of total number of employed ICT workers</i>														<i>% of employed labour force</i>
Professional group															
Programmers	33	33	34	37	35	34	32	34	33	33	31	32	30	31	1
Technical systems analysts	5	6	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	0
Systems analysts	51	48	47	45	48	49	53	53	53	53	53	52	53	52	2
Computer scientists	11	13	15	13	12	12	10	10	11	11	14	14	14	13	1
Employment position															
Employees with permanent employment relationship	91	92	88	86	88	86	87	87	86	85	84	86	82	83	77
Employees with flexible employment relationship	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	8
Self-employed	5	4	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	12	14	13	14	14	15
Working hours per week															
12 to 20 hours	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	10
20 to 35 hours	8	10	9	9	11	12	13	14	14	13	13	15	15	14	31
35 hours or more	91	89	90	88	86	86	86	85	84	86	87	86	84	84	59
Age															
15 to 25 years	8	7	8	8	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	5	10
25 to 35 years	44	42	44	41	37	36	34	32	31	29	31	30	28	27	22
35 to 45 years	29	32	32	33	34	34	35	36	37	37	35	35	35	34	26
45 to 55 years	17	16	13	13	17	17	20	20	21	21	23	24	23	25	26
55 to 65 years	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	7	7	7	8	9	15
Education level															
Primary education	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	5
Preparatory secondary vocational education (VMBO), level 1 senior secondary vocational education (MBO 1), general secondary education (AVO first stage), total of which:	7	5	7	8	6	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	18
VMBO, MBO 1 and AVO first stage	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	11
AVO first stage	4	4	5	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	6
Senior general secondary education (HAVO), pre-university education (VWO), senior secondary vocational education (MBO), total of which:	41	41	40	41	40	40	37	39	37	38	37	37	36	37	42
HAVO, VWO, MBO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MBO level 2 and 3	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	14
MBO level 4	18	17	17	17	17	16	17	20	19	19	18	17	18	19	20
HAVO, VWO	17	17	17	18	15	16	15	14	13	14	14	14	13	14	9
Higher professional education (HBO), university graduates (WO) bachelor	33	33	32	31	32	34	35	35	35	35	38	39	37	36	22
WO masters, doctorates	18	20	19	18	19	19	21	19	20	20	20	19	20	19	12

2.5.2b Employed ICT workers by background characteristics, 1998–2011¹⁾ (end)

	Employed ICT workers														Employed labour force
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011
	<i>% of total number of employed ICT workers</i>														<i>% of employed labour force</i>
Gender															
Men	89	88	88	88	88	87	89	90	88	88	90	90	90	90	55
Women	11	12	12	11	11	12	10	11	12	12	12	12	10	10	45
Origin															
Native Dutch	83	85	83	79	79	79	81	82	80	80	82	82	81	81	81
Western foreigners	12	10	11	11	12	13	12	11	12	12	11	11	11	10	9
Non-western foreigners	5	5	6	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	9

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Labour Force Survey.

¹⁾ ICT workers here are defined as ISCO codes 514, 666, 714 and 914.

5 ICT use by companies

5.3.3a Companies with reason to limit electronic contact with government, 2010¹⁾

	% of companies
Total	4
Sector	
Manufacturing	3
Energy companies; extraction and distribution of water; waste treatment	4
Construction industry	3
Wholesale and retail trade; car repair	5
Transport and storage	5
Accommodation, food and beverages	4
Information and communication	5
Financial institutions	2
Leasing of and trading in immovable property	4
Consultancy, research and other specialist business services of which Research institutes	5
Lease of moveable goods and other business services	4
Healthcare and welfare	5
Company size	
10 to 20 employed persons	4
20 to 50 employed persons	4
50 to 100 employed persons	3
100 to 250 employed persons	4
250 to 500 employed persons	5
500 or more employed persons	7

Source: Statistics Netherlands, ICT use by companies, 2010.

5.6.2a Companies and importance attributed to ICT for innovation, by company size, 2010¹⁾

	Product innovators				Process innovators			
	Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Unimportant	Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Unimportant
<i>% of relevant innovators</i>								
10 to 20 employed persons	35	31	22	12	36	44	18	2
20 to 50 employed persons	33	35	18	14	39	43	14	4
50 to 100 employed persons	31	36	23	10	35	48	15	3
100 to 250 employed persons	32	37	18	13	41	47	11	1
250 to 500 employed persons	39	32	22	6	42	43	12	3
500 or more employed persons	39	41	15	5	46	46	7	1
	Organisational innovators				Marketing innovators			
	Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Unimportant	Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Unimportant
<i>% of relevant innovators</i>								
10 to 20 employed persons	24	36	29	11	34	40	21	5
20 to 50 employed persons	22	38	28	11	30	37	30	4
50 to 100 employed persons	19	47	25	9	26	48	20	7
100 to 250 employed persons	16	46	27	11	21	47	25	8
250 to 500 employed persons	17	46	29	8	21	49	25	4
500 or more employed persons	22	43	26	9	24	45	28	3

Source: Statistics Netherlands, ICT use by companies, 2010.

¹⁾ Companies with 10 or more employed persons.

5.6.3a Companies and importance attributed to ICT for innovation, by sector, 2010¹⁾

	Product innovation				Process Innovation			
	Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Unimportant	Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Unimportant
<i>% of relevant innovators</i>								
Manufacturing	17	32	32	18	26	45	23	5
Energy companies; extraction and distribution of water; waste treatment	24	49	12	15	36	31	20	12
Construction industry	13	34	36	16	24	42	27	7
Wholesale and retail trade; car repair	31	34	18	17	32	53	13	3
Transport and storage	39	41	15	5	48	40	11	1
Accommodation, food and beverages	16	53	13	18	52	36	12	1
Information and communication	75	16	8	1	59	36	5	.
Financial institutions	69	23	8	.	47	44	9	.
Leasing of and trading in immovable property	31	43	18	8	54	45	2	.
Consultancy, research and other specialist business services	45	40	12	4	50	39	10	1
of which Research institutes	44	39	12	5	44	49	2	6
Lease of moveable goods and other business services	44	34	16	6	50	43	6	1
Healthcare and welfare	39	43	15	3	42	46	12	1
<hr/>								
	Organisational Innovation				Marketing Innovation			
	Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Unimportant	Very important	Important	Somewhat important	Unimportant
<i>% of relevant innovators</i>								
Manufacturing	15	40	31	13	17	46	29	8
Energy companies; extraction and distribution of water; waste treatment	17	31	39	13	19	45	28	8
Construction industry	16	28	42	14	6	46	40	8
Wholesale and retail trade; car repair	26	38	30	7	35	37	24	4
Transport and storage	20	50	24	6	27	57	16	.
Accommodation, food and beverages	14	50	20	16	25	31	34	10
Information and communication	30	37	18	15	52	35	11	2
Financial institutions	19	44	28	8	32	37	23	9
Leasing of and trading in immovable property	8	52	23	17	19	57	20	4
Consultancy, research and other specialist business services	24	46	23	8	31	39	25	5
of which Research institutes	19	45	29	7	13	51	20	16
Lease of moveable goods and other business services	18	43	25	13	28	51	16	4
Healthcare and welfare	25	41	23	12	27	43	29	1

Source: Statistics Netherlands, ICT use by companies, 2010.

¹⁾ Companies with 10 or more employed persons.

7 R&D and patents

7.1.4a R&D companies, expenditure and personnel by sector and company size ¹⁾²⁾

	1995		2000		2005		2006	
	<i>number</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>% of total</i>
R&D companies	2,336	100	3,837	100	3,698	100	3,434	100
Manufacturing	1,853	79	1,945	51	1,964	53	1,746	51
Services	346	15	1,572	41	1,544	42	1,530	45
Other	137	6	320	8	190	5	158	5
10 to 50 employed persons	741	32	1,990	52	2,037	55	1,841	54
50 to 250 employed persons	1,091	47	1,172	31	1,217	33	1,151	34
250 or more employed persons	505	22	675	18	444	12	441	13
	<i>million euro</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>million euro</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>million euro</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>million euro</i>	<i>% of total</i>
R&D expenditure	3,132	100	4,457	100	5,169	100	5,480	100
Manufacturing	2,584	83	3,385	76	3,989	77	4,094	75
Services	360	11	877	20	977	19	1,200	22
Other	188	6	195	4	204	4	186	3
10 to 50 employed persons	105	3	265	6	466	9	421	8
50 to 250 employed persons	427	14	590	13	935	18	992	18
250 or more employed persons	2,600	83	3,602	81	3,769	73	4,068	74
	<i>FTEs</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>FTEs</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>FTEs</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>FTEs</i>	<i>% of total</i>
R&D personnel	37,817	100	47,509	100	48,587	100	52,841	100
Manufacturing	30,658	81	33,292	70	33,546	69	33,533	63
Services	5,203	14	12,053	25	13,317	27	16,765	32
Other	1,956	5	2,164	5	1,724	4	2,543	5
10 to 50 employed persons	1,970	5	6,071	13	8,755	18	8,694	16
50 to 250 employed persons	6,826	18	8,293	17	11,079	23	14,356	27
250 or more employed persons	29,020	77	33,145	70	28,753	59	29,791	56

¹⁾ From 2008 the breakdown by sector is in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2008. The SIC 1993 applies to earlier years.

²⁾ Prior to 2000: company size is based on the number of employees (10 to 50 employees; 50 to 200 employees; 200 or more employees).

Source: Statistics Netherlands, R&D surveys.

7.1.4a R&D companies, expenditure and personnel by sector and company size ¹⁾²⁾ (end)

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	<i>number</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>% of total</i>
R&D companies	2,676	100	3,186	100	2,471	100	4,603	100
Manufacturing	1,441	54	1,645	52	1,367	55	1,907	41
Services	1,125	42	1,358	43	978	40	2,329	51
Other	110	4	183	6	127	5	367	8
10 to 50 employed persons	1,356	51	1,737	55	1,199	49	2,755	60
50 to 250 employed persons	903	34	1,052	33	948	38	1,392	30
250 or more employed persons	417	16	396	12	324	13	456	10
	<i>million euro</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>million euro</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>million euro</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>million euro</i>	<i>% of total</i>
R&D expenditure	5,495	100	5,263	100	4,900	100	5,218	100
Manufacturing	4,010	73	3,758	71	3,555	73	3,541	68
Services	1,284	23	1,307	25	1,137	23	1,483	28
Other	201	4	198	4	208	4	195	4
10 to 50 employed persons	380	7	390	7	411	8	542	10
50 to 250 employed persons	856	16	862	16	945	19	1,110	21
250 or more employed persons	4,259	78	4,012	76	3,543	72	3,566	68
	<i>FTEs</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>FTEs</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>FTEs</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>FTEs</i>	<i>% of total</i>
R&D personnel	49,246	100	48,019	100	42,336	100	54,139	100
Manufacturing	31,584	64	31,760	66	28,590	68	31,522	58
Services	15,419	31	14,369	30	12,231	29	20,522	38
Other	2,243	5	1,890	4	1,515	4	2,095	4
10 to 50 employed persons	6,628	13	7,496	16	5,435	13	10,467	19
50 to 250 employed persons	10,332	21	10,647	22	10,339	24	13,770	25
250 or more employed persons	32,287	66	29,877	62	26,562	63	29,903	55

¹⁾ From 2008 the breakdown by sector is in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2008. The SIC 1993 applies to earlier years.

²⁾ Prior to 2000: company size is based on the number of employees (10 to 50 employees; 50 to 200 employees; 200 or more employees).

Source: Statistics Netherlands, R&D surveys.

7.2.1a Dutch patent applications filed with the EPO, by company size, 2008¹⁾

	Companies that filed a patent application	Patent applications at the EPO
	<i>number</i>	
0 employees	53	71
0 to 2 employees	109	142
2 to 5 employees	82	98
5 to 10 employees	77	96
10 to 20 employees	65	95
20 to 50 employees	81	123
50 to 100 employees	64	150
100 to 200 employees	68	119
200 to 500 employees	72	427
500 and more employees	121	3 055
Unknown ²⁾	.	86
Total	792	4 460

Source: Statistics Netherlands.

¹⁾ Provisional figures.

²⁾ The company size of the companies that filed a patent application is unknown because it was impossible to link the patent application to a company. This, for example, concerns patent applications filed by individuals.

8 Capita selecta

8.1.2a Enterprises with CVT courses, by economic activity and company size, 2010

	Enterprises with CVT courses	Employees with CVT courses			Expenditure on CVT courses ¹⁾	
		Total	Men	Women	By employee	By participant
	%				euro	
Total	69	39	40	37	460	1,190
Industry						
Manufacturing (excluding construction) and energy	69	39	40	37	520	1,330
Extraction of minerals	81	57	59	44	1,160	2,060
Food, drink and tobacco industry	60	35	36	33	400	1,140
Textile and leather industry	59	26	28	24	200	770
Wood, furniture and other industries	71	34	34	33	470	1,380
Paper industry, publishers and printers	64	32	33	28	300	950
Chemical and pharmaceutical industry	73	53	51	57	640	1,220
Oil, rubber and plastics industry	75	48	51	30	530	1,110
Construction materials industry	62	39	41	25	400	1,030
Basic metals and metal products industry	67	32	32	24	360	1,140
Electrical engineering industry	73	38	39	34	540	1,430
Transport equipment industry	72	42	43	33	370	900
Energy and water companies	87	62	61	66	1,200	1,950
Construction industry	76	40	42	23	500	1,230
Trade, transport, and hotels and restaurants	62	34	34	34	260	760
Car trade and repair	72	36	38	23	360	1,020
Wholesale and trade brokerage	59	32	31	33	250	790
Retail trade (excl. cars)	68	33	30	35	130	400
Transport and storage	69	42	42	43	520	1,220
Hotels and restaurants	46	24	23	25	70	310
Services and culture, sport, recreation	74	42	44	40	610	1,430
Information and communication	70	52	53	50	520	1,000
Financial institutions	77	51	57	45	1,340	2,620
Leasing of and trading in immovable property	72	55	56	53	740	1,350
Specialist business services	88	48	51	45	760	1,570
Leasing and other business services	62	27	30	23	210	770
Culture, sport and recreation	82	50	42	57	410	820
Other services	63	45	44	45	530	1,190
ICT sector ²⁾	71	48	49	44	490	1,020
Enterprise size						
10 to 50 employees	64	29	28	31	300	1,040
50 to 250 employees	85	35	36	32	360	1,030
250 or more employees	94	45	47	41	580	1,310
Innovators	81	46	45	48	560	1,220
Non-innovators	68	37	38	34	440	1,180

¹⁾ Excluding lost working hours.

²⁾ The ICT sector comprises a number of activities that are part of different SIC groups. A description of the ICT sector is included in section 2.2 of the publication to which this annex pertains.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, CVTS 2010.

8.1.9a Enterprises with CVT courses, by sector and enterprise size, 2010

	Enterprises with CVT courses		Expenditure by participant	
	Innovators	Non-innovators	Innovators	Non-innovators
	<i>% of enterprises</i>		<i>euro</i>	
Total	81	68	1,220	1,180
Sector				
Manufacturing (excluding construction) and energy	80	67	1,330	1,320
Extraction of minerals	100	80	1,690	2,070
Food, drink and tobacco industry	64	59	1,050	1,170
Textile and leather industry	79	56	640	830
Wood, furniture and other industries	90	68	700	1,550
Paper industry, publishers and printers	70	63	1,100	880
Chemical and pharmaceutical industry	67	75	1,070	1,280
Oil, rubber and plastics industry	82	73	1,010	1,150
Construction materials industry	50	65	2,600	800
Basic metals and metal products industry	92	61	1,650	890
Electrical engineering industry	87	71	1,650	1,280
Transport equipment industry	64	74	1,270	680
Energy and water companies	98	85	2,500	1,890
Construction industry	100	76	1,310	1,230
Trade, transport, and hotels and restaurants	79	61	1,000	670
Car trade and repair	100	70	1,220	1,000
Wholesale and trade brokerage	79	58	600	850
Retail trade (excl. cars)	53	69	300	450
Transport and storage	69	69	2,180	790
Hotels and restaurants	92	42	290	310
Services and culture, sport, recreation	81	73	1,310	1,470
Information and communication	93	62	890	1,030
Financial institutions	81	76	2,100	2,870
Leasing of and trading in immovable property	100	72	1,590	1,340
Specialist business services	100	88	1,670	1,540
Leasing and other business services	66	61	480	890
Culture, sport and recreation	70	84	750	840
Other services	42	64	2,470	1,050
ICT sector ²⁾	97	63	950	1,050
Enterprise size				
10 to 50 employees	72	63	770	1,070
50 to 250 employees	99	83	1,130	1,010
250 or more employees	98	93	1,280	1,320

¹⁾ Excluding lost working hours.

²⁾ The ICT sector comprises a number of activities that are part of different SIC groups. A description of the ICT sector is included in section 2.2 of the publication to which this annex pertains.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, CVTS 2010.