

## 3. Environment and multi-domain statistics

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### 3.1 Environment (CIS-STAT)

#### Environment Statistics

##### 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 report entitled: "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

##### Fields of activities covered by the theme

- Environmental Data Centre on Waste;
- Statistics on waste, hazardous substances, water, biodiversity;
- Regional environment statistics;
- Streamlining and production of environmental indicators (Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Indicators, Europe 2020, etc.).

##### 1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2012

###### 1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

- Collect regional environmental statistics and make them available;
- In cooperation with the Group of Four (ESTAT, ENV, JRC and EEA), development and improvement of the statistical knowledge base to support the Europe 2020 flagship initiative on resource efficiency.

###### 1.2 ONGOING WORK

- Streamline the various environmental indicator sets maintained by the Group of 4 (ESTAT, ENV, JRC, EEA);
  - Publication of biodiversity indicators;
  - GDP and beyond: ensure the coordination of Eurostat activities linked to the Communication COM(2009)433;
  - Manage and develop the data centre on waste;
  - Manage the Waste Statistics Regulation. Collect, validate and disseminate data on generation and treatment of waste;
  - Develop and maintain the set of indicators to monitor the EU Chemicals Policy (REACH);
  - Support Member States in the improvement of water statistics (grants);
  - Collect, validate and disseminate statistics on water resources, water uses and waste water treatment.
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### 3.1 Environment (LG)

#### Environmental Accounts

##### Ongoing 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, particularly part 2 on ecosystem accounting and part 3 on extensions and applications. After finalization of the SEEA Central Framework, it is expected that the London Group will be dealing with implementation issues. The LG may also be engaged in the further development of the SEEA applications addressing particular resources (e.g. SEEA-Water, SEEA-Energy).

##### Priority objectives:

The London Group's short term priority objectives are to continue contributing to the revision of the SEEA. However, its role will gradually move towards aspects of SEEA implementation and dissemination as well as the long term research agenda.

##### New activities:

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

- Contribute to the development of SEEA Part 2 on Ecosystem accounting;
- Contribute to the development of SEEA Part 3 on the applications of the SEEA;
- Contribute to the SEEA implementation strategy of the UNCEEA;
- Long term research agenda.

##### Meetings:

The 17th London Group Meeting took place in September 2011 (Stockholm, Sweden). A next meeting is scheduled to take place in the second half of 2012.

More information can be found at the London Group website:  
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/londongroup/default.asp>

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### **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 2012**

###### **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, sustainable development and green growth (environmental indicators, environmental country peer reviews, resource productivity, environmental outlooks, green growth indicators).

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 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 ; co-operation with UNSD and UNEP for non-member economies), and from other international sources.

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:**

Russian Federation

##### **Databases**

SIREN (System of Information on Resources and the Environment)

##### **Main Developments for 2012**

###### **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 \*annual quality assurance). Continued review and simplification of questionnaire. 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. Co-operation with the UNCEEA and the London Group on Environmental Accounting.

###### **Data collection:**

Ongoing revision and simplification of the questionnaire sections (joint work with Eurostat and in co-operation with UNSD/UNEP). Data collection in 2012 to focus on key environmental reference data (annual quality assurance process) and on the sections: inland waters, waste and environmental protection expenditure.

#### **Data management:**

Public access to selected environmental reference series on OECD.Stat (air emissions, GHG emissions, municipal waste, forest resource use, threatened species, water resources and treatment).

### **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, green growth, 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 and green growth, 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: agri-environmental indicators (see related activity description); material flow and resource productivity indicators for international use at various levels of detail/aggregation. Prepare and publish a set of indicators to monitor progress with green growth (report to be published at the occasion of the 2011 MCM as a companion volume to the OECD Green Growth Strategy Synthesis Report).

#### **Databases**

Environmental indicators

#### **Main Developments for 2012**

##### **General aspects:**

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

Set of indicators to monitor progress with green growth (link to the development of the OECD Green Growth Strategy). Publication of report for the 2011 MCM.

Improved set of urban environmental indicators to support environmental country reviews and work on Green Cities (GOV).

Proposed set of indicators on environmental quality of life (link to the recommendation of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi commission and to the publication "How's Life").

New and improved indicators on biological diversity (in support of environmental performance review and the environmental outlook).

### **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 instruments used for environmental policy provides much information on various instrument categories applied in OECD member countries. The original focus of the database was on environmentally related taxes, in particular, 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.

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.

The tax information for old and new OECD member countries was updated in 2011. The coverage of state-level taxes applied in United States, and provincial taxes applied in Spain, has been significantly expanded. The new member countries have provided more information on non-tax

instruments that they apply. We have also received much new information on environmentally motivated tax reliefs, from a number of member countries.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

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

**Databases**

ENV\NP\Ecolnst under Projects on WebDev2

**Main Developments for 2012**

**General aspects:**

A further broadening of both country and instrument coverage is expected. In particular, it is hoped that we will receive information on instruments applied in Latin American non-member countries. The coverage of environmentally motivated tax reliefs will also be improved.

In addition, a complete re-write of the code underlying both the open database and the web-site where the data is being entered is underway.

**Data collection:**

The code underlying the database updating web-site is in the process of being completely rewritten.

**Data management:**

A complete rewrite of the underlying code is underway. It is too early to indicate all implications of this.

**Green growth indicators**

**Purpose**

To continue to provide and develop indicators for the OECD's Green Growth Strategy.

**Objectives and outputs**

Identification and compilation of set of headline indicators for Green Growth (June 2012).

Update OECD green growth indicators report (publication Q1 2013).

Assessment of measures and estimates of natural assets, including land (2012 Autumn/Winter workshop).

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Brazil, China, India, Russian Federation, South Africa.

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**3.1 Environment (UN Statistics Division)**

**Environmental Statistics**

**Overall goal:**

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

- Conceptual and methodological development of environment statistics;
- 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);
- Data collection via the UNSD/UNEP biennial Questionnaire on Environment Statistics.

**Ongoing work:**

**Data collection:**

- Preparation for the 2012 data collection cycle;
- Data collection and compilation guidance for water statistics;
- Regular publication of the ENVSTAT Newsletter and maintenance of the Environment Statistics website (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/environment/default.htm>);
- Act as Secretariat to the Intersecretariat Working Group on Environment Statistics;
- Preparation for regional training workshops and capacity building projects.

**Methodological work:**

- Revision of the UN Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES);
- Development of a core set of environment statistics;

- Expert Group on Environment Statistics to review the UN FDES and the core set of statistics.

## Environmental Accounts

### Ongoing methodological work:

- Revision of the SEEA - With the finalization of the SEEA Central Framework, the work will focus on the development and drafting of the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts and SEEA Extensions and Applications;
- Preparation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Energy;
- Development of promotion material for the SEEA, SEEA-Water and SEEA-Energy;
- Regional workshops and country visits;
- Organization and participation in events to promote the SEEA as the measurement framework for sustainable development and green economy leading up to Rio +20;
- Advance the strategy of the implementation of the SEEA in countries.

### New methodological work:

#### Other activities

- Revision of the SEEA -Development and drafting of the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts and SEEA Extensions and Applications;
- Knowledge base on environmental-economic accounts, including country practices;
- Implementation of the SEEA-Water in countries including preparation of compilers manual.

## 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.

### Ongoing methodological work:

- The main project of the UNCEEA is steering and managing the revision process of the SEEA with the focus on SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts and SEEA Extensions and Applications;
- 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, in particular with regard to the London Group on Environmental Accounts, the Expert Group on Ecosystem Accounts and the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics;
- The Committee has organized during its meetings discussions on different policy themes including green economy, resource productivity and efficiency, climate change, biodiversity, economics of ecosystem services;
- The Committee will work on the development of the strategic programme of implementation for the SEEA Central Framework, which has now been completed. It has until now focused its activities on developing an implementation programme for water accounts and statistics.
- 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 library of publications.

### Meetings:

The UNCEEA meets once a year in June; 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 (London Group)

### Environmental Accounts

#### Ongoing methodological work:

With the finalization of the SEEA Central Framework, the Group will refocus its work on issues of implementation and compilation of SEEA accounts. In particular, the London Group will provide a forum for reaching a consensus on best practices and reviewing compilation and training material. The London Group will also review and comment the draft SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts as well as contribute to the drafting of the SEEA Extensions and Applications. Mark de Haan of Statistics Netherlands has been elected for a second term as the Chair of the London Group.

#### Priority objectives:

The London Group's priority objectives are to assist in the development and reviewing training and promotion material as well as contributing to

the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts and SEEA Extensions and Applications.

#### **New activities:**

Following the finalization of the SEEA Central Framework, the London Group will:

- Prepare, review and comment on compilers manuals and promotion material.
- Contribute to the development of SEEA Extensions and Applications.
- Contribute to the development of SEEA Experimental Ecosystem accounts.

#### **Meetings:**

The 16th Meeting took place in October 2010 (Santiago, Chile) and the 17th meeting in September 2011 (Stockholm). The next meeting of the Group is scheduled to take place in October in Ottawa Canada.

More information can be found at the London Group website: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/londongroup/default.asp>

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### **3.1 Environment (UNECE STAT)**

#### **Environmental indicators**

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

#### **Description and objectives**

Close attention to environmental issues has increased the demand for high quality statistics to strengthen environmental monitoring. In response, the UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy and the Conference of European Statisticians launched in 2009 a Joint Task Force on Environmental Indicators. The main objective is to improve environmental data production and promote comparability of environmental statistics in EECA and SEE countries. In 2012, the joint Task Force will continue to review methodologies and produce time series of selected environmental indicators from the *UNECE Guidelines for the Application of Environmental Indicators in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia*. The work is carried out in close cooperation with the European Environment Agency. In 2012, the Statistical Division will also explore possibilities for joint work with the Energy Division on environment related energy indicators.

Under a UN Development Account project, capacity building will be undertaken in the EECA countries in 2012-2013 to support the implementation of international recommendations and good practices in producing indicators on environmental sustainability. The project is closely linked with the UNECE work on measuring sustainable development and environmental indicators. The activities will be coordinated with the UNSD, European Environment Agency and Eurostat. In 2012, a desk study will be prepared on the state of statistics related to sustainable development and environment in EECCA countries to identify priority issues to be addressed in the planned workshops.

#### **Meeting to be organized in 2012:**

- [Workshop on Waste Statistics for EECCA countries](#), Geneva, 11-13 April;
  - [Joint Task Force on Environmental Indicators](#), Geneva, 4-6 a.m. July;
  - [Joint Task Force on Environmental Indicators](#), Geneva, 31 October - 1 November.
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### **3.1 Environment (World Bank)**

#### **Environmental Indicators**

• The 2012 edition of the World Development Indicators (WDI), the annual World Bank statistical flagship publication, will include an updated and expanded set of 18 tables on environmental indicators covering some 150 countries. Its accompanying CD-ROM includes time series data for more than 200 countries. In addition to the print edition, these data series are also available on the WDI Databank (<http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do>), as well as the Open Data website and APIs (<http://data.worldbank.org/>) under the following four topics: Agriculture & Rural Development; Climate Change; Energy & Mining; and Environment. In addition, the recently launched Climate Change Knowledge Portal (<http://data.worldbank.org/climate-change>) covers a wide array of information and data at the country and regional levels related to this subject. To find-out more about the Climate Change Portal. See <http://data.worldbank.org/climate-change>.

• Furthermore, two other publications on environmental indicators; *The Little Green Data Book*; and *The Little Data Book on Climate Change*, are published annually under close collaboration between the staff of the Development Data Group of the Development Economics Vice Presidency (DECDG), the Environment Department of the Sustainable Development Vice Presidency ( ENV), and the Global Facility for Disaster reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). To access the books, go to <http://data.worldbank.org/products/data-books/little-data-book-on-climate-change> and <http://data.worldbank.org/products/data-books/little-data-book/little-green-data-book>.

• 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) and new estimates of the natural resources rents for more than 140 countries. These estimates are being published in the World Development Indicators and are also available in open data websites.

#### **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 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**

##### **Fields of activities covered by the theme**

- Provision of statistics to support the European Rural Development Policy and the European Integrated Maritime Policy.
- Discussions mainly with DG AGRI, DG MARE and DG REGIO about their data needs; follow-up and completion of action 6.5 of the Blue Paper Action Plan on integrated maritime policy (SEC(2007)1278) "Improving Socio-Economic Data for maritime sectors and maritime regions".
- Testing the use of data from harmonised European surveys (Labour Force Survey, Information and Communication Technologies Usage Survey).
- Cross-sectional data collection at NUTS level 3 for areas with differing levels of rurality and for coastal areas / the maritime sector if available. Analysing and publishing NUTS level 3 data as far as they are available.
- Managing grants provided to Member States (collection of existing data).
- Building a framework for a rural/coastal inventory covering the most important services/infrastructures.
- Analysing and publishing NUTS level 3 data.

##### **1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2012**

###### **1.2 ONGOING WORK**

- Provide the European Union with statistical information (i.e. statistical indicators) in the field of rural development. Development work covering the collection of appropriate statistics (social, demographic, economic, etc) to evaluate the sustainable development of rural areas.
- Statistical data for the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP).
- Elaboration of statistical publications devoted to Rural development (i.e. Statistics in Focus, pocketbook, etc.). Improvement of dedicated webpages for Rural Development statistics.
- Rural development data collection: regular update of the database using official data published on the websites of the NSIs. Manage the rural data collection exercise launched in 2010 based on existing data sources. Data collection in the framework of the European harmonised surveys.
- Elaboration of statistical publications devoted to coastal regions and maritime sector (i.e. Statistics in Focus, pocketbook, etc.). Improvement of dedicated webpage for Maritime Policy statistics.
- Maritime Policy data collection: regular update of the database using data from available source in the Commission and data collected in the framework of European harmonised surveys.

#### **Theme 5.04 - Regional and urban statistics**

##### **Fields of activities covered by the theme**

- Coordination of the collection of regional statistics in various thematic units of Eurostat;
- Coordination of the dissemination of regional statistics;
- Collection processing and dissemination of urban statistics;
- Identification of new or changed requirements on regional and urban statistics in cooperation with policy Directorates General of the Commission;
- Maintenance of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS).

##### **1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2012**

###### **1.2 ONGOING WORK**

- Regional Yearbook Production: planning and coordination of the drafting of the Yearbook contributions by Eurostat thematic units, the compilation of contributions to an integrated publication, coordination of translation, layout and printing work.
- Technical infrastructure for urban and regional statistics: improvement of the technical tools for the data validation, loading and processing of the production database.
- Urban Audit data collection: collect, validate and disseminate set of statistical indicators for European cities.
- Cooperation with Eurostat thematic units on regional statistics data collection in all phases of the statistical production cycle, the further evolution of regional indicators, metadata maintenance and their methodological basis as well as dissemination issues.
- The task includes the annual update of the regional and urban statistics reference guide.

##### **2. Statistical work to be carried out by other DGs (including data collection from Member States) and/or EU Agencies**

###### **2.2 ONGOING WORK**

A Study on harmonised collection of European data and statistics in the field of urban transport and mobility" is undertaken whose results are expected in spring 2012.

## Theme 5.05 - Geographical and local information

### Fields of activities covered by the theme

- Maintenance of a Reference Database for geographic information for the Commission (GISCO);
- Purchase of new or updated geographic datasets and their integration into the GISCO database;
- Support to Commission services, including Eurostat, for work with geographic information and in geographic map production;
- Cooperation with DG Environment and the Joint Research Centre (JRC) on the INSPIRE (Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe) initiative according to the Memorandum of Understanding;
- Implementation of an INSPIRE conforming technical architecture based on the concept of Geoportals;
- Operation of the INSPIRE Geoportals under the responsibility of the Commission.

### 1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2012

#### 1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

- VIP Project: Geospatial information.

#### 1.2 ONGOING WORK

- Production of statistical or thematic maps in paper and electronic form based on extractions from statistical databases and based on geographic data layers.
- GEOSTAT: ESS-Net project on European population grid. Preparation of a European population grid based on Census data: methodology for collection of georeferenced demographical data.
- Cooperation with DG ENV and the JRC on the development and implementation of INSPIRE Directive based on a Memorandum of Understanding between the DGs.
- Provide access to the Commission internal geographic/spatial datasets through the INSPIRE-EC geoportal.
- Within the INSPIRE architecture, put the EU Geoportal in the position of a central hub linked to the national geoportals.
- Preparation of the Implementing Rules and adoption by the Commission. Development and implementation of INSPIRE geoportal. Commission compliance.

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### 3.2 Regional and small area statistics (OECD)

#### Regional Statistics and Indicators

##### Purpose

To provide internationally comparable databases for the analysis of sub-national (regions and metropolitan areas) socio-economic statistics. Measures, data quality and comparability are discussed (approved) by the OECD WPTI.

##### Objectives and outputs

The main objective is to provide internationally comparable databases for the analysis of relevant socio-economic trends at the sub-national level.

The Regional database includes basic statistics on six major topics (demography, economy, labour market, society, environment and innovation) covering around 2000 regions. The Metropolitan database will cover around 200 metropolitan areas across the OECD countries.

Regional statistics and indicators are regularly published in "OECD Regions at a Glance" and in "OECD Regional Outlook".

Disseminate the Regional Database through OECD.Stat and through the webtool OECD eXplorer, an interactive mapping tool designed to explore and visualize regional statistics.

##### Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Russian Federation, South Africa.

##### Databases

Regional Database (RDB)

##### Main Developments for 2012

##### General aspects:

The main objectives for the year 2012 are to:

- Include regional statistics from non-OECD countries (Enhanced Engagement);
- Release the new Metropolitan Database based on a functional economic definition of cities;
- Develop a set of regional indicators of well-being at local and regional level;
- Produce new regional indicators of innovation based on Scopus;
- Carry out regional analysis using micro-data on businesses;
- Use the web-tool OECD explorer to further disseminate the Regional Database;
- Produce dynamic documents online, through the OECD eXplorer, showing the most relevant regional trends.

**Data collection:**

- Development of a set of indicators on well-being;
  - Collection of business demography data at regional level;
  - Data collection for the new Metropolitan Database.
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**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/products/dyb/City\\_Page.htm](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/City_Page.htm) 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.

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**3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (Eurostat)**

**3.1 Environment**



**3.2 Regional and small area statistics**



**3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators**



**3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia**



**3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (ILO)**

**3.1 Environment**



**3.2 Regional and small area statistics**



**3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators**



**3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia**



**3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (ITU)**

**3.1 Environment**

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**3.2 Regional and small area statistics**

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**3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators**

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**3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia**

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***3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (OECD)***

**3.1 Environment**

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**3.2 Regional and small area statistics**

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**3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators**

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**3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia**

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***3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (UN Population Division)***

**3.1 Environment**

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**3.2 Regional and small area statistics**

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**3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators**

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**3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia**

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***3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (UN Statistics Division)***

**3.1 Environment**

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**3.2 Regional and small area statistics**

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**3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators**

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### 3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

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## 3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (UNCTAD)

### 3.1 Environment

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### 3.2 Regional and small area statistics

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### 3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators

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### 3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

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## 3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (UNECE STAT)

### Statistics related to climate change

#### Description and objectives

There is an increasing demand to strengthen the capability of countries to produce high quality statistics related to climate change. At the request of the CES Bureau and the UN Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting, UNECE conducted in 2011 a survey to explore the degree to which national statistical offices are involved in climate change related work and in compiling the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories. A Task Force has been set up to address the issues identified by the countries in the survey.

#### Meeting to be organized in 2012:

Conference on Climate Change related Statistics, Geneva, 19-20 November 2012.

### 3.1 Environment

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### 3.2 Regional and small area statistics

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### 3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators

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### 3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

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## 3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (UNESCO)

### 3.1 Environment

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### 3.2 Regional and small area statistics

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### 3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators

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### 3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

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### 3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators (UNICEF - CEE CIS)

#### 3.1 Environment

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#### 3.2 Regional and small area statistics

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### 3.3. Multi-domain statistics and indicators

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### 3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

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### 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 have developed a core set of infrastructure indicators and systematic database covering the energy, water & sanitation, transport, and ICT sectors to also 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 at <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/ICT-table>.

#### 3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues

##### Poverty Statistics

- In keeping with its Open Data Initiative to make more of its information accessible to the general public, the World Bank has launched an innovative data portal where visitors can query and download national or regional poverty statistics, use Apps to view and map trends in poverty and inequality, and view trends over time. The new Poverty & Equity Data site at [povertydata.worldbank.org](http://povertydata.worldbank.org) offers visitors easily comparable statistics that is critical for anybody seeking to keep poverty reduction on the world's agenda.
- New estimates of global poverty were 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 does an overall assessment every three years of progress against absolute poverty in the developing world, based on household surveys. The last estimates were done in 2008 and covered the period 1981-2005. The latest update has just been completed. This draws on over 800 household surveys for 126 countries and the Purchasing Power Parity rates for 2005 from the International Comparison Program. The new estimates go up to 2008, which is the latest year for which reliable survey-based estimates are possible. These new estimates will be finalized for public release early in 2012.
- 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. It 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.
  - Poverty Monitoring Database (<http://go.worldbank.org/CVC2XGIIH0>)
  - Living Standards Measurement Study Survey Database <http://www.worldbank.org/lsmis/>
  - Database on Household Expenditure and Income Data for Transitional Economies (<http://go.worldbank.org/KTN5N3L4H0>)
  - PovcalNet <http://go.worldbank.org/NT2A1XUWP0>.

See: <http://www.worldbank.org/data/topic/poverty> 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.worldbank.org/mdgs/> and <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/millennium-development-indicators>
- The World Bank's eAtlas of the Millennium Development Goals produced in collaboration with Office of the Publisher, Development Data Group and Harper Collins lets one visualize and map the indicators that measure progress toward the Goals, with clear explanations of each Goal and its related Targets as the context. When one selects an indicator, the eAtlas creates a world map keyed to that indicator, with country rankings and data in table or graph formats. One can pan or zoom to view different countries or regions, view the dynamic change in that map with a time series, compare two maps and sets of data, and do much more. To see the atlas, go to <http://www.app.collinsindicate.com/mdg/en>
- The Millennium Development Goals and the Road to 2010 booklet was produced to examine the progress made so far on MDG targets. The report can be accessed from <http://www.worldbank.org/mdgs/> website.
- 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.

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

#### **Guidelines on the Measurement of Subjective Well-being**

##### **Purpose**

To prepare a set of guidelines on the collection and use of measures of subjective well-being (SWB) that will be the recognised standard adopted by national statistical agencies and other producers and users of survey-based subjective well-being data.

##### **Objectives and outputs**

This activity was endorsed by the OECD Committee on Statistics in 2010 and again in 2011. The main purpose is the development of a set of guidelines on the collection and reporting of subjective measures of well-being. The guidelines will include prototype survey modules for different types of survey.

##### **Main Developments for 2012**

##### **General aspects:**

A full draft of the Guidelines will be prepared and submitted to CSTAT by June 2012. Following this, the Guidelines will be discussed with NSOs, and a final set of Guidelines completed by the end of 2012. Publication of the guidelines will, however, not take place until 2013.

## Family and Child Outcomes and Policies

### Purpose

To include cross-national information on family outcomes and policies as categorised under 4 broad dimensions: i) the structure of families, ii) the labour market position of families, iii) public policies for families and children, and iv) child outcomes. See [www.oecd.org/social/family/database](http://www.oecd.org/social/family/database).

### Objectives and outputs

In view of the strong demand for cross-national indicators on the situation of families and children, the OECD Family database was developed to provide cross-national indicators on family outcomes and family policies across the OECD countries, its enhanced engagement partners and EU member states ([www.oecd.org/social/family/database](http://www.oecd.org/social/family/database)).

The database brings together information from various national and international databases, both within the OECD (see related OECD databases) and external organisations. Development of the database is an ongoing process. The first batch of indicators on policies and outcomes was released in 2006. The database currently (version December 2011) includes 63 indicators under four main dimensions: i) structure of families, ii) labour market position of families, iii) public policies for families and children and iv) child outcomes.

Each indicator typically presents the data on a particular issue as well as relevant definitions and methodology, comparability and data issues, information on sources and, where relevant, includes the raw data or descriptive information across countries.

By the end of 2011, we produced 3 new indicators and updated 30 existing indicators. Several indicators were also updated to include time series data to allow trend analysis.

In addition, in 2011, the "Family support calculator" was launched, which is an interactive tool that allows users to analyse how wages, taxes and social benefits affect the income of different family types.

The existing "Country snapshots", which allows data users to assess countries' position with respect to the OECD and EU average, was developed further providing a simpler user interface, added functionality and more interactive outputs. The comparative assessment can currently be done using 20 indicators from the four different dimensions of the OECD Family database.

In 2011 child well-being indicators for children in OECD countries were also developed as the "Child Well-being Module" (CWBM). The CWBM is part of the Family database and takes the form of a data matrix in which indicators are organised along one axis by the stages of childhood development: early (0-5 years), middle (6-11 years) and late (12-17 years). The second axis collates the indicators on the basis of 3 different dimensions: i) Input (policies; spending), ii) Context (socio-demographics; family context; school and community), and iii) Outcomes (health and safety; material well-being; education well-being; behaviours and risks; social and civic participation). More details are available via [www.oecd.org/social/family/database/CWBM](http://www.oecd.org/social/family/database/CWBM).

Also in 2011, the Doing Better for Families publication was released providing statistics and analysis of family policies and outcomes. More details are available via [www.oecd.org/social/family/doingbetter](http://www.oecd.org/social/family/doingbetter).

### Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, Europe, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa.

### Databases

OECD Family Database and Child Wellbeing

### Main Developments for 2012

#### General aspects:

In 2012, we will continue to develop new indicators and we will update 30 of existing indicators. 10 indicators will also be updated to include time series to allow trend analysis.

We will further develop the family support calculator which will consider comprehensive indicators on financial support through tax/benefit systems for more model type families, as well for more years to allow the development of a time series.

The Family database, which was migrated to an Access (SQL) platform in 2011, will be developed further with additions of Access Reports to facilitate quick updated, queries and analysis.

The Family database will be developed further to allow users to create and download interactive charts and tables from the existing indicators.

## Income Distribution and Poverty

### Purpose

Analysis of main trends in the distribution of incomes from 1980s, based upon the OECD Income Distribution Questionnaire (unregular time intervals, every 4-5 years). See [www.oecd.org/els/social/inequality](http://www.oecd.org/els/social/inequality) data.

### 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 was carried out in 2010 and 2011 on a key series of the questionnaire, as a basis for the 2011 Social Policy ministerial and 2011 OEC publication "Divided We Stand: Why Inequality Keeps Rising". Data were released in December 2011.

## Databases

OECD Income Distribution questionnaire

### Main Developments for 2012

#### General aspects:

An annual data update will be carried out in 2012 on key series of the questionnaire.

#### Data management:

Metadata in  
<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=INEQUALITY>  
<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=POVERTY>  
are regularly updated.

## Indicators for Measuring Well-Being

### Purpose

To create a framework of indicators for measuring well-being that feed both into the Better Life Index and the "How's Life?" publication.

### Objectives and outputs

Establish well-being indicators database, improve and enhance the BLI, and continue work towards publication of "How's Life?".

### Main Developments for 2012

#### General aspects:

In the 2012 the main objective will be to further establish the well-being indicators database, improve and enhance the BLI, and continue work towards the 2013 publication of the next "How's Life?".

## 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. See <http://www.oecd.org/els/social/indicators/SAG>.

### Objectives and outputs

The sixth edition of Society at a Glance, the biennial OECD overview of social indicators was published in April 2011.

This report addressed the growing demand for quantitative evidence on social well-being and its trends. It updated some indicators included in the five editions published since 2001 and introduced several new ones.

The 2011 report heralds the arrival of four new OECD member countries: Chile, Estonia, Israel and Slovenia. These countries are included in Society at a Glance for the first time. Data on Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia and South Africa is also included where available.

This report features a special chapter on unpaid work (Chapter 1) based on a Time Use Survey analysis. It also provides a guide to help readers in understanding the structure of OECD social indicators (Chapter 2), and a summary of the main trends (Chapter 3). More detailed information on all indicators, including those not in this edition, can be found on the OECD web pages ([www.oecd.org/els/social/indicators](http://www.oecd.org/els/social/indicators)).

Society at a Glance - Asia/Pacific Edition 2011, a joint OECD/Korea Policy Centre publication, was also published in 2011 - it offers a concise quantitative overview of social trends and policies across Asia-Pacific economies ([www.oecd.org/els/social/indicators/asia](http://www.oecd.org/els/social/indicators/asia)).

## Databases

Social indicators

### Main Developments for 2012

#### General aspects:

Preparation of the 7th edition for the end of 2012 or beginning of 2013 (tbc.)

#### Data collection:

Data update every other year (data update in 2012).

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### 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](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/social_stat_2008.htm).

- UNSD serves as the secretariat for the Friends of the Chair group of the United Nations Statistical Commission on Statistical Indicators on Violence against Women. The Friends of the Chair group developed a list of recommended statistical indicators to measure violence against women. Subsequently, in response to the request from the Friends of the Chair, UNSD has undertaken the preparation of the guidelines for producing statistics on violence against women. UNSD organized a consultative meeting in Beirut in November 2011 to review the draft guidelines. It is expected the draft guidelines will be finalized and published in 2012.

## Social Indicators

- UNSD maintains a website of Social Indicators which is updated twice a year:

See also: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/socind/default.htm>.

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### 3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues (World Bank)

#### Poverty Statistics

- In keeping with its Open Data Initiative to make more of its information accessible to the general public, the World Bank has launched an innovative data portal where visitors can query and download national or regional poverty statistics, use Apps to view and map trends in poverty and inequality, and view trends over time. The new Poverty & Equity Data site at [povertydata.worldbank.org](http://povertydata.worldbank.org) offers visitors easily comparable statistics that is critical for anybody seeking to keep poverty reduction on the world's agenda.

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- The World Bank does an overall assessment every three years of progress against absolute poverty in the developing world, based on household surveys. The last estimates were done in 2008 and covered the period 1981-2005. The latest update has just been completed. This draws on over 800 household surveys for 126 countries and the Purchasing Power Parity rates for 2005 from the International Comparison Program. The new estimates go up to 2008, which is the latest year for which reliable survey-based estimates are possible. These new estimates will be finalized for public release early in 2012.

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

- Poverty Monitoring Database (<http://go.worldbank.org/CVC2XGIIH0>)
- Living Standards Measurement Study Survey Database <http://www.worldbank.org/lsmis/>
- Database on Household Expenditure and Income Data for Transitional Economies (<http://go.worldbank.org/KTN5N3L4H0>)
- PovcalNet <http://go.worldbank.org/NT2A1XUWP0>.

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

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### 3.3.2 Gender and special population groups (ILO)

## Gender statistics

- Training and technical assistance will continue to be provided on gender mainstreaming.

## Child labour

### Ongoing methodological work:

- The ILO has developed methodologies for child labour surveys, which have been or are being implemented in almost 80 countries at the national level, including 10 countries in the European region. In addition, over 90 baseline surveys and 100 rapid assessments have been supported, targeting specific issues on child labour in particular geographical locations.
- The ILO has developed a series of manuals and training materials covering different areas critical to efficient data collection, processing and analysis of child labour data. These are available on-line at <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/ChildlabourstatisticsSIMPOC/Manuals/lang--en/index.htm>.
- 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 in selected countries methodologies for making national level and area specific estimates of the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work.
- 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/ipec/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 (OECD)

### Gender equality initiative

#### Purpose

To develop a set of indicators to monitor and benchmark gender equality in the "three Es" (Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship). This will contribute to develop additional knowledge on persisting barriers to gender equality and to develop policy recommendation to reduce such barriers. See [www.oecd.org/gender/equality](http://www.oecd.org/gender/equality).

#### Objectives and outputs

In 2012, the Gender initiative will produce its final report for the 2012 Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level.

By the end of 2012, a one-stop data portal for indicators on gender equality in Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship will be launched.

#### Non-member countries involved in the activity:

World

#### Databases

Gender database

#### Main Developments for 2012

#### General aspects:

The 2012 ministerial report expand on the set of indicators included on the interim report presented at the 2011 ministerial meeting, particularly in the area of entrepreneurship indicators.

#### Data management:

New database.

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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).

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### **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 of 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](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/wshops/Gender\\_Statistics\\_10Dec07\\_Rome/default.htm](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshops/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>.

• The second Global Forum on Gender Statistics was held from 26-28 January 2009 in Accra, Ghana.

• The third annual meeting of the IAEG-GS was held on 29 January 2009 in Accra, Ghana.

• The third Global Forum on gender Statistics was held in Manila, Philippines, from 11-13 October 2010.

See: [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshops/Philippines\\_Globalforum\\_Oct2010/default.htm](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshops/Philippines_Globalforum_Oct2010/default.htm).

• The fourth meeting of the IAEG-GS was held in Manila, Philippines, on 14 October 2010.

• The fifth meeting of the IAEG-GS was held in New York, USA, from 4-6 October 2011.

#### **Planned meetings:**

• The next meeting of the IAEG-GS and the fourth Global Forum on Gender Statistics are scheduled to take place from 25-29 March, 2012 in Jordan.

#### **Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals**

• The United Nations Statistics Division initiated its work on MDG monitoring in 2002, in its role as coordinator of the Inter-agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators. The work has included the preparation of data and analysis to assess progress towards the MDGs, the technical development of the indicators, the development and maintenance of the MDG Indicator Database and a series of activities to improve the statistical capacity of countries for national MDG monitoring. Since 2005, the Division has also coordinated the work for the yearly production of the flagship publication, MDG Report, progress charts and MDGInfo.

#### **Planned meetings:**

• The 21<sup>th</sup> meeting of the IAEG-MDG will be held in New York on 23-24 February 2012.

• The 22<sup>th</sup> meeting of the IAEG-MDG will be held in Geneva on 30 October - 2 November 2012.

• A workshop on Millennium Development Goals Monitoring for the Pacific region is tentatively scheduled to take place in November 2012.

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### **3.3.2 Gender and special population groups (UNICEF - CEE CIS)**

**TransMonEE database: data for understanding the situation of children in Central and East European and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEECIS) region**

### **i) Ongoing methodological work (summary description)**

- Between 1992 and 2009, in the framework of the MONEE project, UNICEF's Innocenti Research Centre (IRC) collected and disseminated 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 CEECIS.
  - In 2009 the responsibility to maintain, update and develop the database according to evolving needs has been transferred to the UNICEF Regional Office (RO) CEECIS. The main database contains more than 800 lines of time series data regarding children issues, 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.
- In addition, the UNICEF Regional Office CEECIS conducts secondary analysis of children issues related statistical, economic and social reports received from correspondents in the MONEE statistical network, comparing and integrating these with data from the World Bank, IMF, OECD, EC, ILO, WHO, UN agencies and other sources.
- Data related to children issues are gathered in large part from a network of correspondents in national statistical offices in countries in the CEECIS 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 CEECIS 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 UNICEF RO CEECIS. 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 2011 edition of the TransMonEE database covered the period 1989-2009/10).
  - 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 related issues by the UNICEF Regional Office for CEECIS in Geneva.
  - TransMonEE database is publicly available in English and in Russian on the Internet in Excel format at website <http://www.transmonee.org> and in DevInfo format (<http://www.transmonee.org/moneeinfo2011/en/>).

### **ii) Priority objective of the work (for 2012)**

- Preparation of the TransMonEE database 2011. Data quality control, calculation of indicators with standardized methodologies. Work on (comparable) definitions of the indicators. Interaction with the NSOs correspondents.

### **iii) New activities**

- Continued revision of the data templates and of the database to improve the quality/quantity/relevance of the provided information to monitor children related issues in the region.

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### **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 several annual questionnaires, which are 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 an annual 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 (WTI) database, 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/](http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/), some key statistics are available for free downloading through the ICT Eye online portal.

Part of the data are also published in ICT sections of publications of other international organizations, such as the World Bank's 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 Measuring the Information Society (MIS) Report, the World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report (WTDR) and regional reports.

**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 annual World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators meeting (WTIM), which is the main global forum to discuss ICT statistics and methodologies, bringing together representatives from Ministries, regulatory agencies, telecommunication operating companies, national statistical offices as well as experts from international organizations, academia and the business community. 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 and the MDG Gap Task Force. 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 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, the UNEP Secretariat for the Basel Convention and EUROSTAT. 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>

### **Ongoing methodological work**

ITU contributes actively to the development and revisions of the Partnership core list of ICT indicators. The latest version of the core list, which includes a new set of indicators on e-government, will be presented to the UN Statistical Commission in February 2012.

ITU is leading the Partnership Task Group on Measuring the WSIS targets. In this context, a methodological framework has been developed in 2011, which includes a set of indicators to measure progress towards achieving the targets. During 2012, the framework document will be widely disseminated among countries.

The ITU Expert Group on Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (EGTI) is responsible for reviewing existing indicators and defining new indicators. It works through an online discussion forum and holds an annual face-to-face meeting. In 2012, the EGTI will meet on 23-24 September, in Bangkok, Thailand.

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 the second half of 2012, along with the updated ICT Price Basket, which combines three key ICT indicators (prices for fixed and mobile telephony, and Internet broadband).

### **New work to be undertaken in 2012**

The definitions of ICT infrastructure and access indicators included in the ITU Handbook are continuously being revised by the ITU Expert Group on Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (EGTI). The ITU Handbook for the Collection of Administrative Data on Telecommunication/ICT was released in December 2011 and will be available in all official UN languages in the first half of 2012. The EGTI will continue its work in 2012 and address a number of new indicators that have emerged recently and which need to be defined. The results will be presented at the 10<sup>th</sup> World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM) in September 2012.

The process of revising the ITU Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals has started in early 2012 and will continue throughout the year. This includes a revision of the core ICT indicators on ICT access by households and individual use of ICTs.

### **Meetings to be organized in 2012**

The 10<sup>th</sup> World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM) will be held from 25-27 September 2012, in Bangkok, Thailand. This global event brings together representatives from telecommunication authorities and National Statistical Offices responsible for collecting ICT statistics.

The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum 2012 will take place in Geneva from 14-18 May. As a member of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, ITU will co-organize an event on ICT measurement.

The fall meeting of the Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) on MDG indicators will be hosted by ITU at the end of October 2012.

A number of national and regional capacity building events will be organized throughout the year. See <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/events/>

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### **3.3.3 Information society (OECD)**

#### **Information Communication Technology**

##### **Purpose**

To develop statistical methodology and indicators to evaluate the impact of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) on economic performances and social well-being.

## 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 (2011).

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 "Internet Economy Outlook", the "Communications Outlook", and the biennial "STI Scoreboard" as well as "OECD Key ICT indicators" available online and updated on a rolling basis.

### Non-member countries involved in the activity:

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

### Databases

ICT Database

### Main Developments for 2012

#### General aspects:

There will be new questions included in the OECD Communications Outlook 2013 to develop the measurements on the Telecom / ICT sector.

#### Data management:

The database has been fully loaded on OECD.STAT.

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## 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, UNEP/SBC, 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. A further revision will be presented to the UNSC in February 2012.

The revised version of the UNCTAD Manual for the Production of Statistics on the Information Economy aims to help National Statistical Offices in their production of information economy statistics. It is now available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. The UNCTAD website on ICT measurement (<http://measuring-ict.unctad.org>) serves as an online source of information on indicators, data, metadata and methodology.

An international conference on Information Society measurement was organized in July 2010 in Seoul, Korea. It reviewed progress in ICT statistics and discussed emerging subjects such as ICT in education, measuring the social and economic impact of ICT, and ICT in government. For more information, see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/ict/>.

#### 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 ([www.unctad.org/ier2011](http://www.unctad.org/ier2011)).

UNCTAD is also collecting and disseminating data on trade in ICT goods and on the ICT productive sector. Data have been made available online through UNCTADstat and will be updated with more details in 2012. The data are made available here: <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx>

#### 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 for Arab countries, and in Asia-Pacific, Latin American and the Caribbean, and Francophone and Anglophone Africa. It also responds to specific bilateral requests for assistance.

**Priority objectives beyond 2011:**

Fund-raising. Further revision of the Manual for the Production of Statistics on the Information Economy. 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. Further dissemination of ICT Core Indicators, including on-line.

**New work to be undertaken in 2012:**

Further inclusion of information economy statistics in UNCTADstat and the UN Data Portal. Further Capacity building and technical assistance to developing countries in measuring the information economy. In terms of methodological work, UNCTAD is exploring possibilities to launch new work related to the measurement of trade in ICT and ICT-enabled services, preferably in collaboration with other members of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development.

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### **3.3.3 Information society (UNESCO)**

#### **Measuring Information Society**

##### **Work Programme**

##### **Ongoing methodological work:**

Validation and recalibration of core indicators on: the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in education; and cross-nationally comparable media statistics.

##### **Priority objectives beyond 2012:**

- Establish two regular surveys on media statistics and the use of ICT in education;
- Joint activities with Asian partners for a regional data collection on ICT in education practices;
- Analyse data on ICT use in Asia.

##### **New work to be undertaken in 2012:**

- Promote and analyse regional data on ICT integration in education in Latin America and the Caribbean;
- Implement regional survey on ICT in education in Asian countries;
- Publish data from pilot survey on media statistics, conducted in 28 countries (2011).

##### **Meetings to be organized in 2012:**

- Training workshop for new members of the UIS international working group on media statistics;
  - Training workshops for national statisticians and policymakers in Asia on ICT in education indicators.
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### **3.3.4 Globalisation (OECD)**

#### **Accession examinations: Compliance with Benchmark Definition of FDI**

##### **Purpose**

To examine and assess on behalf of the Investment Committee compliance by the candidate to the Council Recommendation C(2008)76, Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, 4th edition and associated requirements for reporting FDI statistics to the OECD.

##### **Objectives and outputs**

Report to the Investment Committee.

#### **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.

##### **Databases**

Activity of Foreign Affiliates (AFA).

#### **Activity of Multinational Enterprises**

## **Purpose**

To supply relevant, reliable and internationally comparable information on the economic activity of multinational firms to policymakers and globalisation analysts. The database allows the construction of indicators on the impact of globalisation on the economy in terms of growth, productivity, employment, innovation, trade performance etc.

## **Databases**

AMNE.

## **Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment**

### **Purpose**

To set standards on how foreign direct investment data should be compiled according to international standards. Internationally comparable data, based on these concepts, makes it possible to measure the degree of economic integration and competitiveness of markets.

### **Objectives and outputs**

Following the Council recommendation of 2008:

- i) To continue work on Research Agenda;
- ii) To promote exchange of best practices and information between countries to facilitate implementation of BMD4 standards to improve FDI statistics;
- iii) To establish a communication policy for revised standards;
- iv) To promote BMD4 recommendations for Enhanced Engagement countries.

### **Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa.

### **Main Developments for 2012**

#### **General aspects:**

- Establishing a clear communications policy for data users on revised FDI definitions and concepts;
- Implementing an electronic version of the recommendations and practical examples, etc.;
- Providing regional and other assistance as appropriate to national compilers;
- Implementing a new database;
- Establishing new data transmission facilities using SDMX.

## **Foreign Direct Investment Statistics and Trends**

### **Purpose**

The purpose of this activity is to compile and disseminate regularly reliable and up-to-date Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) statistics which are essential for a meaningful interpretation of investment trends for the purpose of policy analysis and decision. FDI statistics provide a reliable and comprehensive source of information to OECD governments, potential investors and the public at large. They also provide the basis for periodical analyses of direct investment trends and of policies towards international direct investment in OECD and non-OECD countries.

### **Objectives and outputs**

FDI statistical series provide detailed information on FDI flows and stocks to and from OECD countries. The information is based on a standard presentation designed according to internationally agreed standards (joint OECD-EUROSTAT questionnaire). Comparative tables and charts by geographical and sectoral breakdowns for direct investment flows and stocks complement the information included for individual countries. Statistics are used regularly for trends analysis, to monitor foreign investment activities, country reviews, etc.

### **Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, World.

## **Databases**

Foreign Direct Investment

### **Main Developments for 2012**

#### **General aspects:**

- Creation of a new database;
- Implementation of SDM;
- Pilot tests.

### **Data collection:**

Data collection on the basis of the revised questionnaires and using the electronic questionnaire where countries are not applying GESMES.

## Harmonisation and Integration of FDI and AMNE Statistics

### Purpose

The application of the Council recommendation of 22 May 2008. This work relates to the conceptual and statistical harmonisation and integration of foreign direct investment (FDI) statistics and of the statistics on the activities of multinational enterprises (AMNE, also referred to as FATS statistics). The exercise is also expected to provide an input to G20 Data Gaps exercise Recommendations 13&14.

### Objectives and outputs

The objective is to provide users with consistent and comprehensive statistics on financial and economic variables to analyse multinational enterprises. Financial measures will relate to total financing of MNEs going beyond the limits of FDI. Information will be derived from company balance sheets.

### Main Developments for 2012

#### General aspects:

- Submission of a report for approval by the Investment Committee -- following consultation with the Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship.
- Provide the methodology to G20 Data Gaps exercise for recs 13&14.

## International Trade Indicators

### Purpose

To measure globalisation in the context of international trade, for the levels of total trade (goods and services), trade of goods and trade of services. Some of the indicators refer to aggregated levels while other ones differentiate according to types of commodities traded, to types of services delivered or to types of economic activities involved.

### Objectives and outputs

- Extension of the indicators present in the database.
- Update of existing indicators.

### Non-member countries involved in the activity:

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

### Main Developments for 2012

#### General aspects:

- Extension of a number of indicators in response to identified, globalisation-related statistical needs.
- Improvement of timeliness of data updates, extension of FAME-based calculation and updating procedures to more indicators.

## SDMX- Data Structure Definition for FDI

### Purpose

To provide a data structure definition (DSD) for FDI statistics for data transmission by national agencies to international organisations and between international organisations.

### Objectives and outputs

Provide DSD for FDI within as part of the work of the Technical Working Group on DSD for Balance of Payments.

### Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Europe, Georgia, Guatemala, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Other, Peru, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, World.

### Databases

Foreign Direct Investment

### Main Developments for 2012

#### General aspects:

A new data structure definition and SDMX routines.

**Data collection:**

Improvements to the database based on the recommendations of the Quality Review will be done through : i) technical improvements of IT tools, ii) improved coverage of the disseminated data, iii) timeliness of the data.

Possible extension of the data collection to non-member countries adhering to the OECD declaration on international investment and multinational enterprises.

Changes to an electronic questionnaire for collecting the metadata based on the "Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment".

**Data management:**

Migration from PC-Express environment to StatWorks and OECD.Stat. Improving the data outputs according to new tools that are being implemented. Linking the database to the Metadata for online consultation.

**Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment- 2nd edition (SIMSDI-2)****Purpose**

The primary purpose of SIMSDI, in accordance with the OECD Council recommendation of 22 May 2008 (and of 1995), is to regularly review national practices applied by OECD and non-OECD countries to compile foreign direct investment (FDI) statistics and to provide an objective benchmarking tool to assess the extent of the implementation of international standards recommended by the OECD and the IMF. SIMSDI also provides comprehensive detailed metadata for the users of FDI statistics. SIMSDI is the assessment tool of the Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment.

**Objectives and outputs**

SIMSDI, based on a standard questionnaire, allows compiling comprehensive and detailed metadata individually for all OECD and a large number of non-OECD countries. Standard information allows bilateral comparisons and provides, to a large extent, the underlying differences that explain the cross-country discrepancies in FDI statistics. SIMSDI allows monitoring the methodological improvements over time of the countries included in the survey. SIMSDI also provides valuable information to OECD for the revision of international methodological standards, namely on the difficulties experienced by national compilers when implementing some of the recommendations or the relevance/irrelevance of some guidelines as economic factors may change over time. SIMSDI results are analysed in "Foreign Direct Investment Statistics: How countries measure FDI" (OECD and IMF countries) and in How South Eastern Countries Measure FDI Statistics".

The SIMSDI questionnaire was revised to incorporate the revisions of the Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, 4th edition.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Russian Federation

**Main Developments for 2012****General aspects:**

Complete the creation and implementation of the SIMSDI database in a new IT environment. Incorporate data capturing features which can be accessed by reporting countries.

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**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.

**New activities:**

- Collection of data on the operations of TNCs and their foreign affiliates.
- Guidance to developing countries wishing to adopt internationally agreed recommendations for the compilation of data on the operations of TNCs and their foreign affiliates.

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**3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals (ILO)****MDG Indicators**

ILO, as the lead UN agency promoting full, productive employment and decent work for all has central responsibility for ensuring that all MDG

employment indicators are used in national and international labour market monitoring systems. Embedding these indicators in national development strategies is also a foundation stone for Decent Work Country Programmes.

In order to facilitate calculations, and analysis of the MDG labour related indicators but also the definitions and the potential sources of data, ILO has organised a number of workshops that support country-level analysis of the indicators, and highlight the linkages between the MDG employment indicators and the broader set of decent work indicators.

As in the previous year the ILO has prepared global, regional and country estimates, monitored the progress and analysed the trends of the following 5 MDG indicators:

- Growth rate of GDP per person employed;
- Employment-to-population ratio;
- Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day;
- Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment;
- Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.

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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. The Population Division is also a member of the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME) that is responsible for the reporting the under-five mortality rate.

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### **3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals (UNESCO)**

#### **Data for MDGs**

- UIS is responsible for providing the data to monitor the international education targets 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](http://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.

MONEEInfo (accessible via [www.transmonee.org](http://www.transmonee.org)), which presents the data collected through the TransMonEE initiative in a DevInfo format, was updated in 2011. It now provides access to data on 191 indicators for 30 time periods.

#### **Priority objective and new activities for 2012:**

Support to countries in updating and expanding their national databases will be continued. MONEEInfo will be updated with 2011 data.

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### **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.worldbank.org/mdgs/> and <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/millennium-development-indicators>
- The World Bank's eAtlas of the Millennium Development Goals produced in collaboration with Office of the Publisher, Development Data Group and Harper Collins lets one visualize and map the indicators that measure progress toward the Goals, with clear explanations of each Goal and its related Targets as the context. When one selects an indicator, the eAtlas creates a world map keyed to that indicator, with country rankings and data in table or graph formats. One can pan or zoom to view different countries or regions, view the dynamic change in that map with a time series, compare two maps and sets of data, and do much more. To see the atlas, go to <http://www.app.collinsindicate.com/mdg/en>
- The Millennium Development Goals and the Road to 2010 booklet was produced to examine the progress made so far on MDG targets. The report can be accessed from <http://www.worldbank.org/mdgs/> website.
- 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 second meeting of the Task Force was held in November 2010, to discuss first draft of the various chapters to be included in the TF report. The TF agreed that it will not be possible to deliver a full report by June 2011, and will seek a formal extension of its mandate to June 2012.

##### **Main Developments for 2012**

###### **General aspects:**

The final report will be presented to the task force in Jan/Feb 2012 and formally approved by the CES in June 2012.

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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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### **3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia (Eurostat)**

#### **Theme 6.06 - Information and dissemination**

##### **Fields of activities covered by the theme**

- Dissemination of European statistics;
- Eurostat website;
- Support for external users;
- Publications;
- Promotion and marketing of Eurostat and of European statistics.

##### **1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2012**

###### **1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION**

- Implement next generation of the Eurostat website including the related tools for online access to data, metadata and publications.

###### **1.2 ONGOING WORK**

- Eurostat website: the website provides a stable access to Eurostat products and services, with enhancements for users. Evolutionary maintenance and quality assurance of the website, including purchases of hardware and software.
- Improve user orientation of dissemination products and services: collect and analyse information about user interaction with Eurostat dissemination products and services.
- Enhance reusability: facilitation of the re-use of Eurostat data, metadata and tools by external organisations, including NSIs, companies and the open data community.
- Dissemination of European results from the 2011 Census, via the Eurostat website, using the Census Hub.
- Raising visibility and awareness of the ESS: implement actions developed under the Sponsorship on Communication.
- Support and promotion to external users: high quality support to external users of Eurostat's products and services; publicity and promotion. Network of support centres; participation in dissemination events and distribution of promotional material.
- Statistics Explained: maintenance, further development and content management of the electronic dissemination system "Statistics Explained".
- Dissemination products for mobile devices: development of dissemination products which enable users to obtain statistics on a range of mobile devices, including smartphones, tablets, and e-readers.
- Increase multilingualism in dissemination products and services: users have access to selected information in all EU languages, as well as support in all languages.
- Publications: widespread dissemination of Eurostat's value-added output through electronic and paper publications. Production, dissemination

and archiving of statistical publications, including the implementation of the publications programme 2011 and the further exploitation of the electronic dissemination system "Statistics Explained".

- Dissemination of Eurostat microdata.
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### **3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia (FAO)**

#### **Essential data series**

Maintenance and updating the essential data series on demographic estimates and projections, macroeconomic aggregates and prices received by farmers. 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.

#### **New activities:**

- **FAO Statistical Yearbook:** a complete revision of the classical FAO Statistical Yearbook, providing a statistical synthesis of global and aggregate trends and an introduction to the major issues facing agriculture from the perspectives of food security, rural development, poverty, natural resource and environmental sustainability. The publication encompasses 33 topic-based dimensions and employs over 350 indicators. Publication in first half of 2012.
- **FAO Regional Yearbooks:** region-focused editions, providing a similar synthesis to the global publication, with emphasis on regional concerns, by offering detailed information on trends and issues at the country level.
- **FAOSTAT Dissemination Platform:** The classical FAOSTAT data and metadata dissemination platform is being modernized to serve the users further to the basic data also with key indicators, trends and quantitative analysis. Pilot release in first half of 2012.

#### **Agri-environmental/climate change and indicators**

#### **New activities:**

- Annual compilation and releases of agri-environmental indicators in FAOSTAT according to Eurostat and OECD methodology;
- Preparation of guidelines and material on Agri-Environmental Statistics;
- Undertake project on monitoring and assessing GHG emissions and mitigation potentials in agriculture;
- Development of a SEEA - Agriculture/rural development.

#### **Food Balance Sheet**

#### **Ongoing work :**

- Food Balance Sheet compilation and release of up to 2009 reports by the end of first semester 2012;
- Methodological review and improvement in the estimation methods of missing data; data collection methodological review to improve basic data quality;
- Technical assistance is being provided to member countries through FAO's capacity building activities projects.

#### **New activities:**

- Drafting a manual for country-level users;
- Research and update at regional and country level of the technical conversion factors for processed food products, waste and nutrients factors used in the Supply Utilization Accounts and Food Balance Sheets.

#### **Priority objectives:**

- Methodological Review and Analysis of the compilation of Supply/Utilization Accounts and Food Balance Sheets.

#### **Reference:**

- Food balance sheets - a handbook: <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/fs-methods/ess-fbs0/jp/>.
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### **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, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa.

**Main Developments for 2012**

**General aspects:**

The 2012 edition will be published in the last quarter of 2012.

**WikiProgress**

**Purpose**

To create a centralized web community around the vision of measuring the progress of societies by creating a place where progress data and research articles can be loaded, visualised and analysed so good decisions about societies can be made at the local, national and international levels.

**Objectives and outputs**

1 - Wikiprogress : A database of articles submitted to the wiki by the community on measurements of progress.

- Over 10,000 unique visitors per month (from 4,800 in 2010)
- The number of registered users has doubled in the past 12 months to 862 registered users (from 480 in 2010)
- An average of 100 new articles are created each month
- There are currently 30,000 subscribers to the Wikiprogress eBrief

1a) New networks created: Wikiprogress Latin America Network, Child Well-being (wikichild)

1b) eBrief a monthly communication going out to networks on latest in progress news (community portal, latest publications, latest articles, latest data, etc)

1c) Arab Spring article series written

1d) Child Well-being indicator book published

1e) Gender equality and progress monthly series started

1f) A data visualisation strategy was developed

1g) 7 new content partners added to the community

1e) An interactive map of progress initiatives was developed and integrated into the site.

2- Wikigender : as inequality is a major dimension of the progress initiative, gender equality will be a main emphasis in wikiprogress work and thereby merits its own platform and specialized community which will feed wikiprogress.

**Key figures:**

At the end of 2011, Wikigender had over 1,370 articles maintained by more than 1,350 editors. In the course of 2011, Wikigender gained more than 350 new editors (over 70 more editors than in 2010)

An average of 22,000 unique visitors per month

An average of 50 new articles are created each month

2a) Wikigender University - Wikigender University gathered a total of 20 students and over 140 articles from partner Universities American University in Paris and Sciences Po.

2b) Wikigender progress series - monthly articles on the link between gender equality and dimensions of well-being

2c) Wikigender monthly reminders - 12 were sent this year

2d) Outreach to other networks and partners -

2e) The Wikigender team published its first book in 2011 via PediaPress, Wikigender University 2010-2011, a selection of articles (2011). The book includes 15 of the best quality articles from the Wikigender University programme

3- Wiki.stat: a database of progress related data continually filled.

3a) Data visualisation tools utilised

3b) Data upload application developed

4-The PROG BLOG: a regular communication on progress which will inform the progress interested community on the latest in research, data,

initiatives and development on the wiki. 4a)With over 114 blogs posted in 2011 and a significant online following, the blog is a successful driver of traffic to Wikiprogress

- Research

5a)The paper "Trust and Communicating Statistics" was completed in 2011 in cooperation with the European Central Bank.

5b) Research and reflection on data visualisation resulted in a paper completed at the end of 2012

Wikichild:

A research network on child well-being indicators was integrated in cooperation with ELS.

#### **Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

World

#### **Main Developments for 2012**

##### **General aspects:**

- 1) dialogue will be conducted via online discussions and events
  - 2) a book on global well-being indicators and initiatives will be published via Pedia Press
  - 3) creation of new networks regionally
  - 4) storytelling and visualisations further enhanced
  - 1e) Further development of communications tools: Prog Blog, Progress e Brief)
  - 1g)upgrade of wiki.stat
- 24 Themes, 143 Statistical Activities

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### **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](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)**

#### **Description and objectives**

The UNECE provides a unique statistical database offering a wide range of information on member countries via free on-line English and Russian interfaces. This database provides the sources for the popular *UNECE Countries in Figures* publication, as well as regular short articles on the economic and social development of the UNECE region, published in the *UNECE Weekly* newsletter. Annual user surveys are conducted to ensure relevance and identify new user needs. Improvements to the efficiency of data processing tools will continue in 2012.

Particular emphasis is placed on providing data on areas of high political importance to the UN system, such as progress towards the MDG (under a mandate from the 2005 UNECE reform), and issues relating to gender equality. The compilation of data on these topics gives insights into measurement issues, and helps identify priorities for methodological work to improve the quality and comparability of national statistics. The database will serve as a platform for a new Clearinghouse on Migration Statistics, helping Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries to improve their emigration statistics by using the immigration data of other countries.

The UNECE statistical database is also used to disseminate the data of other UNECE work programmes. It currently includes transport and forestry statistics. In 2012, a set of globalization indicators was launched, building on existing data. Preparatory work to identify suitable data on energy and environment issues will also be undertaken in 2012.

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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 and electronic formats. Time-series data from these publications are available from the Bank's Open Data site at <http://data.worldbank.org/>.