Human resources in science and technology

Statistics Explained

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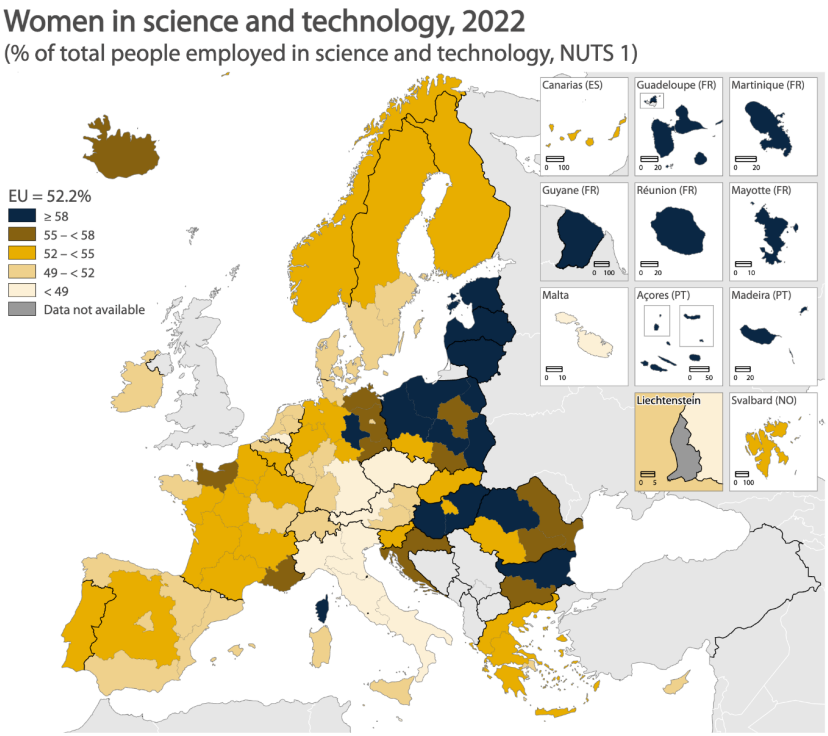
" In 2022, over 69.8 million people aged from 25 to 64 were employed in science and technology (HRST by occupation) in the EU, an increase of 2 % compared with 2021. "



This article provides information on statistics on human resources in science and technology (HRST) . This is a very broad concept looking at both the education and occupation of the human resources actually or potentially devoted to the systematic generation, advancement, diffusion and application of scientific and technological knowledge.

Education refers to the people having completed tertiary education studies. According to the ISCED manual International standard classification of education - ISCED-2011 (unesco.org) tertiary education corresponds to educational levels 5 to 8, which translate in a university degree at level 5 for a Bachelor degree, level 6 and 7 for Master degree and level 8 corresponding to a PhD degree, i.e. a doctorate diploma.

Occupation refers to the occupations that could be involved in the systematic generation, advancement, diffusion

and application of scientific and technological knowledge, independently of the level of studies. More concretely, the focus is on professionals such as scientists and engineers, technicians and associates professionals. As the HRST concept is very broad, the article focuses on the occupation component (HRST by occupation – HRSTO) rather than on the educational background.

The article also looks at the different age groups with an emphasis on the senior human resources in S&T as well as to the regional and gender imbalances. These dimensions help us to better understand the demand for S&T professionals. The article describes the currently employed HRST in the European Union , the EFTA countries and the candidate countries .

Investment in research, development, education and skills is a key policy area for the EU as it is essential for economic growth and for the development of a knowledge-based economy . There is, therefore, a great need to measure and analyse the skilled part of the labour force , both within the EU and internationally.

Professionals and technicians employed in science and technology occupations

In 2022, almost 76 million people in the EU aged from 15 to 74 were employed in science and technology (and therefore considered as human resources in science and technology by occupation, an increase of 2.5 % compared with 2021.

Within this 76 million, 69.8 million people were in the 25 to 64 age group, an increase of 2 % compared with 2021. From this broad group 58.4 % were 'professionals' . However, the percentage differed greatly between Member States. Greece (75.4 %), Lithuania (74.6 %) and Luxembourg (73.8 %) reported the highest proportion of professionals. Other Member States with more than two thirds professionals were Romania (72.3 %), Ireland (68.3 %) and Portugal (66.9 %). (see Figure 1).

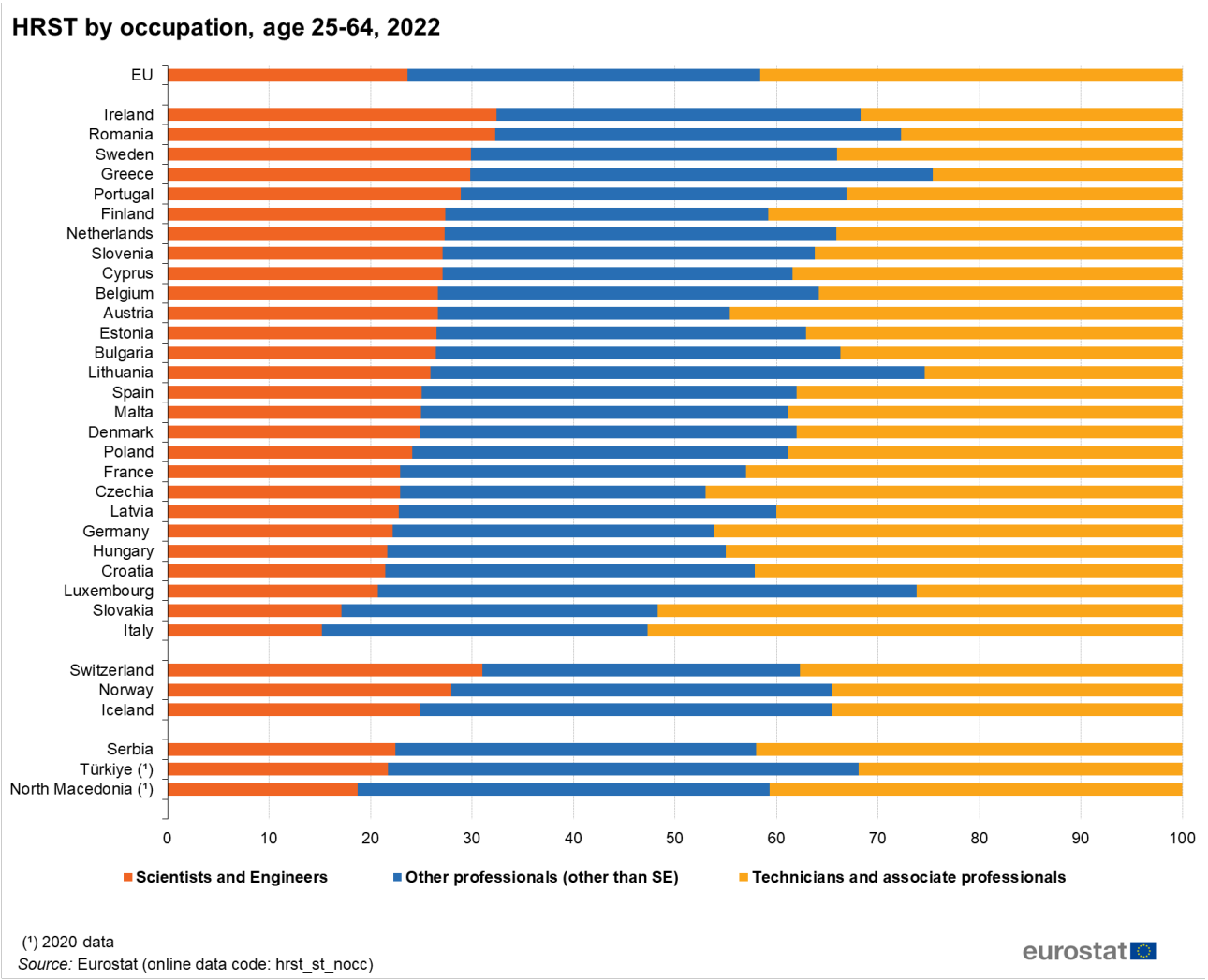


Figure 1: Persons employed in science and technology by occupation, age 25-64, 2022 (%) Source: Eurostat (hrst_st_nocc)

The 'professionals' subgroup includes a special category of interest, 'scientists and engineers' , covering people employed in science and engineering, health and information and communications technology. In 2022, scientists and engineers made up 23.7 % of people employed in S&T occupations in the EU. In absolute terms, the number of scientists and engineers increased by 3.2 % in the EU compared with 2021 and the country with the largest number of scientists and engineers was Germany, with over 3.5 million scientists and engineers.

The professional subgroup contains also 34.7% of 'Other professionals (other than scientists and engineers)') and 41.6 % were 'technicians' .

Regional characteristics of people in science and technology occupations

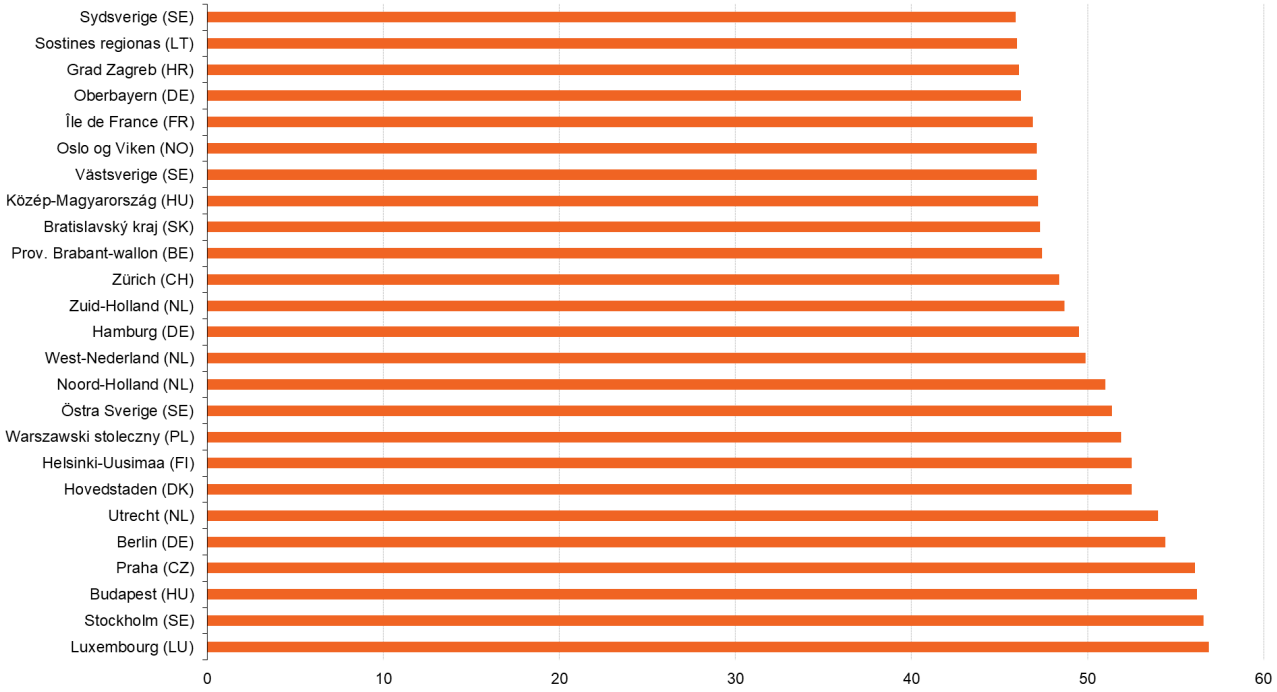
The stock of persons employed in science and technology occupations (HRST by occupation) can be used as an indicator of the development of the knowledge-based economy and is the key to the development of knowledge and technological innovation in all regions of the European Union.

The employment in science and technology occupations tends to be concentrated in capital cities and the surrounding regions , in regions with key universities and research institutions and in regions where large businesses have set up their headquarters and main research units. In 2022, fourteen of the 25 NUTS 2 regions

with the highest share of persons employed in science and technology in their labour force in the EU, EFTA and Candidate countries were capital cities (see Figure 2).

The Nordic capital regions were among the top regions. The top list also included a number of regions with key universities and re-
search centres, such as the Brabant-Wallon region in Belgium, Hamburg in Germany and Utrecht in the Netherlands.

The 25 NUTS 2 regions with the highest shares of employment in HRST occupations in the active population, 2022



Source: Eurostat (online data code: hrst_st_rcat)

Figure 2: The 25 NUTS 2 regions with the highest shares of HRST_by_occupation_in the active population, 2022 (%) Source: Eurostat (hrst_st_rcat)

Senior human resources in science and technology

In 2022, from the 69.8 million people employed in science and technology in the EU, more than 31.5 million were 'senior' HRST by occupation, i.e. between 45 and 64 years old. This corresponds to 45.1 % of persons employed in S&T occupations in the EU. Making a comparison, the 18.1 million people aged 25-34 in the HRST by occupation in 2022 corresponded to 26 % of persons employed in S&T occupations in the EU.

Among the Member States, Italy has the largest share of senior HRST by occupation with 53.4 %. Greece, Bulgaria, Spain, Denmark, Portugal, Czechia and Germany also have more than 45 % of senior HRST by occupation (see Figure 3). At the other end of the scale, Malta (27.7 %) has the smallest share of senior persons employed in S&T occupations.

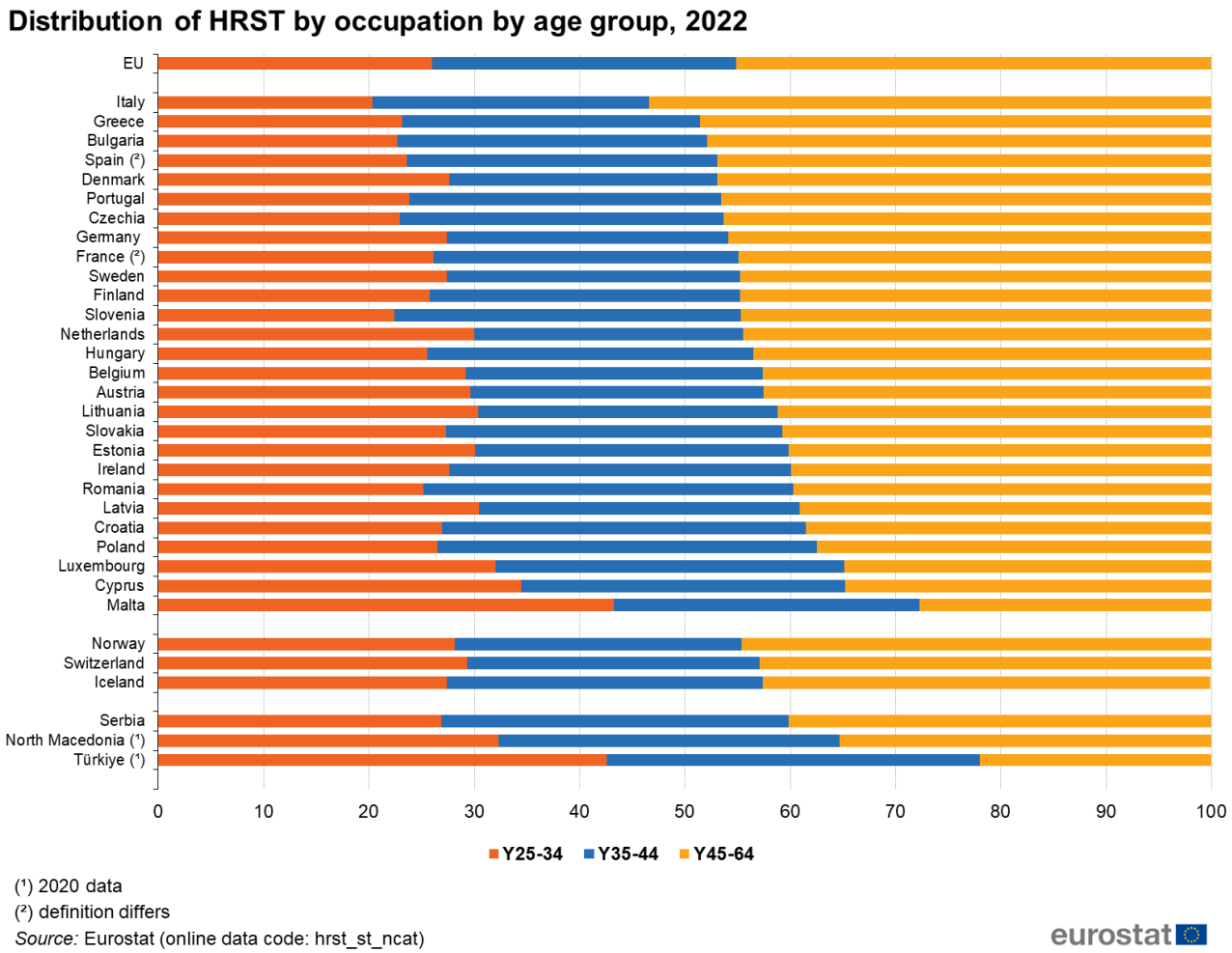


Figure 3: Distribution of HRST By occupation by age group, 2022 (%) Source: Eurostat (hrst_st_ncat)

Women in science and technology

In 2022, 33.2 million women were working in service activities, compared to only 2.4 million in manufacturing activities in the EU. The women that were employed in science and technology worked predominantly in service activities. Malta was an exception with 48.4 % of women working in services (see Table 1).

Employment statistics on women aged 25-64 employed in science and technology (HRST by occupation), in 2022

	Total NACE activities in 1 000's	Manufacturing				Services			
		Total in 1 000's	% of women	AAGR women 2012-2022	AAGR men 2012-2022	Total in 1 000's	% of women	AAGR women 2012-2022	AAGR men 2012-2022
EU	36 607	2 417	29.8	2.9	1.2	33 158	57.3	2.7	2.2
Belgium	1 022	42	26.8	1.7	-0.6	962	55.8	3.6	3.1
Bulgaria	477	30	46.0	-0.9	1.2	427	62.7	2.2	4.3
Czechia	824	81	27.8	0.6	1.6	717	56.0	1.7	1.9
Denmark	653	47	36.0	3.0	1.4	592	55.3	1.5	1.8
Germany	8 156	614	25.5	5.2	1.7	7 365	58.1	1.8	1.6
Estonia	142	12	45.1	3.2	3.2	123	63.5	2.4	5.8
Ireland	463	29	36.3	5.2	5.4	424	55.4	4.8	4.5
Greece	599	25	32.6	8.4	5.2	570	54.7	2.4	1.4
Spain	3 069	175	31.6	3.4 d	1.7 d	2 825 d	54.6 d	3.7 d	2.6 d
France	5 617	271	29.0	-0.7 d	-2.9 d	5 130 d	57.6 d	3.7 d	1.6 d
Croatia	287	25	41.8	5.5	0.6	253	62.7	3.9	0.9
Italy	3 276	282	28.2	1.4	0.5	2 930	51.7	0.4	0.3
Cyprus	74	2	47.8	7.6	1.0	70	53.8	4.2	2.9
Latvia	173	9	48.3	0.7	2.3	156	66.3	1.4	2.1
Lithuania	307	22	52.7	2.8	2.9	275	66.7	1.5	5.0
Luxembourg	88	1	19.1	0.0 u	0.6	84	50.9	6.2	4.0
Hungary	863	78	38.4	7.7	6.8	761	61.9	3.2	4.1
Malta	40	2	23.1	12.6	9.4	37	48.4	11.9	8.8
Netherlands	2 018	57	20.6	3.5	3.1	1 912	53.4	5.9	5.2
Austria	786	46	23.9	4.9	2.7	719	56.7	3.6	1.7
Poland	3 185	276	38.5	5.9	6.0	2 787	63.8	2.7	2.9
Portugal	882	60	35.6	8.0	8.3	800	58.4	5.9	5.6
Romania	1 093	85	38.0	-1.6	0.9	945	63.1	2.7	1.9
Slovenia	218	20	34.2	6.4	4.3	190	60.1	2.9	5.0
Slovakia	441	32	28.4	0.6	4.9	393	62.8	2.7	4.0
Finland	579	39	30.6	2.8	0.0	523	57.2	1.9	2.5
Sweden	1 278	56	29.8	3.4	3.1	1 188	55.6	3.8	4.2
Iceland	42	1	37.5	5.5	0.6	37	59.9	3.4	4.4
Norway	607	16	25.3	0.1	1.1	557	57.8	3.6	1.0
Switzerland	865	38.6	25.8	2.7	0.2	729	52.3	1.6	0.5
North Macedonia (1)	111	7	40.0	3.2	0.9	99	58.4	4.5	2.5
Serbia	415	36	43.9	2.2	2.3	349	59.3	4.0	4.4
Türkiye (1)	1 811	110	22.1	4.9	4.7	1 669	43.9	5.7	2.8

b Break in series
d Definition differs
u Unreliable
(1) 2020 data

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hrst_st_nsecsex2)

eurostat

Table 1: Employment statistics on women aged 25-64, in 2022 Source: Eurostat (hrst_st_nsecsex2)

The situation was different in manufacturing, where at EU level, women accounted for only 29.8 % of persons employed in S&T occupations. In 2022, only Lithuania reported that more than 50 % of HRST by occupation employed in manufacturing were women.

Between 2012 and 2022, the average annual growth rate (AAGR) in the EU for HRST by occupation for women employed in the services sector was higher than for men, increasing by 2.7 % a year compared to 2.2 % for men. The same happened for HRST women employed in manufacturing sector, where numbers grew by 2.9 % a year compared to 1.2 % for men.

Analysing the employment of the 15-74 age population in science and technology occupations by NUTS 1 regions shows that the highest shares of women employed in science and technology occupations in 2022, with more than 60 %, can be observed in Lietuva (64.1 %), Corse (63.9 %), Latvija (62.7 %), Makroregion Centralny (61.1 %), Régions ultrapériphériques françaises (60.7 %), Alföld és Észak in Hungary (60.6 %) and Região Autónoma da Madeira in Portugal (60.4 %) followed by Eesti (59.6 %) and Severna i yugoiztochna Bulgaria (59.8 %). The top 25 regions in the EU, EFTA and Candidate countries are ranked in Figure 4.

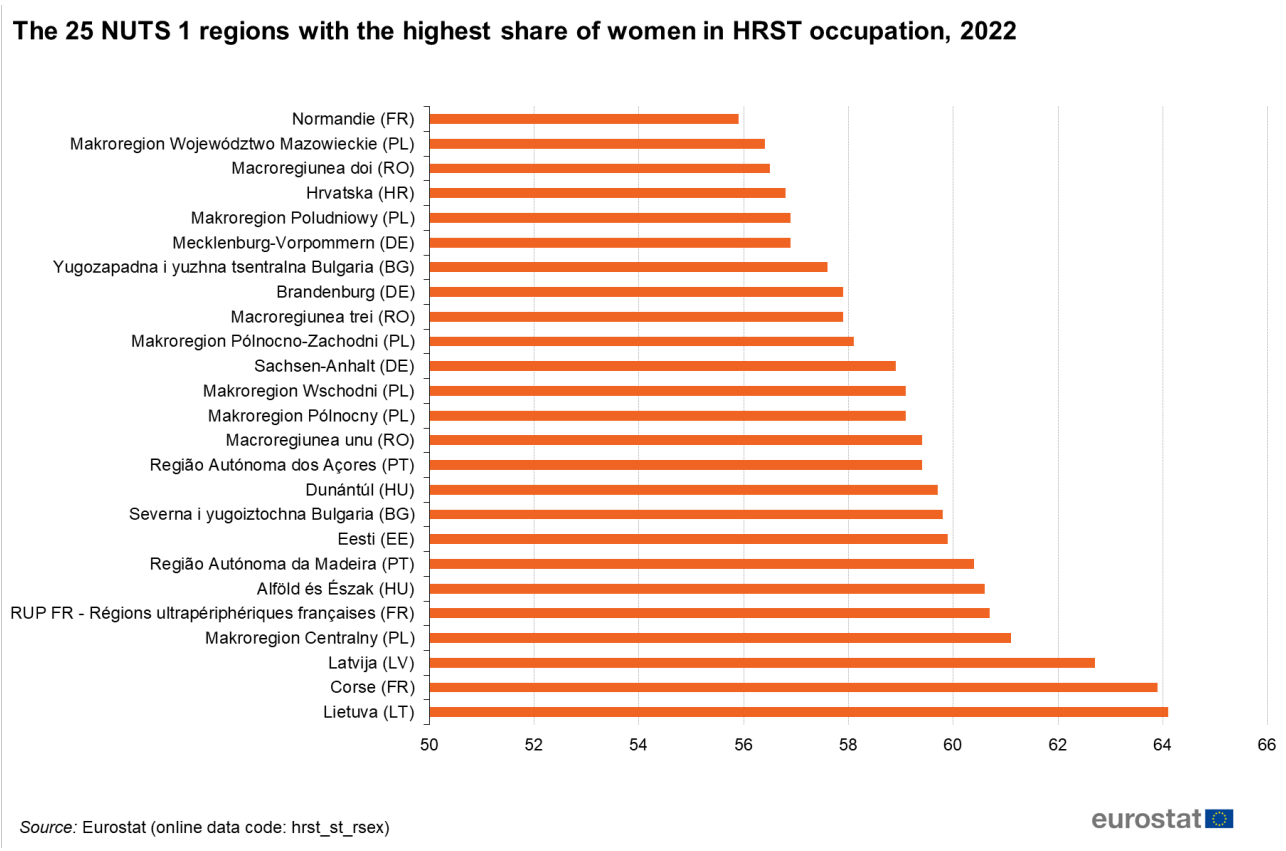


Figure 4: The 25 NUTS 1 regions with the highest share of women in HRST_by_occupation, 2022 (%) Source: Eurostat (hrst_st_rsex)

			HRSTE - HRST in terms of Education -	
			Tertiary education	*Lower than tertiary education*
			ISCED ≥ 5	*ISCED < 5*
HRSTO - HRST in terms of Occupation -	*ISCO 2*	Professionals	**HRSTC** - HRST Core	HRST without tertiary education
	ISCO 3	Technicians		
	ISCO 1	Managers	HRST non-core	Non-HRST employed
	ISCO 0, 4-9	All other occupations		
		Unemployed	HRSTU - HRST Unemployed	Non-HRST Unemployed
		Inactive	HRST inactive	Non-HRST inactive

Figure 5: HRST categories

Source data for tables and graphs

Human Resources in Science and Technology - Stocks: table and figures

Data sources

The data on the workforce in science and technology are obtained from the EU Labour Force Survey . Particular attention is paid to scientists and engineers, who are often the innovators at the centre of technology-led development.

The data on the workforce in science and technology cover employment status, occupation and education. Statistics are broken down by gender, age, region, sector of economic activity, occupation, educational level, fields

of education, nationality and country of birth. Not all data combinations are possible.

Context

Innovation Union

The Innovation Union initiative seeks to improve both the framework for research and innovation in the EU and access to finance. The aim is to ensure that innovative ideas can be turned into products and services that create growth and jobs.

A key element of the Innovation Union involves completion of the European Research Area (ERA) , aiming to increase the competitiveness of European research institutions by bringing them together and encouraging a more inclusive way of work. Increased mobility of knowledge workers and deeper cooperation among EU research institutions are central ERA goals.

The ERA should inspire the best talents to enter research careers in Europe and encourage industry to invest more in European research. It will enable European researchers to develop strong links with partners around the world, so that Europe benefits from the advancement of knowledge worldwide, contributes to global development and takes a leading role in international initiatives to solve issues that affect us all.

Other articles

- Employment - annual statistics
- R&D personnel
- Tertiary education statistics

Tables

- Science and technology (t_scitech) , see:

Human Resources in Science & Technology (t_hrst)

Human resources in science and technology (HRST) (tsc00025)

Human resources in science and technology (HRST) by NUTS 2 regions (tgs00038)

Database

- Science and technology (scitech) , see:

Human Resources in Science & Technology (hrst)

Stocks of HRST at the national and regional levels (hrst_st)

Flows of HRST at the national level (hrst_fl)

Dedicated section

- Science, technology and innovation

Publications

- Science, technology and innovation in Europe - Pocketbook, 2013 edition

Methodology

Definitions

Eurostat uses harmonised concepts, methods and definitions to produce HRST statistics. It draws on the Manual on the Measurement of Human Resources devoted to Science and Technology, the 'Canberra Manual' , jointly written by the OECD, UNESCO, the International Labour Organisation , the European Commission's Directorate-General for Research and Innovation and Eurostat.

The Canberra Manual describes highly skilled human resources as essential for the development and flow of knowledge and as forming the crucial link between technological progress and economic growth, social development and environmental well-being. Countries and international organisations have highlighted the political and economic importance of internationally comparable, harmonised and high-quality data on human resources.

The Manual defines human resources in science and technology as persons fulfilling at least one of the following two conditions (see Figure 5):

- human resources in terms of education: individuals who have successfully completed a university-level education (HRSTE);
- human resources in terms of occupation: individuals who are employed in a science and technology occupation as 'Professionals' or 'Technicians and associate professionals' (HRSTO).

The group that fulfils both of these criteria is called the HRST core (HRSTC).

Comparability of concepts and data

Since statistics on the number of people and the mobility of human resources in science and technology are all sourced from Eurostat's Labour Force Survey, they can be compared to and combined with each other and with the part of the high-tech statistics relating to employment in high-tech sectors and knowledge-intensive activities. Nevertheless, users should pay close attention to concepts and definitions when comparing or combining HRST statistics with statistics from other domains and/or sources.

For example, 'total HRST' cannot be compared with total employment, as total HRST also covers unemployed and inactive HRST. If comparisons need to be made, either the 'HRST in terms of occupation' or the 'HRSTC' subgroups, or a HRST table that explicitly contains only HRST who are employed, could be used.

Comparisons between HRST numbers, mobility statistics and statistics on HRST education inflow must be drawn with caution, as the sources for these statistics apply a different methodology. For example, a HRST table showing the field of education cannot be compared to one showing employed HRST, because only 'HRST in terms of education' covers the education dimension (not all employed HRST have a university-level education).

Legislation

- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 995/2012 of 26 October 2012 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Decision No 1608/2003/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the production and development of Community statistics on science and technology (Legal text)
- Decision 1608/2003/EC concerning the production and development of Community statistics on science and technology (Legal text)

External links

- European Commission - Research - ERA
- EURAXESS: researchers in motion

- Science4Refugees