

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

For decision

Second Meeting of the 2005/2006 Bureau
Washington, D.C. (United States), 24-25 October 2005

Item 3 of the Provisional Agenda

**RESULTS OF TESTING THE NEW CLASSIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL
STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES**

Note prepared by the UNECE secretariat

INTRODUCTION

1. This paper presents the results of testing the new classification of statistical activities. The classification was developed mainly to classify the statistical activities undertaken by international organizations in the Database of International Statistical Activities in the UNECE Region (Integrated Presentation) or DISA/IP. The DISA/IP database serves as an important coordination tool for the Bureau. The new classification is the result of the work of a Task Force set up by the Bureau at its meeting in February 2004, with UNECE, OECD, Eurostat and Statistics Canada as members (document CES/BUR.2004/39).
2. A first intermediary result of the work of the Task Force was presented to the Bureau at its October 2004 meeting (document CES/BUR.2005/4). At this meeting, the Bureau asked the UNECE secretariat to test the proposed draft classification with the contents of the 2005 statistical programmes of Eurostat, UNECE and OECD. In February 2005, the Bureau asked UNECE to make a test of the new classification with the complete set of statistical activities of all international organizations in the UNECE region for the year 2005.

TEST OF THE NEW CLASSIFICATION

3. The full-scale test of the new classification was completed in June 2005. The reclassification of the statistical activities of the organizations that contribute to the DISA/IP proved to be more time-consuming than envisaged. One of the reasons was that several activities in the statistical programmes of OECD and Eurostat and in the database had to be split. This was often the case in the subject areas dealing with the Domains 4 (Methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis) and 5 (Strategic and managerial issues of official statistics), since the new classification uses a different breakdown and is more detailed. The necessity to split activities also created some technical complications that had to be solved in the database. Another issue that increased the amount of work was that the activities of the organizations other than OECD, Eurostat or UNECE was updated by using inputs prepared by each organization based on their individual interpretation of the old classification. These inputs had to be adjusted.
4. The test version of the 2005 issue of the database including the description of all statistical activities according to the new classification is available at <http://unece.org.ch/IntPres/ece.asp>
5. The result of the test of the new classification, together with a draft annotated version of the new classification, was submitted for review to the members of the Task Force at the end of June 2005. In addition, the new classification was presented to the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA) at its 6th session on 12-14 September. As a result, the World Tourism Organisation made some proposals to clarify the annotations, which are taken into account in this proposal. Some minor changes were proposed by one member of the Task Force.

6. **The test showed that the new classification is appropriate for classifying the international statistical activities in the UNECE region. Only a few minor adjustments had to be made to the version that was approved by the Bureau in February 2005.** The updated classification and its annotated version are presented in Annexes 1 and 2.

7. The UNECE secretariat developed four conversion tables to make the shift to the new classification more transparent, as follows (Annex 3: distributed as a separate document in PDF format entitled "Conversion table: old IP-new DISA/IP classification"):

- a. from the old classification of the Integrated Presentation to the new DISA/IP classification;
- b. from the new DISA/IP classification to the old classification;
- c. from EUROSTAT's annual statistical programme to the new classification;
- d. from OECD's annual statistical programmes to the new classification.

8. The first two tables are more complex. They reflect the reallocation of activities that was needed in practice. The tables show that the one-off change from the old to the new classification was a labour intensive task. The conversion tables from the statistical programmes of OECD and Eurostat that can also be used for the annual updating in the future are easier.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW CLASSIFICATION

9. **If the Bureau agrees, the 2006 issue of the DISA/IP database will be prepared using the new classification.** The 2005 issue that was developed as a test will also be made publicly available. The UNECE secretariat will start the regular update process of the Database in November. Letters will be sent out to the contributing organizations asking them to provide information about their planned activities in 2006 (as agreed already, OECD, Eurostat and ILO will be asked to send their Statistical Programmes). The deadline for replies will be the middle of December in order to prepare the 2006 issue of the Database in early January 2006.

10. The Bureau agreed that the UNECE secretariat should ensure the application of the new classification in a coherent way. This implies that the secretariat will allocate the individual activities to statistical areas, introduce cross-references where appropriate, and split the activities when necessary. Furthermore, the UNECE secretariat will propose to the Bureau amendments to the classification in future when the necessity arises.

11. The remote updating facility for the DISA/IP database (with user ID and password) is now operational. This means that certain amendments can be introduced directly by the organizations in the course of the year. This is recommended especially for changes in dates of meetings, publications, or discontinuation of activities. More information about the procedure of remote updating will be given to the organizations in conjunction with the annual update of the Database in November-December.

PROPOSAL

12. The Bureau is invited:

- a. To approve the new DISA/IP classification as contained in Annex 1 for use in the DISA/IP database as of 2006 (the 2005 issue according to the new classification will also be made available to the public);
- b. To comment on the annotated classification and the conversion tables;
- c. To invite all organizations to send the annual updates to the UNECE secretariat in December each year;
- d. To ask all contributing organizations to amend directly their entries in the database in the course of the year, especially concerning the changes in dates for meetings or publications, discontinuation of activities, etc.

Annex 1
New UNECE Classification of International Statistical Activities
(September 2005)

Domain 1: Demographic and social statistics

- 1.1 Population and migration
- 1.2 Labour
- 1.3 Education
- 1.4 Health
- 1.5 Income and consumption
- 1.6 Social protection
- 1.7 Human settlements and housing
- 1.8 Justice and crime
- 1.9 Culture
- 1.10 Political and other community activities
- 1.11 Time-use

Domain 2: Economic statistics

- 2.1 Macroeconomic statistics
- 2.2 Economic accounts
- 2.3 Business statistics
- 2.4 Sectoral statistics
 - 2.4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries
 - 2.4.2 Energy
 - 2.4.3 Mining, manufacturing, construction
 - 2.4.4 Transport
 - 2.4.5 Tourism
 - 2.4.6 Banking, insurance, financial statistics
- 2.5 Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics
- 2.6 International trade and balance of payments
- 2.7 Prices
- 2.8 Labour cost
- 2.9 Science and technology

Domain 3: Environment and multi-domain statistics

- 3.1 Environment
- 3.2 Regional and small area statistics
- 3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators
 - 3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues
 - 3.3.2 Gender and special population groups
 - 3.3.3 Information society
 - 3.3.4 Globalisation
 - 3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals
 - 3.3.6 Sustainable development
- 3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

Domain 4: Methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis

- 4.1 Metadata
- 4.2 Classifications
- 4.3 Data sources
 - 4.3.1 Population and housing censuses; registers of population, dwellings and buildings
 - 4.3.2 Business and agricultural censuses and registers
 - 4.3.3 Household surveys
 - 4.3.4 Business and agricultural surveys
 - 4.3.5 Other administrative sources
- 4.4 Data editing and data linkage
- 4.5 Dissemination, data warehousing
- 4.6 Statistical confidentiality and disclosure protection
- 4.7 Data analysis

Domain 5: Strategic and managerial issues of official statistics

- 5.1 Institutional frameworks and principles; role and organisation of official statistics
- 5.2 Statistical programmes; coordination within statistical systems
- 5.3 Quality frameworks and measurement of performance of statistical systems and offices
- 5.4 Management and development of human resources
- 5.5 Management and development of technological resources (including standards for electronic data exchange and data sharing)
- 5.6 Coordination of international statistical work
- 5.7 Technical cooperation and capacity building

Annex 2
New UNECE Classification of International Statistical Activities
(Version of 26 September 2005)

Annotated version

D R A F T

This classification is used to classify the statistical activities undertaken by international organizations. One of the main uses of the classification is in the Database of International Statistical Activities in the UNECE region (Integrated Presentation)¹ (DISA/IP). The DISA/IP database includes information on the activities of international organizations aimed at collecting, producing and disseminating data, developing standards and harmonised approaches in official statistics and assisting countries in their implementation.

The classification has three levels. The five Statistical Domains at the first level relate to the broad type of statistical activities. The second level specifies the Statistical Areas within the Domains and the third level indicates a more detailed subject area. The third level is used only where necessary. Its elements are not meant as an exhaustive breakdown of the second level component, additional elements can be added if need arises.

The Statistical Domains 1-3 constitute a subject area classification, broken down into three main areas: social statistics, economic statistics and environment and multi-domain statistics. The third Domain covers activities that cut across several different domains. To keep the classification more compact, environment statistics is also included in this Domain.

The first three Statistical Domains cover all international activities involving methodological work aimed at developing or revising standards related to aggregated data at national level, for implementation in national official statistics.. Also, any activity related to technical cooperation or training specific to a subject area is classified in one of the first three Domains, as well as the collection of national data through international organisations and their subsequent production and dissemination of international statistics. The Domains 1 to 3 might also serve as a basis for subject area classification in the context of electronic interchange of aggregated statistics between national producers and international organizations, as well as between international organizations (e.g. SDMX).

The Statistical Domains 4 and 5 cover substantive cross-cutting issues which do not directly relate to outputs, but are more process and organisation oriented (e.g. general census or survey methodology, statistical coordination, ICT, etc.). Statistical Domain 4 deals with the methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis, as well as with activities undertaken by international organizations aimed at directly organising comparable surveys at national level in substitution of national producers. Statistical Domain 5 deals with strategic and managerial issues in official statistics.

Domain 1: Demographic and social statistics

- 1.1 **Population and migration** – covers work in population and demographic statistics, topics like demography, vital statistics, population structures and growth, demographic projections,

¹ Earlier called the Integrated Presentation (IP) of International Statistical Work Programmes. The 2005 work programmes of international statistical organizations according to the old classification are available in the DISA/IP database at <http://unece.unog.ch/IntPres/>, the same activities according to the new classification are available at <http://unece.unog.ch/IntPres/ece.asp>.

families and households (marriages, divorces, household size), migration, refugees and asylum seekers.

Excludes

- **causes of death (1.4)**
- **methodology and organisation of population censuses (4.3.1)**

- 1.2 **Labour** – covers statistics on labour force, labour market, employment and unemployment; the more detailed topics include economically active population, labour conditions, health and safety at work (accidents at work, occupational injuries and diseases, work-related health problems), working time and other working conditions, strikes and lockouts, job vacancies, job creation.

Excludes

- **migrant workers (1.1)**
- **unemployment insurance and unemployment benefits (1.6)**
- **trade union membership (1.10)**
- **unpaid work (1.11)**
- **statistics on earnings, wages and salaries (2.8)**
- **labour cost (2.8)**

- 1.3 **Education** – includes educational participation, illiteracy, educational institutions and systems, human and financial resources invested in education, lifelong learning, vocational training and adult learning, impact of education, assessments of student performance, etc.

- 1.4 **Health** – covers the health and mortality related statistical activities, including topics like life expectancy, health status, health and safety, health determinants (including lifestyle, nutrition, smoking, alcohol abuse), health resources and expenditure, health care systems, morbidity and mortality (including infant and child mortality), hospital admission, causes of illness and death, specific diseases (e.g. AIDS), disabilities, pharmaceutical consumption and sales, health personnel, remuneration of health professions, environmental health status, health inequality, health accounts.

Excludes

- **work related health and safety (1.2)**
- **victimisation from criminal behaviour (1.8)**
- **traffic accidents and injuries (2.4.4)**

- 1.5 **Income and consumption** – covers statistics on household income and expenditures from household viewpoint (all types of income and expenditure), including topics like distribution of incomes, in-kind income, income transfers received and paid, income- or expenditure-based measures of poverty, consumer protection, consumption patterns, consumer goods and durables, household wealth and debts.

Excludes

- **social protection schemes against various risks (1.6)**
- **tax schemes (2.5)**
- **poverty in a multidimensional sense (3.3.1)**
- **living conditions (3.3.1)**
- **social inclusion/exclusion (3.3.1)**

- 1.6 **Social protection** – deals with statistics on measures to protect people against the risks of inadequate incomes associated with unemployment, ill health, invalidity, old age, parental responsibilities, or inadequate income following the loss of a spouse or parent, etc., includes statistics on pension beneficiaries, social security schemes, social protection expenditure, etc.

Excludes

- **insurance companies as economic actors (2.4.6)**
- **pension funds as actors in financial markets(2.4.6)**

- 1.7 **Human settlements and housing** – covers statistical activities on housing, dwellings and human settlements
Excludes
- **rents (2.7)**
 - **methodology and organisation of housing censuses (4.3.1)**
- 1.8 **Justice and crime** – activities including crime, convictions, operation of criminal justice systems, justice, safety, victims, clear-up rates, prison population, illicit drug production, trafficking and use, etc.
- 1.9 **Culture** – statistics dealing with cultural activities in society, like theatre, cinemas, museums, libraries, mass media, book production, sports, etc., including expenditure and financing of culture.
- 1.10 **Political and other community activities** – statistics on voting turnout, participation in political and other community activities, trade union membership, social dialogue, civil society, social capital, etc.
- 1.11 **Time-use** – statistics on the use of time by individuals, often related to work-life balance (reconciling family responsibilities and paid work); unpaid work
Excludes
- **working time (1.2)**

Domain 2: Economic statistics

- 2.1 **Macroeconomic statistics** – all activities that are dealing with economy wide statistics at macro level that go beyond, or are different from National Accounts, whether annual, quarterly or monthly. Examples are macroeconomic databases that combine national accounts and other macroeconomic indicators like Main Economic Indicators (OECD), Principal European Economic Indicators (Eurostat), etc. ; business tendency and consumer opinion surveys, economic growth, stability and structural adjustment, cyclical indicators, statistics for business cycle analysis.
Excludes:
- *methodology and frameworks of national accounts (2.2.)*
 - *collection and dissemination of national accounts and productivity data not linked to other macroeconomic statistics (2.2)*
- 2.2 **Economic accounts** – covers work on National Accounts in both current and constant prices, dealing with topics like implementation of the 1993 System National Accounts (1993 SNA), update of the 1993 SNA, European System of Accounts (ESA95), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Income (GNI), non-observed and informal economy, measurement of capital, input-output tables, balance sheets, etc.
Excludes
- *agricultural economic accounts (in 2.4.1)*
 - *tourism satellite accounts (in 2.4.5)*
 - *detailed general government accounts (2.5)*
 - *financial accounts(2.5)*
 - *price statistics(2.7)*
 - *environmental accounts (3.1)*
- 2.3 **Business statistics** – economy wide statistics on the activities of enterprises, covers work on economic statistics across different sectors (as opposed to 2.4 that deals with specific

individual sectors), deals with topics like statistics on economic activities of enterprises, business demography, business investment, business services, demand for services, industrial performance, enterprises by size class, industrial production, commodities, structure of sales and services, outputs of the service industries, non-profit institutions.

Excludes:

- *business tendency surveys (2.1)*
- *international trade (2.6)*
- *prices (2.7)*
- *labour cost (2.8)*
- *science and technology (2.9)*
- *ICT (3.3.3)*
- *activities of foreign affiliates and multinational companies (3.3.4)*
- *business registers (4.3.2)*
- *methodology and organisation of economic censuses (4.3.2)*
- *methodology and organisation of business surveys (4.3.4)*

2.4 Sectoral statistics – statistical activities dealing with one of the specific branches of industry or services mentioned at the three digit level of the classification

Excludes:

- *education (1.3)*
- *health (1.4)*
- *social security (1.6)*
- *culture (1.9)*
- *statistics covering the whole industrial sector (2.3)*
- *statistics covering the whole service or market service sector (2.3)*
- *distributive trade (2.3)*
- *government and public sector statistics (2.5)*
- *research and development (2.9)*
- *telecommunication statistics (3.3.3)*

2.4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries – includes all agriculture, forestry and fishery related statistics, e.g. agricultural monetary statistics (agricultural economic accounts), agricultural structures (farm structure), trade in agricultural products, agricultural labour input, crop and animal production, agricultural commodities, agro-industry statistics (including food production and safety), organic farming and organic food, government expenditure for agriculture, fishing and forestry, products source and use tables, forest and forest product statistics, forest resource assessment and forest fire, trade in forest products, fisheries.

Excludes

- **agricultural and similar prices (2.7)**
- **rural development (3.2)**
- **methodology and organisation of agricultural censuses (4.3.2)**
- **methodology and organisation of agricultural surveys (4.3.4)**

2.4.2 Energy - energy supply, energy use, energy balances, security of supply, energy markets, trade in energy, energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, government expenditure on energy

Excludes

- *energy prices (2.7)*

2.4.3 Mining, manufacturing, construction – statistics on specific industrial activities, e.g. steel, shipbuilding, and on construction, trade in specific products related to mining, manufacturing and construction

Excludes

- *prices of manufactured products (2.7)*

- *construction prices (2.7)*

2.4.4 Transport – covers statistics on all modes of transport (air, rail, road, inland waterways, sea), includes topics like transport infrastructure, equipment, traffic flows, personal mobility, safety, energy consumption, transport enterprises, passengers and freight transport, transport sector trends, road traffic accidents.

Excludes

- *transport prices (2.7)*

2.4.5 Tourism – covers statistics regarding visitor’s activity (such as arrivals/departures, overnight stays, expenditures, purpose of the visit, etc.) associated to different forms of tourism (inbound, domestic and outbound), tourism industries activity and infrastructure, employment and tourism satellite accounts.

Excludes

- *prices for tourist services (2.7)*
- *environmental impacts (3.1)*

2.4.6 Banking, insurance, financial statistics – money, banking and financial market statistics, including financial accounts, money supply, interest rates, exchange rates, stock market indicators, securities, bank profitability, private sector insurance and pension fund statistics, Financial Soundness Indicators.

Excludes

- **beneficiaries of private pension funds (1.6)**
- **financing of state pension and of other state social security schemes (2.5)**

2.5 Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics – all statistics related to the government sector, including debt and deficit, revenue and expenditure, accounts of the government sector, central government, tax rates and revenues, tax and benefit systems, financing of state pension and other state social security schemes, public sector employment.

Excludes

- **government expenditure in specific areas, like health (1.4), education (1.3), research and development (2.9), etc.)**

2.6 International trade and balance of payments – deals with statistics on all cross-border transactions recorded in the balance of payments, includes topics like trade in goods and services, external positions and debt, foreign direct investment, foreign affiliated trade, tariffs, market access, foreign aid, development assistance, resource flows to developing countries

Excludes:

- *trade in specific commodities/services mentioned in 2.4.1 to 2.4.5*
- *multinational companies and activities of foreign affiliates (3.3.4)*

2.7 Prices – covers any statistical activity dealing with prices, including Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) and international comparisons of GDP, covers topics like Consumer Price Indices (CPI), inflation, Producer Price Indices (PPI), price indexes for specific products and services (e.g. Information and Communication Technology products).

Excludes

- **interest rates (2.4.6)**
- **wages (2.8)**

2.8 Labour cost – statistics activities on labour cost, earning and wages, both for structural and short-term statistics

Excludes

- *wages as part of total income of private households (1.5)*

- 2.9 **Science and technology** – activities on Science, Technology and Innovation, includes Research and Development (R&D), innovation, patents, human resources in science and technology, high tech industries and knowledge based services, biotechnology, financing of R&D

Excludes:

- *information and communication technologies (ICTs) (3.3.3)*
- *research in statistics (various elements of sub-heading 4)*

Domain 3: Environment and multi-domain statistics

This area includes statistical activities that cut across several different subject areas of Domains 1 and 2 (and 3.1), but remain focused on statistical results about such cross-cutting issues. Examples are gender or regional statistics. Some of them deal with sets of indicators to monitor policy-defined goals originating from major international summits, like Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development, gender, etc. In order to keep the classification more compact, environment statistics is also included under this Domain.

- 3.1 **Environment** – includes topics like climate, climate change, biodiversity, environment and health, natural resources, soil, water, air, landscape, waste, environmental expenditure, expenditure for the protection of the environment, environmental accounts, agri-environmental indicators, environmental pressure, environmental impact of industry, transport, energy etc., environmental monitoring, material flow analysis, environmental decoupling indicators, pollution, ecosystems, land use and cover, environmental protection, nationally protected areas

Excludes

- *environment as part of sustainable development (3.3.6)*

- 3.2 **Regional and small area statistics** – activities dealing with regional statistics and statistics referring to sub-national areas or areas based on administrative units, urban and rural statistics, rural development, regional accounts, regional typologies, regional disparities.

Excludes

- *international work on classifications of regional and local units outside regional databases or analytical work (4.2)*
- *geo-referenced data (4.4)*
- *thematic maps as form of dissemination (4.5)*

- 3.3 **Multi-domain statistics and indicators** – deals with conceptual or data work based on a specific thematic approach to outputs that cut across several economic, social or environmental subject areas; the two-digit-level of the classification covers activities dealing with such type of issues that are not explicitly mentioned at the three-digit level

Excludes:

- *multi-domain statistics based on a regional approach (3.2)*
- *yearbook type of compendia or similar products by international organisations not following a specific thematic approach (3.4)*

- 3.3.1 **Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues** – includes work on multidimensional methods to measure poverty, living conditions in the broad sense, social inclusion/exclusion, social indicators, social situation

Excludes:

- *purely monetary approach to poverty (1.5)*

- 3.3.2 **Gender and special population groups** – their living conditions and role in the society: comparisons men/women and situation of special population groups like children, youth, women, elderly, disabled, minority groups, etc.
- 3.3.3 **Information society** – statistics allowing to assess the use and impact of information and communication technologies on society, includes access and use of ICTs (including Internet), ICT expenditure and investment, ICT infrastructure, telecommunication networks, electronic communications, e-government, electronic commerce, e-learning, broadband penetration, ICT services, communication tariffs, network infrastructure, revenues, expenses and investment of operators, Internet indicators, trade in telecommunications equipment
- 3.3.4 **Globalisation** – deals with measuring the economic activities of multinational companies, as well as with attempts to measure globalisation through a variety of components from other subject areas
- 3.3.5 **Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals** – work on sets of indicators to monitor the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit
- 3.3.6 **Sustainable development** – work on indicators and frameworks to monitor the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.
- 3.4 **Yearbooks and similar compendia** – multi-domain statistical publications, databases and other data products without specific thematic or issue-oriented focus.
- Excludes:*
- *Multi-domain statistical products based on specific thematic approaches, like sustainable development, MDGs etc. (under 3.3.1 to 3.3.5)*

Domain 4: Methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis

Unlike the Domains 1, 2 and 3, which focus on statistical outputs and their conceptual basis, this Domain covers activities that focus on the various processes that ultimately lead to statistical outputs. Examples are data collection, processing and dissemination methodology as such, not focusing on a particular subject area, international activities that address national sources that are used for producing official statistics in various subject areas at national level (such as censuses, surveys, administrative registers), or international activities that are a direct substitute for national activities of official statistics in terms of data collection with ultimate respondents for statistical purposes (statistical surveys).

- 4.1 **Metadata** – covers harmonising and standardising metadata models, structures and frameworks in the context of statistical information processing and dissemination, deals also with harmonising the statistical terminology and definitions.
- Excludes:*
- *standards for electronic data exchange in statistics (5.6)*
- 4.2 **Classifications** – activities related to developing, managing, maintaining and harmonizing economic, social and environmental classifications.
- 4.3 **Data sources** – dealing with different methods of data collection from ultimate respondents (households or companies) and different forms of data sources at national level. Includes activities on electronic data reporting and Internet reporting which are not directly related to specific censuses or surveys. The two digit-level includes only activities that cannot be

allocated to one three-digit item, as well as sources other than censuses, surveys or administrative records, such as satellite images or other observation type sources

Excludes:

- *methods by which international organisations collect data from national producers (5.6)*

4.3.1 Population and housing censuses; registers of population, dwellings and buildings – methodology and organisation of population and housing censuses, including register based censuses, development and maintenance of statistical registers of population, buildings and dwellings covering and following the whole resident population.

Excludes:

- *collection of national statistical results from population censuses by international organisations and subsequent dissemination of international statistics (1.1. or other relevant area of Domain 1)*
- *civil and vital events registers (4.3.5)*
- *administrative sources on persons generated by the social security system or kept for special population groups in their use for other statistical activities than 4.3.1 (4.3.5)*

4.3.2 Business and agricultural censuses and registers – methodology and organisation of economic and agricultural censuses, development and maintenance of statistical business and agricultural registers.

Excludes:

- *administrative sources on subsets of agricultural holdings or businesses and their activities in their use for other statistical activities than 4.3.2 (4.3.5)*
- *collection of national statistical results from the sources in 4.3.2 by international organisations and subsequent dissemination of international statistics (2.3 or other relevant area of Domain 2)*

4.3.3 Household surveys – methodology and organisation of household sample surveys including sample designs; international surveys with direct data collection from households such as Living Standard Measurement Survey or World Health Survey.

Excludes:

- *Dissemination of international statistics based on direct survey activities of international organisations (relevant area of domain 1)*

4.3.4 Business and agricultural surveys – methodology and organisation of business and agricultural surveys, including sampling, and international surveys with direct data collection from businesses.

Excludes:

- *Dissemination of international statistics based on direct survey activities of international organisations (relevant area of domain 2)*

4.3.5 Other administrative sources – addresses the suitability of administrative sources for official statistics, the legal, organisational and conceptual problems of accessing administrative sources, the use of registers and other administrative sources in other contexts than censuses

4.4 Data editing and data linkage – methodological, organisational and legal issues related to data quality control at the collection phase, including data editing and imputation and use of geo-referenced data.

4.5 Dissemination, data warehousing – policies, strategies, methods and techniques of data dissemination, design and organisation of output databases and data warehouses, including

feedback from users, communicating with the media, work of NSO press offices, data and metadata presentation, electronic dissemination (Internet), statistical portals.

Excludes:

- *multi-domain databases as products (3.4)*

- 4.6 **Statistical confidentiality and disclosure protection** – legal, organizational and technical measures to safeguard confidentiality of statistical data, methods of releasing microdata while protecting against disclosure of individual data.
- 4.7 **Data analysis** – methods of data analysis in official statistics for other purposes than editing/quality management, e.g. seasonal adjustment, methods for constructing composite indicators, identification of causal factors, extrapolation, scenario and model building etc.

Domain 5: Strategic and managerial issues of official statistics

This Domain covers areas that are of managerial concern, dealing with the institutional and organisational side of national and international statistical agencies.

- 5.1 **Institutional frameworks and principles; role and organisation of official statistics** – activities dealing with developing, harmonising and revising the institutional framework and principles of official statistics at national and international level, like fundamental principles of official statistics, organizational and legal aspects of national statistical systems, functioning and coordination of the statistical systems, organisation of statistical offices, promotion of official statistics.
- 5.2 **Statistical programmes; coordination within statistical systems** – compiling the statistical work programmes of international organizations, coordinating the work within national and international statistical organizations (e.g. coordination of activities between headquarters and organizations in the field, coordination of decentralised statistical organizations), processes for setting up national statistical programmes, including relationship with users and respondents etc.
- Excludes*
- **coordination between international statistical agencies (5.6)**
- 5.3 **Quality frameworks and measurement of performance of statistical systems and offices** – implementation of the Total Quality Model, development and use of quality management tools, harmonisation of quality assessment frameworks, performance indicators for statistical offices.
- 5.4 **Management and development of human resources** – organisation of human resources management and training in national and international statistical agencies.
- 5.5 **Management and development of technological resources (including standards for electronic data exchange and data sharing)** – includes electronic data processing, IT infrastructure, data exchange standards (like EDIFACT/GESMES and SDMX), ICT strategies for statistics at national and international level
- Excludes*
- **metadata (4.1)**
 - **electronic data reporting (4.3)**
 - **data editing (4.4)**
 - **output databases and data warehouses (4.5)**
- 5.6 **Coordination of international statistical work** – coordination of statistical activities across international and supranational statistical organisations, includes work on the Database of

International Statistical Activities, work of the Conference of European Statisticians,
Statistical Commission and the Coordinating Committee of Statistical Activities

5.7 **Technical cooperation and capacity building** – covers the general bilateral and multilateral
technical and capacity building activities.

Excludes:

- **technical cooperation in specific subject areas (given under the relevant areas
in Domains 1-3).**