

3. Environment and multi-domain statistics

3.1 Environment (CIS-STAT)

Ongoing work:

- Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data provided by national statistical services of the Commonwealth countries illustrating the state of environmental protection.
 - Preparation of annual reports "Environmental Protection in the Commonwealth Countries".
 - It is envisaged to provide advisory services to national statistical services on the organisation of statistical observation of environmental protection in the Commonwealth countries.
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3.1 Environment (Eurostat)

Theme 5.03 Environment statistics and accounts

1. Description

The main objective of environment statistics and accounts is to establish comprehensive, reliable and relevant statistics, accounts and indicators for developing, implementing and monitoring the Community's environmental policy, in particular the sixth Environment Action Programme (6th EAP), its thematic strategies and the environmental dimensions of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) as well as the Lisbon Strategy. The four main policy areas identified by the 6th EAP are climate change; nature and biodiversity; environment and health and quality of life; natural resources and waste. The Treaties and subsequently the 6th EAP also emphasise the need to continue the process of integrating environmental concerns into all relevant policy areas and ensure better and more accessible information on the environment for policy makers, businesses, citizens and other stakeholders.

Work on the collection, validation and dissemination of environmental data and the development of indicators will be harmonised in the framework of the Environmental Data Centres (DCs) for Natural Resources, Products and Waste, as agreed by the Group of Four (Directorate-General Environment, European Environment Agency — EEA, Joint Research Centre — JRC and Eurostat) in 2005. They are intended to act as "information hubs" and to be the first contact points for information on each of the related policies. At international level, Eurostat actively contributes to the harmonisation of methodologies and statistics on the environment through the Inter-secretariat Working Group on Environment Statistics (IWG-ENV), through cooperation with the OECD and in environmental accounts through the United Nations Committee of Experts on Economic-Environmental Accounting (UNCEEA) and the 'London Group'.

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Implement and adapt the Waste Statistics Regulation.
- Operate and further develop the Waste Data Centre.
- Set up the Environmental Data Centres on Natural Resources and Products.
- Collect and/or disseminate data for Air Emission Accounts, Environmental Protection Expenditure, Environmental Taxes, Material Flow Accounts.
- Ensure the adoption by the EP and the Council of a legal basis for European environmental accounts.
- Streamline existing and new environmental indicators.
- Update SIs and SDIs based on environment statistics.
- Improve selected environmental statistics and indicators.
- Support data centres set up and managed by partner institutions (JRC and EEA), in particular as regards their common IT infrastructure.
- Manage the chemical risk indicators set in the framework of the REACH baseline study.

2.2 NEW WORK

- Together with DG ENV, coordinate the implementation of actions arising from the Communication "GDP and beyond".
- Ensure better dissemination of environmental statistics through the data centres, new publications and improved databases and websites.
- Launch a first data collection on Environmental Goods and Services Sector based on the pilot data collection done in 2009.
- Develop estimation methods based on nowcasting techniques for the main EU-27 aggregates in different modules of environmental accounts.

2.3 SIMPLIFICATION AND BURDEN REDUCTION

- Development of the Environmental Data Centres.
- Development of a 'Clearing House' for Environmental Indicators.

5. Planned new legislation

- EP and Council Regulation on European Environmental Accounts.
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3.1 Environment (LG)

Environmental Accounts

On-going methodological work:

The Group continues its efforts in advancing methodologies in environmental-economic accounting. In particular, it is contributing to the revision of the SEEA. Mark de Haan of Statistics Netherlands has been elected for a second term as the Chair of the London Group during the 11th London Group meeting (New York 2006).

The London Group has addressed all the issues in the list of issues for the SEEA revision and has agreed on 18 out of 23 issues. In particular it has formulated recommendations on issues of depletion of natural resources, linking energy statistics, energy balances and energy accounts, harmonization of the SEEA with material flow accounting, classification of physical flows, classification of land cover and land use. It is still discussing issues related to the classification of assets.

Priority objectives:

The London Group's priority objectives are to continue contributing to the revision of the SEEA.

New activities:

As part of the SEEA revision process, the London Group will:

- Prepare, review and comment on outcome papers and draft chapters as they become available
- Contribute to the development of Volume 3 on the applications of the SEEA
- Contribute to the development of Volume 2 on Ecosystem accounting and valuation of ecosystem assets and services being led by the EEA and the World Bank respectively .

Meetings:

In order to meet its objectives, the London Group has increased the frequency of its meetings. The 14th Meeting took place in April 2009 (Canberra) and the 15th meeting in December 2009 (Wiesbaden). The next meeting of the Group is scheduled to take place in the second half of 2010.

More information can be found at the London Group website:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/londongroup/default.asp>

3.1 Environment (OECD)

Agri-Environmental Indicators

Purpose

To provide information to policy makers on the current state and changes of the environment in agriculture to better understand the linkages between agricultural policies and environmental impacts.

Objectives and outputs

"Environmental Indicators for Agriculture" includes the complete list of agricultural indicators, which covers a range of issues, such as agricultural impacts on soil, water, air, biodiversity and landscape.

Databases

Nitrogen Balance Database.

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

No major changes.

Environmental Data

Purpose

Produce objective, reliable and comparable environmental statistics at the international level as a factual basis for the OECD's policy and analytical work on environment and sustainable development (environmental indicators, environmental country peer reviews, resource productivity, environmental outlooks and environmentally sustainable development).

Collect the best available environmental data in OECD member and partner countries, promote international harmonisation of these data (core set of environmental data) and strengthen the capacity of member and selected non-member countries in the field of information production, management and use concerning the environment and sustainable development.

Objectives and outputs

Contribute to the update and publication of the OECD Compendium of environmental data and to the update of the OECD System of Information on Resources and the Environment (SIREN) database.

Data collection from member countries via the OECD questionnaire on the state of the environment (joint work with Eurostat for European Union, EFTA and EU candidate countries; co-operation with UNSD and UNEP for non-member economies).

Contribute to the international harmonisation of environmental data, definitions and concepts, and the cost-effectiveness of related international work.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Chile, China, Estonia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia.

Databases

SIREN (System of Information on Resources and the Environment).

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

Implementation of the Collaborative Plan of Action on Environmental Data Quality, linked to the "OECD Quality Framework" and improved data quality in selected areas (continued work) with a focus on key reference series and on "data efficiency", "coherence among countries" and "interpretation", through simplified annual updates and improved country documentation. Review of questionnaire and of collection process (collection frequency, data sources, data hierarchy). Improved coverage of agri-environmental issues. Improved access to environmental information and migration of reference series to the OECD's statistical platform. Review of information needs for OECD policy analysis and evaluation. Identification of main gaps in OECD data collection and treatment. Identification of priority issues for data quality efforts in the next years. Inventory of available national and international data sources. Continued work on the measurement of material flows and resource productivity (as part of the implementation of the OECD Council recommendations on material flows and resource productivity adopted in 2004 and 2008). Preparation of a fact-based report on the state of resources in OECD countries and beyond. Production of an implementation guide for national material flow accounts jointly with Eurostat (Volume IV of the series of OECD guidance documents). Co-operation with the UNCEEA and the London Group on Environmental Accounting to ensure coherence with the revision of the SEEA and the production of sectoral manuals.

Data collection:

Ongoing revision and simplification of the questionnaire sections; review of collection frequency (joint work with Eurostat and in co-operation with UNSD/UNEP). Addition of a section on agri-environmental indicators. Data collection to focus on inland waters; (ii) waste; (iii) environmental protection expenditure and revenues.

Data management:

Facilitate the transfer of selected environmental reference series to the corporate data warehouse OECD.Stat.

Environmental Indicators

Purpose

Provide sound, measurable and policy-relevant indicators for the OECD's policy and analytical work on environment and sustainable development (e.g. environmental outlook, environmental country reviews, sustainable development, economic analysis) and support related member and selected non-member countries' efforts.

Develop core sets of reliable, measurable and policy-relevant environmental indicators to contribute to: measuring environmental performance with respect to environmental quality, environmental goals and international agreements; integrating environmental concerns in economic and sectoral policies; monitoring progress towards environmentally sustainable development, including decoupling of environmental pressure from economic growth; measuring material flows and resource productivity (link to the OECD Council recommendations on material flows and resource productivity adopted in 2004 and 2008); informing the public about major environmental trends and conditions.

Objectives and outputs

Support the work of the OECD Environmental Policy Committee and its subsidiary bodies, in particular country peer reviews. Further develop sets of sectoral indicators, i.e. agri-environmental indicators (see related activity description) and develop a balanced set of material flow and resource productivity indicators for international use at various levels of detail/aggregation. Prepare guidance on the interpretation and use of material flow and resource productivity indicators in decision making (link to sustainable development, to work on sustainable materials management and on sustainable manufacturing). Prepare a set of indicators to monitor progress with green growth.

Databases

Environmental indicators.

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

Updated OECD key environmental indicators (KEI) and major environmental indicators for use in country peer reviews. Review of indicators for peer reviews.

Proposed set of material flow and resource productivity indicators for OECD use.

Proposed set of indicators to monitor progress with green growth (link to the development of the OECD Green Growth Strategy).

New and improved indicators on environmental quality of life (link to the recommendation of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi commission).

New and improved indicators on biological diversity.

Instruments Used for Environmental Policy

Purpose

To provide harmonised information on environmentally related taxes and on a number of other instruments used for environmental policy. In support of the OECD work on the use of economic instruments, draw policy conclusions and develop practical guidelines for their implementation.

Objectives and outputs

The OECD/EEA database on environmentally related taxes provides many details concerning environmentally related taxes, fees and charges levied in OECD member countries. The original focus of the database was on pollution-oriented levies and tax-bases, but levies related to resource management have also been included. The tax-bases covered include energy products, transport equipment and transport services, as well as measured or estimated emissions to air and water, ozone depleting substances, certain non-point sources of water pollution, waste management and noise, in addition to the management of water, land, soil, forests, biodiversity, wildlife and fish stocks.

Through co-operation with the European Environment Agency, the country coverage of the database has been broadened to include a number of OECD non-member countries affiliated to EEA.

In addition, Israel and South Africa provided information on some of their environmentally related taxes in 2007. Other accession countries and enhanced engagement countries are expected to provide information in the coming years.

The instrument coverage has also been broadened, and now includes tradable permit systems, environmentally motivated subsidies, deposit-refund systems and voluntary approaches used for environmental policy.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Israel, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, South Africa.

Databases

ENV\NP\Ecolnst under Projects on WebDev2.

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

A further broadening of both country and instrument coverage is expected.

Green growth indicators

Purpose

To develop a set of indicators as part of the OECD's Green Growth Strategy.

Objectives and outputs

objectives in 2010:

- development of indicator framework
- compilation of relevant existing OECD data
- identification of data gaps and strategy to reduce them
- contribution to interim report to MCM 2010.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Russian Federation, South Africa

3.1 Environment (UN Statistics Division)

Environmental Statistics

Overall goal:

Improvement of the coverage, quality, comparability and timeliness of environmental data through:

- Regular revision of the UNSD/UNEP questionnaire;
- Development of methodological manuals for data compilation;
- Providing training and advisory services to countries and regions, and
- Harmonizing international data collection and dissemination efforts through the Intersecretariat Working Group on Environment Statistics (IWG-ENV).

Ongoing work:

- Finalization of the 2008 data collection cycle;
- Finalization of the International Recommendations for Water Statistics;
- Data collection and compilation guidance for water statistics;
- Continuation of a global survey on the state of the art of national environment statistics, focusing on air pollution, GHG emission and climate change statistics;
- Regular publication of the ENVSTAT Newsletter and maintenance of the Environment Statistics website continues;(<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/environment/default.htm>)
- Finalization of the revision of the Glossary of Environment Statistics and the publication of the revised Glossary under the aegis of the IWG-ENV;
- Act as Secretariat to the Intersecretariat Working Group on Environment Statistics;
- Preparation for regional training and capacity building projects with a focus on African countries (with UNEP);
- Workshop on environment statistics for the EECCA and Balkan countries (with ECE);
- Workshop on environment statistics for the Caribbean countries (with CARICOM);
- Expert Group Meeting on Environment Statistics.

Priority objectives:

- Production of international recommendations and data compilation manuals on environment statistics and increased capacity building in countries and regions;
- Firm establishment of the regular collection and dissemination of environment statistics;
- Close collaboration with international and regional organisations to harmonize international data collection and dissemination efforts.

New activities:

- Work on a programme for climate change statistics

Environmental Accounts

On-going methodological work:

- Revision of the SEEA - contribution to the revision process in particular by addressing the issues on the classification of physical flows and waste, the definition and classification of assets, and issues related to energy, air emission and water accounts;
- Finalization of the International Recommendations on Water Statistics;
- Preparation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Energy.

New methodological work:

Other activities

- Archive of publications on environmental-economic accounting, including country practices
- SEEA News and Notes
- Implementation of the SEEA-Water in countries

UNCEEA

- The UN Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA) was established by the UN Statistical Commission at its 36th session in March 2005. A revision of the mandate, governance and programme of work will be discussed by the Statistical Commission at its forty-first session.

Priority objectives:

The programme of work of the Committee encompasses six areas, namely

- (a) coordination;
- (b) methodological development for normative statistical standards and other research;
- (c) development of integrated databases;
- (d) implementation of environmental-economic accounting and environment statistics and statistical capacity building;
- (e) promotion of environmental-economic accounting and environment statistics;
- (f) formulation of a statistical response on emerging policy issues. An elaboration of the Committee's programme of work with outputs and deliverables is presented in a separate document.

On-going methodological work:

- The UNCEEA will submit to the Statistical Commission at its forty-first session a detailed programme of work;
- The main project of the UNCEEA is steering and managing the revision process of the SEEA;
- The Committee, within its mandate, has an umbrella function in coordinating and providing vision, direction and prioritisation to ensure that existing groups work in complementary fashion;
- The Committee has organized during its meetings discussions on different policy themes including climate change, green economy, resource productivity and efficiency, economics of ecosystem services and water communities;
- To share best-practices, a web-based knowledge base platform has been set-up. It features events and activities in the field of environmental-economic accounting and a searchable archive of publications.

Meetings:

The UNCEEA meets once a year; the Bureau meets on a regular basis by teleconference.

More information can be found at the UNCEEA website:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/ceea/>

3.1 Environment (UNECE STAT)

Activity 7.2: Environmental indicators

(Joint activity with the UNECE Environment, Housing and Land Management Division)

Description and objectives

Work on methodological issues of environmental indicators in cooperation with the UNECE Environment, Housing and Land Management Division and UNSD, New York, in order to further strengthen environmental data collection, enhance the production of pan-European environmental indicators, and promote comparability of environmental statistics in EECCA and SEE countries.

Activities and output

- Provide practical recommendations on the use of statistical classifications, data collection methods and procedures for the production of

indicators.

- Reinforce the cooperation between environmental experts and statisticians on methodological issues of environmental indicators.
- Exchange information on international developments related to environmental indicators.
- Strengthen the capacity of countries' national statistical offices in launching regular publication of environmental statistics compendiums and in modernizing the existing ones.
- Evaluate the Guidelines for the Application of Environmental Indicators in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia prepared by the Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (WGEMA) from the point of view of official statistics.
- Organise a joint meeting on environmental indicators for EECCA and SEE countries together with the Environment, Housing and Land Management Division and UNSD, New York in spring 2010 (see also activity 9.3).

Organizations and groups involved

CES Task Force on environmental indicators

UNSD

European Environment Agency

Eurostat

FAO

OECD

WHO

Black Sea Strategic Action Plan

Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (WGEMA)

Activity 7.3: Statistics related to climate change

Description and objectives

Promote the development of official climate change statistics in the region taking into account the activities of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and other institutions dealing with related data.

Activities and output

- Survey the degree to which the national statistical offices are involved in climate change related work and in compiling the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories.
- Identify the common concerns to be dealt with at international level.
- Explore the possibilities to contribute to the UNECE climate change activities in areas like transport, energy, forestry and housing in cooperation with other UNECE Sectoral Committees.
- Develop a project proposal related to the use of statistical classifications in the compilation of emission inventories, in line with the recommendations of the UN Roadmap for the development of official climate change statistics.

Organizations and groups involved

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

UNSD

Eurostat

OECD

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

3.1 Environment (World Bank)

Environmental Indicators

- The 2009 edition of the World Development Indicators, the annual World Bank statistical flagship publication, includes an updated and expanded set of 16 tables on environmental indicators covering some 150 countries. Its accompanying CD-ROM includes time series data for more than 200 countries.
- The Little Green Data Book presents a number of environmental indicators based on the World Development Indicators and its accompanying CD-ROM. Under the headings of agriculture, forests, biodiversity, energy, emissions and pollution, water and sanitation, and 'greener' national accounts (adjusted for natural resource depletion and pollution damage), the Little Green Data Book presents key indicators of the environment and its relationship to people for more than 200 countries.
- The World Bank contributes to the development of core and supplementary environmental indicators for monitoring progress toward the Millennium Development Goals through the Environment subgroup of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the MDGs.
- A section of the environmental database is now available electronically on the World Bank's Environment Department website. The database includes, among others, the ECE countries and it is annually updated from various sources inside and outside the World Bank. Go to <http://www.worldbank.org/environment> and select Data & Statistics from the left navigation bar.
- The World Bank works with the UN Statistics Division in this area and continues to support initiatives in the field of environmental Work in this area has been bolstered by the development of accompanying indicators of environmental change including estimation of Adjusted Net Savings (genuine savings) for more than 140 countries. These estimates are being published in the World Development Indicators and the Little Green Data book.
- The World Bank has devoted its 2010 World Development Report to Climate Change."

Priority objectives:

- Development of core environmental indicators for monitoring progress toward the international development goals adopted by the World Bank, United Nations and the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD.
- Publication of environmental indicators through the Little Green Data Book, the World Development Indicators and the Environment Department website.
- Updated on a yearly basis. New products to be showcased in the website include environment at-a-glance fact sheets by country.
- The World Bank will continue to provide expertise on green accounting and the measurement of sustainable development through its participation in activities with UNECE and other international groups.

3.2 Regional and small area statistics (Eurostat)

Theme 4.08 Rural development and maritime policy statistics

1. Description

The Commission's rural development policy has become the second pillar of the CAP. The Commission departments, in close cooperation with Member States, have defined a list of indicators which address the three main objectives for rural development policy: improve the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry; improve the environment; enhance the quality of life in rural areas and promote diversification of economic activities through measures targeting the farm sector and other rural actors. Eurostat undertakes the compilation of the statistics used for these indicators, based entirely on data already available either in the Member States or within Eurostat. In addition, Eurostat works with other Commission departments and Member States to develop new indicators of rural development within the EU.

DG REGIO published its Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion on 6 October 2008 (COM(2008) 616 final), from which it is clear that additional data will be required at NUTS3 level. Close cooperation with the unit responsible for regional statistics has therefore to be ensured. Further synergies between the rural development and territorial cohesion activities have to be identified to maximise the use of available data.

In 2007, the Commission put forward the main elements of a new European integrated maritime policy, including its founding principles and main objectives, the required governance framework and appropriate tools for integrated policy-making (COM(2007) 575). One of the key actions set out in the proposal is the improvement of socio-economic data for maritime sectors and maritime regions. Good-quality information is required to monitor and assess the EU maritime policy and its programmes, to provide contextual information for sustainable coastal and ocean development, and to understand the linkages between socio-economic activities and the environment. In consultation with other Commission departments, Eurostat manages the development of a harmonised statistical database that brings together relevant regional and national statistics from different statistical domains.

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Prepare a dedicated site devoted to rural development and maritime statistics in Eurostat's public database.
- Launch the rural data collection exercise for 2010 based on existing data sources
- Further develop the rural indicators framework, especially taking into account new needs expressed by DG REGIO.
- Carry out a regular update of the relevant data using official data published on the websites of the NSIs.
- Elaboration of statistical publications devoted to rural development and maritime sectors and regions.

2.2 NEW WORK

- Test the use of data collected in the framework of European harmonised surveys (e.g. LFS, ICT usage).

Theme 5.04 Regional and urban statistics

1. Description

The EU is committed to improving social and economic cohesion in the EU, which is the main objective of Cohesion Policy. It promotes growth by mobilising underutilised resources and reducing regional social and economic disparities. Since 1988, the Commission has put in place an integrated policy for social and economic cohesion within which regional statistics play an essential role in the decision implementation process: the eligibility of zones under regional objectives is determined on the basis of socio-economic criteria with respect to certain thresholds; financial allocations to Member States are decided objectively on the basis of statistical indicators. In addition, evaluation of the impact of Community policies at regional level and the quantification of regional disparities are possible only with access to extensive regional- and urban-based statistics.

A number of departments within the Commission make use of data at municipality level for the drafting, implementation and evaluation of the policies for which they are responsible, in particular regional, competition, transport and agricultural policy. The nomenclature for local administrative units is a core item for the Commission's spatial infrastructure.

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- By September, disseminate regional information in the form of a yearbook as a companion to the web.
- Update thematic data in the REGIO domain of NewCronos.
- Prepare the next round of NUTS revisions.
- Improve section dedicated to regional and urban statistics on Eurostat's website
- Start annual data collection.

2.2 NEW WORK

- Launch third exhaustive Urban Audit data collection.

- Start regular collection of regional government expenditure statistics.
- Create a database with (partly confidential) NUTS level 3 data, to be used as building blocks for specific aggregations such as rural areas or urban areas.

Theme 5.05 Geographical and local information

1. Description

A large number of departments within the Commission make use of geographical information systems for the drafting, implementation and evaluation of the policies for which they are responsible. Moreover, geographically located information is becoming even more important as a source for statistics and analyses, presenting great potential both for developing new statistics and for illustration and communication purposes. This trend will become increasingly evident in the next few years as technology advances and data become more extensively available. Eurostat, as manager of the Commission's reference database, must meet this challenge.

Eurostat, in association with the JRC and DG ENV, will continue to support the implementation of INSPIRE following the adoption of the Directive. This covers infrastructure and drafting of specific regulations as envisaged in the programme but also the initiation of operational and decision-making support (in particular the continuing work of the INSPIRE committee). Cooperation in the framework of the GMES and SEIS initiatives will also be continued.

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Maintenance of the GISCO database.
- Development of INSPIRE Directive Implementing Rules.
- GI support to Eurostat and Commission DGs.
- INSPIRE implementation in the Commission.
- Development of the INSPIRE European geoportal.
- Operation of the secretariat of the INSPIRE regulatory committee.
- Grid-based data projects in cooperation with Commission and NSIs.
- Contribution to GMES, SEIS.

2.2 NEW WORK

- Operation of the INSPIRE European geoportal.

3.2 Regional and small area statistics (FAO)

Sub-National Statistics

Ongoing work:

Subnational codes:

- As part of the FAOSTAT updating, CountrySTAT will incorporate GAUL codes (Global Administrative Unit Layer) into various modules for users interested in working with subnational data.

See also: <http://faostat.fao.org>

3.2 Regional and small area statistics (OECD)

Regional Statistics and Indicators

Purpose

To provide an internationally comparable database for the analysis of sub-national socio economic statistics. Policy framework defined in the Territorial Development Policy Committee.

Objectives and outputs

The main objective is to provide an internationally comparable database for the analysis of relevant socio-economic trends at the sub-national level. The database includes basic statistics on five major topics (demography, economy, labour market, society and innovation) covering around 2000 regions across the OECD.

Regional statistics and indicators are regularly (every second year) published in "OECD Regions at a Glance".

The main achievements for the year 2008 include:

- web-tool to visualize and explore regional statistics available on the OECD website;
- Dissemination of most of the Regional Database through OECD.Stat;
- New data collection: innovation indicators at the regional level;
- Improvements in data quality (time series extension, improvement of metadata).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Chile, Morocco, Slovenia.

Databases

Regional Database (TDB).

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

The main objectives for the year 2010 are to:

- further enrich the regional database with the collection of additional indicators regarding migration and public investments
- include some regional statistics from non- OECD economies
- to refine the OECD regional typology for rural regions
- to harmonize the OECD and EC definitions of metropolitan areas
- enrich the analysis on innovation indicators;
- use the web-tool OECD explorer to yearly update and disseminate the regional database;
- use SQL to manage and update the regional database

Data collection:

Collection of data on employment by industry, health indicators, and income distribution at the regional level.

3.2 Regional and small area statistics (UN Statistics Division)

City Statistics

- Dissemination of data on cities population through the website <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/densurb/urban.aspx> and through UN Data.
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3.2 Regional and small area statistics (World Bank)

Sub-national Statistics

New Activities

The Development Data Group of the World Bank is involved in maintaining, documenting, and incorporating sub-national data into its databases. We will be augmenting the World Development Indicators CD-ROM product to support mapping and charting of sub-national data.

Rural Development Statistics

- Rural Development Indicators Handbook presents a number of indicators based on rural economic performance, natural resource management, and rural well-being. These indicators are presented for over 200 countries, in addition to regional and income-level tables.
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3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (Eurostat)

3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues

Theme 1.06 Distribution of incomes and living conditions

1. Description

Statistics on the distribution of income and on living conditions are based on two data sources: HBS and EU-SILC.

EU-SILC, the reference data source for EU statistics on income and social exclusion in all EU countries and in Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey, will be used to compute the indicators included in the Annual Progress Report on the Lisbon Strategy to the spring European Council (structural indicators) and the overarching Laeken and pensions indicators used in the streamlined Open Method of Coordination (OMC) on social protection and social inclusion. Development work on material deprivation, housing and labour transition indicators is of key importance. Focus in the medium term is on extending the geographical coverage of EU-SILC to candidate countries and on its consolidation. EU-SILC has a potential to contribute to the implementation of the Commission communication "GDP & beyond".

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Issue data on food consumption from the Household Budget Surveys 2005 round for a selection of countries.
- Ensure the coordination of the data collection of the HBS 2010 round.
- Disseminate the 2009 SILC cross-sectional data on Eurostat website by end December 2010.
- Disseminate the cross-sectional (2008) and longitudinal (2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008) users' databases (UDBs) to researchers in March and August 2010 respectively.
- Ensure the adoption by the November ESSC of the SILC Commission Regulation on the 2012 list of target secondary variables.
- Produce EU quality reports covering both cross-sectional and longitudinal components (intermediate 2008 report and final 2007 report).
- Produce the relevant indicators for the 2011 Spring Report, for the 2011 Joint report on social inclusion and social protection (JSISP).
- Publish several Statistics in Focus as well as a monograph publication using SILC data.

2.2 NEW WORK

- Open the repository database with metadata information.
- Organise an international Scientific Conference in Warsaw, presenting various research projects based on EU-SILC.
- Further develop indicators in the fields of housing and labour transitions
- Study the potential contribution of SILC to the actions listed in the communication "GDP & beyond".

Theme 1.12 Other work in the field of demographic and social statistics

1. Description

This theme includes five distinct cross-cutting modules in social statistics: social reporting, gender statistics, youth statistics, the European Programme of Social Surveys (EPSS) and harmonisation of the core social variables.

In the field of social reporting, Eurostat is and will remain an active co-author together with DG EMPL of the report 'The social situation in the European Union'. In addition to a holistic view, this report has a special focus from one edition to another. Eurostat also produces the statistical pocketbook 'Living conditions in Europe'.

The aim of gender statistics is to describe women's and men's different roles in society. A gender perspective should be integrated in all statistics on individuals. The strategy is to increase data collection by sex, to develop gender statistics, and to increase the effort to have a more extensive presentation of gender statistics.

The political interest in young people is growing. With the Commission's new Youth Strategy (2010-2018) adopted in April 2009, there is a strong focus on evidence-based youth policy. In this context, the need for solid statistical and sociological data and analysis becomes obvious. At EU level harmonized statistical data are numerous but should be better exploited. Eurostat will therefore make the existing data sources on youth more accessible and user-friendly on its online database.

The EPSS project is a three-year rolling programme of all social surveys. It aims to rationalise the existing household surveys and to reinforce the general social statistical infrastructure so that Eurostat is in a better position to answer new Commission demands.

The aim of harmonising the core social variables is to implement in each EU social survey a limited set of common variables in order to allow more cross-sources analysis.

The EPSS and the core social variables are cornerstones of a long-term re-engineering of social statistics.

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Conduct the 2010 LFS ad hoc module on reconciling work and family life.
- Continue dissemination of gender-related information across all domains.
- Finalise the 2010 edition of the social situation report in the European Union.
- Continue implementing the core social variables, in close liaison with the national coordinators and the survey specialists.
- EPSS: preparation and adoption by the ESSC of the three year 2013-2015 rolling programme in November 2010.

2.2 NEW WORK

- EPSS: development of ad hoc legal basis (temporary measures based on Article 14 of the Statistical Regulation for survey modules).
- Development of the survey module on EDSIM.
- Development of the survey module on victimisation.
- Development of a strategic framework for social statistics beyond the rolling programme (EPSS).

3.3.3 Information society

Theme 5.07 Information society

1. Description

Statistics on the information society are a vital basis enabling European policy makers to follow structural changes in the economy and monitor the general uptake of information and communication technologies (ICT) within European societies. The high political priority of these statistics is demonstrated by the inclusion of indicators on the information society among the structural indicators, as well as the decision to monitor progress towards the i2010 goals through a system of benchmarking indicators, which have been renewed in 2009. The main legal basis for action is Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 808/2004 concerning Community statistics on the information society and its annual implementing measures. The Regulation was amended in 2009 and will cover the provision of statistical data until 2019. It has provided a framework for developing a flexible system of collecting statistics on the information society. Cooperation with other international organisations will continue to improve consistency of methods and indicators for better comparability of data at international level. New methodology (e.g. on measuring ICT expenditure and investment and other evolving ways of electronic communication) will be implemented and current methodology will be improved in this rapidly changing area. Concerning the ICT supply side, work on the definition of a conceptual framework and the collection of statistics on the ICT sector from other statistical domains will continue. Depending on newly defined priority areas within the post-i2010 benchmarking process, new indicators for monitoring topics of special interest will have to be developed.

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Make available the results of the two Community surveys 2009 on the usage of information and communication technologies (ICT) in enterprises and in households on the free dissemination database of Eurostat (bulk of results by February) and in a series of paper publications by December 2010.
- Follow up the execution of the two Community surveys 2010 on ICT usage in enterprises and in households with a view to making available data for post-i2010 benchmarking indicators and structural indicators by November 2010.
- Finalise the set of implementation modules for the 2011 surveys by March 2010 as required by Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 808/2004, and update the Methodological Manual concerning information society statistics by June 2010 (Article 5): the special modules will be e-skills and e-government.
- Collect a set of indicators for measuring ICT expenditure and investment
Provide timely data on telecommunication statistics.
- Provide timely data on the performance and the competitiveness of the ICT sector from existing sources.
- Provide data on postal services from existing sources and from a specific data collection via national regulatory authorities (in close cooperation with DG MARKT).

2.2 NEW WORK

- Define and test new modules on ICT usage in enterprises and in households related to the post-i2010 benchmarking framework. Eurostat will contribute as actively as possible to the ongoing discussion concerning post-i2010 to ensure that the leading role official statistics has had in the past as the main important data source is maintained and improved.

2.3 SIMPLIFICATION AND BURDEN REDUCTION

- Project: assessment of ICT impact on productivity of enterprises by linking data from different sources (MEETS project).

3. Work to be carried out by other DGs involving data collection from Member States

- Collection of indicators on eGovernment (supply side) and size of ICT sector by DG INFSO.

5. Planned new legislation

- Commission Regulation implementing Regulation 808/2004 concerning Community statistics on the information society.

3.3.6 Sustainable development

Theme 5.02 Lisbon strategy and sustainable development

1. Description

Key policy areas likely to shape the development of the EU in the coming years include two overarching and complementary strategies: while the goal of the Lisbon Strategy is for the EU to 'become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion', the Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) concerns the continuous improvement of quality of life, both for current and for future generations, through reconciliation of economic development, social cohesion and protection of the environment. Eurostat produces and disseminates indicators to monitor these two strategies, namely the structural indicators (SIs) for the Lisbon Strategy are used to underpin the Commission's analysis in the annual progress report to the European Council, and (ii) the sustainable development indicators (SDIs) range across the multiple factors affecting quality of life, including environmental, social, economic and governance issues, and underpin the six-monthly monitoring report on the Sustainable Development Strategy. Those sets of indicators have been discussed and agreed at political level. Eurostat aims to continuously monitor, improve and review these indicators in order to be in line with evolving policy requirements and communications (in particular the "GDP and beyond" Communication and the Stiglitz-Sen report).

Recent developments in the world's economy have led to a need to monitor globalisation (mostly exchanges and links between EU and non-EU countries) and the well-being of people in addition to GDP. Two new sets of 'long-term' indicators are being developed or should be developed to satisfy this need: Globalisation Indicators (GIs) and Well Being Indicators (WBIs), both in close coordination with other international activities such as those of the OECD.

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Maintain and improve the SI, SDI and GI sets in terms of data availability and timeliness (quality profiles), in line with policy developments.
- Improve the user-friendliness of the SI, SDI and GI dedicated sections on the Eurostat website and respond to users' requests, including further documentation of data quality
- Prepare the statistical contribution to the Lisbon annual progress report.
- Foster and follow actively technical and research projects connected to SIs, SDIs, GIs and WBIs.

2.2 NEW WORK

- Put in place Well Being Indicators.
- Prepare Statistics in Focus publications.

3.3.7 Climate change

3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (OECD)

Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies

Purpose

The Global Project on "Measuring the Progress of Societies" is an international, inter-organisational initiative, hosted by the OECD. Its aim is to encourage the development of indicator sets which go 'beyond GDP' to provide a comprehensive picture of societal wellbeing to inform policy makers and the public. It provides a setting for networking and advocacy, undertaking research, and delivering innovative tools to share information. The ultimate purpose of the Global Project's activities is to provide measurement tools which can support policymaking focused on increased wellbeing and societal progress.

Objectives and outputs

In 2009, the Global Project launched several new activities and continued its networking role, in particular with the successful organisation of the 3rd World Forum on "Statistics, Knowledge and Policy" in Busan, Korea. The objectives of the Project in this year were structured around 3 main pillars:

1) Encouraging discussion on what to measure when thinking about progress.

The question of "what to measure" was discussed at various thematic and regional meetings around the world. Not least, the 3rd World Forum was a great success, attracting almost 2000 participants. The issues that emerged from the Forum will help to shape the GP's work for the following biennium. Furthermore, the GP produced a 'Framework to Measure the Progress of Societies'.

2) Providing guidelines on how to measure progress.

The GP completed work on a 'Quality Framework' for developing progress indicators, which is currently under review. Several training courses have also been conducted around the world and a 'Practical Guide' on measuring progress has been completed to be released as a working paper. Work was also undertaken on how to measure specific dimension of progress, such as Trust and Vulnerability (with a Working Paper on trust being published).

3) Ensuring that progress measures are used and have an impact.

Alongside the Global Project website and other communication tools, the GP launched 'Wikiprogress' in 2009, which is a collaborative online platform that aims to become the main place where experts and practitioners can share best practice on indicator design, calculation and dissemination.

Finally, the Global Project network has continued to expand, with linkages being established with many different 'measuring progress' initiatives around the world.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Europe, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, International organisation, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Other, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela.

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

In 2010, the work of the Global Project will focus on three areas: promotion of awareness and capacity building; communication; and, research and indicators. In the first area of work, preparations will begin for the 4th World Forum, to be held in India in late 2011/early 2012. Thematic and regional events will be held throughout 2010, including a regional conference on Measuring Progress in Latin America. A joint online training course will be held in collaboration with UNITAR. In 2010, special effort will be made to involve experts and directorates from across the OECD. In terms of communication tools, particular emphasis will be given to building up the content of Wikiprogress and establishing an online community of users and contributors. Work on how IT tools can be used to communicate and disseminate statistical indicators will continue and the flagship product 'OECD Explorer' will be expanded. A Working Paper series on Measuring Progress will also be established in 2010. Finally, the Global Office as well as the OECD itself will contribute to the Global Project through a number of substantive products in the area of research and indicators. The Global Office will pursue work on measuring Vulnerability (to be completed by the end of 2010), and work on a Handbook on the Subjective Measurement of Wellbeing will be undertaken (provided the pledged funding for this project comes through). The OECD itself is putting in place or reinforcing a number of activities to follow up on the recommendations of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (known as the 'Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Report', launched in late 2009) including the integration of information on distribution within macro-statistics for the household sector; measuring human capital; and wellbeing and environment. The groundwork will also be laid for producing a publication which can bring together key OECD data in a 'Progress at a Glance' publication.

E-Government

Purpose

To help strengthen statistical capacity in support to the e-government project areas of work and to the preparation of the e-government peer reviews.

Objectives and outputs

The objective of the activity is to support the analysis in the area of e-government statistics, monitoring and evaluating e-government and the business case for e-government, in particular:

- Gather data supporting the OECD e-government peer review framework (challenges, leadership, implementation, collaboration frameworks, and outputs and outcomes).
- Support countries' evolving reform efforts in key areas: cost and benefit analysis, transformation.
- Provide front- and back-office indicators as part of the Government at a Glance publications.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa, Ukraine.

Databases

OECD E-government Database.

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

A new set of basic OECD e-government indicators will be defined within the areas:

- Back-office.
- Performance.
- The economics of e-government.

3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (UNECE STAT)

3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (World Bank)

Infrastructure Indicators

Ongoing work:

The World Bank's Development Data Group (DECDG) along with the Sustainable Development Vice-Presidency and the various sector and regional offices are developing a core set of infrastructure indicators and systematic database covering the energy, water & sanitation, transport, and ICT sectors which will be used to monitor project, country, and global policies & performance. Country tables on ICT, sourced mainly from the ITU, can be accessed from the World Bank's external Data site.

See also: <http://www.worldbank.org/data/countrydata/countrydata.html>

3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues

Poverty Statistics

- New estimates of global poverty are the first re-evaluation of the World Bank's "\$1 a day" poverty line since 1999. The international poverty line has been recalibrated at \$1.25 a day, using new data on purchasing power parities (PPPs), compiled by the International Comparison Program, and an expanded set of household income and expenditure surveys. New measurements of the extent and depth of poverty are presented for 115 developing countries, along with poverty measurements based on their national poverty lines.

- The World Bank will continue its theoretical and practical work in the area of measuring and analysing income poverty, as well as efforts in developing tools to measure the many other dimensions of poverty. In the past few years the WB prepared a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP) Source Book, which is designed as a handbook for the 42 PRSP countries (9 of them are in the ECE region) in developing their strategy for poverty alleviation. A considerable part of the book is focused on the issues of data on poverty, poverty measurement, and poverty monitoring. The Bank will continue maintenance and updating of databases on Poverty developed to assist countries in monitoring poverty trends and embarking on strategies to help them reduce poverty. The aim is to help countries reach the Strategy 21 goals of fostering economic well-being and social development. They include:

Poverty Monitoring Database provides quick access to comprehensive poverty information. Its main components are:

- (i) Information on household surveys: key features and general information on income/consumption surveys conducted recently. The information sheets indicate whether household survey data are available to the general public. Links to the data set are provided when they are available on the web;

- (ii) Poverty Assessment Summaries conducted by the World Bank since 1993;

- (iii) Participatory Poverty Assessments, which provide basic information on assessments conducted by the Bank and other institutions; PovcalNet is an interactive computational tool that allows users to replicate the calculations made by the World Bank's researchers in estimating the extent of absolute poverty in the world.

PovcalNet also allows one to calculate the poverty measures under different assumptions and to assemble the estimates using alternative country groupings or for any set of individual countries of their choosing. (<http://go.worldbank.org/NT2A1XUWP0>).

- Training of statisticians and policy makers on how to use household survey data for analysis and policy is and will continue to be provided by the World Bank Institute on a regional basis. Country specific training on analysis is carried out under several LSMS projects and under Poverty Assessments.

- The Bank will continue maintenance and updating of databases on Poverty developed to assist countries in monitoring poverty trends and embarking on strategies to help them reduce poverty. The aim is to help countries reach the Strategy 21 goals of fostering economic well-being and social development.

- o Poverty Monitoring Database (<http://go.worldbank.org/CVC2XGIIH0>)

- o Living Standards Measurement Study Survey Database <http://www.worldbank.org/lsm/>

- o Database on Household Expenditure and Income Data for Transitional Economies (<http://go.worldbank.org/KTN5N3L4H0>)

- o PovcalNet <http://go.worldbank.org/NT2A1XUWP0>).

See: <http://www.worldbank.org/data/> for more information.

3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals

MDG Indicators

- In collaboration with other international agencies the World Bank is working to strengthen the system to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. At the international level, efforts are continuing to improve poverty and education data and to promote greater coordination in the compilation and dissemination of data on the MDG indicators. At the national level, efforts are under way to strengthen the capacity of countries to report on progress towards the goals and to document the statistical methods and procedures used.

- The Bank maintains a web site on Millennium Development Goals (MDG). MDGs grew out of the agreements and resolutions of world conferences organized by the United Nations.

See also: <http://www.developmentgoals.org/>.

- The World Bank contributes to the development of core and supplementary environmental indicators for monitoring progress toward the Millennium Development Goals through the Environment subgroup of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the MDGs.

3.3.6 Sustainable development

Sustainable Development

- The World Bank contributes to the Joint UNECE/OECD/Eurostat Working Group on Statistics for Sustainable Development (WGSSD). This group aims to develop a guidance document on developing asset-based approaches to measuring sustainable development.
- The World Bank contributes to the update of the Indicators of the UN Commission for Sustainable Development Indicators taskforce. Indicators are now classified as core and non-core and provide methodology sheets and background information to support indicator efforts in countries.

3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues (OECD)

Family Outcomes and Policies

Purpose

To include cross-national information on family outcomes and policies as categorised under 4 broad headings: the structure of families, families and children, the labour market position of families, public policies for families and children, and child outcomes.

Objectives and outputs

Following up on the OECD Babies and Bosses reviews on the reconciliation of work and family life in selected Member States, and in view of the strong demand for cross-national indicators on the situation of families and children, the OECD has developed an on-line database on family outcomes and family policies with indicators for all OECD countries. The database brings together information from different OECD databases (for example, the OECD Social Expenditure database, the OECD Benefits and Wages database, or the OECD Education database), and databases maintained by other international organisations.

Development of the database is an ongoing process. The first batch of indicators on policies and outcomes was released in 2006. The database now has 52 online indicators containing information on the structure of families and demographic behavioural trends, public policies for families, the employment status of the latter, and child outcomes.

In 2009, this database was among the most visited websites in the Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs (ELSA), after the Health database.

How does child well-being compare across OECD countries? Chapter 2 of *Doing Better for Children* presents a child well-being framework and compares outcome indicators for children in OECD countries across six dimensions: material well-being; housing and environment; education; health; risk behaviours; and quality of school life. More via www.oecd.org/els/social/childwellbeing.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Europe.

Databases

OECD Family Database and Child Wellbeing.

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

In 2010, we will expand the information base available and update some already existent indicators. This update should result in the development of data series, which is essential for monitoring the situation of families and any close study of the findings. Our aim is to develop 5 new indicators and update at least 15 existing ones.

Furthermore, the data on child well-being and corresponding policies will be brought together within a special Family database module.

Indicators from the FDB will be used for construction of country "snapshots" that will enable countries to assess their performance in different areas relative to the OECD average.

Income Distribution and Poverty

Purpose

Analysis of main trends in the distribution of incomes from 1980s, based upon the OECD Income Distribution Questionnaire (irregular time intervals, every 4-5 years).

Objectives and outputs

Following the release in October 2008 of "Growing Unequal? Income Distribution and Poverty in OECD Countries", maintenance work and adjustments were carried out on the database. A data update on late 2000s data is planned in 2010 on a key series of the questionnaire, as a basis for the 2011 Social Policy ministerial.

Databases

OECD Income Distribution questionnaire.

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

A data update on late 2000s data is planned in 2010 on a key series of the questionnaire, as a basis for the 2011 Social Policy ministerial. In 2010, it is also expected to continue to gather comparable results for the accession countries, on the basis of the Income Distribution Questionnaire.

Data management:

metadata in:

<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=INEQUALITY>

<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=POVERTY>

are regularly updated following comments from users.

Social Indicators**Purpose**

Social indicators have been developed to provide the broad perspective needed for any international comparison and assessment of social trends, outcomes and policies. By linking social status and social response indicators across a broad range of policy areas, social indicators help to identify whether and how the broad thrust of social policies and societal actions are addressing key social policy issues.

Objectives and outputs

The fifth edition of "Society at a Glance", the OECD report of social indicators, was released in May 2009.

This 2009 edition includes a wide range of information on social issues including demography and family characteristics, employment and unemployment, poverty and inequality, social and health care expenditure, and work and life satisfaction. In addition to updating some of the indicators included in previous editions, Society at a Glance 2009 adds some new, innovative social indicators. These include indicators of adult height, perceived health status, risky youth behaviour and bullying. For the first time, Society at a Glance provides a new, condensed set of headline social indicators summarising social well-being and its recent trends. A special chapter includes a consideration of leisure time across the OECD.

Society at a Glance - Asia/Pacific Edition 2009, a joint OECD/Korea Policy Centre publication, was also published in 2009 - it offers a concise quantitative overview of social trends and policies across Asia-Pacific economies.

Databases

Social indicators.

Main Developments for 2010**Data collection:**

Data update every other year (data update in 2010).

3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues (UN Statistics Division)**Poverty Statistics**

- UNSD continues its work of reviewing methodologies used by countries in poverty mapping, highlighting good practices.

Social Statistics

- UNSD convened an expert group meeting in September 2008 on the scope and content of social statistics, with the aim of seeking inputs towards an international action plan to improve social statistics. See http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/social_stat_2008.htm
- UNSD serves as the secretariat for the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on Statistical Indicators on Violence against Women. The first report will be submitted to the 40th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in February 2009.

Social Indicators

- UNSD maintains a website of Social Indicators which is updated twice a year:
See also: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/poverty/default.htm> .

3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues (World Bank)**Poverty Statistics**

- New estimates of global poverty are the first re-evaluation of the World Bank's "\$1 a day" poverty line since 1999. The international poverty line has been recalibrated at \$1.25 a day, using new data on purchasing power parities (PPPs), compiled by the International Comparison Program, and an expanded set of household income and expenditure surveys. New measurements of the extent and depth of poverty are presented for 115 developing countries, along with poverty measurements based on their national poverty lines.
- The World Bank will continue its theoretical and practical work in the area of measuring and analysing income poverty, as well as efforts in developing tools to measure the many other dimensions of poverty. In the past few years the WB prepared a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP) Source Book, which is designed as a handbook for the 42 PRSP countries (9 of them are in the ECE region) in developing their strategy for poverty alleviation. A considerable part of the book is focused on the issues of data on poverty, poverty measurement, and poverty monitoring. The Bank will continue maintenance and updating of databases on Poverty developed to assist countries in monitoring poverty trends and embarking on strategies to help them reduce poverty. The aim is to help countries reach the Strategy 21 goals of fostering economic well-being and social development. They include:

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PovcalNet also allows one to calculate the poverty measures under different assumptions and to assemble the estimates using alternative country groupings or for any set of individual countries of their choosing. (<http://go.worldbank.org/NT2A1XUWP0>).

- Training of statisticians and policy makers on how to use household survey data for analysis and policy is and will continue to be provided by the World Bank Institute on a regional basis. Country specific training on analysis is carried out under several LSMS projects and under Poverty Assessments.

- The Bank will continue maintenance and updating of databases on Poverty developed to assist countries in monitoring poverty trends and embarking on strategies to help them reduce poverty. The aim is to help countries reach the Strategy 21 goals of fostering economic well-being and social development.

- o Poverty Monitoring Database (<http://go.worldbank.org/CVC2XGIIH0>)

- o Living Standards Measurement Study Survey Database <http://www.worldbank.org/lsm/>

- o Database on Household Expenditure and Income Data for Transitional Economies (<http://go.worldbank.org/KTN5N3L4H0>)

- o PovcalNet <http://go.worldbank.org/NT2A1XUWP0>).

See: <http://www.worldbank.org/data/> for more information.

3.3.2 Gender and special population groups (ILO)

Gender statistics

- The ILO database on employment by occupation and sex (SEGREGAT) is updated periodically and disseminated on the ILO statistical website laborsta.ilo.org.
- The new ILO Yearbook Volume 2: "Country profiles" presents data for basically all population categories, including total and share of women.
- A database on the effect of civil status and presence of young children on the most important labour variables will be developed, in coordination with ILO-GENDER.
- Training and technical assistance will continue to be provided on gender mainstreaming in statistics.

Child labour

Ongoing methodological work

- The ILO has developed a methodology for child labour surveys, which has been implemented in almost 70 countries at the national level, including 10 countries in the European region. An additional 80 baseline surveys and 100 rapid assessments have been supported, targeting specific issues on child labour in particular geographical locations.
- The ILO has aided national capacity building activities by developing a child labour data repository, and information sharing among different departments for national and international policy development.
- The ILO continues to provide technical assistance to national statistics offices and other implementing agencies in order to enhance their capacity and improve the quality of child labour surveys.
- The ILO has teamed up with the World Bank, UNICEF, UNESCO and other international agencies in an effort to harmonize child labour data, child labour survey instruments, and child labour research efforts.
- International statistical measurement standards on child labour were established at the 18th ICLS (Geneva, 24 November - 5 December 2008).
- The ILO is pilot testing a methodology for making national level estimates of the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous forms in selected countries.
- The ILO is working towards preparing a new Global Report on Child Labour and revised Global Estimates and Trends in Child Labour that will be presented at the Hague Global Child Labour Conference scheduled to be held on 10 and 11 May 2010.
- Training in child labour data collection through rapid assessments and baseline surveys is being provided for building national capacities through regional workshops.

Data collection and dissemination:

- The child labour data collected through ILO supported child labour surveys, is available to interested researchers.
 - The ILO data archive on child labour is the largest micro-data repositories on child labour and is continually updated. It provides micro data, meta data, survey questionnaires, and national reports from ILO supported child labour surveys and is available on-line at <http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/ChildlabourstatisticsSIMPOC/lang--en/index.htm> as well as off-line.
 - A database system hosted by ILO called CLInfo, which helps organize and present a set of standardized indicators on child labour and other children activities (as a variation of DevInfo) has been available on-line since October 2009. CLInfo will expand the access to, and usages of, child labour data from ILO supported surveys, as well as raise awareness and assist in informed policy making on child labour.
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3.3.2 Gender and special population groups (UN Population Division)

Gender analysis and gender factors are included in all studies in the field of population and development (See also Statistical Area 1.1).

3.3.2 Gender and special population groups (UN Statistics Division)

Gender Statistics

• Following the recommendations of the 2006 Inter-Agency and Expert Group Meeting on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), the Division has launched a Global Programme on Gender Statistics to promote advances in gender statistics at the global, regional and national levels through: (1) the strengthening the collaboration among stakeholders, (2) the development and implementation of training activities and (3) the dissemination of selected gender statistics and indicators in key areas of concern. As part of the Programme, the Division, in collaboration with various partners conducted the following activities:

- Inter-regional workshop on the Production of Gender Statistics, held in New Delhi, India, 6-10 August 2007. See: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshops/India%20Aug07/DOCLIST.htm>
- Global Forum on Gender Statistics, held in Rome, Italy, 10-12 December 2007. See: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshops/Gender_Statistics_10Dec07_Rome/default.htm
- Second annual meeting of the IAEG-GS, held in Rome, Italy, 13 December 2007. See: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshop/s/Gender_Statistics_10Dec07_Rome/default.htm
- Establishment of two advisory groups to provide guidance to UNSD on (1) gender statistics training and curricula development and (2) global gender indicators database.
- Development and launch of Gender Info 2007 -a global database of gender statistics and indicators in key areas of concern. See: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/genderinfo/default.htm>
- A survey of gender statistics activities and training needs was conducted in 2008 among National Statistical Offices and relevant organizations at the regional and global levels. The aim was to obtain information in order to better tailor UNSD's upcoming activities within the Global Programme on Gender Statistics. The results of the survey are being processed and analyzed, and a report completed in 2009.
- UNSD continues to disseminate basic gender statistics and indicators through its website: "Statistics and indicators on Women and Men" which is updated semi-annually. See <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm>

Planned meetings:

- The second Global Forum on Gender Statistics is being planned for 26-28 January 2009 in Accra, Ghana.
- The third annual meeting of the IAEG-GS is being planned to take place on 29 January 2009 in Accra, Ghana.

3.3.2 Gender and special population groups (UNICEF IRC)

TransMONEE database: data for understanding the situation of children in Central and East European and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) region

i) Ongoing methodological work (summary description)

• Since 1992, in the framework of the MONEE project, UNICEF's Innocenti Research Centre (IRC) yearly collects and disseminates a wide range of social indicators in the following areas: demography; health and survival; education; labour markets; retirement/disability; family support; child protection (children in living in formal care, foster or guardian care, and adoption); juvenile crime; public social expenditures; basic economic indicators for the countries of CEE/CIS. The main database contains more than 800 lines of time series data, mainly received from the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of the region. These data are carefully verified and checked when received from the focal points in the NSOs. The work of the MONEE database manager contributes to a high degree of credibility and comparability of consistent time series data.

The data and any deviations are extensively documented. The UNICEF Regional Office CEE/CIS conducts secondary analysis of statistical, economic and social reports received from correspondents in the MONEE statistical network, comparing and integrating these with data from the World Bank, IMF, ILO, EBRD, WHO, UN agencies and other sources.

• Data are gathered in large part from a network of correspondents in national statistical offices in countries in the CEE-CIS region. The correspondents are statisticians and heads of division in the NSO. Correspondents are also asked to contribute to analytical papers on specific topics, which would act as background material for UNICEF IRC and UNICEF RO CEE/CIS research on the region. The network of correspondents in NSOs has a capacity-building function: issues of data collection, quality, comparability and use are discussed at meetings held by IRC jointly with UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS. The iterative process has strengthened national capacities in statistics data collection and analysis (especially on Child Protection issues), and has helped to identify areas in national data collection that needs strengthening/additional information to better perform timely social impact analysis.

• The data received from the NSOs are elaborated and checked by the MONEE database manager and a selection of them are presented in the TransMONEE database (containing around 160 tables with times series data. The 2009 edition of the TransMONEE database covered the period 1989-2007/8).

• TransMONEE database is extensively used by researchers monitoring the impact of social and economic changes on child well-being.

• Information available on TransMONEE is used as a tool for assessment/analysis, evaluation, advocacy and monitoring progress of child protection reforms by the UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS in Geneva.

• TransMONEE database is publicly available in English and in Russian on the Internet in Excel format at website <http://www.transmonee.org> as well as in the UNICEF IRC website (<http://www.unicef-irc.org/databases/transmonee/>) and in DevInfo format (www.MONEEInfo.org The MONEEInfo version is prepared by the UNICEF RO CEE/CIS).

ii) Priority objective of the work (for 2010)

• Preparation of the TransMONEE database 2010. Data quality control, calculation of indicators with standardized methodologies. Work on

(comparable) definitions of the indicators. Interaction with the NSOs correspondents.

iii) New activities

- Revision of the data templates and of the database to improve the quality/quantity/relevance of the provided information.

In 2010, the UNICEF Regional Office for CEE and CIS (www.unicef.org/ceecis) will convene a meeting of statisticians who are focal points for the MONEE database. A few Deputy Heads of UNICEF offices will also attend and other UN agencies will be invited.

3.3.3 Information society (ITU)

ICT statistics

Data collection

ITU collects time series data on telecommunication and ICT statistics for over 100 indicators, through an annual questionnaire, which is sent to national government telecommunication authorities, as well as through online research. It also collects household ICT statistics, based on the internationally agreed core list of indicators developed by the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, through a questionnaire sent to National Statistical Offices. The data are carefully checked, verified and harmonized, before being disseminated, to enhance international comparability.

Dissemination:

The ITU Yearbook of Statistics, has been published annually for almost three decades and is widely recognized as the world's leading source of ICT statistics. The electronic database, the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators, is available on a user-friendly CD-ROM and by electronic download at the ITU electronic bookshop. It provides annual time series dating back to 1960 for over 100 indicators and some 200 economies.

On the ITU website www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/, some statistics are available for free downloading through the ICT Eye.

Part of the data are also published in ICT sections of publications of other international organizations, such as the UNDP Human Development Report, the World Bank World Development Indicators, the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, the UN Data portal and the MDG indicators available online.

Data are also disseminated via ITU's analytical reports, including the World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report (WTDR), regional reports and benchmarking publications, such as those featuring the ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) and ICT Price Basket.

Key Statistics and Analysis: see <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/>

Publications: see <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/>

Events/Meetings and technical assistance

ITU organizes meetings, such as the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators meeting (WTIM), on the collection and use of ICT statistics, specifically aimed at providing guidance for developing nations. ITU works closely with national regulatory authorities in providing advice on how to improve statistical systems. The ITU also works with national statistics offices and relevant regional bodies in organizing national and regional capacity building workshops on Information Society measurements.

Cooperation/Collaboration

ITU cooperates with regional and international organizations in the exchange of data and collaboration on joint publications. ITU is involved in international forums to measure the information society and to coordinate ICT statistics.

1. ITU is the lead agency responsible for defining and monitoring ICT indicators for the UN Millennium Development Goals project. ITU provides three specific indicators for measuring access to ICTs (fixed telephone lines, mobile cellular subscriptions and Internet use), on an on-going basis.

2. ITU is an active member of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, launched during UNCTAD XI in June 2004. Current partners include the ITU, the OECD, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the UN Regional Commissions (UNECLAC, UNESCWA, UNESCAP, UNECA), the World Bank and EUROSTAT. The ITU is also a member of the Partnership's Steering Committee.

International cooperation:

See: <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/intlcoop.html>

<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/partnership/index.html>

See also: <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/partnership/index.html>

Ongoing methodological work

ITU has contributed actively to the revisions of the Partnership core list of ICT indicators on infrastructure and access, and on access to, and use of, ICTs in households. The revised core list was presented to the UN Statistical Commission in February 2009 and will be published in early 2010.

A Manual for the collection of household ICT statistics is currently being finalized and was launched in early 2009. The objective of the Manual is to provide a practical tool for statisticians, in particular in developing countries, who are responsible for the collection of ICT data through household surveys. The Manual will be revised on an ongoing basis.

The definitions of ICT infrastructure and access indicators included in the ITU Handbook are continuously being revised, in consultation with ITU focal points in countries.

The updated ITU ICT Development Index (IDI), a benchmarking tool for countries, and a tool for tracking developments of the global digital divide, will be published in early 2010. The publication will also feature the updated ICT Price Basket, which has been calculated for three key ICT indicators (fixed and mobile telephony and Internet broadband).

Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Handbook

See <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/handbook.html>

New work to be undertaken in 2010

The ITU Expert Group on Telecommunication/ICT indicators (EGTI) is revising the list of indicators collected by ITU, including their definitions. The work is expected to conclude in the first half of 2010 and the revised list will be applied by ITU as of its 2010 data collection.

The ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report (WTDR) 2010 will focus on a review of the ten targets identified at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). The Report, which is being prepared in collaboration with other international organizations (UNESCO, UNDESA, WHO), will also propose precise statistical indicators for an improved monitoring of the WSIS targets. It will be released in May 2010.

Meetings to be organized in 2010

The 8th World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM) will be held in the third quarter of 2010. This global event brings together representatives from telecommunication authorities and National Statistical Offices responsible for collecting ICT statistics.

A global ICT statistics conference, to be organized jointly between UNSD, ITU and UNCTAD, in cooperation with the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, and hosted by the Korean Statistical Office, will take place in June/July 2010.

A number of national and regional capacity building events will be organized throughout the year.

See <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/conferences/>

3.3.3 Information society (OECD)

Information Communication Technology

Purpose

To develop statistical methodology, indicators and analysis of the information society that provides insight for policy making.

Objectives and outputs

Statistics for the information society are developed following a "building block" approach. Methodological work and data collection have proceeded in several areas at different speeds, in a step-by-step fashion, by looking first at supply side statistics for the information society (statistics on the ICT sector), and then at the demand side (ICT usage statistics). The methodological work entails the development of the following guidelines and model surveys: the OECD definition of the ICT sector (1998), the OECD definitions of electronic commerce transactions (2000) and their guidelines for implementation (2001), the OECD Model survey on ICT usage in business (2005), the OECD Model survey on ICT usage by households/individuals (2005), the OECD ICT goods definition (2003), and the Guide to Measuring the Information Society (2005, revised in 2007).

The measurement work involves the production of internationally comparable and policy relevant indicators for measuring the supply and demand for ICT sector, ICT infrastructure, related services, content, applications and, in particular, electronic commerce. Data collection and the development of new indicators are carried out on an ad hoc basis in order to aid policy formulation and enable monitoring of progress related to the information society. Data collections of ICT indicators related to the ICT sector (supply statistics) and to ICT use and electronic commerce (demand statistics) are ongoing and metadata information on methodologies and survey vehicles used by member countries is being collected. The indicators are used in periodical OECD publications such as the "Information Technology Outlook", the "Communications Outlook", and the biennial "STI Scoreboard" as well as "OECD Key ICT indicators" available online and updated on a rolling basis. A comprehensive overview of information society indicators based on official statistics was provided in "Measuring the Information Economy 2002" (MIE 2002), available online free of charge. MIE 2002 is a Web book and one can click on the data in excel spreadsheets underlying the charts and figures, or print the .pdf file. An update of some of these indicators was published in the new edition of the STI Scoreboard (2007), also available free of charge online and in the "OECD Key ICT indicators".

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Israel, Other, Russian Federation, Singapore.

Databases

ICT Database.

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

The methodological work will focus on: update of the definition of e-commerce; micro data linking; Internet as a data source, green ICT, and technology engagement.

The analytical work will focus on: ICT-enabled innovation; ICT and knowledge diffusion; the contribution of the ICT sectors to economic growth; the determinants of ICT expenditures; and the determinants of Internet use.

Outreach to non-member OECD countries will be strengthened during 2010, in particular with China and India.

Data management:

The database has been fully loaded on OECD.STAT

3.3.3 Information society (UNCTAD)

ICT Statistics

Ongoing work:

•**Methodological work:** UNCTAD works in close collaboration with the members of the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development (ITU, OECD, UNCTAD, UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the World Bank, four UN Regional Commissions (ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA), UN-DESA and Eurostat). UNCTAD is part of the Steering Committee of the Partnership (with ITU and ECLAC). The Partnership core list of ICT indicators, which was endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission at its 38th session in 2007, was revised during 2008 and was presented to the UNSC in February 2009.

The revised version of the UNCTAD Manual for the Production of Statistics on the Information Economy was presented to the UNSC in February 2009. The document aims to help statistical offices in developing countries in their production of information economy statistics.

The UNCTAD website on ICT measurement (<http://measuring-ict.unctad.org>) serves as an online source of information on indicators, data, metadata and methodology .

•**Data collection and processing:** Since 2004, UNCTAD has been collecting data from statistical offices in developing countries on the core list of ICT business and ICT sector indicators through an annual questionnaire sent to National Statistical Offices worldwide. Survey results feed the UNCTAD information economy database that comprises official data on business use of ICT in countries, classified by size of enterprise, geographical location (urban/rural), and economic activity. Survey results are also reflected in the analyses published in the annual UNCTAD Information Economy Report.

•**Technical cooperation:** UNCTAD carries out capacity building activities on ICT measurement, including the organization of training courses and contribution to regional workshops, often in cooperation with the members of the Partnership, as well as advisory services to NSOs in developing countries. UNCTAD leads the Partnership Task Group on Capacity Building (TGCB) and coordinates capacity building activities of the Partnership members. UNCTAD has conducted regional training courses in Asia-Pacific, Latin American and the Caribbean, and francophone and Anglophone Africa.

(ii) Priority objectives beyond 2010:

Further revision of the Manual for the Production of Statistics on the Information Economy - 2009 edition. Continued capacity building on ICT statistics for NSOs, including delivery of the Training Course at the regional level and advisory services at the national level. Methodological work on the measurement of ICT impact and of trade in ICT services.

(iii) New work to be undertaken in 2010:

Development of a distance learning version of the Training Course on the production of information economy statistics. Inclusion of information economy statistics in GlobStat and the UN Data Portal.

(iv) Meetings to be organized in 2010:

UNCTAD will co-organize with Partners a Global Event on Information Society measurement, which will review progress in ICT statistics and discuss emerging subjects such as ICT in education, measuring the social and economic impact of ICT, and ICT in government.

3.3.3 Information society (UNESCO)

Measuring Information Society

Work Programme

The current programme of the UIS includes:

- working with the International Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development of core global indicators to help monitor the Action Plan of the World Summit on the Information Society;
- promoting new series of internationally comparable ICTs in education indicators including launching a new survey cycle on the use of ICTs in education.
- resuming a survey on emerging trends in the area of print, broadcast, mobile and online medias;
- developing methodologies and standards for assessing Information Literacy Skills among countries;

3.3.4 Globalisation (OECD)

Activity of Foreign Affiliates

Purpose

To measure globalisation, and the contribution of multinationals to the economic activity of countries.

Objectives and outputs

The database on Activities of Foreign Affiliates (AFA) covers variables such as employment, production or R&D in conjunction with foreign direct inward investment. This data bank has been extended to the activity of affiliates of national firms abroad (outward investment) and to the activities of parent companies in the origin countries.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Estonia, Israel, Slovenia.

Databases

Activity of Foreign Affiliates (AFA).

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

Preparation of the implementation of ISIC Rev.4. Design of new questionnaires based on this industrial classification.

Globalisation Indicators: Foreign Direct Investment and Portfolio Investment

Purpose

To provide economic globalisation indicators of FDI to analyse and measure the extent of cross-border direct investment in the global market. These indicators are based on the methodology set out in the OECD "Handbook on Economic Globalisation Indicators".

Objectives and outputs

FDI indicators were completed for dissemination in 2009 as a part the publication: "Measuring Globalisation: Economic Globalisation Indicators".

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

Indicators will be updated for dissemination via the Internet and the geographical coverage will be extended to candidate countries and enhanced engagement countries to the extent of data availability.

Harmonisation and Integration of statistics on Foreign Direct Investment and Activities of Multinational Enterprises

Purpose

The Council instructed the Investment Committee to take steps for the harmonisation and integration of statistics on foreign direct investment and on the activities of multinational enterprises. This work is part of the research agenda identified in the OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, 4th edition.

Objectives and outputs

The objective is to enable users to analyse the financial and economic variables of multinational enterprises by providing comprehensive guidance and by improving the methodologies of AMNE statistics in the light of revisions of other international standards. The exercise seeks improvements for comprehensive FDI and AMNE statistics which can be analysed in tandem.

Coordination of Globalisation Statistics

Purpose

Completion of OECD's "Globalisation Cube" in OECD.Stat.

Progressive addition of other indicators.

Coordination with other OECD Directorates. Coordination with Eurostat to ensure consistency and comparability between OECD and the EU. In 2009, it has been agreed between Eurostat and the OECD to create a Joint Steering Group as from 2010 onwards.

Objectives and outputs

The goal is to unite in one cube OECDs globalisation indicators.

The Globalisation Cube contains now

-STDs trade indicators

-Trade by enterprise characteristics

-FDI

-AFA

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Chile, China, Chinese Taipei, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

Progressive addition of new datasets to the Globalisation Cube

3.3.4 Globalisation (UNCTAD)

Ongoing work:

- Methodological work: Calculation of indicators to monitor the financial crisis and its impact on the real economy in developing economies and economies in transition. Data are released in UNCTAD flagship reports.
- Participation in the Globalization Session of the Statistical Working Party of the OECD Committee on Industry and Business Environment, in

particular, as regards the preparation of the Manual of Economic Globalization Indicators.

- Data collection and processing: continuous update of the TNC database.
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3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals (ILO)

MDG Indicators

Following the recommendation of the 2005 World Summit and the Report by the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization (A/61/1) presented to the 61st session of the General Assembly a new Target "Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people" was included under MDG Goal 1.

- The ILO is responsible for the preparation of statistics and analysis on trends towards this target. The following four indicators were selected to monitor the progress:
 - o Growth rate of GDP per person employed
 - o Employment-to-population ratio
 - o Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day
 - o Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
 - The existing target on developing decent and productive work for youth, previously under Millennium Development Goal 8, is encompassed by the new target (under Goal 1).
 - In addition to monitoring the progress under MDG Goal 1, the ILO continues producing regional and global estimates on one of the gender indicators under MDG Goal 3: Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.
 - ILO will be collecting data on the above MDG indicators.
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3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals (UN Population Division)

The Population Division is active participant in the Inter-agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators (IAEG) and is responsible for the following MDG indicators under Target 5B: Contraceptive prevalence rate, Adolescent birth rate and Unmet need for family planning.

3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals (UN Statistics Division)

- UNSD coordinates the work of the Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) on MDG Indicators, responsible for the preparation of data and analysis to monitor progress towards the MDGs at the global and regional level;
- UNSD maintains the database and website on MDG indicators, containing all official country, regional and global data on MDG indicators and related metadata (mdgs.un.org);
- UNSD provides the data and analysis to inform the Secretary-General's annual report on progress in achieving the millennium development goals and the statistical annex with regional and global figures on all official indicators;
- UNSD coordinates the IAEG in the preparation of annual reports and analysis of progress achieved on MDGs, including: the Millennium Development Goals Report 2008, the Millennium Development Goals Progress Chart 2008, the Millennium Development Goals country-based Progress Chart 2008, the Gender and the Millennium Development Goals Booklet, and MDGInfo 2008--- an off-line version of the database, using the DevInfo platform, a technology specifically designed to support governments in MDG monitoring. MDGInfo is intended to facilitate the access to the database and MDG Report to users with limited access to internet;
- In 2008, UNSD has also developed AIDInfo, a database, using the DevInfo Platform, containing detailed data on official development assistance;

UNSD has continued to develop comprehensive standardized metadata on sources and definitions for the UN Common Database and millennium development goals indicators database, to provide user-friendly public and agency access to authoritative metadata on sources and definitions for international statistics

3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals (UNESCO)

Data for MDGs

- UIS is responsible for providing the data for monitoring the international education indicators as part of the MDGs, namely goals 2 and 3.
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3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals (UNICEF - CEE CIS)

Strengthen child-sensitive M&E systems, through development of DevInfo-based regional and national databases

DevInfo is a powerful database system which monitors progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. It generates tables, graphs and maps for reports and presentations. DevInfo has been developed by United Nations organizations. It was adapted from UNICEF ChildInfo technology. The database maintains indicators, by time periods and geographical areas, to monitor commitments to sustained human development. For additional information on DevInfo, and a quick guide on how to produce maps, graphs and tables using the DevInfo technology, please visit www.devinfo.org.

UNICEF CEE/CIS, in cooperation with other UN agencies, has been supporting countries in creating national databases to monitor MDGs and National Development Goals in more than 16 countries.

At regional level, in cooperation with UNECE and UNDP Bratislava, the regional MDG Database was created and launched. Please visit

www.regionalmgd.org for additional information.

MICS Info (accessible at www.micsinfo.org), presents the findings for the third round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey carried out in 16 countries of the CEE/CIS region. This DevInfo adaptation consists of a DevInfo gallery which provides access to the charts with key findings; the downloadable tables; the report 'Emerging Challenges for Children in EECA-Focus on Disparities' ; and, provides full access to data on 59 indicators, including new indicators on child protection and early childhood development. Data are disaggregated by number of background variables (age, gender etc.).

The publication 'Bridging the gap- the role of M&E in evidence based policy making' offers number of strong contributions from senior officers in institutions dealing with Evidence-based policy making. These institutions are national and local governments, UNICEF, the WB and the International Development Evaluation Association.

Priority objective and new activities for 2010

The 2009 publication 'Country-led Monitoring and Evaluation Systems' was launched, in partnership with UNECE, WB and other international stakeholders and was well received. UNICEF HQ will publish a follow-up volume in 2010.

CEE/CIS will continue to support the global roll out of DevInfo 6.0, as a member of the global DevInfo Reference Group, and will organize a Regional DevInfo training. On demand, countries will receive technical support and the respective service in uploading the data from upcoming censuses into DevInfo format.

The regional UNECE/UNICEF/UNDP MDG database will be updated.

3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals (World Bank)

MDG Indicators

- In collaboration with other international agencies the World Bank is working to strengthen the system to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. At the international level, efforts are continuing to improve poverty and education data and to promote greater coordination in the compilation and dissemination of data on the MDG indicators. At the national level, efforts are under way to strengthen the capacity of countries to report on progress towards the goals and to document the statistical methods and procedures used.

- The Bank maintains a web site on Millennium Development Goals (MDG). MDGs grew out of the agreements and resolutions of world conferences organized by the United Nations. See also: <http://www.developmentgoals.org/>.

- The World Bank contributes to the development of core and supplementary environmental indicators for monitoring progress toward the Millennium Development Goals through the Environment subgroup of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the MDGs.

3.3.6 Sustainable development (OECD)

Statistics for Sustainable Development

Purpose

To identify good concepts and practices in order to assist national governments and international organizations in the design of sustainable development indicator sets and in the development of official statistics in the area.

Objectives and outputs

A Task Force on measuring sustainable development indicators, established under the aegis of the OECD, Eurostat and the UNECE Conference of European Statisticians (CES), was established in February 2009, following the release of the report of the Working Group on Statistics for Sustainable Development in late 2008.

The objective of the new Task Force should be to further pursue the conceptual development of the capital approach in identifying indicators to present the long-term dimensions of sustainable development; to consider the distributional aspects under each capital indicator; and to focus on those indicators where further research is more likely to result in improved statistical concepts or methods.

The Task Force had its first meeting in September 2009; its next meeting will be held in late 2010. The mandate of the Task Force will extend until June 2011, when the final report will be presented at the CES plenary session.

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

The 2011 report will discuss in more detail the measurement of human and social capital final, as well as additional items (e.g. international dimensions, biodiversity indicators, risks and uncertainties) not considered in the 2008 report.

3.3.6 Sustainable development (UN Statistics Division)

Sustainable development indicators

- UNSD contributes to the methodological development of the CSD indicators of sustainable development and climate change indicators;
- UNSD collaborates with UNEP and other concerned agencies of the UN system, member of the IAEG sub-group on environment indicators, on compiling and reporting sustainable development indicators within the framework of the environment goal and targets of the Millennium Declaration.

3.3.6 Sustainable development (UNESCO)

Education for Sustainable Development

- UIS acts as a focal point in relation to all the statistical activities with respect to monitoring the UNESCO-led UN Decade for Education for Sustainable Development. As such, the UIS has been involved in a UN-ECE exercise to develop indicators for monitoring the implementation of the UN-ECE Strategy for ESD.
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3.3.6 Sustainable development (World Bank)

Sustainable Development

- The World Bank contributes to the Joint UNECE/OECD/Eurostat Working Group on Statistics for Sustainable Development (WGSSD). This group aims to develop a guidance document on developing asset-based approaches to measuring sustainable development.
 - The World Bank contributes to the update of the Indicators of the UN Commission for Sustainable Development Indicators taskforce. Indicators are now classified as core and non-core and provide methodology sheets and background information to support indicator efforts in countries.
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3.3.7 Climate change (WHO Europe)

Climate Change and Health

Ongoing methodological work:

- Implementation of the follow-up project on environment and health information system supporting policy-making to propose indicators on health effects of climate change (contract between WHO/Europe and EC/DG Sanco).
- Development of climate change and health indicators.
- Development of tools for the assessment of the burden of disease in relation to climate change.
- Development of assessment tool for health security and climate change.

Priority objectives over the next two years:

- Assessment of the burden of disease and of health security in relation to climate change.
-

3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia (Eurostat)

Theme 6.06 Information and dissemination

1. Description

The information and dissemination function can be split into the following activities: (i) content management, operation and further development of the Eurostat internet site, which is increasingly important for the dissemination of data, methodological information and publications. The internet has become the main dissemination tool for Eurostat. The Eurostat site contains a series of subprograms for accessing statistical data in Eurostat reference databases and visualising it in user-friendly forms. The site is integrated into the Commission's Europa site; (ii) user support through cooperation with national statistical institutes (NSIs), financially assisted by Community grants. A team in Eurostat ensures coordination and cooperation with Eurostat's statistical production units; (iii) assistance to production units in the preparation of publications. Eurostat has different types of publications, mainly Statistics in Focus (SiF)/Data in Focus (DiF), Statistical Books, and Pocketbook publications. A publication programme guides the publication process. The assistance covers design, layout, printing, and validation. In this function Eurostat works closely with the Publications Office; (iv) preparation of compendium publications in cooperation with Eurostat production units. The compendium publications provide overviews of the various statistical domains covered by Eurostat; (v) administration of access to microdata for research purposes; (vi) the dissemination. This function is coordinated with the members of the European Statistical System through the Dissemination Working Group via the exchange of best practices and common projects.

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Ensure content management, monitoring and web-mastering of the Eurostat internet site.
- Continue to improve the Eurostat internet site and the integrated database extraction and statistical data visualisation tools to make access to Eurostat statistics and related information more functionally rich and easier to use.
- Assist the Eurostat production units in implementing the Publication Programme 2010 in close cooperation with the Publications Office.
- Produce the programme of compendium publications as agreed in the Publication Programme 2010.
- Consolidate and enlarge the Statistics Explained electronic publication.
- Cooperate with NSIs in providing support to external users on Community statistics.
- Coordinate the dissemination function across the European Statistical System through cooperation in the Dissemination Working Group.
- Manage access to microdata for researchers (ECHP, LFS, CIS, EU-SILC, SES, etc.)
- Continue work on a Eurostat electronic publication archive in cooperation with the Publications Office.
- Continue cooperating with the Commission's communication networks and commercial and non-commercial redistributors.

2.2 NEW WORK

- Review the financing of external user support with the potential option to place the financing on a service contract basis.
- Intensified cooperation with NSIs in the dissemination function to be determined by the Dissemination Working Group, where applicable

- within the framework of the sponsorship agreement.
 - Design and develop further visualisation tools for presenting statistical data in a user-friendly way.
 - Define the Publication Programme 2011 taking into account Eurostat's statistical priorities.
 - Prepare first publications with new technology (XML publishing and Statistics Explained).
-

3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia (FAO)

Essential data series

The FAO Statistical Yearbook consolidates FAO's agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics. Maintenance and updating the essential data series on demographic estimates and projections, macroeconomic aggregates and prices received by farmers, agricultural production and trade. Other time series, which will be updated, pertain to land use, farm machinery, fertilizer and pesticides statistics, estimates of number of undernourished and other economic data.

3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia (OECD)

OECD Factbook

Purpose

To meet the needs of a wide range of users for a one-stop resource containing broadly based, comparative, country-based, economic, social and environmental data. To help users in assessing the position of a single country taking into account multiple dimensions and promoting the importance of policy coherence.

Objectives and outputs

The objective of the activity is to bring together data concerning various economic, social and environmental phenomena and highlight measurement issues, underlining areas where the comparability of statistics across countries is weak and describing initiatives undertaken to overcome these problems.

The Factbook is published both on paper and on Internet. The electronic version is made available for free and contains longer time series and more detailed metadata.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

The 2010 edition will contain a special section on the crisis, based on high-frequency data. Data for accession countries will be included for the first time in the printed version. The number of series for large non-member countries has been increased.

OECD in Figures 2010

Purpose

To produce an original, simple to use, annual pocket statistical data book covering different domains.

Objectives and outputs

OECD in Figures contains key data on OECD countries, ranging from economic growth and employment to trade and migration. There are comparable tables on the environment, science and public finances. For added perspective, OECD in Figures includes a selection of graphs, giving snapshots on subjects such as GDP, education spending, services trade, health funding, development aid and renewable energy.

3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia (UN Statistics Division)

Compendia

- Brings together selected economic, social and environmental data produced by UNSD, other UN offices and agencies, international, national and specialized organizations for dissemination in the Statistical Yearbook (print), Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (print and Internet), World Statistics Pocketbook (print) and UNdata.

Demographic Yearbook

- UNSD will continue to develop a well-structured web-site to disseminate metadata and demographic and social statistics;
 - Implement conclusions and recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting to Review the United Nations Demographic Yearbook system: for details please see http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/DYB_1103/docs/no_L4.pdf. See also: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/default.htm>; in particular revise questionnaires to lessen response burden.
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3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia (UNECE STAT)

Activity 4.3: Statistical profiles of UNECE member countries

Description and objectives

Prepare the 2011 issue of "UNECE Countries in Figures" based on data from the UNECE statistical database. This publication is aimed to increase awareness about the UNECE region, and to promote official statistics and the UNECE in general.

Activities and output

- Provide a statistical overview of the socio-economic situation in countries of the region to non-expert users.
 - Make available in paper and electronic format, key data for countries and territories in the UNECE region (subject to availability of official data).
 - Update electronic data in the "Countries Overview" data cube, reflecting the proposed content of the 2011 paper version of "UNECE Countries in Figures".
 - Finalise and submit for publishing the paper version of the 2011 issue (to be published by March 2011).
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3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia (World Bank)

Compendia

- The Bank releases two annual publications both in hard copy and on CD-ROM, World Development Indicators and Global Development Finance. The Atlas of Global Development is distributed in hard copy. This year, it will also be available in electronic format. Selected indicators from the World Development Indicators also appear in the World Development Report, the Little Data Book, the Little Green Data Book, The Little Book on External Debt (all annual), The Little Data Book on Information, and Communication Technology, The Little Data Book on Private Sector Development, and the Little Data Book on Gender. Selected tables from these publications are available on the Bank's website: <http://www.worldbank.org/data/>.

DECDG also produces the online Atlas of MDGs available from <http://devdata.worldbank.org/atlas-mdg/>.