The UN Network of Economic Statisticians: Beyond GDP Sprint Two Second Session

Richard Heys (ONS)

Today's Agenda

Introduction, welcome remarks, and scene-setting

- Richard Heys, UK Office for National Statistics

Session 1 - Update on progress through the United Nations and Horizon research processes

- Anu Peltola, Senior Statistician, UNCTAD

- Rutger Hoekstra, Associate Professor, Leiden University

Session 2 - Conceptual Perspectives and the European perspective

- Jonathan Barth, Co-Founder and Policy Director, Zoe Institute for Future-Fit Economies

- Gerard Eding, Director, National Accounts, Statistics Netherlands

Session 3 - Wider perspectives on measuring wellbeing

- Cliodhna Taylor, Assistant Deputy Director, UK Office for National Statistics, and

- Graciela Marquez, President, INEGI

Sprints through this year

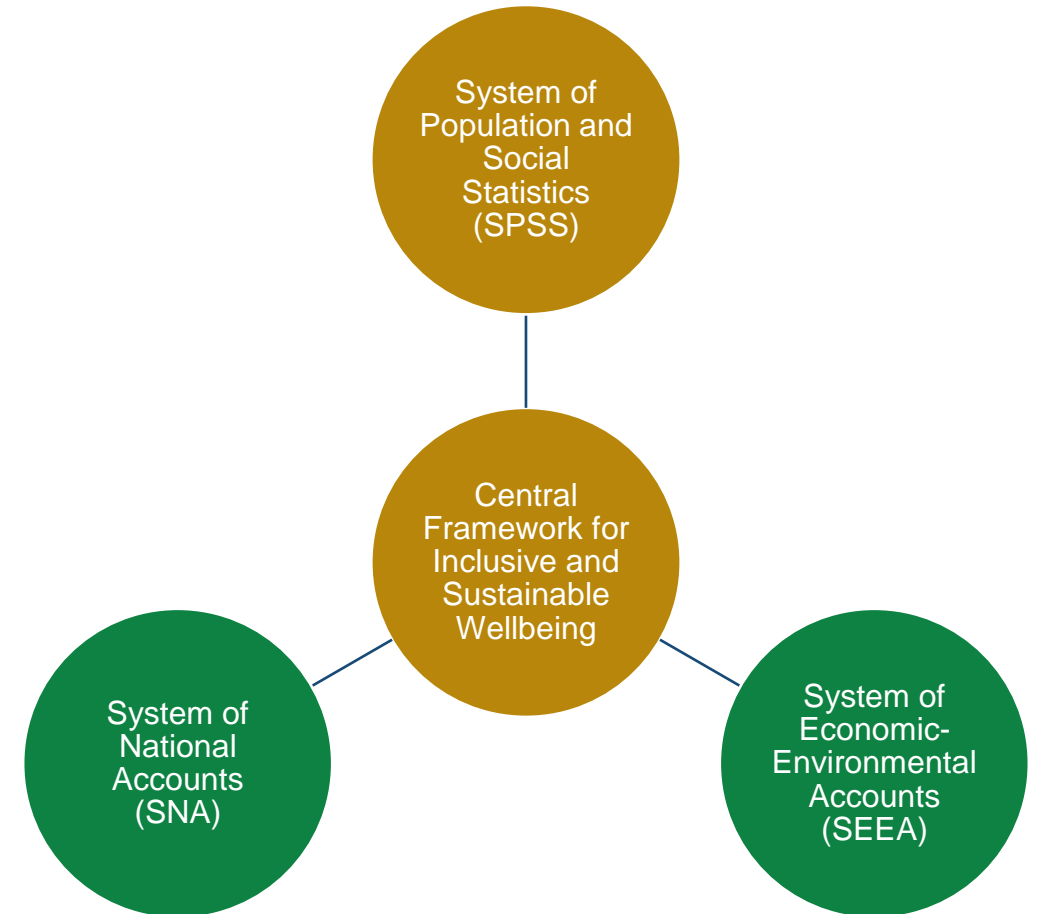| Sprint	Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3	Speaker 4	Speaker 5	Speaker 6
One – Updating social perspectives of wellbeing and the relevance of UN work for today – June 1st	Francesca Grum – The evolution of social and demographic statistics 1948-2030 and Beyond	Ivo Havinga – The potential scope of the SPSS	Catherine van Rompaey & Jorrit Zwijnenburg – The 'SNA' Domains – what is the proposal for 2025 SNA	Steven MacFeely – WHO – stretching beyond the economic dimension	Rafael Diez de Medina (ILO) – Labour and Social Security since the 1970s	Oliver Chinganya – Observations on the session
Two - Consulting Users on wellbeing themes – June 15th	**Anu Peltola (UNCTAD) 'Valuing What Counts'**	**Rutger Hoekstra (Leiden University) – Synthesis of Beyond-GDP Metrics**	**Jonathan Barth - Zoe Institute – GDP lock-in and the European Dimension**	**Gerard Eding – The importance of Here & Now, the future and elsewhere**	**Cliodhna Taylor – Understanding capitals**	**Graciela Marquez – (President of INEGI) – Using existing measures of wellbeing measures**
Three - What is the role of ESG data within 'Beyond GDP'? – June 22nd	Richard Barker - ISSB – ESG Indicators	Vincent Siegerink (OECD)	Helen Slinger (A4S) – Data needs for ESG	Jan-Emmanuel De Neve (Oxford University) – The World wellbeing movement	Sammy Trabelski - Brock University	Sonia Raizenne – the potentials for using ESG data
Four - Mapping domestic wellbeing dashboards and their concepts and contents – September 7th	Eleanor Rees – Domestic Dashboards – differences and similarities	Amit Yagur-Kroll (UNECE) A recent survey of dashboards	Carrie Exton (OECD) - reflections on Living Well dashboards and metrics	Country Presenter (tbc)	Diane Ramsay / Julie Carter (Statistics NZ) The New Zealand experience	Kari Wolanski (Statistics Canada) – The Wellbeing Government Commitment
Five – Mapping distributional frameworks -September 14th	Tim Miller – Comparing and contrasting different models of distributional accounts	Jorrit Zwijnenburg – OECD) - The EG-DNA model (tbc)	Matthew Fisher-Post or Ignacio Flores - The DINA Model (Eurostat) (tbc)	Ronald Lee or Andrew Mason - The NTA Model (tbc)	Pedro Conceição (UNDP) - Use of AI and Geospatial data in disaggregating HDI at local levels	Panel Discussion
Six – A conversation about Composite Measures September 21st	Richard Heys – The vexed question of composites and how to create them.	Khalid Abu Ismail (ESCWA) New composite metrics	Martin Weale (KCL) – Methods to weight subjective and objective data	William Muhwava – UNECA – multi-dimensional indices of poverty (tbc)	Amit Kapoor – India – The Social Progress Index	Cliodhna Taylor – UK Gross and Net Inclusive Income
Seven - Reporting back on progress over the sprint – October 5th	Francesca Grum – The SPSA/S	Catherine van Rompaey – The 'SNA Domains'	Sonia Raizenne – the potential of ESG data	Rutger Hoekstra – Developing typologies for users	Eleanor Rees – The global dashboards landscape	Stefan Schweinfest – Reflections on the sprint

Report on Sprint Session 1

Proposed Way forward

A research prospectus for an integrated statistical framework for inclusive and sustainable wellbeing proposed an integrated statistical system which clarifies how the range of statistical standards and outputs can give a comprehensive picture of the modern world and deliver a coherent framework within which users can use different data in varied ways to meet complex policy questions.

Sprint 1 focused on the System of Population and Social Statistics proposition.

Sprint 2 will focus more on the Central Framework for Inclusive and Sustainable Wellbeing.

System of Population and Social Statistics (SPSS)

Central Framework for Inclusive and Sustainable Wellbeing

System of National Accounts (SNA)

System of Economic-Environmental Accounts (SEEA)

Sprint 1 headlines

Francesca Grum (UNDESA) and **Ivo Havinga (UNNES)** explored the usefulness of a Framework for countries to organize their social and demographic statistics. The historical precedents for this work, and the creation of a new Friends of the Chair Group on Social and Demographic Statistics to review, national practices in conceptualizing, organizing and producing social statistics, and to provide related recommendations for more granular and timely data in support of SDGs and beyond.

Catherine van Rompaey (World Bank) and **Jorrit Zwijnenburg (OECD)** explored the work undertaken under the SNA 2008 update and mapped the links between a number of these with previous activity, including previous vintages of the SNA as it expanded its scope to orientate more towards welfare, and established what are now mature satellite account frameworks which include both monetary and physical dimensions.

Steven MacFeely (WHO) and **Rafael Diez de Medina (ILO)** explored the historic links of their frameworks and the potential benefits of both mapping coherence with SPSS and and the harmonization and reconciliation with other SPSS subsystems and the SNA

Oliver Chinganya (UNECA) highlighted that data availability and quality is still scarce for many countries and the need to focus on indicators for special population groups and SDGs while broadening coverage of indicators. Progressively, African countries may take up the challenge to implement a broader range of social and population statistics and indicators beyond the traditional coverage of the SPSS subsystems of population, housing, labor, education, health, and distribution.