



EUROPEAN
STATISTICAL
SYSTEM

European Statistical System

Overview

Daniela Ghio

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What ?

The ESS is a *partnership* between:

- * the Community statistical authority which is the Commission - Eurostat
- * the national statistical institutes
- * other national authority responsible in each MS to collect, develop and divulgate statistics.
- * The partnership also include EEA and EFTA countries

Definitions

European Economic Area

The EEA was established on 1 January 1994. The Agreement of the EEA provides for the free movement of persons, goods, services and capital, including the freedom to choose residence in any country within this area.
All EU-MS + Switzerland

European Free Trade Association

All EU MS + Norway, Liechtenstein, Iceland, Switzerland

European Union

Enlargement: from six to 28 countries

1952 Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands

1973 Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom

1981 Greece

1986 Portugal, Spain

1995 Austria, Finland, Sweden

2004 Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia

2007 Bulgaria, Romania

2013 Croatia



Legal background

- * **REGULATION (EC) No 223/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 March 2009**

as amended by:

- * Regulation (EU) 2015/759 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015

and as implemented by:

- * Commission Regulation (EU) No 557/2013 of 17 June 2013 implementing Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European Statistics as regards access to confidential data for scientific purposes and repealing

Regulation 223/2009

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This Regulation establishes a legal framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics

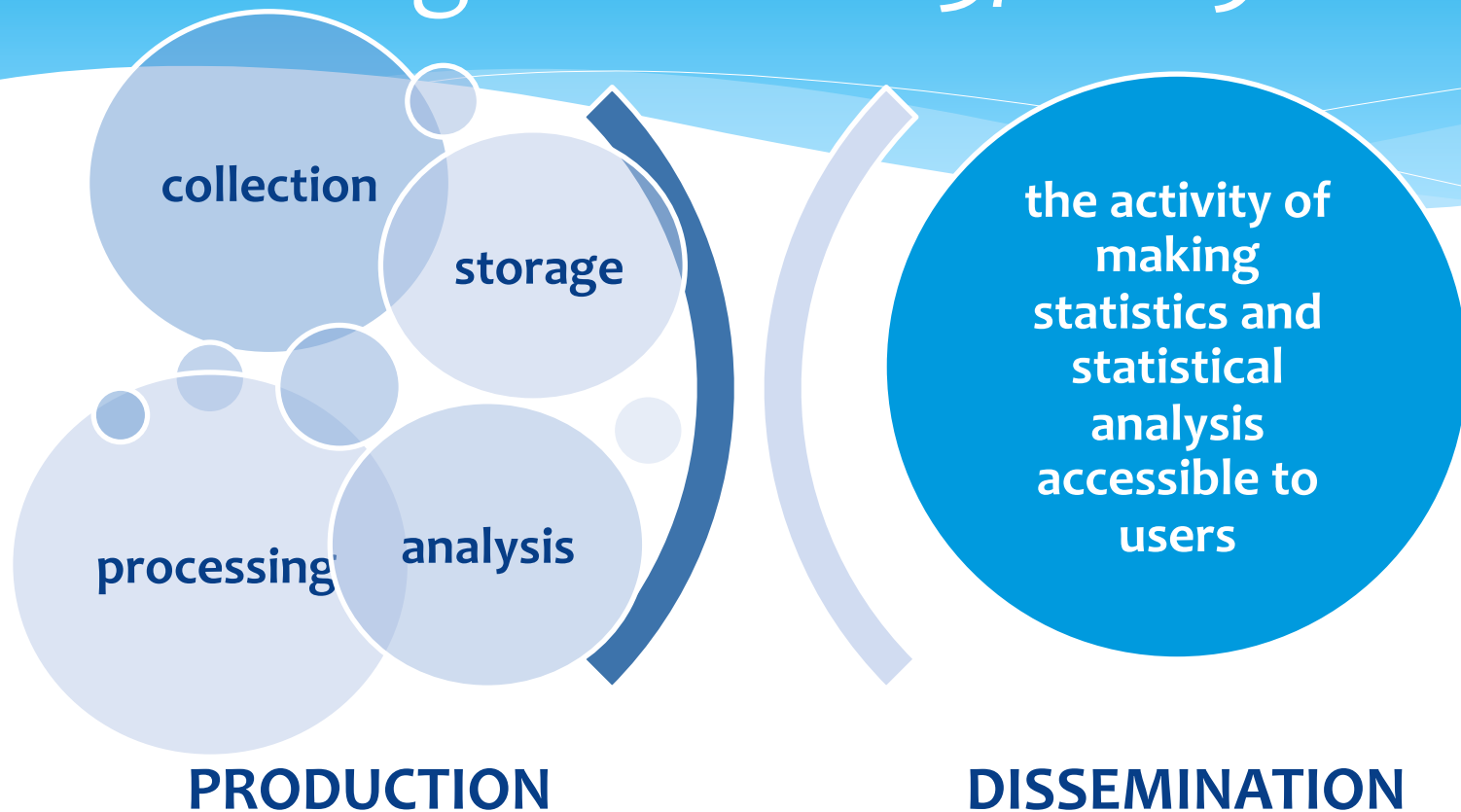
STATISTICS

- quantitative and qualitative, aggregated and representative information characterising a collective phenomenon in a considered population

DEVELOPMENT

- the activities aiming at setting up, strengthening and improving the statistical methods, standards and procedures used for the production and dissemination of statistics as well as at designing new statistics

Regulation 223/2009



Statistical principles

- a. professional independence*
- b. impartiality*
- c. objectivity*
- d. reliability*
- e. statistical confidentiality*
- f. cost effectiveness*

a. professional independance

Definition:

statistics must be developed, produced and disseminated in an independent manner, particularly as regards the selection of techniques, definitions, methodologies and sources to be used, and the timing and content of all forms of dissemination,

free from any pressures from political or interest groups or from Community or national authorities, without prejudice to institutional settings, such as Community or national institutional or budgetary provisions or definitions of statistical needs

(REGULATION (EU) 2009/223)

a. professional independance

Revised definition:

statistics must be developed, produced and disseminated in an independent manner, particularly as regards the selection of techniques, definitions, methodologies and sources to be used, and the timing and content of all forms of dissemination,

*and that the performance of those tasks
is free from any pressures from political or interest
groups or from Union or national authorities*

(REGULATION (EU) 2015/759)

objectivity

b. impartiality

c.

It means that:

statistics must be developed, produced and disseminated in a **neutral manner**,
and that **all users must be given equal treatment**

statistics must be developed, produced and disseminated in a **systematic, reliable and unbiased manner**; it implies the use of professional and ethical standards, and that the policies and practices followed are **transparent** to users and survey respondents

d. reliability

It means that:

statistics must measure as **faithfully**,
accurately and
consistently as possible the reality
that they are designed to represent
and implying that scientific criteria are used for the
selection of :
sources, methods and procedures

e. statistical confidentiality

It means that:

the protection of confidential data
related to single statistical units
which are obtained directly for statistical purposes
or indirectly from administrative
or other sources
and implying the **prohibition of use**
for **non-statistical purposes**
of the data obtained and
of their unlawful disclosure

f. cost effectiveness

It means that:

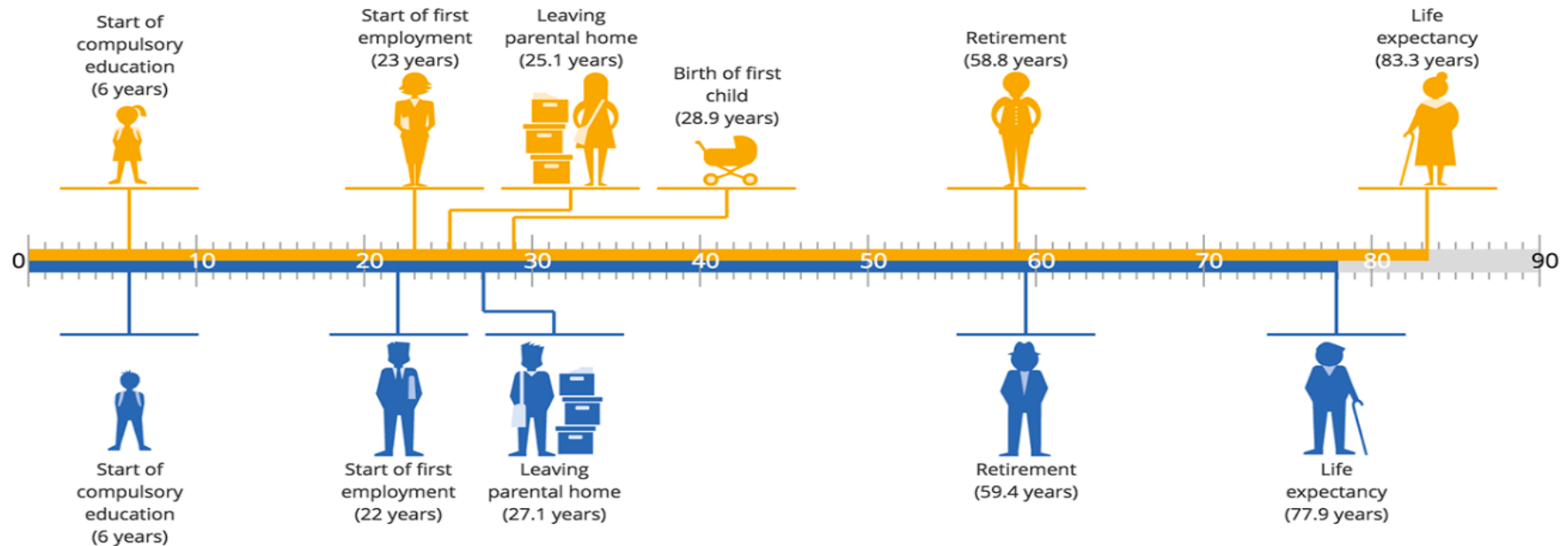
the costs of producing statistics must be in proportion to the importance of the results and the benefits sought, that resources must be optimally used and the response burden minimised. The information requested shall, where possible, be readily extractable from available records or sources



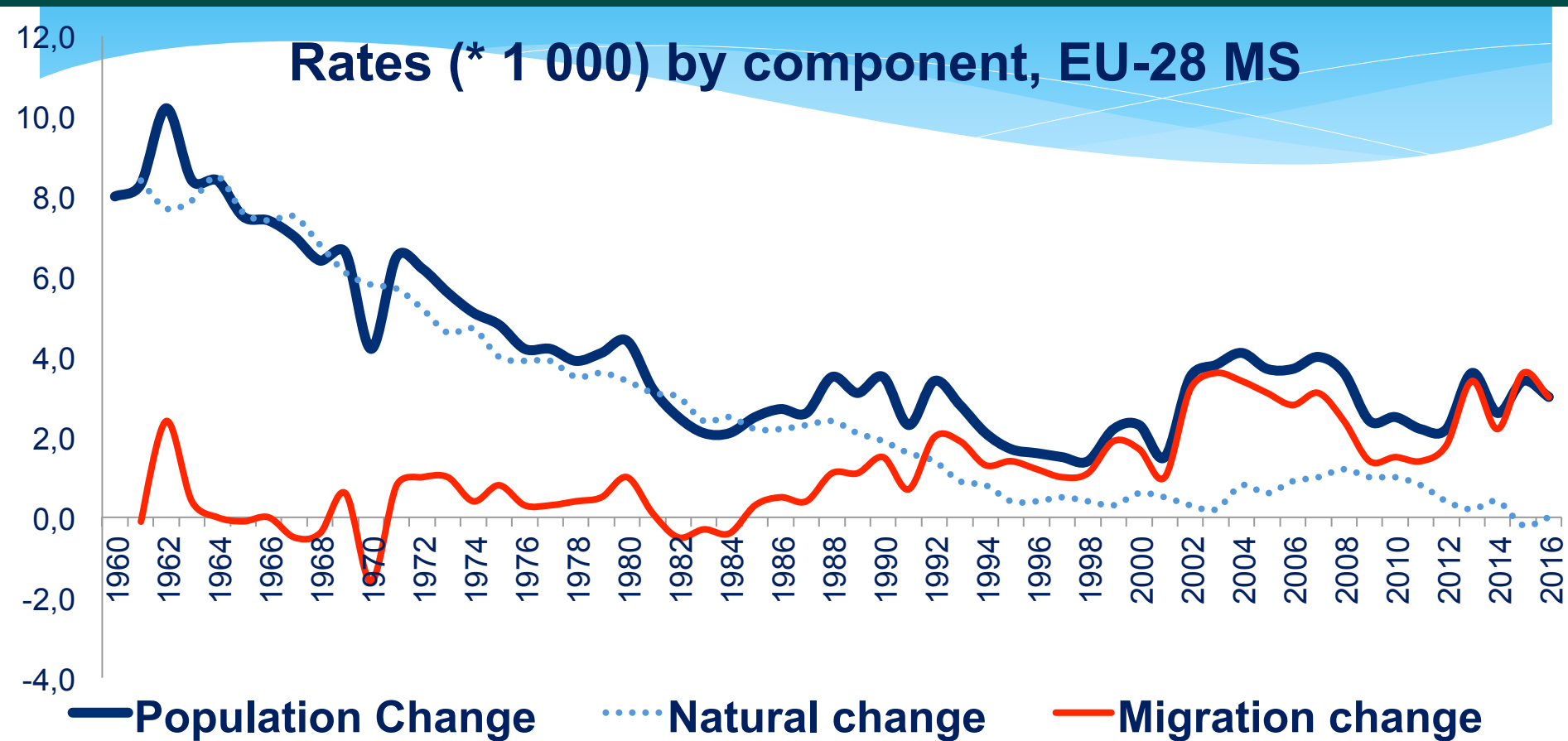
Official statistics are a marker, a reference point for what we are and where we come from, a compass allowing us to observe, assess and find our bearings

Mariana Kotzeva,
Acting Director General of
Eurostat

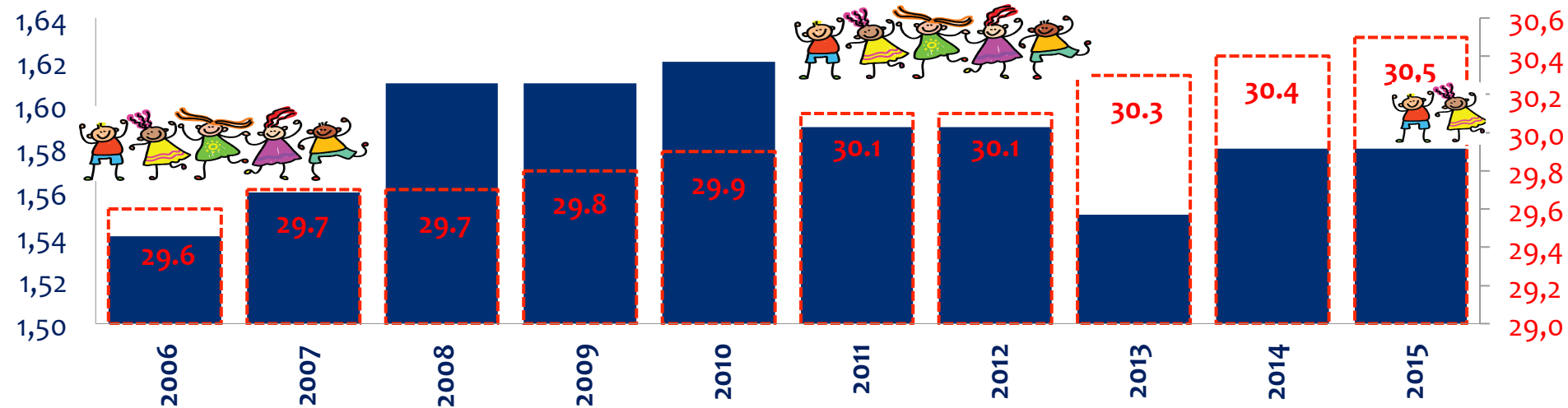
Lifeline of women and men in Europe



Population dynamics



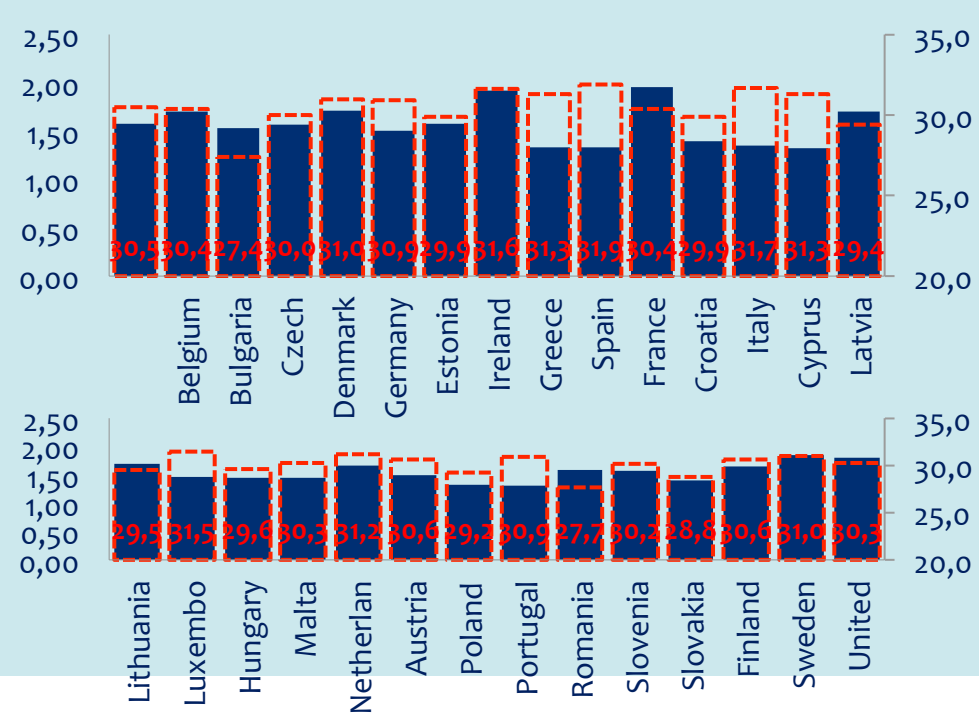
Fertility, EU-28 MS



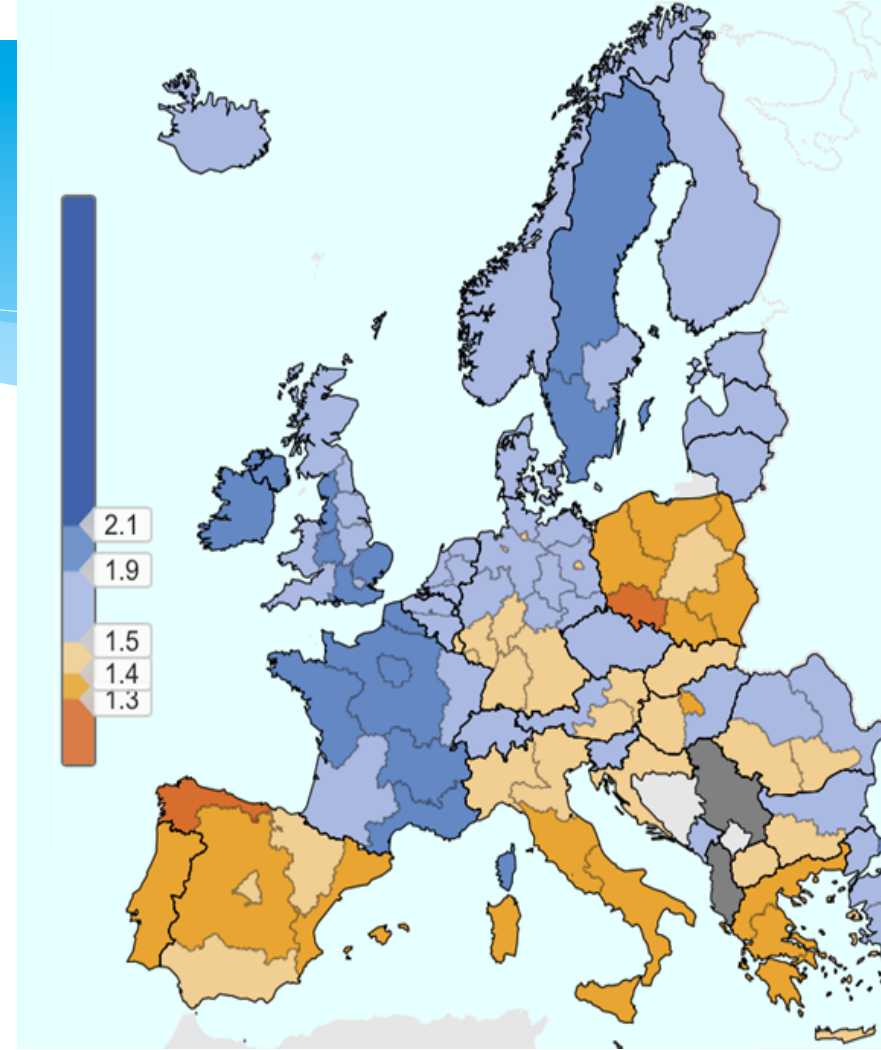
■ Total fertility rate

□ Mean age at childbirth

Regional profiles 2015

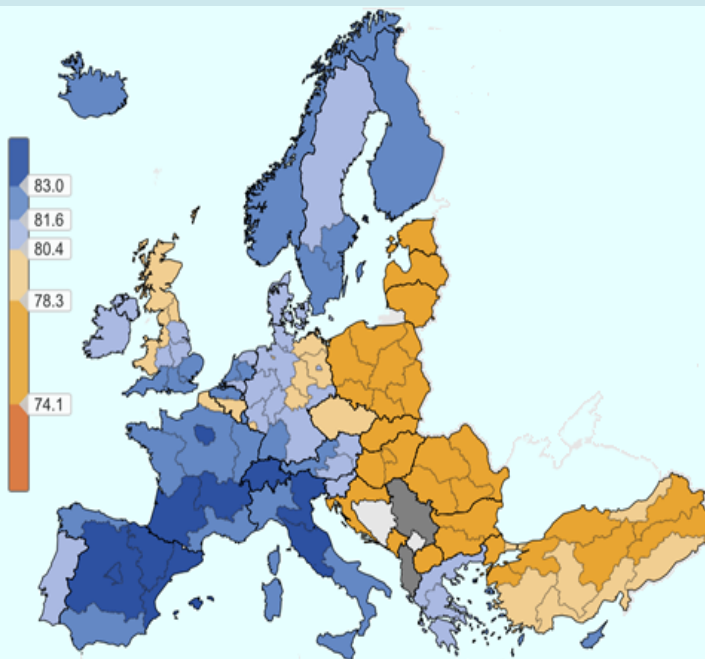


■ Total fertility rate □ Mean age at childbirth



Regional profiles

Life expectancy, 2015



European Union

80,6 19,7

Belgium

81,1 20,0

Bulgaria

74,7 16,0

Czech Republic

78,7 17,8

Denmark

80,8 19,4

Germany

80,7 19,5

Estonia

78,0 18,6

Ireland

81,5 19,8

Greece

81,1 19,9

Spain

83,0 21,1

France

82,4 21,6

Croatia

77,5 17,1

Italy

82,7 20,6

Cyprus

81,8 19,6

Latvia

74,8 17,0

Lithuania

74,6 17,1

Luxembourg

82,4 20,5

Hungary

75,7 16,6

Malta

81,9 20,3

Netherlands

81,6 19,8

Austria

81,3 19,8

Poland

77,5 18,2

Portugal

81,3 20,0

Romania

75,0 16,4

Slovenia

80,9 19,7

Slovakia

76,7 17,2

Finland

81,6 20,2

Sweden

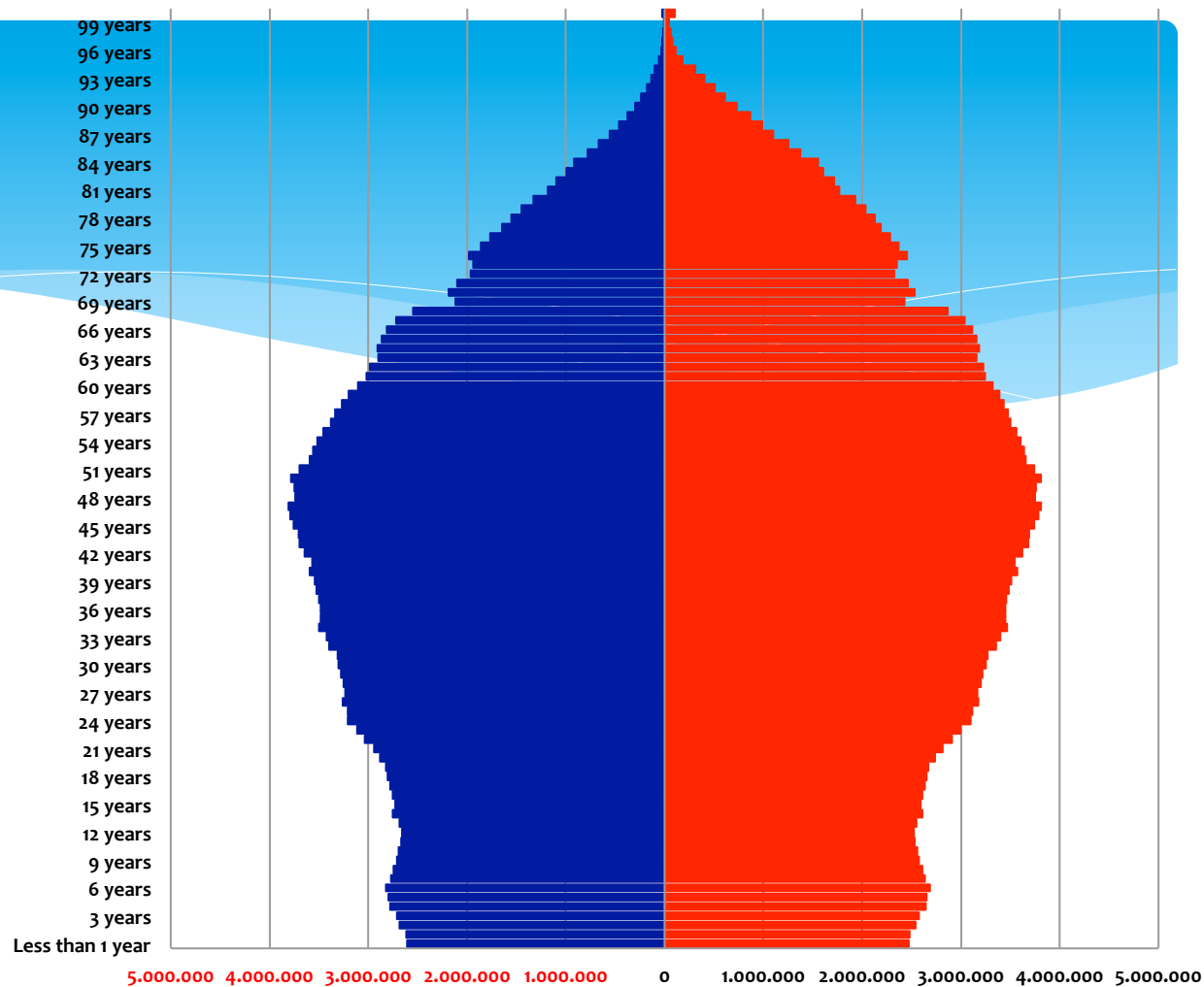
82,2 20,2

United Kingdom

81,0 19,8

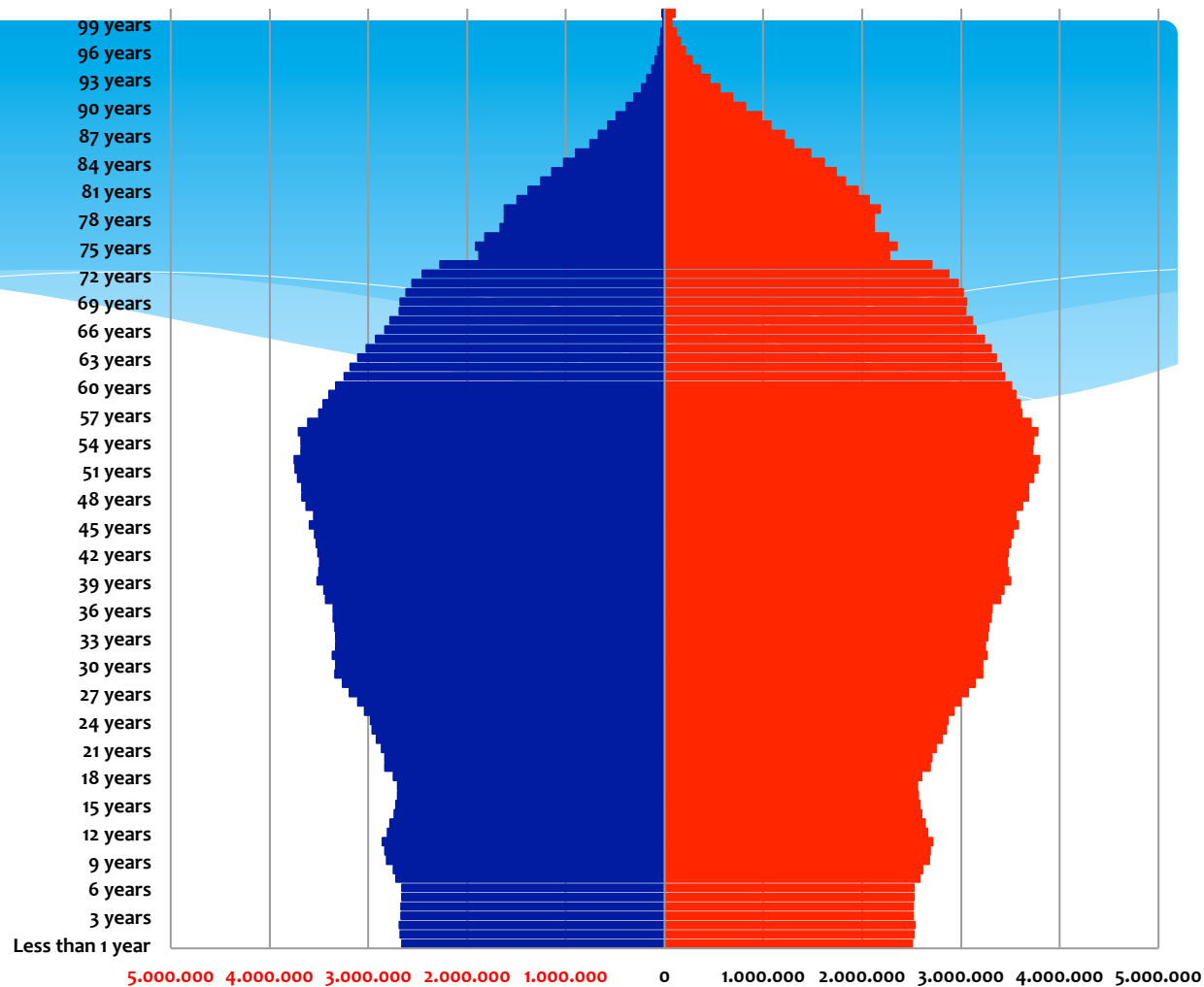
Future profiles of EU

2015



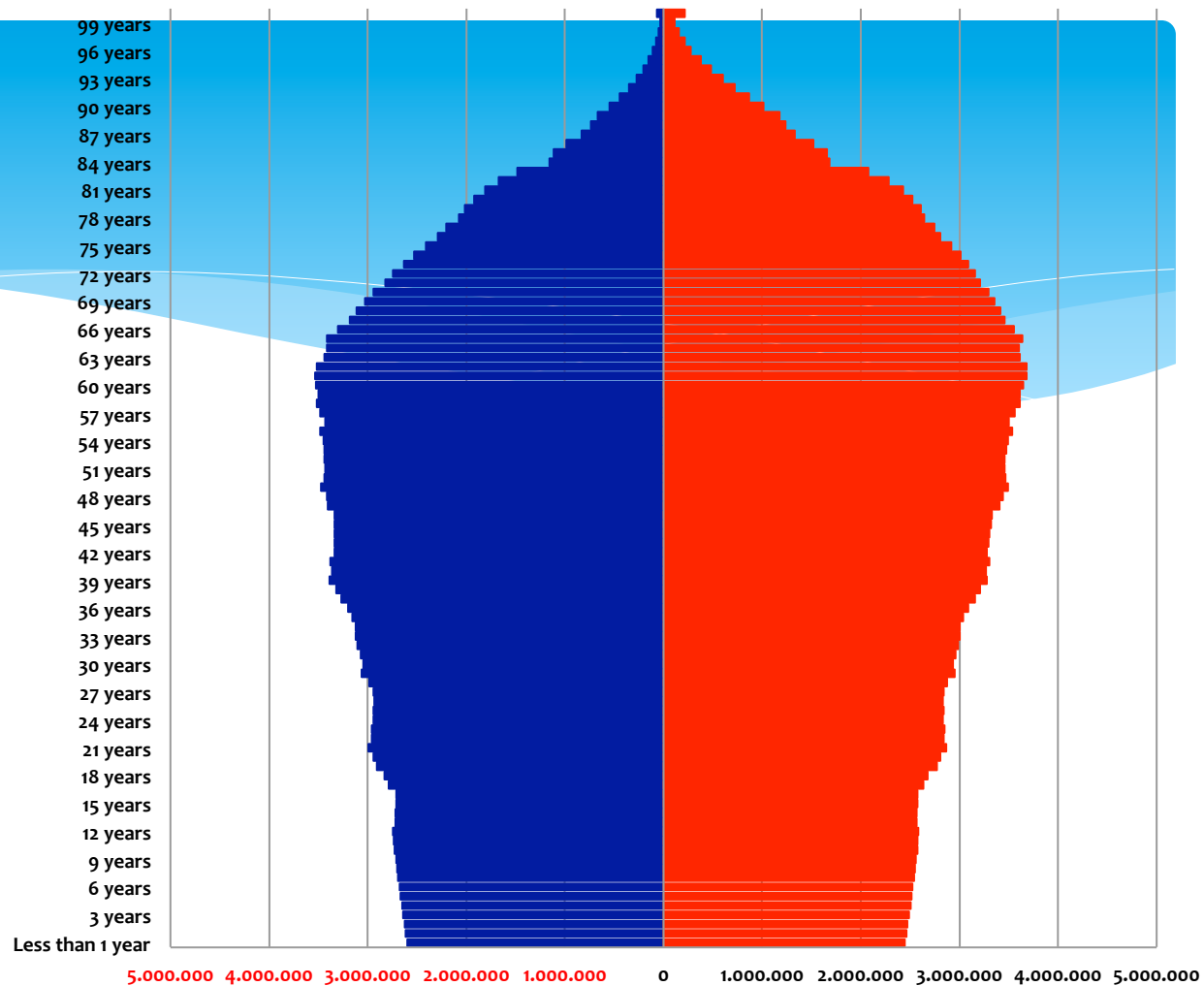
Future profiles of EU

2020



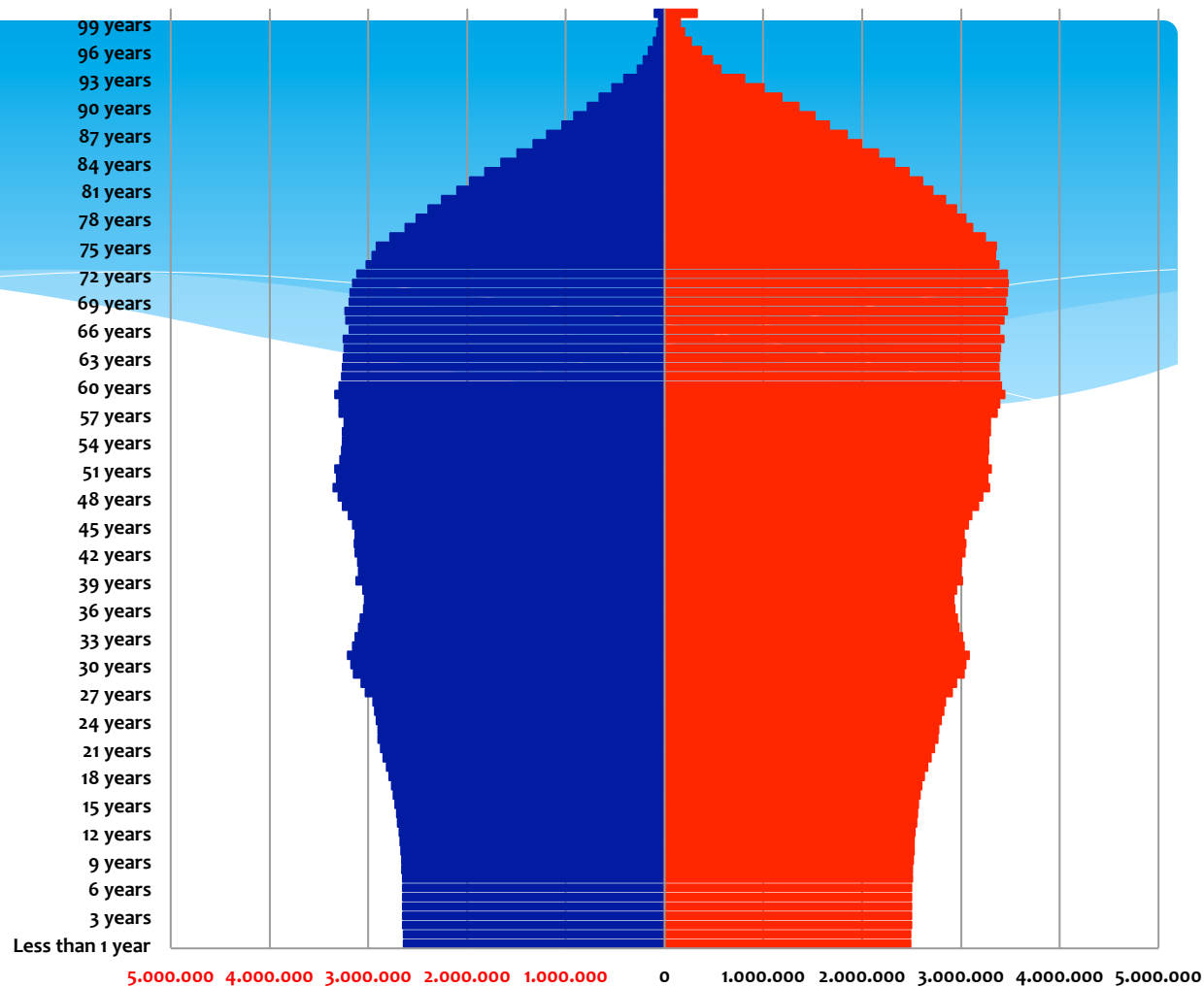
Future profiles of EU

2030



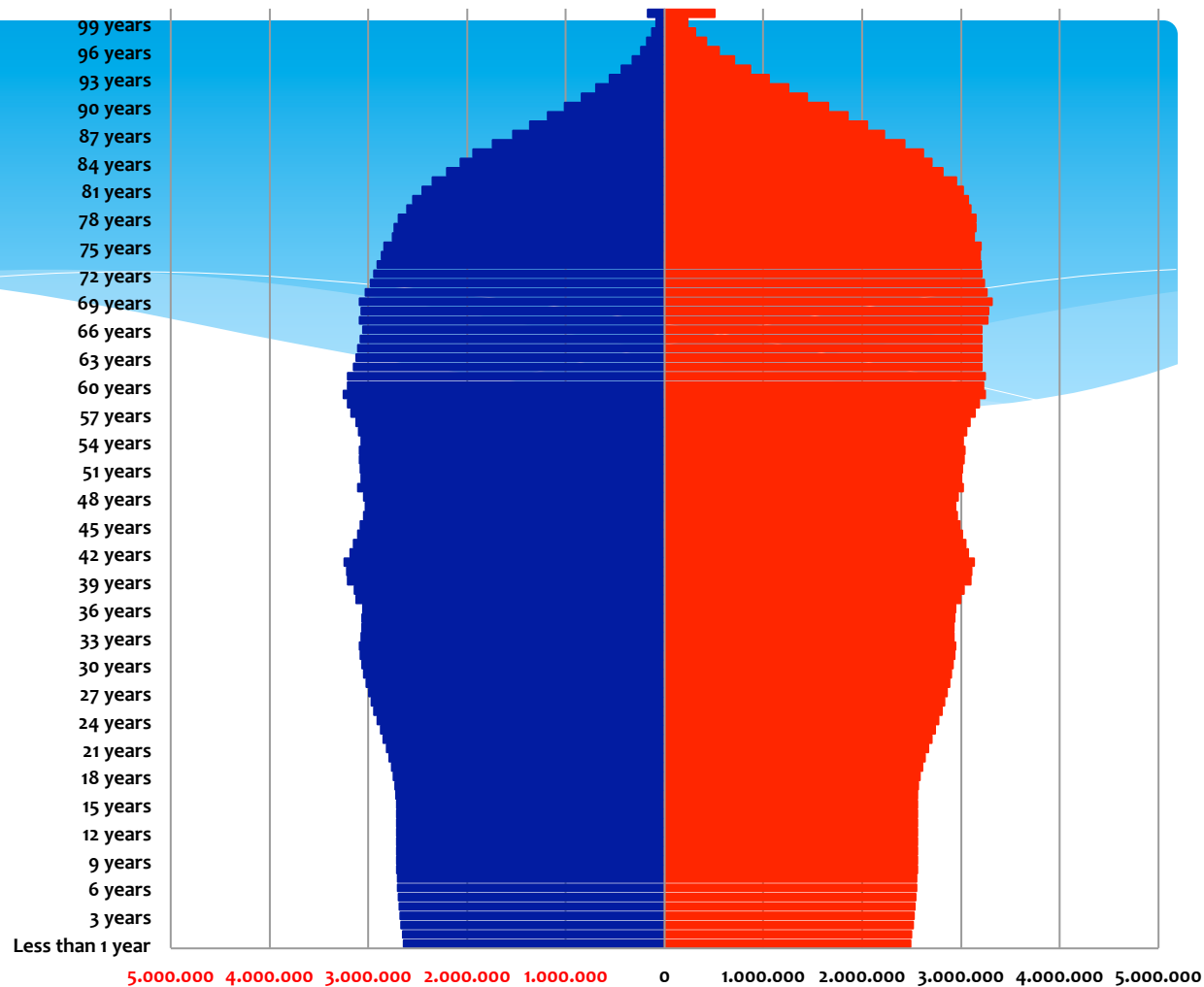
Future profiles of EU

2040



Future profiles of EU

2050



The statistical principles set out here above are
further elaborated in

the Code of Practice



The European Statistics Code of Practice

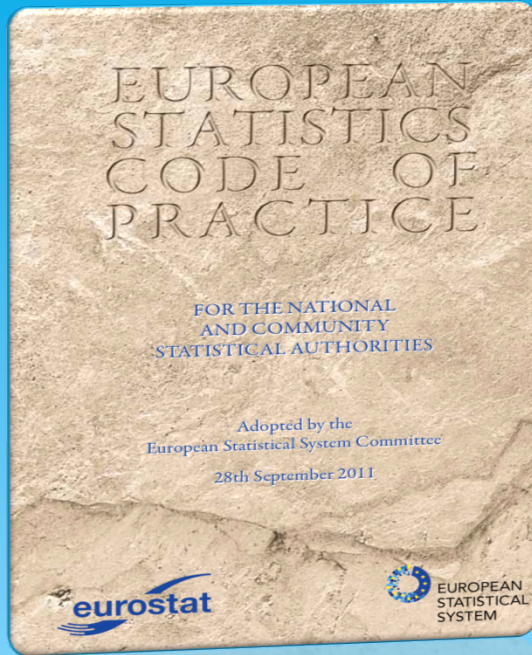
is based on 15 Principles
covering 3 areas, such as:

**1. the institutional
environment**

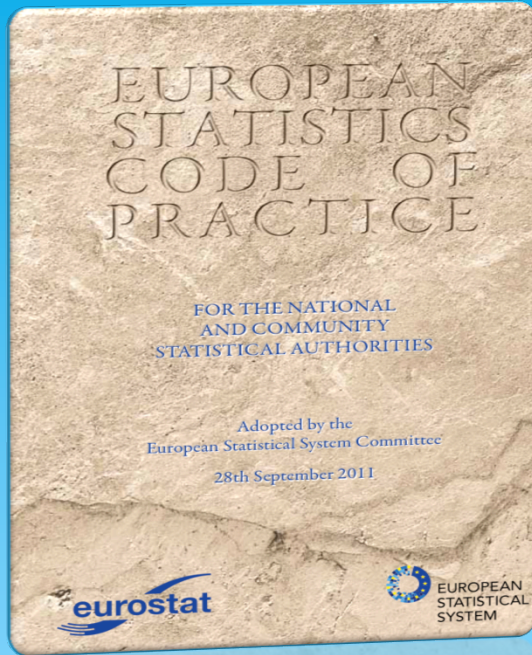
**2. the statistical
production processes**

3. the output of statistics

the institutional environment



- 1 Professional independence
- 2 Mandate for data collection
- 3 Adequacy of resources
- 4 Commitment to quality
- 5 Statistical confidentiality
- 6 Impartiality and objectivity



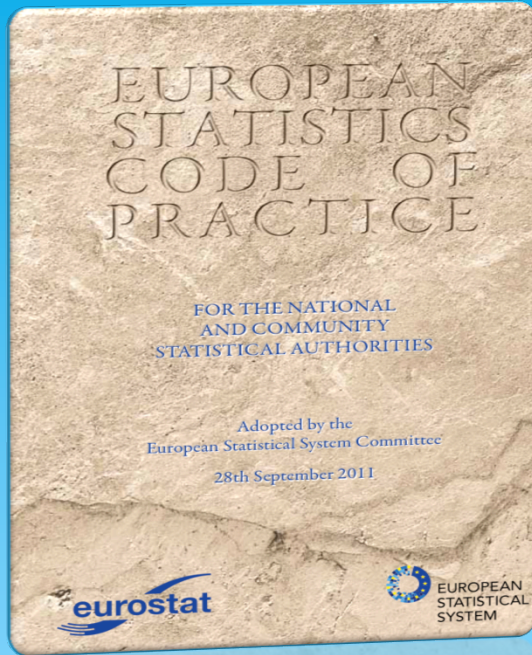
the statistical production processes

7 Sound methodology

8 Appropriate statistical procedures

9 Non-excessive burden on respondents

10 Cost effectiveness



the output of statistics

11 Relevance

12 Accuracy and reliability

13 Timeliness and punctuality

14 Coherence and comparability

15 Accessibility and clarity



EUROPEAN
STATISTICAL
SYSTEM

European Statistical System

Organisation

The functioning

The ESS functions as a **network** in which **Eurostat**'s role is to lead the way in the harmonization of statistics in close cooperation with the national statistical authorities.

- * Member States collect data and compile statistics for national and EU purposes
- * ESS works focusing mainly on EU policy areas
- * ESS also coordinates its work with candidate countries, and at European level with other Commission services, agencies and the ECB and international organizations such as OECD, the UN, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Eurostat

- * Eurostat's mission: to be the leading provider of high quality statistics on Europe.
- * Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union situated in Luxembourg.
- * Its task is to provide the European Union with statistics at European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions.

Eurostat's historical steps

1953

The Statistics Division for the Coal and Steel Community established.

1958

The European Community founded and the forerunner of Eurostat established.

1959

The present name of Eurostat as the Statistical Office of the European Communities adopted. First publication issued - on agricultural statistics.

1960

First Community Labour Force Survey

1970

The European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA) published and the general industrial classification of economic activities (NACE) established.

Eurostat's recent steps

2007

Statistical Programme 2008-2012 adopted 2008 European Statistical Governance Advisory Body established to provide an independent overview of the implementation of the Code of Practice in the ESS

2009

New European Regulation governing the statistical cooperation in the European Union was adopted. ESS Committee (ESSC) created, replacing the Statistical Programme Committee.

2011

European Statistics Code of Practice revised, strengthening the professional independence of European statisticians

2012

New Commission Decision regarding the role of Eurostat within European institutions

2013

The currently valid European Statistical Programme 2013-2017 adopted. European Statistical Forum established to govern the statistical cooperation between the ESS and ESCB

2014

'ESS Vision 2020' adopted

Eurostat's role

In recent years, the quantity of digital data created, stored and processed in the world has grown exponentially.

Statistics count more and more: by giving understanding, they allow for more effective action, and they facilitate assessments, which improve how we react.

However, the wonderful power of statistical knowledge also has dangers. (Fukuda-Parr, Ely Yamin, and Greenstein 2014).

Eurostat's role

Official Statistics provides a public information infrastructure, a system of statistical products, all 'stamped' and certified, thus being able to fulfil the requirement of scientific quality and excellence.

European Statistics, as produced by Eurostat with its partners at national level, are independent and based on common principles, standards, methodologies and technologies established in accordance with a professional code of ethics.

That is mainly what makes difference from the other information available that purports to be reliable statistical information.

ESS Governance

ESSC

- European Statistical System Committee (ESSC) shall provide professional guidance to the ESS for developing and disseminating European statistics

Partnership Group

- The Partnership Group is a group of Directors General of the NS of the ESS whose mission is to further the development of the ESS, ensuring the effective functioning of the ESSC

ESGAB

- The aim of the European Statistical Governance Advisory Board (ESGAB) is to provide an independent overview of the ESS as regards the European Statistics Code of Practice

ESAC

- The European Statistical Advisory Committee (ESAC) was formally adopted. The ESAC has 24 members representing users, respondents and other stakeholders of European Statistics

ESF

- The European Statistical Forum (ESF) was created in 2013 as a governance body in the relations between the ESS and the European System of Central Banks (ESCB)

DGINS Conference was acting then as the predecessor of the Statistical Programme Committee (SPC)

ESSC

ESSC measures which the Commission intends to take for the development production and dissemination of European statistics, their justification on a cost-effectiveness basis



ESSC the further development of the Code of Practice



ESSC decides issues concerning statistical confidentiality



ESSC proposes the annual work programme for the following year



ESSC proposes developments and priorities in the European Statistical Programme

The partnership Group

Identify and propose strategic issues

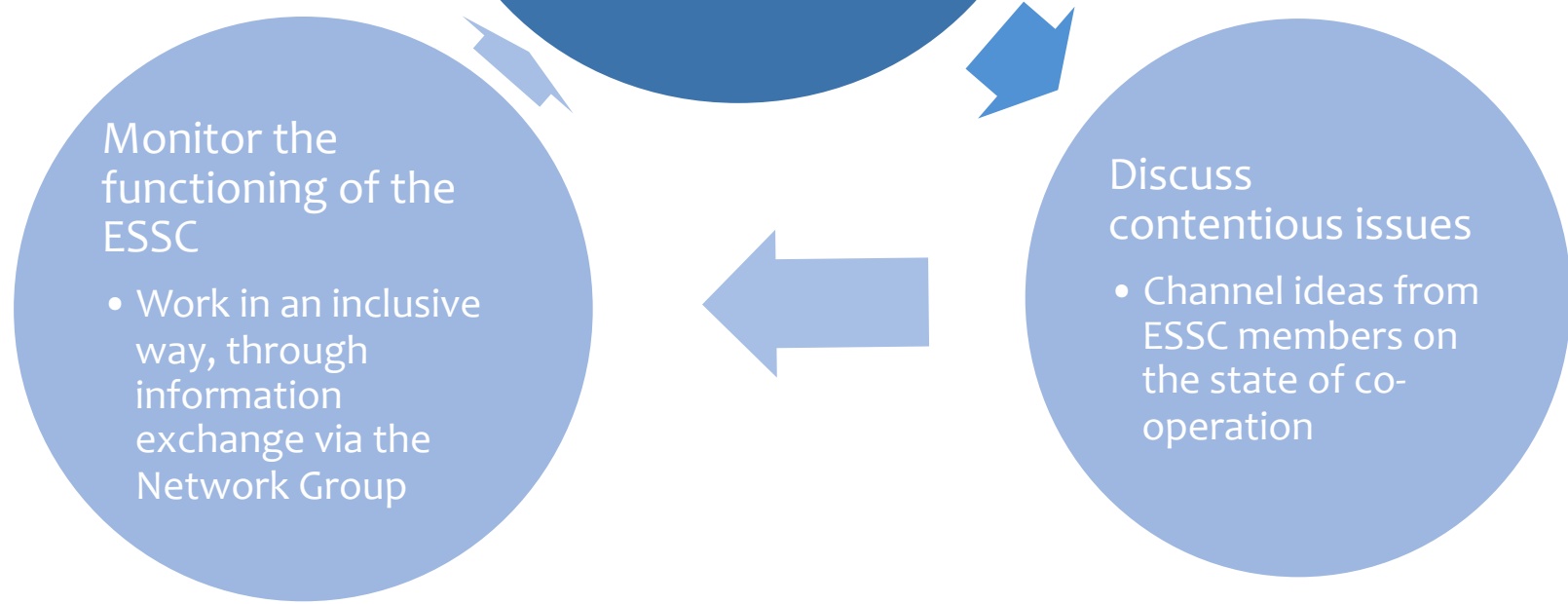
- Assist in co-ordinating the co-operation between National Statistical Systems and Eurostat

Monitor the functioning of the ESSC

- Work in an inclusive way, through information exchange via the Network Group

Discuss contentious issues

- Channel ideas from ESSC members on the state of co-operation





The ESGAB advises the Eurostat on

- appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of the Code of Practice;
- how to communicate the Code of Practice to users and data providers
- on the updating of the Code of Practice



ESGAB prepares an annual report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the Code of Practice insofar as it relates to the Commission (Eurostat).



ESAC

The ESAC has 24 members representing users, respondents and other stakeholders of European Statistics

The ESAC shall deliver an opinion addressing in :

- ✓ the relevance of the Community statistical programme to the requirements of European integration and development;

ESAC declaration, Lisbon 20 October 2017 European Statistics Day

Quality data and reliable statistics are a public good for everyone. In fact, official statistics:

- are vital drivers to strengthen democracy and to measure the progress of nations and regions;
- shape and are shaped by many individual and social activities in a citizen's daily life;
- play an essential role in the modern development of scientific knowledge;
- provide relevant evidence to support policy formulation and evaluation.

The ESF is composed of one representative per Member State from the ESSC and from the Statistics Committee of the ESCB (STC), respectively, one representative from Eurostat and one from the ECB.

Fields of statistics



General and regional statistics



Economy and finance



Population and social conditions



Industry, trade and services



Agriculture and fisheries



International trade



Transport



Environment and energy



Science and technology

The multi-annual programme

The European statistical programme for the period from 2013 to 2017

Objective 1:

provide statistical information, in a timely manner, to support the development, monitoring and evaluation of the policies of the Union properly reflecting priorities, while keeping a balance between economic, social and environmental fields and serving the needs of the wide range of users of European statistics, including other decision-makers, researchers, businesses and European citizens in general, in a cost-effective manner without unnecessary duplication of effort

Objective 2:

implement new methods of production of European statistics aiming at efficiency gains and quality improvements

The multi-annual program

The European statistical programme for the period from 2013 to 2017

Objective 3:

strengthen the partnership within the ESS and beyond in order to further enhance its productivity and its leading role in official statistics worldwide

Objective 4:

ensure that delivery of such statistics is kept consistent throughout the whole duration of the programme, provided that this does not interfere with the priority-setting mechanisms of the ESS.

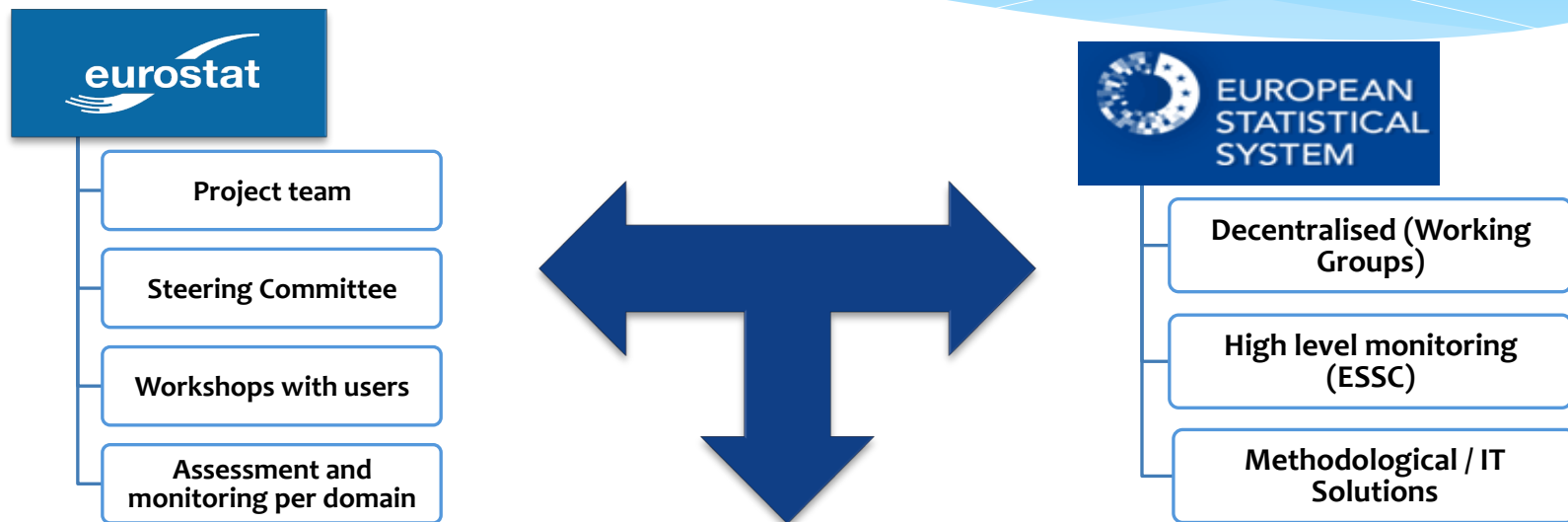
Future challenges

The logo consists of two overlapping red circles, each divided into four quadrants by thin black lines. The text "ESS Vision 2020" is centered in white across both circles. The entire logo is set against a light gray background.

ESS Vision 2020

**Building the future
of European statistics**

Proposed approach & milestones



Links with other ESS VIP

Validation

Warehouses

SIMSTAT

Shared services

...

Questions

EUROSTAT : is it a producer/provider or user of data???

ESS : is it an agreement among EU MS??? Which is its added value?

Official statistics are they equal to other statistical information ???

Many thanks!