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# KEI

## First Workshop on Indicators in the Knowledge Economy

### Tübingen 3-4 March 2005

# Why KEI

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***Sixth Framework Programme***

specific programme

***Integrating and Strengthening the ERA***

activity

***Policy support and anticipating scientific and technological needs***

sub-activity

***Scientific Support for Policies (SSP) alias Priority 8***

area 3

***Underpinning European Integration, sustainable development, competitiveness and trade policies (including improved means to assess economic development and cohesion)***

# Scientific Support for Policies = Research for policy DGs

- Policy/client DGs propose tasks to the Research DGs
- Tasks, when approved, are added to the work programme
- Calls for proposals published
- The calls, evaluations, running of projects and all scientific, administrative and financial aspects are the responsibility of a Research DG
- The results of the projects go to the client DGs and any others that are interested

# DG Research, Directorate K

## Social Sciences and Humanities: Foresight

Responsible for 4 sub-areas of Priority 8:

- 2.5 *Understanding of migration and refugee flows*
- 2.6 *Understanding crime trends in the context of public safety*
- 3.1 *Underpinning the economic potential and cohesion of a larger and more integrated European Union*
- **3.7 *Improved quality, accessibility and dissemination of European Statistics***

# First SSP Call for Proposals = FP6-2002-SSP-1

Published: 17/12/2002

Result: 9 STREP contracts signed under:

Area 3.1 client DGs: Enterprise, Ecofin, Market,  
Trade, Regio and TAXUD

and Area 3.7 client DGs: Eurostat and Ecofin

# First SSP Call for Proposals

## FP6-2002-SSP-1

- **COMETR (Competiveness Effects of Environmental Tax Reforms)**  
**24 months, 6 partners, Community contribution 988 267 €**
- **CPFTR (Competition Policy foundations for Trade Reform, Regulatory Reform and Sustainable Development)**  
**12 months, 4 partners, Community contribution 488 497 €**
- **EUKLEMS (Productivity in the European Union: A Comparative Industry Approach)**  
**36 months, 15 partners, Community contribution 4 994 680 €**
- **FINPROP (Financial Integration in Europe and the Propagation of Shocks)**  
**14 months, 5 partners, Community contribution 472 908 €**
- **INTEREST (Integrating Research and Standardisation)**  
**24 months, 5 partners, Community contribution 395 930 €**

- ***IPDEV (The impacts of IPR Rules on Sustainable Development)***  
***18 months, 6 partners, Community contribution 434 282 €***
- ***KEI (Knowledge Economy Indicators)***  
***30 months, 5 partners***  
***Community contribution 1 576 878 €***
- ***SRDTOOLS (Methods and Tools for Evaluating the Contribution of Cohesion Policies to Sustainable Regional Development)***  
***24 months, 9 partners, 653 435 €***
- ***TAXBEN (Tax/Benefit Systems and Growth Potential of the EU)***  
***24 months, 7 partners, Community contribution, 935 244 €***  
*TAXBEN aims to contribute to a*



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# FP7

# = the future





# Why do we need statistics and indicators?

Indicators use raw statistical data, they should:

- indicate something and thereby
- inform and allow meaningful analyses and comparisons to be made
- help policy makers and others to
- answer questions and to make appropriate decisions
- be relevant
- address the questions that need to be answered

In order to do this they need to be: pertinent, complete, comparable, of high quality (usable) and available in time

# Why do we need new and improved indicators on the Knowledge Economy and the KEI Project?

3 types of problems with such indicators:

- There are already many statistics from which lots of indicators can be derived but their usefulness is often limited
- Many KE questions can not even start to be addressed because the necessary statistics and thus the indicators do not exist at all.
- In between there are questions that are currently only being answered in a very approximate and sometimes wholly inadequate manner often because the only statistics and indicators available are only proxies



**The KEI project must try to address aspects of all these problems and produce policy relevant results**



## Complexity of information?

- KEI must also try and address issues such as reduction of complexity of information through among other things its research on composite indicators
- KEI must also try to improve the reliability of conclusions that can be drawn from sets of data
- Also it would be very good if directly or indirectly it could contribute to indicators on the Knowledge Economy being easier for policy makers to understand.

# What the policy makers need from KEI

- Good and pertinent indicators
- Knowledge on the Knowledge Economy itself to be able to analyse, understand and assess its state of development and to help policy makers.
- There are already many researchers and others working hard and doing valuable work trying to improve the situation by: incrementally improving existing data series, doing pilot collections of data in new areas, addressing methodological issues, etc.
- But the world is not a perfect place therefore the information (knowledge) that we have on the Knowledge Economy is far from what is needed
- However if we want to understand where we are today in the Knowledge Economy, how it has developed and what developments are taking place much more work is needed

**This is where the KEI project has role to play and is why we need KEI**

## Lisbon and Barcelona

- The Lisbon European Council in March 2000 adopted a new strategic goal to transform the Union by 2010 into

*the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world, capable of sustainable growth ....*

- It was agreed in Barcelona that the EU should strive to spend 3% of its GDP on R&D by 2010 and that two thirds of this should come from the private sector

## And now five years on

- Kok Report underlined that the Lisbon Strategy is even more important now 5 years on
- Then the new Commission published a Communication entitled *Working Together for Growth and Jobs: A New Start for the Lisbon Strategy*
- The strategy remains the same  
... *creating the most dynamic and competitive knowledge based economy...*
- Emphasis is now being put on delivering stronger, lasting growth and creating more and better jobs  
...*We must provide the support and investment a modern, knowledge-economy needs ...*

**Europe's KE needs to be supported by investment in better indicators to describe its development. Thus KEI is a particularly important project as we strive to get to the Lisbon objectives and beyond**

# What will ensure that the KEI Project makes a significant contribution to understanding the KE

- Taking account of the needs of the policy makers
- producing policy relevant results
- Disseminating information
- Fitting in with and complementing other relevant work
- No duplication of previous work
- No working in isolation
- Co-operating with other relevant initiatives and interacting with the all the relevant communities



# What will ensure that the KEI Project makes a significant contribution to understanding the KE (continued)

- A high degree of interaction and co-operation between the KEI project, Eurostat, national statistical agencies, OECD, relevant Commission services (Eurostat, DG Research, DG Enterprise and others), and various ministries and agencies responsible for S&T and innovation and education statistics in many countries
- Involvement of partners from several different countries
- Involvement of users as well as producers of indicators
- Multi-disciplinary team

## Some of the issues facing producers, and users, of KE indicators

- Guaranteeing the pertinence of indicators (appropriateness and policy relevance): that they address the questions that need to be answered
- The need to go beyond what can (easily) be measured towards what is needed to address the policy need and in particular moving away from producer driven statistics towards more user driven indicators.
- How to move forward from the approach where people do not think about the precisely what question is being asked and then answering that question rather than another (which is easier and for which relevant indicators exist)
- Availability of indicators: both from the points of view of: quality, timeliness, completeness, regularity, detailed breakdowns, variables, but also from the point of view of synoptic indicators, long time series, analytical time series

## **Some of the issues facing producers, and users, of KE indicators? (continued)**

- Ability to use different sets of indicators together to analyse problems both as composite indicators or otherwise
- Quality of statistics and the quality of derived indicators and in particular whether they are good enough to answer the policy makers questions
- Comparability and particularly international comparability
- Proxies or real indicators
- Over analysis of too few indicators



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# Conclusion

Seek and you will find

