

Background Quality Report: MOD Research and Development (Expenditure and Employment) Statistics

Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Overview of the statistical output

Statistics on Research and Development (R&D) expenditure are important for a variety of reasons. They provide an important guide to the levels of investment in the economy, provide a key indicator of future growth and competitiveness, and allow for international comparisons to be undertaken. The Ministry of Defence (MOD) accounts for almost half of the UK Government's spending on R&D.

DASA runs a survey annually to collect data on MOD R&D expenditure. This information is used to report on MOD's R&D to the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The data collection is a legal, EU requirement. The figures are published as National Statistics in UK Defence Statistics (UKDS), and are forwarded to various other organisations such as the OECD and the Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS).

The data contributes to assessments against Government and EU targets. The previous Government had a target of raising the level of R&D spend from 1.9% to 2.4% of GDP (the coalition has not yet made a statement on this target (Sep 2010). The EU has set a target of 3% of GDP spent on Government R&D by 2014.

The data is also used within the MOD for monitoring research spending with industry to ensure value for money, and as management information by the Science, Innovation and Technology (SIT) area.

In UKDS the data is presented as a time series to show trends and is broken down by research or development activity and intramural or extramural expenditure. The statistics represent the funder perspective.

Classification

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) produces guidance on the categorisation of R&D - the ['Frascati' guidelines](#) - which facilitates comparison of R&D expenditure between countries.

Categorising defence tasks using this scheme is very difficult. The OECD recognise this. In their latest text, they draw attention to the particular problems faced with categorising the early work on major defence equipment programmes. Historically, MOD's R&D figures have been criticised, notably by the House of Lords (HL paper 44:1990) where, in particular, the high spend on development (as opposed to pre-production) was queried. The imminent move to an international accounting standard is likely to make this identification even more difficult.

The ONS require that R&D expenditure is also categorised into intramural and extramural elements. For defence, intramural R&D is that undertaken within MOD and Defence Agencies, staffed by civil servants. Extramural R&D is commissioned by MOD with UK industry, institutes of higher education, Research Councils and overseas organisations. Some difficulties arise with these categories as it is not always clear whether or not an

organisation should be considered part of the MOD.

History

Measuring MOD R&D expenditure is a long standing requirement which has been ongoing for at least 30 years. The methods used to compile the statistics have been regularly reviewed in the light of organisational changes, changes to the accounting system (such as the move from cash to resource accounting), changes to the international classifications or accounting conventions and to ONS reporting requirements. As a result of this there are breaks in the series in 1997 and 2001/2.

DASA have also carried out several audits of compliance with the Frascati definitions and have implemented changes to improve this. Following the most recent data quality review, the data for 2001/02 and 2002/03 was debadged as a National Statistic following advice from the Chair of the UKSA. This was because for these years MOD net development expenditure, as defined by Frascati, may have been overstated by up to 40% per year, but insufficient records exist to enable a true estimate to be made.

[DASA Defence Statistics Bulletin No.9](#) presents an overview of the current challenges faced with the application of the OECD definitions to Defence.

Strengths and Weaknesses

The strengths of these statistics include Frascati compliance to allow comparison, presentational clarity and detailed documentation of methods and quality. These statistics have been reviewed regularly to maintain quality and relevance and the data collection has improved in terms of data quality and responder burden reduction.

The main weakness of these statistics is that they will always be reliant on the correct categorisation of R&D spend by project teams.

Future Improvements

In order to maintain the quality of these statistics we will need to continue to review them to keep up with organisational changes. The introduction of a set of accounting codes for Frascati compliant R&D may improve the statistics. This would require approval from internal MOD accounting committees (RACE) who have so far refused our request.

MOD has also sought to redefine the Frascati guidelines themselves by seeking amendments from the OECD. This option was rejected on the grounds that it was considered disproportionate to change the international classifications for the benefit of one Department in one member state.

Latest Publications

1. [Table 1.8 \(MOD Research & Development Expenditure Outturn\)](#) of UKDS 2010.
2. The R&D data that we collect is part of a wider survey by the ONS which is published in the Gross Research and Development (GERD) first release:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=418>
3. [DASA Defence Statistics Bulletin No.9](#) – Details of the latest review to determine Frascati compliance.
4. [Defence Statistics Bulletin No 6](#) - Details of how R&D would be affected by the move from cash to RAB accounting.
5. [Defence Statistics Bulletin No 2](#) – Details of how R&D statistics were compiled under the old cash accounting system.
6. [National Statistics Quality Review](#) – Page 113 onwards provides details of the 2004 Quality Review of R&D statistics

1.2 Producer Information

These statistics are produced by the Defence Expenditure Analysis area within Defence Analytical Service and Advice (DASA) which is part of the Ministry of Defence (MOD). The statistician responsible for these statistics is Nick Bennett who can be contacted by emailing DASADESA-DEA-HOB@mod.uk

Further details about how to contact DASA can be found [here](#).

1.3 Summary of method and processes used to compile outputs

Data is sourced from the MOD Chart of Accounts and a survey of Project Teams within Defence Equipment and Support (DE&S), DSTL, Met Office, and Science, Innovation and Technology (SIT).

The MOD Chart of Accounts is the start point for the exercise. We then carry out a survey of the MOD and its trading funds to find Frascati compliant R&D expenditure. A survey is required because the Chart of Accounts data does not make the distinction between Frascati compliant and non-compliant R&D. The survey returns are compiled and validated by DASA using accounts data.

Further information on current methods can be found in [Defence Statistics Bulletin 9](#).

1.4 Other Documentation

[DASA Pre-Release Access lists](#)
[DASA confidentiality policy](#)
[DASA revisions policy](#)
[Statement of Administrative Data Sources](#)

Section 2: Quality Dimensions

2.1 Relevance: The degree to which the statistical product and underlying data meet user needs for both coverage and content.

The R&D data that we collect is part of a wider survey by the ONS, referred to as the GovERD (Government Expenditure on Research and Development), which is published in the Gross Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD) First Release. The ONS survey results are used in the following ways.

- Production and publication by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) of government funding on R&D in its annual 'SET (Science, Engineering & Technology) statistics'.
- Data is supplied to EUROSTAT for the purposes of comparing UK figures relating to R&D with other countries.
- To show that the UK is meeting its obligations to the EC and the OECD.

Internal users of this data include the Science, Innovation and Technology (SIT) area and the Directorate of Financial Management. These statistics are used to monitor research spending to ensure value for money and for management information.

The data is also used to answer queries from policy colleagues, parliament and the public. Common Parliamentary Questions and Freedom of Information requests are:

- Historic R&D figures;
- Comparisons to other countries;
- Advice on survey methodology;
- R&D spend as a proportion of the Defence Budget;
- R&D spend on specific defence projects;
- R&D spend with specific companies;
- R&D spend in different technology sectors.

Unmet user needs

We have had requests to supply R&D data broken down by regions. We have chosen not to meet this request because the UK defence budget has never been allocated or planned on a regional basis and decisions on where contracts with industry are placed are not taken in order to benefit one local economy or industry sector over another.

2.2 Accuracy: The closeness between an estimated result and the (unknown) true value, and the accuracy of the raw data.

The starting point for the production of these statistics is data reported in the MOD resource accounts which are audited by the National Audit Office and meet National Accounts quality standards.

We have assessed the possible sources of error in our survey as follows:

- Coverage Errors: Minimal. We survey all known R&D procurers, using the chart of accounts and information from SIT.
- Measurement Errors: Some problems with application of Frascati definition – see ‘Classification Issues’ below.
- Non-response Errors: Minimal. We check survey non-respondents against central accounting data and chase those who we expect have R&D spend.
- Processing Errors: Minimal. We carry out validation checks to reduce processing errors.

Defence Statistics Bulletins Nos. [2](#), [6](#) and [9](#) detail underlying methodological changes and data quality issues.

Classification Issues

We have recently improved the accuracy of our raw data by improving awareness of the Frascati definition of R&D and ensuring that survey respondents have the necessary information to fill in their survey response accurately. We have created a Frascati Toolkit for commercial/finance staff to use as a self help reference tool to aid survey responders. Amongst other reference material this provides a distillation of the 200 page [“Frascati Manual”](#) as well as worked examples for fictitious defence projects. We also run a number of education seminars each year to raise the profile of the R&D statistics and help improve the application of the guidelines. As part of the data validation processes we also interview the key project teams to ensure Frascati compliance. Increased awareness and familiarity with the definition has occurred following several years of carrying out the survey and advising respondents on classifications.

[DASA Defence Statistics Bulletin No.9](#) includes details of the latest review to determine Frascati compliance.

The ONS require that R&D expenditure is also categorised into intramural and extramural elements. For defence, intramural R&D is that undertaken within the MOD and Defence Agencies, staffed by civil servants. Extramural R&D is commissioned by the MOD with UK industry, institutes of higher education, Research Councils and overseas organisations. Some difficulties arise with these categories as it is not always clear whether or not an organisation should be considered part of the MOD.

Revisions

Following the latest quality review in 2009, a number of revisions were made to the data. Our main customers were informed of this and announcement was made via the DASA website and through our annual UKDS consultation exercise. The issue was flagged in the following year as part of the commentary for the table.

We follow the [DASA revisions policy](#).

2.3 Timeliness and Punctuality: Timeliness refers to the lapse of time between publication and the period to which the data refer. Punctuality refers to the time lag between the actual and planned dates of publication.

Data is collected and analysed to meet the ONS's requirement and timescales for the Government Expenditure on R&D Survey (GoVERD). We meet the ONS team annually to discuss any changes to production timetables and/or reporting requirements. Full details of a reporting requirements and deadlines are contained within Service Level Agreement between DASA and ONS.

Data is published in the GERD about a year after the end of the financial year and the UKDS table is published 18 months after the end of the financial year.

There have been no punctuality issues with these statistics.

2.4 Accessibility and Clarity: Accessibility is the ease with which users are able to access the data output, also reflecting the format(s) in which the output is available and the availability of supporting information. Clarity refers to the quality and sufficiency of the metadata, illustrations and accompanying advice.

DASA publish this data through UK Defence Statistics which is freely available on the DASA website. This table in UKDS receive around 80 web hits per month. The data can be downloaded in several formats (e.g. Excel, PDF and HTML) and is accompanied by commentary to provide supporting information, along with links to relevant Defence Statistics Bulletins. Three Defence Statistics Bulletins relate to R&D (see latest publications in section 1.1) and these are also available via the DASA website.

We have received no feedback relating to accessibility and clarity. If you have feedback please [contact us](#).

2.5 Coherence and Comparability: Coherence is the degree to which data that are derived

from different sources or methods, but which refer to the same phenomenon, are similar. Comparability refers to the degree to which data can be compared over time and domain.

These statistics are coherent with:

- The MOD resource accounts as accounts data is used to validate the survey responses.
- The ONS Gross R&D survey (GERD) First Release.
- BIS “Science, Engineering & Technology (SET) Statistics”.

We use the Frascati definition of R&D spend so that the data collected can be used for international comparisons, such as by the OECD and Eurostat, and also to compare the MOD to other government departments. Some of the issues surrounding the use of the Frascati definition are discussed in [DASA Defence Statistics Bulletin No.9](#) and [Section 2.2 – Accuracy](#).

There is also a wider issue with regard to comparisons between the different data collection processes adopted by ONS. Alongside the GovERD, ONS also collect data on business R&D (the BERD). This survey approaches R&D activity from the performers perspective. Data collected by MOD internally and published in UK Defence Statistics is taken from the funder perspective. This inevitably results in a “funder-performer” gap in the statistics. ONS are aware that this is a long standing issue but assure us that the differences in statistics can be explained by the fact that companies further down the defence supply chain may not be aware that they are contributing to tasks which have a primary defence purpose. To our knowledge, to date, ONS have not attempted to quantify this “gap”.

2.6 Trade-offs between Output Quality Components: Output quality components are not mutually exclusive in the sense that there are relationships between the factors that contribute to them. There are cases where the factors contributing to improvements with respect to one component lead to deterioration with respect to another.

We have made quality improvements that have had an impact on comparability over time, to the extent that there are breaks in the series at 1997 and 2001-02. In order to meet the requirements of ONS, OECD and EU it was judged that improving the quality of the data was of greater benefit than maintaining a time series, particularly as the improved quality resulted in a better comparability between MOD and other Government Departments, and for the UK to be compared with other nations.

2.7 Assessment of User Needs and Perceptions: Users are provided with products and services that meet their needs. The articulated and non-articulated needs, demands and expectations of external and internal users should guide the department.

Users are encouraged to provide feedback on UKDS through the feedback tool on the DASA website or through the annual consultation meetings. Users were informed of the latest change to these statistics through the annual consultation meeting which offered the opportunity for feedback. We also consulted our main customers (ONS) during the review process. [Minutes from the Official Statistics Consultation meeting](#) and the [DASA user feedback report](#) are available on the DASA website.

More informally, we monitor the requests for information that we receive from within the MOD and from outside, and respond accordingly.

Our current assumptions about users and uses of these statistics are contained in [Section](#)

[2.1 - Relevance](#). If you use these statistics in another way please [contact us](#).

2.8 Performance, Cost and Respondent Burden: Resources must be effectively used. The desired outcome must be produced cost effectively. Respondent burden should be proportional to the needs of users and not excessive for respondents.

To minimise the burden on respondents, administrative data sources are used as much as possible: to identify who should be included in the survey and to validate the data received. In order for sufficient data quality and detail, a survey is required. We consulted colleagues in DE&S regarding the burden of filling in the survey and they were satisfied that it could be met within existing resources.

A MOD wide IT system is used to reduce the administrative burden of the survey. The questionnaires and results are saved to a shared area. We have also created the Frascati Toolkit as a self help reference tool to aid survey responders.

2.9 Confidentiality, Transparency and Security: The privacy of data providers (e.g. administrations, enterprises and others), the confidentiality of the information they provide and its use only for statistical purposes must be absolutely guaranteed. The department must produce and disseminate statistics respecting scientific independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably.

In producing these statistics, we adhere to the [DASA confidentiality policy](#). We provide the statistics to the ONS in summary form to prevent disclosure.

We adhere to the principles and protocols laid out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics and comply with pre-release access arrangements. The [DASA Pre-Release Access lists](#) are available on the DASA website.

We maintain good links with policy colleagues to ensure that these statistics are understood and prevent misuse. UKDS contains commentary explaining these statistics. We are currently conducting a commentary review and as part of this we will be incorporating information about the limitations of our statistics into the commentary.