



OECD Statistical Programme of Work

	Agriculture Demography	Fisheries Population	
	Development Environment	Education Investment	Training Globalisation
	Industry Communication	Services Technology	Information Finance
		Trade Indicators	Labour Tendency
		Surveys Management	National Purchasing Power
		Accounts Parities	Public
		Prices Term Economic	Science Statistics
		Technology Research	Short- Social
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		Fisheries Population	Demography Development
		Education Investment	Training Globalisation
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OECD
Statistical
Programme
of Work
2007



Preface

All of us have to do a much better job of enabling the public at large to understand what is actually happening in their own societies, based on the links between statistics, knowledge and policy. This requires, first of all, a shared facts-based knowledge base about the progress of societies that all citizens can agree on. If a society doesn't know where it stands, it is much more difficult to decide where it would like to go.

A. Gurría,
Secretary-General of the OECD,
January 2007

The OECD Statistical Programme of Work provides an overview of all main statistical activities planned for 2007 by the Statistics Directorate and all other Directorates active in the field of statistics. The Programme is divided into two parts: the first presents recent developments in the implementation of the OECD Statistics Strategy and provides a summary of the 120 activities envisaged for 2007. The second part (available on the OECD Statistics Portal at www.oecd.org/statistics) offers a more detailed description of the individual statistical activities, highlighting their purpose, objectives, outputs, publications and databases produced by each activity, and main developments expected in 2007.

The year 2007 represents the first year in which the priorities indicated by Mr. Angel Gurría, the new OECD Secretary-General, will be implemented. He fully confirmed the importance of statistics for the whole Organisation attributed to it by the former Secretary-General. As Mr. Gurría indicated in his submission to the Council, “reallocations of resources are essential for keeping the Organisation ahead of societal changes. Migration, water and health are pivotal among the emerging issues on the policy agenda of OECD countries ... Other allocations, such as the ones for corporate governance, statistics indicators or financial literacy, all pursue the same goals: to enable OECD to be at the cutting edge of policy design and ensure the highest value added to members”. As a result of this, the OECD statistical activities will benefit in the next biennium from a long term reallocation of resources to continue the work on quality, a time bound allocation of resources for the work on indicators and a newly created fund to improve the dissemination of statistics. Moreover, resource allocations to migration, water and health will contribute to the development of more statistical evidence in these fields.

The development and use of statistics represents an essential infrastructure for modern societies which requires ongoing attention from an institutional and policy point of view, both at national and international

levels. Therefore, a key role for the OECD is the further promotion of policy dialogue among national and international statistical authorities, and among statisticians, policy makers and the civil society. The growing success of the OECD Factbook also demonstrates how statistics can be presented in an accessible way to the public at large, helping individuals in their continuous effort to understand the complexity of societies today. In 2007, several new datasets will be released and the new policy for dissemination of statistics will be implemented, with the development of new services to expand the free dissemination of OECD statistics.

In 2007, the second World Forum on “Statistics, Knowledge and Policy” will take place in Istanbul (Turkey) on 27-30 June. Prepared through events in almost all regions of the world and thematic workshops, it will bring together 900 world class people to discuss how to measure and foster the progress of societies. The Forum will also discuss the possibility of launching a long-term project towards the measurement of the world progress, to be carried out in co-operation with other international organisations.

Enrico Giovannini
Chief Statistician of the OECD
February 2007



Recent Improvements in OECD Statistics

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is a well-known worldwide institution actively involved in the formulation of policy recommendations in key areas of interest to its member governments, within the context of co-operation agreements with almost all other international organisations. In undertaking this work the OECD Secretariat requires a wide range of comparable statistics for both the analytical work underpinning the development of policy recommendations and for its ongoing work of monitoring developments in member countries and in key non-member economies. The OECD also disseminates a substantial amount of statistics to external users. To ensure the comparability and reliability of these statistics, the Secretariat promotes the development and adoption of international statistical standards and recommended methodological practices. The Organisation is often called upon to develop recommendations in emerging areas of policy interest to governments, which in many instances, requires the development of new types of statistics, statistical guidelines and recommendations and statistical systems. These activities are normally carried out in co-operation with national statistical offices (NSOs), central banks, government agencies and other international organisations.

In January 2006, the Committee on Statistics (CSTAT) agreed to the document “Challenges and Future Directions for OECD Statistics”, with particular attention to the actions to be undertaken in the biennium 2007-2008. In February 2006, the document was presented to the Council, which endorsed the strategic directions proposed by CSTAT. Since then, the OECD Secretariat has undertaken several actions to implement the strategy, anticipating in 2006 several activities suggested by the Committee for the following biennium.

According to the Strategy, five main directions of work deserved special attention: further improvement of co-operation with Eurostat; a more precise evaluation of comparability issues concerning key statistics for the different geo-economic areas of the OECD and their presentation to the public; ex-post harmonisation of national data; better relationships with other global players; the development of peer reviews.

Co-operation with Eurostat has been reinforced, both at strategic and working levels. In particular, bilateral meetings take place between the OECD Chief Statistician and the Director General of Eurostat to discuss strategic directions of the joint work, as well as to exchange views on statistical and organisational issues concerning the development of the international statistical system.

The Organisation of OECD Statistics

The organisation of statistical activities at the OECD is based on a “decentralised model”, whereby various statistics are developed both by the Statistics Directorate and by substantive Directorates responsible for analytical studies and policy analyses and recommendations. The Statistics Directorate (STD) was created in 1992 with the mandate: (a) to improve the supply of relevant and timely statistical information to analysts and policy makers inside and outside the Organisation; (b) to develop international statistical standards, systems and classifications in collaboration with other international statistical agencies; (c) to improve co-ordination between the statistical activities of the OECD and those of other agencies; and (d) to provide a mechanism for co-ordinating statistical activities within the Organisation.

From a substantive point of view, STD is responsible for macroeconomic statistics (national accounts, short-term economic indicators, international trade, etc.) and for some social (*i.e.* labour force) and business statistics. In addition, it plays a key role in promoting internal co-ordination and co-operation with other international organisations. The majority of other statistical activities are carried out in eight Directorates: Development Co-operation (DCD); Economics (ECO); Education (EDU); Employment, Labour and Social Affairs (ELSA); Environment (ENV); Financial and Enterprise Affairs (DAF); Center for Tax Policy and Administration (CTP); Public Governance and Territorial Development (GOV); Science, Technology and Industry (STI).

The Service for Information Technology and Network Services (ITN) and the Public Affairs and Communications Directorate (PAC) play an important role in supporting the development, the implementation and the dissemination of OECD statistics. The former co-operates with STD and other Directorates to develop statistical databases and other IT infrastructures for conducting statistical activities, while the latter is responsible for the dissemination of all OECD products, including statistical data and publications.

The governing board of the OECD is the Council, which comprises the official representatives of member countries and establishes the general policy and priorities of the Organisation in close contact with the Secretary-General. Directorates also support one or more Committees, which represent national governments and establish work programme priorities in their respective areas of responsibility, evaluate reports prepared by the Secretariat, develop recommendations, etc. To deal with technical or specific issues, Committees establish working parties or task forces. Accordingly, several statistical bodies have been established over time (see below).

To ensure the internal co-ordination of statistical activities, the Statistical Policy Group (SPG), representing all Directorates, was established in 1990. The SPG holds monthly meetings and is chaired by the Chief Statistician of the OECD, who is also the Director of STD.

OECD Statistical bodies

▲ Committee on Statistics (STD)

▲ Working parties and other expert groups:

- National Accounts (STD)
- International Trade in Goods (STD)
- International Trade in Services (STD)
- Short-Term Economic Statistics (STD)
- Business and Consumer Surveys (STD)
- Financial Statistics (STD)
- Industrial Statistics (STI)
- Indicators for Information Society (STI)
- Tourism Statistics (STI)
- Science and Technology Indicators (STI)
- Development Statistics (DCD)
- Revenue Statistics (CTP)
- Tax Policy Analysis and Tax Statistics (CTP)
- International Investment Statistics (DAF)
- Managing Board for International Student Assessment (EDU)
- Health Data National Correspondents (ELSA)
- Territorial Indicators (GOV)
- Environmental Information and Outlooks (ENV)

Special effort has been undertaken in several domains to collect more data for BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). The participation of these countries as observers in CSTAT, as well as in subsidiary bodies, has resulted in further involvement of experts from these countries in the OECD methodological work. For example, the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) recently seconded an expert to the Statistics Directorate to prepare the ground for the inclusion of China in the regular national accounts data collection. NBS will probably commence the transmission of national accounts data in 2007. There has also been a significant expansion in the number of short-term economic indicators (and related metadata) included in the *Main Economic Indicators* (MEI) database, also disseminated via OECD.stat.

In 2006, the OECD Council discussed the possible enlargement of the Organisation. A final proposal will be discussed at the Ministerial meeting to be held in May 2007. As a consequence of the final decision, all Directorates will be asked to undertake specific actions to support the enlargement program. A draft strategy for statistics will be prepared in 2007 for CSTAT comment and endorsement.

In its strategic paper the Committee underlined the need for strengthening interaction with other policy committees in charge of statistical activities, especially when new activities envisage major statistical operations/activities, such as the launch of an international survey. To facilitate this, the agenda of CSTAT meetings always includes at least one item concerning activities supervised by policy directorates.

The entrepreneurship project, which could potentially include an international survey on this subject, was initiated and carried out in close co-operation with national statistical offices (NSOs). A steering group has now been established, with the participation of 13 countries.

In 2006, a steering group on social indicators was launched under the auspices of the Committee in charge of social policy. NSOs were informed and invited to participate in the new body. In 2007, the Committee will discuss how national statistical authorities can participate in the preparation of the international survey foreseen in the context of the OECD Programme for International Assessment of Adults Competencies (PIAAC).

To better organise the work undertaken by the OECD on appropriate indicators, a horizontal project has been launched with the involvement of all substantive directorates on “Indicators for measuring progress and indicators for policy making”. The project is also responsible for

the preparations of the second World Forum on “Statistics, Knowledge and Policy” (see below). In this context, a handbook on how to measure progress is envisaged.

In 2006, the OECD was deeply involved in work carried out by the Committee on Co-ordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA). In particular, the OECD contributed to the organisation of the second CCSA conference on quality of statistics for international organisations. Moreover, the OECD is involved in follow-up actions to the development of the CCSA Principles Governing International Statistical Activities, namely the:

- ▲ development of a quality framework for international organisations;
- ▲ development and implementation of SDMX standards;
- ▲ establishment of a network for training initiatives tailored to international organisations.

The relationships between the OECD and PARIS21 have been strengthened in the context of the preparation of the second World Forum. Regional meetings have been organised or planned, in close co-operation with PARIS21, World Bank and United Nations in Latin America, Africa, Asia, Russia and CIS, and Middle-East.

A lot of work has been done in 2006 to improve metadata organisation and presentation. For several activities, metadata have been transferred to MetaStore (the OECD corporate metadata management system) and therefore in the corporate data warehouse OECD.Stat. In particular, for short-term economic statistics the new repository of metadata available on Internet makes OECD short-term economic statistics extremely visible in Google and other Internet search engines. Moreover, it allows users to easily evaluate the key characteristics of data in different countries and assess their comparability. Finally, for short-term economic statistics several “data cubes” have been created presenting indicators that, although not produced according to the same definition, can be considered the most comparable data for a certain subject matter domain (for example, construction).

An important development was also incorporated in the *Factbook*. Since 2006, the paper version of the *Factbook* illustrates, in a simple way, comparability issues that may arise for key economic, social and environmental data, while the on-line version contains all the detailed footnotes. The same approach has been adopted for *OECD in Figures*, significantly improving the readability of the paper version.

International co-operation

Quality improvement of OECD statistics

In addition to on-going work to link time series expressed in different base years or to overcome series breaks, a major project has been undertaken by the Statistics Directorate to produce a new set of annual and quarterly Unit Labour Cost series. The work entailed the collection and statistical treatment of thousands of time series in close consultation with national statistical offices. The results of this work are due for publication in early 2007.

In the area of national accounts, work has been done to minimise series breaks due to the new treatment of Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM). Similar work has been completed to minimise the impact on long-time series of the adoption of chain-linking for the estimation of constant prices aggregates.

The revision of the databases on Structural Business Statistics (SBS) and on Small and Medium Enterprises (SEC) was carried out in 2006. A special attention was paid to deal with series breaks and to improve international comparability. The result of this work was a brand new paper publication and the development of two new data cubes in OECD.Stat, which also include data on business demography.

With respect to the extension of accounting frameworks to new domains, the Environment Directorate is working on material flow accounts and a first report is due for publication in 2007. Moreover, the joint ECE/Eurostat/OECD working group on sustainable development is examining the possibility of developing an integrated framework, covering all forms of capital.

The Quality Reviews program is being carried out according to plan. The revision of all the major statistical activities will be completed by the end of 2007. Moreover, all activities are benefiting from the adoption of the new OECD Statistical Information System (SIS). More than 80% of datasets are already included in OECD.Stat and the completion of the data warehouse (which will also include the energy statistics produced by the International Energy Agency) is foreseen for the fourth quarter of 2007. Eleven publications were released in 2006 using the new software PubStat.

At the beginning of 2007, the second OECD Statisticians Satisfaction Survey was launched to evaluate how OECD statisticians evaluate their working conditions and the quality of tools available to conduct statistical and analytical activities.

An increasing amount of data are now extracted from national web sites or data bases, instead of asking national authorities to complete

OECD Core Values in Producing Statistics

The Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics adopted initially by the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations, and subsequently endorsed by the United Nations (UN) Statistical Commission in April 1994, provide a set of general principles that official statistical agencies are requested to follow. In 2006, a set of Principles for Statistical Activities carried out by International organisations was prepared by the Committee for Co-ordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA) and endorsed by the OECD.

OECD statisticians are committed to implement the CCSA Principles in their own statistical activities. In addition, OECD statisticians are committed to carry out their work according to the International Statistical Institute's declaration on professional ethics.

The actual implementation of these principles and quality dimensions described in the "Quality Framework for OECD Statistics" is undertaken through the guidelines and procedures provided in the Framework for all OECD statistical activities. In particular:

- ▲ OECD statistics are compiled and made available on an impartial basis. OECD statistics are produced according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics with regard to methods and procedures used for the collection, processing, storage and dissemination of statistical data.
- ▲ The OECD presents statistical information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods, procedures adopted to produce it.
- ▲ Individual data collected by the OECD for statistical compilation are considered to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes. Specific measures are taken to ensure the full protection of confidential data from any potential disclosure.
- ▲ Internal rules and measures under which the OECD statistical system operates are made public.
- ▲ The OECD is committed to carry out its statistical activities in co-ordination with national statistical agencies and with other international organisations.
- ▲ The OECD is committed to develop bilateral and multilateral co-operation in statistics in order to contribute to the development of systems of official statistics in all countries.
- ▲ Within the constraints of resource availability, OECD data products are of best possible overall quality in terms of each of the quality dimensions outlined in the Organisation's Quality Framework. Effort involved in assuring quality is commensurate with the scale of the statistical activity, the purpose of the activity and its frequency (*i.e.* whether it is intended to be repeated regularly or occasionally, or is one-off).
- ▲ Data and metadata necessary for the work of the OECD must be provided to the Organisation within the context of the formal obligations undertaken by each member country when it joined the Organisation. This means that requests for information by the OECD should have the same importance attached to them as requests from other international organisations, including those required by regulation.
- ▲ The OECD explains and justifies requests for data that impose additional burden upon data providers. To this end, national agencies responsible for the co-ordination of statistical relations with international organisations at the national level have the right to receive well structured information about the on-going and ad hoc data needs of the OECD.

electronic questionnaires. This has both reduced the burden on NSOs and has allowed the OECD to move towards rolling updates of some of its databases. Almost all the dissemination databases managed by the Statistics Directorate are now continuously updated both for internal and external use. This result represents a dramatic change in the way in which statistical processes are managed. In fact, the focus is now on on-line products, while paper products represent snapshots of the databases at certain points of time, with a clear improvement in terms of timeliness and efficiency of OECD statistics.

As a result of the National Accounts World Wide Exchange (NAWWE) project carried out in 2006, in 2007 non-EU countries will transmit national accounts data according to SDMX-ML format. On the other hand, the OECD is working with Eurostat to ensure that data received from it will be available in the same format and this will significantly simplify the data transmission. Moreover, the OECD will rely more on national accounts “output” data provided by Eurostat and ECB for EU countries. OECD, UNESCO and Eurostat are working towards the creation of a “joint hub” for Education statistics, using SDMX standards.

The IMF has recently decided to adopt, for its internal purposes, MetaStore and OECD.Stat developed by the OECD. This will dramatically improve the possibility of sharing data between the two organisations and will open the way to the development of new joint products.

A review of the current state of play of the data transmission from Mexico and Turkey was undertaken in 2006. These reviews have identified priorities to improve the current situation and several actions have been already undertaken.

The 2006 *Factbook* was an even greater success than the previous edition. For the entire year 2006, the number of external downloads of *Factbook* files accounted to 560,000 (+280% on the 2005). The 2006 *Factbook* (originally produced in English and French) has been translated into German, Japanese and Portuguese.

The dissemination of several “data views” of the different data cubes contained in the data warehouse OECD.Stat, which were made available for free on OECD web site via the specific web editor, has dramatically increased the number of accesses to the OECD Statistics Portal. Since July 2006, when the cubes were progressively made available on the OECD web site, the number of clicks, registered in November, on the “view data” button increased from 80,000 to 270,000.

Handbook on Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation

Following its endorsement by the OECD Committee on Statistics, the *Handbook* has recently been released as a paper publication. It is also available free of charge on the OECD website at www.oecd.org/findDocument/0,2350,en_2649_33715_1_119669_1_1_1,00.html.

The *Handbook*, which was developed under the auspices of the OECD Short-term Economic Statistics Working Party, provides a single comprehensive reference set of international guidelines and recommendations for the reporting and presentation of statistical data and metadata.

Although the *Handbook* was prepared primarily for short-term economic statistics, most of the recommendations presented are also relevant for annual (structural) statistics and for social and population statistics. The *Handbook* draws heavily on existing international statistical guidelines and recommendations that have been developed over the last twenty years by international organisations and national statistical agencies.

The need for the articulation of a comprehensive set of recommendations on the reporting and presentation of statistical data and metadata is one aspect of the overall demand for improved international comparability and consistency of statistics compiled and published by national agencies and international organisations. As discussed in the *Handbook*, the major causes of differences in statistics compiled in different countries flow from the use of different definitions and concepts and differences arising from varying collection and statistical data transformation practices. Even where differences in these areas are minimal the statistics disseminated by different countries may actually look different because of the use of different data reporting and presentation practices. These differences can have considerable impact in an environment where users have ready access to a bewildering amount of statistical information facilitated through the availability of on-line databases and statistics on the Internet at both the national and international levels.

The *Handbook* provides a number of specific recommendations covering two broad dimensions in which all data may be reported, namely “types of data” (absolute figures, indices, growth rates, ratios, etc.) and the “forms of data” (raw, working day adjusted, seasonally adjusted, trend-cycle, etc.). It also emphasises the need for national agencies and international organisations to prepare adequate metadata describing concepts, collection and processing practices as well as reporting and presentation practices. In addition, the *Handbook* covers a number of key data reporting practices that also have a significant impact on data interpretability and where different approaches currently used by national and international agencies complicate comparisons of national data. These include different: data revision presentation practices; reporting practices for the presentation of series breaks; practices for the reporting of sampling and non-sampling errors; base years in the presentation of indices; citation practices and incomplete practices for the presentation of administrative data.

New data and metadata presentation and reporting issues will emerge over time, or existing guidelines will need to be modified. It is therefore intended to incorporate emerging issues (such as linking time series and the graphical presentation of statistics) in the dynamic web version located on the OECD statistics website.

A significant increase has been observed also for those views that were previously made available in Beyond20/20: this can also be explained by the fact that the “data views” extracted from OECD.Stat are automatically updated as new data are collected and validated, while datasets in Beyond20/20 were created only once the correspondent paper publication/file was released in SourceOECD.

The “Statlink” service (by which the user can have access to Excel tables corresponding to tables contained in e-books) is also very popular, with 612,000 Excel files delivered in 2006 (172,000 in 2005). The number of downloads of statistical datasets from SourceOECD (mainly in Beyond20/20 format) increased by 19% to 160,000 in 2006.

A satisfaction survey on the usability of the OECD web site was carried out in 2006. As far as statistics are concerned, the main issue identified by the survey is the difficulty of discovering where the data are. A revision of the OECD web site will take place in 2007.

The new publication, *Women and Men in OECD Countries* was released at the end of year. It shows indicators concerning gender gaps in various economic and social domains.

The publication, *Understanding National Accounts*, written by Derek Blades and Francois Lequiller represents a unique product at the international level. It presents the key concepts used in national accounts, together with several examples drawn from OECD databases covering all member countries. Specific chapters highlight the main characteristics of national accounts for key countries, such as the United States and China. The first reaction from the academic and research market is extremely good in terms of standing orders.

In 2006, the OECD Council endorsed the inclusion in the Programme of Work and Budget 2007-2008 of the establishment of a fund for improvements in the dissemination of OECD statistics. The Council also agreed to finance the fund out of the publishing budget, i.e. reinvesting part of the revenues coming from existing publications. This decision, taken following the recommendation made by CSTAT in June 2006, represents a fundamental policy change by the Organisation and will lead to the implementation of new services and products.

The OECD Statistical Information System

The OECD carries out more than 100 statistical activities, the vast majority of which are devoted to collecting, processing and releasing data. Statistics are used daily by a wide range of OECD analysts, whose primary needs are to access data and metadata in the most efficient way. Finally, both internal and external users increasingly need to navigate across databases to carry out multi-domain analyses and comparisons.

A “vision” for a modern OECD Statistical Information System (SIS) was developed in the context of the Organisation’s strategy for statistics launched in 2001. In that vision, the OECD SIS was expected to encapsulate tools for data and metadata collection, manipulation, storage, dissemination, discovery and retrieval, preserving the independence of data producers while making their data and metadata part of a coherent and seamless corporate system. The SIS consists of three layers, a:

- ▲ *production layer* for the collection, validation, processing and management of statistical data and metadata;
- ▲ *storage layer* where validated statistics and related metadata are stored;
- ▲ *dissemination layer* for producing statistical publications and online/offline interactive statistical products.

The independent but inter-operating components of the System are the following:

- ▲ **OECD.Stat** is the central warehouse where validated statistics and related metadata are stored;
- ▲ **StatWorks** provides a common hosting environment for production databases, which includes a toolkit for managing statistical data, that includes facilities for: database administration; data collection and validation; data manipulation; export of validated datasets to OECD.Stat;
- ▲ **MetaStore** is the corporate metadata facility and provides a storage area for statistical metadata, an interface for managing production metadata, facilities for enriching current metadata content through external links to standard classifications, glossary terms and definitions, Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) concepts, etc.; export of validated metadata to OECD.Stat;
- ▲ **PubStat**, the corporate tool for producing OECD statistical publications has been developed. It has been built on OECD technology and publication standards, as well as on the existence of a single source for validated statistical data and metadata (OECD.Stat).

A **workflow system** is being developed to automate the whole statistical and publication process wherever possible, and track the steps involved.



Main Developments in 2007

Several new activities will be carried out in 2007. The third part of this publication highlights expected outcomes theme by theme. In this second part, we will focus on two major projects. The first one concerns the implementation of the mandate received by member countries to improve the dissemination of OECD statistics, with a special emphasis on actions that can help the Organisation to reach new audiences. The second is the preparation of the second OECD World Forum on “Statistics, Knowledge and Policy” and the implementation of the associated long-term project on the “Measurement of the Progress of Societies”.

According to the OECD Publishing Policy, confirmed by the OECD Council in 2006, the dissemination of statistics must meet three objectives:

- ▲ disseminate as widely as possible the statistics collected and elaborated autonomously by the Organisation, adopting high quality standards to facilitate their accessibility and interpretability;
- ▲ enhance the credibility of the OECD as a source of high quality statistics reflecting economic, environmental and social performance in member countries and in selected non-member countries;
- ▲ contribute to the development of a culture of “informed decision making” at national and international levels.

In meeting these objectives, the statistics dissemination policy must be conducted:

- ▲ in the most cost-effective manner, in accordance with OECD general publishing policy and within the Organisation’s financial and budgetary regulations and requirements. Maximum use should be made of online dissemination possibilities;
- ▲ ensuring that the user community in general has free access to “basic” statistical information collected and/or originally produced by the Organisation;
- ▲ maximising co-operation with other national and international data providers. In particular, free access to all statistical products must be given to all national governmental bodies, as well as, subject to reciprocal arrangements, to other international organisations.

To make this policy more effective and proactive, and following the recommendations developed by the Committee on Statistics and the Committee on Publishing and Communication in 2006, the OECD Council endorsed the establishment of a fund for improvements in the

**A more proactive
policy for the
development of new
statistical products**

dissemination of OECD statistics. The proposal agreed to by the Council entails the reorganisation of OECD statistical products in three broad categories:

- ▲ **OECD Figures and Facts:** a series of simple tables, with commentary, aimed at non-specialists and specialists. To be freely available to all;
- ▲ **OECD Core Data:** up to 1000 ready-made tables, with metadata, drawn from all OECD databases, aimed at students, informed and specialist audiences. To be freely available to all;
- ▲ **OECD Statistics:** a portal giving access to all complete OECD databases. To be available on subscription using the free-at-the-point model but subject to some Access Principles.

To implement these new services, the Statistics Directorate and the Publishing and Communication Directorates have developed a working plan which includes the following actions:

OECD Facts and Figures: develop the main characteristics of the new service, based on ready-made tables, charts and commentary; develop an editorial plan; create a new service online as part of SourceOECD and make it accessible from the Statistics Portal.

OECD Core Data: develop the main characteristics of the new service, based on ready-made tables, either as dynamically updated views or snapshots of datasets; make a census of data (and formats) already available on the Statistics Portal and prepare a plan for the conversion of existing tables into the new format; develop an editorial plan; upload Core Data onto SourceOECD and make them accessible from the Statistics Portal.

OECD Statistics: define 'branded view(s)' needed for OECD.Stat; support the author directorates to complete the migration of all datasets in OECD.Stat; develop a plan to host OECD.Stat in SourceOECD, phase-out Beyond20/20 files, etc., and implement it such that it meets SourceOECD's 24/7 access requirements.

Particular attention will be paid to the creation of publishing metadata for all statistical outputs, their integration into MetaStore so that shared fields can be incorporated into published outputs (e.g. titles, source databases etc.) and to the development of linkages between statistical and analytical outputs.

In 2007, a second book aimed to reach students will be published. The new product will use OECD economic statistics to present how to analyse the

Communications tools to promote OECD statistics

Statistics are one of the main outputs of the OECD and, although policy guidelines and reviews are very important for OECD governments and politicians, as far as the public is concerned, statistics are one of the most requested products of the Organisation. Because of their importance, four tools have been developed over the last three years to promote and provide information about OECD statistics and other activities in statistics:

- ▲ statistical press releases containing estimates for key monthly and quarterly economic indicators;
- ▲ The *Statistics Newsletter*;
- ▲ *Statistics Brief*; and
- ▲ *OECD Working Papers in Statistics*.

The OECD currently publishes **regular statistical press releases** for some of the most important economic indicators: GDP, composite leading indicators, standardised unemployment rates, international trade and consumer prices. Press releases contain data for the most important areas and countries: Total OECD, G7, EU, EMU, United States, Japan, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Canada. The way in which press releases are prepared is fully coherent with best practice existing in almost all OECD countries. Release dates are announced in advance and data are not communicated outside the Statistics Directorate (apart from one person in the Press Office and in the Economics Department) before official dissemination.

The bi-monthly *Statistics Newsletter* is a short electronic publication (12-14 pages) which contains brief articles on OECD activities and projects, as well as articles written by national statisticians to illustrate relevant projects being carried out by national statistical authorities and other international organisations. Subscription to the *Newsletter* may be requested on-line and it is currently distributed to several thousand individuals. Over 10.000 people around the globe currently receive the *Newsletter*.

Statistics Brief is an occasional (4-8 pages) publication, which presents important statistical issues to the international community of statisticians, economists, policy makers and researchers. The publication typically reports on statistical measurement problems, new statistical outputs and statistical developments using, as much as possible, terminology understandable to non-experts. It also provides a glossary and a reading list on where to find further methodological details, related databases and supplementary information about other OECD statistical and analytical activities and products. *Statistics Briefs* have been published on the following subjects since 2002: “International Trade in Goods and Services: Statistical Trends and Measurement Challenges”, “Creation of the Euro Area: Implications for Economic Statistics”, “Purchasing Power Parities: Measurement and Uses”, “Measuring Student Knowledge and Skills: The PISA 2000 Experience”, “Measuring the Non-observed Economy”, “Measuring Regional Economies”, and “Measuring Growth in GDP and Labour Productivity: Measurement Issues”, “Comparison of Household Saving Ratios: Euro Area/ United States/Japan”.

A series entitled *OECD Working Papers in Statistics* presents the results of statistical research conducted by OECD staff, consultants or statisticians of member countries who attend OECD meetings.

characteristics and the evolution of the world economy. The content of the book will also be used to enrich and improve the OECD Statistics Portal.

Finally, in March 2007, a workshop will be organised to review the most recent graphical ICT tools to present statistics and indicators. After the workshop, the OECD will choose the most suitable solution to present its statistics on the web.

Around the world, societies are increasingly concerned with their quality of life. And a consensus is growing around the need to develop a more comprehensive view of progress – one that takes into account social, environmental and economic concerns – rather than focussing mainly on economic indicators like Gross Domestic Product, which, while an important measure of economic activity, was not developed to be the sole measure of a nation's progress. There is also a broad recognition that the development of cross-cutting, high quality, shared, accessible information about how a society is doing is crucial to ensure that decision-making is simultaneously responsive and responsible at all levels (policy makers, businesses, citizens, etc.). But, in an age of unprecedented and overwhelming information flows, the common understanding necessary for informed public discourse is often inadequate.

In response, organisations all over the globe are developing comprehensive measures of society's progress (or sustainability, wellbeing or quality of life – all terms closely linked to progress). Work is being done at the sub-national, national and international levels, undertaken by the public, private and citizen sectors, academia, and the media, sometimes in collaboration. The knowledge base developed in the context of the OECD World Forum project contains hundreds of initiatives, both in developed and in developing countries, at international, national and sub-national levels.

Building on the success of the first World Forum on “Statistics, Knowledge and Policy”, held in 2004 in Palermo (Italy), attended by 540 people from 43 countries, the OECD is organising in Istanbul, on 27-30 June 2007, the second World Forum which will focus on “Measuring and Fostering the Progress of Societies” (www.oecd.org/oecdworldforum). The second Forum will be a much larger event, in several ways: numbers of people (900 are expected in Istanbul), diversity of nationality (the event will be truly global in its scope) and breadth of planning (several international workshops on specific issues have been – and will be — organised to help prepare the World Forum).



The second OECD World Forum on “Statistics, Knowledge and Policy”

The second World Forum is organised in co-operation with the Turkish State Planning Organisation (SPO) and the Turkish Statistical Office (Turkstat) and in partnership with the European Commission, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations and the World Bank.

Keynote speaker sessions, plenary sessions, parallel sessions and technical workshops will allow participants to identify and discuss key measurement and policy issues. Issues relevant to developed, emerging and developing countries will be discussed. Results from regional events will be presented in the World Forum for further discussion. Plenary sessions and some parallel sessions will be disseminated via webcasting.

During the Forum, the first international exhibition on “Innovative tools to help people turn information into knowledge” will take place. Stands will be available to demonstrate innovative software and tools to disseminate data in a way to facilitate knowledge. The world’s best indicators systems will be showcased. Exhibitors will come from the private, public and NGO sectors. The exhibition will contain: animations, videos, databases, web sites, software, e-learning for statistics and comprehensive indicator systems. Special focus will be given to creative and innovative proposals, with the best initiatives formally recognised during the conference.

While the Palermo Forum was a stand-alone event, the second World Forum is being prepared through a number of activities that include: the preparation of papers on issues related to the measurement of progress, the organisation of thematic and regional workshops in collaboration with international and national organisations, civil society networks, etc. Thematic and regional events are also being organised with the support of a range of institutions, including: PARIS21, SESRTCIC, United Nations and the World Bank; Australian, Korean, Italian, Mexican, Russian and South African statistical offices; Joint Research Centre of the European Commission; Bank of Italy; Universities of Milan and Rome and the State University High School of Economics, Russia; International Statistical Institute.

The roadmap to Istanbul entails the following events:

- ▲ Thematic workshop on “The measurement of wellbeing” (June 2006), attended by 120 participants from over 20 countries;
- ▲ Regional conference for Latin America (October 2006), attended by 22 countries at ministerial level;
- ▲ Regional conference for African countries (January 2007), attended by 40 countries;

- ▲ Regional conference for Asian countries (February 2007), attended by 30 countries;
- ▲ Thematic workshop on “New IT tools to visualise statistics” (March 2007);
- ▲ Regional conference for Middle-East (April 2007)
- ▲ Thematic workshop on “The measurement of happiness” (April 2007);

Overall, preparatory events should involve between 700 and 800 people around the world.

The second World Forum is part of a wider project, launched by the OECD after the Bellagio conference. As indicated in the mission statement:

The project exists to foster the development of sets of key economic, social and environmental indicators and their use to inform and promote evidence-based decision-making, within and across the public, private and citizen sectors. These indicator sets can be at the sub-national, national and international levels. The project is open to all sectors of society, building both on good practice and innovative research work, organised by the OECD in co-operation with national and international organisations.

The project will achieve its mission with three key goals:

- ▲ **Foster a global conversation about what progress actually means.** In order to measure and achieve progress, people need to know what progress” looks like. There can be no single answer, but by bringing together different communities, cultures and interest groups the project will debate and recognise differing views and find common ground. Such a discussion will benefit anyone seeking to measure progress at the sub-national or national level, but it will be important at the global level as well.
- ▲ **Galvanise people and institutions to action.** By bringing together an engaged global community of practice, the project will facilitate the collaboration of diverse groups and the sharing of success stories about the development and use of progress indicators, thereby fostering the development of evidence-based public choice and a facts-based civic dialogue.
- ▲ **Improve the effectiveness of indicator work and their use for policy making.** By sharing best practices among those working on indicator initiatives, and strengthening international comparisons, the project will improve the ways in which indicator sets are developed, disseminated

The project on “Measuring the Progress of Societies”

and, most importantly, used. In addition to a technical discussion about indicators, an important element of the project will be to foster the debate about the ways in which policies can be improved through the use of indicators.

The second World Forum will be considered a success if key international and national organisations recognise the project as the catalyst for the development of a set of “world progress measures” to be subsequently used by national and international organisations for their future deliberations. In particular, the project aims to make a key contribution to the international conversation in the run up to 2015 when the existing Millennium Development Goals and Indicators could be replaced by a wider concept of World Progress measures.

Building on the results of the second World Forum, the project will need to strengthen its capacity to influence and deliver its outputs. Therefore, key governance and resource issues need to be addressed and resolved in the six months after the Forum. The Project will be hosted by the OECD, but, as indicated in the Mission Statement, “the project is open to all sectors of society”. Therefore, the governance structure needs to be designed according to OECD regulations, but also offer appropriate recognition of the role played by other organisations. Of course, the governance structure has to ensure that the project is efficiently and effectively conducted, with clear responsibilities within each area of activity to be fully accountable to stakeholders.

Information plays a key role in the economic behaviour of individuals, particularly in the formation of expectations. There is a wide consensus that the importance of official numbers for the functioning of markets is higher than ever and that their production and dissemination make a marked contribution to social welfare. Moreover, the importance of statistical information for democratic processes has been underlined by “public choice” models. In democratic countries, policy decisions are taken by political authorities, although their decisions are influenced by public opinion. The recent literature on the relationships between public opinion, political choices and the functioning of modern democracies argues that there are big differences in the way that the general public and specialists, such as economists, think about key issues.

Increasing attention is given to public opinion, even when it is poorly informed. A recent survey conducted on US citizens found that a significant number of Americans do not know very much about the country’s economic situation and that ideology was the most important

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**Towards an
international survey
on “What People
Know”**

determinant tested in shaping the public's opinion, self-interest was the least important, and economic knowledge fell somewhere in between. The authors concluded that "there is room for hope that greater knowledge will improve decision making, even though it appears from our survey that efforts in this direction have shown less than impressive results to date".

The Statistics Directorate launched the idea of an international survey on what people know at the 2006 OECD meeting of the expert group on consumer and opinion surveys, attended by national research institutes active in this field. Following bilateral contacts, the following actions will take place in the first half of 2007:

▲ The IFO Institute (Germany) decided to include in its World Economic Survey questions about the extent to which public debates are based on solid statistical evidence and on the availability of comprehensive tools (reports, web sites, etc.) to assess the overall progress of societies. The questions will be posed to 900 experts in 50 countries. The results will be published in February 2007.

▲ The ISAE Institute (Italy) decided to include some questions about what people know in its consumer surveys in March and April 2007. Questions will consider what consumers know about key economic, social and environmental phenomena. The results will be made available at the Istanbul World Forum.

▲ The European Commission will include some questions in the April Eurobarometer survey, which covers 29 countries, to assess the extent to which citizens know key progress indicators, such as the growth of GDP, the inflation rate, the unemployment rate, etc. as measured by official statistics. The results will be made available at the Istanbul World Forum.

The results of these experiences will help to launch a discussion to establish an international survey on what people know about the figures produced by national statistical offices concerning key economic, social and environmental phenomena.



OECD Statistical Activities in 2007

The OECD is active in several statistical domains, playing a crucial role both in the collection and dissemination of statistical data and metadata, and in carrying out innovative methodological work. This part of the Programme presents brief descriptions drawn from the approximately 100 individual activities envisaged for 2007. In addition, activities planned by the European Conference of Ministers of Transport are described.

Statistical activities carried out in this field are mainly devoted to providing policy makers with information on trends in support levels and the composition of support (producer and consumer support estimates) in agriculture as well as developments in markets (production, consumption, trade, prices) for major temperate zone agricultural commodities. The statistical activities for fisheries include the collection and dissemination of annual data concerning landings, fishing fleets and fishers, fishing quotas, aquaculture production and government financial transfers. Furthermore, analytical work on the economics of fisheries asks for a number of specialised data sets to be created in support of such work. In addition, a major database is being maintained (AMAD) on essential information for the assessment of agricultural market access.

◀ Agriculture and fisheries

No major changes are expected in 2007, except for the consumer and producer support estimates, whose database will be re-designed to take into account the change in the classification of agricultural policies agreed by OECD countries.

OECD activities are focused on maintaining and updating the International Migration database, which contains the most recent available data on foreign and immigrant populations, foreign workers, migration flows and naturalisations.

◀ Demography and population

After the release of the first version of the database in 2006, the data collection on the foreign-born using census/population register has been expanded to include more data on demographics, labour force characteristics such as occupation and sector, field of study and year of arrival. The data concerned will be disseminated in 2007.

A preliminary set of harmonised statistics on permanent-type migration flows, compiled and published for the first time in 2006, will be updated, refined and extended in 2007 to cover temporary movements. A special data collection on outflows will be carried out in 2007, in support of the horizontal project on managing migration.

Statistics are mainly produced to support the activities of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the international aid community. Databases cover the Creditor Reporting System (CRS), official and private resource flows to developing and transition countries and their external debt. The OECD hosts PARIS21, the partnership of national, regional and international statisticians, policy makers, analysts, development professionals and other users and producers of statistics, including civil society, to promote, influence and facilitate statistical capacity building activities and the better use of statistics in developing countries.

◀ Development

In 2007, the review of certain definitions of Official Development Assistance will continue, while PARIS21, in collaboration with bilateral, regional, and international partners, will launch an activity entitled “Reporting System on Donor Support to Statistical Activities”. This will allow the review of existing reporting systems in order to harmonise results, develop an online database for the results that meet the requirements of different partners, and oversee the initiative’s updating and expansion.

The main activities in this field are the production of the annual OECD flagship publication, *Education at a Glance*, and the PISA project, which produces assessments of reading literacy, mathematical literacy, scientific literacy and a growing range of cross-curricular competencies among 15-year-olds in school. The extension of PISA to adults (the PIAAC project) is also quite advanced.

◀ Education and training

In the area of Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey (ALL), the study launched to identify and measure differences between individuals and across countries in key competencies will be extended to other countries (Australia, Hungary, Korea and New Zealand).

The education database will benefit from the OECD.Stat and MetaStore developments and a new collection of indicators on trend data and on financial aid to students will be launched.

The results from PISA 2006 will be published at the end of 2007, while the finalisation of the PIAAC assessment framework will be the primary goal in 2007. Developmental work will be undertaken in this area to: explore background questions relevant to labour market experience and the receipt of welfare benefits; establish the validity and reliability of a methodology for the indirect assessment of workplace competencies.

Two new activities will be launched in 2007 to provide quantitative and qualitative data about issues relevant to the effective education of students

The OECD Outreach Programme in Statistics

The OECD founding Convention calls on the OECD to promote policies “*designed to contribute to sound economic expansion in member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development*”. Increased interdependence has made this objective even more vital for achieving poverty reduction and sustainable development globally. The OECD’s strengths include a multidisciplinary capacity for analysis and policy dialogue, its sharing of recommended practices and monitoring of its members through peer review, and extensive policy dialogue and capacity building with non-member economies, IOs and other stakeholders.

The availability of high quality statistics for non-members, and especially for key “global players”, is necessary to allow a reliable overall assessment of economic, social and environmental trends at a global level. The OECD works with other international organisations and national agencies to enhance the production of reliable and internationally comparable statistics. Increasingly, work done by the Statistics Directorate has focused on large non-member economies, particularly Brazil, China, India, the Russian Federation and South Africa. Work began in 2003 to assess and improve the quality of statistics for these countries and this is expected to expand further in 2007. More specifically, activities will focus on the formation of quality frameworks, the measurement of the non-observed economy, GDP revision analysis, the overall quality of national accounts, key short-term indicators and labour force statistics. In 2007, the OECD will also continue to contribute to the assessment of the Chilean national statistical system.

A simplified version of the OECD system to develop business tendency surveys has been successfully exported to China and several Latin American countries. In 2004, work started to develop composite leading indicators for Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation and South Africa. Results are expected to be continuously improved in 2007.

The Eurostat-OECD PPP programme covers a number of non-member economies, including the Russian Federation. Also, in co-operation with the European Commission, PPPs are developed for the Western Balkan region. In 2007, the OECD will continue to be actively involved in a project led by the World Bank to develop purchasing power parities on a worldwide level: the data for the 2005 round will be published at the end of 2007.

An expansion of the recently developed database on productivity to China, Russia and Brazil is envisaged in 2007. Several conferences and workshops (on productivity, consumer price indices, national accounts, etc.) will see the participation of non-members.

Other OECD Directorates have similar programmes of co-operation on specific subject matter areas, such as science and technology, education, migration, pensions, environment, foreign direct investments, development, agriculture, etc. Several of these, according to the needs of their policy committees, also collect data for non-members, which are usually included in OECD publications and databases.

In 2007, the Committee on Statistics will review its “outreach strategy” to take into account decisions concerning the possible enlargement of the OECD to countries such as Russia, Chile, Israel, Slovenia and Estonia.

with special educational needs (covering those with disabilities, learning difficulties and disadvantages and on the gifted and talented) and about the learning environment in schools and the work of teachers, as part of the OECD education indicator work.

The Environment Directorate collects and disseminates environmental data according to the System of Information on Resources and the Environment (SIREN) for member and non-member economies. Environmental indicators are developed to support policy analyses, as well as environmentally-related taxes.

In 2007, the implementation of the Collaborative Plan of Action on Environmental Data Quality, linked to the «OECD Quality Framework», will continue with a focus on key reference series and on «data efficiency», «coherence among countries» and «interpretation», through simplified annual updates and improved country documentation. The publication of a methodological and statistical guidance document on the measurement of material flows and resource productivity is expected, with a focus on accounts and indicators (as part of the implementation of the OECD Council recommendation on material flows and resource productivity adopted in April 2004). The work is carried out jointly with Eurostat and in co-operation with the UN Committee of Experts on integrated Environmental Economic Accounting and the London Group on Environmental Accounting.

Finally, a plan for the complete transfer of environmental data in OECD. Stat will be launched and implemented.

The analysis of banking profitability is supported by the regular production and update of a set of indicators and additional information, such as regulatory frameworks and the activities of banks in each country. On the other hand, the role of institutional investors as financial intermediaries and their impact on investment strategies is analysed through statistics on their portfolio composition. Data are also collected on central government debt and balance of payments (BoP), as well on insurance, revenues and tax rates.

No major developments are expected in the area of BoP, central government debt and tax statistics.

The harmonisation of statistics on bank profitability, in particular regarding the bank groupings and the structure of national financial systems, and of country methodological information will be carried out in 2007. Thanks to the reorganisation of the database in StatWorks and to the creation

◀ Environment

◀ Finance and investment

Conceptual work on selected new data series (such as FDI excluding pass-through funds and capital in transit, ultimate investing and host country concepts, FDI in the form of mergers and acquisitions) and the completion of core concepts for consistency with SNA and IMF BPM will be accomplished in 2007.

Draft Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, 4th edition will be submitted by end-2007 to the Investment Committee for approval (before its transmission to the Council). Data collection on FDI will be carried out on the basis of the revised questionnaires and using the electronic questionnaire where countries are not applying GESMES.

A horizontal “reflection group” has been established to develop an enhanced strategy for the OECD activities in the field of globalisation statistics. A first report is expected in May 2007.

The main activities carried out by the Health Division in DELSA are the production of the annual comprehensive database, *OECD Health Data*, and the related publication *Health at a Glance*, which is released once every two years (the last edition was released in 2005), and the compilation of the System of Health Accounts (SHA), in co-operation with Eurostat and World Health Organisation (WHO). Moreover, in 2005 the project on Health Care Quality Indicators (HCQI) was launched, with the aim of developing a set of indicators regarding quality of care across countries.

2007 will see the second Joint OECD-Eurostat-WHO health accounts (SHA) data collection. Significant improvements have been made to the collection and validation tools used both by the national compilers and the international organisations. This is expected to lead to efficiency gains in the validation exercise and ultimately feed through to improved timeliness in dissemination of the data. In addition, an increased number of OECD and non-OECD countries are expected to submit data to the 2007 collection, improving overall coverage and comparability data. Combined with improved linkages to the OECD Health Data database, this will also lead to an increase in the quality of the expenditure and financing data in OECD Health Data 2007 and in *Health at a Glance*, its sister publication, due to be released in November 2007.

In terms of dissemination, the OECD SHA country pages will carry standard SHA tables from the database and a country-specific note highlighting the main features and trends of health expenditure. In addition, a comparative analysis report based on the results of the 2006 collection will be released during 2007.

◀ Health

In terms of methodological development, the 2007-2008 OECD Programme of Work on Health plans to produce a draft of the SHA Manual Version 2.0 by the end of 2008, in co-operation with Eurostat and WHO. Key components of the health accounts developmental work are as follows: refinement of the International Classification for Health Accounts (ICHA); refinement of the SHA framework for health financing; incorporating Input, Output and Productivity Measurement into the SHA Framework; development of reliable health-specific Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs); strengthening the connection between the SHA and the SNA.

In 2007, the HCQI Project will publish the update of its indicator set with the addition of 2 new indicators, bringing the total number of quality indicators being regularly collected to 19 indicators across a range of clinical conditions. Some sensitivity analysis will be performed for the 6 indicators that, though included in 2006 data collection, were not considered by the HCQI Expert Group as mature for their transition to the regular set of indicators. Eventually, after the recommendations yielded, this analysis, the data collection and specifications will be refined to improve comparability of the indicators under scrutiny and reconsider their maturity stage. New indicators will be added in the areas of patient safety, mental health and primary care and prevention and the 19 indicators included in the 2006 update report will be followed.

As far as health data is concerned, in 2007 the comparability of data, particularly for the “core” group of indicators, will be highlighted and improved in the associated publication “Health at a Glance – OECD Indicators”. The data collection on non-monetary health care statistics, with a focus on the health workforce, will also be improved and harmonised with other international organisations (*e.g.*, Eurostat and WHO).

The availability and comparability of data on selected chronic diseases and mental health problems will be assessed, with a view to enhance the part of the database related to health status. The features of the online version of OECD Health Data will be improved, so that it will become the main route to accessing all functionalities of the database.

The Statistics Directorate and the Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry carry out several joint activities in this area. The former manages both the database on Structural Statistics for Industrial and Services sectors, the database on statistics on Small and Medium Enterprises and collects short-term indicators on production and sales. The latter manages the Structural Analysis (STAN) database, based on detailed national accounts by economic activity, and elaborates shipbuilding and steel statistics, and

◀ Industry and services

data on activities of foreign affiliates with special reference to trade in services of multinational firms. Finally, the Centre for Entrepreneurship deals with tourism statistics.

Detailed International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) Revision 3 data as well as sources and definitions will be published annually in a new Business Statistics publication, which in 2007 will include a dedicated section on entrepreneurship indicators. Business Demography Indicators are being collected formally for the first time and will include indicators of birth, death and survival rates and numbers of high growth firms - all based on common concepts.

For short-term economic indicators, the Manual on the Index of Services Production (ISP) will be published in 2007 and some work will be undertaken with countries wishing to implement a national ISP. A new topic has been proposed for discussion at the June 2007 STESWP on national sources of data for private new capital expenditure and company profits which are used either as short-term indicators in their own right or as input series in the compilation of national accounts. A first discussion will take place in 2007 to evaluate possible future work to harmonise national practices in these areas.

In the area of entrepreneurship indicators, the OECD team will work in collaboration with a specific task force (sub-group of countries) on establishing a common entrepreneurship definition and a list of indicators. Some questionnaires will be sent to NSOs in order to start the collection of data and draft a manual on the measurement of entrepreneurship which will be prepared in September 2007.

In consultation with other agencies, a new report on developments and strategy for statistics on services will be prepared for the 2008 meeting of the UN Statistical Commission. Further consultations are planned on the future need and terms of reference for the proposed Inter-secretariat Working Group services statistics and a partition of responsibilities of future work. The statistical work on steel might be streamlined significantly in 2007 to improve its value to national policy makers.

A revision of the "Tourism Satellite Account: a recommended methodological framework (TSA)" is underway and will be concluded in 2008. In 2007, a survey to examine what is the level of use of data on tourism economics for policy and business purposes will be carried out.

Communication indicators are currently collected and published in the Telecommunications database, which provides more than 90 variables such as network infrastructures revenue, investments of operators, etc. Furthermore, methodological work to improve the international comparability of the use of ICT was undertaken to develop indicators and analyses of the information society that provide insight for policy making. Measurement work involves the production of internationally comparable and policy relevant indicators for measuring the supply and demand for ICT infrastructure, related services, content and applications and, in particular, electronic commerce.

Outreach to non-member OECD countries will be strengthened during 2007, in particular with China and India.

The Statistics Directorate is responsible for three main databases on international trade. The first, containing monthly data for imports and exports, is disaggregated by partner country and main categories of commodities; and the second contains very detailed annual figures, presented according to three main classifications (SITC, HS and ISIC). In 2002, a third database was developed, referring to trade in services by partner country. In addition, detailed data on tariffs were collected.

In 2007, data quality and timeliness of processed annual data should be further improved. The Trade Indicators Project (TIP) as an interactive Web-based analytical tool reached maturity in 2006: further developments are planned in 2007 to enrich the indicators on globalisation. A new steering group was set up in 2006 to provide recommendations on linking Structural Business Statistics to Trade. First results are expected during 2007.

For monthly international trade statistics, the full and successful migration and production to and out of OECD.Stat, the implementation of the 2006 Geo-Nomenclature and extension of seasonal adjusted series leaves little room for major improvements. However, as both annual and monthly international trade in goods statistics were reviewed at the end of 2006 in the context of the “OECD Quality Framework”, recommendations for further improvements will be implemented in 2007.

As far as international trade in services is concerned, following the worldwide consultation carried out in 2006, a draft of the updated Manual for further consultations with countries will be produced. Trade in services data by partner country will be expanded and the timeliness and detail of the publications improved. The OECD will also contribute to the revision of the Manual of Balance of Payments.

◀ Information and communication technology

◀ International trade

The analytical work on world trade flows of services, measuring offshoring and remittances flows will continue. An initiative will be launched in cooperation with Eurostat to collect partner country data on remittances.

Activities on labour force statistics (LFS) are carried out jointly by the Statistics Directorate and the Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs (DELSA). DELSA also collects and publishes additional statistics on benefit systems, work incentives and more disaggregated labour indicators.

◀ Labour

In 2007, further revision of explanatory text to incorporate (initial) summary reasons for differences between labour force data and estimates compiled by national accountants for labour input measures to national accounts is envisaged. Tasks in 2007 entail the provision of more analytical metadata on the above issue as well as on other key issues that impact on the comparability of headline labour series. A small number of countries slow at responding to the annual questionnaire will be requested to speed up their responses. The collection of further LFS data and metadata for BRICS NMEs, in particular, China and India is also expected. Where possible, the development of capability for direct access to labour force survey (public use) micro datasets in non-EU countries will be explored. Migration of the database to OECD.Stat and of the metadata to MetaStore was carried out in 2006. The remaining statistics will be transferred in 2007.

The revised ILO Resolution on working time measurement will be completed in 2007 for discussion at the ILO tripartite meeting scheduled to be held early in 2008.

Activities in this area involve the collection and publication of an extensive range of business tendency and consumer opinion survey data from OECD member countries, as well as the calculation of cyclical indicators to assess the cyclical phase of various economies and forecast their future development. Methodological work to promote international guidelines is also carried out and the OECD helps non-member economies in the implementation of business tendency surveys and the calculation composite leading indicators.

◀ Leading indicators and tendency surveys

Work in 2007 on tendency surveys will entail continued collection and dissemination of metadata from non-EU and BRICS + Indonesian national institutes which will complement similar methodological information collected by the European Commission for EU countries. The development of normalised business and consumer confidence indicators and regional/zone aggregates for sectors outside manufacturing will be continued in 2007.

In 2007, the development of the OECD Business Cycle Analysis Database will be pursued, as well as the development and design of new software for CLI indicators. CLI revision analysis will be carried out as a first step in a general review of existing CLI methodology to improve quality of results.

In all fields mentioned in the statistical programme of work, the OECD deals with methodological issues. In addition, the OECD is active, in co-operation with other international organisations, in developing international classifications. To this end, a virtual working group has been established to co-ordinate OECD inputs to the UN Expert Group on Social and Economic Classifications and to other guardians of international classifications. After the publication of «Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook» in 2007, a web version of the Handbook will be created which will allow the incorporation of emerging data presentation and reporting issues. Proposals for additional topics to be included in the portal and on the use of key recommendations in the Handbook to review current national practices will be presented to national delegates at the June 2007 meeting of STESWP.

Improvements to the *OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms* are envisaged for 2007, namely the insertion of new definitions reflecting the continuing activities of various expert groups. The development of facility to enable users to download Glossary contents into SDMX-ML and XML is envisaged as well as the preparation of a paper publication.

A project to develop “Indicators for measuring progress and indicators for policy making” was launched in 2006. The project deals both with indicators of key outcomes, as well as those more detailed sets of indicators that are used to underpin evidence-based policy making. The ways in which both types of indicators are developed, disseminated and used to enhance decision-making falls under the aegis of the project. The main aims of the project are the following: foster the improvement of the existing sets of indicators and the development of new indicators through a co-operative effort of OECD analysts and statisticians working on these matters in various directorates; address key methodological issues concerning various domains; provide recommendations on the processes through which indicators should be built, disseminated and successfully used for decision-making at national and international levels; improve the dissemination of OECD indicators and make them more accessible and useful for governments, businesses, individuals; improve the coherence of OECD statistics and indicators.

◀ Methodological research

After the preparation of a preliminary report, a discussion was held at the international workshop in December 2006 with regards to the development of a framework for the statistical measurement of the economic importance of culture and art-related activities. Further work will be undertaken subject to the availability of adequate funding.

The “Metagora” project on the measurement of democracy and human rights was launched in February 2004 within OECD-PARIS21. During its first two years of activity, Metagora succeeded in delivering results of all planned pilot surveys and studies. 2007 marks the starting of a new pluriannual phase of the project. The pilot experiences conducted in the pilot phase will be replicated (in new countries) and/or extended (at the regional multi-country level), with particular emphasis on the policy impact and institutional appropriation of the working methods and tools at the national level. In 2006, a boost was given to a partnership with the UNDP – Oslo Governance Centre, that will be materialized in 2007 in concrete joint actions. In order to ensure proper institutional handing-over of the project’s achievements, two networks (with specific profiles and working programmes) will bring together NSOs and National Human Rights institutions that are committed to enhancing evidence-based assessment of human rights and democratic governance in their countries.

The feasibility study to assess a number of options by which micro-level data or indicators based on micro-level data could be held or accessed via the OECD will be completed in 2007 and the recommendations will be discussed at the 2007 meeting of the Committee on Statistics.

The project on statistics for sustainable development will continue its work under the auspices of the OECD and the UNECE Conference of European Statisticians (CES). Draft guidelines are expected to be released in 2008.

The OECD plays a fundamental role in publishing national accounts data for members and selected non-member economies. In addition, it carries out methodological research for improving international comparability and measuring new economic phenomena, as well as helping non-member economies to implement the System of National Accounts (SNA). Databases on quarterly and annual national accounts have a wide coverage in terms of variables and sets of accounts, containing data from 1970. A compendium of labour productivity indices for 27 countries and a set of multi-factor productivity measures for 18 countries is published annually.

In 2007, the 27 chapters of the revised SNA should be completed. The OECD will also work on the implementation guidelines of the new

◀ National accounts

recommendations, in particular on the capitalisation of research and development and on non market services. OECD countries will not however implement the new SNA before 2012.

As far as the annual database is concerned, 2007 will see the introduction of a revised OECD/Eurostat questionnaire, resulting in a substantial number of changes in the data that are released. One expected outcome is more complete and more frequent estimates of the value of fixed assets, and another is detailed estimates of hours worked. Chinese data will be included in the standard data collection/dissemination process. Co-operation with China for a bilingual version of the manual “Understanding national accounts” is also envisaged.

The coverage (countries, tables, in particular consolidated versus non consolidated, years) and the quality of financial accounts will continue to be improved. Data relating to the tables on detailed households assets and on assets of detailed institutional investors will be updated and disseminated on OECD.Stat for the second time. The work on general government national accounts will focus on the improvement of the publication and of the related database, in particular including control codes to indicate OECD estimates and breaks in series.

The coverage of quarterly national accounts will be improved by the inclusion of new accounts and/or new countries starting to produce quarterly national accounts. 2007 will see the introduction of a revised OECD/Eurostat questionnaire, which will lead to a number of changes to the data available for EU countries, in particular.

A new project for the development of a handbook on the measurement of output of education and health was launched in 2006. A first draft will be prepared by June 2007 and an update is expected in 2008 to incorporate the conclusions of the upcoming OECD task-force on health specific PPPs.

Finally, the OECD input-output database, covering 18 OECD countries and two non-member countries (Brazil and China), was improved in 2006 to update data for OECD countries and to include key non-OECD countries, such as China, India and the Russian Federation. In 2007, final adjustments to certain tables will be made and tables with more recent data for Mexico and Russia produced. Bilateral trade by industry data will be used to link the I-O tables across countries. I-O related indicators will be developed and analytical studies, in areas such as productivity and globalisation, will be carried out resulting in a series of working papers.

Co-ordination with other international organisations (*e.g.* EC) to determine feasibility of distributing efforts to produce a multi-purpose set of international 'harmonised' I-O tables and analytical related tools will be explored.

The Directorate for Public Governance and Territorial Development compiles statistics on public sector employment (at local, regional and central levels), as well as pay and salaries.

◀ Public management

A new survey regarding employment in the public sector and in the "public domain" was launched in mid-2006 and in 2007. The results will be improved and checked with the countries. The database on Budget Practices and Procedures (which provides comparable information on about 100 aspects of the budget formulation, approval, implementation and audit phases in each OECD member country) is under revision and a new survey (the first since 2003) will be completed in 2007.

In the area of e-government the questionnaire collecting information on levels of government will be updated in 2007. Measurement of user take-up of e-services and of ICT-enabled public sector transformation, with special focus on process and outcome indicators, will also be pursued.

The project to develop the first publication of "Government at a Glance" in late 2009 will continue in 2007. The new publication will comprise measures of both the market and non-market activities of government and government-owned enterprises, encompassing six categories of variables: revenues; inputs; public sector processes; outputs; outcomes; and antecedents or constraints that contextualise government efficiency and effectiveness. The priorities for 2007 are threefold: a more precise division of tasks between the project Handbook measuring education and health volume output and Government at a Glance, leading to a definition of the Governance output and output indicators that will be developed in the latter project; bringing consistency in the data on mode of production, employment, cost of employment, modified COFOG, subnational revenue and central revenue on the basis of the national accounts; and bringing more focus and coherence in the data collection on the basis of guidance of the expert group established in 2006.

The Statistics Directorate is responsible for the production of Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) data for all OECD countries, in close co-operation with Eurostat with respect to EU countries. In addition, it collects data on a wide range of price indicators.

◀ Purchasing power parities and prices

The recently finalised guide provides methodological descriptions on best compilation practices of Producer Price Indices (PPIs) in selected service industries. In 2007, a number of methodological issues discussed in the guide will be elaborated and the usability of the PPI inventory will be improved.

The results of the world project on PPPs will be released in 2007. The results of the 2005 CIS comparison, organised by CISSTAT and ROSSTAT, will be integrated with those of the Eurostat-OECD comparison so that they can be included in the 2005 ICP Global comparison. The link will be established through Russia which participated in both the CIS and Eurostat-OECD comparisons.

Several statistics are collected by the Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry in the area of R&D, with related methodological information. Data are used to compile the publication on main science and technology indicators, which contains approximately 100 variables on resources devoted to R&D, measures of output, and the impact of these activities on the economy. Important projects are also carried out in the fields of biotechnology and patent statistics.

In particular, in 2007 a data collection exercise will be launched to produce in 2008 the first biotechnology statistics compendium. The existing patent database will be updated, extending the data coverage (i.e. to include information from more national patent offices). Methodological work will continue on nowcasting triadic patent family data, further development of citations indicators, development of further analytical applications of patent data and of further patent indicators (reflecting globalisation, nanotechnology, energy and environment related technologies, patents by industry). The Manual on patents statistics will progress (half of the chapters available by the end of the year).

The co-ordination with Eurostat on R&D statistics and the development of a joint questionnaire to reduce duplication of data collection efforts will continue. The questionnaire form (not the content) will be revised and improved as part of the migration of the database from a PC Express environment to StatWorks and OECD.Stat.

The *Main Economic Indicators* (MEI) database contains an extensive set of short-term indicators for all OECD countries and for selected non-member economies. Additionally, the Working Party on Short-term Economic Statistics (STESWP) deals with methodological issues to improve the

◀ Science and technology

◀ Short-term economic statistics

international comparability and methodological transparency of data produced at national level.

Improvements in efficiency and timeliness of data capture processes will continue in 2007. In addition, there will be expanded use of data from Eurostat's and the IMF's databases. Greater efforts will also be made to implement data and metadata exchange standards developed under the SDMX initiative. In 2007, further effort will be made to develop more analytical metadata on selected key topics, e.g. explanation of differences between different employment series published by the OECD. This metadata will be stored in MetaStore and disseminated via a range of media.

The "real-time" database with associated revisions analysis of key short-term economic statistics derived from historically published monthly snapshots of the OECD Main Economic Indicators was released in 2006. The portal developed on the OECD web site also provides a broader context on the issue of revisions. A joint task force was formed late in 2006 with Eurostat and the ECB to develop guidelines and recommendations for data revision. These will be discussed at the June 2007 STESWP meeting and subsequently submitted to CSTAT for endorsement.

The June 2007 STESWP meeting will discuss whether the "Short-Term Timeliness Framework" (outlining recommended practices currently used by national statistical organisations for improving timeliness, reducing costs or improving accuracy in the production of short-term economic statistics) has to be updated.

The development of a web-based portal on recommended practices to address key issues associated with the use of administrative data for short-term economic statistics will be completed in 2007.

The new OECD system of annual and quarterly Unit Labour Cost (ULC) indexes will be released in 2007. If resources permit, research will be conducted to examine the feasibility of extending national coverage of the annual and quarterly ULCs to the main non-member economies.

The Social Expenditure Database (SOCX) contains statistics, programme by programme, of the main public and mandatory private social expenditure categories. The publication, *Society at a Glance* presents a large set of indicators on the status of societies, compiled following a Pressure-State-Response framework. The "Benefits and Wages" series addresses the complicated interactions of tax and benefit systems for different family types and labour market situations, producing useful indicators

◀ Social and welfare

for addressing issues of both work incentives and adequacy of household incomes.

A new “Family database” is being developed to include cross-national information on family outcomes and policies as categorised under four broad headings: the structure of families, families and children; the labour market position of families; public policies for families and children; and child outcomes. The first batch of indicators was released by the end of 2006, but work is ongoing on the preparation of new indicators for release in 2007.

The second edition of “Pensions at a Glance” will be published in 2007. The report will include updates of the models with 2004 parameters, and a comparison of pre- and post-reform pension systems in countries which have had major reforms since 1990.

Improvements for the Social Expenditure Database are underway after the quality review undertaken in 2005. The 2006 version of the database will be published in February 2007 with 2003 data, including net (after taxes) and voluntary social spending.

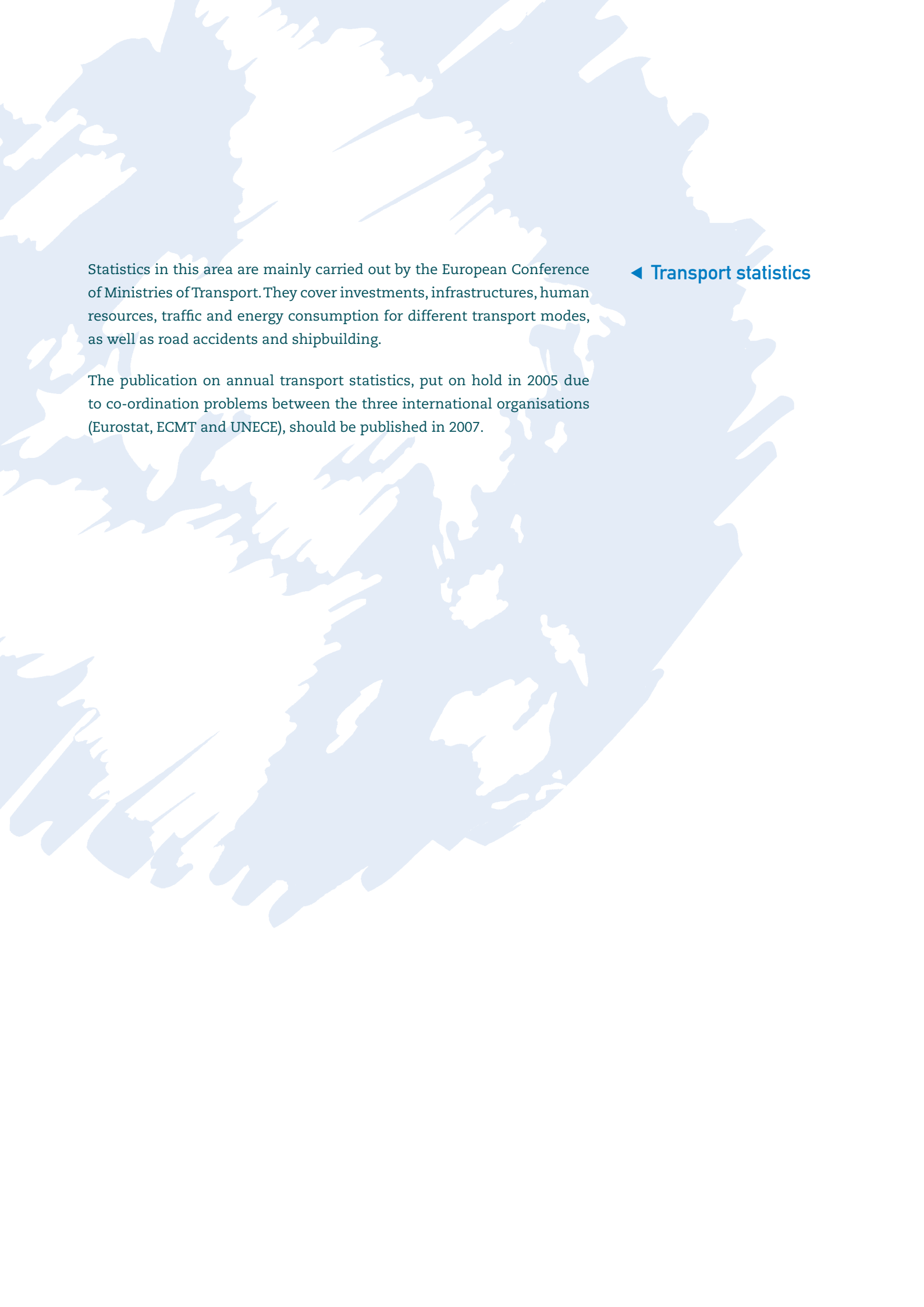
The fourth edition of “Society at a Glance”, the OECD report of social indicators, will be released in early 2007. It presents new indicators, including measures of childcare costs, poverty persistence, health inequalities and trust in political institutions. This report also includes two special chapters: a “guide” to help readers in understanding the structure of OECD social indicators; and an attempt to take stock of the role of social indicators for the broader agenda of measuring the well-being of OECD citizens and societies.

The discussion by delegates of the Working Party on Social Policies in November 2006 confirmed the importance they attach to this activity and identified concrete steps (e.g. the establishment of a steering group of country representatives) to make the report more relevant in the future.

An internationally comparable database on relevant socio-economic statistics at sub-national level (about 300 regions) was developed in 2002 and methodological work to define territorial typologies and disparities is currently being carried out.

The second issue of “OECD Regions at a Glance” is under preparation. The full migration of the database to OECD.STAT is foreseen in 2007, as well as the improvement of the metadata.

◀ Territorial indicators



Statistics in this area are mainly carried out by the European Conference of Ministries of Transport. They cover investments, infrastructures, human resources, traffic and energy consumption for different transport modes, as well as road accidents and shipbuilding.

The publication on annual transport statistics, put on hold in 2005 due to co-ordination problems between the three international organisations (Eurostat, ECMT and UNECE), should be published in 2007.

◀ Transport statistics

OECD statistical publications and other products with statistical annexes (including International Energy Agency) – Years 2005-2007

Title	Periodicity	Paper/ e-book	Data available on-line	
			SourceOECD	Other Web site
<i>Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics</i>				
OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2006-2015	Annual	Y	Y	–
OECD Agricultural Statistics				
– Economic Accounts for Agriculture	Annual	–	Y	–
– Agricultural Support Estimates	Annual	–	Y	–
– Agricultural Policies in Transition Economies	Annual	Y	Y	–
– Agricultural Commodities Outlook Database	Annual	Y	Y	–
Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation (Statistical Annex)	Annual	Y	Y	–
Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries				
– Volume 1: Policy and Summary Statistics	Annual	Y	–	–
– Volume 2: Country Statistics	Annual	Y	–	–
<i>Demographic and Population Statistics</i>				
Trends in International Migration	Annual	Y	Y	Y
<i>Development</i>				
International Development Statistics				
– Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients	Annual	Y	Y	–
– Aid at a Glance	Annual	–	–	Y
– Creditor Reporting System on Aid Activities	Bi-monthly	Y	–	Y
– Development Co-operation Report (Statistical Annex)	Annual	Y	–	Y
African Economic Outlook 2005/2006	Annual	Y	Y	–
Development Centre Studies. The World Economy, Volume I: A Millennial Perspective and Volume II: Historical Statistics	Annual	Y	Y	–
Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 1999/2003	Annual	Y	Y	–
<i>Education and Training Statistics</i>				
Education at a Glance – OECD Indicators	Annual	Y	–	Y
Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) – Various Issues	Occasional	Y	–	Y
World Education Indicators	Occasional	Y	–	–
<i>Energy Statistics</i>				
Coal Information	Annual	Y	Y	–
Electricity Information	Annual	Y	Y	–
Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries	Annual	Y	Y	–
Energy Balances of OECD Countries	Annual	Y	Y	–
Energy Prices and Taxes	Quarterly	Y	Y	–
World Energy Statistics				
– Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries	Quarterly	Y	Y	–
– Energy Balances of OECD Countries	Quarterly	Y	Y	–
– Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries	Quarterly	Y	Y	–
– Energy Statistics of OECD Countries	Quarterly	Y	Y	–
Natural Gas Information	Annual	Y	Y	–
Nuclear Energy Data	Annual	Y	–	–
Oil Information	Annual	Y	Y	–
Developments in Steelmaking Capacity of Non-OECD Economies	Biennial	Y	–	–
Oil, Gas, Coal and Electricity Quarterly Statistics	Quarterly	Y	Y	–
Uranium 2005 Resources, Production and Demand	Biennial	Y	–	–
Renewable Information	Annual	Y	Y	–

OECD statistical publications and other products with statistical annexes
(including International Energy Agency) – Years 2005-2007 (cont.)

Title	Periodicity	Paper/ e-book	Data available on-line	
			SourceOECD	Other Web site
<i>Environmental Statistics</i>				
CO ₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion	Annual	Y	Y	–
Environmental Indicators	Biennial	Y	–	–
OECD Environmental Data – Compendium	Biennial	Y	–	Y
<i>Financial and Investment Statistics</i>				
International Direct Investment Statistics	Annual	Y	Y	–
International Investment Perspectives	Annual	Y	–	–
Bank Profitability – Financial Statements of Banks	Annual	Y	Y	–
Central Government Debt Statistical Yearbook	Annual	Y	Y	–
Institutional Investors Statistical Yearbook	Annual	Y	Y	–
Insurance Statistics Yearbook	Annual	Y	Y	–
Pensions at a Glance	Occasional	Y	–	–
Revenue Statistics	Annual	Y	Y	–
Taxing Wages	Annual	Y	Y	–
Consumption Tax Trends VAT/GST and Excise Rates	Biennial	Y	–	–
Trends and Administration Issues				
<i>Health Statistics</i>				
Health at a Glance: OECD Indicators	Biennial	Y	–	–
OECD Health Data 2005	Annual	Y	Y	–
<i>Industry and Service Statistics</i>				
Activities of Multinationals	Occasional	Y	Y	–
Iron and Steel Industry	Annual	Y	–	–
STAN Database for Industrial Analysis	Annual	–	Y	–
Structural and Demographic Business Statistics 1996-2003	Annual	Y	Y	–
<i>Information and Communication Technology</i>				
OECD Communications Outlook (Statistical Annex)	Biennial	Y	–	–
Information Technology Outlook	Biennial	Y	–	–
Telecommunications Database	Biennial	–	Y	–
<i>International Trade Statistics</i>				
International Trade by Commodity Statistics	Annual	Y	Y	–
OECD Statistics on International Trade in Services	Annual	Y	Y	–
Monthly Statistics of International Trade	Monthly	Y	Y	–
<i>Labour Statistics</i>				
Labour Market Statistics	Annual	–	–	Y
Labour Force Statistics	Annual	Y	–	Y
OECD Employment Outlook (Statistical Annex)	Annual	Y	–	Y
<i>National Accounts and General Economics</i>				
National Accounts of OECD Countries, Volume I	Annual	Y	Y	–
National Accounts of OECD Countries, Volume II	Annual	Y	Y	–
National Accounts of OECD Countries, Volume III, Financial Accounts	Annual	Y	Y	–
National Accounts of OECD, Volume IV, Government Accounts	Annual	Y	Y	–
Quarterly National Accounts	Quarterly	Y	Y	–
Economic Outlook (Statistical Annex)	Semiannual	Y	Y	–
OECD Factbook	Annual	Y	Y	–
OECD in Figures	Annual	Y	–	Y
OECD Economic Outlook	Semiannual	Y	Y	–

OECD statistical publications and other products with statistical annexes (including International Energy Agency) – Years 2004-2005 (cont.)

Title	Periodicity	Paper/ e-book	Data available on-line	
			SourceOECD	Other Web site
<i>Purchasing Power Parities and Prices</i>				
Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures	Triannual	Y	Y	–
<i>Science, Technology and Patents Statistics</i>				
Main Science and Technology Indicators	Semiannual	Y	Y	–
OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard	Biennial	Y	–	Y
Research and Development Expenditure in Industry	Annual	Y	Y	–
Research and Development Statistics	Annual	Y	Y	–
<i>Short-term Economic Statistics</i>				
Main Economic Indicators	Monthly	Y	Y	–
<i>Social and Welfare Statistics</i>				
Benefits and Wages: OECD Indicators	Annual	Y	–	Y
Social Expenditures	Biennial	–	–	Y
Society at a Glance: OECD Social Indicators	Biennial	Y	–	Y
<i>Territorial Statistics</i>				
OECD Territorial Outlook (Statistical Annex)	Annual	Y	–	–
OECD Regions at a Glance	Occasional	Y	–	Y
<i>Transport Statistics</i>				
Statistical Report on Road Accidents	Biennial	Y	–	Y
Trends in the Transport Sector	Annual	Y	–	–
<i>Methodological Publications</i>				
Business Tendency Surveys: A Handbook	Occasional	Y	–	–
Handbook on Economic Globalisation Indicators	Occasional	Y	–	–
Journal of Business Cycle Measurement and Analysis	Occasional	Y	–	–
OECD Handbook for Internationally Comparative Education Statistics	Occasional	Y	–	–
OECD Handbook on Data and Metadata Presentation and Reporting	Occasional	Y	–	–
Oslo Manual: Proposed Guidelines for collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data	Occasional	Y	–	–
Research and Development Statistics				
Statistics, Knowledge and Policy	Occasional	Y	–	–
The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities – Frascati Manual	Occasional	Y	–	–
Bank Profitability Methodological Country Notes	Occasional	Y	–	–
Handbook on Hedonic Indexes and Quality Adjustments in Price Indexes Special Application to Information Technology Products	Occasional	Y	Y	Y
Main Economic Indicators – Sources and Methods Labour and Wage Statistics	Occasional	Y	–	–

Notes: “Y” means that the product is available; “–” means that the product is not available. The list does not include tables available on the OECD Web site that contain small selections of various paper products or databases, for free dissemination.

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