

## The United States has the lead in 4 of the 5 high-technology manufacturing industries and has maintained a 35% share of world revenue of all high-technology manufacturing industries since 2001.

Figure 19.1. World share of value-added revenues for high-tech manufacturing, selected countries: 1985 – 2005

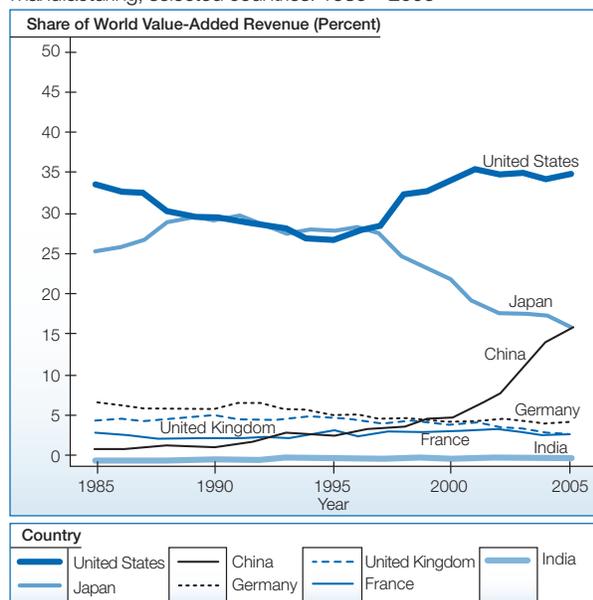
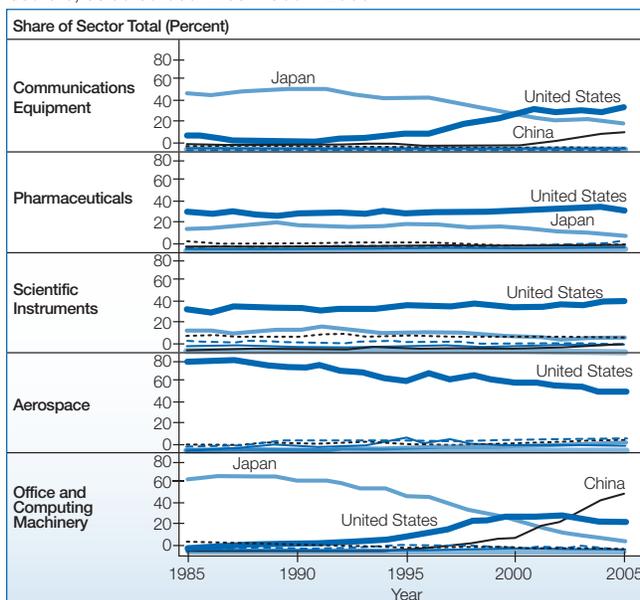


Figure 19.2. Value-added revenue in the five high-tech manufacturing sectors, selected countries: 1985 – 2005



SOURCE: Appendix Tables 6-10 and 6-11, *Science and Engineering Indicators 2008*, National Science Foundation.

### Why is this indicator important?

- Policies in many countries reflect beliefs that investment in science and technology (S&T) supports industry's competitiveness in international trade.
- The OECD has identified 10 industries that have a particularly strong linkage to S&T.

### Key Observations

- The United States has the highest value-added revenue in all high-tech manufacturing sectors except office and computing machinery.
- China's share of high-technology manufacturing revenue has more than quadrupled during the past decade. Estimates for 2005 show China accounting for 16% of world value-added revenue, making it the third-ranked country globally.
- Japan is ranked second globally in high-technology manufacturing revenue, with 16.1% of world value-added revenue. Its world share in these industries fell sharply from 30% in 1989 to this 2005 estimate.

### Related Discussion

- High-technology industries are driving growth in manufacturing activity worldwide. Between 1986 and 2005, the growth rate of high-technology industries was more than double the rate of other manufacturing industries (*SEI 2008* Chapter 6).
- U.S. manufacturing has become more technology-intensive, with the high-technology share of manufacturing industries increasing from 14% in 1990 to 24% in 2005 amidst rising overall manufacturing revenues (*SEI 2008* Figures 6-12 and 6-13).