

**STATISTICS DIRECTORATE  
COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS**

**STD/CSTAT/RD(2010)2  
For Official Use**

**REPORT ON STATISTICAL INITIATIVES FORESEEN IN OTHER OECD COMMITTEES' DRAFT  
2011-2012 PROGRAMME OF WORK AND BUDGET**

**Meeting of the Committee on Statistics**

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

*This document has been prepared FOR INFORMATION under item 12 of the agenda. Delegates are invited to SEND WRITTEN COMMENTS on projects or initiatives they wish to receive further information on. The CSTAT Bureau will also discuss this document at their meeting on 8 June.*

For more information, please contact:  
Karen Blaise, Tel.: +33.1.45.24.90.43 or email [karen.blaise@oecd.org](mailto:karen.blaise@oecd.org)  
Martine Durand, Tel.: ++33.1.45.24.87.07 or email [martine.durand@oecd.org](mailto:martine.durand@oecd.org)

**JT03284581**

## REPORT ON STATISTICAL INITIATIVES FORESEEN IN OTHER OECD COMMITTEES' DRAFT 2011-2012 PROGRAMME OF WORK AND BUDGET

1. As described in the paper on CSTAT's Strategic Orientations and Draft Programme of Work 2011-2012 (see STD/CSTAT(2010)1), in the next biennium the Committee will be called upon to play a major coordinating role over OECD statistical activities. The Secretariat 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, and other Directorates and Committees have indicated that they would welcome CSTAT's support in developing methodological guidelines (see below). This paper provides a detailed description of the future statistical activities as reported by other Directorates.

### **Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, and Local Development (CFE)**

#### ***Working Party on SMEs and Entrepreneurship (WPSMEE)***

##### *An OECD Scoreboard on SME and entrepreneurship financing data and policies*

2. Data is currently being compiled across a set of 12 core indicators, determined by the informal Steering Group on SME and Entrepreneurship Financing of the WPSMEE and a team of Country Experts, and subsequently approved by the Working Party. These indicators provide an accurate depiction of the current state of affairs for SME and entrepreneurship financing across nine pilot countries (Canada, Finland, France, Italy, Korea, New Zealand, Sweden, Thailand and the United States). Data have been divided into debt (e.g. SME short and long term loans, government guaranteed loans, SME non-performing loans, etc), equity (e.g. venture capital, etc) and other (i.e. payment delays, bankruptcies) indicators. The Pilot OECD Scoreboard will be extended in 2011-12 to become an **OECD Scoreboard** including as many OECD member, Accession and Enhanced Engagement countries (as well as other G20 countries) as possible. The extension of data would build on the existing debt and equity financing indicators to include data on large firms, sectoral data and data related to women's entrepreneurship.

##### *Globalisation, SMEs and entrepreneurship: fostering SMEs access to emerging markets*

3. This Database is planned to be launched at the end of 2010 containing both quantitative and qualitative data on the three hundred and forty six programmes collected in the framework of the WPSMEE activity on "High Growth SMEs, Innovation, Intellectual Assets and Value Creation". Once this Pilot Database project is completed, it could be expanded in 2011-12 to include a wider range of SME and Entrepreneurship programmes.

**LEED Directing Committee***Indicators on skills, mobility and job quality and the adaptability of labour market policy*

4. Data will be built on the demand and supply of skills, skills gaps and surplus at the level of local labour markets, as part of the planned OECD Skills Strategy. This will inform strategic directions for labour market and vocational training policy locally in building more resilient local economies after the downturn. This work will be carried out in conjunction with EDU and ELS, with links being made to PIAAC where sub-national level data is available. The work will also monitor abilities for labour market policy to adapt to local circumstances by updating the indicator of flexibility in the management of labour market policy. New data will be gathered to assess the impact of flexibility in management on the activation of labour market policy in the context of the economic downturn and the efficiency of labour markets (in collaboration with ELS).

*Indicators on the local transition to a low-carbon economy*

5. How efficient are local economies, their firms and value-chains, in adjusting to a low-carbon economy, adapting their labour market and re-structuring their production processes? What are the mechanisms utilised in training and skills ecosystems to facilitate the transition to a low-carbon development? The work would build data to monitor how local economies and firms adjust to a low-carbon economy. The analysis will help to provide guidance on policy and practice to speed up transition to a greener economy and create sustainable employment. (In collaboration with STD and ENV).

*Unleashing the potential of entrepreneurship, SMEs and the social economy*

6. Business clusters are considered an important tool of economic development in light of the better performance of firms within clusters as against more isolated enterprises. Literature on clusters is however highly descriptive and there is little evidence on the quantitative-based performance of clusters. The LEED Committee has recently launched the Cluster Scoreboard Project, which aims to assess the performance of a selected number of clusters (approx. 80) in OECD countries through a composite indicator that builds on ORBIS providing a wide range of information about firms at the municipality level. This ongoing project will result in the publication of a report in 2011 that will rank the selected clusters according to: i) business birth-rate; ii) turnover growth; iii) employment growth; iv) profitability (returns on total assets); v) financial constraints to growth (liquidity and solvency ratios).

*Supporting evidence-based local strategy making*

7. The work will provide guidance to local development organisations on how to prepare evidence-based strategies using relevant local information systems and evaluation frameworks. Practical manuals, web-based tools and peer learning mechanisms will be provided for information gathering, evaluation and their analysis.

**Tourism Committee***A methodological report on core indicators to be used by governments for measuring the competitiveness of a country in tourism, including pilot country figures*

8. Building on the Framework for the evaluation of tourism policies and programmes, the Tourism Committee will develop a specific project on measurement and evaluation aiming to develop a set of indicators on tourism competitiveness and data and policies and a pilot testing of these indicators with voluntary countries. This new tool should allow the benchmarking of information on competitiveness and performance across countries. Through the undertaking of this output result, the Tourism Committee will

promote a culture of evaluation in tourism to increase the capability of national and local governments for measuring the long-term impact of tourism programmes and for improving tourism policy and programmes effectiveness.

*Framework for cooperation between OECD and UNWTO*

9. The OECD and the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) have developed a new framework for cooperation. The joint collaboration should generate new statistical work such as: a) Joint efforts to develop a tourism initiative in the context of the OECD project “Measuring the Progress of Societies”; and b) Define a set of high frequency indicators regarding the tourism sector and develop the corresponding guidance for its implantation.

**Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs**

*FDI statistics*

10. New projects for PWB 2011-2012 for the Working Group on International Investment Statistics (Investment Committee)<sup>1</sup> result from the Council recommendation of 22 May 2008 on the OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, 4<sup>th</sup> edition (with the exception of accession examinations).

1. To compile and disseminate foreign direct investment (FDI) statistics and metadata according to BMD4.
  - WGIIS will establish a communication policy and promote exchange of information and experiences with a view to extending OECD expertise to non-Members, in particular to Enhanced Engagement FDI data compilers and users. It will also develop quality indicators to assess the data.
  - The Secretariat will renovate all IT tools and procedures to collect, process and to disseminate new FDI series and metadata.
  - Using a joint questionnaire (as in the past) with Eurostat raises practical problems for the target reporting date.
2. To harmonize and integrate FDI statistics and the statistics on the activities of multinational enterprises (AMNE)
  - To harmonize statistical methodology and indicators of AMNE data described in the OECD Handbook on Economic Globalization Indicators with those of FDI statistics and other international standards;
  - To integrate FDI and AMNE databases;
  - To extend the database and best practices to non-OECD countries, namely Enhanced Engagement countries.
3. To continue work on other items of BMD4 research agenda (see annex 13 of BMD4)

---

<sup>1</sup> See DAF/INV/STAT(2010)3/REV1

***Private Pensions and Insurance Statistics***

11. DAF/FIN division regularly updates information about insurance and private pensions ongoing and new statistical activities in the database “OECD Statistical Programme of Work”. The Insurance and Private Pensions Committee, and its subgroups (*i.e.* Working Party on Private Pensions result, Working Party of Governmental Experts on Insurance, Task Force on Insurance Statistics and Task Force on Pension Statistics), will undertake the following selected statistical projects as part of its 2011-2012 Programme of Work (for a full description, please refer to the information provided in the OECD statistical Programme of Work”, <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/48/44427787.pdf>):

***Private Pension Statistics***

12. Fast-track data collection from largest pension funds worldwide: the main goal of this exercise is to help policymakers gain a better understanding of investment strategies and risk management conducted by some of the world’s leading pension funds. In March 2010, a short questionnaire has been sent to selected largest funds around the world to collect quantitative and detailed qualitative information on investment rates of return, asset allocation, derivatives and operating costs;

13. Feasibility study of estimating coverage, contributions and benefits from privately managed pensions: the main goal is to assess publicly available data sources and to examine ways and means to make better use of available administrative data and micro datasets at national and international levels in order to estimate (in a future project) levels of private pension coverage, contributions and benefits and to elaborate comparable indicators of coverage, benefits and contributions in private pension systems;

14. Accession review of the Russian Federation and working to ensure all Accession and Enhanced Engagement countries are included in the databases.

***Insurance Statistics***

15. Continuation of the collection of data that were collected in the special crisis questionnaire on an on-going basis; and, augmenting the current standard questionnaire to provide key aggregate statistics relating to premium volume, balance sheet and income statement items (*e.g.* total assets, shareholder equity, technical provisions, net income), and portfolio investments, and to do so in a timely manner;

16. Accession review of the Russian Federation and working to ensure all Accession and Enhanced Engagement countries are included in the databases.

**Development Co-operation Directorate**

17. Improved statistics and understanding of non-ODA flows for development, and especially of the contributions of philanthropic foundations. The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has the only comprehensive database on resource flows for development. It has unique advantages in assessing the developmental contribution of non-ODA flows, their synergies with ODA, and how ODA can leverage other resources. Its mature statistical system can incorporate new data on non-ODA flows at little extra cost.

18. Members have called for improved coverage of non-ODA flows. The proposed work will be useful to aid agencies, NGOs, academics, and the broader aid community. Expanded coverage of multilateral flows will improve data on aid receipts, assisting work on aid allocations and division of labour. A comprehensive and unbiased overview of foundations’ development work will facilitate better integration of foundation and official efforts in areas of common concern, such as global health and

agriculture. International organisations will actively contribute, including with data on their own flows, and policy advice. The IMF will be a key interlocutor on the desirable coverage of private flows.

### **Economics Department**

19. The Economics Department is working on the replies to a questionnaire submitted to member countries on housing and, depending on WP1 of the Economic Policy Committee discussion in the Autumn, may publish some indicators related to this exercise. The Department is also tentatively developing (with DAF) an indicator of competition laws and policies that may eventually feed into the set of Going for Growth indicators.

### **Education Directorate**

#### ***Teaching and Learning International Survey***

20. The survey component of a second round of TALIS (Teaching and Learning International Survey) is scheduled to be implemented in 2012-2013 (main study), with initial results to be published in 2014.

21. Countries are currently completing their priority ratings that will determine the content focus of the second round of the survey. In general, the survey aims to address 5 main policy issues:

- Attracting teachers to the profession
- Developing teachers within the profession
- Retaining teachers in the profession
- School policies supporting effectiveness
- Effective teachers and teaching

22. Preliminary examination of the priority ratings suggest that the second round of the survey will include a focus on school leadership, teachers' professional development (profile, satisfaction, effectiveness), teachers' instructional practices and beliefs, teachers' professional practices, school climate and ethos (including teacher-student, classroom disciplinary climate), and teacher appraisal and feedback. ISCED level 2 teachers and principals will be surveyed, while there will likely be options for countries to survey ISCED level 1 and ISCED level 3 teachers as well. There will also be an option to link data at the school level to student outcomes in PISA 2012.

#### ***Education system-level data collections***

23. Several system-level data collections are planned for the next 3 years:

- **Teacher and the curriculum survey (annual)** to be administered in late 2009, 2010, 2011, etc, to be published in Education at a Glance (EAG) 2010, 2011, 2012, etc
- **School choice and parent voice survey** was administered in late 2009, to be published in EAG 2010
- **School accountability survey** to be administered in late 2010, to be published in EAG2011

- **Decision-making survey** to be administered in late 2011 to be published in EAG2012
- **Equity survey** to be administered in late 2010 or 2011, to be published in EAG2011 or 2012
- **Teacher qualification survey** to be administered in late 2012, to be published in EAG 2013

*Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies*

24. A first Field Survey of the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) will take place in 2011 (with ELS). Analysis of preliminary results and development of indicators will take place in 2012.

**Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs (ELS)**

*Database on working-age individuals receiving social benefits*

25. A joint EU-OECD project, which started in October 2009 and should be finished by the end of 2012/beginning of 2013, aims at building a multi-country database on the number and main characteristics of working-age individuals who are in receipt of different types of social benefits.

26. The numbers of working-age individuals receiving social benefits provide important insights into the scope and effectiveness of income support and labour market policies. They are a principal determining factor of government expenditures on transfer programmes. And by indicating how many people draw on out-of-work benefits, they represent useful contextual information for indicators of benefit generosity and work incentives, such as net replacement rates. This database could also serve other analytical purposes, such as the identification of the populations targeted by social benefit systems across countries or the measurement of the responsiveness of social protection systems to labour-market shocks.

27. While benefit reciprocity data are available for administrative purposes in individual countries, they tend to be recorded in country-specific formats and with different underlying purposes and therefore cannot be directly used to inform international comparisons. At the international level, up-to-date, comprehensive and comparable data on the number of benefit recipients are currently largely missing.

28. As the main output of this project, the multi-country benefit recipients database will include the following:

- Beneficiary stocks at different points in time drawing on a range of different data sources;
- Data on beneficiary inflows and outflows for benefit categories where this information is available;
- Whenever available, breakdowns of beneficiary stocks by relevant individual or family characteristics, such as age, employment status, family situation
- Both adjusted and unadjusted (raw) data (relevant adjustments may, for instance, include seasonal adjustments or corrections for double counting);
- Detailed documentation of sources, methods, definitions and data adjustments. Special attention will be paid to highlighting aspects that affect comparability across countries or over time.

***Data on Unpaid work:***

29. For 2011, ELS proposes a special chapter for Society at a Glance on unpaid work across OECD, Accession and Enhanced Engagement countries. The focus on unpaid work follows up on recommendations of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report.

30. Where possible, time use surveys will be updated from the special chapter on leisure time published in SaG 2009 and more OECD countries will be added where new data can be obtained.

31. The proposed chapter will look at:

- the amount of unpaid work by country;
- a breakdown of the primary types of unpaid work (active and passive child care, cooking and cleaning, unpaid work outside the home etc);
- the socio-demographic characteristics of those undertaking unpaid work of different types (by age, gender, education), and;
- a consideration of the comparative value of unpaid work by country (work to be done in conjunction with STD, who will value the unpaid hours worked data collected and provided by SPD).

32. In addition to addressing these issues, for a smaller sub-set of countries, the chapter will look at changes in the amount and composition of unpaid work over time.

***Health statistics***

33. No major new substantive projects on health statistics are planned during the next biennium. But there are a lot of areas of continuing development of relevance to CSTAT, including:

- Completion of System of Health Accounts Manual in 2011 and its implementation (in cooperation with WHO and Eurostat)
- Continuation of Health Prices and PPP project in cooperation with STD
- Joint Health Accounts Questionnaire development continuation (with Eurostat and WHO)
- Implementation of data collections on a) health expenditure by disease, age and b) trade in health care services
- Improved measures of health status (healthy life expectancy indicators) and measures of inequalities in health status (by socio-economic group), in cooperation with Eurostat and WHO.

***Labour market statistics***

34. Initiatives in 2011-12 will include:

- Further progress on the existing **labour market databases** to include the accession countries and, to the extent possible, the enhanced engagement countries. These countries will be gradually



included into the Statistical Annex of the *Employment Outlook* and in the underlying statistical databases.

- Further development of the **labour market policy database**. This will involve close collaboration with Eurostat for further improving the methodology for the collection and classification of different expenditure components. Data for the EU countries are provided by Eurostat, although the Secretariat directly estimates some expenditure components particularly in Category 1 (Public Employment Service and Administration). For non-EU countries, OECD implements the methodology used for EU countries through its requests to national correspondents.
- Development of a database on **activation policies** in OECD countries. A questionnaire was circulated to member countries and an update will be circulated in early 2011. The database will be finalized for a High-Level Conference that is planned for the end of 2011.
- In the context of the work for the 2011 edition of the *Employment Outlook*, further efforts will be made to improve the database on **earnings distribution**.

### *Migration statistics*

35. Initiatives in 2011-2012 will include:

- Extension of the **SOPEMI** network of migration correspondents to accession and enlargement countries. In addition, the International Migration Division is participating to a regional network in Latin America called SICREMI and is considering the possibility to develop a network for Asian countries.
- Extension of the collection of **standardised inflow data by category of entry**. A collection of statistics on residence permits has been initiated in 2007 with the objective of producing more comparable international statistics on migration flows. These data have been published in the annual publication OECD International Migration Outlook at an aggregate level. These data will be expanded to cover more countries and to produce disaggregated figures by country of origin, gender and other characteristics.
- A database on the **immigrant outcomes on the labour market** has been developed recently and will be updated and released on a regular basis.
- A new statistical publication is scheduled in 2011 on **indicators of integration of immigrants and their children**. The data will mainly come from available surveys in member countries on health, education, housing and labour market outcomes of immigrants.
- Provided expected voluntary contributions are received, a new **database on children of immigrants** in OECD countries will be developed in 2011/12.
- Extension to non-OECD countries and update for 2005/06 of the **Database on immigrants in OECD countries** (DIOC [www.oecd.org/els/migration/dioc](http://www.oecd.org/els/migration/dioc)) which is based on population censuses around 2000. This project is carried out in collaboration with the World Bank and with the active participation of National Statistical Offices. It should be completed in the course of the third quarter of 2010.
- Based on the outcomes of the forthcoming joint OECD/WHO expert meeting on the **monitoring of health worker migration** (Paris 31 May 1 June 2010), additional work may be undertaken to

collect more comparable data on international migration of selected health professionals in 2011/12.

### **Environment Directorate**

36. In the 2011-12 biennium, the Environment Directorate will be putting particular emphasis, to the extent that resources permit, on green growth indicators, natural resources and materials, resource productivity and environmental quality of life. These activities will be relevant not only for the development of the Green Growth Strategy, and any follow-up, but also for work related to the Measurement of Progress led by STD.

### **Public Governance and Territorial Development**

37. Along the lines of the draft PWB, the Public Governance Committee and Regulatory Policy Committee are considering collecting data in the areas listed below during 2011 and 2012. In many areas, this will be qualitative data describing laws, policies and procedures rather than quantitative data. Data collection activities that may involve national statistical offices (NSOs) in some countries include:

- Update Budget Practices and Procedures Database (qualitative data, last collected 2007)
- Update Regulatory Management Indicators (qualitative data, last collected 2008)
- Integrity in lobbying and procurement (qualitative data)
- Open government indicators (qualitative and quantitative data—for example, may access administrative data sources on the number of appeals to freedom of information requests)
- Service quality indicators (qualitative and quantitative data (e.g. on timeliness—usually from administrative data sources) for selected services provided to citizens)
- E-government indicators (qualitative data on structure & organisation, and quantitative data on size of ICT expenditures and employment that may involve NSOs in some countries)
- Size of procurement markets (quantitative data, may involve NSOs in some countries)
- Remuneration for selected occupations in central government (quantitative data, may involve NSOs in some countries)
- Characteristics of central government workers, e.g. age, gender, length of service (quantitative data, may involve NSOs in some countries).

38. The data collected during 2011 and 2012 will feed into *Government at a Glance 2013* and analytical reports produced by the Directorate. A copy of the draft Table of Contents of the 2011 issue of *Government at a Glance* is provided in the Annex.

39. The Directorate is also planning together with the ILO to collect better and more detailed data on public sector employment. This will directly affect NSOs and a questionnaire might be sent out at the end of 2010 or early 2011. The plan includes getting employment data for public sector corporations and all levels of government in Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE), as well as trying to collect employment data by COFOG I groups, also in FTEs. Another major objective is to better harmonize the public employment data with SNA statistics, specifically to try to solve the large discrepancies that exist in some member

countries between employment numbers for general government reported to the ILO and the corresponding compensation data in the SNA. The plan is to have a new joint ILO/OECD public sector employment survey and a corresponding survey of metadata.

### **Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry (STI)**

40. In the 2011-12 biennium, STI will be putting particular emphasis on the measurement of intangible assets (with STD), on exploiting via special tabulations microdata on innovation, entrepreneurship and productivity, on updating and exploiting our harmonized Input-Output database based on the new benchmark year, on collecting and analyzing data from the new wave of the Career of Doctorate Holders survey (OECD/Eurostat/UIS). Work will also start on the development of new indicators on global value chains (already discussed with TAD and STD). In the areas of consumer policy, work will analyse market data to develop indicators of consumer complaints, consumer satisfaction levels, consumer experiences with the goods and services and consumer awareness of rights responsibilities and potential problems. In the area of telecommunication policies, data collection on broadband subscriptions for fixed connections will be expanded to include mobile broadband subscriptions starting at the end of 2010.

41. Resource permitting, STI will continue to improve its statistics for non member countries, work on indicators of ICT and the environment, work on the ANSKILL database (occupations by sector), and develop a model survey of ICT in health (jointly with ELS). It will also continue to produce policy relevant indicators using administrative data sources, e.g. R&D tax incentives information, government R&D budget data, data from telecom providers, patent statistics and scientific publications, regulatory data.

42. Methodological guidelines in the above mentioned areas are constantly revised and updated and the Directorate would be happy to submit those to CSTAT for discussion. For example, in the next biennium work is envisaged on developing methodological guidelines to measure innovation in the public sector.

43. STI indicates that the support of CSTAT would be mostly beneficial in helping to implement the statistical standards they develop; helping to build direct links with statistical offices of non member countries; supporting the development of a data infrastructure which exploits linkages across data sets and over time and supporting the research community's access to this infrastructure while ensuring data confidentiality.

### **Trade and Agriculture Directorate (TAD)**

#### ***Trade Committee (TC)***

44. The major statistical work envisaged by the Trade Committee includes:

#### *Global Production Networks, Employment and Trade*

45. TAD would rely on two streams of detailed empirical work:

- Measurement of trade in value-added (joint OECD (STI & TAD) and WTO effort);
- Better mapping of global production networks - firm-level data (in cooperation with STI).

*Export Restrictions: Impacts on Global Supply Chains*

46. Policy instruments covered (both export and import sides) and sectors (agriculture and manufacturing). This work would necessarily imply cooperation with non-members and other international organisations such as WTO and UNCTAD.

*The Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI)*

47. The ultimate objective of the STRI project is to develop a set of trade restrictiveness indices for all the major services sectors. A full set of indicators is needed for analysing the services trade and welfare impacts of free trade agreements, multilateral trade liberalisation as well as unilateral reforms and benchmarking.

48. During the STRI pilot phase, indicators were developed for OECD countries in computer services, construction, professional services and telecommunications. On the basis of the ‘roadmap’ noted above, it is proposed to add additional sectors:

- distribution,
- banking and other financial services,
- insurance,
- transport,
- audiovisual services,
- education,
- environmental services,
- energy services,
- health related services.

49. Extension to non-member countries requires cooperation with the countries in question and, in some cases, the World Bank in order to ensure access to comparable data on regulation.

**Committee for Agriculture (CoAg)**

50. TAD will work on structural changes in agricultural commodity markets (*i.e.* price volatility, speculation and foreign investment in agricultural land) with a greater focus on regional issues. For example, market developments in the major emerging countries and food price/security conditions (more statistical reports with a commodity/regional focus – development of a regional price index).

***AGLINK-COSIMO Model Development***

51. Considerable effort is required to maintain the historical database of some 25 000 variables and parameters. Improvements have been proposed (*e.g.* incorporation of transportation costs, cost of production data). Increased commodity coverage is envisaged along with the possible incorporation of aquaculture.

**International Futures Programme (located in the SG's Advisory Unit SGE/AU)**

52. As part of its foresight mission and examination of emerging risks and economic sectors, the SG's Advisory Unit is examining the economic and social impacts of threats to society and the economy, and the growing role and impacts of the space infrastructure in OECD and non-OECD countries.

***Steering Group on Risk Management Policies: Statistics on natural and technical disasters***

53. In the context of its policy analysis of disaster mitigation strategies the Steering group will consider a proposal at its meeting in Q4 2010 to collect data and develop statistics on Member country allocations for disaster prevention, mitigation, response and relief. Despite international cooperation in disaster management under the auspices of UNISDR and the Hyogo Framework, there is a continual dearth of reliable and internationally comparable statistics on:

- Government budgets and expenditures for disaster prevention, mitigation, response and relief;
- Exposure of populations and assets to known natural and technological risks;
- Impacts (direct and indirect damages) resulting from natural and technological disasters.

54. Although public authorities often collect this information, they do not always publish it, nor do they use a standard methodology and identical thresholds that lend to valid comparisons for the purpose of cross country policy analysis. A proposal will be discussed to develop a standard methodology that countries would apply to collect data for each type of natural and technological disaster (*e.g.* earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, forest and urban fires, tornadoes, volcanoes, industrial accidents, etc.). STD could be invited to provide expertise in formulating the methodology and CSTAT would be invaluable in garnering the buy-in of member countries to implement any eventual reporting. A preliminary set of the types of measures sought may be provided to STD upon request.

***OECD Global Forum on Space Economics: Indicators on the space sector***

55. Space applications such as earth observation satellites for meteorology and GPS navigation have become essential elements in the monitoring of climate change patterns, and in economic activities (agriculture, transport). Within PWB activity 6.1.3, item two ("two reports on space applications and climate change and two reports on statistics and indicators in the space economy"), we have been researching and analysing existing national statistics and indicators on the space sector, with inputs from the international space community (space agencies, industry associations) and selected national statistical offices. We also benefitted from useful cooperation with DSTI (*e.g.* looking at space-products related patents). A first output of that work has been the publication of *The Space Economy at a Glance (2007)*, providing an overview of key methodological issues (ISIC data constraints, lack of existing international definitions...) and a collection of data on the state of the space sector. We are now in the process of enriching and updating our datasets based on OECD data (*e.g.* GBAORD), and further national and industry associations data sources. The publication is planned for fall 2010. As our investigation of the space sector's statistics is maturing, we would be pleased to present our findings, and receive feedbacks from STD and CSTAT on how to develop further methodologies.

## ANNEX

## DRAFT OUTLINE FOR GOVERNMENT AT A GLANCE 2011

Content	Years	Data source
<b>Chapter I. Policy</b>		
Topic: Fiscal Consolidation		
Topic: Innovation		
Topic: Green, sustainable growth		
<b>Chapter II. Whole-of-government performance</b>		
<b>1. Public trust/confidence in government</b>	2009	Gallup/Regions or Society at a Glance/OECD <i>Tax Administration</i>
<b>2. Fiscal Sustainability</b>		TBD
<b>3. Fiscal Stability</b>		TBD
<b>4. Equity in opportunity: Access to health services</b>	2009	Health at a Glance
<b>5. Equity in opportunity: Access to education</b>	2009	Education at a Glance
<b>Chapter III. Size of government in the economy and the labour force</b>		
Topic: Size in revenues and expenditures (flows)		
<b>6. Size of revenues</b>	2008	National Accounts
<b>7. Size of expenditures</b>	2008	National Accounts
Topic: Size in labour and assets (stocks)		
<b>8. Size of government employment</b>	2006	ILO & Labour Force Statistics
<b>9. Size of financial assets</b>	2008	National Accounts
<b>Chapter IV. Role of government</b>		
Topic: Who pays for government activities?		
<b>10. Structure of general government revenues</b>		National Accounts & Revenue Statistics
Topic: Activities that government is spending resources on		
<b>11. Total expenditures by function</b>	2008	National Accounts
<b>12. Total expense on collective and individual goods, by cash and in kind</b>	2008	National Accounts
<b>13. Final consumption of goods and services by government and households</b>	2008	National Accounts
<b>14. Government expenditures on regulation and service delivery</b>	2008	Eurostat (COFOG II)
<b>15. Government investment</b>	2008	National Accounts
<b>16. Government activities to redistribute income</b>	2008	OECD Social Policy Statistics/National Accounts/Taxing Wages

Topic: How do governments provide (deliver) goods and services?		
<b>17. Production costs: overview of different modes of production</b>	2008	National Accounts
<b>18. Size of procurement markets</b>	2008	National Accounts/OECD Procurement Survey
<b>19. Green procurement: methods and instruments</b>	2009/ 2010	OECD procurement survey
<b>Chapter V. Results achieved by government policies and programmes in selected sectors</b>		
<b>20. Educational outputs and outcomes</b>	2009	Education at a Glance
<b>21. Health outputs and outcomes</b>	2006/ 2007	Health at a Glance
<b>Chapter VI. Attracting and retaining a skilled workforce</b>		
<b>22. Workforce characteristics: Ageing</b>	2000, 2005, 2009	OECD HRM Survey/ OECD Labour Force Statistics
<b>23. Workforce characteristics: Female participation and Ethnic Diversity</b>	2000, 2005, 2009	OECD HRM Survey/ OECD Labour Force Statistics
<b>24. Employment practices: Part-time and casual staff</b>	2000, 2005, 2009	OECD HRM Survey/ OECD Labour Force Statistics
<b>25. Compensation for key occupations</b>	2008/ 2009	OECD Compensation Survey
<b>26. Workforce mobility</b>	2009/ 2010	OECD HRM Survey
<b>27. Absences due to sickness</b>	2009/ 2010	OECD HRM Survey
<b>28. Delegation in human resource management</b>	2005, 2009/ 2010	OECD HRM Survey
<b>29. Recruitment systems</b>	2005, 2009/ 2010	OECD HRM Survey
<b>Chapter VII: Aligning governance structures and actors</b>		
Topic: Public governance arrangements and multi-level co-ordination		
<b>30. Multi-level governance structures</b>		Country websites/sources
<b>31. Fiscal Decentralisation</b>	2007/ 2008	National Accounts
<b>32. Tax autonomy/spending power</b>		National Accounts, OECD Regional data
<b>33. Responsibilities for service delivery</b>		National Accounts
<b>34. Employment</b>		National Accounts, ILO
Topic: Political/administrative interface		
<b>35. Role of parliament in the budget process</b>	2009/ 2010	OECD Budget Survey
Topic: Leadership, oversight and accountability		
<b>36. Management of a separate group of senior civil servants</b>	2005, 2009/ 2010	OECD HRM Survey

Topic: Incentives and tools for performance		
<b>37. Performance management in HRM</b>	2005, 2009/ 2010	OECD HRM Survey
<b>38. Efficiency of tax administration</b>	2008/ 2010	OECD <i>Tax Administration</i>
<b>?39. Use of shared services?</b>	2009	OECD Value for Money
<b>Chapter VIII: Promoting Citizen- and Business-centricity</b>		
Topic: Open government, transparency and integrity		
<b>40. Use, implementation and enforcement of open government legislation/principles</b>	2009/ 2010	OECD Open Gov. Survey
<b>41. Regulatory transparency</b>	2008	OECD Regulatory Management Survey
<b>42. Transparency in procurement</b>	2009/ 2010	OECD procurement survey
<b>43. Disclosure of conflicts of interest</b>	2010	OECD Integrity Survey
<b>44. Lobbying</b>	2010	OECD Lobbying Survey
Topic: Tools and strategies for improving service delivery		
<b>45. Co-production</b>	2009	OECD Co-production Survey
<b>?46. E-government: institutional/organisational structure of e-government?</b>	2008/ 2009	OECD E-gov Survey
<b>?47. E-government: legal/regulatory environment?</b>	2008/ 2009	OECD E-gov Survey
<b>?48. E-government: expenditures on ICT?</b>	2008/ 2009	OECD E-gov Survey
<b>49. Use of e-government services by individuals</b>	2009	Eurostat
<b>50. Use of e-government services by business</b>	2009	Eurostat

(1) Each numbered row represents an indicator (two-page spread in the publication).

(2) Indicators preceded by a question mark (?) are tentative. Their inclusion is dependent on data availability.