



STATISTICS DIRECTORATE
COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS

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CSTAT'S STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS AND DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK AND BUDGET FOR 2011-2012

Meeting of the Committee on Statistics

**to be held on 7-8 June 2010
at the OECD Conference Centre
OECD Headquarters, Paris**

A preliminary version of this document was issued on 12 May 2010. This revised document takes into account delegates' comments and reports on the results of the prioritisation exercise undertaken by the Committee (see Annex 2). It also includes the assumed Part I budget increase resulting from the expected accession of new members during the course of 2010 and the assumed budget allocated to the Directorate for continued pre-Accession work on Russia in 2011. The proposal for the work programme and budget of the Committee for the 2011-2012 period is for DISCUSSION, COMMENT, and ENDORSEMENT at the meeting of the Committee on Statistics.

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CSTAT'S STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS AND DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK AND BUDGET FOR 2011-12

Introduction

1. This document outlines strategic orientations for the work of CSTAT and makes a proposal for the work programme of the Committee for the 2011-2012 period. The note starts by presenting the general context under which all OECD Committees' programmes of work and budget (PWB) have to be prepared for the biennium, putting forward a proposal to streamline and refocus the core activities of the Committee. The Committee's strategic priorities and their corresponding output results for the biennium are then described, followed by a presentation of the Statistics Directorate's (STD) core activities positioned against the Organisation's strategic priorities. Finally, as requested by the CSTAT Bureau, a prioritisation exercise for new areas of research work is described. The full annotated draft 2011-2012 programme of work and budget with estimated costs is presented in Annex 1, while the results of the prioritisation exercise are set out in Annex 2.

2. Delegates are invited to:

- **COMMENT ON, AMEND AS APPROPRIATE AND ENDORSE** the proposed work programme for 2011-2012 for submission to the Secretary-General as part of the preparation for the Organisation's 2011-2012 Programme of Work and Budget.

General context

OECD-wide strategic orientations

3. In his Strategic Orientations Paper [C(2010)51/REV1], the Secretary-General has outlined his vision of the main challenges facing the Organisation in its pursuit for relevance and impact over the coming years, at a time when the world economy is emerging from the worst economic crisis since the second world war. This paper will be presented at the upcoming meeting of the Council at Ministerial level (MCM) on 26-27 May in Paris. Based on these orientations, the Secretary-General has given the Secretariat and Committees strategic guidance in making proposals for their respective PWBs. Those that are relevant to the OECD work on statistics and which are reflected in the CSTAT PWB proposal are:

- A strong commitment to increased work with the Enhanced Engagement and other non-OECD G20 countries (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Africa, Argentina and Saudi Arabia), with priority given to incorporating these countries into existing databases;
- Work on measuring the well-being and progress of societies;
- Work on the OECD Green Growth Strategy, including the development of indicators;
- Follow-up work on the OECD Innovation Strategy and New Sources of Growth, including measurement issues;

- Work on gender, in particular to develop indicators to measure women entrepreneurship;
- Contribution to effective communication, in particular in the context of the OECD's 50th Anniversary.

Budgetary Parameters

4. Another important element of general context is the budget envelope that will be available to CSTAT to carry out its work over the next two years. The parameters for developing the draft programme of work are as follows:

- Committees have been asked to assume that Part I resources (the general allocation of OECD funds) will go up by 1% less than the rate of inflation. This reflects an assumption of zero real growth in the OECD budget, but also takes into account the Secretary-General's proposal to expand the 'Central Priorities Fund' of the OECD, which is allocated to new emerging or particularly important projects.
- It is assumed that voluntary contributions (VCs in kind and in cash) of the order of 1450 K€ per year will need to be raised to support some of the proposed research work. If fewer VCs are received, the research programme will need to be scaled back accordingly.
- It is likely that during 2010 the OECD will have four new members -- Chile joined the OECD on 7 May 2010 and invitations to become members were issued to Estonia, Israel and Slovenia at the MCM on 26 May 2010. The resulting assumed budget increase to Part I funds has been allocated to all core work areas on a pro-rata basis.

Other general considerations

5. The OECD Council has underlined the importance of obtaining explicit and formal approval by Committees of their draft PWB submissions for 2011-12. Council has also made explicit that it expects all Committees to fully take on board OECD-wide priorities in their prioritisation exercise. In other words, "top down" priorities should be reflected, along with Committees' own "bottom up" priorities.

Streamlining and refocusing CSTAT's and STD's core activities

Reducing the number of Output Areas under the responsibility of CSTAT

6. CSTAT is the Committee responsible for OECD work carried out under two Output Areas: Output Area 6.2.1 (Statistics Co-ordination and Communication) and Output Area 6.2.2 (Research, Collection and Dissemination). This distinction no longer reflects the way in which the Committee structures its work. In the past there was some logic in having statistics coordination and communication separate from the data, methodological and research work. However, all projects now typically cut across both Output Areas. Indeed, coordination and dissemination activities are now fully integrated and streamlined into the various work areas carried out under Output Area 6.2.2. The newly launched publication *National Accounts at a Glance* is a good example of work that has requested research, collection, coordination as well as communication efforts. Similarly, a lot of developmental work goes into the monthly OECD Composite Leading Indicators, and these have also been subject to increased communication and media attention during the crisis.

7. CSTAT was asked to consider a proposal to simplify its programme of work for 2011-12 by moving to a single Output Area, to be named "Statistical Coordination, Research, Collection,

Dissemination”, rather than having two Output Areas as has been the case up until now. In addition to reflecting better the way CSTAT’s work actually takes place, this simplification will help reduce the excessive administrative costs incurred by having too many non-fungible budget lines and will make it easier for CSTAT to prioritise output results when these were previously split across two Output Areas. It will also eliminate the imbalance in Part I funding levels between the two Output Areas (about 800K€ for 6.2.1 and more than 5 M€ for 6.2.2, respectively). This proposal was endorsed by CSTAT through the written procedure on 26 May 2010.

Regrouping the Statistics Directorate’s core activities

8. Further simplification is also proposed as regards the number of activities carried out by the Statistics Directorate (STD). Current outputs, as reported in the 2009-2010 Programme of Work of Budget (PWB), are too numerous and, as a result, each of them is resourced too thinly. This does not permit sufficient synergies across work areas and implies dilution of work. Core activities will now be regrouped under six key work areas, as follows:

1. National Accounts and PPPs
2. Composite Leading Indicators and other Short-Term Indicators
3. International Trade and Competitiveness Indicators
4. Business and Globalisation Statistics
5. Labour and Households Statistics
6. Coordination of OECD Statistical Work and other Coordination Activities

9. This new clustering of activities increases the visibility of STD’s work. Each area is coherent in terms of the domain covered and it is large enough to allow for more joint work within each domain. These six areas encompass all the regular, on-going work, including all the main OECD core databases. The new clustering means that this regular work will continue to feature in the Committee’s PWB over several biennia.

CSTAT’s strategic priorities for the next biennium

10. At its February 2010 meeting, the CSTAT Bureau indicated that more emphasis should be given during the next biennium to: (i) reinforcing the OECD’s core statistical information and production infrastructure; (ii) developing new streams of methodological work; and (iii) increasing the coordination role of STD and CSTAT within the OECD.

Reinforcing Core Statistical Information and IT Production Infrastructure

11. The economic and financial crisis has led to an increasing demand for more timely information on households, governments and corporations. During the next biennium, work will be undertaken to collect, maintain and disseminate quarterly sector accounts data within the SNA framework. This work will proceed in close cooperation with Eurostat and the ECB so as to source European data from these institutions and would cover both financial and non-financial accounts.

12. More generally, with its databases, STD provides the quantitative information base in a number of key areas of economic statistics. These data need continuous updating and methodological documenting. During the next biennium, they will also be expanded to include accession and enhanced engagement countries (see below). Through work on IT tools and more internal co-ordination activities, major work is also planned to make OECD data more easily accessible and to give them a common ‘look and feel’.

13. During 2010, STD will be revising the OECD Data Quality Framework. This framework was originally drafted in 2002 and following feedback from statistical database administrators it has been

decided to carry out a review of the Framework and the Quality Review process. Consequently, a number of Quality Reviews of statistical activities that had been postponed will be conducted over the next biennium, based on the new Framework.

14. STD will also continue to coordinate developments of the OECD Statistical Information System. This covers software components for managing the full life-cycle of statistical data and metadata processing (from collection, validation and creation of output data to online dissemination and publication). This consists of a suite of corporate tools (StatWorks, MetaStore, OECD.Stat and OECD eXplorer) and a limited number of custom tools for analysis of macro-economic series and trade data. A special investment will also be made for the storage and management of micro-data, which are increasingly used by policy analysts in the OECD. Efforts on collection of micro-data will be coordinated with other international organisations to avoid duplication of efforts.

Developing new streams of methodological work

15. OECD Statisticians play an important role in the development of international statistical standards. This conceptual and methodological work is vital for the usefulness and relevance of the data compiled and gives a great deal of visibility to the OECD in the international field. Some major revisions of statistical standards having been completed in 2009-10, one of the tasks over the next biennium will be to implement the new standards. Prominent examples include the 2008 System of National Accounts and new Manuals on Merchandise Trade and Trade in Services.

16. Beyond the implementation of newly adopted standards, in 2011-2012 new methodological work is also envisaged in the areas of national accounts, prices, environmental accounting, composite leading indicators, international trade, competitiveness, entrepreneurship, micro-data and households indicators, as follows:

- *national accounts* : treatment of goods for processing and merchanting; measurement of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM); the treatment of emission permits; and securitisation;
- *prices* : methods for compiling producer price indices for services and for measuring health PPPs on outpatient treatments and long-term care;
- *environmental accounting* : revision of the System of Environmental and Economic Accounts (SEEA) and development of an extended growth accounting approach;
- *Composite Leading Indicators (CLI)* : feasibility study on using GDP as a reference series and performance improvement of the CLI framework;
- *international trade* : new database on trade volumes and prices, based on the current ITCS (trade by commodities and partner countries) and new framework for presenting trade in goods and trade in services together in a consistent way;
- *competitiveness indicators*: revision of methodology to allow separate analysis of the impact of productivity and of wages on unit labour costs, on a quarterly basis;
- *entrepreneurship indicators*: as part of the OECD-Eurostat Entrepreneurship Indicators Program, development of indicators to measure entrepreneurial activity across countries;
- *micro-data based indicators* : exploitation of member countries' and commercial databases to develop new indicators of firms characteristics;
- *households indicators*: guidelines on subjective well-being and framework on joint distribution of income, consumption and wealth.

Enhancing CSTAT's coordination role

17. Over the next biennium, CSTAT will be called upon to play a major coordinating role over OECD statistical activities. First, CSTAT will be the lead Committee on the OECD-wide effort on Measuring well-being and progress of societies (see ¶s 21-24). This will entail overseeing and coordinating a number of initiatives carried out by several OECD Committees to develop new indicators. Second, STD has informed the other OECD Directorates of CSTAT's willingness to be more involved in the new statistical activities planned by Committees as part of their own PWB, in accordance with CSTAT's mandate. In this context, other OECD Directorates have been informed that the Chair of CSTAT would be ready to address other Committees to explain how CSTAT might contribute to their statistical work, both methodologically and to facilitate coordination within national statistical systems. These initiatives have been well-received by other Directorates. Three Committees (Health, Environment and the Working Group on International Investment Statistics) have already made it known that they would like to invite the Chair of CSTAT to one of their forthcoming meetings. The table on the next page summarizes the replies received from other Directorates on their future statistical activities. A more detailed description of these activities can be found in STD/CSTAT/RD(2010)2.

Directorate	Summary of statistical initiatives foreseen in 2011-2012 in substantive work programmes
Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, and Local Development (CFE)	A scoreboard on SME and entrepreneurship financing data and policies
	Pilot database on SME and Entrepreneurship programmes in the area of globalisation and innovation
	Development of indicators on skills, mobility and job quality and the adaptability of labour market policy
	Indicators on the local transition to a low-carbon economy (efficiency)
	Ranking of business clusters through a composite indicator from microdata about firms at the municipality level
Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs (DAF)	Development of indicators on tourism competitiveness
	Compilation and dissemination of FDI statistics according to BMD4
	Harmonization and integration of FDI statistics and statistics on the activities of multinational enterprises
	Fast-track data collection from largest pension funds worldwide
Directorate Co-operation Directorate (DCD)	Continuation of data collected in the special crisis questionnaire (Insurance)
	Improved statistics and understanding of non-ODA flows for development, especially the contributions of philanthropic foundations.
Economics Department (ECO)	Indicators on housing
Education Directorate (EDU)	Second round of the Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS)
	System-level data collections: teacher and curriculum survey; school accountability survey; decision making survey; equity survey; teacher qualification survey
Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs (ELS)	First Field Survey of the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) in 2011 (with ELS); Analysis of preliminary results and development of indicators (2012)
	EU-OECD project on building a multi-country database on working-age individuals receiving social benefits
	Data for the special chapter on unpaid work for OECD Society at a Glance
	System of Health Accounts Manual
	Health Prices and PPPs (in co-operation with STD)
	Joint Health Accounts Questionnaire (with Eurostat and WHO)
	New data collections on a) health expenditure by disease, age; and b) trade in health care
	Healthy life expectancy indicators and measures of inequalities in health status (with Eurostat and WHO)
	New indicators of integration of immigrants and their children
Development of a database on labour market activation policies in OECD countries	
Environment Directorate (ENV)	Green growth indicators, natural resources and materials, resource productivity and environmental quality of life (with STD)
Public Governance and Territorial Development (GOV)	Data collection activities to feed into Government at a Glance 2013
	Development of an indicator of competition laws and policies (with DAF)
Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry (STI)	Measurement of intangible assets; exploiting microdata on innovation, entrepreneurship and productivity (with STD)
	Development of new indicators on global value chains
	Development of methodological guidelines to measure innovation in the public sector
Trade and Agriculture Directorate (TAD)	Measurement of trade in value-added (with STI and WTO)
	Data on export restrictions and their impacts on global supply chains
	Development of a set of trade restrictiveness indices for major services sectors
	Indicators of structural changes in agricultural commodity markets

18. CSTAT will also continue to play a major coordination role at the international level. It is the intention of the Secretariat to pursue many of the projects in the PWB in collaboration with other international organisations. This is already the case in many areas, for example through a common national accounts questionnaire, a joint OECD-Eurostat programme on purchasing power parities, participation in UN-ECE-led taskforces on household income, sustainability indicators, globalisation and the cooperation on SDMX. It is envisaged that in the coming biennium, co-operation with Eurostat and the European Central Bank will be further increased, with a view to sourcing data for European countries directly from Eurostat or the ECB. Closer links with the Bank for International Settlements will be developed in the field of institutional investors statistics. Coordination with a range of international organisations will continue for trade data (IMF, UNSD, UNCTAD, Eurostat, UNWTO, and WTO) and for entrepreneurship data (notably Eurostat). STD will also continue to be an active contributor to various inter-agency groups such as the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA) or the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Price Statistics (ISWGPS).

19. As already mentioned above, CSTAT's priorities over the next biennium will also be determined by the statistical work deriving from OECD-wide priorities.

Integrating EE and other non-OECD G20 countries into core statistical work

20. A priority of the Organisation relates to work with non-Member G20 countries, especially the five Enhanced Engagement (EE) countries. Much of the work will consist of progressively incorporating these countries into the regular work of the Committee. While a bid was made for Central Priority Financing for this activity, funding will primarily come from the regular Part I budget. Work has started to compile basic macro-economic data for the BIICS, but this should be systematized and advanced in 2011-12. One of OECD's contributions to the international efforts following the crisis is the construction of G20 and world aggregates for a set of key variables in the context of the Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics, an IMF-led initiative to improve statistics in particular for the group of G20 countries.

21. In the course of the accession process to the OECD, STD developed methods and templates to review countries' statistics, in particular in the areas of national accounts and prices. For those EE countries that are interested and ready to pay the full cost, one might envisage to undertake a systematic *review process of key statistical areas* (national accounts, prices etc.) based on the model used for the review of the accession countries' statistics.

Developing measures of progress and well-being

22. The Secretary-General has identified Measuring Well-Being and the Progress of Societies as one of the six areas requiring increased priority by the OECD over the next biennium. This will translate into an OECD-wide effort drawing on the inputs of several OECD Directorates and related agencies under the leadership of the Statistics Directorate. These decisions imply that CSTAT will be the Committee responsible for coordinating the OECD work in this area. More detail on this work is provided in the template of Annex 1 and in document STD/CSTAT(2010)2.

23. Beyond this co-ordinating function, CSTAT will also be a major direct contributor to this project through a range of activities that are included into its own PWB (see template in Annex 1). These activities include the dissemination of existing statistics on the various dimensions of well-being and progress through a new publication, which should be released in 2011 as part of the 50th Anniversary of the Organisation; and new research and statistical work along three dimensions:

- *Economic Resources.* Work is envisaged on the feasibility of developing new tools allowing to monitor household conditions in the short-term; on creating a conceptual framework linking

income, expenditures and wealth at the individual level, and studying the feasibility of survey measuring all these aspects in an integrated way – see the proposal from Canada STD/CSTAT(2010)3; and on integrating inequalities (in income, in-kind public services, consumption expenditures) between households of different characteristics within a SNA-based household account.¹

- *Quality of life.* Work is envisaged to develop guidelines for national statistical offices on how to measure subjective well-being in its different components; to measure social connections, with a view to develop a flexible survey module; to understand the nature of people’s vulnerability with respect to a broad range of risks and develop measures of their resilience to these risks.
- *Sustainability.* Work is envisaged to extend the scope of ongoing work on measuring the stock of human capital based on future discounted income; and to develop new measures of the stocks and flows of key exhaustible natural resources.

24. In conducting this work, it will be important that STD and CSTAT ensure effective co-ordination with other international initiatives in the area of measuring progress. Notably, STD will be an active member of the Eurostat/INSEE sponsorship on this issue. It will also work closely with other international organisations (including UNECE, IMF, World Bank, ILO and WTO) and enhanced engagement countries. In addition, the OECD will host the successor of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, which will allow synergies with the academic community working in the field.

25. STD’s activities envisaged as part of the *OECD Green Growth Strategy* and of the horizontal project on ‘*Innovation Strategy and the New Sources of Growth*’ would also contribute to the horizontal project on measuring well-being and progress (see below).

26. One main concern expressed by CSTAT in the past has been to ensure that some of the activities carried out in the context of the OECD-hosted *Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies* be more mainstreamed into STD’s work. To address this issue, it is envisaged that many of the activities carried out on measuring well-being and progress be organized in such a way that they contribute directly to the *Global Project*. The *Global Project* will therefore move into a second phase and be organised around: i) the results of the OECD-wide effort on measuring progress; ii) a limited number of regional events to prepare for the *4th OECD Global Forum on Statistics, Knowledge and Policies*, to be held in India in November 2012; iii) and the development of *wikiprogress*, which will serve as the main open space platform for engaging and sharing information with other partners and actors involved in the *Global Project*.

Contributing to the OECD Green Growth Strategy, follow-up to the Innovation Strategy (project on New Sources of Growth) and the Horizontal Project on Women’s Economic Empowerment in the Future World Economy

27. STD is leading the Task Force on Indicators for the *OECD Green Growth Strategy*. Green Growth indicators are likely to continue to be relevant after the delivery of the Green Growth Strategy to the MCM in 2011. The 2011 report will produce a first set of green growth indicators, mainly on resource

¹ Two additional activities in the area of ‘economic resources’ (i.e. measuring household production, and a de-composition analysis linking changes in GDP and in real household disposable income) were included in the document prepared for the CSTAT Bureau meeting held in New York on 25 February 2010 [STD/CSTAT/BUR(2010)5]. These are not included in the present document as work is planned to take place already in the course of 2010.

efficiency in production and consumption, and indicators of societal responses towards more environmentally sustainable production and consumption patterns. Follow-up work will consist of developing a set of indicators of key natural resources, to feed into a corresponding report drawn up by the OECD Environment Directorate which is the lead Directorate on the Green Growth project. In addition, follow-up work should put the set of indicators for the ministerial report on a more permanent footing so that they can be produced periodically. New definitions and measures of green entrepreneurship will also be developed.

28. STD has also submitted a proposal to contribute to the horizontal project on *New Sources of Growth* which represents a follow-up to the *OECD Innovation Strategy* and is led by the Directorate for Science and Technology. This activity would entail methodological work to advance the discussion how best to represent intangible assets in a growth accounting framework.

29. Finally, STD will be asked to participate in the new horizontal project on General Inequalities: women's economic empowerment in the future world economy. This project will focus on education, employment and entrepreneurship (the 3 E's) with STD contributing to the development of indicators of women entrepreneurship.

Improving Communication and Developing Dissemination Tools

30. The Secretary-General has asked each Directorate to contribute to the overall OECD communication strategy. The objective is for the Organisation to communicate more effectively in order to have greater impact. STD will continue to provide all OECD data through modern and innovative means for disseminating statistics such as web data interfaces, dynamic graphics, data visualisation and 'storytelling' tools, social networks and online newsletters. The OECD Statistical Information Systems (OECD.Stat and web browser) will be further enhanced to include dynamic links to leading-edge graphical interfaces such as "OECD eXplorer" as well as to wikis (wikiprogess, wikigender, wikichild) and blogs to make this information more easily accessible to as wide an audience as possible.

31. In parallel, STD will implement a new strategy for its paper publications. Paper publications that only contain figures will no longer be produced by STD. To the extent that there are clients for such products, the Public Affairs and Communications Directorate (PAC) – which collects all the revenues from such publications – will be responsible for their production. STD will of course remain responsible for the data production and storage. PAC will also ensure the transfer of data into a paper format. This transfer of responsibility should lead to significant efficiency gains within STD, allowing to redeploy part of the resources saved towards the production of more visible new publications of the "*at a Glance*" type.

32. STD will also be called upon to contribute to the celebrations of the OECD 50th Anniversary which start in the fall of 2010 and will continue through 2011. Discussions are currently on-going within the OECD on what form contributions from the various Directorates might take. Nevertheless, as mentioned above, it is already envisaged that the work done in the context of the project on Measuring Progress will feature prominently in the celebrations.

Positioning STD's core activities against strategic priorities for 2011-12

33. The Matrix below maps out the six STD's core activities as redefined above against the strategic objectives outlined in the previous paragraphs. The rows in the matrix show the six core activities while the columns shows the OECD-wide and STD priorities for 2011-12. Each cell in the Matrix presents new projects. Work that contributes to more than one priority is indicated in blue italic text. This matrix presentation of new activities planned for 2011-12 highlights how these activities will fit into the Directorate's core work.

34. One important consideration to keep in mind, however, is that undertaking new work and/or re-directing existing work towards these priorities under a budget assumption of -1% in nominal terms compared with 2010 levels will force STD to review some processes in order to achieve productivity gains and/or cut down on some lower priority work. As mentioned above, significant savings are expected from the review of the paper publications process and part of the resources saved will be utilised to produce other, more content-rich, publications. The rest will be redeployed towards new methodological and developmental work. Another source of savings will come from new arrangements with the Directorate on Financial Affairs (DAF) regarding the production of two Financial Statistics databases (the Government Debt database and the Bank Profitability database). Since this work has no direct link with any of the core activities of STD and is under the direct responsibility of the Committee on Financial Market and its Working Party on Financial Statistics, it would seem appropriate that DAF takes over the responsibility for these two databases, or alternatively that DAF transfers the necessary resources to STD. More details on financial statistics is provided in STD/CSTAT(2010)5. Finally, data capture processes (e.g. rationalization of capture of NA data for European countries from Eurostat and of trade data from UN Comtrade) and production process (e.g. Main Economic Indicators) are also under review to improve their efficiency and save additional resources.

35. At the same time, STD has made a submission to receive additional Part I funding from the Secretary-General's Central Priority Fund (CPF). This funding would mainly serve to finance some of the work planned for the OECD-wide project on Measuring Well-being and the Progress of Societies, one of the Secretary-General's six priorities for the next biennium. CPF funding has also been requested for the proposed work on Green Growth, New Sources of Growth, Gender Inequalities and Enhanced Engagement.

Core activities positioned against OECD and STD strategic priorities for 2011-2012
(new projects)

OECD and STD Strategic Priorities 2010-2012						
STD Core Activities	Developing Measures of Progress and Wellbeing	Integrating EE and G20 into core work	Contributing to Green Growth, New Sources of Growth	Developing new streams of Methodological Work	Reinforcing Core Statistical Information and IT Production Infrastructure	Improving Communications and Developing Dissemination Tools
National Accounts (incl.: ANA, Productivity, QNA Financial statistics, PPPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating inequalities in the SNA Households account Human capital measures Develop indicators on key natural resources Develop Quarterly Sectoral Accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> X National Accounts project with China (incl. workshop) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental accounts Measures of Intangible assets Human capital measures Develop indicators of key natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goods for processing FISIM Health PPPs PPP manual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Quarterly Sectoral Accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop on productivity
CLI and other Short Term Statistics (incl.: MEI, ULC, CPI, PPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop short-term indicators on households conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> X 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service Producer Price Index CLI development 		
International Trade and Competitiveness (incl.: trade in goods, trade in services, BOP, competitiveness indicators)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> X 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade in value added 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade volume and prices/unit values ULC development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create new database of volumes and unit values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Trade and Competitiveness at a Glance
Business and Globalisation Statistics (incl.: ORBIS, entrepreneurship, SBS, business register and globalisation indicators)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green entrepreneurship New indicators on entrepreneurship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical work on micro-databases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SBS migration to corporate platform Centralised business microdata management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrepreneurship at a Glance Globalisation Indicators Cube
Labour, Households Statistics (incl.: population, ALFS, households microdata, income distribution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop indicators on vulnerability Develop indicators of social connections Develop guidelines on subjective well-being Develop framework on income, consumption and wealth statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> X 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop guidelines on subjective well-being Develop short-term indicators on households conditions Develop framework on joint distribution of household consumption, income, wealth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2nd phase of Remote LFS access 	
Co-ordination of OECD Statistical Work and other co-ordination activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of OECD horizontal project on Measuring Well-being and Progress of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> X 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairing task force on green growth indicators 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest more in co-ordination of international statistical activities New framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Publication: Progress and well-being in OECD countries Develop Wikiprogress

	Societies				for quality reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video clips/What's new • 4th World Global Forum and related regional events
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Legend: **X: Progressive integration of EE and G20 countries into core work**
Blue italics: overlapping work

Draft PWB and prioritisation exercise

36. Reflecting the elements above, it is proposed that the draft 2011-2012 PWB (set out in Annex 1) be divided into eight broad output results, as indicated below. These eight output results regroup both core activities and new priority work. The PWB template provides a full description of the work proposed under each output result. Full costing, split according to sources of funding, is also indicated for each output result. In a number of areas, VC financing for all or parts of the work proposed has already been offered.

37. The eight output results contained in CSTAT's draft PWB are as follows:

- *National Accounts and Prices*
- *International Trade and Competitiveness*
- *Business, Entrepreneurship and Globalisation Statistics*
- *Composite Leading Indicators and other Short-Term Indicators*
- *Labour Statistics*
- *Co-ordination and communication of OECD Statistical Work*
- *Measurement of Well-Being and Progress of Societies²*
- *Indicators for the OECD Green Growth Strategy and Contribution to New Sources of Growth*

38. In principle, Delegates should prioritise all the Output Results proposed for the whole biennium. They are not requested to prioritise the individual Intermediate Outputs associated with each Output Result. However, it would make little sense for CSTAT to prioritise output results that are on-going in nature and constitute the core statistical business of the Organisation. Equally, as suggested by the Bureau, it would make little sense to prioritise output results for which work has already started and will continue in the next biennium, or which is entirely funded by VCs that have already been received or are forthcoming. Delegates were therefore asked to prioritise only Output Results or Intermediate Output Results that represent new activities and research projects proposed for 2011-12.

39. To guide Delegates in this priority exercise, The Chair of CSTAT, Mr. Brian Pink, and a Bureau Member, Ms Jill Matheson, have prepared a set of principles, set out in the box below:

² Note that the Template only shows work that will be carried out under the responsibility of CSTAT. Description of additional work contributing to the OECD-wide programme undertaken under the responsibility of other Committees is provided in STD/CSTAT(2010)2

Box: Principles to guide CSTAT's priority ranking exercise

Principle 1

The research component of the annual Programme of Work should be informed by four principal sources of input, namely:

1. Issues and topics raised by members of CSTAT.
2. Issues and topics raised in other international statistical forums where the OECD is seen as having a comparative advantage in addressing them.
3. Issues and topics raised in other OECD Committees and Directorates that would benefit by drawing on the statistical expertise of CSTAT and the Statistics Directorate.
4. Issues and topics raised by the OECD Secretary-General and the OECD Council.

Principle 2

Research projects must reinforce the core strengths of the OECD to undertake high quality conceptual and analytical research in areas of economic, social and environmental concern and should not duplicate statistical work being undertaken by other international institutions.

Principle 3

The annual Programme of Work must align with the biennial financial resources expected to be available to the Statistics Directorate, as supplemented by quantified support pledged by CSTAT members or other institutions to individual projects.

Principle 4

Each proposal for a research project must have a defined set of deliverables, a timetabled program of work and appropriate project costings, which must include the qualitative commitments made by member countries, in support of the project. Multiple year projects must be segmented into sub projects which themselves must comply with this principle.

40. The results of the prioritisation exercise can be found in Annex 2. They will be used to make the final allocation of resources and will be transmitted to the OECD's Budget Committee and the Council, together with the draft 2011-2012 PWB, as amended in the light of Delegates' comments.

41. Following CSTAT's approval of the draft 2011-2012 Programme of Work and Budget at the meeting in June, the PWB will be submitted to the OECD Budget Committee and then to the OECD Council. Decisions on final budgetary allocations, including the result of bids for Central Priority funds, should be determined in the Autumn of 2010. The 2011-2012 PWB will be revised and re-issued to CSTAT based upon the Committee's comments and also the final decisions by Council and the Secretary-General.

ANNEX 1: DRAFT PWB 2011-2012 TEMPLATE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:	6	Provide Effective and Efficient Corporate Management			
OUTPUT GROUP:	6.2	Statistics			
OUTPUT AREA:	6.2.1	Statistical Coordination, Research, Collection and Dissemination			
			KEUR		
			2010	2011	2012
Base Budget³			6291	6816	6608
<i>% change per year</i>					
Total Part I Budgeted Resources			6291	6816	6608
<i>% change per year</i>					
Total requests for Central Priority Funds				859	825
Total Estimate of Voluntary Contributions Planned				1410	1516
Total Estimated Cost				9085	8949

RESPONSIBLE CLUSTER MANAGER: Deputy Secretary-General Pier Carlo Padoan

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR: Ms Martine Durand

COMMITTEE ACCOUNTABILITY:	MANDATE or SUNSET:
Committee on Statistics, Chaired by Mr Brian Pink (Australia)	2013

³ This figure now includes the assumed budget increase from the expected accession of 4 new members, and the indicated budget for continued pre-accession work on Russia (2011 only)

Policy Environment:

The policy environment for statistics will continue to be characterized by discussions on :

(i) *the role of statistics in the economic and financial crises.* While most analysts would agree that it has not been the absence of statistics that caused the crises, there is nonetheless room for improvements of the relevance and timeliness of relevant statistics. Such discussions have taken place in the international statistical community and with national policy-makers, for instance in the Financial Stability Board. The Committee's work programme for 2011-12 reflects these discussions through new projects and re-focusing of work areas.

(ii) *the role of statistics in society more broadly.* Measurement issues have captured the attention of high-level policy makers as witnessed by the Commission for the Measurement of Economic Performance and Progress of Societies, put in place by the French President, the EU Commission's statement on 'GDP and Beyond', the G20 Communiqué in Pittsburgh, or statements by the Korean President and the German Chancellor. Such political debates meet discussions in civil society about new indicators to better capture well-being and sustainability. Governments and international institutions have to be responsive to requests to reduce the singular focus on GDP and supplement it with measures that more directly reflect people's material and non-material living standards and environmental sustainability. STD has been a fore-runner in this field and a number of activities in the proposals below are reflective of the objective to continue in this role.

More generally, the demand for statistics and indicators to inform policy-makers and the public at large in a wide range of domains is increasing, leading to a proliferation of new communications and dissemination tools to provide easily accessible information. The OECD is one of the leading institutions providing high-quality, relevant, internationally comparable data covering many important policy areas. It will be important to maintain this position, through continuous improvement of the Organisation's core statistical work, the development of first-rate dissemination tools and enhanced coordination across Committees.

Expected Outcomes:

The ultimate outcome of work on statistics is to enable fact-based decision-making by policy-makers and informed debate in society. Expected outcomes from the Committee's 2011-12 programme of work include:

- development of new statistical products with synthetic and policy-relevant indicators
- improved timeliness and coverage of OECD statistics, including progressive coverage of enhanced engagement countries
- improved accessibility of OECD statistics
- better communication on data and indicators
- closer links and co-ordination with policy work of other OECD Committees

2011-2012 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/ Global Forum	Ongoing/ Timebound (end-date)	2011 K EUR					2012 K EUR				
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ⁴	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs
1. National Accounts and Prices	CSTAT, WPNA, CMF, WPDM, WPFS	Ongoing	2437	2287		150		2333	2283		50	

1.1. Annual National Accounts

The activity consists of (i) maintaining and expanding the annual national accounts database, in particular with a view to progressively including enhanced engagement countries; (ii) developing national-accounts based indicators; (iii) advancing methodological work on national accounts; (iv) maintaining and expanding the productivity database; (iv) calculation of Member countries' contributions to the various budgets (Part 1 and 2) of the OECD and the IEA.

The final output result is an (ongoing) publication *National Accounts at a Glance* (Q1 2011, Q1 2012); an updated set of annual national accounts data in OECD.stat (ongoing); a Working Paper on industry-level productivity growth (Q2 2011); a workshop on productivity measurement (2011); reports on methodology (FISIM; Q4 2011), goods for processing (Q3 2012); a report on the use of supply-use-tables to balance national accounts in China (Q2 2012).

1.2. Quarterly National Accounts

The activity consists of (i) maintaining and expanding the quarterly national accounts data base, in particular with a view to progressively include enhanced engagement countries; (ii) developing national-accounts based quarterly indicators.

The final output results are an updated set of quarterly national accounts data in OECD.stat (ongoing); a new set of G20 and world aggregates for quarterly GDP.

⁴ This figure does not include an in-kind contribution (seconded staff member) from Korea

STD/CSTAT(2010)1/REV1

1.3. Quarterly Sector Accounts

The activity consists of setting up a system of data collection, maintenance and dissemination of quarterly sector accounts. This work responds to an increasing demand for quarterly information on households, governments and corporations. Work will proceed in close cooperation with Eurostat and the ECB so as to source European data from these institutions and would cover both financial and non-financial accounts.

The final output results are a set of quarterly sector accounts in OECD.stat (ongoing) for those OECD countries that produce such data and agree to its publication as well as selected OECD aggregates and indicators (Q3 2011).

1.4. PPPs and Prices

The activity consists of (i) collecting and treating price data for the OECD/Eurostat programme on purchasing power parities (PPPs); (ii) contributing to the data work and the methodological work for the International Comparison Project (ICP); (iii) methodological and empirical work (done jointly with the Health Committee) on compiling a new set of PPPs for health services; (iv) maintaining and expanding to enhanced engagement countries the monthly data collection on consumer price indices (CPI) and producer price indices (PPI); (v) methodological work on Services Producer Price Indexes (SPPI).

The final output results are a new set of benchmark PPPs (Q4 2012); a new set of PPPs for health services (Q4 2012); an updated set of CPI and PPI data in OECD.stat (ongoing); an updated OECD/Eurostat Manual on SPPIs (Q2 2012); an updated OECD/Eurostat Manual on PPPs (Q2 2012).

1.5. Financial statistics

The activity consists of maintaining and expanding to enhanced engagement countries (i) annual financial accounts data (stocks and flows by sector) ; (ii) annual institutional investors data with an expansion to liabilities in addition to assets, to better assess the trends of the portfolios of institutional investors; (iii) annual household wealth with an expansion to liabilities in addition to assets; (iv) development of financial indicators. There is also a specific demand to step up the frequency of data to quarterly periodicity.

The final output results are a set of annual financial accounts on OECD.stat (ongoing); expanded sets of data on institutional investors (Q4 2011) and on household wealth (Q2 2011); a new set of quarterly data (Q3 2011); a new set of financial indicators including methodological descriptions (Q3 2011).

2011-2012 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/ Global Forum	Ongoing/ Timebound (end-date)	2011 K EUR					2012 K EUR				
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs
2. Trade and Competitiveness Indicators	CSTAT, WPTGS	Ongoing	1155	1155	-			1153	1153	-		

2.1 Trade in goods

The activity consists of maintaining and expanding to enhanced engagement countries annual (ITCS) and monthly (MSIT) commodity databases (trade by commodities and partner countries). Possible improvements in the trade-in-goods database will be explored together with UNSD. On that basis, OECD's own work might be rationalized in close coordination with the UNSD and other international organisations. In continuation with the OECD prominent role in the new IMTS adopted by the UN in 2010, the focus will be put on concrete compilation and implementation issues. A quarterly press release (which also covers balance of payment data) will be published, focusing on the latest data and making the link between the various indicators available.

The final outputs (ongoing) are: databases of trade in goods; quarterly press releases.

2.1.a Trade volumes and prices/unit values

A new trade in goods volume and unit value database will be developed. Data will be compiled on the basis of currently collected data, supplemented from certain countries, if necessary. Tests will be conducted and the quality of the data strengthened accordingly. These new database will provide new insights, e.g. on the collapse of trade during the crisis and over business cycles more generally.

The final output is a new (on-going) database on goods trade volumes and prices/unit values (preliminary version will be published by Q4 2011).

2.2 Trade in services

The activity consists of maintaining and expanding to enhanced engagement countries annual trade in services (TIS) jointly with Eurostat, and trade in services by partner country (TISP) databases. The OECD own work will be optimised in close coordination with the UN and Eurostat respective activities. In continuation with the OECD prominent role in the new Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services adopted by the UN in 2010, work will be done on compilation guidance in cooperation with the IMF, UNSD, UNCTAD, Eurostat, UNWTO, and WTO. Research will be conducted on an alternative presentation of trade in goods and services in a single framework. The collection of balance of payments data will be continued, so as to feed into analytical work conducted in other OECD directorates.

The final outputs (on-going) are: databases of trade in services; balance of payments database.

2.3 Competitiveness indicators

This activity consists of maintaining existing quarterly and annual unit labour cost (ULC) databases, as well as the preparation of quarterly ULC press releases. Enhancement of quality of existing ULCs will be pursued by harmonizing methodologies with similar products across the OECD and other international organisations such as European Central Bank; harmonisation of the estimates of the productivity component with other OECD productivity indicators; improvement of data comparability, especially for non-EU OECD member countries, and improvement of data dissemination. Possibilities of extending the compilation of ULCs to enhanced engagement countries and accession countries will be investigated.

The final outputs (on-going) are: competitiveness database; quarterly press releases.

2.4 Trade and Competitiveness at a Glance

This new publication will display in a visual way the main indicators relating to trade in goods, in services and to competitiveness (unit labour costs) and other related indicators collected by STD. Indicators will include market shares (value, volume), price competitiveness, productivity, trade by enterprise characteristics, etc. The publication will provide both methodological background and descriptive analysis of the indicators. Attractive visualization tools will be developed for the electronic version.

The final outputs are a new (on-going) publication *Trade and Competitiveness at a Glance* (Q4 2011; Q4 2012) and a new web page.

2011-2012 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/ Global Forum	Ongoing/ Timebound (end-date)	2011 K EUR					2012 K EUR				
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs
3. Business, Entrepreneurship and Globalisation Indicators	CSTAT	Ongoing	930	590	-	60	280	1019	589	-		430

3.1 Entrepreneurship indicators and Entrepreneurship at a Glance

This activity includes the OECD-Eurostat Entrepreneurship Indicators Programme (EIP) and the preparation of a new publication *OECD Entrepreneurship at a Glance*. The EIP involves the development and collection of entrepreneurship indicators, measuring in particular the amount and type of entrepreneurship that takes place (performance indicators) and the factors that influence the entrepreneurial performance (determinants indicators). Within the EIP framework and as

part of the OECD horizontal project on “Gender Equality in the Economy: Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship”, indicators for measuring women entrepreneurship will be developed. *OECD Entrepreneurship at a Glance* will contain a selection of indicators on entrepreneurship. The presentation of the indicators will highlight the definitions, methodologies, policy context and evidence. The countries covered will include: OECD, accession and enhanced engagement countries, and other G20 countries. The publication will also contain key economic variables for the analysis of the industrial structure of OECD economies.

The final output results are: Indicators of entrepreneurship; a new annual publication *Entrepreneurship at a Glance* in Q1 2011 and Q1 2012.

3.2 Business data

This activity is aimed at developing and maintaining databases of business data and microdata to support analysis in key research areas of the Organisation such as productivity, competitiveness, globalisation, entrepreneurship and innovation. It involves notably:

- Updating and maintaining the Structural and Demographic Business Statistics (SDBS) database that contains a wide range of statistics on businesses and business activity collected from business registers (this activity will be co-ordinated with Eurostat to avoid double work for European NSOs);
- Linking business registers data and other types of administrative data that are collected by NSOs. This includes the project “Trade by Enterprise Characteristics” (TEC) which consists of a firm-level data collection resulting from matching customs data with business registers. OECD has no access to the databases themselves, which are protected by confidentiality rules, but encourages countries to set them up (matching, cleaning), and to compile indicators in a harmonised way;
- Maintaining and developing (user friendliness, complementary indicators and benchmarking against official statistics, etc.) the OECD-ORBIS database, based on commercial microdata⁵. The database will cover firm-level data of OECD, accession, enhanced engagement, and other G20 countries and serve as a key infrastructure used a variety of analyses across the OECD .

The final output results are: business data and microdata databases (on-going); methodological papers presenting specific aspects of the databases and their exploitation for statistical and analytical purposes (Q2 2011); Development, compilation and publication of new indicators (Q1 2011; Q1 2012).

3.3 Globalisation indicators

This activity will focus on the development and collection of indicators of globalisation to be organised in a Globalisation Cube. It will notably involve investigating globalisation at the enterprise and enterprise group level using microdata to produce indicators such as trade by enterprise characteristics, and the update and further development of a database on transport costs, on trade in intermediate goods and services, etc. Analytical studies will be conducted in order to validate the indicators and inform the broader OECD quantitative work on globalisation.

The final output results (on-going) are: a “Globalisation Cube”, a database encompassing a broad range of key indicators of globalisation; working papers using and validating the indicators (Q4 2012).

⁵ OECD measures to ensure data security and confidentiality are set out in STD/CSTAT/RD(2010)4

2011-2012 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/ Global Forum	Ongoing/ Timebound (end-date)	2011 K EUR					2012 K EUR				
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs
4. Composite Leading Indicators and other Short-Term Indicators	CSTAT	Ongoing	543	543	-			543	543	-		

4.1 *Composite Leading Indicators (CLI)*

The OECD composite leading indicators system provides a unique set of business cycle indicators for turning-point identification and prediction on a monthly basis since the early 1980's. This activity consists of (i) maintaining the CLI database covering all OECD countries, accession and enhanced engagement countries; (ii) producing a monthly press release and occasional supporting materials; (iii) maintaining the OECD's Cyclical Analysis and Composite Indicator software in two versions internal and external, with documentation and a dedicated website; (iv) providing training on the indicator system to member countries; (v) doing research for methodology development; and (vi) co-operation with other organizations and agencies (e.g. development CLIs in ASEAN countries with the OECD Development Centre). This activity also involves the associate editorship and chairmanship of the peer-reviewed Journal of Business Cycle Measurement and Analysis JBCMA (a joint effort between CIRET and OECD). The activity on Real Indicators and Financial Statistics complements the CLI through the collecting of essential short term statistics in the fields of: production, sales, orders, stocks, work started/work in progress, share prices, interest rates, exchange rates and monetary aggregates.

The final output results (ongoing) are: Rolling CLI database; press releases; country reviews and occasional paper(s) related to the quality of indicators and methodology, production of two issues/year of the JBCMA.

4.2 *Business and Consumer Confidence Surveys*

This activity consists of maintaining the monthly Business and Consumer Surveys datasets, including the calculation of zone aggregates and comparable standardized headline confidence indicators. These indicators are at the core of the OECD composite leading indicators. Beyond data collection and dissemination this activity represents an effort to achieve international co-operation and harmonization in the field in close co-operation with the European Commission (EC) and CIRET (the Centre for International Research on Economic Tendency Surveys).

The final output results are: business and consumer surveys dataset (ongoing), joint EC-OECD workshop for methodology development and harmonization (Q4 2011).

2011-2012 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/ Global Forum	Ongoing/ Timebound (end-date)	2011 K EUR					2012 K EUR				
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs
5. Labour Force Statistics	CSTAT	Ongoing	662	462	-		200	661	461	-		200

5.1 Labour Force Statistics

This activity has four core areas of work: i) maintaining short-term labour measures for the *Main Economic Indicators* (MEI) publication and database; ii) developing new short-term labour force indicators, such as activity rates and underemployment, in consultation with the Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs (ELS); iii) maintaining annual labour force and population statistics; and iv) pursuing the ongoing project on 'labour inputs' (specifically, hours worked) to improve international comparability and coherence with statistics produced in other OECD Directorates.

The final output result will be the maintenance of existing databases (ongoing), press releases covering short-term labour force indicators, the harmonisation of hours worked for the computation of labour productivity and related indicators.

5.1.a. Harmonised Labour Force and Migration Statistics Based on Microdata

This activity consists of taking steps to move to an implementation phase following a 2010 feasibility study of the labour force microdata project (Harmonised Labour Force and Migration Statistics Based on Microdata). This activity will be co-ordinated with Eurostat to avoid duplication of work at the international level, and would be mainly financed by voluntary contributions.

Pending results of the feasibility study, the final output result would be the establishment of a facility for remote queries on LFS microdata (Q4 2012).

2011-2012 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/ Global Forum	Ongoing/ Timebound (end-date)	2011 K EUR					2012 K EUR				
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs
6. Accession Principles, Policies and Instruments	CSTAT	Ongoing	198	198	-							

6.1 Accession Principles, Policies and Instruments

This activity will co-ordinate OECD work on the accession review of Russia. The final output result is an approved formal opinion by CSTAT on the accession of Russia by September 2011.

2011-2012 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/ Global Forum	Ongoing/ Timebound (end-date)	2011 K EUR					2012 K EUR				
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR ⁶	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs
7. Co-ordination and Communication of OECD Statistical work	CSTAT	Ongoing	1541	1126	254		161	1540	1125	254		161

7.1 Co-ordination of OECD statistical initiatives

This activity consists of ensuring the internal coordination of statistical activities undertaken in the OECD. This will involve (i) developing the OECD overall statistical policy; (ii) interacting with other Directorates to gather information on other Committees' new statistical work; (iii) keeping CSTAT abreast of these developments; (iv) ensuring CSTAT's involvement at an early stage to advise on the work and ensure coordination within national statistical systems; and (v) representing OECD statistical activities in international fora. When appropriate, the activity will also involve coordination with Eurostat and other international organisations and agencies in order to avoid duplication.

⁶ This figure refers to a bid made for Central Priority Financing for co-ordination of EE and G20 statistical initiatives

The final output result (ongoing) will be the coordination of STD and OECD statistical initiatives.

7.2 Main Economic Indicators

This activity ensures the continuous dissemination of the MEI. The coordination of this activity aims to ensure that all subject areas follow agreed statistical norms (e.g. reference year, metadata...) and that all divisions across the Directorate work in a coordinated fashion. The subject areas covered by MEI are: Quarterly National Accounts (including non-members), Prices, International Trade, Competitiveness Indicators, Balance of Payments, Composite Leading Indicators, Business and Consumer Opinion and Confidence Indicators, Production Statistics, Short-Term Financial Statistics, and Short-Term Labour Statistics. The collection and production process and will be reviewed to increase its efficiency.

The final output result (ongoing) is the timely dissemination of short-term economic statistics.

7.3. OECD Factbook

The OECD Factbook is one of the OECD's flagship publications and is the most comprehensive statistical publication by the OECD. The preparation of the Factbook requires cooperation with a large number of OECD Directorates and agencies such as the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) and the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT). In particular, close coordination is required with the Public Affairs and Communications Directorate (PAC) of the OECD. The medium term goal is to streamline the production of the OECD Factbook by minimizing the amount of editorial changes and reducing the number of steps required in the current production cycle.

The final output result (ongoing) is the publication of the OECD Factbook and the associated electronic database.

7.4 Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange

OECD is a member of the SDMX sponsor group for promoting and fostering the use of SDMX as the standard for statistical data and metadata exchange. This activity will focus on the deployment of new versions of the SDMX standard, working with NSOs to provide their data in SDMX format and the deployment of SDMX inputs and outputs in the OECD Statistical Information System.

Final output (ongoing): implementation of SDMX technical solutions in all aspects of OECD statistical data processing and dissemination.

7.5 Enhanced Engagement and G20 statistics

This activity will co-ordinate the integration of statistics from the EE and G20 countries into OECD databases. It will establish the necessary contacts in the countries and develop guidelines to assist statisticians across the OECD in evaluating data in order to ensure that the quality and consistency of statistics in OECD databases is maintained. It will also develop communications and outreach programs to increase the interest of EE and G20 countries in becoming part of the OECD statistical system.

The final output results are coverage of the EE and G20 countries in the major databases maintained by STD, by the end of 2012.

7.6 Dissemination tools

STD will undertake work to provide modern and innovative means for disseminating statistics such as web data interfaces, dynamic graphics, data visualisation and ‘storytelling’ tools, social networks and online newsletters. The OECD Statistical Information Systems OECD.Stat statistics web browser will be further enhanced to include dynamic links to leading-edge graphical interfaces such as “OECD eXplorer” as well as to wikis (WikiProgress, WikiGender) and blogs to make this information more easily accessible to as wide an audience as possible.

The final output results (ongoing) are: implementation of new effective OECD-wide information and dissemination tools.

2011-2012 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/ Global Forum	Ongoing/ Timebound (end-date)	2011 K EUR					2012 K EUR				
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC) ⁷	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs
8. Measurement of Well-Being and Progress of Societies⁸	CSTAT	Ongoing	1313	409	345	44	515	1394	408	311		675

8.1 New publication on Measuring Well-being and Progress

Several measures on various dimensions of progress (economic, social, environmental, governance) are already produced by the OECD and other bodies. A new publication will gather and analyse this information and identify gaps to be addressed in future OECD research. This publication, which will reflect the contributions from other Directorates, will contribute to activities foreseen for the 50th Anniversary of the Organisation.

The final result will be a publication released in mid-2011.

⁷ This does not include in-kind contributions (seconded staff members) from France and from Turkey

⁸ Only activities for which CSTAT has direct responsibility. Other committees’ activities described in STD/CSTAT(2010)2.

8.2. Research on households' economic resources and living conditions and sustainability⁹

8.2a. Short-term households living conditions indicators

This activity aims to develop a survey that would allow monitoring short-term changes in households living conditions. The availability of such tool would correct the huge asymmetry that currently exists between timely GDP data and out-of-date measures of household living conditions at the micro level. A prototype survey could be completed by a sub-sample of the labour force survey respondents. A small task force, involving researchers and representatives of national statistical offices, would be charged with developing such a module, which could then be fielded by those national statistical offices willing to be associated to the project.

The final result from this activity will be the finalization of a prototype survey by end-2011, followed by field-testing by some countries.

8.2b. Integrated framework on income, expenditures and wealth

A paper prepared by Statistics Canada [STD/CSTAT(2010)3] highlights the limits of income as a measure of the economic well-being of individuals and households. It suggests establishing an expert group on these issues. This activity would aim to: i) develop an integrated framework linking household income, expenditure and wealth; ii) develop the statistical standards (in areas where they currently lack) required for making this framework operational; iii) consider the possibility of developing a manageable survey measuring income, consumption and wealth in an integrated way; and iv) develop standards and guidelines for the dissemination of this information.

The final result from this activity will be a methodological report with recommendations from the expert group to CSTAT in the course of 2012.

8.2.c. Integrating inequalities in the SNA

This activity aims to develop prototype accounts for the household sector, consistent with SNA totals, showing the distribution of household economic resources (disposable income, in-kind public transfers, consumption expenditures and, in perspective, wealth) between households of different characteristics (age, household type, income level). This work will require the integration of existing survey and national-accounts data. It would be pursued under the aegis of the OECD Working Party on National Accounts, which discussed the main lines of this work at its meeting in November 2009, through a consortium of countries and OECD co-ordination. It would complement the empirical work foreseen for EU countries under the EU-INSEE Sponsorship and the methodological work described under activity 7.2.b.

The final output result will be a report with estimates for some countries submitted to CSTAT by mid-2012, followed by a working paper.

⁹ The work described in 8.1.a will also contribute to this intermediate output result

8.2.d. Measuring human capital

This activity will pursue current work on measuring the human capital stock based on future discounted income. It will aim at incorporating better estimates of earnings by education, non-market income and the inputs entering in the production of human capital. It will also analyse the different ways in which these human capital estimates could improve the analysis of different economic aggregates, such as the output of the education sector, extended household production accounts, quality-adjusted labour inputs for productivity analysis and growth accounting.

The final output result will be a working paper to be published by summer 2011.

8.3. Quality of life indicators

8.3.a. Developing guidelines on subjective well-being

This activity will aim to elaborate guidelines on how to measure different aspects of subjective well-being (life-evaluations, and emotional experiences at specific times) for use by national statistical offices in their surveys. This activity will be based on a stock-taking of existing research, and rely on the advice of a group of leading researchers and statisticians with experience in this field. It will be financed mainly through existing or forthcoming voluntary contributions.

The final output of this activity will be a set of guidelines and supporting documentation that could be discussed by CSTAT in mid-2012 and then finalised.

8.3.b. Measuring social capital

This activity will take stock of existing survey measures of social capital, in its various dimensions, pursued by individual countries and international programmes. It will aim to: i) establish guidelines on sampling and other methodological aspects; ii) create a databank on social capital, showing the wording of various questions and empirical results on the various dimensions of social capital; and iii) develop a flexible module based on a hierarchy of questions within each main dimensions. This activity will be financed mainly through voluntary contributions.

The final result of this activity will be a working paper finalised in early 2012.

8.3.c. Measuring vulnerability

This activity will aim to identify a common structure and suitable indicators to measure people's vulnerability in different domains such as vulnerability to economic risks, natural hazards and unemployment risks; and to investigate the possibility of aggregating across domains. This activity will be financed mainly through voluntary contributions.

The final result of this activity will be a report finalised in late 2011.

8.4. 4th OECD World Forum and related regional events

This activity will pursue the stream of global events organised by the OECD since 2004 to gather decision makers, policy actors, social leaders, statisticians and academics to discuss how best to measure and foster the progress of societies. The 4th World Forum is to be held in India in the second half of 2012. Its goal will be to assess progress in implementing the Istanbul Declaration (2007), at sharing results and lessons learned from work undertaken by OECD and other organisations, and at giving impetus to concrete measurement programmes based on existing national and regional statistical capacities, mechanisms and tools. The preparatory process of the 4th World Forum will consist in a series of regional conferences and workshops (in Europe, Latin-America, the MENA region, Asia and possibly Africa) jointly convened and prepared with leading national and regional actors, and in collaboration with the OECD Development Centre and the PARIS21 Secretariat. These regional events will have a common format aimed at building common ground, generating consensus on priorities and producing concrete outputs; practice-oriented workshops will be held as immediate follow-up to each regional conference.

The final output of this activity will be the organization of the 4th OECD Global Forum (Q4 2012) and 4/5 related regional events (Q2 2011-Q4 2012).

2011-2012 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/ Global Forum	Ongoing/ Timebound (end-date)	2011 K EUR					2012 K EUR				
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	Part I Budget	CPF/ LTR	VCs in Hand	New VCs
9. Indicators for the OECD Green Growth Strategy and Contribution to New Sources of Growth	CSTAT, EPOC, CIE	Ongoing	306	46	260			306	46	260		

9.1 Green Growth and National Accounts

9.1.a Environmental accounts

The activity consists of methodological work in the area of environmental-economic accounts: (i) development of a framework to integrate environmental variables into growth accounting approaches; (ii) contribution of one or more draft chapters to the update of the *Handbook on Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003 (SEEA)*. This is ongoing work undertaken jointly with the UN and member countries.

The final output results are a working paper on an extended growth accounting approach (Q4 2011) and completed draft chapters for the revised SEEA (Q4 2012).

9.1.b Key natural resources

This activity will monitor the asset base and the resource productivity of the economy and relate extraction rates and flows of key exhaustible natural resources and materials (such as metals and minerals) to available stocks, environmental impacts, supply security, commodity markets, and international trade. This activity would be conducted jointly with the OECD Environment Directorate and would also contribute to Output Result 7 “Measuring well-being and the progress of societies.”

The final output results are a report on the “State of Resources and Resource Productivity” in OECD countries and beyond, along with improved indicators on resource productivity and on quantities and qualities of natural resource stocks (Q2 2012).

9.2 Green entrepreneurship

The objective of this activity will be to develop definitions and measures of green entrepreneurship to contribute to the OECD Green Growth Strategy. The work will consist of a review of the literature on green entrepreneurship, the identification of existing indicators of green entrepreneurship and their quality and relevance assessment, and the development of harmonised, internationally comparable indicators to be used in analytical and policy work.

The final output result is a working paper to be published in Q2 2012.

9.3 Measures of intangible assets

This activity will consist of (i) methodological work to advance the discussion how best to represent intangible assets in a growth accounting framework. Existing empirical work has treated intellectual property and other intangible assets in complete symmetry to tangible capital goods. However, it can be argued that these assets are typically of an idiosyncratic nature, they may generate monopoly rights and they interact differently with other factors of production than traditional capital. The methodological work would explore the implications of these issues for growth accounting purposes; and (ii) possible data development and measurement for selected countries.

The final output will be a working paper on intangible assets and growth accounting (Q4 2011) as well as empirical implementation for selected countries (Q4 2012)

ANNEX 2

RESULTS OF THE PRIORITY RANKING EXERCISE

PWB 2011-2012: new activities and research projects submitted for ranking

	Ranking
Output Result 8.1.b : Environmental Accounts	1
Output Result 7.2.c : Integrating Inequalities in the SNA (one year only)	2
Output Result 7.2.b : Integrated Framework on Income, Expenditures and Wealth	3
Output Result 1.3 : Development of Quarterly Sectoral Accounts	4
Output Result 8.3 : Measures of intangible assets	5
Output Result 2.1a: New Database on Trade Volumes and Unit Values	6
Output Result 7.2.a: Development of Short-term Household Living Conditions Indicators (one year only)	7
Output Result 3.1 : New Indicators on Entrepreneurship	8
Output Result 8.1.a : Key Natural Resources	9
Output Result 8.2 : Green Entrepreneurship	10

With all members responding except Australia, Chile, Germany, Greece, Iceland