

Item 4: New Conference of European Statisticians guidelines and recommendations

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(a) Guide to sharing economic data



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- Prepared by a Task Force chaired by Finland
- 38 countries and 5 international organizations replied to consultation
- **All agreed to endorse subject to the incorporation of comments received**
 - **All comments reflected in the updated version available on CES website**
 - “a comprehensive and valuable resource... covers key areas... shows different circumstances countries face... converts obstacles into enablers... provides a step-by-step approach... puts multinational enterprises (MNEs) at focus... helps drafting a data sharing strategy...”
- **Important for calculating national accounts and for further development of the system (SNA)**
- **Future work** (outlined in paras 7.6 and 7.8 of the Guide):
 - The TF set the highest priority to **strengthen the network of experts on MNEs and Large Case Units (LCUs), and develop a Guide to Data Reconciliation**
 - Countries asked for an **institutionalized platform for sharing best practices**. Following the request by the Conference in 2018, the **joint UNECE/Eurostat/OECD Group of Experts on national accounts serves as a regular forum** to discuss MNEs and data sharing for statistical purposes.

(b) Updated core set of climate change-related statistics and indicators using SEEA, implementation guidelines and indicator metadata sheets



- Prepared by a Task Force chaired by Italy
- 36 countries and 3 international organizations replied to consultation
- **All agreed to endorse subject to the incorporation of comments received**
 - Well constructed and gives a holistic view (**Armenia**); Very impressive work .. alignment with SEEA is particularly welcome (**Denmark**); Implementation guidelines contain a detailed description and many important aspects (**Germany**); Very complete, important that includes the main international statistics frameworks” (**Mexico**); We are now using the proposed set of indicators and its structure to further develop climate related indicators. We are keen in supporting any follow-up work in this area (**OECD**)
 - **17 countries** - Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Denmark, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Mexico, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom – **are implementing or plan to implement the set** or part of it
- **Future work:**
 - Countries are encouraged to implement the set of core climate change-related indicators and statistics
 - International organizations are invited to support capacity building in this area
 - The set of indicators will be reviewed in five years time

(c) Poverty measurement: Guide to data disaggregation



- Prepared by a Task Force chaired by Austria
- 41 countries and 4 international organizations replied to the consultation
- **All agreed to endorse subject to the incorporation of comments received**
 - **All comments reflected in the updated version available on CES website**
 - **United Kingdom:** “excellent document to assist countries in their poverty reporting.”
 - **Sweden:** “Appreciate the thorough work ... its balance of methodology, good practice and identification of data gaps will be of use for many NSIs in the coming years.”
 - **Switzerland:** “Comprehensive overview of existing good practice.... The recommendations, methodological and practical tips and country examples provide useful guidance.”
 - **Serbia:** “... should be taken as an important guideline for the future work on poverty eradication.”
- **Future work** (in Chapter 6 of the Guide): measurement of resources and needs, hard-to-reach populations, microsimulations, use of registers, link to macro aggregates, dynamics of poverty and exclusion, privacy, comparative quality reporting - the CES Bureau is invited to advise on priorities

(d) Guidance for measuring intra-household power and decision-making



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- Prepared by Task Force chaired by Canada
- 33 countries and 4 international organizations replied
- **All agreed to endorse subject to the incorporation of comments received**
 - **United Kingdom:** “Describes the topic and issues well, including demonstrating its importance”
 - **Finland:** “Very useful and comprehensive”
 - **Latvia:** “We appreciate the recommendations and the guidance given... We find the content very useful.”;
- Title changed from “Recommendations” to “Guidance” reflecting early stage in development of topic
- **Future work:** Further international work is needed on extensive qualitative testing to develop questions & methodologies for cross-national use

(e) Guidance on communicating gender statistics



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- Prepared by a Task Force chaired by Ireland
- 42 countries and 4 international organizations replied
- **All agreed to endorse subject to the incorporation of comments received**
 - **Austria:** “gives a good overview of topics of importance specifically for those countries where gender statistics is at an early stage of development.”
 - **Portugal:** “well-structured and complete guide... It is an important tool to be taken into account when producing and disseminating future statistical data.”
 - **United Kingdom:** “We support this paper and welcome the way that the guidance is being communicated, through the use of electronic guidance notes, rather than a formal report. Overall, we consider that this is a very helpful guide...”
- **Future work:** UNECE is developing a website that will host the final version of the guidance and the good practices in communicating gender statistics.

(f) Use of longitudinal data for migration statistics



- Prepared by a Task Force chaired by Canada
- 41 countries and 2 international organizations replied
- **All agreed to endorse subject to the incorporation of comments received**
 - **Switzerland:** “a successful example of how theoretical or methodological principles and aspects can be combined with concrete and comprehensible instructions for practical application or implementation.”
 - **Poland:** “Containing lots of examples of developing and usage of longitudinal data, the Guidance clearly explains the advantages of longitudinal approach, but at the same time is not omitting its limitations. Described experiences and solutions adopted in different countries are very informative and inspiring.”
- **Future work:** Further guidance would be necessary on how to measure family-related migration and sub-national settlement patterns, and how to disseminate results from complex longitudinal measurement

(g) New frontiers for censuses beyond 2020



- Prepared by the Steering Group chaired by Canada (until March 2020, now The Netherlands)
- 39 countries and 2 international organizations replied
- **All agreed to endorse subject to the incorporation of comments received**
 - **Finland:** “a good and comprehensive view of the future challenges and new opportunities to improve and develop census statistics and their production for the census round 2030”
 - **Serbia:** “the guidelines contained in this document will make a significant contribution to the future census activities within the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia”
 - **Ukraine:** this document has great practical significance to assist in planning and conducting population and housing censuses
- **Future work:**
 - The document will be used in the preparation of census recommendations for the next round, and will frame a broader discussion about the future of censuses.
 - The work of the Task Force on Measuring the Quality of Administrative Sources for Use in Censuses is guided by the document.

(h) New version of the Generic Statistical Information Model



- The Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM) standardizes information flow within the statistical production process. CES endorsed the previous version in 2017.
- The review was conducted under the High-Level Group for the Modernisation of Official Statistics (HLG-MOS) from 2017 to 2019 in two rounds of consultations
- All the countries and organizations involved in the modernization work were consulted
 - 49 countries and 4 international organizations provided input
 - all comments were addressed.
- The new version 1.2 incorporates the change in how statistical organizations work and makes it easier to use the model.

Future work:

- HLG-MOS task team is working on how to use the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) and GSIM together and support the countries in this regard.

Thank you!

