

ANNUAL REPORT

STATISTICS ESTONIA 2010



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Dear Reader!

In Statistics Estonia the year 2010 was, in general lines, a routine one with respect to its regular and non-regular statistical actions. As usual, a number of larger and smaller development works were undertaken besides regular statistical actions. Last year, after the 2009 budget crisis, we were able to invest anew in the future. Now, we are again fully focused on further development of information systems in the field of metadata, acquisition of administrative data, statistical registers, data processing applications and databases. All these works have been financed from the European Union support funds.

The year was also remarkable for special events and results. Ten years have passed from the previous Agricultural Census, and we collected again detailed data on agricultural holdings. We also tested the conduct of the coming 2011 Population and Housing Census. In view of a longer-term perspective, we started to work out methodology for the register-based Population and Housing Census in cooperation with the specialists in the spheres of population and administrative databases.

Last year, we were more active in inviting colleagues from other countries to Estonia. In autumn, a conference on the statistical registers of economic units and the Conference of European Forum for Geostatistics, both attracting a wide audience, took place in Tallinn.

In summer, the *Riigikogu* passed the new Official Statistics Act, which will be a basis for the organisation of Estonian official statistics in the coming years.

In spring, we released data on public finance and price stability. These data contributed to the final decision taken on the transition to the euro. Although statisticians are committed to data quality irrespective of political priorities, such moments are pleasant challenges for us and give us a chance to receive assessments from data users. It is pleasing to hear confirmations on the international level that the data collected and produced in Estonia are reliable.

I am grateful to all colleagues, data respondents and data users.

Priit Potisepp
Director General



Main events 2010

- The new Official Statistics Act entered into force on 1 August 2011.
- The Pilot Census of the 2011 Population and Housing Census took place from 31 December 2009 to 31 May 2010.
- The Agricultural Census was carried out from 1 September to 15 November.
- On 20 October, the World Statistics Day was celebrated for the first time. To mark this day, Statistics Estonia organised the conference “Estonian Statistics in Focus”.
- On 30 September, the regional statistics portal was opened on Statistics Estonia’s web site and the e-publication “Piirkondlik portree Eestist” (Regional Portrait of Estonia – published only in Estonian) was made available.
- On 27–30 September, the 22nd Wiesbaden Group Conference was held in Tallinn. This event brought together the experts of statistical business registers from all over the world. The main topics of the Conference included cooperation between administrative information sources and data users, the quality of register data and information exchange between institutions.
- On 5–7 October, leading geostatisticians of Europe gathered in Tallinn in order to discuss new methods and technologies of producing geo-referenced statistics.

Fulfilment of the statistical programme

The main task of Statistics Estonia is to provide reliable and objective information service on the environmental, demographic, social and economic situation and trends in Estonia. For this purpose, Statistics Estonia performs statistical actions. The Government of the Republic approves a statistical programme for every year. Besides the statistical actions included in the programme, Statistics Estonia also performs, on the order of customers, statistical actions beyond the programme.

Statistics Estonia conducted 132 statistical actions^a in 2010 with the total cost of 106.3 million kroons. Four statistical actions were included in the programme for the first time. Works were started to create preconditions for the conduct of the 2021 Census as a register-based Census (statistical action "Register-based Population and Housing Census. Preparation works for the Pilot Census"). Taking the statistical actions reflecting economic activities as a basis, Statistics Estonia started to publish annual and quarterly statistics on the information and communications technology enterprises (statistical action "Information society") – a topic attracting wide public interest – in the Statistical Database and issued the publication "Infoühiskond. Information Society" on the referred topic. In compliance with the legislation of the European Union, Statistics Estonia started to publish data on social protection expenditure ("The European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics" (ESSPROS)). For the first time, the topic of poverty was dealt with and the publication "Vaesus Eestis. Poverty in Estonia" was issued (the statistical action "Poverty in Estonia").

In 2010, the most important and voluminous statistical actions were censuses: the Agricultural Census and the Pilot Census of the 2011 Population and Housing Census were organised, preparations were started for the register-based Population and Housing Census. Data on the Time Use Survey, Work Life Survey and Community Innovation Survey – the topics of most interest to users of statistics – were released. Keeping in mind, above all, users of statistics in Estonia, regional statistics were developed further and the regional statistics portal was set up.

Besides the statistical actions listed in the statistical programme, several statistical actions beyond the programme, with the total cost of 10.1 million kroons, were undertaken by Statistics Estonia. The most comprehensive of them were the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) financed by the European Social Fund and implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Research, the survey on older population SHARE (Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe) funded by the European Commission, and the survey on the impact of enterprise support ordered by the National Audit Office.

In addition, Statistics Estonia satisfied 346 orders for information placed by enterprises, agencies and private persons for gaining more detailed statistical information (on foreign trade, economic indicators of enterprises and other such kind of orders for information) compared to the data published.

^a Until 2010 the term "official statistical survey" was used. Starting from 2010 this term was substituted by "official statistical action".

Pilot Census of the Population and Housing Census was organised

The objective of the 2011 Population and Housing Census (PHC 2011) Pilot Census was to test the Census-related organisation of work, questionnaire, soft- and hardware, gain information on the population's readiness for cooperation, on the functioning of communications channels, on the used information sources in order to decide whether their quality is sufficient for producing Census data, as well as on security risks. The Pilot Census enabled to detect problems and identify risks that might arise during the Census.

The sample of Pilot Census was specially designed to match the objective of the Pilot Census, and the indicators obtained on the basis thereof cannot be generalised. Data were collected in two parts: e-Census took place from 31.12.2009 to 21.02.2010 and face-to-face interviews were conducted from 05.03.2010 to 31.05.2010. In the interim period (22.02–04.03), the collected data were processed, in order to avoid double enumeration of the persons and households already enumerated during the e-Census. In total, 12,525 persons and 8,628 dwellings were counted.

In comparison with the censuses conducted earlier, organisation of work during this Pilot Census underwent several changes:

- a longer Census period consisting of two parts (e-Census and face-to-face interviews);
- a novel formation of Census regions and the interviewers' obligations (specification of the coordinates of new dwellings);
- software-assisted management and monitoring of the Census process;
- the software designed to facilitate the work of operators.

Report on the results of the Pilot Census was submitted to the high level governmental Census Commission on 24 November 2010 by the Population and Housing Census Project Manager.

The PHC 2011 expenditure for the period 2008–2010 totalled 29 million kroons, of which investments accounted for 79%, administration costs 4% and personnel costs 17%.

The Pilot Census was a success and the population's readiness for cooperation was positive. Participation was voluntary and rejections were rare. Active readiness for cooperation of the enumerated persons was confirmed by the fact that the completed questionnaires were of more or less even quality, thereby the coverage of individual variables was nearly 99%. The e-questionnaire was filled out by 1,849 persons of the Census region, which makes 21.4% of respondents. Persons beyond the Pilot Census region had a possibility to participate only in the e-Census and the number of such persons was 3,563.

Preparations were started for the register-based Population and Housing Census

In 2010 Statistics Estonia started preparations for conducting the Population and Housing Census (PHC) scheduled for 2020–2021 as a register-based Census (REGREL). Preparation of REGREL is a big challenge for Statistics Estonia and state registers. It is a time-consuming process. For instance, in Finland, a country with a consistent register keeping tradition, where the first contemporary registers had been established in 1964, the preparation period for transition to REGREL took 20 years.

Launching of a methodology development project marked the first step in the preparation for REGREL. The methodology project supports the goal to prepare the conduct of the next Population and Housing Census as a register-based Census and to develop an integrated

national data management system pursuant to good international practice and quality requirements of statistics. The main aim of the project is to analyse the suitability of register data for producing official statistics – to make suggestions for supplementing the databases of registers with a view to organising register-based statistical actions, incl. the PHC. A part of the methodology project is focused on the analysis of the Estonian judicial area and its impact on the databases of registers in order to create adequate preconditions for organising register-based censuses and producing register-based official statistics.

General goals of the methodology project help to enhance the quality of databases, strengthen cooperation networks and improve knowledge by involving researchers and by cooperating with partners. Eventually, this is going to ensure more qualitative knowledge-based decisions.

In the open procedure of public procurement for the Development of the Register Based Population and Housing Census (PHC) Methodology (“Registripõhise rahva- ja eluruumide loenduse (REL) metoodika väljatöötamine”), arranged by Statistics Estonia, the joint tender submitted by Ernst & Young Baltic AS and the Estonian Institute for Population Studies of Tallinn University was declared successful. The procurement is financed from the state budget and the European Union Structural Fund. The REGREL methodology project lasts from September 2010 to August 2013.

The seminar introducing the REGREL methodology project took place on 3 December 2010. It brought together supporters of the project, main cooperation partners – representatives of registers – and other persons interested in the topic. At the seminar, the experts of Statistics Estonia and of our cooperation partners gave an overview of the works planned in the framework of the project and of the international experience gained in conducting the register-based Population and Housing Census. Register holders introduced the condition of registers viewing it in the light of register-based statistics and Population and Housing Census.

The Agricultural Census took place

In the autumn of 2010, the Agricultural Census or the total Farm Structure Survey took place in Estonia as well as in a lot of other countries. It is mandatory for the European Union (EU) countries to conduct an Agricultural Census every ten years, and other countries are also strongly recommended by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to organise the Census. Five agricultural censuses have been organised in Estonia earlier: before World War II in 1919, 1925, 1929 and 1939, and after the restoration of independence in 2001.

Organisation of farm structure surveys in the European Union is governed by Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Total comparability of data between Member States is ensured by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1200/2009 where the definitions of characteristics under observation have been laid down. Agricultural Census surveys the form of ownership, management, crop and livestock farming, labour force and other gainful activities of agricultural holdings. The data collected serve as a fundamental basis for shaping the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union. Besides, the Agricultural Census also aims to specify the list of agricultural holdings and ensure information necessary for stratification of the rest of agricultural statistical sample surveys.

As agreed, agricultural holdings, where there is at least one hectare of utilised agricultural land or where agricultural products are produced mainly for sale, are surveyed. Utilised agricultural land also includes the land which is not used for agricultural production purposes, but which is maintained in good agricultural and environmental condition.

The Agricultural Census took place from 1 September to 15 November and the Census list included nearly 30,000 holders of agricultural holdings. In addition to the staff employees of Statistics Estonia, 150 interviewers and seven district heads, who received a 5-day training, were hired.

This Agricultural Census involved an innovation compared to the previous 2001 Agricultural Census: namely, agricultural production methods were also surveyed in addition to the farm structure survey with a view to obtaining supplementary data on environmental protection and gaining a better overview of agriculture-related environmental indicators.

For the first time, agricultural data collected by ARIB (Agricultural Registers and Information Board) were used for pre-filling the Census questionnaires. These data, concerning land use as well as number of livestock, were made use of as much as possible in electronic questionnaires, but the data could also be specified while filling in the questionnaire. Data with respect to organic plant and livestock production and data regarding supports for rural development were taken directly from administrative registers (from the register of organic farming of the Agricultural Board and from ARIB). The referred data taken from administrative registers were not asked from holders any more and they will be linked with the survey data later.

In the Agricultural Census, data were collected by a combined method – by e-Census in the web environment and by face-to-face interviews. All holders of agricultural holdings were notified of data submission possibilities and dates. For the first time, all persons surveyed were supplied with the possibility of submitting data in the web environment using Statistics Estonia's data transmission channels for this purpose. The possibility was used by 13.5% of respondents. Natural persons who had not submitted their data by 10 September were visited by the interviewers of Statistics Estonia. Interviewers entered the Census data collected during interviews into their laptops where the consistency and the correspondence of data to the pre-filled ARIB-based data were verified.

The preliminary results of Agricultural Census published on 17 December confirmed the 2001–2007 trend – the number of holdings is on the decline and agricultural production activities are concentrating into large holdings. Compared to the 2001 Agricultural Census, the number of holdings has decreased by nearly threefold, the area of utilised agricultural land has increased by 8% and almost three fourths of utilised agricultural land is held by the agricultural holdings which are over 100 hectares large.

Results of the Time Use Survey were published

Data of the Time Use Survey were published at the end of 2010. This Survey was carried out for the second time in Estonia. The first one was organised during 1999–2000. The Time Use Survey is a base survey with several objectives, which provides information on people's time use (paid work, housekeeping, leisure time, etc.) and on the difference in the use of time by men and women. Additionally, information is gathered about the time spent on travelling, ways of travelling as well as about location where time is spent. The data enable to reflect communication within the family and between households as well as to analyse relations between generations. Time use is one of the indicators of well-being. As paid work is necessary for a person's life, changes towards well-being can be expected to take place only on account of unpaid work (housekeeping) and leisure time. The Estonian Time Use Survey, based on the Time Use Survey developed by the Council of Europe, enables to obtain data comparable with other European countries.

The fieldwork of the Time Use Survey took place from April 2009 to March 2010 and 7,000 persons participated in the Survey. Data were collected by a diary method: all members of a household aged ten or more completed the time use diary on an individual basis on one weekday (i.e. between Monday and Friday) and on either Saturday or Sunday. Activities could be recorded with a 10-minute interval. Besides, working persons were to complete a week diary on the number of working hours. In addition, the Survey provided information on persons' work, education, health, participation in non-profit associations, voluntary work and leisure time.

In 2010, out of 24 hours, a person spent on average 11 hours on sleeping, eating and other personal care, five and a half hours on leisure time, three and a half hours on family and housekeeping and three hours on paid work. Compared to the survey conducted ten years ago, the largest changes have taken place in the duration of leisure time. On the basis of the 2010 Survey, leisure time has become longer by 40 minutes, whereas the time spent on paid work, housekeeping and family has shortened. A large part of the additional leisure time is spent on the computer, the popularity of which has grown a lot over ten years. Since we have to do with average amount of time spent, which also includes the time use of non-working household members, one of the reasons for the shorter time spent on paid work lies in unemployment which has increased during recent years. The time spent on housekeeping and family has shortened mainly due to less time spent on food preparation and care for textiles.

A more detailed overview of the time use of Estonian population is going to be set out in the publication "Eesti rahvastiku ajakasutus. Time Use of Estonian Population" (2012).

Results of the Estonian Work Life Survey were published

Data of the Estonian Work Life Survey, focusing on various aspects of work life, were published in September 2010. This was the first time for Statistics Estonia to organise such a survey. The Survey was ordered by the Ministry of Social Affairs and it is to be repeated in 2014.

The objective of the Survey was to gain, besides the data collected through the Labour Force Survey conducted by Statistics Estonia on a regular basis, a more detailed and comprehensive overview of the organisation of work, labour relations, inclusion of employees, collective employment relationships, occupational health, situation regarding occupational safety and the related trends in Estonia. The Survey reflects the data of 2009.

The structure of the Survey sample was also different from the one used for the Labour Force Survey, offering more comprehensive and complex possibilities for analysis – enterprises and agencies as well as their employees were surveyed. Such a sample enables to get evaluations of one and the same topic from the perspective of employers as well as employees. The Survey also observed a number of work life aspects of which either the employer or the employee has more information. Altogether 1,332 employers and 4,609 employees participated in the Survey.

The employers' questionnaire covered the state and local government agencies, businesses as well as the third sector organisations with five or more employees. The employees' questionnaire covered the employees aged 15 or older.

According to the data of the Work Life Survey, 89% of employees were satisfied with their work in 2009. 81% of employees considered their labour relations secure enough, which is a positive indicator, since the Survey was conducted during the time when the economic crisis had reached its peak and a lot of persons had lost a job. 93% of all employees regarded the feeling of security i.e. the possibility to continue working for the same enterprise or agency for a long time as their top priority, however, less than a half of employees were satisfied with their career and development prospects at work. Furthermore, only every second employee was satisfied with the received wages and salaries.

Pursuant to the Survey, a half of salaried workers had to work overtime in 2009. At the same time, a majority of employees were content with their duties at work (90%) and with the work and rest time arrangement (88%). It is interesting to compare the assessment of overtime work given by employees and that given by employers. 51% of employees stated that they had worked overtime in 2009, at the same time only 14% of enterprises/agencies noted that

a significant proportion of their labour force had worked overtime during the same period. Overtime work was the most widespread in the primary sector, but also in non-profit associations, where over a quarter of employees had at least one over 48-hour working week per month. At the same time, 90% of non-profit associations and 69% of the primary sector enterprises allowed their employees to work by a flexible time schedule. Satisfaction with work was high in both the referred sectors (in non-profit associations even 92% of employees were content with their work).

Results of the Community Innovation Survey were released

Innovation has an important role in recovering from economic crisis and ensuring sustainable economic growth. OECD estimates show that the contribution of intangible assets to research and development, software, databases and skills, acting as innovation impetus to productivity growth in several developed industrial countries during 1995–2006, equalled the contribution of tangible assets to machinery, equipment and buildings.

The data and analysis of the last innovation survey of enterprises (Community Innovation Survey) published in 2010 verify that Estonia in relation to the enterprises' innovativeness continuously belongs to the leading group of European Union Member States. At the top of the ranking list of countries by the share of innovative enterprises in 2008 were Germany (80%), Luxembourg (65%), Belgium (58%), Portugal (58%), Ireland (57%) and Estonia (56%).

Active co-operation in innovation is one of the trumps of Estonian enterprises. So, 57% of Danish, 51% of Cyprian, 49% of Belgian and Estonian enterprises with innovation activity had cooperation partners in innovation during 2006–2008. The European Union mean was 34%.

Non-technological innovations – the organisational and marketing ones – were for the first time handled in the core questionnaire. Again, the close ties between different kinds of innovation were verified: in 2006–2008, 56% of the technologically innovative Estonian enterprises had implemented organisational or marketing innovations and only 16% of the technologically non-innovative ones had done so.

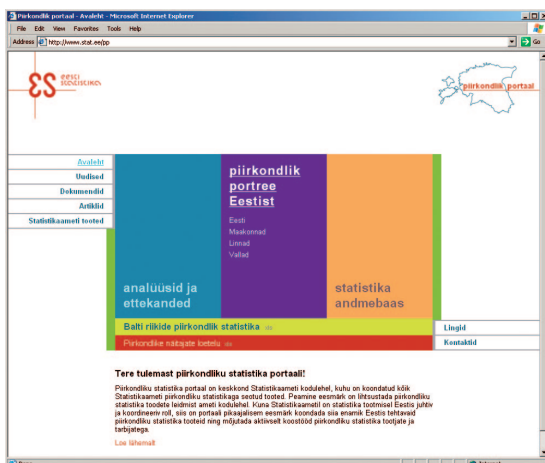
The additional module of the current Survey dealt with the innovations with environmental benefits. 28% of Estonian enterprises declared that they had regular procedures in place to identify and reduce environmental impacts. One third of them had introduced or significantly improved the procedures under consideration during 2006–2008. The existence of voluntary codes for environmental good practice within enterprise's activity and a need to comply with existing environmental regulations were considered as main reasons for implementing innovations with environmental benefits.

The Community Innovation Survey is regularly carried out by statistical organisations of all European Union Member States on the basis of harmonised methodology. The Innovation Survey deals with industrial and service enterprises with at least ten persons employed. In the case of industry, only the construction activity is excluded from the core frame of the survey; as for services, the following activities are included: wholesale trade, transportation and storage, information and communications (except film and TV production and broadcasting), financial and insurance activities, architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis. In 2008 the frame of the Survey in Estonia consisted of 2,102 industrial and 1,921 service enterprises. The observation period of the Survey (2006–2008) mainly coincided with the period of economic growth. Innovation activities of European enterprises, incl. the Estonian ones, during the economic recession, will be studied by the next innovation survey embracing the period 2008–2010.

Regional statistics were developed further

The main site where regional statistics are published is the Statistical Database. But, the users of regional statistics have expressed their opinion that the main indicators of regional development could, after some processing of data, be published in a compact form of figures and thematic maps. Users have also suggested that, in addition to statistical tables, Statistics Estonia should also present background information on Estonia's regional development on its web site. Having taken the wishes of users into consideration, Statistics Estonia took a fundamental decision in 2009 to substitute one printed publication on regional statistics with an e-publication. Statistics Estonia started to work in this direction at once and included all Estonian county governments as cooperation partners in this process. In the course of work, the idea about the e-publication evolved into an idea to create a regional statistics portal on Statistics Estonia's web site and, in the framework thereof, to issue an e-publication "Piirkondlik portree Eestist" (Regional Portrait of Estonia – published in Estonian).

In the autumn of 2010, the regional statistics portal and the e-publication were made available to the public. The first feedback indicated that the users have welcomed the new products approvingly. However, these products cannot be considered final yet. In 2011, development works regarding the portal and the e-publication are to be continued: new sub-sections will be added to the portal and all Estonian local government units are going to have their own column in the e-publication.



<http://www.stat.ee/pp>

SHARE, the survey on older population, was started

SHARE (the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe) is a pan-European panel survey on health, ageing, employment and retirement of persons aged 50 or over. The Survey was ordered from Statistics Estonia by the funders of the project – the European Commission and the Estonian Ministry of Social Affairs, thereby Statistics Estonia is in charge of project management and data collection. The Survey was induced by a continuing ageing process of the population in Europe, and one of the Survey's essential tasks is to collect information on the population's condition and health. This Survey provides Europe as well as Estonia with an opportunity to make international comparisons and helps to shape the social sphere policies in order to prevent problems related to population ageing. SHARE is the most wide-scale survey on older population ever undertaken in Estonia.

Statistics Estonia is carrying out the Share survey in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Tallinn University and National Institute for Health Development. Invitations for calling persons to participate in the main Survey, which started on 18 November 2010, were sent to at least 4,200 persons all over Estonia. To mark the launch of the Survey, Statistics Estonia issued a news release and the message was communicated through several media publications. In December 2010 Statistics Estonia submitted an application for an appropriation to the Ministry of Social Affairs requesting inclusion of an additional sample, funding of the related costs and extension of the fieldwork period. The Ministry of Social Affairs satisfied the application, due to which the sample size increased to 6,000 persons and the fieldwork period will last until May 2011. The first summaries of the Survey will be ready in the first quarter of 2012.

The SHARE survey interviews persons aged 50 or over and their partner living in the same household (cohabitee or spouse) irrespective of the latter's age. 19 European countries – Germany, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy and several others – simultaneously take part in this pan-European survey. Estonia is the only Baltic Republic participating in the Survey.

Estonia is a country where the ageing process is one of the quickest in Europe: as of 1 January 2010, persons aged 50 or over comprised 36% of the population, whereas ten years ago their proportion was 33%. Currently, older people in Estonia stay longer active on the labour market compared to other European countries, at the same time their health is poorer than that of their contemporaries in other countries.

No in-depth surveys on older population have been carried out in Estonia before. However, some information on their health, employment, coping and expenses can be gained from other surveys for which no age limit has been set for respondents. However, an increase in the percentage of senior population in the society has given rise to a need for more detailed studies on their economic and social coping. The society should adapt to the ageing of population, because an ageing population implies a growing necessity for social and health care services, increasing social protection expenditure and a decrease in the size of labour force. The SHARE survey should help to find answers to these questions.

The survey on adult skills was started

The survey *TEAN ja OSKAN* (in English: I Know and Can) (Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies – PIAAC) is one of the most comprehensive surveys of adult skills in the world. The Survey was ordered by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and it is coordinated by an international consortium with the Educational Testing Service of the USA at the head. In Estonia, the Survey is carried out by the Ministry of Education and Research in cooperation with Statistics Estonia. In this project, Statistics Estonia is responsible for data collection. The Survey conducted in Estonia is funded by the European Social Fund.

Over 135,000 persons from 26 countries (incl. Australia, Korea, the USA, Russia and the majority of European Union countries) take part in it. The Survey focuses on the population aged 16–65 and measures their key skills which are needed to cope in the society and economic life of the 21st century. This Survey has been referred to as the PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) survey of adults. The latter one has been conducted among students already for years and the students from Estonia have achieved extremely positive results there.

The international nature of the survey *TEAN ja OSKAN* is considered a great value thereof. The questionnaire and assessment system of this Survey have been set up in a way which enables to use them in the countries representing different cultural, national and language backgrounds. All countries participating in the Programme follow common standards and procedures in the conduct of the Survey. Thus, the Survey data can be used for a harmonised comparison of adult skills across all 26 participating countries. As a result of the Survey, the competitiveness of countries can be compared, and it will become clear how good the skills and competencies of Estonian population are in comparison with other developed countries of the world, whether the work we do suits our skills and competencies, whether our skills and competencies are valued, and from where skills and competencies (e.g. from school, work, everyday life) are acquired.

By measuring the key skills and educational level of adults, the Survey provides a significantly better picture of the adult skills than the policy-makers in the countries conducting the Survey have had so far.

In Estonia, the Pilot Survey of the survey *TEAN ja OSKAN* took place during the spring and summer of 2010. The main Survey is scheduled for the period from autumn 2011 to spring 2012, and in the course thereof data will be collected from 7,500 persons in Estonia.

Survey on the impact of enterprise support was organised

At the end of 2009, the National Audit Office of Estonia ordered a survey from Statistics Estonia, in order to find out whether and how effective the activities of the state in allocating enterprise support have been from the perspective of improving the competitiveness of Estonian economy and in which way the impact of supports can be increased. The Survey was ordered in order to conduct the audit "Impact of state's enterprise support on the competitiveness of the Estonian economy".

The direct aid provided by Enterprise Estonia during 2004–2009 and the loans, sureties and guarantees given by the Credit and Export Guarantee Fund KredEx were taken into account in the Survey. The impact of supports was studied across the economic activities, the growth potential of which is larger for Estonia such as information and communications technology, electronics, biotechnology and materials technology, engineering industry and manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, manufacture of wood and wood products, transport and logistics, wellness industry, and business and financial activities.

The Survey consisted of several stages. First, Statistics Estonia surveyed three groups of enterprises in relation to the Enterprise Estonia and KredEx supports: the enterprises which had applied for support but did not get one, the ones which had applied for support and received it, and the enterprises which had not applied for any – as a reference group. Next, comparative analysis on the 2004–2008 economic indicators was carried out with respect to all three groups of enterprises. This analysis aimed to find out whether supports had had a positive effect on the economic development of the enterprises concerned. Data on the economic indicators were taken from the Comprehensive Annual Enterprise Report (EKOMAR). Data on the Tax and Customs Board's receipt and arrears of taxes were analysed in the final stage of the Survey.

In the enterprises' survey, all enterprises answered to questions regarding the following topics: problems related to the current economic situation; development works, modifications and innovations implemented by the enterprise in recent years, and their relevant effect on the economic activity of the enterprise, cooperation between enterprises and business policy. In addition, enterprises which had received the support, assessed the impact of support on the economic activity of their enterprise and evaluated the importance of support in carrying out the enterprise's development actions and innovations during recent years. The enterprises' survey was carried out via Statistics Estonia's electronic data collection channel eSTAT. Results of the Survey have been published in the audit report on the web site of the National Audit Office of Estonia.

The response burden of data respondents has decreased

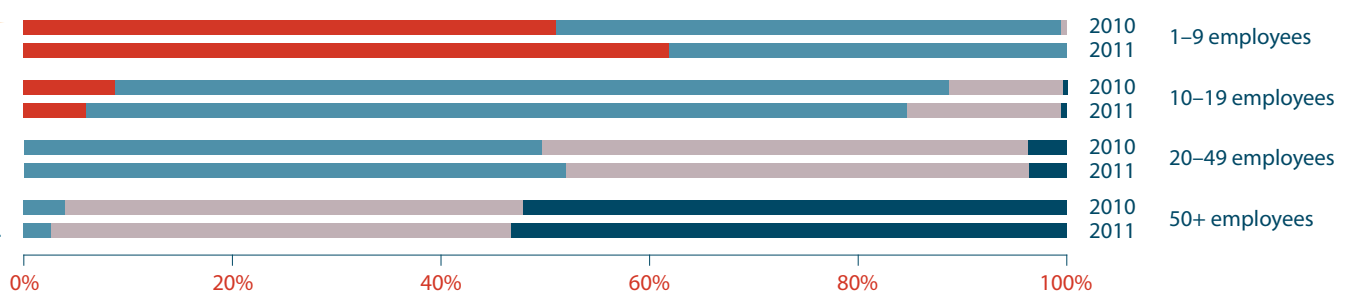
Statistics Estonia uses two indicators for assessing response burden: the number of reports per respondent and the time spent on completing a report. In view of a more even distribution of burden between respondents, the sample survey, in case of which data are submitted only by a part of the reference group, is used if possible. Besides, survey samples are coordinated in a way which precludes an overlap of survey samples. Enterprises bear the largest response burden. In 2010, 54% of enterprises were required to submit statistical reports. The average number of reports per respondent was 2.5. One enterprise had to submit 25 statistical reports at most. Samples can be coordinated better in the group of small enterprises (1–9 employees), which embraces a large number of enterprises and in case of which it is sufficient to have relatively small samples. In 2010, 51% of small enterprises did not have to submit any reports, 48% submitted 1–5 reports and only a small proportion had to submit more than 5 reports. In the next group by size (10–19 employees) as many as about 91% of enterprises were required to submit some kind of report. The burden is considerably bigger for enterprises with 50 or more employees – over a half of enterprises submit at least ten reports to Statistics Estonia.

In 2011 the enterprises' response burden is expected to grow a bit. In addition to basic statistical surveys, data will be collected for three comprehensive non-regular statistical actions this year: Continuing Vocational Training Survey, Community Innovation Survey and the survey Structure of Earnings 2010. Response burden has grown in the group of enterprises with 10–19 employees, in case of whom the share of enterprises required to submit over 5 reports has increased. Also, in the group of enterprises with 10–19 employees, the average number of reports per respondent has increased from 3.1 reports in 2010 to 3.4 reports in 2011. The number of reports to be submitted in 2011 is a preliminary estimate, because in the course of the year new persons will be subjected to reporting (for example, an enterprise may be added to the Intrastat reporting sample if the enterprise's exports or imports turnover exceeds the set threshold).

To facilitate the assessment of response burden, Statistics Estonia added, in 2008, a question on the time spent on completing the questionnaire to the reports which are to be transmitted through the electronic data transmission channel eSTAT. Since answering to this question is voluntary, the respective response rate has been relatively low (10–20%). In order to calculate the total burden, reports are grouped by the volume of report and the time spent on completion is added to all submitted reports. Reports of the survey Intrastat form an exception, because a major share of these reports is received through a special channel where no response time is asked. The total time spent on completing the Intrastat reports has been estimated on

Number of reports submitted by enterprises by size group, 2010, 2011

■ 0 ■ 1–5 ■ 6–9 ■ 10+



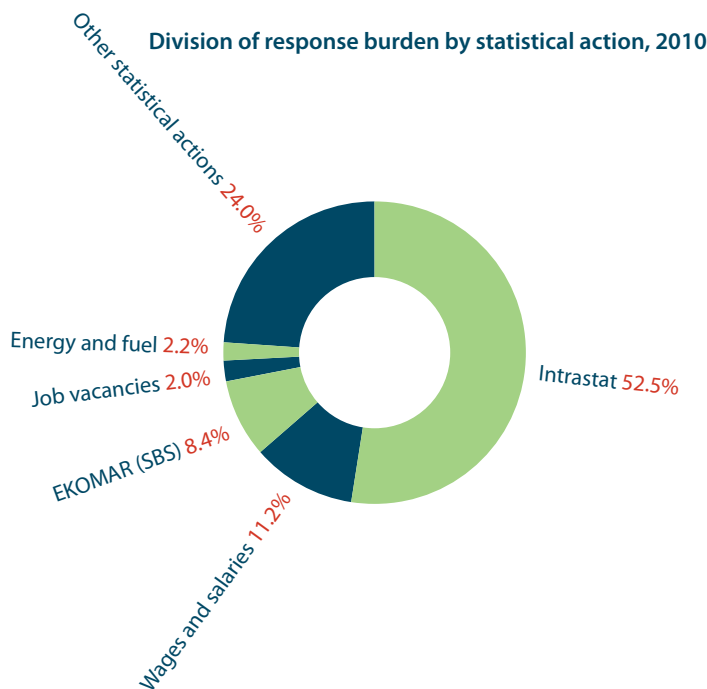
the basis of the Intrastat burden survey conducted in 2007, number of received reports and number of records. Measurement of the burden over the period of three years indicates that the average time spent on completing a report as well as the aggregated burden have constantly been decreasing.

Average time spent on completing a report by reporting periodicity, 2008–2010, (minutes)			
Reporting periodicity	2008	2009	2010
1–2 times per year	161	173	142
4 times per year	53	47	37
12 times per year	120	110	114
Total	112	104	99

Completing of a report took on average slightly more than 1.5 hours in 2010. Annual reports take more time, quarterly reports are less time-consuming. Average time spent on completing monthly reports is most of all influenced by voluminous Intrastat reports. The average completion time of other monthly reports was 41 minutes in 2010.

All in all, Estonian enterprises, agencies and organisations spent 57,200 working days on completing statistical reports in 2010, which makes nearly 9% less than a year earlier. Intrastat reports constitute the biggest burden, since they comprise almost a half of the total burden. The reports submitted in the framework of the survey Wages and Salaries and the Comprehensive Annual Enterprise Report (EKOMAR) are the next largest by burden. The figure on the response burden sets out the surveys, the burden of which exceeded 1,000 working days in 2010.

The increase in burden due to non-regular statistical actions planned for 2011 can be estimated on the basis of previous years. In 2011, the biggest increase in burden is expected to be caused by the survey Structure of Earnings. The response burden thereof was 2,600 working days in 2008. The burden put on enterprises in relation to the Community Innovation Survey was 600 working days in 2009. The estimate of burden caused by the Continuing Vocational Training Survey is not available.



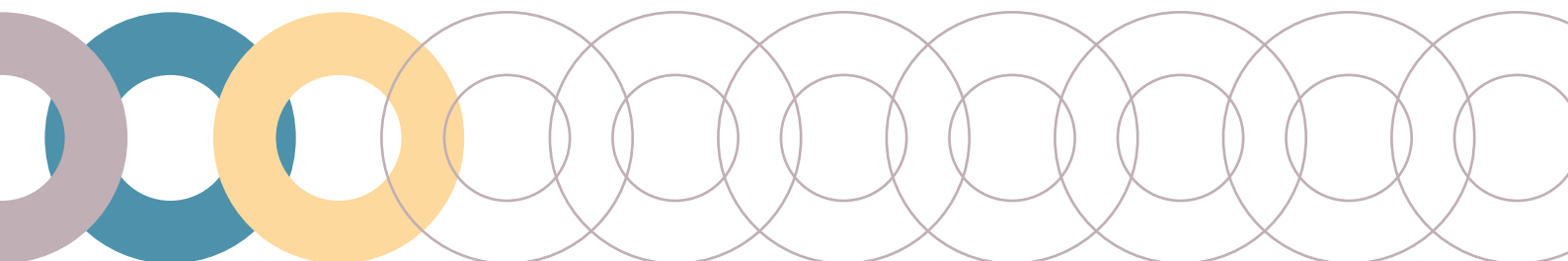
Assessment of the quality of databases

In 2010, several analyses were made with respect to the quality of databases. A majority of them were related to preparations for the Population and Housing Census (PHC). In addition, repeated analyses were made of the data recorded in the Electronic Communications and Postal Services Register administered by the Estonian Competition Authority as well as of the data in the National Road Databank administered by the Road Administration.

Data of the Register of Taxable Persons administered by the Tax and Customs Board were analysed by AS Resta. The respective order was placed by Statistics Estonia. The aim of the analysis was to find out whether the databases can be used for pre-completion of the PHC questionnaires or for imputation of data. The Tax and Customs Board data cover 83.3% of the 20–64-year-old males and 87.1% of the females in the same age group. On the basis of the Tax and Customs Board register, it is possible to estimate the main source of subsistence while analysing a person's types of income. Unfortunately, the definitions used in the database of taxable persons do not coincide with the ones used for the PHC. Main job of a person can be found on the basis of the information contained in the declarations of income and social tax, where enterprises declare the sums paid. As a result of the analysis it was decided that the Tax and Customs Board data cannot be used for pre-completing the PHC questionnaires, but can be used for imputation purposes.

A sample was formed on the basis of the data of Estonian Educational Information System (EHIS). The formed sample corresponded to the PHC Pilot Census initial sampling structure. Comparison was made with respect to the education already acquired as well as the education being acquired by the persons included in the sample. The International Standard Classification of Education ISCED served as a basis for the comparison. The comparison of students' educational levels revealed that the PHC respondents could not define primary education (pupils of the 4th, 5th and 6th grade were attributed primary education). Large differences appeared in the acquired education. Persons having participated in the Census could not specify their level of occupational, professional or vocational education correctly. The coverage of EHIS is very good in the case of students and the data in there can be used in the PHC. With respect to the acquired education, mostly younger generations are covered, thus the data concerning older generations need to be asked in the PHC questionnaire.

The PHC Pilot Census data were compared with the Population Register data. Consistency in the case of citizenship was very good. The second citizenship was very rarely marked in the Pilot Census as well as in the Population Register (below 1%). It was decided to select the citizenship recorded in the Population Register as a pre-completed variable. Difference in the mother tongue related data between the Population Register and PHC Pilot Census databases ranged within 2–3%, but the difference was of random nature. Because of a low coverage of data in the Population Register, it was decided to use this variable for imputation. Over 95% of the data on official marital status coincided in general lines, whereas in the case of married and single persons even over 97% of data coincided. Undercoverage could be detected in the Population Register in the case of widowed persons and partly also in the case of divorced persons. It was decided to ask for this variable in the PHC, nevertheless the Population Register



data are suitable for imputation. With respect to the place of birth, the comparison revealed clear overcoverage of large cities in the Population Register, which is conditioned by different definitions of the place of birth in the Population Register and in the PHC. The place of birth variable cannot be used in the PHC.

The purpose of the preliminary analysis of the health insurance database was to clarify the coverage of Estonian residents in this database and to determine whether these data can be used in the preparations for the Population and Housing Census. Primary attention was paid to the analysis of insurance types necessary for specifying the social status of a person. The health insurance database sets out 43 insurance types, the most common of them are: person insured by employer, person until the age of 19 and old-age pensioner. In the database, a fifth of the persons are covered by at least two types of insurance. Insurance types have been distributed into five groups by priority. No preference is applied within the group. For 5% of persons no top priority insurance type can be determined, because these people have several insurance types of the same priority class.

As a result of the comparison between the health insurance database and Population Register data, it came out that the majority of population is represented in both registers, but there still are persons whose data are recorded only in the health insurance database as well as those who do not have the health insurance cover and are included only in the Population Register. It is more than surprising that there are children recorded in the Population Register but not covered by health insurance, although all persons under 19 years of age should have health insurance cover by law. The analysis of the health insurance database is to be continued in 2011.

In 2009, the Electronic Communications and Postal Services Register administered by the Estonian Competition Authority as well as the National Road Databank administered by the Road Administration underwent quality analyses and the processors of these databases were given feedback on the respective results. In order to assess the developments implemented during the year, the quality analysis was repeated in 2010 by using updated data.

Register data can be taken into use in case of several variables. Compared to the previous year, the difference between the register data and the data submitted to Statistics Estonia had decreased with respect to certain variables. However, differences had increased in case of some variables. Some respondents have submitted extremely different data to a register and to Statistics Estonia. Another reason why register data cannot be taken into use is that registers do not contain information on all enterprises needed.

Consumers' interest in statistics is increasing

The main goal of Statistics Estonia is to provide reliable and relevant statistical information to all persons who need it. The use of official statistics in the public as well as private sector has increased year by year. The interest that private persons take in statistics has also increased – information is needed for studies, preparation of a business plan, conduct of wages-related negotiations and for a lot more. Statistics Estonia did not organise a consumer satisfaction survey in 2010, but the numbers on the use of various statistical products also indirectly shows the level of satisfaction.

All published statistics are available on Statistics Estonia's web site www.stat.ee/en, where everyone can use the Statistical Database, pre-defined tables and various interactive applications as well as read Statistics Estonia's news releases and publications free of charge. In the autumn of 2010, Statistics Estonia launched its new products: the regional statistics portal and its main part – e-publication "Piirkondlik portree Eestist" (Regional Portrait of Estonia – published only in Estonian), which enables to get a quick overview of the situation in Estonian counties and local government units.

In 2010, the number of visitors on Statistics Estonia's web site was over two times bigger than a year earlier. Respondents, who viewed the report forms and instructions on the web site and entered the data transmission environment eSTAT, comprised nearly a fifth of the visitors. All statistical products published on the web site were used more often in 2010 than earlier. For example, the number of persons having viewed pre-defined tables was over three times larger compared to 2009; the number of persons having used the Consumer Price Index calculator grew by more than two times; the number of persons having read Statistics Estonia's news releases increased by nearly two times; and almost two times more people than a year ago downloaded the statistical publications available on the web site. The most popular publication was "Statistical Yearbook of Estonia 2010", which was downloaded on more than 2,300 occasions, this was followed by the analytical publication "Poverty in Estonia" (downloaded by more than 1,900 times) and Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics Estonia 1/2010.

Statistics Estonia's publications are also available in the Slideshare environment, where they are also actively used. Of the 2010 publications available on Sideshare, the most popular ones were the pocket-sized reference book "Eesti. Arve ja Fakte 2010", viewed for more than 2,600 times; its English language version "Minifacts about Estonia 2010" (viewed for more than 1,600 times); and "Statistical Yearbook of Estonia 2010" (viewed for more than 1,100 times).

More requests for information were received

A growing number of requests for information submitted to Statistics Estonia also shows an ever increasing interest in statistics. In 2010, more than 4,300 requests and orders for information were registered. This is about a fourth more than a year earlier. Like before, the most popular domain was foreign trade – nearly a tenth of all requests and orders for information received by Statistics Estonia concerned this domain. In 2010, users of statistics took more interest in population statistics, which rose from the last year's sixth place to the second position in the priority list of the most popular domains of statistics. Economic indicators of enterprises and labour market were the domains that followed.

In the comparison of the four main domains of statistics – environment, economy, population and social life – it should be noted that the number of submitted economy-related requests and orders for information decreased a little, however, the users' interest in social life and population increased.

The media reflected official statistics more actively than before

The media is an important user of statistics for Statistics Estonia, since statistical information reaches the public first and foremost through the media. It should be pointed out as a positive sign that the interest of the media in official statistics increased considerably in 2010 – according to the data of media monitoring, official statistics or the activities of Statistics Estonia were reflected by media channels on 6,630 occasions. In comparison with 2009, the total number of reflections in the media increased by more than a third. On average 18 media reflections based on official statistics or covering a specific topic thereof were published every day. This makes over 550 reflections per month. It also deserves mentioning that, for the first time, a media representative was among the top three users of statistics having submitted the largest number of requests for information to Statistics Estonia.

Over a half (61%) of media reflections on official statistics were based on Statistics Estonia's news releases. In 2010, Statistics Estonia published 170 news releases. The majority of them (98%) were reflected in the media. According to the media monitoring data, every news release discussed in the media was reflected there on average on 24 occasions. On the basis of media-reflected news releases it can be stated that the situation on the labour market and developments related to the Consumer Price Index were the topics which attracted the interest of the media the most in 2010. The information published in the Yearbook was also reflected a lot in the media.

Statistics Estonia was successful in using social media

The year 2010 marked the launch of using social media. For Statistics Estonia, it was a moment of truth in its own way – will the use of new information channels support the dissemination of statistics and, above all, will the launching of them be a success? By now the statistics blog and Statistics Estonia’s pages on Facebook and Twitter have been in use for a bit more than a year, and it can be asserted that a lot of hesitations were unnecessary. The statistics blog was visited on more than 25,000 occasions in 2010. But the fact, that the blog articles were actively reflected in the media, is even more important. Our Facebook page has far more than 300 and our Twitter page over 400 followers.

The statistics blog presents articles on current statistics and essential events which have taken place in the world of statistics. In the dissemination of articles, the accountancy portal www.rup.ee has become Statistics Estonia’s cooperation partner: our blog articles are published on their web site and most of the articles are also translated into Russian by them. Due to the social media, the possibilities for disseminating statistical information have become more diverse and statistics have surely reached new target groups.

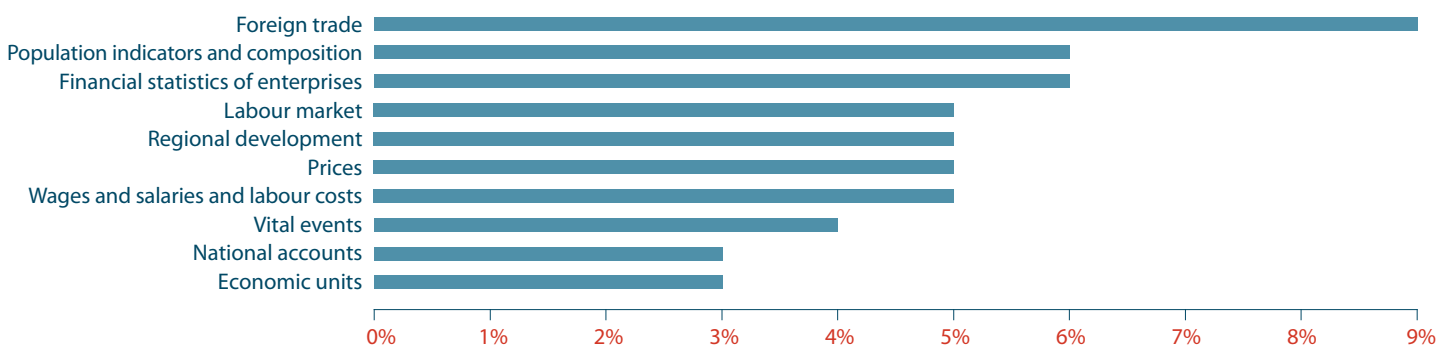
A successful use of the social media in the dissemination of statistics has also attracted the attention of our colleagues in other countries and Statistics Estonia has shared its experience in the statistics dissemination-themed meetings in the UN as well as Eurostat. On the international scale, it seems that the positive experience of some countries in the field of social media encourages also others to think about taking new dissemination channels into use. Obviously the number of statistical institutions using social media will show a rising trend in the future.

New opportunities were created for official statistics-based scientific research

The new Official Statistics Act which took effect on 1 August 2010, established revised principles for the transmission of micro-data collected in the course of producing official statistics. One of the most essential aims thereof was to make micro-data available for researchers on a wider scale than before. During the last years, Statistics Estonia could not give the data collected on enterprises and agencies for the use for scientific purposes, but now it is again possible. Creation of new products to facilitate the use of data took more time than expected, therefore we are grateful to the users of statistics for their patience. In 2010, about ten agencies applied for confidential data to be used for scientific purposes. Statistics Estonia satisfied all submitted applications and contracts with these users of statistics were signed by the end of the year.

For the use of confidential data for scientific purposes, safe centres have been set up on the premises of Statistics Estonia in Tallinn as well as in Tartu. In the interest of the consumers’ comfort, safe centres can also be used through the VPN connection. Statistics Estonia continues developing opportunities for the use of confidential data – in 2011 the remote execution service will be implemented and, later on, also the remote access service. The latter service will provide more comfortable possibilities for the use of data than before, as the number of users will not be restricted by the number of safe centres and the user can access data any time through the secure channel.

Most popular statistical domains by contacts, 2010



In 2011 Statistics Estonia will start publishing on its web site the data files intended for public use. These files contain micro-data, which are collected with statistical surveys and made completely anonymous, and are meant for all persons who wish to make micro-data-based statistical analysis. In May 2011, Statistics Estonia will release the Household Budget Survey and Labour Force Survey data files, and in October the Social Survey data files.

Training courses and seminars were organised

Every year, Statistics Estonia organises training courses for users of statistics. The topics discussed on these courses involve production of official statistics, statistical domains and the statistics published. Besides, instructions are given on how to find statistical information. 16 trainings with about 400 participants, all in all, were organised in 2010. The trainings were attended by students, doctoral candidates, research staff, employees of state agencies as well as private persons interested in entrepreneurship.

In October, Statistics Estonia organised a Partner Day "How to Measure Regional Development" addressed to persons interested in regional statistics. Both, Statistics Estonia's employees as well as our cooperation partners made presentations there. On the Partner Day, Statistics Estonia presented its publication "Cities and Rural Municipalities in Figures" – reports were made on the indices which can be used for measuring the development level of a local government as well as on most recent changes in the construction of dwellings. In addition, the social infrastructure of counties and sustainable development were under discussion.

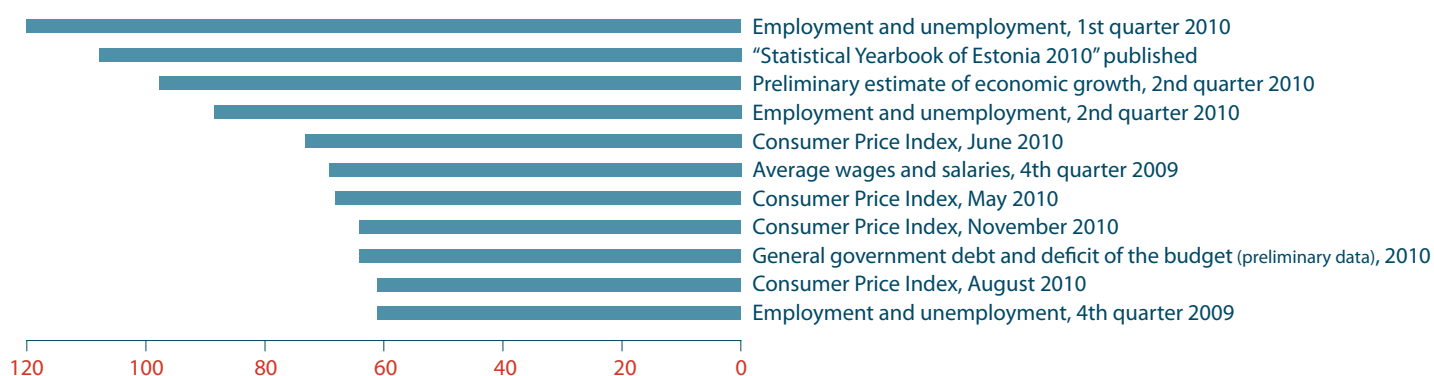
Following a tradition, Statistics Estonia participated in the organisation of the GIS Day and the Tallinn Entrepreneurship Day. On the Entrepreneurship Day we were represented with an information desk and we organised a workshop "To Become a Successful Entrepreneur with the Help of Statistics". At the workshop, we gave an overview of how the economic crisis has influenced the Estonian economy and where the Estonian economy ranks in the international comparison. We also presented statistical indicators, which can be used while planning the development of an enterprise, and provided entrepreneurs with guidance on how to seek for necessary statistical information.

Every year Statistics Estonia presents at least one new statistical publication to journalists. Two presentations were organised in 2010 – at the end of July we had a presentation of the "Statistical Yearbook of Estonia" and in November we presented the publication "Social Trends 5". At the presentation of the Yearbook, Statistics Estonia looked back on the year 2009 focusing on the situation prevailing in business and social life at the beginning of 2010. Topical themes were tackled – recovery from the economic crisis and the pluses of economic crisis, situation on the labour market, population and economic coping of households.

The publication "Social Trends 5" issued in 2010 draws attention to the ageing of population and analyses its effect on the society. The presentation provided an overview of the situation of older people on the labour market and their material coping, and a comparison of Estonia with other European Union Member States.

In addition to the events organised by Statistics Estonia itself, the employees participated in several conferences and seminars with their presentations, e.g. in the conferences dedicated to the European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion, conference of the Estonian Statistical Society, the Rural Network entrepreneurship forum, the Swedbank-organised card payments conference, the Setomaa entrepreneurship conference, etc.

News releases which were most reflected in the media by number of reflections, 2010



Statistical actions to be added to the programme during the next four years

The most important/comprehensive statistical actions planned for 2011–2014 are as follows:

- The national accounts research and development satellite account will be set up during 2010–2012. Data since the year 2008 should be released and submitted to Eurostat in September 2012; data since the year 2000 – in 2014 in compliance with the new data transmission programme. From 2014 onwards this action will be included in main statistics.
- During 2010–2013, registers will be analysed in order to assess their suitability for organising a register-based Population and Housing Census in Estonia.
- The end of 2011 marks the beginning of the Population and Housing Census. The collected data will be processed and analysed in 2012 and released in full scope in 2013.
- In 2011, development works for creating a new statistical domain – agri-environmental indicators – will be started. In 2013 these indicators are to be published as main statistics. In this respect, the Eurostat/OECD joint questionnaire on agri-environmental indicators has been taken as basis.
- Energy consumption by households will be surveyed in 2011 with a view to improving energy balance. The collected data will be used in 2012 in the compilation of energy balance.
- In 2012, development works will be started to provide a more detailed overview of the service enterprises' activities. Pursuant to Annex VIII of the Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008, the first reference year for which business services statistics were to be compiled on a more detailed level was 2008. In 2008, Statistics Estonia applied to Eurostat for extending the Regulation's implementation period. The application was satisfied and Statistics Estonia should have started the production of detailed business services statistics on the year 2011, but because of budget restrictions we are applying to Eurostat for a second-time extension of the set term.
- In answer to the repeated proposal submitted by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications, Statistics Estonia will start preparations for the statistical action "Use of passenger cars" in 2012. The respective data will be released and the periodicity of this action will be specified in 2013.
- The statistical actions "Foreign visitors in Estonia" and the Border Survey, postponed in 2010 as a result of budget cuts, will get a fresh start in 2012. From 2013 onwards, the referred statistical actions are to be implemented every year.
- At the suggestion of the Ministry of Culture, preparations will be started in 2011 for reflecting the sale of literature.
- Based on the order placed by the Ministry of Social Affairs, works will be started in 2012 to develop an indicator system for measuring well-being ("Development of the methodology for measuring the well-being of children" and "Measurement of well-being") and to gain more detailed data on the local governments' social protection expenditure.
- There are plans for 2012 to start testing the linking of registers, which contain data on income and living conditions, with an objective to improve data collection in the framework of the Household Budget Survey.

New Official Statistics Act

The new **Official Statistics Act** entered into force on 1 August 2010. This is the fourth act in the history of the Estonian state, which governs the production of statistics. The first one was passed in 1938 and titled the State Central Bureau of Statistics Act. Before that, the State Central Bureau of Statistics, established in 1921, had for seventeen years been governed by the *Riigikogu*-adopted statutes, which in essence set out the same principles. The next act, an amazingly timely one in contemporary terms, entered into force in Estonia in 1990, when the Supreme Council of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic passed the statistics act of Estonia in contrast to all other Soviet republics of that time. In 1997 it was substituted by the Official Statistics Act passed by the *Riigikogu*. This Act met the requirements set for the accession to the European Union.

Complex and in-depth nature distinguish the new reduction from the previous one. The length of the Act also speaks in favour of this fact. The 1922 statutes contained 10 sections, the 1938 Act – 13, the 1990 Act – 17, and the 1997 Act – 14, but the present Act has 62 sections.

On the one hand, the new Act integrates three acts: the Official Statistics Act, the Population and Housing Census Act and the Agricultural Census Act. This should make it unambiguously clear that the census is a type of official statistical action and, the conduct of a census should be governed by all internationally recognised principles laid down for the production of official statistics, incl. the right of a producer of official statistics to choose a methodology and the right to use the data collected during a census in the performance of other statistical actions. The provision, which gives a producer of official statistics the right to establish statistical registers, enhances the consistency between the part dealing with administrative databases in the Public Information Act and the Personal Data Protection Act.

On the other hand, some aspects, which are new for Estonia, have been included in the new Act. With the set-up of the Statistical Council in Estonia, Latvia remains the only European Union Member State with no statistical council. Although the powers of the Statistical Council established in Estonia cannot yet be compared, for example, with those of the respective council in Denmark, the responsibilities of which include approving of the statistical programme (i.e. the work schedule of statisticians) and the related reports, we have made a huge step ahead. The existence of the Statistical Council should significantly improve the inclusion of stakeholders in the decision-making as to in which volume and what kind of statistics Estonian society needs, whether it is enough to meet only the requirements set out in the European legislation, which represent the minimum for a democratic country, or whether Estonia has specific necessities, too.

The new Act explains the role and responsibilities of the Director General of Statistics Estonia, reporting on the implementation of the statistical programme, etc. Besides, the new Act formulates previous practices in the form of requirements. For instance, a producer of official statistics shall publish on its web site a release calendar for the next calendar year three months before the beginning of the next year at the latest, but a producer of official statistics is also required to perform, on the order of and financing by customers, statistical actions beyond the statistical programme unless performance of such actions interferes in the compilation and implementation of the programme.

The largest number of changes in the new Act concern users of official statistics. The greatest change is that, from 2011 onwards, the official statistical programme contains output indicators instead of input indicators. Previous practices to approve input indicators arose from the legislator's wish to ensure an official statistics producer's right to collect indicators. This was convenient for those exercising supervision, but inconvenient and often even not understandable

for users of statistics. In 2006, the European experts, having assessed the Estonian national statistical system, pointed out that the approving of input indicators by the government can be interpreted as intervening in the methodology. In the future, the list of indicators to be published as a result of every statistical action can be found by users of statistics on the web at least a year before the release of respective data.

On the basis of the new Official Statistics Act, the needs of researchers as a group of users will be better met, since more data collected during the production of official statistics will be granted into the use of researchers. Thereby, it is clear that the measures for ensuring statistical confidentiality should be made tighter.

Statistical confidentiality consists of three equally important components:

- 1) protection of the data related to individual statistical units (concerning equally the natural as well as legal persons);
- 2) a ban on the use of data collected for the production of official statistics for other than statistical purposes;
- 3) a ban on unlawful dissemination of data collected for the production of official statistics.

In order to draft appropriate rules, the relevant measures taken in Luxembourg, Denmark and the Netherlands have been examined. Within a year of the entry into force of the Act at the latest, it is planned to implement the remote execution service in Estonia. With the implementation of this service, Estonia will contribute to the application of the PSI Directive i.e. the Directive on the re-use of public sector information.

University students and their supervisors can be pleased to learn that, like the new European Union statistics act (Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council), the new Official Statistics Act of Estonia provides for an opportunity to compile public use files. The referred data sets are available on the web for everyone, whereas no statistical unit can be directly or indirectly identified on the basis of the data contained therein. In a small country like Estonia, such data files can very well be used for study purposes.

The new Act will bring along no changes for data respondents. The principle, that a producer of official statistics should primarily use the data collected in administrative databases, will remain in force. If the data necessary for a particular statistical action can be found in no administrative database, a producer of official statistics should ask them from natural persons or enterprises. The submission of data is free of charge as earlier. It has never occurred and will never occur in any country that all data necessary for producing official statistics can be found in administrative databases. Consequently, the data submission responsibility will remain in force.

More clearly than earlier, the new Act provides for the responsibility of chief processors of databases to supply a producer of official statistics, on the latter's respective request, with data and other information, and for the right of a producer of official statistics to make proposals for changing the data sets of databases and for modifying the classifications in use according to the official statistics producer's needs.

Due to the new Act, the state is going to win in terms of transparency. The fact that the cost of every statistical action will be included in the statistical programme, will serve as an example thereof. The list of output indicators will enable to assess the cost-effectiveness of the expenditure made. A five-year planning cycle of the statistical programme is a year longer than the state budget planning period enabling a longer-term perspective of the necessity for resources.

Producers of official statistics have to prepare a statistical programme on the basis of new fundamentals, calculate the cost of every statistical action and maintain more detailed records of respective working time, take into use new services (remote execution, public use files) and draft a number of implementing provisions of the Act.

Preparations for transition to the euro

The European Union single currency – the euro – has been in circulation in Estonia since 1 January 2011. To ensure a smooth changeover to the euro, the main task of governmental institutions was to update information systems. Statistics Estonia ensured the technical readiness of its information systems by 1 July 2010 in compliance with the action plan of the task force for technical readiness of governmental institutions.

Information systems were developed mainly in four spheres: the e-respondent application (eSTAT), data transfer and processing programs, Statistical Database, and the statistical register of economic units.

As Statistics Estonia has started to collect the financial variables of 2011 in euros, the most essential eSTAT developments were targeted at making this change possible (in the annual reports on 2010, financial data should still be expressed in kroons). This step conditioned a need for collection of more accurate data compared to earlier times (e.g. addition of more decimal places) and a necessity to notify data respondents of the adopted changes in order to ensure data quality. Due to the new currency and more accurate data, the data transfer and processing programs had to be modified, too.

In the Statistical Database, data tables had to be recalculated into euros, and in compliance with Estonia's National Changeover Plan, a dual display (in kroons and euros) of financial indicators is required six months before and after the €-Day (01.01.2011). Similar changes were made to news releases, publications and the web site.

In connection with the changeover to the euro, other spheres of work were also developed. For example, the list of statistical actions to be undertaken by Statistics Estonia in 2011–2015 now sets out the costs of statistical actions in euros. Accounting journals and ledgers, financial statements and different agreements were also amended accordingly.



Set-up of an information system for production of statistics

In 2010 Statistics Estonia started modernising the information system which supports its main activity. During 2010–2011, all in all 1.6 million euros are to be invested in the development of information systems. Of this amount, 1 million euros are allocated from the European Structural Funds and the rest from the state budget. Huge work was undertaken. Roughly speaking, the production process of statistics consists of five stages. The modernisation plan concerns three of them: product development, data collection and data processing. The stages of statistical analysis and dissemination of statistics remain uncovered for the time being. The information systems used in the dissemination stage are currently on a rather good level already and are being developed further on a constant basis. But what concerns modernisation of the analysis information systems – Statistics Estonia is not yet ready for this step.

In the product development stage, a new metasystem called iMETA will be taken into use. In visual terms, the metasystem is like a backbone of the statistical information system, making the whole system stable and flexible. All works being performed and products being prepared, the variables being collected and published, the data collection sources and their quality, classifications, relations between data, controls, conversion rules and a lot more are to be described there. The new metasystem makes the statistics production process more transparent, enhances the quality of products and functions as a basis for developing new products.

In order to facilitate the works performed in the data collection stage and for the conduct of Population and Housing Census, an information system for the acquisition of data from administrative databases (ADAM) and extensions to the fieldwork information system (VVIS) are under development. The data collection information systems supply the whole system with necessary raw data for the production of statistics. In the first phase, the new system will be used for acquiring data from seven registers. In the production of statistics, the data collected into the state registers have been made use of for years, but the new data acquisition system enables to acquire data in larger volumes and for smaller costs. This creates preconditions for a more comprehensive use of register data for producing statistics, which in turn should also reduce the burden of respondents.

The new fieldwork information system enables, more effectively than before, to administer the fieldwork network, which usually consists of 50–100 interviewers and will be increased to 2,000 interviewers during the Population and Housing Census. Interviewers can send the collected data to the centre by one click, the fieldwork organisation chiefs can monitor the course of works on a constant basis and dynamically reorganise the works if needed. The new fieldwork information system enables to save as much as 5.2 million euros of the Census costs.

In the data processing stage, the collected raw data are verified and cleaned. In case of need, additional variables are calculated and the data collected from different sources are reassembled into data sets appropriate for specific statistical actions, and these data sets are maintained in a central data storage in a form suitable for making statistical analysis. The new information system should essentially enhance the efficiency and quality of data processing. This is of crucial importance in order to take administrative data into use in bigger volumes than so far.

In addition to the above said, the Database of Spatial Data has been established and the System of Statistical Registers is in the designing phase. The Database of Spatial Data called eGeostat enables to present statistics in three-dimensional terms. The objects under observation or statistical units are being administered in statistical registers. Statistical registers are necessary for preparing data collection and organising sample surveys. The System of Statistical Registers being designed is one of the preconditions for conducting the Population and Housing Census.

Regarding the management of development works, the second quarter of 2011, when six projects will simultaneously be worked on, is considered the most crucial period. At the same time, a lot of different software components are to be accepted and tested and the season of holidays makes the implementation process complicated. The designed new information systems will be introduced into operation step by step starting from 2012. Conduct of the Population and Housing Census is going to be the first touchstone for the new systems, followed by the rest of statistical actions coming in series.

Conference of Wiesbaden Group

From 27 to 30 September 2010, Statistics Estonia organised a conference of Wiesbaden Group in Tallinn, which brought to Estonia experts of statistical business registers from all over the world. Wiesbaden Group is an international expert group under the umbrella of the UN Statistical Commission engaged in the development of statistical business registers.

The unofficial conference of Wiesbaden Group is held every other year and participation in it is voluntary. The first conference took place in Ottawa in 1986. After that, the popularity of the conference has been on the increase. 39 delegations with 77 representatives participated in the 22nd meeting held in Tallinn. Such international organisations as the UN, OECD, Eurostat and the European Central Bank were represented at the Conference held in Tallinn.

The primary subject of the Conference focused on statistical business registers which have an important role in statistics, since all economic statistics are produced on their basis. In order to produce internationally comparable and qualitative statistics, data available in various administrative and other databases are collected into statistical registers. The main purpose of register holders is to achieve maximal coverage and timeliness of the population of economic units. During the four days of the Wiesbaden Group Conference, representatives of countries exchanged their experience in setting up, keeping and developing statistical registers.

The Conference was divided into eight sessions. This time, the main topics were as follows: cooperation with administrative information sources and data users, the quality of register data and exchange of information between institutions. Representatives from the statistical organisations of several European countries and statisticians from the United States of America, Canada and New Zealand spoke at the Conference and made 32 reports all in all. Statistics Estonia, represented with two speeches, shared the experience gained in relation to the set-up of the statistical business register and cooperation with data users.

A good practise of the Wiesbaden Group conferences is to dedicate a separate session to the success that the developing countries have achieved and problems they have encountered in the field of statistical registers. At the Tallinn Conference, too, the session on the registers of developing countries was on the agenda and relevant speeches were made by the representatives of Brazil, China and Mexico.

The 22nd Wiesbaden Group Conference held in Tallinn received extremely positive feedback from the participants in terms of content as well as organisational side. The next i.e. 23rd conference is going to gather in Washington in the United States of America in 2012.



Experts of statistical business registers exchanged experience in Tallinn

Conference of geostatistics

From 5 to 7 October 2010, leading geostatisticians of Europe gathered in Tallinn in order to introduce new methods and technologies of producing geostatistics or geo-referenced statistics. Preliminary results of the ESSnet grant GEOSTAT "Representing Census data in a European population grid" were also presented at the Conference.

The Conference of European Forum for Geostatistics, organised by Statistics Estonia this year, was above all targeted at the statistical organisations, but research institutions and users of geostatistics were also expected to attend. One of the goals of the Conference was to find contemporary possibilities for the compilation of spatial grid maps of population, which means that at least within Europe reliable and harmonised data on the geographical location of the population should be available with the preciseness of a square kilometre.

Grid maps drawn on the basis of the spatial data of population serve as one of the primary and obviously also as one of the most essential inputs for planning the transport, environmental, social, rescue service and trade networks. Gridded maps on the whole European population compiled according to harmonised methodology are extremely important, for instance, when planning rescue operations in the case of natural catastrophes involving several countries.

Since in 2010–2011 a majority of European countries are to conduct population and housing censuses and the geo-referenced population statistics collected in the framework thereof need to be disseminated later on, thus a demand for the methods assisting in creating spatial grid maps is especially great. An initiative to create an integrated Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community and the entry into force of the INSPIRE (Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community) directive indicate that a need for compatible spatial data produced in conformity with harmonised methods and principles is extremely great in other fields of activity, too. In the framework of the INSPIRE directive, European statistical offices too should draw grid maps depicting the distribution of population. In the implementation of this plan, assistance and advice is sought from the European Forum for Geostatistics. Statistics Estonia also works towards the aim of creating facilities for presenting the 2011 Population and Housing Census results in the form of harmonised grid maps, which can be used also by foreign users. In fact, Statistics Estonia has already presented the 2000 Population and Housing Census data in the form of grid maps, but mostly for the Estonian users only.

A rise in the usability of and demand for grid maps has made geostatisticians face new tasks – the main goal is to compile, on the basis of harmonised methodology, population grid maps on the whole world. By looking at the list of participants and speakers as well as programme of the Tallinn Conference, it could be noted that the European Forum for Geostatistics is also pursuing this goal. The Conference was attended by participants from 30 countries, incl. from reputable universities, research institutions (NASA), statistical offices, units of the European Commission and the private sector. Besides the geostatisticians of Europe, speeches were given by researchers from the United States and Brazil. The researchers from the United States gave an overview of the methods currently applied to the compilation of world population grid maps and introduced various spheres where grid maps can be used.

Celebration of the World Statistics Day

20 October 2010 was an important day for the world of statistics – the World Statistics Day was celebrated for the first time. This day was celebrated under the auspices of the United Nations with an objective to recognise the contribution of official statistics to the social and economic development of the society and to give insight into the production of official statistics, statistical system and its achievements. The World Statistics Day was marked by the keywords “service, professionalism and integrity”, which point at the information service that the statistical system provides on the national as well as international level, and which hopefully help to enhance public awareness of official statistics and reliance on it.

Estonia, too, took part in the celebrations of the World Statistics Day. To celebrate it, Statistics Estonia organised a conference “Estonian Statistics in Focus” for all persons interested in statistics. The aim of the conference was to give people knowledge about the role of official statistics in the information society, about developments of the statistical system and the changes crucial for Estonian statistics. Since statistics could not be left aside on Statistics Day, the most important recent changes in the Estonian social life and economy were also under observation. Recordings of the presentations made at the conference are available on Statistics Estonia’s web site at the address <http://www.stat.ee/49749> and in the Slideshare environment at the address <http://www.slideshare.net/Statistikaamet/presentations>.

New methods of producing geo-referenced statistics were discussed at the conference of geostatistics



Personnel

Number of employees, structure and trends

At the end of 2010, Statistics Estonia had 358 staff positions. In 2010 on average 407 public servants (incl. 73 persons in support staff positions, five non-staff public servants and 28 non-staff officials) worked for Statistics Estonia. Compared to 2009, the average number of public servants decreased by 24 (in 2009 there were 20 public servants less than in 2008).

As before, female officials prevail in Statistics Estonia. They comprise 84% of all officials (in 2009 – 86%). The majority (86%) of officials have higher education (incl. 13.9% of them holding the Master’s level degree or having equal education and 2.4% holding the Doctoral level degree), 6.1% have professional secondary education and 7.8% – secondary education.

The majority of support staff and officials are 51–60-year-olds. As of 31 December 2010, 28% (in 2009 – 30%) of officials and 38% (in 2009 – 32%) of support staff belonged to this group. The greatest changes have taken place among the 51-60-year-old support staff – their percentage has increased by 6.8%, and among the support staff older than 65 – their percentage has decreased by 4.9%. The proportions of remaining age groups have changed less. The share of 21–30-year-old officials, which was a point of worry in 2008 and continuously showed a slight declining trend (-0.94%) in 2009, has reversed to a slight growth (+0.1%). Likewise, the share of the 31–40-year-old officials has increased compared to 2009 (+1.2%).

In 2010, the labour turnover of Statistics Estonia increased considerably among higher officials. At the same time, labour turnover decreased noticeably among the support staff and non-staff public servants. Among senior officials, whose percentage is the largest of the total number of public servants, labour turnover did not change much. The little change in labour turnover of senior officials was obviously caused by the employees’ intention to retain a secure workplace. Because of high unemployment, the choice of workplaces was not large.

Labour turnover^a, 2005–2010 (percentages)

Group of public servants	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Higher officials	11.0	2.4	12.0	11.1	0.0	6.4
Senior officials	8.0	12.9	16.0	17.1	5.6	7.1
Junior officials	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Support staff	0.0	13.6	25.6	20.7	9.6	0.0
Non-staff officials (excl. interviewers)	10.3	11.7	37.5	50.0	23.5	7.1
Turnover total	10.3	11.7	17.6^b	17.7	6.3	5.7
Turnover excl. non-staff public servants	... ^c	... ^c	16.9 ^b	16,6	5.6	5.6

^a The number of persons who have resigned from the service is divided by the average number of employees and multiplied by 100. Only the persons who have resigned from the service on their own initiative and those who have been dismissed (e.g. released from the service due to age) are included; the employees who have resigned from the service by agreement of the parties, because of expiry of agreement, unsatisfactory results of the probationary period, unsuitability for office (skills, health) and the deceased persons are not included in the table.

^b Compared to the data published in Annual Report 2007, the personnel turnover calculation methodology has been revised and, non-staff officials who have worked for Statistics Estonia temporarily, i.e. for some months, on the basis of contract of services have been excluded from calculations in 2007 as well as afterwards for the purpose of correctness.

^c Andmeid ei ole või need on avaldamiseks ebakindlad.

As of 31 December 2010, the majority of officials (33%) had 1–5 years of in-house service. Compared to 2009, the share of the referred group has decreased by 7%, at the same time the proportion of public servants having less than one year of in-house service has increased considerably (from 3% to 8%). Similarly, the share of officials having 11–15 years of in-house service has grown (from 15% to 20%). No essential changes have taken place in other groups.

Changes in structure

Due to the consolidation of financial and personnel accounts within the administration of the Ministry of Finance as well as due to a need to reorganise work, two structural changes were carried out in Statistics Estonia in 2010. The changes involved liquidation of the Accounting Service with four positions cut: the position of Head and three positions of Senior Accountants. At the same time, a position of the Chief Finance Specialist, subordinated directly to the Head of General Department, was created. In addition, several position titles were modified and some positions were moved from one structural unit to another.

Personnel management activities

In 2010, more essential activities in the development of personnel management included participation in working out an operational model for consolidation of support services under the administration of the Ministry of Finance and transition to a new organisation of personnel management records. Works regarding the EFQM project “Edasipürgiv organisatsioon” (Committed to Excellence) continued with the improvement of Statistics Estonia’s personnel management activities. As a result, Statistics Estonia’s personnel policy was worked out. Besides, the employee satisfaction survey was organised, additional resources were sought for personnel development and traditional common events were arranged.

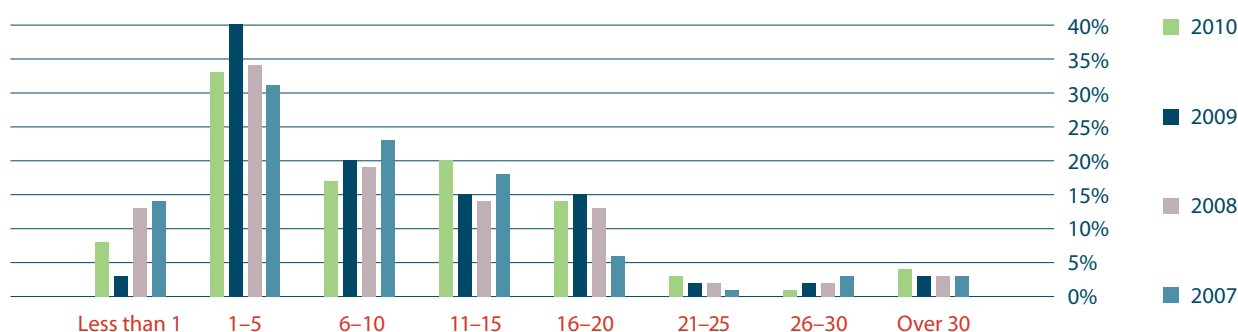
Employee satisfaction survey

The employee satisfaction survey, which is carried out in Statistics Estonia every two years, was conducted for the third time in 2010. This year, participation in the survey was more active than before – 77% of all employees took part in it (59% respectively in the 2008 survey). The general level of satisfaction has grown a bit among employees compared to the 2008 survey (from 62 points to 65 points in the 100-point scale) and the level of devotion has declined a bit (from 76 to 74). As before, the most important topic in enhancing the satisfaction of employees was the valuation of employees (i.e. an employee’s feeling of being valued, sufficient feedback, recognition received for the work well done). The topics most essential in the 2008 survey – organisational climate and management – were less important this time. As a response to the survey results, the administration started to mark the 5th, 10th, 15th, etc., work jubilees of Statistics Estonia’s employees starting from the autumn of 2010.

Training courses

In 2010, resources for the development of employees were as limited as before. For gaining additional resources, we applied for and received financing in the framework of the measure “Training and development of employees of the State, local authorities and NGOs” of the

Breakdown of Statistics Estonia’s officials by length of in-house service, 31 December 2007–2010



European Union Structural Assistance and used it to implement the management training project and two study visits of employees.

In the framework of the project “Management of changes in Statistics Estonia in the light of Statistics Estonia’s values and strategy” (“Muutuste juhtimine Statistikaametis lähtudes Statistikaameti väärtustest ja strateegiast”), we could organise a training, consisting of several stages, for the management of Statistics Estonia. The objective of the project was to support managers in designing and executing changes, keeping thereby in mind the strategic goals of Statistics Estonia as well as the values agreed on within the organisation. The training took place in February–March 2010 and was attended by 40 department and service heads. The training was carried out by the management consultancy firm Implement Baltic.

Resources of the same measure were used for funding a quality-themed study visit of Statistics Estonia’s employees to Statistics Finland and the IT-themed study visit to Statistics Denmark (during both study visits, the participants also attended a conference on the respective topic).

In November, a two-day group training was organised for the persons involved in training interviewers. Knowledge was gained on various training methods and new ideas were received for making training courses more interesting. In the practical section of the training, the participants tried to role-play different methods.

Common events

As a tradition, every year, a different department of Statistics Estonia organises a Winter Day for the employees of Statistics Estonia in March, a Summer Day in August, and a Christmas party for the employees as well as a children’s Christmas party in December.

The Winter Day took place on 6 March. This year, the participants went in for cross-country skiing by following the Tallinn – Aegviidu – Nelijärve – Aegviidu – Tallinn ski trail of the President’s Ski Trip. Participants gathered and took a train from Tallinn to Aegviidu, from there they went on skis or on foot to the Nelijärve Holiday Centre by the ski trail of the President’s Ski Trip. To make the time pass quicker on the train, the participants created regivärss poems i.e. poems in the form of the old Estonian folk song. By the end of the day, all created poems were combined

Statistics Estonia’s employees participating in SEB Maijooks (SEB May Run)



into a common song and recited. Ms Kaia Oras told the hikers stories and legends originating from the Aegviidu and Nelijärve regions.

The weather happened to be amazingly sunny and still sufficiently wintry, so the participants fully enjoyed the winter joys: people took a ski trip to Jäneda by the Kõrvemaa ski trails, enjoyed sledging from hills and skating on a skating-rink. Snowball games and sliding were organised for children. Those who got bored with outdoor activities, could draw pictures and fit together the pieces of puzzles indoors. After having enjoyed outdoor activities for several hours, the Winter Day participants were offered hot soup and a possibility to go to the sauna. To wrap up the nice day, people listened to lovely violin music in the Holiday Centre's hall and took part in a quiz on topical themes where teams had to demonstrate their knowledge about the European Union, world economy, history, local legends as well as statistics. As all the teams showed perfect knowledge, the final results were rather equal. Singing of the jointly created song, under the leadership of Kutt Kommel, on the way back put a memorable end to the event.

The Summer Day of Statistics Estonia's employees took place at Metsanurme this time. The event started with an alignment and hoisting of a flag. This was followed by a hike. As the weather was hot, people could also swim in the river. After the hike, participants listened to the speech of the Director General. Then, everybody went in for sports games. In the evening, the event was ended up with a common alignment, the flag was lowered and people thanked the hosts.

The Christmas party of employees took place on 17 December in the café of the Ministry of Finance. The main theme of the party was "Christmas – time to do good" in order to invite everybody to think about and join in charity. Previously, the departments and individual performers were asked to do a good deed and expose it in a freely chosen form (a photo, video, drawing, poem or performance on site). Six good deeds were presented at the Christmas event. All departments got a letter of thanks for the good deeds done. Those who had presented their good deed, were given a gift, too. The Director General made a speech and a magician made a performance. The host conducted a statistics- and Christmas-themed quiz among the participants. Social games helped to keep the participants in a good mood. Participants hung their "Christmas wish" on the Christmas tree. Before leaving, every participant was given a loaf of hand-made rye bread.



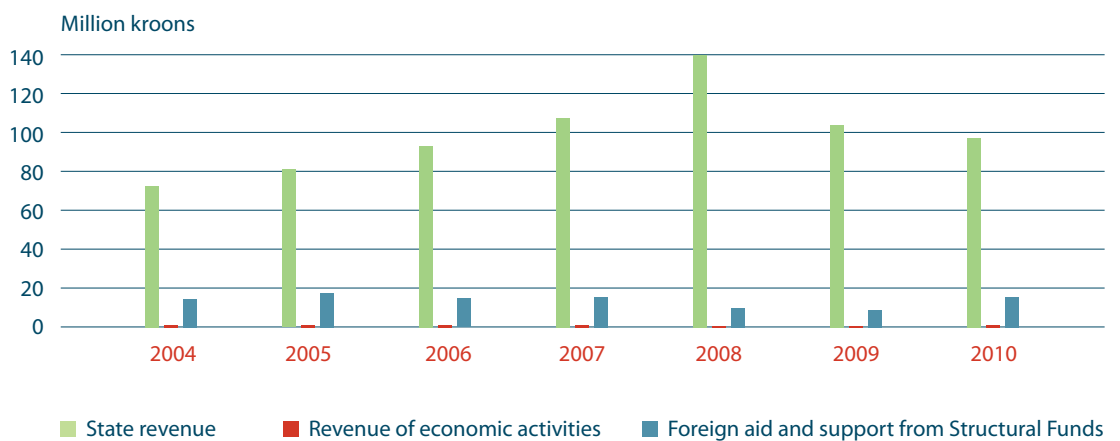
Statistics Estonia's employees taking part in the Winter Day at Nelijärve

Financing

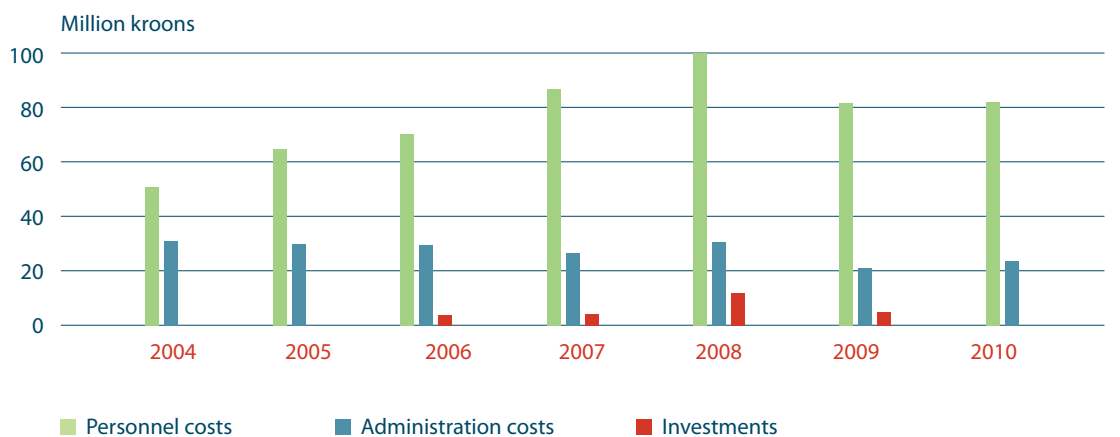
The operating expenses of Statistics Estonia in 2010 amounted to 98.3 million kroons. Compared to 2009, three comprehensive statistical actions and three development projects were added to the list of statistical actions. The total expenses of the added statistical actions and projects comprised 11.6 million kroons, incl. the Agricultural Census expenditure 6.2 million kroons.

The expenditure of the Population and Housing Census was 18.1 million kroons in 2010.

Financing sources, 2004–2010



Costs, 2004–2010



Statistics Estonia's operating expenses and investments, 2006–2010 (thousands of kroons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total expenses (excl. the Population and Housing Census expenditure)	93 921.9	106 971.2	129 429.6	97 738.7	98 342.2
Operating expenses	90 521.3	103 302.4	118 688.6	93 227.3	95 958.5
IT-investments	3 400.6	3 668.8	10 741.0	4 511.4	2 383.7
Expenditure from the state revenue	80 145.1	92 507.2	120 364.1	89 658.8	83 853.6
Operating expenses	76 744.5	88 838.4	109 623.1	85 147.4	83 272.6
personnel costs	56 695.7	69 103.1	86 661.1	69 539.4	65 414.9
administration costs	20 048.8	19 735.3	22 962.0	15 608.0	17 857.7
IT-investments	3 400.6	3 668.8	10 741.0	4 511.4	581.0
Expenditure from the revenue of economic activities	911.4	1 067.7	624.9	594.5	981.8
Operating expenses	911.4	1 067.7	624.9	594.5	981.8
personnel costs	597.2	442.0	280.1	148.6	818.4
administration costs	314.2	625.7	344.8	445.9	163.4
Expenditure from the support gained from the European Union and Structural Funds	12 865.4	13 396.3	8 440.6	7 485.4	13 506.8
Operating expenses		13 396.3	8 440.6	7 485.4	11 704.1
personnel costs		9 446.4	3 899.0	4 474.3	8 211.5
administration costs		3 949.9	4 541.6	3 011.1	3 492.6
IT-investments		0.0	0.0	0.0	1 802.7
Population and Housing Census 2011 expenditure	0.0	0.0	0.0	18 726.1	18 090.7
Operating expenses	0.0	0.0	0.0	9 453.3	13 694.3
personnel costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	4 637.2	8 757.5
administration costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	4 816.1	4 936.8
IT-investments	0.0	0.0	0.0	9 272.8	4 396.4

Publications 2010

“Eesti piirkondlik areng. 2010. Regional development in Estonia”

“Eesti statistika aastaraamat. 2010. Statistical Yearbook of Estonia”

Eesti Statistika Kvartalikirj. Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics Estonia

“Eesti. Arve ja fakte 2010” (pocket-sized reference book in Estonian)

“Infoühiskond. Information Society”

“Keskkond arvudes. 2009. Environment in Figures”

“Minifacts about Estonia 2010” (pocket-sized reference book)

“Mini-faits sur l’Estonie 2010” (pocket-sized reference book in French)

“Minifakten über Estland 2010” (pocket-sized reference book in German)

“Piirkondlik portree Eestist. Regional portrait of Estonia” (e-publication)

“Põllumajandus arvudes. 2009. Agriculture in Figures”

“Sotsiaaltrendid. 5. Social Trends”

“Vaesus Eestis. Poverty in Estonia”

“Эстония. Факты и цифры 2010” (pocket-sized reference book in Russian)



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