POINT 2.1 MINUTES S.D.G JULY 2008

MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTORS OF SOCIAL STATISTICS

LUXEMBOURG, 22-23 SEPTEMBER 2008

BECH BUILDING, ROOM AMPERE
Introduction

The chairperson, Mr Glaude, commenced the meeting by welcoming the Directors of Social Statistics. Ms Ambrozaitiene (LT) was excused.

The meeting began with general information on the composition of the new ESAC (12 private members and 13 members from official bodies), which will replace the CEIES.

The agenda of the SDG meeting was adopted. It comprised 10 points:

- Information on the renewed social agenda;
- Beyond GDP: measuring progress of societies;
- PIAAC;
- General information/ conclusion;
- Response burden on the NIS from EU requests;
- New challenges and prospects in the field of migration statistics;
- Information on the core social variables;
- The European Household Survey: main progress since the last SDG meeting;
- Financial issue: influence of the amount of the overhead of the Eurostat's grants procedure on countries’ interest for future projects;
- Agenda of the next DSS meeting (21-22 September 2008).

Point 1: Information on the renewed social agenda (Mr Glaude, Eurostat)

On 2 and 3 July, the Commission put forward a comprehensive and ambitious package of initiatives. It represents a new commitment to social Europe and consists of an integrated approach bringing together various policies.

Building on a strong base of past achievements of social Europe, the Renewed Social Agenda launched by Commissioner Barroso aims to adapt the EU’s policies to new social realities and trends, without changing the fundamental goals of social Europe: harmonious, cohesive and inclusive societies respecting fundamental rights in healthy social market economies. The Renewed Social Agenda is built around opportunities, access and solidarity and focuses on empowering and enabling individuals to realise their potential while at the same time helping those who are unable to do so.

This renewed social agenda takes into account the results of the broad public consultation that was launched by the Commission in 2007 to take stock of Europe’s changing “social reality”.

It sets out a series of concrete measures in the priority areas identified.

Overall, the package adopted on 2 and 3 July as part of the Renewed Social Agenda contains 19 initiatives in the areas of employment and social affairs (how to create more and better jobs), of ageing society (how to enjoy better longer lives), of education and youth, or of gender equality.

The Social Reality Stocktaking has confirmed that citizens and stakeholders expect the EU to bring added value to social development, while remaining mindful of subsidiarity, proportionality and diversity. It will continue to do so through the instruments in the EC

1 Further information are available on the following site: http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=547&langId=en
Treaty (legislation, social dialogue, the Open Method of Coordination, EU funding, involvement of Civil Society) and by exploiting the scope for synergies between them in a comprehensive approach and a "smarter mix" of policy tools. The coordination and surveillance of economic and budgetary policies also plays an important role in this respect. In the prospect of the launch of the renewed social agenda, a lot of data is necessary. This is an incentive for European statistics to produce good and comparable data.

It is worth noting that an important point of the communication was devoted to the issue of well-being. Indeed, the demand in this area is very strong.

**Point 2: Beyond GDP: measuring progress of societies (Mr Lerais, BEPA and Mr Wolff, Eurostat)**

**Presentations:**

Mr Lerais, from BEPA, presented the work already carried out on the "beyond GDP" issue, which was presented during the conference devoted to this topic, in November 2007 (link: [http://www.beyond-gdp.eu/](http://www.beyond-gdp.eu/)).

Though the numerous assets of GDP (very useful to deal with monetary, purely economic aspects, good comparability between countries…) it is necessary to go beyond this indicator in order to have a better picture, and especially a better social picture, of the world. In particular, policies must be based, apart from GDP, on indicators that monitor well-being. These indicators cover a broad range of themes:

- Sustainable development indicators (SDI);
- Human development index;
- Composite indicators.
- Happiness/life satisfaction;
- Opportunities/Capabilities

The presentation focused on the two latest, and given that subjective Happiness/life satisfaction is still not that useful for policy making, since there can be no lever at political level on it, it focused more in particular on the capabilities.

The capabilities approach was developed by Nobel Prize winner Amartya Sen. This multidimensional approach aims to assess human well-being beyond the realm of GDP, with a special emphasis on freedom. According to Sen, well-being should not be interpreted in a purely subjective way, but should really take into account the living situation of the person. A person's well-being is then an evaluation on the basis of what he or she manages to do or be: their achievements (being well-nourished, well-clothed, mobile, taking part in the life of the community). Because a focus on the possession of material commodities neglects the

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2 The mission of the Bureau of European Policy Advisers (BEPA) is to provide timely, informed, policy and political advice to the President and Commission Services on issues relevant to the President's agenda and the future of policies in the Union. Due to its special position, working directly to the President, BEPA can lead inter-service groups on specific policy issues and participates in horizontal work within the Commission.
crucial interindividual differences, it is not acceptable as a single description of well-being. Therefore also, simple comparisons of individual income levels are definitely not sufficient to say something about well-being. The capability approach proposes a richer and multidimensional perspective. Moreover, the focus is on the individual: distributional considerations therefore enter the picture from the very start. Moreover, according to Sen, a description of individual living standards in terms of achievements is not sufficient because one has to introduce the notion of freedom. This leads to the concept of the advantages of a person, their real opportunities. These are called capabilities.\(^3\)

There have been a number of attempts to use the capability approach to evaluate policies. Most applications start by selecting a number of relevant capabilities for the policy to be assessed and then trying to measure the impact on those capabilities, with extra attention on freedom and distributional aspects.

- main advantages of this approach: broad basis, solid foundation on individual well-being and freedom and very clear for the citizens (deals only with final objectives);
- main drawbacks of this approach: lack of practical experience and methodological problems (final aggregate indicator versus set of indicators)

Currently, it seems that the capabilities approach fits well with policy priorities:
- It is a general approach for many fields (economic, social, environmental);
- Renewed social agenda stressed opportunities, access and solidarity;
- There is a focus on distributional issues;
- … But unsolved methodological problems (indicators) remain;

Next steps:
- Experimentation (within Europe?): a current impact assessment about organ donation is carried out by DG SANCO/BEPA
- Leverage (attractive data) and consensus (comparable data)

Then Mr Wolff (Eurostat), explained that, in the context of this beyond GDP conference, of the renewed social agenda and of the sustainable development strategy, and with the purpose of anticipating future needs, Eurostat (advised by a Steering Committee composed of experts from various Commission services: SANCO, EMPL, ENV…) commissioned in December 2007 a two-year contract regarding a feasibility study on the measure of wellbeing. The study focuses on present and experienced well-being; it includes determinants of well-being, for today and tomorrow (but excludes predictions of future well-being). Given the abundance of existing approaches to measure wellbeing, the contractor was not requested to develop a new approach but to gather and examine existing ones in order to

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\(^3\) For example, if a person is undernourished, there is a distinction between a person who is starving without choice, and a person who is fasting for religious reasons. Someone who has ample job opportunities but chooses not to work has a different level of well-being than someone who is involuntarily unemployed. Etc…
select three of them which would afterwards be fully implemented for the EU and its Member States (results and recommendations are expected by December 2009).

So far, 50 approaches (including the capabilities approach) have been analysed and 3 types of approaches and 9 indicators were preselected:

- **Subjective approaches** (Life satisfaction, Positive/negative affect schedule, Psychological needs scale);
- **Objective approaches** (Human development index, Index of human well-being, Quality of life index);
- **Combined approaches** (Happy life expectancy, ‘The economist’ quality of life index, set of well-being measures).

**Discussion**

During the discussion, the SDG members welcomed this new challenging topic and approved the necessity to go beyond GDP, but underlined the complexity of the work to be carried out for that purpose. In particular, to get a comprehensive and understandable picture through a data collection is very difficult, and, if so, to go from an individual to a country level is extremely complex.

The SDG members underlined that initiatives have already been taken in some countries to go beyond GDP (cf work of the Commission on economic, performance and social progress in FR, or the work of Paul Allin in UK). In future, sharing experience on this issue could be very valuable and ESTAT decision on this study should be quite important for the ESS.

Concerning methodological issues, the SDG members favoured, on one hand, the introduction of attitudinal (subjective?) questions in surveys in order to complement objective indicators, and on the other hand the production of a set of indicators (with several dimensions) opposed to a single one.

**Conclusion**

The project should be presented during a next DSS meeting. For the future, if the results of the study are endorsed by the DSS, there are several possibilities: as a first step, quality of existing indicators (e.g. on poverty) might be improved and completed and, later on, it could be considered to collect some information on the missing items and develop a specific module, for instance in the new EHS project.

**Point 3: PIAAC (Mr Lollivier, INSEE)**

**Presentation**

After the implementation of different surveys in the field of adult skills (IALS, ALLS) which suffered from many drawbacks (in particular a weak statistical framework and the non-participation of several countries), OECD has been developing the new project PIAAC since 2004, and has launched it in 2008.
The Programme for the International Assessment for Adult Competencies (PIAAC) aims at developing a strategy to address the supply and demand of competencies that would:

- identify and measure differences between individuals and countries in competencies believed to underlie both personal and societal success;
- assess the impact of these competencies on social and economic outcomes at individual and aggregate levels;
- gauge the performance of education and training systems in generating required competencies; and
- help to clarify the policy levers that could contribute to enhancing competencies.

For that purpose, PIAAC is designed as a multi-cycle programme of assessment of adult skills and competencies (literacy, numeracy, problem-solving skills and other generic skills required in the work place).

An international contractor was chosen by OECD to develop the project (develop background questionnaires, international modules, quality standard, sampling plan, etc…).

Although the project is carried out under the aegis of OECD, and though some member states do not belong to OECE, the European Commission is concerned, in so far as:

- it financially supports it;
- it is interested in a core indicator on adult skills on the basis of PIAAC and for all member states (members of OECD or not).

The Council will issue on 7 July employment guidelines⁴ for MS to develop their employment policies, and in these guidelines it will be in particular recommended to increase investment in human capital through better education and skills.

Discussion

Thus, DG EMPL underlined during the discussion its strong interest in the project, in so far as there is a lot of data available on young people who go to school, but little data is available about people after they leave school and enter the labour market. Key information on adults' skills must be regularly (on a maximum 3-year basis) monitored.

DG EMPL, together with DG EAC, contacted national ministries of education to explain aims and perspectives of the project, and the necessity of producing harmonised data.

Thus, EMPL is interested mainly in data on:

- Basic skills;
- Employability and adaptability to a world with more and more technology, and to the working environment in general;
- Job requirement approach (JRA)⁵.

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⁵Job Requirements Approach Pilot International Study: in this project for the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, University of the University of Kent is developing a new approach for measuring skills used at work in a harmonised international survey, as part of preparations for the PIAAC. A questionnaire is being piloted in Australia, France, Greece, South Korea and the United States. The findings will be presented at a seminar organised by CEDEFOP in February 2009.
Given the existence of the ICT survey, DG EMPL is less interested in questions about computer skills.

Concerning the groups of interest, DG EMPL is particularly interested in:
- Low-skilled persons;
- Unemployed people, who unfortunately are currently not covered by PIAAC.

Concerning methodological issues, DG EMPL pointed out:
- The question of the coverage (whole EU coverage, including EU non-OECE countries, is necessary);
- The necessity to achieve a good statistical quality, in particular through the use of common (European) classification (ISCED, ISCO...).

Mr Mercy (Eurostat) underlined the difference and the complementary aspects which exists between AES (Adult Education Survey, whose full scale is foreseen for 2011) and PIAAC. Indeed the scope of AES is measuring the participation in lifelong learning whereas PIAAC is centred on measuring skills.

The participation of countries that are not members of OECD could be ensured through contracts between the OECD contractor and these countries.

**Conclusion**

- This project is relevant at EU level;
- This project has little implication for the NSIs (it seems that only a minority of NSIs are in charge of data collections; universities are often involved in the project);
- A satisfactory share of work was found, and ESS has to concentrate on core work. However, given the broad scope of PIAAC, it is important to avoid overlapping with other data collections (cf ICT, AES);
- Importance of coordination:
  - For all EU countries to be on the same line during discussions at OECD;
  - In particular, for comparability reasons, it is important to ensure the inclusion of the core social variables in PIAAC;
  - For sharing methodological experience (methodological help at EU level will be limited due to limited human resources).

Finally, the chairman informs the participants that OECD will organise a workshop on human capital on 3-4 November 2008 in Turin.

**Point 4: Response burden on the NIS from EU requests (Mr Tønder, SSB NO)**

**Presentation**

Whereas response burden on persons, households and enterprises is "hot topic" in the ESS, the burden on the NSI’s has received little attention. In order to estimate it, estimations were made in Statistics Norway.
How important the claim from the EU on statistical products is for the European NSI’s?

- About 35 per cent of all the NSI resources are used on products which are important for the European statistical cooperation.
- In the departments producing statistics, more than 50 per cent of the resources are used on these products.

However, these figures must be completed by a study about the "marginal cost" entailed by the European statistics, since many of the statistical tables that requested for by European institutions will be produced for national users as a part of the ordinary production process, or as products “on demand”, because the information they give is interesting also for national institutions.

So, in order to assess the actual burden on the NSIs, it is important to take into account that the “response burden” may therefore depend on three factors:

- **the degree of coherence between national and international reporting**;
- **the efficiency of the process** which generates the specific figures asked for by the European institutions;
- **the centralisation of the production of statistics in the country** and the responsibility of the international reporting compared to the degree of centralisation.

For a small country with a decentralised production and reporting system it is said that about **half a man year up to one man year** is used on reporting social statistics from the NSI to the European institutions.

In Statistics Norway (ie a small country with a centralized production and reporting system of statistics) **from one and a half man year up to two man year** is used to report social statistics.

**Discussion**

In the discussion, Eurostat welcomed very much this concrete example, which may be further discussed at the 94th DGINS conference in Vilnius (25-26 September 2008).

Further data on this issue is available in UK, where a commission issued a report on this topic.

**Point 5: New challenges and prospects in the field of migration statistics (Ms Knauth, Eurostat)**

**Presentation**

Here is it about **migration from non-EU countries.**

Its context is the Commission Communication of June 2008: “A Common immigration policy for Europe: principles, actions and tools” (**top priority topic at policy level**).

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6 If both the production system and reporting are decentralized, the burden on the NSI will depend on the efficiency of their internal processes. But if the NSI is responsible for all the reporting, the decentralized production system may give them a heavy “response burden”. In a centralized production system the NSI has to report from many statistical topics, but on the other hand the “response burden” will depend very much on their internal efficiency.
There are economic, social and international dimensions of migration. Thus, migration is no longer a JLS issue, but is related to many policy areas, in particular employment, but also health, education etc…

It is not only a national issue, but also a European one (“In an open Europe without internal borders, no Member State can manage immigration on its own”).

Immigration must be well-managed: assets of immigration can only be realised if integration into host societies is successful.

Given all these aspects in the field of migration, only counting the numbers of migrants is no longer sufficient, and migration-related data must be collected in many area (mainstreaming migration issues imply a similar mainstreaming in statistics).

Even in the absence of progress in further official statistics in the field of migration, political pressure is so important data from alternative sources might be used. Thus, and given the sensitivity of the topic, the ESS must be involved at least to some extent in this process in order to ensure quality and impartiality of data collected. In particular, important work of harmonisation of definition must be carried out.

Practical points to meet emerging policy needs are:

- **Coordination:**
  - within the ESS: the creation of a Task Force reporting to the Directors of Social Statistics, aimed to identify needs for migration-related information (in the socio-economic areas) and assess which needs can be met by the ESS, is proposed; sharing of methodological information and best practices between countries;
  - at national level (between all relevant institutions);
  - with policy makers.

- **Action plan: a better use of survey data sources**
  - Short-term prospect: make better use of administrative data (residence permits statistics, use of registers, share between national population registers and other administrative systems …) and existing data collections (cf LFS ad-hoc module 2008…), introduction of changes to existing household surveys (over-sampling, introduction of additional dedicated questions…) rather than introducing a new data collection dedicated to migration;
  - Long-term prospect: maximise use of data from 2011 population censuses. Maybe introduction of a specific migrant survey?

- Make best use of the important available financial support (cf eligibility of statistical projects for funding under the Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows programme: 6 billion euros over a 4-year period) and expert assistance.

**Discussion**

In the discussion, the SDG members underlined the importance of the topic at national level and supported the action plan proposed by Eurostat, in particular the creation of a
TF reporting to the DSS. For the time being, no additional survey on migration will be proposed and further and better use will be made of what already exists.

The introduction in existing data collection of specific modules or questions on migrants without oversampling may be impossible for quality reasons (exception: LFS which has the largest sample size). In case of too small sample sizes, however, interesting data can be issued at EU level only.

Moreover, they also stressed the importance of collecting data on intra-EU migrations. However, Eurostat underlined that, currently, the burning issue centres on migration from non-EU countries.

Moreover, they highlighted also national specifics and initiatives:

- **ES:**
  - produces a survey dedicated to migrants;
  - concerning the use of administrative data, has a register (PADRON) which is more useful than the census for this issue;

- **UK:**
  - absence of formal population register results in short-term migrants not being taken into account (despite their impact on the labour market, the economy, the social life…), and it is the major statistical challenge for the migrations statistics in UK;
  - immigration from Commonwealth is particularly interesting, but immigration from Eastern Europe is also a rising issue;
  - key topics are about economics, health and living conditions;
  - a group was created to improve migration statistics;

- **FR** underlined that, whereas a lot of stock data is available, they lack flow data. Actions on this particular issue could be discussed within the new TF. Concerning data on emigration, FR is particularly interested in counting the French who live abroad;

- **NO** underlined the difficulty to collect data on short-term migrants, as well as on migrants (e.g. from Pakistan) who share their time between the native and the host country (round-trips during the year). Given these quick short-term changes, annual surveys on migrants would be desirable (but too ambitious for the time being).

**Point 6: Information on the core social variables (Mr Mercy, Eurostat)**

After a short introduction based on the paper describing the issues with the implementation of the core variables, the SDG concluded that:

- The consistency in implementing core variables across surveys in one country is a desirable objective, from an EU and national point of view.
- The implementation will require both a sectoral approach (discussion on a survey by survey basis, in the working groups) and a variable approach (check and consistent introduction of variable one after the other).
- This work requires appropriate coordination at Eurostat. It requires also coordination at the Member-States level for the consistency of national implementation. It implies the designation of a national coordinator for the implementation of the core variables, which means an additional effort from countries, but results are expected to be better.
- The scope of the task requires monitoring over time. The DSS is the appropriate body for this. A (virtual) task force of the DSS should be created to follow the implementation of the core variables, composed by the national coordinators.
- An approach by stages (one variable or small set of variables at a time) is to be favoured. It has the advantage of sequencing the work and efforts, but the disadvantage of potentially demanding new changes year after year in some surveys.
- The priorities in variables to implement are still to be decided.
- The on-going work on the European socio-economic classification will have to be taken into consideration in the context of the core variables implementation.

The SDG confirmed as well that dedication and tenacity will be needed for the implementation of the core variables.

**Point 7: The European Household Survey: main progress since the last SDG meeting (Ms Carmona, Eurostat)**

*Presentation*

Eurostat presented the last development of the European Household Survey project, which is integrated system of social statistical surveys. Thus, it is planned to integrate in the project, besides the core variables module, a minimodule on health, the existing ICT survey, the 5-year AES survey, other regular (5-year) foreseen surveys (e.g. EHIS, victimisation…), and to carry out every year an ad-hoc module (and possibly some years two) aimed at responding quickly to policy demands (NCN modules).

For that purpose, **countries are free to implement EHS however suits them best**, and, for countries which are interested, **Eurostat proposes a non-compulsory structure**, made up of 3 parallel layers:

- a first sub-sample is asked the core questions, the ICT questions and a (short) NCN module;
- a second sub-sample is asked the core questions and the minimodule on health;
- a third sub-sample is asked either the core questions plus 5-year regular modules (AES, maybe EHIS, possibly victimisation…) and maybe some year one-of long NCN module.

For 2010/2011 candidate for short NCN modules deal with culture and consumer protection. A (long) NCN module on disabilities is planned for 2012.
A work on **sample size issue** has been carried out and includes a study on selecting **targeted populations** since through discussions with DGs it appeared that many of demands for NCN modules deal with specific populations (especially disabled or elderly people, migrants and early school leavers).

Theoretically the flexibility allowed by the structure proposed by Eurostat makes the inclusion of long NCN or 5-year modules with particular sample sizes and target populations possible.

A detailed estimation of the **costs and funding** was carried out by Eurostat, based on an estimation of a cost of **€ 1.31 per minute** obtained through a cost study of existing data collections.

Next steps:

- The project will be presented during the **next DSS meeting**;
- A detailed **evaluation of the pilot data collection** will be issued by the end of the year, as well as **an ex-ante evaluation**;
- In case of favourable **decision by the SPC in February 2009**, the project is expected to start in 2010 and be gradually implemented. No global legislation is expected for the project at the beginning of its implementation (start on the basis of a **gentlemen's agreement**) However, the existing ICT and AES surveys will run under their legislation. Moreover, it is proposed that Eurostat starts developing a legal basis, from 2010 onwards, which is likely to be implemented in **2012 or 2013**.

**Discussion**

During the discussion, some countries (FR, ES) were sceptical about the introduction of an annual health component (EHIS minimodule). Eurostat specified that the importance of collecting such data on a 2-year basis will be further discussed with SANCO, who expressed a need for such data in the framework of the ECHI indicators.

ES underlined that there could be a poor added value of this system made of 3 parallel surveys. Moreover, ES feared that this new project would entail more heterogeneity than the current situation, in particular for the ICT module.

Eurostat gave a further explanation about the principle of the project, and more particularly on how the concept of integration must be understood here. It has to be considered in terms of integration of statistical programme and not in term of integration of sampling (the responsibility of which will remain at national level).

Finally, CEIES underlined one important characteristic and asset of the project: the introduction of ad-hoc modules (NCN). EHS must be assessed on the basis of these NCN modules.
**Point 8: influence of the amount of the overhead of the Eurostat's grant procedure on countries' interest for future projects (Mr Glaude, Eurostat)**

Currently, the procedure to receive grants is very complex and time-consuming, and as a consequence some countries abandon and do not apply.

An important work is carried at Eurostat on this issue. Different leads are explored. For instance, an increase over the current-accepted 7% could be acceptable. In that case, in order to make the procedure easier, only staff costs could be considered.

**Point 9: agenda of the next DSS meeting (Mr Glaude, Eurostat)**

*Presentation*

Following points will be tackled during the DSS meeting:

- **Demography**:
  - Census: Implementing regulations
  - Migration: Implementing regulations and New challenges
  - WG structure for population statistics
  - Projection results

- **Labour market**:
  - Draft Commission Regulation on the 2010 LFS ad hoc module on reconciliation between work and family life
  - Programme of LFS ad hoc modules 2013-2015
  - Implementation of new classifications (NACE, ISCO)
  - Structure of Earnings Survey 2006/Gender Pay Gap
  - Events (just for information): European User Conference on LFS and SILC
  - Intermediate report of the TF on the Quality of the LFS

- **Living conditions**
  - Draft Commission regulation on the SILC2010 module on intrahousehold sharing of resources
  - The EHS project (state of the play)

- **Education, science and Culture**
  - Core variables implementation
  - Improvement of LLL and education variables in the LFS

- **Health and food safety**
  - Progress report under Partnership Health and moving towards an ESSnet;
  - Work of the TF Equality statistics

- **Information society and Tourism**
  - Progress report on the amendment of legal bases for Community Statistics on Tourism

SDG members were invited to send comments and proposals by e-mail.

Proposal of topics for the coming DSS seminar:

- DSS seminar 2008:
  - Presentation of the new challenges by Eurostat (TF2 report, New Commission communication on Renewed Social Agenda) and Member States.
  - Discussion of the paper "A strategy for the development of Social statistics in the ESS".

- DSS seminar 2009:
  - Burden and response rates in Households surveys
  - Burden on NSIs

Discussion

SDG members already identified the topic "beyond GDP" as a possible good theme for such a DSS seminar in future.

No specific seminar will be devoted to discrimination as initially asked. However, this topic will be tackled during the DSS meeting in 2009.

Point 10: international cooperation (Mr Glaude, Eurostat)

Presentation

As mentioned during the last SDG meeting, UNSD organised a Seminar on new directions in social statistics (New York, 22 Feb 2008) in the framework of the 39th session of the UN statistical Commission. This seminar reflected on the development and challenges of social statistics. The following points were tackled: new strategy for European statistical system (M Glaude), Gender statistics (LL Sabbadini) and Time use survey (S Mrkic, UNSD);

The follow-up of this workshop is a 5-day meeting organised in New-York in order to relaunch a Siena group. However, it seems that problems of coordination occurred between UNECE and UNSD, which makes things a bit complicated.

Discussion

It was underlined that the Siena group incorporates all countries, including developing ones, which have to deal with different issues than the others. It would be desirable to create another group of developed countries.
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