The Community Innovation Survey 2010 (CIS 2010)

THE HARMONISED SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

FINAL VERSION July 9, 2010

This survey collects information on your enterprise's innovations and innovation activities during the three years 2008 to 2010 inclusive.
An innovation is the introduction of a new or significantly improved product, process, organisational method, or marketing method by your enterprise. The innovation must be new to your enterprise, although it could have been originally developed by other enterprises.
Sections 5 to 8 only refer to product and process innovations.
Please complete all questions, unless otherwise instructed.
Person we should contact if there are any queries regarding the form:
Name: Job title: Organisation: Phone:

The Community Innovation Survey 2010

Fax: E-mail:

Postal code	Main activity ²		
enterprises un	was your enterprise part of an enterprise group der common ownership. Each enterprise in the group can r serve different product markets. The head office is also p	serve different markets, as with nati	
Yes	☐ In which country is the head office of your grou	up located? 3	
No			
If you enterpr	r enterprise is part of an enterprise group: F ise only for the enterprise for which you are responsible enterprises.		
If you enterpr parent	ise only for the enterprise for which you are responsible enterprises. h geographic markets did your enterprise sel	in [your country]. Exclude all subsic	
If you enterpr parent	ise <u>only</u> for the enterprise for which you are responsible enterprises.	in [your country]. Exclude all subsic	
If you enterpr parent 1.2 In which during t	ise only for the enterprise for which you are responsible enterprises. h geographic markets did your enterprise sel	in [your country]. Exclude all subsic	diaries or
If you enterpr parent 1.2 In which during to A. Local / reg	ise only for the enterprise for which you are responsible enterprises. h geographic markets did your enterprise sellihe three years 2008 to 2010?	in [your country]. Exclude all subsice all goods and/or services Yes	diaries or
If you enterpr parent 1.2 In which during the A. Local / regarders. B. National (expense)	ise only for the enterprise for which you are responsible enterprises. h geographic markets did your enterprise sellihe three years 2008 to 2010?	in [your country]. Exclude all subsice all goods and/or services Yes □	No □

1. General information about the enterprise

^{*:} Include the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Switzerland, Turkey, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

¹ NUTS 2 code

² NACE 4 digit code

 $^{^{3}}$ Country code according to ISO standard

2. Product (good or service) innovation

A product innovation is the market introduction of a new or significantly improved good or service with respect to its capabilities, user friendliness, components or sub-systems.

- Product innovations (new or improved) must be new to your enterprise, but they do not need to be new to your market.
- Product innovations could have been originally developed by your enterprise or by other enterprises.

A good is usually a tangible object such as a smart phone, furniture, or packaged software, but downloadable software,

music and film a consulting, etc.	are also goods. A service is usually intangible, such as retailing, insurance, educ	ational courses	s, air travel,
2.1 During t	he three years 2008 to 2010, did your enterprise introduce:		
		Ye	es No
New or signific aesthetic natu	cantly improved goods (exclude the simple resale of new goods and changes of a re)	•	
New or signific	cantly improved services		
	If no to all options, go to section 3, otherwise:		
2.2 Who dev	eloped these product innovations?		
		Tick all ti	hat apply
		Goods innovations	Service innovations
Your enterpris	e by itself		
Your enterpris	e together with other enterprises or institutions*		
Your enterprise enterprises or	e by adapting or modifying goods or services originally developed by other institutions*		
Other enterpri	ses or institutions*		
	ndent enterprises plus other parts of your enterprise group (subsidiaries, sister enterprise ities, research institutes, non-profits, etc.	s, head office, et	tc). Institutions
	y of your product innovations (goods or services) during the t	hree years	2008 to
2010:		Ye	es No
New to your market?	Your enterprise introduced a new or significantly improved product onto your model before your competitors (it may have already been available in other markets)	narket 🗆	
Only new to your firm?	Your enterprise introduced a new or significantly improved product that was alr available from your competitors in your market	ready \Box	

Using the definitions above, please give the perce	entage of your tota	al turno	over ⁴ in 2010	from:
New or significantly improved products introduced during the th your market	ree years 2008 to 2010	that wer	e new to	\ \
New or significantly improved products introduced during the the new to your firm	ree years 2008 to 2010	that wer	e only	%
Products that were unchanged or only marginally modified disclude the resale of new products purchased from other enterpresentations.	•	008 to 20	010	 %
	Total tur	nover in	2010 1 0	0 %
2.4 Were <u>any</u> of your product innovations during	the three years 20	08 to 2	010:	
	Yes	No	Don't know	
A first in [your country]				
A first in Europe				
A world first				

⁴ For Credit institutions: Interests receivable and similar income, for insurance services: Gross premiums written

3. Process innovation

A process innovation is the implementation of a **new** or **significantly** improved production process, distribution method, or supporting activity.

- Process innovations must be new to your enterprise, but they do not need to be new to your market.
- The innovation could have been originally developed by your enterprise or by other enterprises.
- Exclude purely organisational innovations these are covered in section 9.

3.1 During the three years 2008 to 2010, did your enterprise introduce:	Yes	No
New or significantly improved methods of manufacturing or producing goods or services		
New or significantly improved logistics, delivery or distribution methods for your inputs, goods or services		
New or significantly improved supporting activities for your processes, such as maintenance systems or operations for purchasing, accounting, or computing		
If no to all options, go to section 4, otherwise:		
3.2 Who developed these process innovations?		
	Tick all th	at apply
Your enterprise by itself		
Your enterprise together with other enterprises or institutions*		
Your enterprise by adapting or modifying processes originally developed by other enterprises or institutions	*	
Other enterprises or institutions*		
*: Include independent enterprises plus other parts of your enterprise group (subsidiaries, sister enterprises, head officinclude universities, research institutes, non-profits, etc.	e, etc). In	stitutions
3.3 Were any of your process innovations introduced during the three years 2008 to your market?	3 to 20°	l0 new
Yes	_]
No Do not know]]
Do not know	L	J
4. Ongoing or abandoned innovation activities for process and product inn	ovatio	ns
Innovation activities include the acquisition of machinery, equipment, software, and licenses; engineering and develop training, marketing and R&D when they are <i>specifically</i> undertaken to develop and/or implement a product or process include basic R&D as an innovation activity even when not related to a product and/or process innovation.		
4.1 During the three years 2008 to 2010, did your enterprise have any innovation a did not result in a product or process innovation because the activities were:		s that
Ye	s I	No
Abandoned or suspended before completion	l	
Still ongoing at the end of the 2010]	

If your enterprise had no product or process innovations or innovation activity during the three years 2008 to 2010 (no to all options in questions 2.1, 3.1, and 4.1), go to section 8.

Otherwise, go to section 5

5. Innovation activities and expenditures for process and product innovations

5.1 During the three years 2008 to 2010, did your enterprise engage in the following innovation activities:

			Yes	No	
I	n-house R&D	Creative work undertaken within your enterprise to increase the stock of knowledge for developing new and improved products and processes (include software development in-house that meets this requirement)			
		If yes, did your enterprise perform R&D during the three years 2008 to 2010: Continuously (your enterprise has permanent R&D staff in-house) Occasionally (as needed only)			
	External R&D	Same activities as above, but performed by other enterprises (including other enterprises or subsidiaries within your group) or by public or private research organisations and purchased by your enterprise			
1	Acquisition of machinery, equipment and software	Acquisition of advanced machinery, equipment (including computer hardware) or software to produce new or significantly improved products and processes			
	Acquisition of external knowledge	Purchase or licensing of patents and non-patented inventions, know-how, and other types of knowledge from other enterprises or organisations for the development of new or significantly improved products and processes			
	Training for innovative activities Internal or external training for your personnel specifically for the development and/or introduction of new or significantly improved products and processes				
	Market introduction of Activities for the market introduction of your new or significantly improved goods or services, including market research and launch advertising				
	Design	Activities to design, improve or change the shape or appearance of new or significantly improved goods or services			
(Other	Other activities to implement new or significantly improved products and processes such as feasibility studies, testing, routine software development, tooling up, industrial engineering, etc.			
5.2		ne amount of expenditure for each of the following four inno only. (Include personnel and related costs) ⁵	vatio	n	
		If your enterprise had no expenditures in 2010, plea	se fill	in '0'	
	In-house R&D (Include specifically for R&D)	e capital expenditures on buildings and equipment			
	Purchase of external	R&D			
	Acquisition of machin (Exclude expenditures of	nery, equipment, and software on equipment for R&D)			
	Acquisition of externa	al knowledge			
	Total of these four inn	ovation expenditure categories			

 $^{^{5}}$ Give expenditure data in 000's of national currency units to eight digits.

5.3 During the three years 2008 to 2010, did your enterprise receive any public financial support for innovation activities from the following levels of government? Include financial support via tax credits or deductions, grants, subsidised loans, and loan guarantees. Exclude research and other innovation activities conducted entirely for the public sector under contract.					
				Yes	No
Local or	r regional authorities				
Central	government (including central government agencies or ministries)			
The Eur	ropean Union (EU)				
	If yes, did your enterprise participate in the EU 7 th Framework Research and Technical Development?	Programi	me for		
6. Sources	of information and co-operation for product a	nd pro	cess inr	ovatio	on
activities	the three years 2008 to 2010, how important were each of the following information sources? Information for new innovation projects or contributed to	Please	identify info	ormatior	sources that
		De	egree of im	portance)
	Tick 'not used	if no info	rmation was d	obtained f	rom a source.
	Information source	High	Medium	Low	Not used
Internal	Within your enterprise or enterprise group				
Market	Suppliers of equipment, materials, components, or software				
sources	Clients or customers				
	Competitors or other enterprises in your sector				
	Consultants, commercial labs, or private R&D institutes				
Institutional	Universities or other higher education institutions				
sources	Government or public research institutes				
Other	Conferences, trade fairs, exhibitions				
sources	Scientific journals and trade/technical publications				
	Professional and industry associations				

6.2 During the three years 2008 to 2010, did your enterprise co-operate on any of your innovation activities with other enterprises or institutions? Innovation co-operation is active participation with other enterprises or non-commercial institutions on innovation activities. Both partners do not need to commercially benefit. Exclude pure contracting out of work with no active co-operation.					
Yes □					
No □ (Please go to question 7.1)					
6.3 Please indicate the type of innovation co-operation partner by location (Tick all that apply)					
Type of co-operation partner	[Your country]	Other Europe*	United States	China or India	All other countries
A. Other enterprises within your enterprise group					
B. Suppliers of equipment, materials, components, or software					
C. Clients or customers					
D. Competitors or other enterprises in your sector					
E. Consultants, commercial labs, or private R&D institutes					
F. Universities or other higher education institutions					
G. Government or public research institutes					
 Macedonia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slove Kingdom. 6.4 Which type of co-operation partner did you find t innovation activities? (Give corresponding letter 	he most	valuable 1			
7. Objectives for your product and process in	novatior	ns during	2008 to	o 2010	
7.1 How important were each of the following obj	ectives f	or your a			lop product
If your enterprise had several projects t	or product a	•			
		High	Medium	Low	Not relevant
Increase range of goods or services					
Replace outdated products or processes					
Enter new markets or increase market share					
Improve quality of goods or services					
Improve flexibility for producing goods or services					
Increase capacity for producing goods or services					
Reduce labour costs per unit output					
Reduce material and energy costs per unit output					
Reduce environmental impacts					
Improve health or safety of your employees					

8. Factors hampering product and process innovation activities

8.1 During the three years 2008 to 2010, how important were the following factors in preventing your enterprise from innovating or in hampering your innovation activities?

Degree of importance Factor not High Medium Low experienced Lack of funds within your enterprise or group Cost Lack of finance from sources outside your enterprise factors Innovation costs too high Lack of qualified personnel Knowledge Lack of information on technology factors Lack of information on markets Difficulty in finding cooperation partners for innovation Market dominated by established enterprises Market factors Uncertain demand for innovative goods or services Reasons No need due to prior innovations by your enterprise not to No need because of no demand for innovations innovate

9. Organisational innovation

An organisational innovation is a new organisational method in your enterprise's business practices (including knowledge management), workplace organisation or external relations that has not been previously used by your enterprise.

- It must be the result of strategic decisions taken by management.
- Exclude mergers or acquisitions, even if for the first time.

9.1 During the three years 2008 to 2010, did your enterprise introduce:

	Yes	No
New business practices for organising procedures (i.e. supply chain management, business reengineering, knowledge management, lean production, quality management, etc)		
New methods of organising work responsibilities and decision making (i.e. first use of a new system of employee responsibilities, team work, decentralisation, integration or de-integration of departments, education/training systems, etc)	_	
New methods of organising external relations with other firms or public institutions (i.e. first use of alliances, partnerships, outsourcing or sub-contracting, etc)		

If no to all options, go to section 10.

Otherwise, go to question 9.2

9.2 How important were each of the following objectives for your enterprise's organisational innovations introduced during the three years 2008 to 2010 inclusive?

It your enterprise introduced several organisational innovations, make an overall evaluation				
	High	Medium	Low	Not relevant
Reduce time to respond to customer or supplier needs				
Improve ability to develop new products or processes				
Improve quality of your goods or services				
Reduce costs per unit output				
Improve communication or information sharing within your enterprise or with other enterprises or institutions				
10. Marketing innovation				
A marketing innovation is the implementation of a new marketing co your enterprise's existing marketing methods and which has not beer • It requires significant changes in product design or packaging pricing. • Exclude seasonal, regular and other routine changes in marketing to the product design or packaging pricing.	n used being, proc	efore. luct placeme	·	
10.1 During the three years 2008 to 2010, did your enterpr	rise intr	oduce:	Yes	No
Significant changes to the aesthetic design or packaging of a good or set that alter the product's functional or user characteristics – these are product			S 🗆	
New media or techniques for product promotion (i.e. the first time use of media, a new brand image, introduction of loyalty cards, etc.)	of a new a	advertising		
New methods for product placement or sales channels (i.e. first time us distribution licenses, direct selling, exclusive retailing, new concepts for p			c) 🗆	
New methods of pricing goods or services (i.e. first time use of variable discount systems, etc)	pricing by	demand,		
If no to all options, go to se	ection	11.		
Otherwise, go to question	on 10.2	!		
10.2 How important were each of the following object innovations introduced during the three years 2008 to			terprise'	s marketing
If your enterprise introduced several	l marketing	g innovations, m	ake an ovei	rall evaluation
	High	n Medium	Low	Not relevant
Increase or maintain market share				
Introduce products to new customer groups				
Introduce products to new geographic markets				

11. Creativity and skills

11.1 During the three years 2008 to 2010, did your enterprise employ individuals in-house with the following skills, or obtain these skills from external sources?

Tick both 'Employed in-house' and 'Obtained from external sources' if relevant.

	Employed in-house	Obtained from external sources*	Skills not used / not relevant
Graphic arts / layout / advertising			
Design of objects or services			
Multimedia (combining audio, graphics, text, still pictures, animation, video etc)			
Web design			
Software development			
Market research			
Engineering / applied sciences			
Mathematics / statistics / database management			
* Include freelencers consultants other independent enterprises other parts of your on	fornriso group o	to	

11.2 During the three years 2008 to 2010, did your enterprise use any of the following methods to stimulate new ideas or creativity among your staff? If yes, was the method successful in producing new ideas or increasing creativity?

Method used and: Successful Not Don't know if Method Successful successful not used Brainstorming sessions Multidisciplinary or cross-functional work teams Job rotation of staff to different departments or other parts of your enterprise group Financial incentives for employees to develop new ideas Non-financial incentives for employees to develop new ideas, such as free time, public recognition, more interesting work, etc Training employees on how to develop new ideas or creativity

^{*:} Include freelancers, consultants, other independent enterprises, other parts of your enterprise group, etc.

12. Basic economic information on your enterprise 12.1 What was your enterprise's total turnover for 2008 and 2010? Turnover is defined as the market sales of goods and services (Include all taxes except VAT7). 2008 2010 12.2 What was your enterprise's average number of employees in 2008 and 2010?8 2008 2010 12.3 Approximately what percent of your enterprise's employees in 2010 had a university degree?9 0% 1% to 4% 5% to 9% 10% to 24% 25% to 49%

50% to 74%

75% to 100%

⁶ Give turnover in '000 of national currency units. Leave space for up to nine digits.

⁷ For Credit institutions: Interests receivable and similar income; for Insurance services give gross premiums written

⁸ If administrative data are used and the annual average is not available, give results for the end of each year. Leave space for up to six digits for question 12.2.

⁹ National translation: This includes ISCED 5a and 6. If administrative data are used, use the same time period as for question 12.2.

Examples of Innovations

Introduction

This annex provides a list of examples for each type of innovation. These lists are intended as illustrations and should not by any means be considered exhaustive. They are intended to give survey practitioners a better understanding of each innovation type, but they are not designed to be shown to enterprises as examples of innovations. There are two reasons for this. First, their inclusion might bias firms into excluding innovations that are not on the list. Second, the list is dated, with many innovations impossible to foresee. It is also worthwhile emphasising that two central criteria for innovations are that they represent significant changes and that they are new to the firm. Thus, a change can be an innovation for one firm and not for another. Often, more detailed descriptions are needed to determine whether a change is to be classified as an innovation and of which type.

Examples of innovations

A product innovation is the introduction of a good or service that is new or significantly improved with respect to its characteristics or intended uses. This includes significant improvements in technical specifications, components and materials, incorporated software, user friendliness or other functional characteristics.

Product innovations exclude the following:

- Minor changes or improvements.
- Routine upgrades.
- Regular seasonal changes (such as for clothing lines).
- Customisation for a single client that does not include significantly different attributes compared to products made for other clients.

- Design changes that do not alter the function, intended use or technical characteristics of a good or service.
- The simple resale of new goods and services purchased from other enterprises.

Examples of product innovations:

Goods

- Replacing inputs with materials with improved characteristics (breathable textiles, light but strong composites, environmentally friendly plastics, etc.).
- Global positioning systems (GPS) in transport equipment.
- Cameras in mobile telephones.
- Fastening systems in clothing.
- Household appliances that incorporate software that improves user friendliness or convenience, such as toasters that automatically shut off when the bread is toasted.
- Anti-fraud software that profiles and tracks individual financial transactions.
- Inbuilt wireless networking in laptops.
- Food products with new functional characteristics (margarine that reduces blood cholesterol levels, yoghurts produced using new types of cultures, etc.).
- Products with significantly reduced energy consumption (energy efficient refrigerators, etc.).
- Significant changes in products to meet environmental standards.
- Programmable radiators or thermostats.
- IP (Internet protocol) telephones.
- New medicine with significantly improved effects.

Services

- New services that significantly improve customers' access to goods or services, such as home pick-up and drop-off service for rental cars.
- DVD subscription service where for a monthly fee customers can order a
 predefined number of DVDs via the Internet with mail delivery to the home,
 with return via a pre-addressed envelope.
- Video on demand via broadband Internet.
- Internet services such as banking, or bill payment systems.

- New forms of warranty, such as an extended warranty on new or used goods, or bundling warranties with other services, such as with credit cards, bank accounts or customer loyalty cards.
- New types of loans, for example variable rate loans with a fixed rate ceiling.
- Creation of Web sites on the Internet, where new services such as product information and various support functions can be offered to clients free of charge.
- The introduction of smart cards and multipurpose plastic cards.
- A new, self-service bank office.
- Offering customers a new "supply control system" which allows clients to check that deliveries from contractors meet specifications.

A **process innovation** is the implementation of a new or significantly improved production or delivery method. This includes significant changes in techniques, equipment and/or software.

Process innovations exclude the following:

- Minor changes or improvements.
- An increase in production or service capabilities through the addition of manufacturing or logistical systems which are very similar to those already in use.

Examples of process innovations:

Production

- Installation of new or improved manufacturing technology, such as automation equipment or real-time sensors that can adjust processes.
- New equipment required for new or improved products.
- Laser cutting tools.
- Automated packaging.
- Computer-assisted product development.
- Digitisation of printing processes.
- Computerised equipment for quality control of production.
- Improved testing equipment for monitoring production.

Delivery and operations

- Portable scanners/computers for registering goods and inventory.
- Introduction of bar coding or passive radio frequency identification (RFID) chips to track materials through the supply chain.
- GPS tracking systems for transport equipment.
- Introduction of software to identify optimal delivery routes.

- New or improved software or routines for purchasing, accounting or maintenance systems.
- Introduction of electronic clearing systems.
- Introduction of automated voice-response system.
- Introduction of electronic ticketing system.
- New software tools designed to improve supply flows.
- New or significantly improved computer networks.

A **marketing innovation** is the implementation of a new marketing method involving significant changes in product design or packaging, product placement, product promotion or pricing.

Marketing innovations exclude the following:

- Changes in product design or packaging, product placement, product promotion or pricing that are based on marketing methods that have previously been used by the enterprise.
- Seasonal, regular and other routine changes in marketing instruments.
- The use of already applied marketing methods to target a new geographical market or a new market segment (e.q. socio-demographic group of clients).

Examples of marketing innovations:

 Marketing innovations can refer to any marketing method (product design/ packaging, placement, pricing, promotion) as long as it is used for the first time by the firm.

Design and packaging

- Implementation of a significant change in the design of a furniture line to give it a new look and widen its appeal.
- Implementation of a fundamentally new design of bottles for a body lotion intended to give the product a distinctively exclusive look.

Placement (sales channels)

- First-time introduction of product licensing.
- First-time introduction of direct selling or exclusive retailing.
- Implementation of a new concept for product presentation such as sales rooms for furniture that are designed according to themes, allowing customers to view products in fully decorated rooms.
- Implementation of a personalised information system, e.g. obtained from loyalty cards, to tailor the presentation of products to the specific needs of individual customers.

Pricing

- Introduction of a new method that allows customers to choose desired product specifications on the firm's Web site and then see the price for the specified product.
- First-time use of a method for varying the price of a good or service according to demand for it.
- First-time use of in-store special offers that are only accessible to holders of the store's credit card or reward card.

Promotion

- First-time use of trademarks.
- First-time use of product placement in movies or television programmes.
- Introduction of a fundamentally new brand symbol intended to position the firm's product on a new market.
- First-time use of product seeding through opinion leaders, celebrities or particular groups that are fashion or product trend setters.

An **organisational innovation** is the implementation of a new organisational method in the firm's business practices, workplace organisation or external relations.

Organisational innovations exclude the following:

- Changes in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations that are based on organisational methods already in use in the firm
- Changes in management strategy, unless accompanied by the introduction of a new organisational method
- Mergers with, and the acquisition of other firms

Examples of organisational innovations:

 Organisational innovations can refer to any organisational method in a firm's business practices, workplace organisation or external relations as long as it is used for the first time by the firm.

Business practices

- Establishing of a new database of best practices, lessons and other knowledge so that they are more easily accessible to others.
- First-time introduction of an integrated monitoring system for firm activities (production, finance, strategy, marketing).
- First-time introduction of management systems for general production or supply operations, such as supply chain management, business reengineering, lean production, quality management system.

 First-time introduction of training programmes to create efficient and functional teams that integrate staff from different backgrounds or areas of responsibility.

Workplace organisation

- First-time implementation of decentralised job responsibility for the firm's workers, such as giving substantially more control and responsibility over work processes to production, distribution or sales staff.
- First-time establishment of formal or informal work teams to improve the access and sharing of knowledge from different departments, such as marketing, research and production.
- First-time implementation of an anonymous incident reporting system to encourage the reporting of errors or hazards in order to identify their causes and reduce their frequency.

External relations

- First-time introduction of quality control standards for suppliers and subcontractors.
- First-time use of outsourcing of research or production.
- First-time entering into research collaboration with universities or other research organisations.