

The Statistics Newsletter

for the extended OECD statistical network

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CHILE

The National Statistical Institute

**US Federal Reserve Board
Survey of On-line Data Dissemination Practices
for Government and International Statistics**

**OECD
Measuring and Fostering the Progress of Societies
New Concepts**



CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF CRISIS
OECD Factbook 2010
GREEN GROWTH
OECD Interim Report

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to the email address above.

**Deadline for articles for the next issue:
30 September 2010**

**Fifth European Central Bank Conference on Statistics
“Central Bank Statistics: What did the financial crisis change?”
19-22 October 2010, Frankfurt am Main**

To address the following topics:

- New demands for European System of Central Banks' statistics
- Central banks' statistical initiatives to meet new challenges, in Europe and globally
- The role of statistics in central bank communication

www.ecb.europa.eu/events/conferences/call/html/index.en.html

CHILE: NEW OECD MEMBER

CHILE: NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE (INE)



Mariana Schkolnik, Director of INE

On 7 May 2010 Chile officially became the 31st OECD member country. Chile is the first South American country to join the OECD. The accession discussions with Chile began in May 2007, when OECD countries invited Chile to open membership negotiations. A Roadmap adopted by the OECD Council at the end of November 2007 set out the terms, conditions and process for accession, including in-depth reviews by 20 OECD Committees. Chile has done an impressive job in completing all 20 accession reviews within just over two years. The accession process has proved to be a major catalyst for reforms in Chile. Chile has reacted rapidly to OECD recommendations and has acted quickly and resolutely

in responding to them, including recommendations pertaining to its statistical system.

The National Statistical Institute (INE) is one of Chile's oldest public institutions and has been responsible for the country's censuses, surveys and statistical studies of domestic conditions since 1843. The first population census in Chile was conducted in 1813.

Currently, INE heads the National Statistics System (SEN by its Spanish

acronym), which brings together the principal producers and users of statistical data in Chile. These producers are government agencies and the Central Bank, with their own programme of producing statistical information within their area of responsibilities. The objectives of SEN is

following paragraphs describe these developments, which are integrated in the future vision of INE similar to that adopted by the OECD and the statistical office of the European Union (Eurostat).

Future Vision

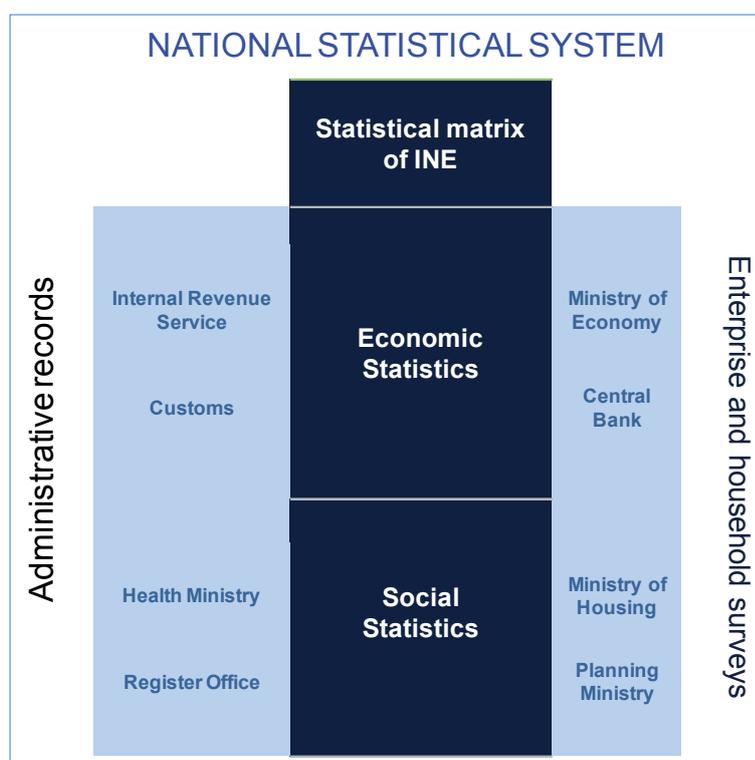
A new work model is being implemented, which would place the focus of INE on the use of standardised statistics as tools to promote economic development, social equity and the well-being of the population.

Considering that the Chilean statistical system differs from that of some European members of the OECD as regards the decentralised development of the entities engaged in statistical work, the role of INE in the standardisation, coordination, normalisation and

enhancement of statistical production should be further strengthened. The accomplishment of this goal will enable INE to fulfil its leadership responsibilities within the national statistical system, allowing for the alignment of Chile with other OECD countries.

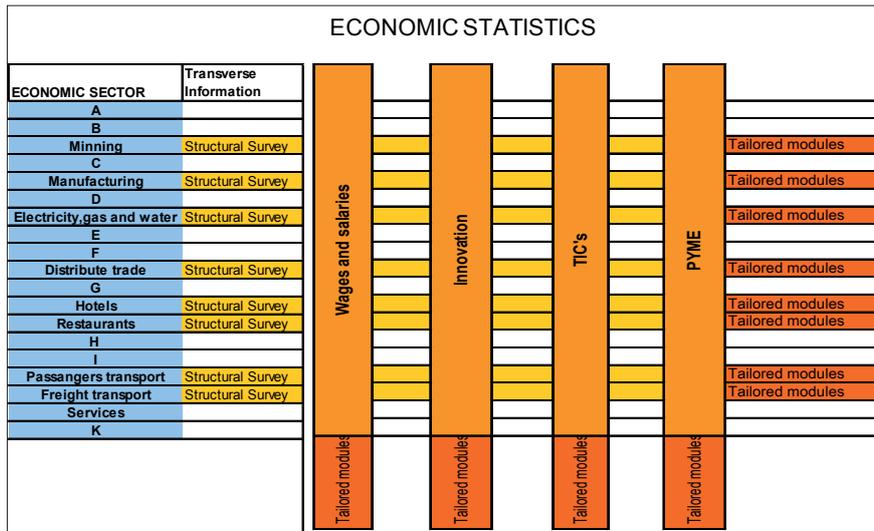
National Statistical System

The application of the principle of the new work model would act as a guide for the National Statistical System in which:



to coordinate and improve the quality of statistical production, exchanging points of view and devising common standards.

Following Chile's membership to the OECD, the National Statistical Institute has engaged in a mid-term process which will continue through to 2013 of internal improvement, involving the reviewing and updating of its goals in the statistical field. This process started with the ongoing updating of statistical indicators according to OECD standards. The



Operational approach

As previously mentioned, Economic Statistics would be based on an enterprise register of approximately 900,000 enterprises taken from tax records, with each firm designated by a unique code. This database is to be updated through a call-centre and complemented with structural surveys and the information derived from sectoral databases, in order to provide information across the economic activities.

- Official statistics are standardised and inter-connected under a decentralised model.
- Statistical and administrative records are integrated and satisfy diverse information demands.
- Concepts, methods and classification criteria are standardised, using a shared database to serve different needs.
- The existence of a unique code associated with each enterprise covered by the economic survey, and a unique code associated to each residence and/or household included in social surveys.
- New relevant information could be added to structural surveys on request, normally when small modules incorporate new questions regarding the subject.

The resulting National Statistical System, as shown below, will be fully implemented by 2020.

The advantages of this model can be summarised as follows:

- Costs reduction – specific questionnaires are focused on the objective of the survey, so reducing the cost of data collection.
- Improvement on information quality and analysis – the availability of inter-connected

databases with unique identification of households or enterprises would enhance the cross-referencing of data and facilitate data access for researchers.

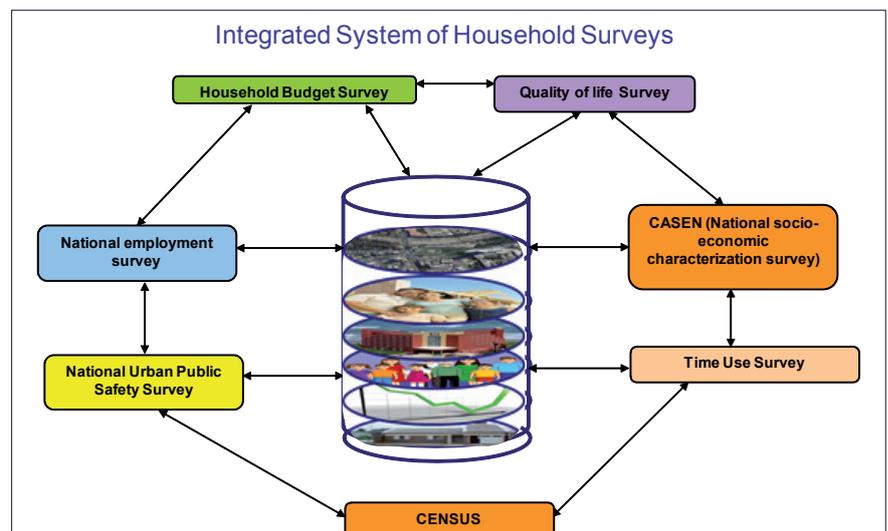
The results of this new approach of the work of INE are as follows:

- Well-centred and efficient public policies.
- Optimal use of public funds.
- Generation of a management model that will provide efficient samples, measure the same phenomenon with less data, guarantee statistical quality, and which will harmonise administrative records and their links and improve basic information by reducing respondent burden.

Social statistics will be based on a Master Sampling Framework that will come from the 2012 Population and Housing Census, with a unique code assigned to each household.

The Census will ensure the spatial location of the residence and households, facilitating the design of the Master Sampling Framework, which includes the characteristics of the population that is useful for socio-economic stratification.

The Census is the basic informational matrix for the definition of concepts and strategies for social development, and will provide a framework for the Integrated Household Survey System.



US FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

SURVEY OF ON-LINE DATA DISSEMINATION PRACTICES FOR GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

San Cannon & Marc Rodriguez, Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve Board

This article provides a brief look at web dissemination practices in use in early 2010 for U.S. government agencies, national statistical organizations, central banks, and international institutions. Areas covered include graphic presentation, download capabilities, use of plain language, and copyright or licensing status. While all the nearly 450 websites delivered some kind of statistical content for use by the internet community, the quality and features of the presentation varies wildly.

Introduction

In our digital world, data permeate nearly every aspect of life. Data are no longer generated solely by surveys done by researchers; data are created when people shop at the grocery store, when companies generate payroll deposits, and when people or goods are transported from one place to another. And the uses of data are just as varied: everything from the global financial system to shipping gifts for the holidays depends on data. In today's digital world, information and data are crucial commodities. Providers of official statistics have been in the data and information business longer than most and predate web dissemination issues by decades, if not centuries. That said, not all official institutions have embraced on-line dissemination with the same level of enthusiasm. In many offices, the website is a place to put electronic versions of print material to save distribution costs; there have been no great strides made to take advantage of changes in technology or meet new kinds of user demands and

expectations. This survey of online data dissemination practices was done during January 2010 to get a measure of the adoption or usage rate in four categories: graphical presentation, download capabilities, use of plain language, and copyright or licensing assertions.

“Survey Design”

To call this a true survey, in the sense of the activities that most of the institutions mentioned here regularly undertake, would be more than misleading. This investigation consisted of visiting the websites of the institutions in question, and clicking through content looking for specific content. The website addresses for the United States were obtained from the Fedstats website (www.fedstats.gov/agencies). Those for the national statistical organizations were pulled from the United Nations Statistical Division list and the central bank sites came from the Bank for International Settlements website. We also included several international institutions as well as a few portal-type dissemination sites under a “Miscellaneous” heading. For each website visited, we looked for answers to the following questions:

1. Graphics: Any? Static or interactive? Interesting features (maps, etc)?
2. Data presentation: HTML or spreadsheets for data tables or are there other formats?
3. Download functionality: Predefined or customizable? Applications?
4. Plain language or descriptive sites to explain their statistics?

5. Licensing info: Terms of use? License or copyright notice? Pricing?

Each website was visited several times during the month of January 2010. Overall, we had a 2% failure rate, i.e. nine sites for which we had an «official» URL were not accessible.

General Impressions

There were an unexpected number, 63 or 14% (from 444), of websites that either had no data or had data only available as part of a PDF document or report. In several instances, we had difficulty assessing the effectiveness of the interactive portions of some sites as they violated our network's security controls; those sites are not included in the counts and percentages presented. This does not include sites that have data presented in HTML but available in PDF format for download. This seems surprisingly high given the mandate and functions of the institutions visited but we are unable to make any assessment as to any underlying reasons.

Graphics

For graphical illustration, we looked specifically for graphical representations of data, such as charts, graphs, or maps, not simply whether a website has graphics. Additionally, the graphics must appear on the webpage itself, not in files that can be downloaded, such as PDFs. For this question, there were three possible answers:

- None: Websites with no graphical representations of data. This includes institutions that only have graphics inside PDF documents, but not on their websites.
- Interactive: Websites with interactive graphics, such as Flash, Java, or Google Maps-like graphics. These were graphical interfaces where the user was able to interact with or manipulate the chart or graph.
- Static: Websites with non-interactive graphical representations of data embedded as part of the HTML presentation. This applies to non-dynamic charts and graphs that were created with user input, such as selecting the years of data shown. JPGs, GIFs, PNGs, and other image files are always considered «static» graphics, even when they are generated with user input.

Although the trend in the media is for more pictures and flashier ones, that movement has not been reflected on the websites of the data disseminators. The majority of sites that publish official statistics do not incorporate any graphical representation into their websites.

Data Presentation

For this topic, the question asked was “In what format are data presented on the website?” The expectation was that the majority would

be either HTML tables or spreadsheets. The results here were also a little surprising; while HTML was the most popular format, PDFs were more prevalent than spreadsheets. We take this as evidence that many institutions have operations and attitudes that are still very much centred on the presentation of data on the printed page. Overall, just over two dozen file formats were found on all the websites examined. Some related format types have been grouped together. Any formats left off the table below are found on less than 1.5% of all observations. Note that the totals do not add to 100% as it is possible to have more than one file type for each site.

It is interesting to note that PC-Axis is only used in the world of official statistics outside the United States: 10% of the NSO websites offer data in that format but not one U.S. agency does. PC-Axis software is maintained primarily by Statistics Sweden, an agency of the Swedish government, but other countries, including Denmark, Finland, and Norway, also contribute. PC-Axis would seem to be an effective way for statistical agencies from different countries to pool their resources. Recently, countries contributing to PC-Axis have discussed forming a cooperation agreement, whereby each country will own the copyright of the code they contribute, but must license that code to all other members of a community agreement, see: [\[cees/ces/ge.50/2010/wp.34.e.pdf\]\(http://cees/ces/ge.50/2010/wp.34.e.pdf\). It also seems that central banks have a much higher utilisation rate for XML. Half of the central banks presenting data in XML are doing so in the SDMX-ML format.](http://www.unece.org/stats/documents/</p>
</div>
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Download Functionality

We addressed this separately from the data format issue to capture a simple distinction: does the user have some choice in what they take away from the site? The dichotomy outlines where many sites still think of data as part of a report or package and where it is a commodity separate from the presentation. There were four possibilities for this topic:

1. Predefined: a file with content and presentation chosen by the institution. All static spreadsheets, PDFs and other non-HTML format types outlined above constitute a predefined download.
2. Custom: the user is allowed to make some kind of choice as to what data are included in the output file.
3. None: data are presented in HTML, if at all, and there is no simple way to take data off the site for off-line use.
4. NA: we could not access the area of the site where there may have been some download functionality due to website errors or security restrictions.

Again, it seems clear that institutions tend to present a defined set

Table 1: Graphics*

Agency Type	Number	Interactive	Static	None
U.S.Federal Agencies	91	17 (19%)	30 (33%)	44 (48%)
Central Banks	151	5 (3%)	23 (15%)	123 (80%)
National Statistical Offices	193	9 (5%)	70 (36%)	114 (58%)
Miscellaneous	9	5 (56%)	1 (11%)	3 (33%)
TOTAL	444	36 (8%)	124 (28%)	284 (63%)

* Excludes sites not accessible due to security restrictions

of information rather than allowing users to define their own.

Plain language

Given the increase in the amount of data and information made available on-line, there are concerns about how to make data more understandable to a broader audience. There is the Plain Language movement among U.S. government agencies for general communication to the public as well as more specific work being done by institutions like the OECD on communicating statistics; see, for example, the on-line statistics database OECD.Stat [<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx>] and the interactive graphical tool OECD eXplorer [<http://stats.oecd.org/oecdfactbook>]. In this instance, websites with metadata or descriptive discussions of data available are recorded as «Descriptive.» Otherwise, they are recorded as «Sparse.» Websites without an English translation are

typically recorded as «NA.» Note, this category is more subjective than others and results may be biased toward better looking websites, though we have actively tried to avoid this.

Note that we did not try to address the idea of jargon or government-speak that many plain language advocates would want tackled. Instead, we looked to see where websites tried to “add value” beyond the publication of the statistics themselves and provided extra information or metadata with the data to help users better understand what the numbers might mean. Here the presentations that we could gauge (e.g. where there were data and an English translation available) seem pretty fairly split between those sites that just publish data with identifiers and those that present more text and additional information.

Licensing and copyright

Data and statistics are like currency in the information age and many institutions, public and private, want to retain the rights to their data even after publishing those data on-line. To do so, data providers must assert some kind of copyright over their information or require licensing to use the information. While it is true that in most instances, copyright exists even if there is no written indication that a creator is asserting copyright, legal challenges to copyright infringement are made easier when copyright is clearly asserted. For data that are not subject to copyright, licenses or “terms of use” are often presented in an attempt to maintain some rights or authority over intellectual property. For this enquiry, we originally looked for a simple yes or no answer to the question: are there any terms of use, copyright or licensing information on the website?

Table 2: Data presentation

Agency Type	Number	HTML	PDF	XLS	CSV	TXT	DBF	XML	PX
U.S.Federal Agencies	91	55 (60%)	51 (56%)	41 (45%)	25 (27%)	23 (25%)	3 (3%)	1 (1%)	0
Central Banks	151	77 (51%)	83 (55%)	95 (62%)	27 (18%)	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	8 (5%)	1 (1%)
National Statistical Offices	193	138 (71%)	124 (64%)	108 (55%)	34 (17%)	3 (2%)	18 (9%)	3 (2%)	19 (10%)
Miscellaneous	9	6 (67%)	4 (44%)	7 (78%)	8 (89%)	1 (11%)	1 (11%)	5 (56%)	3 (33%)
TOTAL	444	276 (62%)	262 (59%)	251 (57%)	94 (21%)	30 (7%)	23 (5%)	17 (4%)	23 (5%)

Table 3: Download functionality

Agency Type	Number	Predefined	Custom	None	NA
U.S.Federal Agencies	91	51 (56%)	20 (22%)	9 (10%)	11 (12%)
Central Banks	151	107 (70%)	33 (22%)	11 (7%)	0 (0%)
National Statistical Offices	193	130(67%)	40 (21%)	21 (11%)	2 (1%)
Miscellaneous	9	2 (22%)	7 (78%)	0	0
TOTAL	444	290 (65%)	100 (22%)	41 (9%)	13 (3%)

Table 4: Plain language

Agency Type	Number	Sparse	Descriptive	NA
U.S.Federal Agencies	91	23 (25%)	57 (63%)	11 (12%)
Central Banks	151	78 (51%)	66 (44%)	7 (5%)
National Statistical Offices	193	78 (40%)	71 (37%)	44 (23%)
Miscellaneous	9	0	9 (100%)	0
TOTAL	444	179 (40%)	203 (46%)	62 (14%)

Websites with a copyright on them are marked «yes»; those without one are marked «no.». Occasionally, some sites have the name of the organisation and a year listed at the bottom of the website. Whether it was intended to indicate a copyright or not is unclear. If it does not say «copyright,» «all rights reserved,» or have a '©' symbol, it is not recorded as a copyrighted website. For foreign websites without an English version, efforts have been made to look for equivalent phrases in the native language of the website using Google Translate. Subsequently, we broke the “yes” category into two parts indicating level of detail for the copyright information.

Most sites with extended copyright information also contain disclaimers against liability. Such disclaimers were not recorded. Websites without extended copyright information or those with nondescript information, such as «All rights reserved,» have nothing recorded. As agencies of the United States government cannot assert copyright over the work of their employees as performed during their normal course of duties, there is no breakout for those agencies but

they are included in the total number as “None”.

The inclusion of the U.S. agencies in the “None” category masks the extent to which those that can assert copyright do: 78% (272 out of 349) of non-US statistical publishers claim some level of copyright. Now this can be misleading in that it is not always clear that the claim covers the statistical content, especially where there is no detailed information. In addition, a large number of sites with license or copyright claims indicate that users are free to use the information as they please, usually with source acknowledgement. It seems that publishers of statistics don't necessarily want to prevent people from using their information necessarily, but they do want to restrict commercial use, possibly limit redistribution, and in some cases “respect the integrity of the data” (www.nsee.fr/en/publications-et-services/default.asp?page=copyright.htm) or limit the distribution or labelling of derivative works.

Conclusion

From this, admittedly cursory examination of the dissemination practices

of providers of international statistics, it seems that the main approach still undertaken by the majority of statistical disseminators is to electronically replicate the print world of old. Many are taking baby steps, or in some cases giant leaps, toward the brave new world of Web 2.0 but they are still solidly in the minority.

**The OECD will celebrate
World Statistics Day
20.10.2010**

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/wsd>

On 20 October 2010, the World will celebrate the first World Statistics Day, to raise awareness of the many achievements of official statistics premised on the core values of service, integrity and professionalism.



Service - Professionalism - Integrity

Table 5: Copyright

Agency Type	Number	None	Total - Yes	Detailed	Not detailed
Central Banks	151	26 (17%)	125 (83%)	69 (46%)	56 (37%)
National Statistical Offices	193	53 (27%)	140 (73%)	47 (24%)	93 (49%)
Miscellaneous	9	2 (22%)	7 (78%)	7 (78%)	0
TOTAL	444	172 (39%)	272 (61%)	123 (28%)	149 (34%)

MEASURING PROGRESS

MEASURING AND FOSTERING THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETIES
NEW CONCEPTS

OECD Statistics Directorate

For a number of years, there has been evidence of a growing gap between the image conveyed by official macro-economic statistics such as GDP, and the perceptions of ordinary people about their own socio-economic conditions. While this gap was already evident during the years of strong growth and 'good' economic performance that characterised the early part of the decade, the financial and economic crisis of the past few years has further amplified it. Addressing such perceptions of the citizens is of crucial importance for the credibility and accountability of public policies but also for the very functioning of democracy.

The OECD has started to address these perceived asymmetries in official statistics concerning the progress of societies with substantive analysis nearly 10 years ago. Three OECD World Forums were convened to discuss the statistical and policy implications of a new approach to societal progress and well-being. These were held in 2004 (Palermo, Italy), 2007 (Istanbul, Turkey) and 2009 (Busan, Korea). These Forums gathered together political leaders,

outstanding scientists, national chief statisticians and policy and social actors. This process led to the launch of the Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies that is hosted by the OECD.

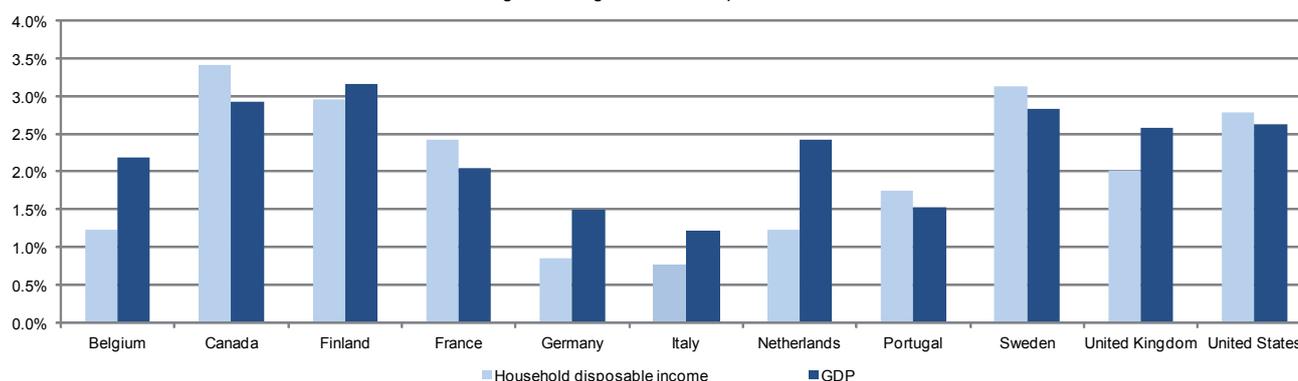
Further impetus to the "Measuring Progress Agenda" was given by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress – the so-called Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission – convened by French President Nicolas Sarkozy; with the participation of the OECD. The Commission concluded in September 2009 that what is needed is a broad range of measures and indicators informing on people's well-being and on societal progress, to be used alongside more standard economic measures such as GDP.

At the Pittsburgh Summit in June 2009, G20 Leaders asked for work on measurement methods that "better take into account the social and environmental dimensions of economic development" as an inherent part of the commitment to implement the new Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth. In

Germany, Chancellor Angela Merkel has made strong statements calling for a close collaboration with France and other European countries to move this agenda forward.

Measuring the progress of societies will continue to be one of the key priorities of the OECD. Focusing on people's well-being and societal progress will require looking not only at the functioning of the economic system but also at the diverse experiences and living conditions of people and households. This is important as there may be large differences in how economic production and household income evolve over time (Figure 1). But it also requires measuring people's full economic resources: not only their income but also their assets and consumption expenditures, as well as in-kind services provided by the public sector, such as health and education. These resources should also include the services that households produce for their own use, such as the care they provide to children, the frail, and the elderly.

Figure 1. GDP and household disposable income in real terms
Average annual growth over the period 1998-2008



Economic resources, while important, are surely not all that matters for people's life quality. Also important are people's own satisfaction, feelings and expectations, their health conditions and their competencies, the quality of their daily activities of work and commuting, the conditions of their housing and their local environment, their participation in political life and the responsiveness of public institutions to their demands, their social connections and the various risks (both personal and economic) that shape their feelings of security, such as unemployment which impose costs that go well beyond people's loss of income.

What also matters is whether well-being and progress can last over time, i.e. sustainability. It means efforts to preserve a broad range of capital stocks and to enhance their returns. This includes limiting our debt to nature and the biosphere and investing in the human capital of younger generations and in those intangible assets that drive technological improvements. We therefore need better metrics on how our production and consumption patterns impact on environmental stocks, domestically and globally (i.e. green growth metrics) as well as appropriate measures of human capital, knowledge and innovation.

The agenda of measuring well-being and progress should not confine its effort to the concerns of rich countries. Rather, it should contribute to a continued focus on the Millennium Development Goals, and to enhance policies which address the major problems of developing countries. To this end, the OECD aims to develop a continuum of indicators that can be adapted to different levels of development, and explore the possibility to develop indicators measuring the degree of trust, confidence and sense of ownership by developing country

populations in initiatives intended to raise their living standards.

The proposed agenda is not about measurement per se but about strengthening the evidence-base for policy making. Better measures of well-being outcomes can improve policies by allowing a better understanding of the key factors driving societal progress and by leading to better assessments of countries' comparative performance in various fields and of strategies to remedy deficiencies.

The OECD will host the follow-up to the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission as it is the international focal point to follow-up on the new measurement agenda set out in the recommendations of the Commission, working in collaboration with Eurostat and other international organisations. The OECD has a long experience of developing measures of economic resources, of various dimensions of quality of life and of key factors underpinning the sustainability of development. The PARIS21 Partnership, whose secretariat is hosted by the OECD, gives it insight to the statistical needs of developing countries.

The OECD has developed, over the years, a rich set of recommendations on how various policies can best support countries' economic growth; the task that we face today is that of developing an equally rich menu of recommendations on the policy interventions that are most suited to support societal progress in all its dimensions.

www.oecd.org/progress

www.wikiprogress.org

Monitoring greener growth

Green growth is gaining support as a way to pursue economic growth and development, while preventing environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and unsustainable natural resource use. The OECD's Green Growth Strategy is developing a practical policy package for governments to harness the potential of green growth. Indicators to measure progress towards greener growth will be a key element of the package.



The Interim Report from the OECD Green Growth Strategy, presented to the Ministerial Council Meeting in May 2010, provides some first insights into how countries can achieve greener growth, and discusses what steps countries have already taken, as well as some of the barriers and challenges associated with the transition.

The OECD has set up the International Green Growth Dialogue (IGGD), an initiative to share and exchange information between a wide range of stakeholders on a host of green growth issues. A draft outline of the Synthesis Report will be available on OLIS in September 2010, and a first draft of the overall Report in January 2011. Delegates will be invited to give their feedback on the report via their delegations or using the IGGD secure website. For any access problems, please contact greengrowth@oecd.org.

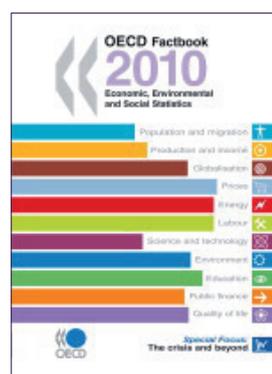
IGGD: <https://community.oecd.org/community/greengrowth>

The Report and more information: www.oecd.org/greengrowth

OECD FACTBOOK

OECD FACTBOOK 2010 FOCUSES ON CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE CRISIS

Paris, 27 May 2010



Household debt had reached more than 120% of disposable income in Britain, Canada, the US and Japan by the time the financial crisis struck in 2008. By then, asset prices were already falling in many economies. A few months later, confidence indicators fell to historically low levels and by June 2009, GDP across OECD countries had plunged 4.7 percentage points over the previous 15 months.

The data and a range of other indicators of the crisis and its aftermath can be found in the OECD's Factbook 2010, an annual digest of economic, social and environmental statistics. The latest edition takes a special look at the causes and consequences of the crisis. The data also show how governments have been responding to the crisis.

The Factbook includes more than 100 major indicators overall. In addition to the data for OECD countries, the latest edition provides a broad range of statistics for other major world economies such as Brazil, China, India, Russia and South Africa as well as Chile, Estonia, Israel and Slovenia. Among the topics covered:

- Population and migration trends
- Production and income
- Trade and globalisation
- Prices, purchasing power and interest rates
- Energy supply, production and prices
- Employment and unemployment rates and trends
- Spending on research and development
- Communication and internet access
- Environmental indicators and trends
- Education outcomes and resources
- Government debt and public spending and taxes
- Health and quality of life
- Special focus; the crisis and beyond

The Factbook is central to a long-term OECD programme of using statistics to support policy analysis, agenda setting and policy action. Identifying the most accurate and meaningful data is becoming an increasing challenge for policy-makers and citizens faced with the often bewildering mass of information available today.

The Factbook 2010: Economic, Environmental and Social Statistics, freely available online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/factbook-2010-en>, integrates the OECD's StatLink service which enables you to download Excel versions of charts, tables and statistical annexes.

Readers can purchase the book via the OECD Online Bookshop: www.oecd.org/bookshop?pub=5kmmrnknf3nbv

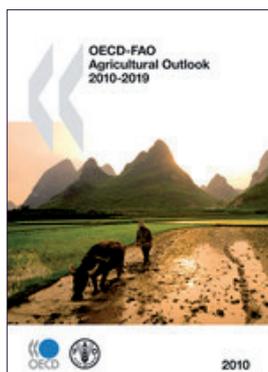
The OECD Factbook 2010 on your iPhone

<http://itunes.apple.com/us/app/oecd-factbook-2010/id327348502?mt=8>

The OECD Factbook App presents 100 economic indicators in a format specially designed for your iPhone.



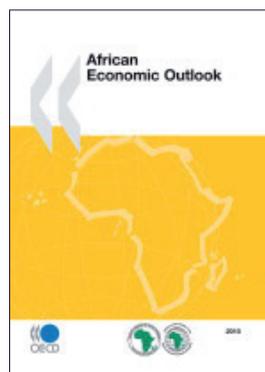
Recent OECD publications



OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2010-2019

Global agricultural production is anticipated to grow more slowly in the next decade but remains on track to satisfy estimated long term demand.

www.agri-outlook.org



African Economic Outlook 2010

The 2010 African Economic Outlook finds the continent reeling from the effects of the world's deepest and most widespread recession in half a century.

www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/outlook/

The second call for ISLP country coordinators

International Statistical Literacy Project (ISLP) of the International Statistical Institute seeks for country coordinators to promote and implement project activities.

The mission of the ISLP (www.stat.auckland.ac.nz/~iase/islp/) is to support, create and participate in statistical literacy activities and promotion around the world. At the moment ISLP project have 34 country coordinators but still many countries are missing. Please look at the list of country coordinators: www.stat.auckland.ac.nz/~iase/islp/people. If your country is missing from the list, please consider if you are the person who we are seeking for.

In the case your country is already in the list but you are interested in the ISLP, don't hesitate to give your contact information. We will put you on our ISLP Network list.

What do we expect from a country coordinator?

We are seeking a person or team who is willing to help advance statistical literacy in their country or region. An ISLP country coordinator might be an employee of a statistical office or of an educational institution or might be a member of a society. They may be a member of ISI and/or some of its sections, but the membership is not obligatory.

What are main tasks of the country coordinator?

Willingness to

- improve statistical literacy
- give suggestions and ideas how to develop ISLP
- advance and implement ISLP plans within own country/region
- provide informing material (e.g. on coming events, country's ISLP activities) to the ISLP team and the ISLP Newsletter

How to apply for the country coordinator?

If you are interested in becoming a country coordinator and working in this international cooperation project, please contact the Director of ISLP, Reija Helenius, by e-mail (reija.helenius@stat.fi). The ISLP team will handle the informal applications every month.

The ISLP Newsletter

You can consult the latest ISLP Newsletter at www.stat.auckland.ac.nz/~iase/islp/newsletter

AGENDA

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

OECD

Date	Meeting
21 Sept. 2010	Technical Workshop on new data/indicators for global value chains, Working Party on Globalisation of Industry (WPGI), OECD Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry, Paris, France
23-24 Sept. 2010	Insurance Statistics: enhancing transparency and monitoring of insurance markets, OECD-Asia regional seminar sponsored by the Government of Japan, co-hosted by the Bank of Negara Malaysia, and organised by the Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
4-6 Oct. 2010	Third meeting of the Working Party on International Trade in Goods and Trade in Services Statistics (WPTGS), OECD Statistics Directorate, Paris, France
5-7 Oct. 2010	Working Group on International Investment Statistics (WGIIIS), Investment Committee, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs, Paris, France
7-8 Oct. 2010	Ministerial meeting on health: Health Priorities in the Aftermath of the Crisis, organised by the Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs www.oecd.org/health/ministerial
13-15 Oct. 2010	Working Party on Indicators of Educational Systems (INES), OECD Directorate for Education, Istanbul, Turkey
8-11 Nov. 2010	Working Party of National Experts on Science and Technology Indicators (NESTI), OECD Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry, Paris, France
17-18 Nov. 2010	Patent Statistics for Decision Makers, conference organised by the European Patent Office and the OECD Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry, Vienna, Austria www.oecd.org/document/22/0,3343,en_2649_34451_40813526_1_1_1_37461,00.html
22-23 Nov. 2010	Tourism Statistics 2010, 10th International Forum organised by the OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs and Local Development and Eurostat, Lisbon, Portugal http://10thtourismstatisticsforum.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=10FTOUR&xpgid=10thforumtur&xlang=en
29 Nov. 2010	Working Party on Territorial Indicators - 20e Session, OECD Public Governance and Territorial Development, Paris, France
29 Nov.-3 Dec. 2010	Working Party on Financial Statistics & Working Party on National Accounts, OECD Statistics Directorate, Paris, France

Other statistics meetings

19-20 Oct. 2010	Fifth ECB Conference on Statistics on «Central Bank statistics: What did the financial crisis change», Frankfurt am Main, Germany www.ecb.europa.eu/events/conferences/call/html/index.en.html
20 Oct. 2010	World Statistics Day http://unstats.un.org/unsd/wsd

Unless otherwise indicated attendance at OECD meetings and working parties is by invitation only.



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