

Partner Report on Support to Statistics **PRESS**

2009 ROUND



PRESS METHODOLOGY

December 2009

The Partnership in Statistics
for Development in the 21st Century



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Methodology of PRESS 2009

1. The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) designed and administers the the Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) to provide a snapshot of ongoing statistical support in the developing world, answering the questions of who, what, where, and how much. For the second round of the PRESS — PRESS 2009 — the PARIS21 Secretariat expanded the coverage of development partners supporting statistical development, by including more member states of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (*i.e.*, Czech Republic, Hungary, Korea, Mexico, Poland, Slovakia, and Turkey), non-OECD countries (Chile, Russia and South Africa), and other partners (International Telecommunications Union, European Free Trade Association, the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics, the Development Gateway Foundation, and the Google Foundation). A total of 97 partners were contacted, of which 33 were bilateral donors, 20 multilateral agencies, 15 regional organizations, 19 sub-regional organizations, 6 statistical training centres, and 4 foundations. The PRESS 2009 round requested information on active commitments for the period 2007-09¹, as well as information on any planned operations.

2. The commitments from OECD bilateral partners as of end-2007 were extracted from the OECD's Creditor Reporting System (CRS).² To complete this information, the PRESS questionnaire was sent to the staff of OECD bilateral development agencies and/or national statistical offices, requesting information for 2008 and any planned activities. All other partners were requested to complete the PRESS questionnaire (an Excel spreadsheet document, which could be loaded into a database that was designed specifically to process, store, and tabulate the PRESS results). The questionnaire is presented below.

3. The PRESS questionnaire comprises three parts: (i) a general information sheet on the partner, (ii) a project/program information sheet for each project/program that the partner was supporting during 2007-09 in a country, and (iii) an information sheet for planned activities. The information requested on each project/program includes the objectives, statistical areas supported, time period, the type of assistance provided, the type and amount of funding, problems encountered, and the institutional contact person. Explanatory notes on the classification of statistical areas and financial

¹ The period 2007–09 refers to the three calendar years, during which technical and financial partners had active commitments with recipient countries.

² The CRS is the official source of information on aid commitments of OECD member countries, as well as of other multilateral organisations.

typology accompany the questionnaire.³ For planned activities, the questionnaire requests only the statistical areas supported, the time period, and a financing estimate, as well as the operational status of the project/program (identification, preparation/appraisal, or approval stage).

4. The financial amounts were converted to US dollars by using the period average exchange rate of the commitment year of the project/program (source: *OECD* – see below). In cases where the disbursement amounts were reported, the exchange rate used was the period average of the disbursement year.

5. The geographical coverage of PRESS 2009 is all African countries and countries with gross national income per capita up to USD 3,705 (using the World Bank Atlas method, 2008), totalling 114 countries (see below). In effect, this includes low income countries (USD 935 or less) and lower middle income countries (USD 936 to USD 3,705). Small island economies with higher income levels, such as Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, were also covered, since they were eligible for IDA lending.⁴

6. For projects with financing greater than USD 500,000 and which were reported as having a statistical component, a review was carried out to verify the statistical relevance of the component. In cases where projects were found to have statistical capacity building aspects, but the financing of the statistical component was unknown the projects were kept in the inventory, but without the financing amount, simply for information purposes.

³ The classification of statistical areas is the UNECE classification of 2007; the financial typology was prepared by the PARIS21 Secretariat and was discussed and approved by the multi-partner PRESS Task Team in 2008.

⁴ The World Bank revised these income classifications on July 1, 2009, resulting in a number of changes, including a move to a higher income group for Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Dominican Republic, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Namibia and Peru. Since the PRESS 2009 round began before the revised classifications were announced, these changes have not been taken into account. For further information, check the World Bank website at <http://go.worldbank.org/K2CKM78CC0>.

PRESS Questionnaire

The Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) requests the completion of the attached information sheets:

- Sheet 1 : a general information sheet
- Sheet 2 : a Project/Program Information Sheet – one sheet for each project/programme. that was ongoing during 2007–2009;
- Sheet 3 : an information sheet on future activities – one sheet for each activity planned to start during 2010-2011;

An explanatory note to the Project/Programme Information Sheet (Sheet 2) is attached to clarify some key questions : (i) unique identifier; (ii) projects/programme period; (iii) statistical areas; (iv) financial and non-financial support; and (v) agreement on use of information.

Sheet 1: General Information Sheet

Name of Financial or Technical Partner

E-mail(s) of contact person(s) responsible for completing the questionnaire

Is any further public documentation/database available on the aid projects/programmes reported?

Yes (please indicate how to access)

No

Sheet 2: Project/Programme Information Sheet for Ongoing Activity, 2007–09

- 1) Recipient country (ies), sub-region(s) and/or institution(s):
- 2) Project/Programme name:
- 3) Unique identifier:
- 4) What are the main objectives of this project/programme?
- 5) What is period of Project/Programme?
Year the project/programme was committed or approved
Year the project/programme ended or is expected to end
- 6) What is your role in this project?

lead donor

other donor

implementation

According to your answer, please precise the name of lead donor or collaborators:

- 7) What are the statistical area(s) of the project/programme (main category is mandatory; sub-category is optional)

Demographic and social statistics

Population and migration
Labour
Education
Health
Income and consumption
Social protection
Human settlements and housing
Justice and crime
Culture
Political and other community activities
Time use

Economic Statistics

Macroeconomic statistics, short-term indicators and seasonal adjustments
National accounts, non-observed economy
Business statistics
Sector statistics

- Agriculture, forestry, fisheries
- Energy
- Mining, manufacturing, construction
- Transport
- Tourism
- Banking, insurance, financial statistics
- Other services
- Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics
- International trade and balance of payments
- Prices
- Labour cost, productivity and competitiveness
- Science and technology

Environment and multi-domain statistics

- Environment
- Regional and small area statistics
- Multi-domain statistics and indicators
 - Living conditions, poverty
 - Gender and special population groups
 - Information society
 - Globalisation
 - Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals
 - Sustainable development
- Yearbooks and similar compendia

General statistical items and methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis

- Metadata
- Classifications
- Data sources
 - Population and housing censuses; registers of population, dwellings and buildings
 - Agricultural censuses, registers and surveys
 - Household surveys
 - Business registers and surveys
 - Other administrative and non-survey sources
 - Data editing and data linkage
- Data warehousing, output databases, web sites and other use of ICT
- Dissemination, marketing and promotion of statistical literacy
- Statistical confidentiality and disclosure protection
- Data analysis

Strategic and managerial issues of official statistics at national and international level

- Institutional frameworks and principles; role of official statistics; statistical law and other legal instruments
- Statistical programmes, priority setting, relationships with users and respondents
 - Statistical programmes in the framework of NSDS
 - All other statistical programmes, priority settings, relationships with users and respondents
- Quality frameworks and evaluation exercises

Human resources and training
Technological resources (including standards for electronic data exchange and data sharing)
Co-ordination of international statistical work

8) What type of support is being provided?

Financial
Non-financial

a) For financial support:

What is the financing instrument you use?

Loan/credit
Grant

What is the financing approach?

Stand-alone project/programme
Component of project/programme
Budgetary support

What is the financing mechanism?

Not-co-financed
Parallel financing (specify partners)
Joint or pooled financing (specify partners)
Financing through intermediary organization (indicate organization)

What is the commitment amount for statistical component?

Specified amount (in activity documentation)
Estimated amount (by respondent)
Revised amount since activity approval, if applicable

Which currency?

US dollars
Euro
Pound Sterling
Other (specify)

What is disbursement amount, if available?

Amount of most recent year (specify year)
Total as of last financial/calendar year

b) For non-financial support

What is the cost estimate of this non-financial support?

Which currency?

US dollars
Euro
Pound Sterling

Other (specify)

c) For financial and non-financial support

For what is the support used?

Technical assistance (technical expertise, consultant services)
Training
Goods and equipment
Infrastructure
Operating costs (recurrent expenditures)
Other

What type of technical assistance do you provide?

Twinning
Long-term
Short-term

What kind of goods/equipment do you finance?

9) What problems have been encountered in the implementation of the project/programme (such as timely availability of experts, delays in procurement procedures, availability and capacity of country level staff, etc.)?

10) Can your responses be used for the compilation of a report containing a summary of the results of this survey?

Yes

No

Sheet 3: Information Sheet for Future Activities

1) Recipient Country(ies), sub-region(s), institution(s):

2) Project/Programme name:

3) Unique identifier:

4) What is the status of the Project/Programme?

Identification stage

Under preparation/appraisal

Approval stage

5) What is the expected Period of Project/Programme?

6) What are the statistical area(s) covered?

SAME BREAKDOWN AS SHEET 2

7) What is the expected commitment amount?

8) Which currency?

US dollars

Euro

Pound sterling

Other (specify)

ATTACHMENT

Explanatory Note on Completing Sheets 2 and 3

Background

For the partner report on support to statistics, statistical development is defined as support to agencies or organizations involved in the collection, compilation, processing, and dissemination of official statistics. The reporting focuses on support to statistical development by technical and financial donors at the country or regional level as follows:

- support to statistical development through specific funding instruments (eg, STATCAP)
- through other investment projects (or component of a project)
- stand-alone technical assistance and/or training, for instance as part of regional programs
- non-financial assistance (i.e., assistance directly financed by the development partner)

For this exercise, support for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems is not regarded as support to statistical development, as this is generally seen as a project management tool. Similarly, the use of data for analytical purposes by a donor organization is not considered statistical development, if the analysis is for internal use.

This note provides an explanation of the information requested on the “Project/Program Information Sheet” (Sheet 2), namely (a) unique identifier; (b) project period; (c) statistical areas; (d) information on financial and non-financial support; and (e) agreement to publish data. For the Information Sheet for Future Activities (Sheet 3), it provides an explanation on the status of the planned project/programme.

a) Unique identifier

This refers to the identify code assigned to the individual activity by the financial or technical partner.

b) Project/Programme Period

Please indicate the year the project/programme was committed or approved by your institution and the year it ended or is expected to end.

c) Statistical areas

1. Demographic and social statistics

1.1 Population and migration	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Population and migration – covers work in population and demographic statistics, topics like demography, vital statistics, population structures and growth, demographic projections, families and households (marriages, divorces, household size), migration, refugees and asylum seekers.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>causes of death (1.4)</i> – <i>methodology and organisation of population censuses (4.3.1)</i>
1.2 Labour	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>migrant workers (1.1)</i> – <i>unemployment insurance and unemployment benefits (1.6)</i> – <i>trade union membership (1.10)</i> – <i>unpaid work (1.11)</i> – <i>statistics on earnings, wages and salaries (2.8)</i> – <i>labour cost (2.8)</i>
1.3 Education	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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</p>
1.4 Health	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>work related health and safety (1.2)</i> – <i>victimisation from criminal behaviour (1.8)</i> – <i>traffic accidents and injuries (2.4.4)</i>
1.5 Income and consumption	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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,</p>

	<p>consumer goods and durables, household wealth and debts.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – insurance companies as economic actors (2.4.6) – pension funds as actors in financial markets(2.4.6)
1.7 Human settlements and housing	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Human settlements and housing – covers statistical activities on housing, dwellings and human settlements</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – rents (2.7) – methodology and organisation of housing censuses (4.3.1)
1.8 Justice and crime	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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.</p>
1.9 Culture	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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.</p>
1.10 Political and other community activities	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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.</p>
1.11 Time use	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Time-use – statistics on the use of time by individuals, often related to work-life balance (reconciling family responsibilities and paid work); unpaid work</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – working time (1.2)

2. Economic statistics

2.1 Macroeconomic statistics	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Sectoral statistics – statistical activities dealing with one of the specific branches of industry or services mentioned at the three digit level of the classification</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Energy - energy supply, energy use, energy balances, security of supply, energy markets, trade in energy, energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, government expenditure on energy</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - energy prices (2.7)
2.4.3 Mining, manufacturing, construction	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prices of manufactured products (2.7) - construction prices (2.7)
2.4.4 Transport	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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.</p>

	<p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transport prices (2.7)
2.4.5 Tourism	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prices for tourist services (2.7) - environmental impacts (3.1)
2.4.6 Banking, insurance, financial statistics	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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).</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – interest rates (2.4.6) – wages (2.8)

2.8 Labour cost	
Explanation (annotation)	Labour cost – statistics activities on labour cost, earning and wages, both for structural and short-term statistics <i>Excludes</i> - wages as part of total income of private households (1.5)
2.9 Science and technology	
Explanation (annotation)	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 <i>Excludes:</i> – information and communication technologies (ICTs) (3.3.3) – research in statistics (various elements of sub-heading 4)

3. Environment and multi-domain statistics

3.1 Environment	
Explanation (annotation)	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 <i>Excludes</i> - environment as part of sustainable development (3.3.6)
3.2 Regional and small area statistics	
Explanation (annotation)	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. <i>Excludes</i> - 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	
Explanation (annotation)	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 <i>Excludes:</i>

	<p>- <i>multi-domain statistics based on a regional approach (3.2)</i></p> <p>- <i>yearbook type of compendia or similar products by international organisations not following a specific thematic approach (3.4)</i></p>
3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <p>- <i>purely monetary approach to poverty (1.5)</i></p>
3.3.2 Gender and special population groups	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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</p>
3.3.3 Information society	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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</p>
3.3.4 Globalisation	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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</p>
3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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</p>
3.3.6 Sustainable development	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Sustainable development – work on indicators and frameworks to monitor the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.</p>
3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Yearbooks and similar compendia – multi-domain statistical publications, databases and other data products without specific thematic or issue-oriented focus.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <p>- <i>Multi-domain statistical products based on specific thematic approaches, like sustainable development, MDGs etc. (under 3.3.1 to 3.3.5)</i></p>

4. General statistical items and methodology of data collection; processing, dissemination and analysis

4.1 Metadata	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - standards for electronic data exchange in statistics (5.6)
4.2 Classifications	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Classifications – activities related to developing, managing, maintaining and harmonizing economic, social and environmental classifications.</p>
4.3 Data sources	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Business and agricultural censuses and registers – methodology and organisation of economic and agricultural censuses, development and maintenance of statistical business and agricultural registers.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	

Explanation (annotation)	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. <i>Excludes:</i> - <i>Dissemination of international statistics based on direct survey activities of international organisations (relevant area of domain 1)</i>
4.3.4 Business and agricultural surveys	
Explanation (annotation)	Business and agricultural surveys – methodology and organisation of business and agricultural surveys, including sampling, and international surveys with direct data collection from businesses. <i>Excludes:</i> - <i>Dissemination of international statistics based on direct survey activities of international organisations (relevant area of domain 2)</i>
4.3.5 Other administrative and non-survey sources	
Explanation (annotation)	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	
Explanation (annotation)	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	
Explanation (annotation)	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. <i>Excludes:</i> - <i>multi-domain databases as products (3.4)</i>
4.6 Statistical confidentiality and disclosure protection	
Explanation (annotation)	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	
Explanation (annotation)	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.

5. Strategic and managerial issues of official statistics at national and international level

5.1 Institutional frameworks and principles; role of official statistics	
Explanation (annotation)	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, priority setting, relationships with users and respondents	
Explanation (annotation)	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. <i>Excludes</i> – coordination between international statistical agencies (5.6)
5.3 Quality frameworks	
Explanation (annotation)	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 Human resources and training	
Explanation (annotation)	Management and development of human resources – organisation of human resources management and training in national and international statistical agencies.
5.5 Technological resources (including standards for electronic data exchange and data sharing)	
Explanation (annotation)	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 <i>Excludes</i> – metadata (4.1) – electronic data reporting (4.3) – data editing (4.4) – output databases and data warehouses (4.5)
5.6 Co-ordination of international statistical work	
Explanation (annotation)	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 programmes	
WARNING!	N.B. This is a classification code used when giving classifications to statistical activities in

This category has been ABOLISHED when reporting Technical cooperation and capacity building activities	general but NOT WHEN REPORTING TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES . When reporting Technical cooperation and capacity building activities the fields of activities should be defined according to the abundant set of codes referred to above. So – DO NOT USE THIS CODE when reporting Technical cooperation and capacity building activities!
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d) Information on financial and non-financial support

For this survey, financial support refers to support provided through investment projects (stand-alone project or component of projects), budgetary support, and technical cooperation projects and is transferred to recipient country directly or through implementing agencies.

Financing Instrument

Loan/credit: financing that is reimbursable over time to lending partner

Grant: financing that is not reimbursable.

Financing Approach

Stand-alone project/programme: investment projects or technical cooperation projects that target the use of funds for statistical activities/expenditures.

Component of project/programme: component of investment projects or technical cooperation projects allocated to statistical activities.

Budgetary support: direct budgetary support for policy and institutional reforms or to implement a comprehensive programme or specific sector/thematic strategy relying on the recipient country's budgetary processes; funds are not targeted, but disbursements generally subject to policy actions.

Financing Mechanism

Not co-financed: financing is provided by only one development partner, based on direct agreement with government of recipient country.

Parallel Financing: financing based on a direct agreement between a development partner and a recipient country; more than one development partner could be involved in financing, each with own separate agreement with recipient government to finance components/activities within a general or sector budget support/project/programme

Joint/pooled Financing: financing provided by a number of development partners that is combined for a general or sector budget support/programme/project.

Financing through Intermediary Organization: financing that is channeled through a third party, e.g. from bilateral donor to multilateral institution; from bilateral or multilateral organization to a regional or sub-regional organization or to a civil society organization; from a regional organization to a sub-regional organization or civil society organization.

Financing amount

Commitment: the total amount committed for the statistical component of the project/programme; for non-financial support, the estimated cost budgeted/spent for this support. The amount can be: (i) the amount specified in the project/programme documentation; (ii) an amount estimated by the respondent (when amount is not specified in project/programme documentation); or (iii) an amount revised since the project/programme was approved.

Currency: currency in which activity is valued.

Disbursement: the actual amount spent for this support over the last financial/calendar year.

Use of financial and non-financial support

Technical assistance (TA): financing of specialized professional services (consultancy services from individuals/firms with required know-how and expertise) aimed at enabling the recipient country to implement reforms or strengthen its institutions.

Training: financing of training related to a specific project/programme. For non-financial support, this refers to training costs directly financed by the financial or technical partner.

Goods and equipment: financing of materials and equipment in the context of a project/programme. For non-financial support, this refers to the provision of goods and equipment directly financed by the financial or technical partner.

Infrastructure: financing of infrastructure expenditures in the context of a project/programme. For non-financial support, this refers to infrastructure expenditures directly financed by the financial or technical partner.

Operating costs: financing of expenditures related to the operation of a project/programme (e.g., administrative costs, petrol, maintenance costs, etc). For non-financial support, this refers to costs directly financed by the financial or technical partner.

Type of technical assistance

Twinning: financing of TA that pairs an organizational entity in a recipient country with a similar but more mature entity in a development partner country

Long-term: financing of long-term experts for specific project/programme objectives for a minimum of one year.

Short-term: financing of short-term experts for timely assignments in the context of a project/programme.

e) Agreement to use information

Please indicate whether the information provided in this questionnaire can be used in a report summarizing the results of the survey.

f) Status of planned project/programme

For each planned activity, please indicate its status (stage of project/programme cycle), as follows: (i) the identification stage refers to the concept phase of the activity; (ii) under preparation/appraisal stages refer to ongoing preparation of the project/programme up to the negotiation stage; and (iii) approval stage refers to the final phase of the project/programme, prior to approval by the financial/technical partner.

PRESS 2009 – Countries Covered

IDA Borrower Countries					Non-IDA Countries				
1	Afghanistan	34	Honduras	67	Sudan	80	Albania	113	Ukraine
2	Angola	35	India	68	Tajikistan	81	Algeria	114	West Bank and Gaza
3	Armenia	36	Kenya	69	Tanzania	82	Botswana		
4	Azerbaijan	37	Kiribati	70	Timor-Leste	83	China		
5	Bangladesh	38	Kyrgyz Republic	71	Togo	84	Colombia		
6	Benin	39	Lao PDR	72	Tonga	85	Dominican Republic		
7	Bhutan	40	Lesotho	73	Uganda	86	Ecuador		
8	Bolivia	41	Liberia	74	Uzbekistan	87	Egypt		
9	Bosnia and Herzegovina	42	Madagascar	75	Vanuatu	88	El Salvador		
10	Burkina Faso	43	Maldives	76	Vietnam	89	Equatorial Guinea		
11	Burundi	44	Malawi	77	Yemen, Republic	90	FYR Macedonia		
12	Cambodia	45	Mali	78	Zambia	91	Gabon		
13	Cameroon	46	Mauritania	79	Zimbabwe	92	Guatemala		
14	Cape Verde	47	Moldova			93	Indonesia		
15	Central African Republic	48	Mongolia			94	Iran, Islamic Republic.		
16	Chad	49	Mozambique			95	Iraq		
17	Comoros	50	Myanmar			96	Jordan		
18	Congo Republic	51	Nepal			97	Korea, DR		
19	Congo, Democratic Republic	52	Nicaragua			98	Marshall Islands		
20	Côte d'Ivoire	53	Niger			99	Mauritius		
21	Djibouti	54	Nigeria			100	Micronesia, Federal States		
22	Dominica	55	Pakistan			101	Morocco		
23	Eritrea	56	Papua New Guinea			102	Namibia		
24	Ethiopia	57	Rwanda			103	Paraguay		
25	Fiji	58	Samoa			104	Peru		
26	Gambia, The	59	Sao Tome and Principe			105	Philippines		
27	Georgia	60	Senegal			106	Seychelles		
28	Ghana	61	Sierra Leone			107	South Africa		
29	Grenada	62	Solomon Islands			108	Swaziland		
30	Guinea	63	Somalia			109	Syrian Arab Republic		
31	Guinea-Bissau	64	Sri Lanka			110	Thailand		
32	Guyana	65	St. Lucia			111	Tunisia		
33	Haiti	66	St. Vincent & Grenadines			112	Turkmenistan		

Source: IDA countries and Lower Middle Income countries, classified according to 2007 Gross National Income per capita, calculated using World Bank Atlas Method, 2008. On July 1, 2009, the World Bank revised the country classifications, which can be found at <http://go.worldbank.org/K2CKM78CC0>.

Exchange Rates – Period Average

(currency/USD)

Country	Period	Exchange Rate
Australia	2005	1.3128
	2006	1.3279
	2007	1.1952
	2008	1.2129
Canada	2003	1.4001
	2006	1.1343
	2007	1.0743
	2008	1.0753
Denmark	2007	5.4426
	2008	5.1675
Euro	1999	1.0654
	2001	1.1175
	2002	1.0611
	2003	0.8851
	2004	0.8049
	2005	0.8046
	2006	0.7967
	2007	0.7305
	2008	0.6933
	2009 (I Qtr)	0.7686
Korea	2004	1145.32
	2005	1024.12
	2006	954.79
	2007	929.26
	2008	1102.47
Sweden	2008	6.6797
	2009 (I Qtr)	8.4056
Switzerland	2005	1.2459
	2006	1.2532
	2007	1.1998
	2008	1.0966
UK	2001	0.6943
	2002	0.6665
	2003	0.6124
	2004	0.5457
	2005	0.5501
	2006	0.5434
	2007	0.4997
	2008	0.5527
	2009 (I Qtr)	0.6972

Source: OECD and IMF (International Financial Statistics) for Korea.



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