



European Commission

Issue April 2017

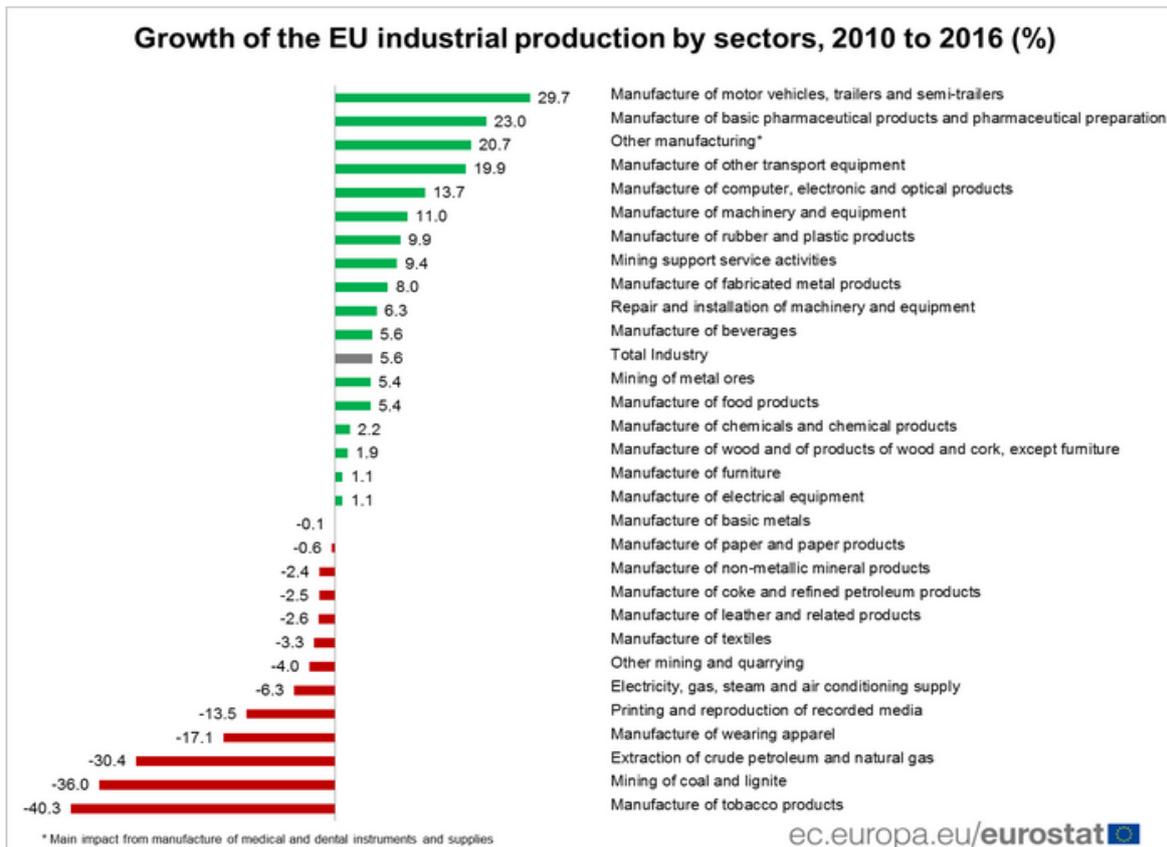
# NEWSLETTER on STI Data and Indicators

DG RTD, A4, Analysis and monitoring of national research policies

## 1. Eurostat data on the growth of industrial production by sector

On 27 March 2017 Eurostat published data on EU industrial production by sector in the "What's new" section of Eurobase. The data show that between 2010 and 2016 the volume of production in the EU increased in many medium-high and high-tech sectors, while it declined in many medium-low and low-tech sectors. The car industry showed the highest growth in this period (the volume of manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers increased by 29.7%), followed by the pharmaceutical industry (+23.0%) and 'other manufacturing', which mainly covers the manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies (+20.7%). According to Eurostat double-digit growth was also observed in the 'manufacture of other transport equipment' (+19.9%), the 'manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products' (+13.7%) and the 'manufacture of machinery and equipment' (+11.0%).

The largest decrease in industrial production 2010-2016 was recorded for the 'manufacture of tobacco products' (-40.3%), followed, by 'mining of coal and lignite' (-36.0%) and 'extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas' (-30.4%), the latter two being the result of the depletion of corresponding natural resources in the EU. The textile and clothing industry continued its long decline and the shift to online services affected the output of the sector printing and reproduction of recorded media (-13.5%).



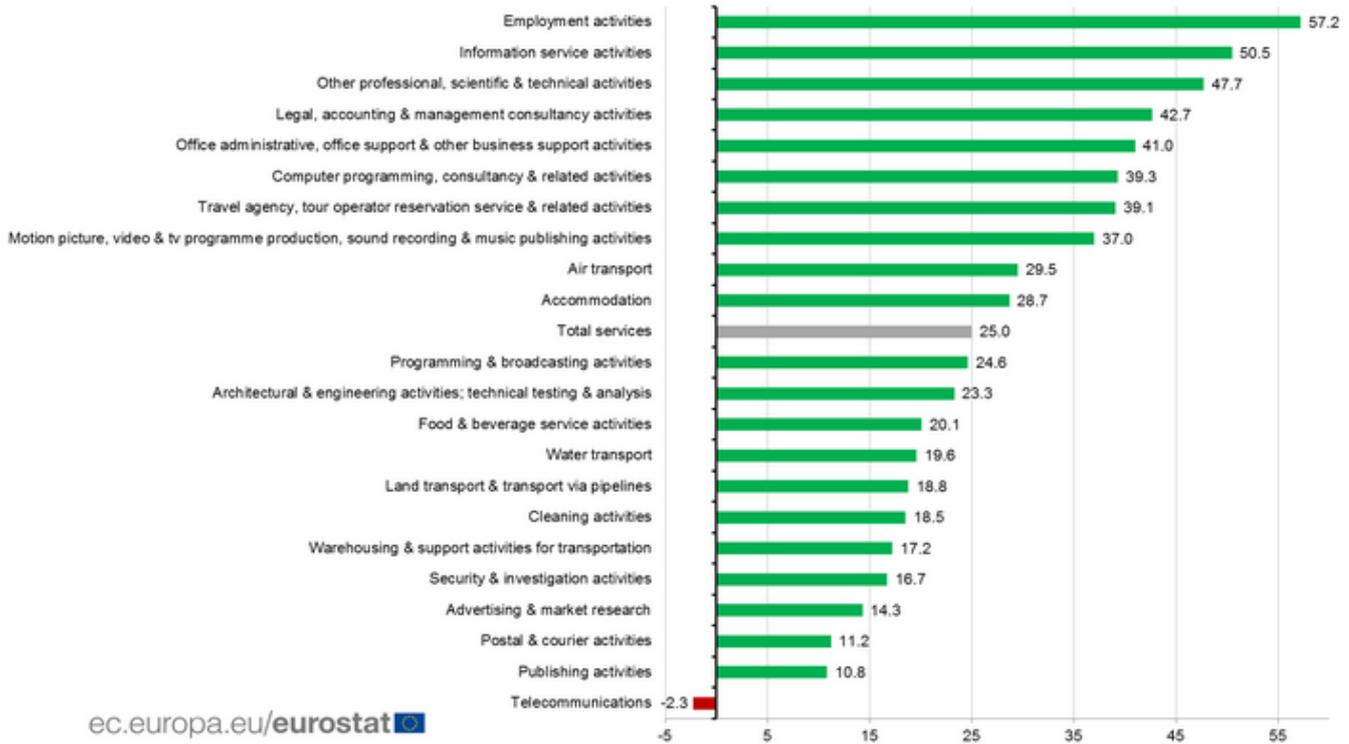
More info: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/DDN-20170327-1>

## 2. Eurostat data on the growth of services turnover by sector

On 11 April 2017 **Eurostat** published data on the growth of turnover in services sectors in the EU. Turnover growth is nominal (and includes inflation, which amounted to about 8% over 2010-2016). Nevertheless the 25% growth in turnover in services still translates into a real growth that is much higher than that of industrial production. Surprisingly the fastest growth in this period (+57.2%) was in 'employment activities' (which includes the activities of

'employment and temporary employment placement agencies'). The 'information services' sector (which includes 'data processing and hosting and related activities') also showed over 50% growth, while 'other professional, scientific and technical activities' (which includes R&D) came third. The only services sector which showed a decline in turnover was 'telecommunications', the result of a decrease in prices.

**Growth of the EU turnover in services by sectors, 2010 to 2016 (%)**



**More info:** <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/DDN-20170411-1>

## 3. The April 2017 IMF (International Monetary Fund) economic forecast

On 4 April 2017 the **IMF** published its '*World Economic Outlook*'. According to the IMF the world economy is gathering speed with economic growth projected to accelerate from 3.1% in 2016 to 3.5% in 2017 and 3.6% in 2018. Economies where growth is projected to accelerate in 2017/18 include the United States, India, Russia and Brazil, plus the low-income economies. On the other hand the growth rate of the Euro Area is not expected to change significantly and China's growth is forecast to decelerate. Japan and the UK will first see a slight acceleration, followed by a slowdown in growth in 2018. India is forecast by the IMF to be the fastest growing large economy in 2017-18.

**More info:** <http://www.imf.org/en/publications/weo>



## 4. Statista ranking of the most respected 'Made in' Labels

On 27 March 2017 the statistics information service **Statista** published results from an own survey (43 000 consumers in 52 countries) on the most respected 'Made in' labels.

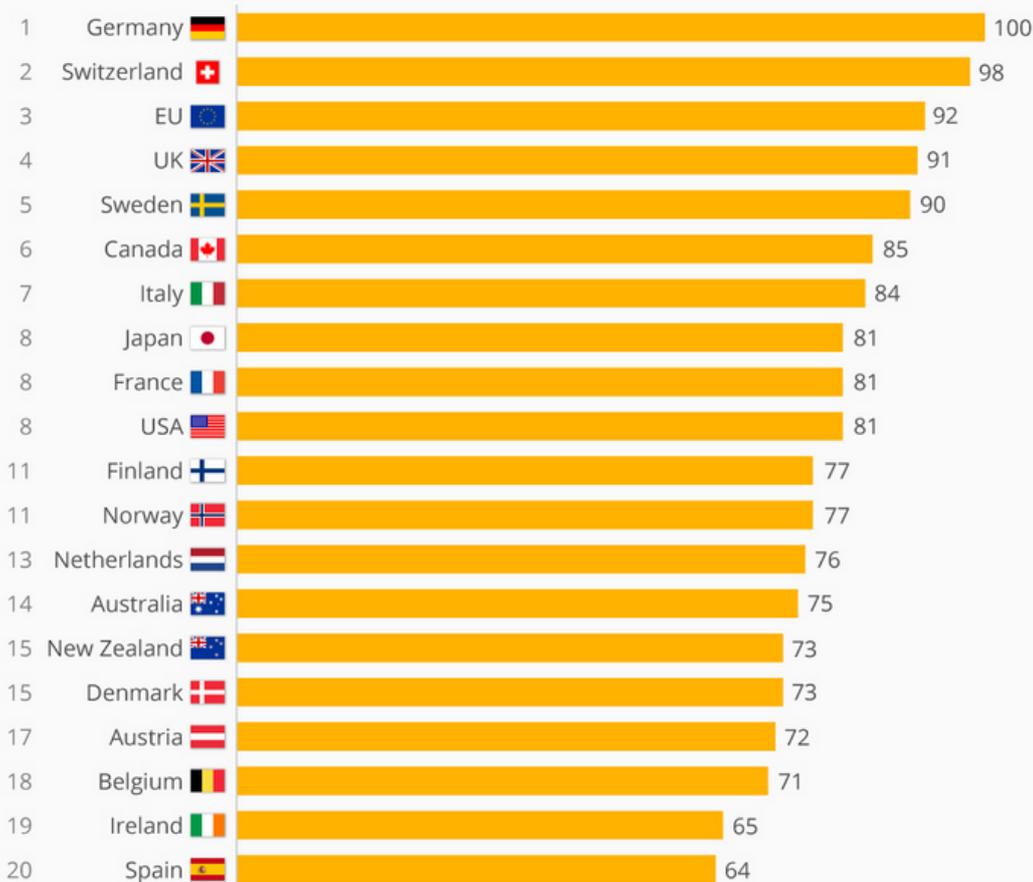
'Made in Germany' came out first, followed by Switzerland and, interestingly the EU ('Made in the EU' label, which was introduced in 2003), with the UK and Sweden being the other EU Member States in the top 5. The EU hence does very well, having 4 of the 5 most respected labels. Japan and the United States are ranked joint eight with France.

Of the 19 EU countries included in the survey, the two lowest ranked are Slovakia (rank 33) and Romania (41). Surprisingly China, 'the factory of the world' ranks only 49 out of the 50 countries assessed (Iran ranks lowest).

As an anecdote Statista mentions that "the 'Made in' label was originally introduced by the British at the end of the 19th century to protect their economy from cheap, low quality and sometimes counterfeit imports from Germany. It is therefore rather ironic that Germany now sits atop the ranking as the most respected label in the world."

### The World's Most Respected 'Made in' Labels

Ranking according to the Made-In-Country-Index 2017



Responses were given via a five-point scale to the question "On a lot of products you can find a label stating where the product was made. How do you feel about products labelled 'Made in ...?'". The index is calculated using the average, weighted top-2 values ("very positive" and "somewhat positive"), that each country received. All values are scaled so that the first place receives an index score of 100. The import volume of each country is used as a weighting factor.

n=43,000 consumers in 52 countries representing 90 percent of the global population. Conducted in early 2017.



Source: Statista/Dalia Research  
Made-In-Country-Index (MICI) 2017



statista

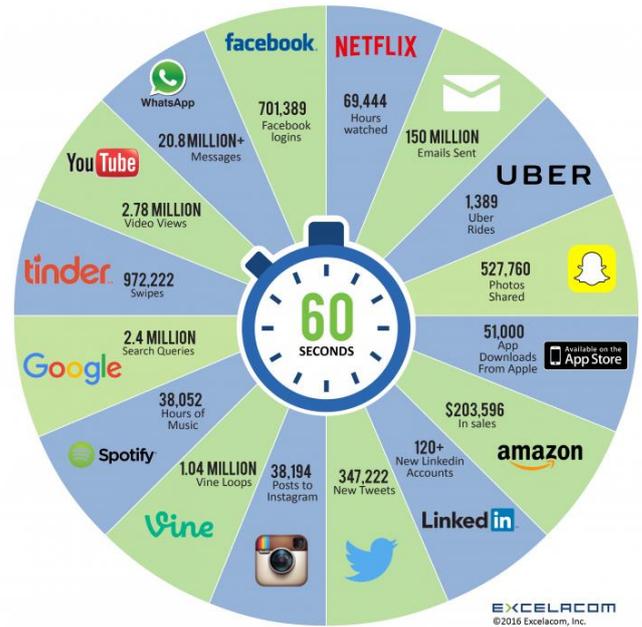
**More info:** <https://www.statista.com/chart/8654/mici-the-worlds-most-respected-made-in-labels/>

<https://de.statista.com/statistik/daten/studie/676530/umfrage/made-in-country-index-gesamtranking-2017/>

## 5. Internet Minute 2017

On 7 March 2017 Lori Lewis from **All Access Music** updated the graph *Internet Minute*, which in previous years had been produced each February by **Excelacom**. With the exception of Spotify (Sweden), all activities shown are related to US West Coast based companies (Facebook includes Instagram and Messenger, Google includes Youtube, LinkedIn is part of Microsoft). Activities with slow growth since 2016 include new LinkedIn accounts (0%) Netflix downloads (+1%) and Tinder swipes (+2%). The number of e-mails sent (156 million each minute, +4%) and the Spotify hours of music (+5%) grew moderately. Activities that expanded strongly since 2016 include Facebook logins (+28%), Tweets sent (+30%), Google search queries (+46%), Youtube videos viewed (+47%) and Snaps created (+241%).

## 2016 What happens in an INTERNET MINUTE?



## 2017 This Is What Happens In An Internet Minute



More info: <https://www.allaccess.com/merge/archive/26034/what-your-audience-is-doing-when-they-re-not>

## 6. Miscellaneous results from national data sources

### USA: the world's most expensive population census expected to cut costs by \$ 5 bn

Census Year	Total Population	Census Cost	Average Cost Per Person
1790	3,929,214	\$44,377	1.13 cents
1800	5,308,483	\$66,109	1.24 cents
1810	7,239,881	\$178,445	2.46 cents
1820	9,633,822	\$208,526	2.16 cents
1830	12,866,020	\$378,545	2.94 cents
1840	17,069,458	\$833,371	4.88 cents
1850	23,191,876	\$1,423,351	6.14 cents
1860	31,443,321	\$1,969,377	6.26 cents
1870	38,558,371	\$3,421,198	8.87 cents
1880	50,155,783	\$5,790,678	11.54 cents
1890	62,979,766	\$11,547,127	18.33 cents
1900	76,303,387	\$11,854,000	15.54 cents
1910	91,972,266	\$15,968,000	17.07 cents
1920	105,710,620	\$25,117,000	23.76 cents
1930	122,775,046	\$40,156,000	32.71 cents
1940	131,669,275	\$67,527,000	51.29 cents
1950	151,325,798	\$91,462,000	60.44 cents
1960	179,323,175	\$127,934,000	71.34 cents
1970	203,302,031	\$247,653,000	\$1.22
1980	226,542,199	\$1,078,488,000	\$4.76
1990	248,718,301	\$2,492,830,000	\$10.02
2000	281,421,906	\$4.5 Billion	\$15.99
2010*	308,745,538	\$13 Billion	\$42.11

The United States has the by far the most expensive population census in the world. In the last 50 years costs on average more than doubled each decade, from 0.1 bn \$ in 1960 to 1 bn \$ in 1980, 2.5 bn in 1990, 4.5 bn \$ in 2000 and 13 bn \$ (10 bn €) in 2010 (see table on the left). This compares to 1.4 bn \$ for the Census in China, 0.6 bn \$ for the Census of India, 0.9 bn \$ for the German Census and 0.8 bn \$ for the UK Census.

One of the reasons for the high costs of the US Census is the lack of a population register (many countries now have register based censuses). In the US paper-based questionnaires are sent via postal services, but it is also necessary to send out a large number of enumerators (about 700 000) to visit non-response households and collect answers from them or to identify additional addresses.

In the 2010 Census plans failed to equip enumerators with about half a million handheld devices. Finally responses were collected in a traditional paper-based manner, driving up costs by several billion US \$ (parts of the equipment were sold to Brazil, where enumerators did the fieldwork of the 2010 census with handheld devices and without paper questionnaires, at a total cost of 1.4 bn \$).

The United States Census Bureau (the US has no Central Statistical Office, but a system of Statistical Agencies linked to ministries; the Census Bureau is hereby linked to the Department of Commerce) has estimated that costs would increase to 17.8 bn \$ for the 2020 US Census if it was carried out in the same way as the previous one. The Census Bureau has committed itself to cut costs by 5.3 bn \$ by carrying out an 'innovative census'. This implies using multiple data sources, including the US Postal Service, social security and local governments to get correct and complete address lists, using mobile devices for field data collection, and offering the possibility to respond via Internet.

Apart from using satellite imagery to identify dwellings, 'Big data' related solutions are not yet used, but are being discussed for the 2030 Census (for example using data from companies such as Facebook or Google).

Source: <http://www.genealogybranches.com/censuscosts.html>

More info: <https://www.census.gov/2020census>

## 7. People

### **Max Roser** (\*1983, Kirchheimbolanden, near Frankfurt)

Max Roser is an economist and research fellow at the University of Oxford, known for his research on long term global trends of living conditions and the visualisation of these trends via charts ('Our world in data' website).

In January 2017 he published a '*History of global living conditions*' (mostly 1800-2015) in 5 charts on the '*World in data*' website and on his personal website.

<https://ourworldindata.org/>

<https://www.maxroser.com/>; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qTGk5vEcMHg>



## Calendar of data releases and indicator based publications

Update of: 21/4/2017 (grey= already published)

2017	Eurostat data updates	Commission indicator based reports	Data and indicator based reports of other organisations
<b>January</b>			Transparency International Corruption Perception Index Bloomberg Innovation Index
<b>February</b>	Tertiary attainment (2016, prov.) High growth enterprises data (provisional, 2015)	Winter forecast (ECFIN)	OECD MSTI statistics (R&D expenditure)
<b>March</b>		DESI indicator (CNECT)	European Patent Office , annual results Reuters Most Innov. Institutions OICA world motor vehicle production data OECD R&D Statistics
<b>April</b>	Education headline indicators (LFS)		Internet Minute (Excelacom/Allaccess)
<b>May</b>	High-tech trade (2016) Venture capital (2016) Education enrolment, graduates Knowledge-int. activities (2016)	Spring Forecast (ECFIN) Skills forecast (Cedefop)	Invest Europe European Private Equity Report Times Higher Ed. Reputations Ranking IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook
<b>June</b>	Education spending Employment high-tech (2016) HRST education inflows (2015)	Europe 2020 publication (ESTAT) European Innovation Scoreboard (GROW/RTD)	OECD MSTI publication
<b>July</b>	IPR (Patents, 2014), Community Trademarks (2016), RC Designs (2016)		UNESCO UIS STI stats release
<b>August</b>			Academic Ranking of World Universities (Shanghai) WIPO/Cornell/INSEAD Global Innovation Index
<b>September</b>	GBAORD (2016 preliminary) Final high growth ent. data (2015) Economic data on high-tech (2016)		WEF Global Competitiveness Index OECD Education at a Glance
<b>October</b>			World Bank Doing Business OECD STI Scoreboard (2-yearly)
<b>November</b>	R&D intensity (2016 preliminary, 2015 final) Knowledge-int. activities (2016) Employment high-tech (2016)	Autumn Forecast (ECFIN) Education Monitor (EAC) Annual Growth Survey (ECFIN)	Top500.org: Top 500 Supercomputer list
<b>December</b>	ICT household data (2016) ICT enterprise data (2016) HRST stocks (2016)	Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard (JRC) Joint Employment Report (EMPL)	WIPO World Intellectual Property Indicators

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