



**Conseil national
de l'information statistique**

Rapport



Medium-Term Recommendations for 2019-2023

May 2019 - n°155





Conseil national
de l'information statistique

CNIS
MEDIUM-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR 2019-2023

adopted by the plenary assembly of 31 January 2019

Contents

FOREWORD.....	5
GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.....	7
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL ISSUES COMMITTEE.....	8
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT, QUALIFICATIONS AND EARNINGS FROM WORK COMMITTEE.....	10
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ENTERPRISE AND MARKET STRATEGIES COMMITTEE.....	12
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.....	14
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR AND PUBLIC SERVICES COMMITTEE.....	16
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM AND THE ECONOMY COMMITTEE.....	18
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REGIONS COMMITTEE.....	20
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EVALUATION OF THE POPULATION CENSUS COMMITTEE.....	22
APPENDIX.....	23

Foreword

This report provides an overview of the CNIS medium-term agenda for 2019-2023. It sets out the statistics needs of the wider public on themes that it considers important, in the form of recommendations for official statistics provision.

These needs were identified by the CNIS using a number of methods. Firstly, the CNIS drew upon the work of its seven thematic committees, which serve as a forum for discussion between producers and users of official statistics. Each committee conducts regular reviews of the monitoring tools it uses to address themes within its area of expertise, which can highlight areas where demand is not being met. The CNIS has carried out a review for the period 2014-2018. The CNIS also incorporated feedback from seminars and consultations that it held and which addressed themes central to contemporary public debate, with recent sessions looking at the digital economy, new sources of data and sustainable development.

Lastly, the CNIS surveyed internet users in an online questionnaire, asking them to list the themes they consider most important and would like to see incorporated in the medium-term agenda. Findings from this consultation were essential in formulating the recommendations set out in this report¹. They take the form of recommendations, which have been formally adopted by the CNIS plenary assembly held on 31 January 2019.

The agenda consists of two types of recommendation. Eight general recommendations, which address major areas of concern. These cross-thematic recommendations apply to all committees. They predominate to a certain extent over the 75 other recommendations of the various committees. Recommendations are concise and focus on addressing a specific issue. Recommendations generally avoid making reference to monitoring tools, given that, strictly speaking, the manner of addressing each recommendation falls within the remit of the committees.

The often ambitious recommendations included in each committee's agenda for the next five years are not an exhaustive list of the themes that the committee will address. Committees also need to monitor work underway as part of the previous medium-term agenda, which addresses issues equally important as those adopted for 2019-2023.

The challenge that the medium-term agenda seeks to address is to meet the expectations of those who, in a world of information overload, need reliable, high-quality statistics that answer their queries effectively.

1: CNIS looks ahead to 2023, *Chroniques* no. 19

General recommendations

Sustainable development

Recommendation 1. Improve quality of growth metrics

The Council welcomes the publication of the working group report on the French version of indicators for tracking sustainable development goals. In addition to regular updates and releases of indicators referred to in the report, the Council requests that the public statistics authority addresses the working group's recommendations with a view to refining measurements of quality of growth.

Recommendation 2. Measure and analyse the various forms of inequality

The Council believes that inequality in all forms is intrinsic to the issue of sustainable development. In its view, inequality should be a theme of ongoing concern and work undertaken should give consideration to this issue.

Digital economy

Recommendation 3. Monitor and analyse changing economic and social trends driven by digital transformation

The digital economy has profoundly changed the way humans interact and do business. The Council calls upon the public statistics authority to measure the growth of digital technology and its effects, both in terms of its use by business and other organisations and individuals, as well as its impact on the wider economy and society.

Recommendation 4. Make full use of data sources that have emerged with the growth of the digital economy

The Council recommends that data producers explore new sources of data, where these may enhance the information system used in compiling official statistics. It calls upon departments to evaluate these data sources and pay particular attention to the quality of related statistical output.

Regions

Recommendation 5. Expand the range of sub-national data released by the public statistics authority

The Council is pleased to note the significant advances made by data producers in providing a range of more detailed regional data. It urges the public statistics authority to continue its efforts in this area and in particular ensure consistency in output that is easily accessible for local actors.

Recommendation 6. Continue investment in international comparative studies

The Council notes that part of the statistical release calendar is scheduled to meet EU requirements. Against this backdrop, it actively encourages efforts by the public statistics authority to continue to play an active role in developing the European statistical system and frameworks for international comparison – including at sub-national level – while being mindful of comparability issues between countries.

Methodology and releases

Recommendation 7. Develop linkages between data sources

The Council calls on the public statistics authority to match data sources in order to improve analysis of relationships between different themes, while maintaining rigorous privacy protection measures where matching uses named data.

Recommendation 8. Improve the clarity of public statistics authority output

The Council recommends that the public statistics authority continues its efforts to improve the clarity of their output. This applies to the classifications used, information regarding the sources of their data output, and the release of related statistics and analyses.

Recommendations of the Demographics and Social Issues Committee

Monitoring specific groups

Recommendation 1. Ensure continuity of data on disabled persons

The Council supports efforts by the public statistics authority to monitor and provide detailed definitions of the various disabled groups. It highlights the importance of recurring survey activity among the general population and the inclusion of other data sources such as administrative datasets within the information system.

Recommendation 2. Monitor the trend of an ageing population

The Council would like the public statistics authority to closely monitor the trend of France's ageing population, placing an emphasis on those at an advanced age, their living conditions and state of health.

Recommendation 3. Better understand children's living conditions

The Council recommends that the public statistics authority strengthens its information system in order to build knowledge of the development and living conditions of children and adolescents within their social and family environments. An approach that tracks progression is particularly encouraged. Work should primarily focus on the impact of family break-up on children's daily lives, as well as the circumstances and outcomes of children receiving child protection services.

Recommendation 4. Measure emigration

The Council reiterates that there is a lack of data about those leaving France. It calls on the public statistics authority to focus efforts on measuring emigration, as part its ongoing work on migration. Particular attention should be paid to data on young people leaving France to live abroad and, within this cohort, those moving abroad to study.

Social inequality and insecurity

Recommendation 5. Develop a metric for housing insecurity

The Council notes that the theme of housing insecurity and its associated issues attracts high public interest. It calls on the public statistics authority to strengthen efforts to identify and make effective use of data sources that regularly measure the circumstances of inadequately housed or homeless people, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups such as old people, unaccompanied minors and large and single-parent families.

Recommendation 6. Monitor extreme poverty

The present statistical information system used to measure poverty does not adequately capture incidences of extreme poverty, with respect to people in ordinary households or those that fall outside this category. The Council highlights the importance of a suitable definition of extreme poverty to better identify and utilise data sources that make it possible to monitor the paths of those affected, and in particular to measure levels of chronic poverty.

Recommendation 7. Stereotyping, prejudice and discrimination

The criteria for discrimination as defined by law, especially where they combine and interact, represent a serious threat to social cohesion. The Council calls on the public statistics authority to develop a tool for measuring and monitoring incidences of stereotyping, prejudice and discrimination in all forms.

Recommendation 8. Monitor growth of the digital economy and its social impact

The Council supports the continued production of data relating to growth in the digital economy and its social impact. It considers that data collection and analysis should be segmented for different population groups, in order to produce more detailed metrics for the digital divide and better characterise the groups in question. The routine nature of such measurements will enable developments to be tracked over time.

Development of the information system

Recommendation 9. Future-proof the housing information system

The Council supports producers of official statistics in their efforts to develop a future-proof information system for monitoring and tracking housing conditions in France, at both national and sub-national level. It notes the need to compare the circumstances of individuals over time and supports updates to the national housing and homelessness surveys.

Recommendation 10. Update the time-use survey

The Council believes that the time-use survey is an essential way of measuring how different household members, including children, manage their time and share tasks. It calls for the survey to be updated, in particular to track changes in gender equality over recent decades in this context.

Recommendations of the Employment, qualifications and earnings from work Committee

Tracking progression

Recommendation 1. Monitor career paths of the self-employed

The Council reaffirms the need to continue with detailed tracking of career paths, in particular the plurality of arrangements and the transitions from one status to another (e.g. self-employed, employee). It highlights the importance of measuring the range of circumstances faced by self-employed people, in particular instances of economic subordination.

Recommendation 2. Investigate labour market integration of socially disadvantaged groups

The Council reiterates its call for those producing official statistics to analyse the difficulties faced by socially disadvantaged (i.e. vulnerable, insecure) groups in integrating the labour market, particularly young people entering the labour market for the first time.

Recommendation 3. Explore the relationships between career paths and health

The Council calls on the public statistics authority to develop monitoring tools to better analyse the interrelationships between people's health condition and their career path (e.g. working conditions, exposure to environmental and/or psychosocial risks, occupational illnesses, etc.). This should continue to focus on employees as well as those looking for work.

Recommendation 4. Measure the level of life-long skills acquisition

The Council acknowledges the need to anticipate changing skills in light of future changes to and content of occupations. It recommends in-depth analysis of skills and methods of skills acquisition and accreditation over the course of a lifetime, as well as their definition and measurement. Work should be undertaken in collaboration with European projects.

Monitor labour market imbalances

Recommendation 5. Gain insight into feelings of job and labour market insecurity

Unstable employment has been growing for a number of years. Against this backdrop, the Council presses for the implementation of a tool for assessing levels of job insecurity weighed against actual conditions in the sector.

Recommendation 6. Improve awareness of labour market pressures

The Council notes the importance of identifying reasons why some jobs remain vacant, as well as the need to assess employers' recruitment needs. It encourages the continuation of work on these themes in order to produce and release a set of coherent indicators, by occupation where appropriate. Analysis should be carried out at sub-national level to take account of variations in spatial scale.

Recommendation 7. Develop metrics for employment discrimination

The Council highlights the need to regularly monitor incidences of discrimination in the recruitment process and throughout a career. It urges the public statistics authority to continue research into these issues by using and comparing the wide range of data sources available (e.g. surveys, barometers, administrative data for the public sector, *test data*).

Emerging themes

Recommendation 8. Monitoring the impact of growth in the digital economy on employment

Trends in the digital economy have led to profound changes to employment. The Council urges those compiling official statistics to continue efforts to better capture the impact of technological change on the level and/or nature of employment, working conditions and earnings.

Recommendation 9. Gain a better understanding of non-salary benefits

The Council reaffirms its interest in improving our understanding of non-salary benefits that may accompany a salary. It calls for an evaluation of their weighting in total earnings and the reasons they are awarded, and for changes in non-salary benefits to be tracked over time in both the private and public sectors.

Information system**Recommendation 10. Monitor implementation of the nominative social declaration (DSN)**

The Council will closely monitor implementation of the nominative social declaration (DSN) that will greatly enhance employment and earnings data in the information system, particularly with respect to progress tracking.

Recommendations of the Enterprise and Market Strategies Committee

Monitoring a globalised economy

Recommendation 1. Expand monitoring of the globalisation of the economy and the provision of related data

The CNIS welcomes the European Union's involvement in the FRIBS (Framework Regulation Integrating Business Statistics) project, aimed at providing an international framework for business statistics and achieving greater consistency and comparability. The Council urges the public statistics authority to continue its involvement with the project and efforts to improve monitoring and analysis of the globalisation of the economy as well as increase availability and adoption of the data.

Recommendation 2. Develop a better understanding of company location strategies

The CNIS would like the public statistics authority to continue development of tools for monitoring and analysing companies' location decisions and their impact nationally and globally (i.e. in terms of economic competitiveness, attractiveness of regions as business locations).

Recommendation 3. Track progress in metrics for trade flows in goods and services

The Council acknowledges the progress made in the sharing of microdata between European Union member states with respect to intra-community goods flows (the Simstat project). It considers however that work remains to be done regarding the quality of data shared for this purpose. It calls for a particular focus on the quality of data and regular progress updates regarding measures taken in this area, particularly in relation to national data collection.

Company strategy and organisation

Recommendation 4. Embed the company-as-economic-unit approach

The CNIS welcomes the new definition of the company as an economic unit and the company categories that have been created as a result. The Council recommends the use of this new approach in the public statistics authority's structural economic analysis and its adoption more generally. It encourages data producers to actively educate others in this area.

Recommendation 5. Monitor changes in companies' organisational models

Companies are adopting an ever-increasing variety of organisational forms (see, for example, in the emergence micro-enterprises and trading and sharing platforms) and interrelationships (e.g. sub-contracting arrangements, franchise networks). The CNIS would like the public statistics authority to continue to adapt its tools and procedures to accurately capture these trends in the production base, in particular to closely monitor the links between manufacturing and services.

Recommendation 6. Develop more detailed metrics for innovation and R&D

Innovation and R&D are important issues for all companies and for public policy. In a globalised economy, they are instrumental to competitiveness. The CNIS hopes that research and discussions underway in this area produce clearer definitions for the various concepts and that the monitoring tool can be further developed and adapted to account for trends and issues raised.

Digital transformation of the economy

Recommendation 7. Tailor statistical measurement to new digital applications used by companies

The digital transformation has profoundly changed the wider economy. It is at the forefront of changes to structures of production. The CNIS supports ongoing efforts to implement a tool for measuring and analysing the use of digital applications by companies on one hand, and its impact on company organisation, production processes and performance on the other.

Recommendation 8. More clearly define and measure the scope of the digital economy

The scope of the digital economy is changing and today encompasses most sectors of the economy. The CNIS hopes that high-level discussion can help define this scope more clearly, in conjunction with international classifications.

Production structures and the challenge of sustainable development**Recommendation 9. Develop an understanding of the social and solidarity economy**

The social and solidarity economy is a growth sector, but there remains no precise definition or broad understanding of the phenomenon. The CNIS welcomes recent studies on associations. The Council supports the public statistics authority's efforts to precisely define the scope of the social and solidarity economy and hopes that work will continue towards characterising the sector as a whole.

Recommendation 10. Expand monitoring and analysis of companies' social and environmental policies

The CNIS is particularly interested in making changes to the statistical system in order to more closely observe companies' social and environmental policies. In addition to its support for the business and sustainable development survey, the Council supports efforts to gain insight into the jobs and investment related to companies' sustainable development policies.

Recommendation 11. Gain a better understanding of agricultural practices

The CNIS welcomes the progress made by the public statistics authority in monitoring agricultural practices. The Council encourages ongoing work in this area to better capture and analyse the way in which farming businesses adapt to agricultural and environmental policies.

Recommendations of the Environment and sustainable development Committee

Formalisation and release of environmental statistics

Recommendation 1. Improve environmental data releases

The Council welcomes the provision of a range of datasets relating to the environment, which are often compiled for different purposes. It encourages data producers to ensure that data is consistent, properly categorised and comprehensible.

Recommendation 2. Supplement environmental accounts data

The Council notes the progress made in implementing the environmental accounts. It encourages data producers to produce supplementary data and publications to improve understanding and interpretation of interrelationships between economy and environment.

Recommendation 3. Produce figures for employment related to the ecological transition at regional level

The Council acknowledges the difficulties faced by local and regional authorities in quantifying employment associated with the ecological transition, linked with the issues of jobs, occupations and training. It notes the public statistics authority's role in developing shared methodologies and terminology. It also stresses the benefit of using complementary data sources. It acknowledges the need for synergies between stakeholders and authorities that are unique to each region.

Geophysical system metrics

Recommendation 4. Improve measurements of soil quality at local level

The Council supports work to improve measurements of soil quality, including the use of new sources such as satellite imagery, while continuing field measurements. It encourages data producers to expand their suite of local indicators used to measure soil quality as accurately as possible.

Recommendation 5. Appraisal of greenhouse gas emissions statistics

The CNIS stresses the importance of measuring greenhouse gas emissions. The Council reiterates the need for an appraisal of existing statistical output and its capacity to produce relevant performance indicators for use in public policy.

Impact on human society

Recommendation 6. Measure the presence and concentration of pollution sources

The Council notes that no measurements exist for pollution from certain sources (notably more recent phenomena such as light pollution and electromagnetic waves) or are incomplete (e.g. for noise pollution). It acknowledges that data is not fully available at the appropriate sub-national level. For this reason, the Council recommends proceeding with studies to achieve detailed mapping of the presence and concentration of pollution sources.

Recommendation 7. Evaluate the cost of natural disasters

Given the increasing number of natural disasters, the Council acknowledges the need for data relating to primary hazards in order to assess the cost associated with both the impact of disasters as well as the preventive measures. A particular focus should be on the uneven impact of disasters at sub-national level. The Council would like evaluations to be conducted in keeping with the framework of indicators adopted internationally under the auspices of the United Nations.

Recommendation 8. Explore the relationship between health and the environment

The Council would like the relationship between quality of environment and public health to be explored in greater detail. To achieve this, it supports efforts aimed at compiling relevant environmental indicators that can be tied to individual-level health data. Efforts should focus on consistency in local implementation of national recommendations, issued for example by the National Environment and Health Programme (PNSE).

Circular economy**Recommendation 9. More clearly define and measure the circular economy**

The Council encourages ongoing efforts to define and measure the circular economy. It calls for studies to focus on all relevant aspects.

Recommendation 10. Measure food waste

The Council notes that food waste is a current issue of importance. However, very little data is available and data sources vary widely. The Council recommends strengthening and aligning information systems to enable access to accurate, consistent and complete data in this area, in line with internationally adopted methodologies (e.g. Eurostat, UN).

Recommendation 11. Incorporate traceability into statistical information systems

The Council notes the growing need for detailed information on product traceability. It suggests entering into a forward-looking discussion on integrating this form of traceability for official statistics purposes.

Recommendations of the Public Sector and Public Services Committee

Health and social issues

Recommendation 1. Track the progress of older people

The CNIS notes that there is an inadequate understanding of the processes that lead to reduced self-sufficiency in older people. The Council supports the development of a longitudinal monitoring tool that can be used to identify shifts into dependency and to analyse the determining factors. This monitoring tool should also facilitate tracking the forms of assistance provided to dependents by public agencies and the support that they receive in view of their health condition.

Recommendation 2. Measure the lack of take-up of social support

Failure on a significant scale to claim social benefits and assistance to which one is entitled is a major cause of inefficiencies in social protection policy. The CNIS actively encourages ongoing efforts to identify and characterise instances where support is not taken up, as well as their extent, in order to evaluate their role in prolonging social vulnerability.

Retirement and pensions

Recommendation 3. Ensure continuity in the statistical information system for pensions

The CNIS acknowledges the prospects for reform of the pension system. The Council calls on representatives in the public statistics authority to participate from the outset in initiatives to reform pension administration systems, which could provide regular updates to the statistical information system regarding the circumstances and actions of beneficiaries.

Education

Recommendation 4. Track young people's progression through the education system

The CNIS reaffirms the importance of tracking the progress of pupils, trainees and students, made possible by the introduction of the national student identifier (INE). The Council supports the evaluation, forecasting and performance division (DEPP) and the information systems and statistical studies unit (SIES) in their efforts to develop an information system that can produce detailed indicators on key outcomes (e.g. leaving the education system, moving into higher education, etc.). It would like to receive regular progress updates regarding the system's development.

Recommendation 5. Improve our knowledge of staff within the national education system

The Council encourages the use of information systems for staff in the national education system to better track their progress and career paths and, following on from this, gain a better understanding of their geographic and occupational mobility. A particular area of focus should be the educational background and ongoing training of teachers.

Justice and security

Recommendation 6. Incorporate data on security into the information system

The Council calls on the statistics departments responsible for internal security and the courts to each introduce an individual identifier, as part of the digitisation of criminal proceedings, in order both to track the progress of individuals, as well as to supplement administrative information with survey data.

Recommendation 7. Promote a single classification of offences

The council recommends the development of a shared classification for offences for information systems used by internal security and courts services, supplemented by the international classification of crimes for statistical purposes (ICCS), to facilitate harmonised statistical output and promote international comparisons.

Recommendation 8. Track the progress of young people through the courts system

The Council supports the reactivation of the panel of minors and the expansion of its scope to age 26 and under. The panel can be used to increase understanding of repeat offending and cessation* among young people. It can also be used to link the tracking of criminal and civil cases.

*Process of ceasing to offend.

Public services

Recommendation 9. Develop high-quality indicators for services

The Council highlights the expectations regarding metrics for public service user satisfaction and encourages statistics departments to look at ways in which statistics bodies might address this issue.

Recommendations of the Financial system and the economy Committee

Financial system

Recommendation 1. Track progress in implementing the LEI (Legal Entity Identifier)

The 2007-08 financial crisis prompted governments to implement a single worldwide identification system for financial market participants, known as the LEI (Legal Entity Identifier), in order to facilitate risk management and control by both the private sector and regulatory bodies. The system was the subject of a number of presentations over the previous medium term. The Council expresses its support for the general application of the worldwide company identifier and requests regular progress updates as to its implementation.

Recommendation 2. Improve monitoring and measurement of international financial activity

Since the 2007-08 financial crisis, against a backdrop of more open competition and diversification of financial instruments, international regulation of the financial sector is a major challenge. Initiatives include the G20 Data Gaps Initiative, the ECB Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) and the role of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). The Council encourages all efforts towards improving procedures for collection and production of banking statistics and facilitating comparisons between the major banks.

Recommendation 3. Increase awareness and understanding of the shadow banking system

In the aftermath of the 2007-08 financial crisis, the international community paid close attention to shadow banking, which refers to all non-bank financial intermediaries who offer to perform traditional banking functions outside the traditional banking system, notably through securitisation. Knowledge of how these financial systems work remains limited despite their essential role in international transactions. The Council calls on the public statistics authority to continue its efforts to accurately capture the volume of financial flows and the relationships between the various actors, as well as extend access to data.

Financing economic activity

Recommendation 4. Develop understanding of new forms of financing economic activity

In recent years, the range of ways to finance economic activity has increased considerably. The Committee reflected this in the last medium term in its presentations on crowdfunding and innovation funding. The Council supports efforts to strengthen monitoring and analysis tools in order to better understand the phenomenon in terms of both lending and saving, not to mention public and local government finances.

Recommendation 5. Evaluate the scale of fintech and new financial innovations

Digital transformation has profoundly changed the wider economy and the banking and financial sector is no exception. Fintech, a recent innovation in finance, owes its growth to the use of ICT to improve and enhance financial activity. It offers a suite of applications that rival traditional banking services, including lending between individuals and payment systems (e.g. mobile payment, financial transaction verification) and currency exchange (including cryptoassets such as Bitcoin). The Council encourages the public statistics authority to contribute to the knowledge of this new sphere of activity in the financial sector.

Recommendation 6. Investigate how the financial sector addresses the challenge of sustainable development

As a major societal challenge, sustainable development engages all CNIS committees, which need to understand its impact on their field of expertise. In light of research presented at the financial system, environment and sustainable development working group, and the creation of the banking inclusion monitor in the previous medium term, the Council calls on the public statistics authority to expand its monitoring and analysis of the various systems that facilitate the sustainable development approach within the financial sector, such as "green finance", socially responsible investment by companies, microcredit and banking inclusion.

Proposed working group items

Recommendation 7. Monitor the banking business activity, employment and earnings in the financial sector

Understanding the financial sector involves describing how economic activity is financed. The Council welcomes the implementation of the working group recommendations regarding banking business operations, which has increased standardised information on the banks' accounts and hopes that these efforts will continue. It reaffirms the benefit of renewed oversight of employment and earnings developments in the financial sector in order to improve data measurement and consistency.

Recommendation 8. Realising continued improvements in accessibility to banking and financial data (access to individual data and education)

Accessibility of data in this area should be expanded in two ways: access to individual data, in particular for researchers; and visibility and clarity of statistics for users. The Council encourages the continuation of work already ongoing in extending access to banking and financial data, in particular following the CNIS working group report on this theme. It calls on the public statistics authority to contribute to financial literacy by providing tools and applications that can be used by the general public (including data journalists) to understand concepts, systems and data.

Recommendations of the Regions Committee

Indicators for regions, including overseas territories

Recommendation 1. Provide local indicators for regional policymaking

The Council notes the importance of local statistics, which are essential for policymakers in local and regional authorities. It hopes that the significant programme of investment by the public statistics authority will be maintained. It has attracted the attention of producers regarding the need for data that can be used to measure local employment and earnings levels, as well as the cost of living at a sub-national level. The Council calls upon the public statistics authority to continue its efforts to improve access to and clarity of data releases. It recommends that dialogue with local actors should be supported by regional consultative bodies.

Recommendation 2. Supplement available information on overseas departments and territories

The Committee reaffirms the importance of statistical updates for overseas departments and territories. It welcomes progress already made, and the resources that the public statistics authority have allocated to this area. It urges the public statistics authority to continue its efforts to cover every area of the country and facilitate comparisons between regions, including overseas.

Tools and methodologies

Recommendation 3. Demarcation of the regions

The Council recommends that work undertaken on statistical breakdowns by region continues, in line with work completed at European level, so that zoning is adapted to measure and monitor trends and developments at local level. Examples include the functioning of the labour market, increasing urbanisation, interdependence between regions, and agriculture and manufacturing production unique to different regions. Ongoing work must factor in the need for continuity of information.

Recommendation 4. Improve georeferencing

The Council calls for continued efforts to accurately identify and track buildings for residential, business and public sector use, in order to ensure availability of high-quality geolocation data and data for use in detailed zoning (gridded data).

Thematic recommendations

Recommendation 5. Ensure availability of property and land market indicators

The Council calls on the public statistics authority to continue efforts to measure purchase and rental prices for residential and commercial buildings and for land. It reaffirms the need to have statistical indicators for use in functional analyses of local property and land markets (including agricultural land). It would also like to receive regular progress updates.

Recommendation 6. Develop information on land use

The Council welcomes the body of work carried out on physical land use as a means of measuring phenomena such as urban sprawl and land take. It encourages their development, while utilising existing sources as well as new data from satellite imagery.

Recommendation 7. Measure and analyse personal mobility

The Council encourages data producers to continue construction of an information system that provides a complete picture of mobility within a region or sub-national unit, which applies to infrastructure and available transport services, as well as the movement of people. In particular, it calls for all modes of transport to be included, while ensuring consistency of data collected.

Recommendation 8. Provide regional population estimates based on presence

The Council acknowledges that measurements of resident population are not sufficient to capture changes within a region. As such, the Council calls for expert work to continue on new data sources in order to measure the population present within a region at different times of day, days of the week and months of the year.

Recommendation 9. Measure access to facilities and services

The Council notes the progress made to gain a better understanding of facilities and services available within and across regions as well as their accessibility. It encourages expansion of the range of facilities and services included, as well as improving measurements of distance covered and time taken to access them. The Council also encourages data producers to evaluate new sources in order to produce visitor metrics for facilities and services.

Recommendation 10. Extend availability of data on local authorities

The Council supports the development of shared data between central government and local authorities. It calls for efforts to continue in producing data relating to local authorities as well as local state enterprises (e.g. with respect to finances and local taxation, as well as public sector employment) and to share the output in order to build statistical knowledge of regions and facilitate comparative studies.

Recommendations of the Evaluation of the population census Committee

The Council approves the following recommendations, issued by the national population census evaluation committee (CNERP).

Recommendation 1. Strengthen the partnership between INSEE and municipalities

The CNERP welcomes the introduction of the new Rorcal software package that will facilitate improvements to the quality of the identified buildings index (RIL). It notes that progress has been made in this area and encourages the continuation of efforts to strengthen collaboration between INSEE and municipalities.

Recommendation 2. Extend communication activities

The CNERP acknowledges the educational and communication initiatives with regard to the census methodology and how the results are used. It welcomes the increasing number of annual meetings with departmental authorities, which contribute to increased understanding on the part of elected representatives and services of the concepts, methods and data output. It urges INSEE to continue these initiatives to strengthen its relationship with municipalities.

Recommendation 3. Reduce the workload of municipalities and INSEE

Attempts to reduce the workload associated with the census should remain ongoing. The CNERP welcomes the significant increase in online data collection. It supports ongoing efforts to digitise collection as well as experimenting with new collection methods, which would reduce the workload of municipal coordinators and census officers.

Recommendation 4. Continue work on methodology to improve results

The CNERP supports ongoing efforts to secure availability of more robust and relevant data. It supports the use of external sources, in particular administrative databases, to improve the accuracy of estimates. It supports efforts to ensure that each annual census survey can be used as a reliable source for exclusively statistical purposes in national, regional and departmental studies.

Recommendation 5. Adapt the census to take account of external requirements

The CNERP notes the efforts undertaken to give more consideration to the needs of external users, through the introduction of new questions (e.g. modes of transport, family relationships, etc.). It has taken note of requests from Eurostat regarding the production of highly localised data and the prompt availability of population estimates and encourages INSEE to continue its work in these areas.

Recommendation 6. Adapt the production process, following the abolition of the property tax

The CNERP recommends focusing efforts on the implications of changes relating to the property tax. It requests regular progress updates regarding ongoing work to ensure continuity in census production, in particular in relation to the use of new databases and the modification of software packages and computer systems.

Appendix

List of acronyms used in the report

BPE	Permanent Facilities Database (<i>Base permanente des équipements</i>)
CNERP	National Population Census Evaluation Committee (<i>Commission nationale d'évaluation du recensement de la population</i>)
CNIS	National Council for Statistical Information (<i>Conseil national de l'information statistique</i>)
DEPP	Evaluation, Forecasting and Performance Division (<i>Direction de l'évaluation, de la prospective et de la performance</i>)
DSN	Nominative Social Declaration (<i>Déclaration sociale nominative</i>)
ECB	European Central Bank
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority (<i>Autorité européenne des marchés financiers</i>)
FRIBS	Framework Regulation Integrating Business Statistics (<i>Règlement cadre européen sur les statistiques d'entreprise</i>)
G20	Group of twenty (made up of nineteen countries plus the European Union)
GDP	Gross domestic product
ICCS	International classification of crimes for statistical purposes (<i>Classification internationale des infractions à des fins statistiques</i>)
ICT	Information and communication technologies
INE	National student identifier (<i>Identifiant national élève</i>)
INSEE	National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (<i>Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques</i>)
LEI	Legal Entity Identifier (<i>Identifiant d'entité juridique</i>)
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
PNSE	National Health and Environment Programme (<i>Plan national santé et environnement</i>)
RIL	Identified Buildings Index (<i>Répertoire d'immeubles localisés</i>)
Rorcal	Shared identified address directory reorganisation (<i>Réorganisation du répertoire commun d'adresses localisées</i>)
SIES	Information Systems and Statistical Studies Unit (<i>Sous-direction des Systèmes d'information et des études statistiques</i>)
Simstat	Single market statistics (<i>Statistiques européennes du marché intérieur</i>)
SRI	Socially responsible investment
SSM	Single Supervisory Mechanism
UN	United Nations

CNIS medium-term recommendations for 2019-2023

Every five years, the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS) carries out a forward-looking assessment of statistics requirements to facilitate preparations by the public statistics authority to respond to the needs identified.

This report outlines the recommendations adopted at the plenary assembly in January 2019 for the period 2019-2023.

The first section relates to general recommendations, which form the backbone of the medium-term agenda. Encompassing all CNIS committees, eight recommendations are grouped under four headings which reflect major contemporary issues, namely sustainable development, digital transformation, the regions and statistical methodology and releases.

The second section includes recommendations specific to the eight theme-specific committees: demographics and social issues; employment, qualifications and earnings from work; public sector and public services; enterprise and market strategy; financial system and the economy; environment and sustainable development; regions; and evaluation of the population census. Each committee puts forward ten recommendations to address specific issues.

This new medium-term agenda aims to meet the demand for reliable, high-quality statistics that contribute to public debate and discussion.