

# 1- Demographic and social statistics

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## **1.1 Population and migration (CIS-STAT)**

### **Demographic Statistics**

#### **Ongoing work:**

- Collection, processing, analysis and publication of demographic statistics in accordance with the list of indicators agreed upon with national statistical services.
- Preparation and publication of analytical materials on the demographic situation in the CIS countries.

### **Results of Population Censuses**

#### **Ongoing work:**

- Conduct of a regular meeting of the Coordination Council on the 2010 Round of Population Censuses in the CIS Countries. Publication of concise results of the censuses.

#### **New Activities:**

- Preparation of methodological recommendations on statistical study of socio-demographic aspects connected with aging of population (on the basis of the data of current statistics and population census).
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## **1.1 Population and migration (Eurostat)**

### **Theme 1.01 Population**

#### **Fields of activities covered by the theme**

The important demographic challenges facing the European Union as well as the development of a common immigration policy (cf. European Pact on Immigration and Asylum as well as the Stockholm Programme adopted by the European Council in December 2009) have resulted in an unprecedented demand for high-quality demographic and migration statistics to support policy-making, i.e.:

- Population and housing censuses;
- Demographic statistics, including statistics on population stocks and vital events;
- Population projections;
- Migration statistics, including statistics on stocks of migrant populations, migration flows, acquisition of citizenship, asylum, enforcement of immigration legislation, residence permits and the social and economic situation of migrants.

Quality improvements and quality assurance will be an important focus for work on both demographic and migration statistics.

In 2011, the population and housing censuses will be carried out in the Member States. Eurostat will accompany this effort and encourage the georeferencing of the resulting census data. The Census hub project is an example of a more interactive production chain based on a "data at the source" solution in line with the Communication on the production method of EU statistics.

Migration statistics as a cross-cutting phenomenon will benefit from a cost-effective mainstreaming approach. The core social variables relating for the identification of migrants will play an important role in enhancing the possibilities of linking and integrating data from different sources.

#### **1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2011**

##### **1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION**

- Evaluation and review of migration statistics collected under Regulation 862/2007;
- Development and improvement of existing data sources for migration statistics;
- Migration statistics mainstreaming: new data sources; data exchanges; data integration;
- Quality and accuracy of migration statistics.

##### **1.2 ONGOING WORK**

- Collect, analyse and disseminate demographic and migration statistics;
- Data for the allocation of the "Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows" funds;
- Implement the programme for the quality assurance of data used for the allocation of the "Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows" funds;
- Population projections;

- Improve the level of quality (in particular as regards the relevance, comparability and timeliness) of the existing demographic data collection;
  - Census Hub;
  - Implement the strategy for the production of statistics on life expectancy by socio-economic group.
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## **1.1 Population and migration (ILO)**

### **Migrant Workers**

#### **Ongoing methodological work:**

- The ILO will continue its methods development in the field of migration statistics.
- Participation in various statistical workshops, such as the meetings of the European-Asian Programme on Forced Displacement and Migration (EAP) on the subject of data collection, exchange, and registration; UN expert group meetings; ECE/US Census Bureau/World Bank sponsored conference on using household surveys to measure remittances.

#### **Data collection:**

- The International Migration Data Base has been largely revised and will continue to be updated in 2011, in close cooperation with other international and regional entities. It is available on the ILO data warehouse at <http://laborsta.ilo.org>.

### **Economically active population**

- Estimates and projections of the economically active population (EAP) and activity rates by age, sex and sector have been published since 1971. The most recent edition of the Estimates and Projections of economically active population in 2009 provides estimates and projections for the period 1980-2020 for 191 countries and territories and 29 economic and geographical groupings (available at <http://laborsta.ilo.org>). Work on improved global projections methodology began in 2010 as well as the development of an inventory of best practices for EAP projections at the national and international levels. Updated EAP projections are expected to be ready in early 2011.
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## **1.1 Population and migration (IOM)**

### **1) The IOM Global Human Trafficking Database**

#### **Description:**

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is using a unique tool to monitor the assistance and collect information on the victims of trafficking (VoTs) it assists. The IOM global human trafficking database is a global repository of only primary data on registered victims of trafficking (VoTs), and contains data on approximately nearly 16,000 registered victims of more than 85 different nationalities trafficked to more than 100 destination countries (December, 2010).

It is a standardized anti-trafficking data-management tool available to all IOM missions and is actively used throughout all regions of the world. Containing only primary information, this unique tool specifically facilitates the management of the whole IOM direct assistance, movement and reintegration process through a centrally managed system as well as mapping the victim's trafficking experience. The structure follows the format of the accompanying IOM VoT questionnaires, used by IOM missions and partnering organizations involved in direct assistance, and containing a wealth of information both of a quantitative and qualitative nature: the Screening Interview Form is intended to assess whether the individual is a victim of trafficking and thus eligible for an IOM's assistance project; and the Assistance Interview Form stands to track the nature of direct assistance given along with documenting further details of the trafficking experience.

#### **Aims and ongoing activities:**

While initially designed as a case management tool for IOM counter-trafficking direct assistance programmes, the system quickly demonstrated its added value to research. The aim of the database is to contribute to the general knowledge on trafficking in persons, trafficking trends and to help governments, research institutes as well as other institutions to better tailor CT policies and programmes. For more information please contact [CTS-DB@iom.int](mailto:CTS-DB@iom.int).

### **2) Central European Forum for Migration and Population Research, Poland**

#### **Aims:**

- Conduct research in the field of international migration statistics;
- Contribute to the efforts towards more reliable and harmonized statistics on international migration.

#### **Activities planned for 2011:**

- Assembling data and conducting population projections, simulations and forecasts for NUTS2 regions in 31 countries of Europe covered by ESPON mandate, based on migration scenarios for these regions (DEMIFER);

- Conducting of data collection, estimation and population forecast by ethnicity of populations of the Russian Federation;
- Training and teaching in the area of international migration statistics.

### 3) Extended Migration Profile in Moldova

#### Description:

Migration profile represents a framework for data collection and analysis in support of strategic policy planning at the national and regional levels. It will bring existing information from different sources together in a structured manner as a means to identify and develop strategies to address data and policy development needs. In order to be an effective information tool for policy making, the Migration Profile needs to be government-owned and updated regularly.

#### Aims:

Enhancing governmental capacities to more effectively manage migration by preparing country a Migration Profile (MP) which is to be used as a policy instrument to promote more comprehensive and proactive approaches.

- To enhance governmental knowledge about migration and its relationship to development;
- To support government in establishing mechanisms for regular reporting on migration-related trend;
- To improve the use of migration information for policy development;
- To foster greater inter-ministerial coordination and collaboration with respect to data collection and policy development.

#### Ongoing Activities:

- Finalization of the Data Assessment Report and drafting of the MP;
- Workshop on Data Collection and database management;
- Establishing of a Statistical Advisory Group;
- Supporting the development of national data management and dissemination strategy;
- Establishing a database to support the regular updating of the MP;
- Strengthening the capacity of the institution responsible for implementation and regular updating of the Migration Profile.

### 4) Harmonized Data collection as a sound basis for policy-making (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan)

#### Description:

This pilot project implemented by OSCE, IOM, UNECE and ILO aims at establishing a harmonized data collection process in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan through the development of a common draft template for harmonized migration data collection which will come as a result of assessing the availability of migration data and existing gaps for data collection in these countries.

#### Aims:

The **overall objective** of the present project is to build institutional capacity among government officials and representatives of national and regional statistical bodies in the five EurAsEC countries for establishing a harmonized migration data collection process through developing common templates for harmonized migration data collection (statistical indicators) which will foster data collection and sharing in the regional.

The **specific objectives** of the project proposal are:

- to assess the availability of aggregated migration data in Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan and their capacity for data collection with existing mechanisms;
- to detect current gaps for establishing a harmonized data collection process in these countries and develop a common draft template for harmonized migration data collection;
- to provide the target groups in the regional conference with information on the current data availability and existing gaps in the five countries, as well as international and regional legal frameworks for the collection of data and international cooperation at the international, regional and bilateral level.

#### Ongoing Activities:

- Assessment trips to Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kirgizstan, January - April 2011;
- OSCE/IOM Regional Conference: Promotion of the Handbook on migration data collection (including the synthesis report and draft data collection template) through the Conference June 2011.

### 5) Central Asia Regional Migration Programme (CARM)

#### Description:

This project aims at improving the collection and sharing of migration data between governmental agencies in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Data is often scattered with different agencies which makes it difficult to have a comprehensive overview on past and current migration patterns. Data is usually shared upon specific request; no consistent data-sharing system exists among the agencies. This project is implemented by IOM in

cooperation with UNIFEM and World Bank. IOM's role in the project consists in establishing a mechanism which would allow relevant government agencies to collect and share migration data in a more efficient way.

**Aims:**

Establish a data-collection and -sharing mechanism to foster the exchange of available information between governmental agencies in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

**Ongoing Activities:**

- Needs assessment identifying major challenges for the collection and dissemination of data (completed);
- Establishment of an inter-ministerial working group developing a set of core gender-segregated indicators to be shared by agencies and methodology of data-sharing;
- Draft Governmental Decree to be signed by the Prime-Minister to enforce data sharing mechanism;
- Develop two analytical reports based on the established mechanism (end of 2011 and in 2012).

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## **1.1 Population and migration (OECD)**

### **International Migration**

**Purpose**

To produce consistent and annual international migration data for OECD member countries and some non-member countries and ensure methodological soundness and comparability of international migration data.

**Objectives and outputs**

Updating and extending the International Migration Database available via OECD.Stat and publishing an extensive statistical annex in the annual report "International Migration Outlook" (IMO), which contains the most recent available data on migration flows, foreign and immigrant populations, foreign workers, and naturalisations.

Producing and improving standardised long-term and temporary inflows series (see IMO publication).

Updating the Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) for the years 2005/06.

Extension of the existing Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) to more than 90 countries of destination. The current version of DIOC-E (release 2.0) covers information on 31 OECD and 58 non-OECD destination countries, including country of birth, sex, educational attainment level, age, labour force status and occupation. Dissemination of DIOC-E (release 2.0) and publication of the OECD Working Paper "International Migrants in Developed, Emerging and Developing Countries: An Extended Profile" (see [www.oecd.org/migration/dioc/extended](http://www.oecd.org/migration/dioc/extended)).

Developing a dataset on integration of immigrants and their offspring.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, Georgia, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mongolia, Other, Peru, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela.

**Databases**

Migration Statistics

**Main Developments for 2011**

**General aspects:**

A large number of tables will be added to the International Migration Database available via OECD.Stat (harmonised flows of permanent and temporary migrants by category of entry; labour market outcomes of native- and foreign-born populations).

At least 10 additional non-OECD countries will be included in a third release of DIOC-E in 2011.

Release of the update of DIOC for the years 2005/06 is scheduled for January 2011.

Indicators on integration of immigrants and their offspring will be developed.

**Data collection:**

Extension of the geographical coverage (incl. non-OECD countries not listed above).

Dissemination of data from the update of DIOC for the year 2005/06

A large set of tables will be added to the dataset (flows of permanent and temporary migrants by category of entry; Labour market outcomes of native- and foreign-born populations).

Gender mainstreaming: Extension of the IMO database to data on flows of immigrant women.

**Data management:**

As regards to the OECD Database on International Migration, all the metadata have been centrally stored in MetaStore.

## Population Projections

### Purpose

Maintain a population projections database to achieve transparency in the use of population projections within OECD.

### Objectives and outputs

Creation of the database populated with ELS data.

### Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, World

### Databases

MEI SQL

### Main Developments for 2011

#### General aspects:

Update the database with UN revised data for the non member countries data and national statistical sites for members countries data.

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## 1.1 Population and migration (UN Population Division)

### Population and Migration Statistics

#### Analysis and studies:

- Information and analysis on population trends and policies;
- Population estimates and projections for all countries, geographical areas, urban and rural areas and major cities;
- Analytical work in the fields of fertility; contraceptive use; mortality including HIV/AIDS; internal migration; international migration; population growth and ageing; the interrelationship of population, resources, environment and development, including social and economic aspects; and studies on population and development policies related to the above;
- Implementation of 2009 Revision of the official United Nations estimates and projections of urban and rural areas and major cities;
- Implementation of the 2010 Revision of the Global Migrant Stock: International Migrants by Age (estimates of the international migrant stock by country of residence, sex and age, 1990 - 2010);
- Implementation of the 2010 Revision of International Migration Flows To and From Selected Countries (annual data on international migration flows to and from industrialized countries);
- Implementation of wall chart International Migration 2011 (indicators on international migration and development trends and policies by country of residence);
- Implementation of the 2011 World Fertility Report, with data on over 20 fertility-related measures over time from a variety of sources, including civil registration, population censuses and nationally representative sample surveys. Data on government views and policies on fertility are also included. A separate wall chart on fertility patterns worldwide will be produced;
- Release of World Contraceptive Use 2010, a comparable and up-to-date set of national data on contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for family planning for almost all countries and areas of the world. The data points are expanded from prior versions to go back to as early as 1950, and additional tables are included to show method-specific trends over time and across countries;
- Develop a Bayesian hierarchical model of contraceptive prevalence to generate trends in contraceptive prevalence from 1970 to 2015, given that about one-third of countries worldwide have no more than two national-level data points over this time period.

#### Dissemination:

- Dissemination of world-wide population information through the United Nations Population Division web site ([www.unpopulation.org](http://www.unpopulation.org)).
- Release of the 2010 Revision of World Population Prospects, with an expanded time horizon to 2100, in March 2011.
- Dissemination of data on the international migrant stock by country birth, citizenship, sex and age through the Global Migration Database

(accessible through [www.unmigration.org](http://www.unmigration.org)).

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## **1.1 Population and migration (UN Statistics Division)**

### **Demographic Yearbook**

- Continue to compile and disseminate demographic statistics in the Demographic Yearbook, website and CD-Rom.
- Further develop the storage and retrieval system for maintaining the demographic database.
- The UNSD coordinates the collection of demographic statistics with the WHO, EUROSTAT, ILO and the Economic Commission for Europe in order to minimize the reporting burden on the national statistical services and to provide as wide a range of users as possible with access to demographic statistics shown in international statistical publications including the United Nations Demographic Yearbook.

### **Migration Statistics**

- Finalize technical report on measuring international migration through censuses and sample surveys.
  - Develop case study reports on models for estimating migration flows and stock from various sources.
  - Conduct training workshop on measuring international migration through population censuses.
  - Migrant stock data that were collected through the Demographic Yearbook (DYB) Population Census Questionnaires are now available at the UNSD website.
  - Revise the DYB questionnaire for collecting data on international migrant flows and restart the annual data collection thereafter.
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## **1.1 Population and migration (UNECE STAT)**

### **Activity 6.2: Migration statistics**

#### **Description and objectives**

Contribute to the improvement of the quality and availability of statistics on international migration by developing common definitions, methods and practices, and promoting them across the UNECE region.

#### **Activities and output**

- Provide technical assistance to countries of Eastern and South-eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia to develop further their migration data, by improving existing sources and increasing data exchange within and between countries.
- Provide secretariat support to the Steering Group on migration statistics and related task forces.
- Support the activities of the Task Force on improving migration and migrant data using household surveys and other sources (also called "Suitland Working Group"), including a Task Force meeting tentatively planned in spring 2011.
- Lead the research project on the measurement of "hard-to-count" migrant groups, carried out in the framework of the activities of the Suitland Working Group.
- Prepare a final report of the Task Force on the analysis of international migration estimates using different length of stay definitions.
- Support and contribute to the activities of the Task Force on the measurement of the socio-economic conditions of migrants (subject to approval by the CES Bureau in November 2010).
- Finalise the activities planned in the framework of the global UN Development Account project of the 6th Tranche (2009-2011) "Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration" (see activity 9.2).
- Start preparations for the Joint UNECE-Eurostat Work Session on Migration Statistics tentatively planned in spring 2012.

#### **Organizations and groups involved**

CES Steering Group on migration statistics

CES Task Force on analysing migration using different length of stay definitions

CES Task Force on improving migration and migrant data using household surveys and other sources ("Suitland Working Group")

Eurostat

UNSD

United Nations Population Division

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## **1.1 Population and migration (UNHCR)**

### **Statistics on Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Internally Displaced Persons, Stateless and other persons of concern to UNHCR**

#### **Ongoing methodological work:**

- Continuous work will be carried out to verify incoming statistics and to assist UNHCR country offices and host governments in improving data quality and data collection methods and in ensuring consistency over time and comparability between countries.

- Information about methods of data collection can be found in UNHCR's Statistical Yearbook.
  - Particular emphasis will be given to training UNHCR field operations and host governments in collecting, managing and analysing indicator data to support evidence-based planning and results-based management, including the MDGs.
  - Specific attention will be paid to methods to improve data collection on internally displaced populations (IDPs).
  - UNHCR will continue to promote the population census as a method to collect estimates on refugees and stateless persons.
  - Fourth intake of the Operational Data Management Learning Programme (ODMLP), a training programme to improve quantitative skills at the field level.
  - UNHCR's Statistical Online Population Database will be updated regularly. It contains data on populations falling under the UNHCR mandate, with information going back as far as 1951. It can be accessed at [www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase](http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase).
  - UNHCR's Frequently Requested Statistics website will be updated regularly and expanded based on user needs. It contains data on populations falling under the UNHCR mandate, with information going back as far as 1951. It can be accessed at [www.unhcr.org/statistics/frequent](http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/frequent).
  - UNHCR's Interactive RefScout, which enables users to explore statistical information on UNHCR's population of concern in the form of maps, graphs and tables by region and country, will be updated regularly. It can be accessed at <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/RefScout/refscout.html#>.
  - Continuous collection of indicators related to protection, living conditions and well-being for urban and camp-based refugees through the Standards and Indicators data collection initiative which started in 2003.
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## **1.2 Labour (CIS-STAT)**

### **Labour Statistics**

#### **Ongoing work:**

- CIS-STAT will continue to collect, process, analyse and disseminate data on employment, unemployment, wages and salaries.
  - Preparation of a review (report) entitled "The Labour Market in the CIS countries".
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## **1.2 Labour (Eurostat)**

### **Theme 1.02 Labour market**

High-quality labour market statistics will be provided in the context of the Europe 2020 strategy and the Employment Guidelines. Infra-annual and structural headline indicators will inform policy makers, media and the public.

#### **Fields of activities covered by the theme**

- Labour Force Survey (LFS);
- Earnings and labour costs, in particular Structure of Earnings Survey and Labour Cost Survey;
- Principal European Economic Indicators for the labour market: monthly unemployment, labour cost index, job vacancies;
- Labour Market Policy statistics (LMP);
- Time Use Survey (TUS).

#### **1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2011**

##### **1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION**

- Launch the revision of the regulation on the LFS;
- Launch a task force to work on comparable measurement of the dynamics of the labour market (longitudinal dimension of the LFS);
- Review working time concepts in the LFS with a view to implementing the 2008 ICLS (International Conference of Labour Statisticians) resolution on the measurement of working time;
- Work in the context of the reform of the production system for EU statistics (in the area of labour market statistics);
- Launch work on seasonal adjustment of quarterly employment and activity rates.

##### **1.2 ONGOING WORK**

- Collect, process and disseminate short-term and structural labour statistics (employment, unemployment, labour costs, earnings, job vacancies, labour market policies) within the deadlines specified in regulations and gentlemen's agreements; disseminate TUS data.
  - Continue actions in the context of the implementation plans following the agreed improvement recommendations for the LFS.
  - Implement the conclusions of the work on indicators to supplement the ILO (International Labour Organisation) unemployment rate.
  - Fieldwork in the context of the data collection for the Structure of Earnings Survey 2010.
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## **1.2 Labour (ILO)**

### **Labour Statistics**

## **Rural Employment Statistics**

- The ILO will continue its collection and methods development in the field of rural employment statistics, defining the essential features of national data sets, and in particular the different determinants used to define "rurality".
- Preparation of a rural data compendium with the longer-term objective of "ruralizing" existing data collection instruments will continue.
- The ILO will continue to supplement its portion of the Joint FAO ILO Website on Rural Employment, focussing on agricultural and non-agricultural labour, including unpaid services in rural households and agricultural holdings for own-consumption.

## **Volunteer work**

- A manual on measuring volunteer work has been prepared and will shortly be available online in the three working languages. Its recommendations will be applied in a number of pilot countries in the following years.

## **Administrative Records**

- The ILO is developing methodologies for the improvement or use of administrative records as a statistical source; this includes not only EAP statistics but also statistics of labour inspections, of cessations of employment due to firing, or rural employment, etc., related to ILO Conventions on the relevant topics.

## **Ongoing methodological work**

### **Working Time**

- The ILO will continue to work on time-use classifications as an instrument to serve the measurement of work and working time statistics within and beyond the production boundary.
- The ILO is also preparing a joint initiative to design a Training Curriculum on Understanding Time Use Surveys to Promote Gender Equality" in a modular form and to enable technical cooperation activities in the field of Time Use Survey development.

### **Measurement of decent work and quality of employment**

- As a follow-up to the national Tripartite Workshop on the preparation of the pilot Decent Work Profile of Ukraine (Kiev, August 2009), technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Labour and State Statistics Committee on the measurement of occupational wages within the ILO/EC project Monitoring and Assessing Progress on Decent Work (MAP).

Decent work indicators have been defined by a tripartite meeting of experts in a number of countries including Bangladesh, Brazil, Peru, Tanzania, and Ukraine, with background studies and decent work country profiles developed in several of these countries.

- Work has begun on the collection and publication of some of the key ILO decent work indicators.
- A "Reference Guide on Decent Work Indicators" will be published in the first half of 2011.
- As a member of the organizing committee for next joint UNECE/ILO/EUROSTAT Seminar on the Measurement of the Quality of Employment (Geneva, 31 October-2 November 2011), the ILO will provide technical contribution to the Seminar's conceptual paper and other relevant reports.

### **Forced labour**

- The ILO has developed a database on forced labour, which relies on secondary sources and includes information on reported cases. In 2005, this database was used to calculate the ILO's first global estimate of the total number of forced labour victims in the world. The ILO is also focusing on technical cooperation for developing reliable national statistics at the country-level, and providing benchmarks by which progress can be measured over time. Five countries from different regions have initially been selected for producing these national estimates, guided by the recommendations from a workshop held in December 2006. Following a review, more countries will be selected. The findings for a wider range of countries will be assessed in the 2011.

### **Data collection**

Since its establishment over 90 years ago, the ILO has been collecting and disseminating statistics on a wide array of labour topics. The ILO central data warehouse for labour statistics is LABORSTA. All the series described below can be accessed at <http://laborsta.ilo.org>.

- Annual data on the economically active population, employment, unemployment, hours of work, wages, labour cost, consumer price indices, occupational injuries and strikes and lockouts are collected regularly for dissemination in the ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, by CD-ROM and on the LABORSTA website which is updated each month. Descriptions of the methods used to compile these statistics are produced and disseminated in the Sources and Methods: Labour Statistics series of publications, by CD-ROM and on the LABORSTA website. Beginning in 2006, the Yearbook has been published in two volumes: i) Volume 1 has time series for each country usually covering the preceding ten years, and ii) Volume 2 has a "country profile" format showing the latest available labour statistics for each country.

- A review of the topics and methods of data collection for short-term indicators began in 2010 and will continue in 2011.
- Following the 2008 financial crisis which rapidly deteriorated the labour market situation in many countries, the ILO started to publish in December 2008 selected statistics on employment, unemployment, wages, hours of work, and consumer prices at the country level for which data are produced on a monthly or quarterly basis. These indicators have been selected for their ability to reflect recent and short-term changes. The data are updated and disseminated each month in the online short-term indicators of the labour market database of the ILO Department of Statistics [http://laborsta.ilo.org/sti/sti\\_E.html](http://laborsta.ilo.org/sti/sti_E.html). This work will continue in 2011. Aggregate global estimates are available based on real data from reporting countries, as well as aggregate estimates for groupings of developed and developing countries. Data can be accessed by topic and by country and seasonally adjusted data are available for key short-term labour market variables and indicators to allow users to better analyze period-to-period changes - regular updates of these estimates will be carried out throughout 2011.
- A consultation of around 250 expert data producers and users worldwide (including experts from Ministries of Labour, employer organizations and worker organizations) is underway by the ILO Department of Statistics to reach a consensus regarding the wages/earnings, working time and employment variables for which the ILO should collect data disaggregated by industry, occupation and sex. The consultation also seeks to determine which industries (based on ISIC rev. 4) and occupations (based on ISCO-08) and at what level of disaggregation data should be collected. The aim is to streamline the labour market data collected by industry, occupation and sex. The final results of the consultation are expected to be obtained in early 2011 and incorporated into the yearly indicators questionnaire, thus replacing the former October Inquiry publication.
- Series on public sector employment for 140 countries, areas and territories are updated with biannual periodicity, the last update started at the end of 2010 and will be finalized in the first half of 2011.
- A number of other series are updated less frequently. These include the databases on :
  - distribution of employed population by hours of work;
  - household income and expenditure statistics;
  - informal employment;
  - employment in the informal sector;
  - trade union membership;
  - labour migration.
- The ILO will resume the collection and publication of the ILO-comparable annual employment and unemployment estimates in 2011, as part of the programme on ILO-comparable estimates.
- A new survey to collect information on collective bargaining coverage and trade union density will be carried out in 2011. The purpose of this survey is to develop statistical indicators of social dialogue and workplace relations.
- In addition to expanding the coverage of the topics and the coverage of the countries and territories, significant efforts are being made to improve the quality of the statistics collected and disseminated and (ii) to reduce the reporting burden on national statistical bodies. The latter includes the collaboration with UNSD with respect to data sharing of statistics on the economically active population, the joint data collection with Eurostat for the Member States of the European Union on strikes and lockouts, and the use of electronic questionnaires. The Department of Statistics is working on the possibility of exchanging data and metadata more rapidly by using SDMX and other electronic means.

### **G-20 Labour Statistics Update Reports**

- Given the ILO's recent status as a full member of the G20, it has been actively involved in providing up-to-date information on the impact of the current economic crisis on the labour market for G20 countries. In April 2010, the ILO produced a series of statistical labour market reports by country as well as the summary report for the full set of countries "Employment and labour market adjustments in G20 Countries during 2007-09 and outlook for 2010: A statistical overview" for the G20 Labour Ministerial Meeting in Washington, DC. The full set of documents can be found at: <http://www.ilo.org/pls/apex/f?p=109:12:0>. More recently, the ILO produced the report, "Weak employment recovery with persistent high unemployment and decent work deficits: An update on employment and labour market trends in G20 countries" for the G20 Summit in Seoul, Korea held in November 2010; this document can be found at: <http://www.ilo.org/pls/apex/f?p=109:14:0>. This work will be continued in 2011, as requested.

### **The ILO set of Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)**

- The Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) is a multi-functional research tool offered by the ILO with the aim of making labour market information and analysis easily accessible. It contains a core set of 20 labour market indicators and accompanying trends analyses that together provide a framework for monitoring various facets of the world of work. The first KILM was released in 1999. It has since become a flagship product of the ILO and is used on a daily basis by researchers and policy-makers throughout the world. The 6th edition was released in September 2009 and the next update of the indicators is planned for September 2011.

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## **1.2 Labour (OECD)**

### **Annual Labour Force Statistics**

## **Purpose**

To provide relevant, reliable annual labour force statistics covering long time series for internal OECD users (in particular, the Economics Department), Member country government agencies and other external users in academic institutions and private enterprise.

## **Objectives and outputs**

The main objective is to provide long time series for key annual statistics on population, labour force, employment and unemployment. This database contains annual statistics for OECD member countries comprising: population, total employment, unemployment, civilian employment by sectors, part-time employment, duration of unemployment. Published output also includes participation and unemployment rates by gender and detailed age groups as well as comparative tables for the main components of the labour force.

Data are available for all OECD member countries and for OECD-Total, Euro area and European Union. Time series cover 20 years for most countries. The long time-series for the data presented facilitate identification of structural changes in labour force over time.

Published output are also accompanied by target OECD and ILO international statistical standards (definitions, etc) and summary methodological information (national definitions, coverage, collection, calculation, series breaks, sources) used by individual OECD Member countries in the compilation of the statistics published in the ALFS.

## **Databases**

Annual Labour Force Statistics

## **Main Developments for 2011**

### ***Data collection:***

Targeted countries slow at responding to the annual questionnaire will be requested to speed up their response.

## **Infra-annual Labour Force Statistics**

### **Purpose**

To provide relevant, reliable key infra-annual labour force statistics such as employment and unemployment (levels, rates) for internal OECD users, member country government agencies and other external users in academic institutions and private enterprise.

### **Objectives and outputs**

The main objective is to provide long time series for key infra-annual labour statistics as well as timely short-term indicators on the labour force such as employment and unemployment. Data are disseminated in the OECD Main Economic Indicators (MEI) database, a monthly press release on harmonised unemployment and on OECD.Stat.

The MEI database contains monthly, quarterly and annual indicators on employment, unemployment, labour compensation and for some countries indicators on vacancies, hours worked, labour disputes, etc.

Data are available for all OECD member countries and for key series (employment, unemployment, hourly earnings) aggregates for OECD-Total, Major seven, OECD-Europe, EU27 and Euro area and for selected non-member countries.

In the MEI series are accompanied by summary metadata outlining key concepts, coverage, etc. Published output are also accompanied by target OECD and ILO international statistical standards (definitions, etc) and summary methodological information (national definitions, coverage, collection, calculation, series breaks, sources) used by individual OECD member countries in data compilation.

### **Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa

## **Databases**

ALFS\_POP\_VITAL ALFS\_POP\_LABOUR ALFS\_EMP ALFS\_SUMTAB

## **Main Developments for 2011**

### ***General aspects:***

Quarterly News Release on Employment.  
Investigation into further measures of unemployment.

### ***Data collection:***

Small number of countries slow at responding to the annual questionnaire will be requested to speed up their response. The collection of further data and metadata for NMEs, in particular, China and India.

## Labour Market Statistics

### Purpose

To produce a comprehensive set of statistics to monitor developments in OECD labour markets, and to enhance their international comparability.

To provide statistical information to undertake labour market analyses and policy formulation to be discussed at international meetings on labour policies.

To provide background information for preparatory work for international statistical guidelines.

### Objectives and outputs

Regular collection, production and dissemination of labour statistics on labour market outcomes and performance (i.e. earnings levels, earnings distribution, etc.) and institutional variables (i.e. minimum wages, stock of participants and expenditure on labour market programmes - LMP data, EPL index, trade union membership, collective bargaining coverage, etc.) to serve as an analytical basis for labour market analysis.

Data are used to produce the statistical annex of the Employment Outlook and the internal and external on-line Labour Force Statistics database stored on OECD.Stat (Key Employment Statistics and [www.oecd.org/els/employment/data](http://www.oecd.org/els/employment/data)).

Some of the data series are reported in the OECD Main Economic Indicators database (<http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx>) and in the OECD Annual Labour Force Statistics publication.

### Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa

### Databases

Labour Market Statistics

### Main Developments for 2011

#### General aspects:

The expansion of the LFS database will gain momentum to improve country coverage and comparability regarding job tenure, hours worked and wage earnings data and to compile data in the area of youth and workforce ageing, statistics to characterise inactivity, etc.

Time permitting a closer look at statistics to characterise informal employment will be attempted based on existing international guidelines on this subject.

Work underway to consolidate earnings related statistics and to improve their comparability.

Continuation of the assessment of annual working time statistics to improve their international comparability with the aim of publishing of comparable estimates on annual hours actually worked per employed person in the statistical annex of the Employment Outlook.

Continuous migration of data and metadata that are relevant for labour market statistics to OECD.Stat for internal and external web based dissemination.

#### Data collection:

Given the analytical capacity of working with individual records for policy formulation, it is felt important, where possible, to develop the capability for direct access to labour force survey (public use) microdatasets in OECD Member States with a particular focus on non-EU countries.

So far, we have been able to access to labour force survey public use files of 9 OECD countries.

Besides, in the two period of 2009-2010, public use files of household survey microdatasets were collected for Brazil, India, Indonesia and South Africa as well as for Mexico and Turkey.

Further exploration on the availability of labour force and income surveys will be pursued in 2011 to include micro-datasets for Chile, the Russian Federation, and other OECD countries.

In 2011, micro-datasets stored currently are expected to be updated.

#### Data management:

Partial migration of the Earnings distribution database in 2010, which will be pursued in 2011.

## **Unit Labour Cost and Competitiveness Indicators**

### **Purpose**

To maintain and expand the OECD System of Unit Labour Cost and Related Indicators, which brings together a wide range of data sources for all OECD member countries. A set of internationally comparable quarterly unit labour cost (ULC) indexes for eight economic sectors (ULC) indexes are produced together with annual series for ULC, Labour productivity, Labour Compensation (including PPP adjusted), Labour Income shares and Exchange rate adjusted ULC.

In addition, early estimates of quarterly ULCs are produced at t+75 (as a target) and disseminated via a media release.

At the same time, labour compensation statistics are updated on an on-going basis every month, as an input to the MEI publications.

The quarterly ULCs provide the inputs to the Economics Department for production of their real effective exchange rates competitiveness indicators.

### **Objectives and outputs**

The key objectives of 2010 were to review the quality and comparability of established production system. An early estimate of quarterly (EEQ) ULCs were developed which improve the timeliness, comparability with those produced by ECB, and analytical capacity of the existing ULCs. The EEQ ULCs are compiled indirect method which means that seasonally adjusted (SA) ULCs are compiled from SA component series collected from NSOs as much as possible. The EEQ ULCs was presented at the 2010 WPNA meeting and received constructive feedbacks. At the same time, ULC media release is revised. In addition, annual data was prepared for publication in the OECD Factbook. Joint ULC project between STD and ECB was continued.

### **Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Russian Federation, South Africa

### **Main Developments for 2011**

#### **General aspects:**

Major tasks in 2011 will involve the updating and maintenance of the high quality of the data compiled and disseminated, and continued co-operation with ECB as well as reflecting revision of ULC database according to new industrial classification. At the same time, compilation of new ULCs for key non-member countries and G20 countries will be pursued. In addition, preparation of Trade and competitiveness at a glance publication will be developed.

#### **Data collection:**

Major task will be the incorporation of the very large number of new series into the on-going MEI data collection processes.

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## **1.2 Labour (UNECE STAT)**

### **Activity 6.6: Measurement of quality of employment**

#### **Description and objectives**

Support international work on the statistical measurement of quality of employment in the UNECE region. Promote the application of the approach and set of indicators from the Report on potential indicators for measurement of the quality of employment endorsed by the CES, and identify good practices on the measurement of various aspects related to labour conditions.

#### **Activities and output**

- Promote the implementation of the set of indicators from the Report on potential indicators for measurement of the quality of employment in the region on a test basis.
- Seek feedback from countries to identify potential needs for further improvements of the statistical indicators for measuring the quality aspects of employment.
- Identify country priorities and practices in the area of measurement of quality of employment in the South-East European and EECCA regions.
- Organise and conduct a Seminar on measuring quality of employment in October 2011, in cooperation with ILO and Eurostat.
- Provide secretariat support to the work of the Organising Committee on measuring quality of employment

#### **Organizations and groups involved**

## **1.2 Labour (World Bank)**

### **Labour Force Survey**

#### **Ongoing work:**

The World Bank, in conjunction with UNDP and DFID, is providing assistance in the preparation and implementation of a national Labour Force survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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## **1.3 Education (CIS-STAT)**

### **Education Statistics**

#### **Ongoing work:**

- Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data provided by national statistical services as part of the interstate exchange of information on education.
  - Preparation of the annual report entitled " Education in the Commonwealth Countries".
  - It is envisaged to render consultative services to national statistical services on the problems of education statistics organization in the countries of the Commonwealth.
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## **1.3 Education (Eurostat)**

### **Theme 1.03 Education and lifelong learning**

Official statistics on education and lifelong learning are vital in order to monitor progress towards the achievement of policy goals at national and EU levels.

Statistics developed under this theme are crucial for the monitoring and benchmark exercise of the Europe 2020 strategy, the "Education and Training 2020" policy (including new indicators related to employability and students mobility), and the renewed integrated guidelines, social agenda and sustainable development framework.

#### **Fields of activities covered by the theme**

- Production of statistical information on education and lifelong learning via specific data sources on education and training systems, vocational training in enterprises and adult learning.
- Production of statistical information on education and lifelong learning via other ESS sources which are not specific to education covering areas like outcome of education, human capital, education and social inclusion of transition from school to work.
- Dissemination of indicators for the monitoring of EU policies and benchmarking exercises like structural indicators, "Education and Training 2010", "Education and Training 2020", the European Employment Strategy and integrated guidelines, benchmarking the European Research Area, the social agenda and sustainable development.
- Cooperation within the Commission established with DG EAC, DG EMPL, DG RTD and JRC (CRELL - Centre for Research on Education and Lifelong Learning).
- Cooperation with other international organisations (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, OECD, ILO), with specialised EU agencies - European Training Foundation (ETF), CEDEFOP, CRELL (JRC) - as well as with the Eurydice information network established by DG EAC (DG EACEA).

#### **1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2011**

##### **1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION**

- Further development of indicators and related production processes as regards the monitoring and benchmarking exercise of the Commission strategy Europe 2020, "Education and Training 2020" (including new indicators related to employability and students mobility), the renewed integrated guidelines, social agenda and sustainable development framework.

##### **1.2 ONGOING WORK**

- Regular production of indicators for the monitoring and benchmarking exercise of the Lisbon strategy, "Education and Training 2010", the integrated guidelines, the social agenda and the sustainable development framework.
- Regular production and dissemination of UOE (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the OECD and EUROSTAT) data on education systems and the related metadata with their envisaged extensions.
- Continued work towards the adoption of the Commission Regulation on statistics on education and training systems act covering the "UOE" data

collection.

- Finalisation of the preparation of the CVTS4 survey (Continuing Vocational Training Survey)\*.
- Finalisation of the preparation of the AES survey (Adult Education Survey) and continued work on the improvement of the LFS data on participation in education and training.
- Continued consolidation of the methodology and the production process of data on educational attainment coming from the LFS, SILC and other European social surveys in coordination with the OECD (in relation to the core social variables implementation referred to in theme 1.12).
- Continued contribution to the revision of the International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) in cooperation with OECD and UNESCO (ISCED revision under the responsibility of the UNESCO Institute of Statistics).
- Finalisation of the dissemination of the data on entry of young people into the labour market (coming from the EU LFS ad hoc module 2009).
- Modernisation of UOE finance methodology and tables (ongoing ESSnet).

\* A review of the survey will start in early 2012 following the EP/Council 2010 report.

## **2. Statistical work to be carried out by other DGs (including data collection from Member States) and/or EU agencies.**

### **2.2 ONGOING WORK**

- Several data collections are initiated or promoted by DG EAC, DG EMPL and CEDEFOP in the field of skills measurements: language skills measure, learning to learn skills measure, civic skills, adult skills; innovation and creativity skills.
- DG EAC executive agency (Eurydice) collects qualitative information and data on education and training systems.

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### **1.3 Education (OECD)**

#### **AHELO (Assessment of Higher Education Learning Outcomes) Feasibility Study**

##### **Purpose**

The purpose of the AHELO feasibility study is to assess whether it is possible to measure what undergraduate degree students know and can do at the international level, in order to provide better information to higher education institutions, governments and other stakeholders, including students and employers. This will entail an evaluation of the scientific feasibility of undertaking an international assessment of higher education learning outcomes (in generic and subject-specific skills) at the end of a Bachelor's degree programme, as well as gauging the feasibility of its practical implementation.

##### **Objectives and outputs**

In 2010, contractors have started work on the development, adaptation and translation of assessment frameworks and instruments in all 3 strands of work (generic skills, economics and engineering).

##### **Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Colombia, Egypt, Other, Russian Federation

##### **Main Developments for 2011**

###### **General aspects:**

Work in 2011 will involve:

- The small-scale validation of the assessment instruments in all 3 strands through focus groups of students in institutions;
- The development of contextual surveys of students, faculties and institutions to better understand the contexts in which teaching and learning takes place;
- Pre-implementation work.

Subject to funding availability, the 2nd phase of work will be launched, i.e. the international implementation of instruments undertaken in participating countries and institutions.

Subject to funding, the implementation phase could also start in the Asia-Pacific region.

#### **Education (INES activities)**

##### **Purpose**

To produce and publish indicators and analysis on the operation, evolution and impact of education, from early childhood through formal education to learning and training throughout life. The collected data cover the outputs of educational institutions, the policy levers that shape educational outputs, the human and financial resources invested in education, structural characteristics of education systems, and the economic and social outcomes of education.

## **Objectives and outputs**

Production of indicators on the financing of education, participation in and graduation from education. Indicators on educational attainment of the adult population and associated labour market outcomes, teacher salaries and work conditions, and instruction time are provided by INES Networks LSO (Labour Market, Economic and Social Outcomes of Learning) and NESLI (Collection and Adjudication of System-level descriptive Information on Educational Structures, Policies and Practices).

The main publication is "Education at a Glance".

Main achievements in 2011 include the consolidation of the technical documentation of the education data collection, the development of indicators on the net present value of education, the relative earnings according to the level of educational attainment and the social outcomes of education as well as on how efficiently are resources used in education, on how do education systems monitor school performance. It also includes PISA 2009 results, the new indicators on school accountability, upper secondary and tertiary studies by field of education, upper secondary completion rates and the development of trend data on access and graduation to education and on financial aid to students. Ongoing methodological work includes: students' mobility and graduation comparability study, conceptual framework for the measurement of knowledge and skills, development of efficiency measures, consolidation of tertiary indicators and improvement of the quality of ISCED implementation.

### **Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Russian Federation

### **Databases**

Education database

### **Main Developments for 2011**

#### **General aspects:**

Education database will benefit from the OECD.Stat and MetaStore developments. Trend data will be reviewed. Data and indicator development will include improving the quality and relevance of the tertiary indicators on entry, graduation, tuition fees and student mobility, further developing the indicators on educational efficiency and on upper secondary completion rates. A programme of work will also continue to review comparability issues with the international education classification (ISCED) and to develop solutions to tackle these.

#### **Data collection:**

New quality and timeliness standards for data collection and indicator compilation will be introduced.  
Inclusion of a new questionnaire on Completion rate and average duration of tertiary studies.

## **Educational Facilities**

### **Purpose**

To develop international profiles on educational facilities policy and practice.

### **Objectives and outputs**

The principal objective is to address the need for basic information on facilities-related issues, which commenced in 2009-10 in three data collections involving 11 countries: International Profile on Educational Facilities Policy and Practice; Questionnaire on Strategic Investment Planning (in collaboration with the EIB); and Survey on Space Standards.

### **Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Brazil

### **Main Developments for 2011**

#### **General aspects:**

In 2011, information collection in the previous biennium will be expanded and synthesised, using the social networking site developed in 2010 as the dissemination tool. Information will continue to be collected and updated on current policy-related issues and challenges in countries, decision-making and procurement approaches, process for assessing needs in capital planning projects, and space standards.

## **Indicators on Skills, Mobility and Job Quality**

### **Purpose**

To provide OECD Members with a statistical tool for better understanding the relationship between skills, mobility and job quality at the local level. This activity will contribute to the OECD Skills Strategy.

### **Objectives and outputs**

As part of its 2009-10 Programme of Work, LEED has piloted a new statistical diagnostic tool in three countries (Canada, Italy and the United Kingdom) to better understand the balance between skills supply and demand at sub-regional level. In 2011-12 this tool will be applied in a broad set of countries, drawing on available data at TL3 level to produce composite indicators of supply and demand. Data will be collected for a number of indicators including qualification levels, productivity, occupational structure, wages, unemployment and migration at sub-regional level and analysed by the Secretariat. The work will be carried out in collaboration with ELS (Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs) and EDU (Directorate for Education) and is a key output within the OECD Skills Strategy.

### **Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina

### **Main Developments for 2011**

#### **General aspects:**

N/A

## **Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)**

### **Purpose**

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) was created by the OECD member countries in 1997 to produce direct assessments of student performance, on a regular basis in an efficient, timely and cost-effective manner; and to provide more relevant and powerful indicators of human capital. PISA produces assessments of reading literacy, mathematical literacy, scientific literacy and a growing range of cross-curricular competencies among 15-year-olds in school.

### **Objectives and outputs**

In 2011, following the release of the initial report of 2009 data in December 2010, there will be thematic reports produced on digital reading skills and the use of ICT, learning gains (based on the Canadian PISA cohort study) and children of immigrants. The results from the 9 additional countries who implemented PISA 2009 one year later will be published. In addition, there will be thematic reports produced from the PISA 2006 data on career expectations. Thematic analysis on the topics of family resources and of private schooling will be released as OECD working papers.

### **Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Albania, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Peru, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela

### **Databases**

PISA 2009 international database

### **Main Developments for 2011**

#### **General aspects:**

2011 will be a further important year for reporting the results from PISA 2009. In addition, the field trial for PISA 2012 will be conducted among the 67 participating countries and economies.

#### **Data collection:**

The field trial for the PISA 2012 data collection will be conducted in 2011. As well as data collection in the core subjects of mathematics, reading and science (with mathematics the major domain), there will be data collection from the assessment of problem solving skills (entirely electronic assessment and data collection) and the optional assessment of financial literacy.

## **Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)**

### **Purpose**

To identify and measure differences between individuals and across countries in key competencies and other economic and social outcomes

believed to underpin both personal and societal success; assess their impact on economic and social outcomes; assess the performance of education and training systems in generating the required competencies at the levels required by social and economic demands; and identify key policy levers that lead to enhancing competencies and their effective utilisation.

### **Objectives and outputs**

The objective for 2011 is to make final preparations for the main survey (in January-July) and to implement it (in August-March 2012).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Cyprus, Russian Federation

### **Main Developments for 2011**

#### **General aspects:**

The project will enter the implementation phase and commence initial analytical works.

## **Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS)**

### **Purpose**

To provide data and indicators on the learning environment in schools and about the work of teachers, as part of the OECD education indicator work.

### **Objectives and outputs**

The further development of indicators and analysis of teachers, teaching and learning through further analysis of the first round of TALIS (thematic report on the working experience of new teachers) and preparation of a second round, for which data collection is scheduled to take place in 2012 and 2013.

TALIS focuses on the learning environment in schools, sampling teachers and school principals and aims to provide cross-country data, indicators and analysis on factors influencing effective teaching and learning and the working environment of teachers. The focus for the core survey of second round is lower secondary (ISCED Level 2), though countries also have the option to survey elementary (ISCED Level 1) and upper secondary (ISCED Level 3) schools.

### **Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Other, Republic of Serbia

### **Main Developments for 2011**

#### **General aspects:**

The first round of TALIS was completed in 2009 with the first results reported in "Creating effective teaching and learning environments: First results from TALIS", published in June 2009. A selection of indicators was also published in Education at a Glance 2009 and in a thematic report by the European Commission "Teachers's professional development".

The work in 2011 will focus on further exploitation of the data from the first round of TALIS, including through the publication of a thematic reports on the working experience of new teachers and on innovation in education. The work during 2011 will also focus on the preparation of the next round of data collection, particularly on the development of the survey framework and questionnaires and on the pilot trial.

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## **1.3 Education (UNESCO)**

### **Objectives**

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) aims to:

- Gather a wide range of quality statistical information to help Member States analyze the efficiency and effectiveness of their programmes and to inform their policy decisions;
- Interpret and report on the global situation with regard to education, science and technology, culture, and communication;
- Develop new indicators to better reflect emerging policy issues, especially in developing countries;
- Set and apply standards so that data are cross-nationally comparable;
- Reinforce national capacities enabling Member States to improve the quality, analysis and use of national and international data.

### **Work programme**

The Institute's current programme includes:

- Improving the quality of education data collected through annual surveys, in co-ordination with OECD and Eurostat through the shared UOE (UNESCO-OECD-Eurostat) methodology in order to obtain a core set of quality education data, covering all levels of formal education from pre-primary to tertiary, as well as literacy and educational attainment data;
- Developing benchmarks and monitoring international goals, especially the Millennium Development Goals (see 3.3.5) and the objectives of Education for All (EFA);
- Developing and maintaining key measurement frameworks and classifications (e.g., ISCED) and developing new indicator methodologies; developing and implementing an adult literacy assessment to measure the full range of literacy skills;
- Working with donors to reinforce national capacities in the production and use of education statistics, particularly in Africa and Asia;
- Analyzing and interpreting education data - i.e. turning data into information.

#### **Data dissemination and analysis**

The UIS releases education data three times a year (January, May, and October) through its on-line Data Centre ([www.uis.unesco.org](http://www.uis.unesco.org)). It also contributes education data for all major international reports such as the World Bank's World Development Indicators, Education for All Global Monitoring Report, UNDP Human Development Report, UNICEF's State of the World's Children and others. The UIS also collaborates with regionally-based organizations. The annual flagship publication for education statistics is the Global Education Digest, which is usually released in August.

Other publications are available in print or CD-ROM formats and for consultation via the UIS website ([www.uis.unesco.org](http://www.uis.unesco.org)), including:

- Statistical profiles (country and issues-based);
- Thematic research and analysis;
- Methodological guides and international classifications.

#### **1. Ongoing methodological work:**

- ISCED review;
- Indicator methodologies;
- Literacy projections;
- Review of historical literacy statistics;
- Analysis of data on children out of school.

#### **2. Priority objectives beyond 2011:**

- Data quality;
- Learning outcomes;
- Benchmarking education quality.

#### **3. New work to be undertaken in 2011:**

- Regional platforms for data collection and analysis

#### **4. Meetings to be organized in 2011:**

- ISCED Technical Advisory Panel;
- ISCED Editorial Group meetings;
- ISCED global inter-agency launch;
- Regional and global workshops on children out of school;
- Regional and cluster education statistics workshops (in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean);
- National data plan workshops;
- National workshops in selected sub-Saharan African countries to reinforce their capacities to compile, report and use education finance data for policymaking.

### **1.4 Health (CIS-STAT)**

#### **Public Health Care**

##### **Ongoing work:**

- Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data provided by national statistical services of the Commonwealth countries illustrating public health care.
- Preparation and publication of analytic materials, in particular, a review "On morbidity, disablement and mortality of population in the Commonwealth countries".

### **1.4 Health (Eurostat)**

#### **Theme 1.05 Health and safety**

Health is an important priority for Europeans, who expect to be protected against illness and disease - at home, in the workplace and when travelling. Statistics are developed in the context of the EU's 'Together for health: a strategic approach for the EU 2008-2013' and of the health and long-term care strand of the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) on Social Protection and Social Inclusion set up by the Lisbon European Council of March 2000. Concerning Health and Safety at Work, the policy framework is provided by the Commission Communication (COM (2007) 62 final) on "Improving quality and production at work: Community strategy 2007-2012 on health and safety at work" provides the policy framework.

Priorities in 2011 will include i) preparatory work for the implementing Commission regulation on health care and for the second round of EHIS (European Health Interview Survey) and ii) finalisation and adoption of the Commission regulation on the LFS 2013 module on accidents and work-related health problems.

### **Fields of activities covered by the theme**

- Public Health including Health care (expenditure (covers health care financing) and non-expenditure (covers health care organisation - facilities, staff, equipment and use of services)), Causes of Death, Health Interview Surveys (European Health Interview Surveys - EHIS, Statistics on Income and Living Conditions - SILC), Morbidity and Disability.
- Health and safety at work, including European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW) and European Occupational Diseases Statistics (EODS).

### **1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2011**

#### **1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION**

- Preparatory work for the implementing Commission regulation on health care (mapping exercise for expenditure in in-depth comparability assessment for non-expenditure).
- Preparatory work for the second round of EHIS (first draft of implementing Commission regulation; technical and methodological documents including questionnaire).
- Finalisation and adoption of the Commission regulation on the LFS 2013 module on accidents and work-related health problems; development of corresponding questionnaire and methodological guidelines.
- Development of technical and methodological guidelines (including questionnaire) for a survey on disability.
- Adoption of Commission Regulations on Causes of Death and on European Statistics of Accidents of Work.

#### **1.2 ONGOING WORK**

- Collection, validation and dissemination of 2009 data (and associated metadata) on health care (expenditure and non-expenditure) based on Joint Questionnaire with OECD and WHO; improvement of data quality; dissemination of short analysis in the form of SiFs (Statistics in Focus).
- Collection, validation and dissemination of the 2009 data (and associated metadata) on causes of death; dissemination of short analysis in the form of a SiF.
- Validation and dissemination (on the Eurostat website and in the form of anonymised microdata to the research community) of EHIS 2008 round data for all participating countries.
- Development of corresponding methodological and technical guidelines for a survey on health and social integration to be implemented in 2012.
- Evaluation of all pilot data collections and development of the methodology for data collection on morbidity.
- Collection, validation and dissemination of the 2009 data (and associated metadata) on Accidents at Work (ESAW) and on Occupational Diseases (EODS); improvement of the coverage in line with implementing Commission regulation for ESAW and consolidation of EODS in new Member States and candidate countries.
- Collaboration with the Washington Group and the Budapest Initiative.
- Implementation in Member States of the 2011 LFS ad hoc module on employment of disabled people.
- SILC: 2009/2010 data on health status, health care and healthy Life Years Structural indicator.

### **2. Statistical work to be carried out by other DGs (including data collection from Member States) and/or EU agencies**

#### **2.2 ONGOING WORK**

- For some areas in the field of public health, data such as injuries and regional health statistics are collected directly by DG Health and Consumers (DG SANCO), through actions which are not directly steered by Eurostat, under the Programme of Community Action in the Field of Health 2008-2013. Eurostat will, where relevant and possible, provide technical support for the follow-up of these projects, such as by examining the possibility to launch an ESSnet.
- The European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound) will continue developing an observatory of working conditions in Europe. Eurofound will also launch its 5th European Survey on Working Conditions.
- The European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA) will continue to develop its Risk Observatory on new and emerging risks.
- The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) coordinates collections of data on communicable diseases at EU level.
- Data on key indicators on drugs are collected by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), and work is coordinated with Eurostat.

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#### **1.4 Health (OECD)**

## Health Accounts

### Purpose

To provide policy relevant, comparative data and analysis on health expenditure and financing, and to facilitate harmonisation across national health accounting practices. To provide data sources for research and to make country-specific health accounts data and analysis more widely available.

### Objectives and outputs

The fifth Joint OECD, Eurostat and WHO System Health Accounts (SHA) data collection was successfully implemented in 2010. It has improved the availability and comparability of health expenditure data and also contributed to the improvement in health expenditure data published in OECD Health Data. A System of Health Accounts database has been developed as a component of the OECD Statistical Information System. National Health Accounts Experts and others interested in accessing health accounts data can now do so using OECD.Stat and SourceOECD.

Methodological developmental work has continued over recent years on a number of projects: Improving the Comparability and Availability of Private Health Expenditure; Development of Output based Health-Specific Purchasing Power Parities; Estimating Expenditure by Disease, Age and Gender; and Improving Estimates of Imports and Exports of Health Goods and Services. The consultation process for the revision of the SHA manual has continued. The revision is a collaborative activity of the OECD, Eurostat and WHO.

### Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa

### Databases

OECD Health Data (Expenditure and Financing)  
System of Health Accounts Database

### Main Developments for 2011

#### *General aspects:*

In 2011, the sixth Joint OECD-Eurostat-WHO health accounts (SHA) data collection will take place. Previous improvements to the validation tools used both by the national compilers and the international organisations will continue to provide efficiency gains in the validation exercise and ultimately feed through to improved timeliness in dissemination of the data.

## Health Care Quality Indicators

### Purpose

The purpose of the Health Care Quality Indicators (HCQI) Project is to develop a set of indicators that can be used to raise questions regarding quality of care across countries. They are reported as a regular chapter in Health at a Glance since 2007.

### Objectives and outputs

The HCQI Project goals in 2010 are: to review and refine existing quality of care indicators in preparation for the 2010-11 HCQI Data Collection to commence in November 2010; and to undertake data analysis to support research work in relation to the Health Ministerial Meeting in October 2010 and the ongoing priorities of the HCQI Project.

### Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Cyprus, Latvia, Malta, Singapore

### Databases

HCQI Data Collection

### Main Developments for 2011

#### *General aspects:*

The HCQI project is embarking on further development work with respect to indicator improvement and interpretation of cross country variations. The main focus is on:

- The development of new patient safety indicators,
- The prospects of getting good information on patient experience, and
- The inclusion of data from additional countries.

The HCQI project will also expand work in the cross-national analysis of the quality of cancer care performance and the construction of more direct measures of primary care quality for understanding observed differences.

**Data management:**

Ongoing consideration of StatWorks during 2010-11.

## Health Data

### Purpose

To provide policy makers and health researchers with a wide range of statistics on health and health systems to allow comparative analysis of different aspects of the performance of health systems. The central parts of the database include data on health care resources, their utilisation, health expenditure and financing. This is complemented by data on health status and lifestyle factors affecting health. Developmental work is also under way to obtain comparable data on disparities in health status and health care access and use. Some of these data will be gradually included in OECD Health Data to fill important gaps in measuring this dimension of the performance of health systems.

### Objectives and outputs

Progress was achieved in 2010 in improving the availability and comparability of data on certain health-related lifestyle factors, including nutrition and obesity.

Two new editions of "Health at a Glance" were released in December 2010: "Health at a Glance: Europe 2010" (in cooperation with the European Commission) and "Health at a Glance: Asia-Pacific 2010 (in cooperation with the OECD/Korea Policy Centre).

The activity is co-ordinated with Eurostat, WHO Geneva and WHO Europe, notably through a new joint data collection on non-monetary health care statistics which was successfully launched in 2010 to reduce the duplication of work and promote the harmonisation of international data collection and reporting.

### Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa

### Databases

OECD Health Data 2011

### Main Developments for 2011

#### General aspects:

Improving the availability and comparability of data on health status (morbidity) and health care interventions (surgical procedures). Exploring the possibility to extend the joint data collection between the OECD/Eurostat/WHO Europe to include health care activities (in addition to health care resources).

Developing data and indicators on disparities in health status and health care access and use, working in collaboration with Eurostat and WHO.

#### Data management:

Migration of OECD Health Data from the IRDES-based system to StatWorks and MetaStore, and full dissemination in OECD.Stat in 2011.

## Mental Health, Disability and Work

### Purpose

Over the past four years, the OECD Review "Sickness, Disability and Work: Breaking the Barriers" (see [www.oecd.org/els/disability](http://www.oecd.org/els/disability)) concluded that policy has changed very much in many countries but not enough in most cases; by and large policies remain too passive in nature. The review identified two big questions to be addressed more fervently: First, why so many people take leave of absence or apply for a disability benefit on the grounds of mental illness; and secondly, how people with mental health conditions could be better integrated into the labour market.

The new OECD Review "Disability and Work: Challenges for Labour Market Inclusion of People with Mental Illness" aims to address these two questions, by drawing lessons from policies and outcomes in ten member countries (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States).

### Objectives and outputs

The launch meeting at OECD headquarters in Paris, April 26-28, 2010 is intended to bring together policymakers, researchers, and other experts

who can contribute state-of-the-art evidence and experience to frame the issues surrounding increasing labour market inclusion for individuals with a mental health-related disability.

A data questionnaire was sent in the Autumn 2010 to ten member countries (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States) participating in the new OECD Review "Disability and Work: Challenges for Labour Market Inclusion of People with Mental Illness".

Release in November 2010 of "Sickness, Disability and Work: Breaking the Barriers - A Synthesis of Findings across OECD Countries" - see [www.oecd.org/els/disability](http://www.oecd.org/els/disability).

## **Main Developments for 2011**

### **General aspects:**

Preparation of a background report (release in Autumn 2011), including new comparative indicators and analysis on the relationship between mental health conditions, work and benefit reciprocity; based on data received from ten OECD countries. The report and the indicators will inform the second phase of the project which aims to provide evidence-based policy conclusions for the countries participating in the project.

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## **1.4 Health (UN Statistics Division)**

### **Disability Statistics**

#### **Ongoing methodological work:**

- Development of methods to improve the collection and compilation of disability statistics through surveys and censuses. In particular, UNSD worked with the Washington Group on Disability Statistics in the developing of a small set of general disability measures, suitable for use in censuses.
- Currently involved in the development of an expanded set of measures suited for use in sample-based national surveys, or other statistical formats. See <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/citygroup/washington.htm> for more information.

#### **Data collection:**

- The questionnaire on Human Functioning and Disability statistics was sent to countries for completion as part of the regular DYB data collection system. The results have since been analysed.
  - Disability statistics has been collected on ad hoc basis and stored in the Disability Statistics database version 2 (DISTAT-2). Excerpts from DISTAT-2 were posted on the internet in mid-2001. See: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/disability/> for more information.
  - Questions on disability, asked in censuses worldwide from 1995 to 2004 have been posted on the UNSD website. See <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/disability/disabmethods.aspx>
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## **1.4 Health (UNECE STAT)**

### **Activity 6.4: Health statistics**

#### **Description and objectives**

Work towards the improvement of the comparability of health status statistics in the UNECE region, in cooperation with the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, the World Health Organization and Eurostat.

#### **Activities and output**

- Finalize the survey module on measuring health status (Budapest Initiative Mark 2), in coordination with the existing groups, such as the Washington Group and the Eurostat Group on Health Interview Survey (HIS).
- Prepare a report on the outcome of the work of the Budapest Initiative.
- Provide secretariat support to the Steering Group on Health Statistics.

#### **Organizations and groups involved**

CES Steering Group on health statistics  
WHO  
Washington Group on Disability Statistics  
Eurostat Group on Health Interview Survey

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## **1.4 Health (WHO (Headquarters))**

## Methods and country health information systems

WHO is continuing to work to improve methods and country health information systems for measuring population health, health system functioning, inequities in health, core health-related indicators including health-related millennium development goals, as well as key inputs into the health system such as national health expenditures.

### WHO's Global Health Observatory

WHO is developing a Global Health Observatory (GHO) that aims to enhance access to and analyses of WHO's data and statistics on health situation and trends. The Global Health Observatory is an Organization-wide activity with strong links to the regional and country offices. The goal is to enhance the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of all of WHO's work in the area of health statistics. The main target audiences are the general public, policymakers and public health professionals (in practice, research and education) in Member States and international organizations. The Global Health Observatory disseminates information in three ways:

- a web portal providing one entry-point to WHO's health statistics and analyses, including theme pages and data views;
- a data repository that includes easy links to all major data bases;
- analytical reports on specific and cross-cutting topics.

In 2009, as part of the GHO, WHO issued a global report on women and health bringing together and analysing data on health-issues relevant to women across the life-course and around the world. WHO also produces the annual World Health Statistics publication.

### Methodological work

WHO methodological work continues to focus on better measurement of fatal and non-fatal health outcomes in a comparable manner and on the development of improved estimation techniques for summary measures of population health and the measurement of inequality. Specific activities include:

#### Mortality statistics

The WHO Department of Health Statistics and Informatics is continuing to support countries strengthen their routine health information and civil registration systems. WHO has developed a strategic guidance tool to support countries to identify gaps and weaknesses in their vital statistics and find feasible ways of addressing them.

WHO continues to invest greater effort to improve the coverage and timeliness of causes of death statistics by working with countries to:

- obtain and update civil registration information for Member States with complete civil registration, with a delay of no more than two calendar years;
- establish and implement mechanisms to obtain, validate and update vital statistics for countries with partial registration data, e.g., where data are limited to cities or to sample registration areas;
- establish and implement mechanisms to obtain, validate and update data for countries with limited registration capacity, using data from small scale/sample registration and surveillance systems;
- WHO has produced, in collaboration with other international partners, a standard verbal autopsy tool to collect data on cause of death data in household surveys in settings where vital registration is non-existent or incomplete.

#### Improving Measurement of Morbidity and Risk factors

Self reported health data on levels of health, chronic diseases and risk factors are known to be subject to a host of reporting biases. In order to provide comparable measurement of these factors, innovative methods of data collection are proposed for low- and middle-income countries with poor health information:

- Health examination survey: collection of biological and clinical data, behavioural/risk factor data and background characteristics;
- Global risks to health: 2004 update: WHO has updated its analyses of the relative contribution of major risk factors to population ill-health and produced a report detailing the burden of mortality, injuries and disease caused by 24 risk factors globally and in a range of regional groupings.

#### Summary measures of population health

WHO will continue to work with international partners in the updating of information on burden of disease using up-to-date epidemiological data as well as improved estimation techniques:

- Child mortality estimates are updated annually, working in coordination with the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), which includes Unicef, United Nations Population Division, the World Bank, WHO. The latest child mortality estimates up to 2009 were published in 2010.
- Neonatal mortality estimates by country are updated and published periodically by WHO. The latest estimates were for the year 2008 were released in 2010. For 2011, for the first time, it is planned to publish a time series from 1990 to 2009 for neonatal deaths for all the countries of the Member States. WHO compiled an extensive database and improved modeling methods from previous estimates.
- Maternal mortality estimates 1990 to 2008 released in 2010 were developed in close collaboration with an international expert group and used all available country data on maternal mortality, as well as improved methods of estimation. The intensive country consultation carried out as part of the development of these estimates has been instrumental in identifying increased data collection efforts in recent years including the special systems to capture data on maternal deaths. There are however major gaps in the availability and quality of data for many countries where maternal mortality levels are high, and only through statistical modeling is it possible to obtain an understanding of the trend. WHO and partner agencies will continue to strengthen the systems for data collection and analysis as well as the global database for improving the future estimates.
- Life tables estimates are also updated annually for all Member States. They provide consistent indicators across countries, period and ages for

life expectancy at birth, child mortality and adult mortality. For child mortality, estimates from IGME is taken into account, furthermore, they provide the estimated total number of deaths which constitute the "envelope" that should not be exceeded when all cause-specific number of deaths are summed.

- WHO is an active partner in the update to the Global Burden of Disease for 2005. WHO's contribution includes:
  - o Advancing methods for using multiple-cause-of-death statistics to generate correction algorithms for incorrectly certified deaths.
  - o Developing estimates of the total (all-cause) incidence and prevalence of selected disabilities which are sequelae of multiple diseases, including hearing loss, vision loss, infertility, low IQ, incontinence, and anemia.
  - o Updating disability weights using new primary data from a multi-country community study, in collaboration with Harvard University.

### **Monitoring health system performance**

In 2010, a handbook of indicators and measurement strategies for monitoring health systems building blocks was published, with a wide range of collaborators, including country experts and donor agencies. Additionally, guidance towards monitoring and evaluation of national health strategies has been developed. This guidance outlines the key elements and characteristics of a platform that requires regular assessment of country progress and performance and uses the results to enhance the implementation and evidence base of the national health strategy.

During 2009-2010, WHO continued to work with countries and partners to strengthen health systems, under the Country Health Systems Surveillance (CHeSS) framework. The goals are to improve the availability, quality and use of health system data to inform country health sector reviews and planning processes and strengthen assessments of health systems performance. Several regional workshops have been conducted in the African Region involving 20 countries and more will take place in 2011. These workshops aim to enhance the analytical capacity of countries to conduct comprehensive health progress and performance reviews in the context of national health plans and related global health goals. Outputs of the workshops include: i) Increased capacity for analysis and synthesis among participants from country institutions; ii) Sharing of tools and methods among country participants and facilitators; and iii) Selected outputs of country analyses that can feed into their health sector reviews.

The WHO Health Statistics and Informatics department continues to work with the Health Metrics Network (HMN) partnership in strengthening country capacity to collect and report high quality health data. HMN is working closely with partners in countries to strengthen the infrastructure for a health information system that combines information from multiple sources.

### **Global Observatory for eHealth (GOe)**

The Global Observatory for eHealth (GOe) ([www.who.int/goe](http://www.who.int/goe)) provides Member States with strategic information and guidance on the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) for health. The World Health Assembly endorsed the establishment of the GOe in 2005.

- Dedicated to monitoring the impact of ICT on health and to improving the understanding of developments, opportunities and challenges to the implementation of eHealth worldwide.
- First global survey conducted in 2005/6: development of eHealth country profiles, identification of eHealth challenges and presentation of recommendations for action.
- Second global survey conducted in 2009/10: builds upon the first survey and expands its scope to address relevant eHealth areas that have evolved since the first survey.
- Publishing a series of reports on telehealth, atlas of participating country profiles, mobile health, management of patient information and legal and ethical frameworks for eHealth during 2011.

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## **1.5 Income and consumption (CIS-STAT)**

### **Household Income and Expenditure**

#### **Ongoing work:**

- Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of quarterly and annual data provided by national statistical services on the level and structure of household money income and consumer expenditure, minimum subsistence level and assessment of poverty of population, breakdown of population by size of average per capita income (expenditure), level and structure of food products consumption, energy value and composition of nutrients in consumed products (with annual periodicity).
- Preparation of annual report on material living conditions and nutrition of population in the Commonwealth countries.
- It is envisaged to provide advisory services to national statistical services on the organisation of household income, expenditure and consumption statistics in the Commonwealth countries.
- Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data on money income and expenditure of the population of the Commonwealth countries in the period 2011-2012 - quarterly and annually.

#### **New activities:**

- In 2011 CIS-STAT intends to prepare proposals for the CIS countries on the improvement of statistics of living standards of population (on the

basis of international standards).

- In 2011 it is intended to conduct a meeting of experts of the CIS countries on the exchange of experience in the conduct of households surveys.
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## **1.5 Income and consumption (Eurostat)**

### **Theme 1.09 Food safety**

Eurostat involvement is limited and mainly concerns the collection and dissemination of data on 'control and monitoring activities' in order to meet data needs for the Commission Report to the European Parliament and to the Council in accordance with Article 44 of Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council No. 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules.

#### **Fields of activities covered by the theme**

- Control and monitoring of food safety data;
- Data on food consumption;
- Food domain of the Eurostat website.

#### **1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2011**

##### **1.2 ONGOING WORK**

- Continue updating the controls database for food safety and improve the quality of the data, including documentation on definitions and sampling strategies used by the countries.
- Define at EU level with the support of a task force the content (variables) to be collected in the area of organic production and farming.
- Update the FOOD domain of New Cronos with up-to-date data and also examine the possibility of including data on food-borne diseases collected by the ECDC (European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control).

##### **1.3 ACTIONS LEADING TO THE REDUCTION OF RESPONSE BURDEN AND THE SIMPLIFICATION OF STATISTICAL PROCESSES**

- Give priority to the use of available data such as the Household Budget Survey.
- Continue developing the common terminology (definitions, classifications) used to collect data on control and monitoring activities in order to help countries develop their own data management systems (administrative sources) for collecting and storing data on control and monitoring activities.
- Continue cooperating with other collectors of data in the field (DG SANCO, in particular the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO), and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)).

#### **2. Statistical work to be carried out by other DGs (including data collection from Member States) and/or EU agencies**

##### **2.2 ONGOING WORK**

- Detailed data on specific issues such as monitoring pesticide residues, zoonoses, etc. are currently collected by DG SANCO and/or the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and sent to Eurostat.
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## **1.5 Income and consumption (FAO)**

### **Food Consumption and Food Security Statistics derived from Household Surveys**

#### **Ongoing methodological work:**

- Methodological work focuses on revising and updating the basic parameters for the estimation of food deprivation; in tandem, a suite of food security indicators will be compiled using data available from crop and household surveys. The methodology will be shared with national statistical organizations to enable them to estimate the level of food deprivation as defined by the Millennium Development Goals (indicator 1.9) at national and sub-national levels.
- Technical assistance is being provided to member countries through FAO's capacity building activities projects.

#### **Priority objectives:**

- Development of new approaches for food security indicators at national and sub national levels;
  - Updates of country-specific food security information including related web-based publication;
  - Capacity building on food consumption and security statistics, in particular as part of the Household Survey Programme:  
<http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/food-security-statistics/>
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## **1.5 Income and consumption (ILO)**

### **Household Income and Expenditure**

#### **New activities:**

- Work is being planned on the preparation of a technical guide on household income and expenditure statistics, in collaboration with the International Household Survey Network.

#### **Data collection:**

- Statistics and metadata on household income and expenditure are available at <http://laborsta.ilo.org>.
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## **1.5 Income and consumption (OECD)**

### **Revision of the Canberra Handbook on the Measurement of Household Income**

#### **Purpose**

To revise the 2005 Handbook on the Measurement of Household Income, in the light of evidence from new research and statistical conventions

#### **Objectives and outputs**

Work started in the fall of 2009, continued in 2010 and will be completed by mid-2011. A complete re-draft of the Handbook is now available and will be circulated in early-2011 to the CES Bureau. After circulation to member countries, the final version should be adopted by the CES plenary in June 2011.

#### **Main Developments for 2011**

##### **General aspects:**

A first draft of the revised handbook is now available.

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## **1.5 Income and consumption (UNECE STAT)**

### **Activity 6.8: Statistics on income, living conditions and poverty**

#### **Description and objectives**

Update the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics taking into account recent country experiences and advancements in income measurement in specific areas such as imputed rent, in-kind benefits, capital gains and losses, and own consumption.

#### **Activities and output**

- Provide secretariat support to the work of the CES Task Force to update the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics;
- Contribute in substance to the review of the Canberra Group Handbook;
- Undertake consultation with the Bureau and the CES member countries and prepare for adoption by the CES plenary in 2011;
- Publication and distribution of the revised Canberra Group Handbook.

#### **Organizations and groups involved**

CES Task Force to update the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics.

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## **1.5 Income and consumption (World Bank)**

### **Household Income and Expenditure**

Database on Household Expenditure and Income Data for Transitional Economies developed as part of a project analyzing poverty and social assistance in the transition economies. The data addresses critical questions, such as the group most likely to be poor, how well social assistance programs reach people, and the kinds of programs that would most effectively reduce poverty (<http://go.worldbank.org/KTN5N3L4H0>).

#### **Gender**

Using the Bank's Development Grant Facility funds, in collaboration with UNECE, the Bank developed a critical mass of national trainers to improve sensitization of users and statisticians to the production, use, and updating of gender statistics.

- A training for trainers manual was commissioned and finalized, with topical experts from various UN agencies contributing;
- The Bank has commissioned and provided support for UNSD to finalize the Gender Statistics Handbook;

- Multi-media training modules for collecting, analyzing, and using gender data have been developed;
  - A special segment on violence against women, including interviews with government officials and women leaders, was developed for advocacy purposes, in response to demand from developing countries.
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## **1.6 Social protection (CIS-STAT)**

### **Social Welfare**

#### **Ongoing work:**

- Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data provided by national statistical services illustrating social protection and pension security, and information on the numbers of disabled persons in the Commonwealth countries. Preparation of annual reports on the numbers of pensioners and pension security in the Commonwealth countries.
  - It is envisaged to provide advisory services to national statistical services on the organisation of social security statistics in the Commonwealth countries.
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## **1.6 Social protection (Eurostat)**

### **Theme 1.07 Social protection**

The European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS) provides a coherent comparison between European countries of social benefits to households and their financing. It is also relevant to the inclusive growth pillar of the proposed Commission Strategy Europe 2020.

#### **Fields of activities covered by the theme**

- Data on social protection expenditure and receipts by social protection schemes (quantitative data - core system);
- Metadata on social protection benefits by scheme (qualitative data - core system);
- Data on pension beneficiaries (module);
- Data on net social benefits (module).

#### **1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2011**

##### **1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION**

- Collection (on a voluntary basis) of 2007 and 2008 data on net social benefits;
- Launching of 2009 data on net social benefits.

##### **1.2 ONGOING WORK**

- Collect and validate the 2009 ESSPROS data (quantitative and qualitative data of the core system, data on pension beneficiaries) in accordance with EP and Council Regulation No 458/2007.
- Disseminate the 2009 ESSPROS data (quantitative and qualitative data of the core system, data on pension beneficiaries) in accordance with EP and Council Regulation No 458/2007.
- Publish the ESSPROS data in the form of two Statistics in Focus on selected ESSPROS topics.
- Prepare two EU quality reports on the core system and on pension beneficiaries.
- Commission Regulations (implementing Regulation No 458/2007) on net social benefits.

### **Theme 1.11 Discrimination**

Equality statistics are based on the EU Treaty (new Article 19) and on the Commission's non-discrimination package 2008, which includes a proposal for a new Directive COM(2008) 426 on implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

Priorities in 2011 will include i) discussing the introduction of country of birth of parents in main social surveys (LFS, SILC) in coordination with migration statistics, as a proxy measurement to the classification on ethnic origin and ii) supporting DG EMPL in preparatory work for the implementation of a social survey on experienced discrimination.

#### **Fields of activities covered by the theme**

- Outcome difference indicators on equality;
- Classification on ethnic origin/streamlined approach with migration statistics;
- Survey/question on experienced discrimination.

#### **1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2011**

## 1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

- As a proxy measurement to the classification on ethnic origin, discuss introduction of country of birth of parents in main social surveys (LFS, SILC) in coordination with migration statistics;
- Support DG EMPL in preparatory work for the implementation of a social survey on experienced discrimination.

## 1.2 ONGOING WORK

- Outcome difference indicators on equality: update the data of the dedicated section.
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## 1.6 Social protection (ILO)

### Social Security Schemes

- The new ILO Social Security Inquiry collects statistics on social security expenditure, financing, coverage and benefit levels from both developed and developing world. Its revised methodological approach is compatible as far as possible with SNA, with the EUROSTAT-ESSPROS approach to social protection revenue, and expenditure statistics, with OECD Social Protection Expenditure database and with IMF's 2001 Government Finance Statistics guidelines. In addition, coverage and benefit level data are collected and used for constructing coverage indicators. The ILO social security inquiry presents an inventory of national social protection schemes in order to collect data directly from the institutions that manage each of them, especially data on the coverage of the population, contributions and benefit levels and expenditure. In many countries, neither statistical offices nor ministries of welfare and social affairs collect data on all social protection programmes administered by different agencies. Data are collected and disseminated through the ILO Social Security Database, which contains on-line data entry module which can possibly be used directly by institutions administering social security schemes as well as automatic import utilities to include data from external compatible databases (such as SOCX OECD social expenditure data). A limited and regularly updated set of indicators on social security expenditure and coverage is now available for most Eastern European countries starting from 2000 to the latest available year. First results for nine countries in South-Eastern Europe were summarized in ILO (2005): Social Security Spending in South-Eastern Europe, Budapest: ILO. More recently updated data and indicators covering both expenditure and coverage have been published in the first edition of the World Social Security Report 2010/11.
- The ILO published The World Social Security Report 2010/11 Providing coverage in times of crisis and beyond with provides a factual basis to support the development of national social security policies. It is the first in a series of World Social Security Reports which will also help to monitor the global progress on social security coverage and thus support the ILO's campaign to extend coverage. The report and related statistical data and indicators in Excel format are available on-line on the ILO Social Security Department platform at: <http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/ShowTheme.do?tid=1985>.
- Historical data (1949-1993) on revenues and expenditure of social security schemes from 22 European countries are available on database on-line, developed by EURODATA Research Archive of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES) in cooperation with the ILO. Data for other countries are available on-line on the ILO website at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/areas/stat/css/index.htm>.
- The ILO has also published series of in-depth reports on social protection, which contain a broad range of statistics (Social Protection Expenditure and Performance Reviews - SPER). UNECE countries covered are Poland and the Slovak Republic.
- The ILO has developed - in cooperation with the Council of Europe - a manual on statistical data requirements and indicators related to reporting on compliance with ILO Convention No. 102 on minimum standards in social security and with the European Code of Social Security.
- The International Social Security Association (ISSA) continues its work to develop the statistical capacity of its members in developing countries and contributes to the development of international standards on social security/social protection statistics.
- The ILO intends to review and, if necessary, propose revisions to further develop the international standards on statistics of social security/social protection as laid down in the Resolution concerning the development of social security statistics, adopted by the 9th ICLS (1957). This was discussed at the 17th ICLS.

### Data collection:

- Collection and analysis of statistical data on the performance of national social protection schemes in certain countries as well as on the extent of coverage by and exclusion from social protection (Social Protection Expenditure and Performance Reviews - SPER).
- Collection and analysis of statistical data on social protection expenditure, financing, coverage and benefit levels, available on the ILO Social Security Department Databases (with a broader focus than the previous "Inquiry into the Cost of Social Security"), see: the Social Security Inquiry [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.home?p\\_lang=en](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.home?p_lang=en), the social security expenditure and mechanisms databases (<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/areas/stat/sso.htm>) and the ILO socio-economic security database (<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/sesame/ifpses.home>).
- Collection of detailed statistical data for actuarial valuations of social security schemes.
- Within the framework of the activities on the informal economy, the Social Protection Sector is developing a module with limited number of questions on social protection to be integrated into the regular household surveys. This is undertaken by all units in collaboration with STAT with

the aim of enhancing the use of this particular source to collect relevant data on social protection.

- Forthcoming book on social security statistics in the ILO's "Quantitative Methods in Social Protection" series.
- The International Social Security Association (ISSA), in collaboration with the United States Social Security Administration, collects information on the range of contingencies covered by social security schemes and disseminates it with Social Security Programmes throughout the World (SSPTW) (see <http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw>) and with the ISSA information service, Social Security Worldwide. The ISSA also collects data on the legal framework and governance of Public Social Insurance Reserve Funds as well as their asset allocation and expenditure.

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## **1.6 Social protection (OECD)**

### **Social Expenditure**

#### **Purpose**

The database has been developed to monitor trends in aggregate social expenditure as well as changes in its composition. SOCX includes historical series from 1980 on public and mandatory private social expenditure at programme level classified under the major social policy areas.

#### **Objectives and outputs**

Social Expenditure Database: data collection (in co-operation with Eurostat for EU countries) and dissemination on the internet [www.oecd.org/els/social/expenditure](http://www.oecd.org/els/social/expenditure) of expenditure data, programme by programme, grouped in the main expenditure categories, from 1980 to 2007.

SOCX (2010) came out in October 2010, including net (after taxes) and voluntary social spending.

#### **Databases**

Social expenditures

#### **Main Developments for 2011**

##### **Data collection:**

Data update every other year. 2006 and 2007 were collected in first semester of 2010.

We should compute some short term spending projections till 2012.

### **Social Benefit Recipients**

#### **Purpose**

Detailed data on benefit recipiency in a comparative framework are needed to assess how effective social safety nets are at reaching their objectives.

For instance, they show who benefits from social safety nets, and what share of a targeted population is actually covered. In a longitudinal perspective, these recipiency data help identify the role of safety nets across the economic cycle, and how recipients adjust to changes in programme rules. These questions are essential in the perspective of adapting social systems to future economic and demographic challenges.

Currently, comprehensive data on benefit recipiency is not easily available, and is sometime difficult to obtain even at country level. Furthermore, very little information is usually provided on beneficiary characteristics, almost no information is available on programme entries and exits except in some cases.

The database should ideally cover income replacement benefits and their main supplements paid to the working age population.

#### **Objectives and outputs**

A first partial and preliminary version of the database will be made available by December 2011. This version will include annual caseloads for 2008 and, to the extent possible, inflows during the same period. Subject to data availability the number of recipients will be broken down by age and gender.

#### **Main Developments for 2011**

##### **General aspects:**

N/A

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## **1.7 Human settlements and housing (CIS-STAT)**

## Housing Conditions

### Ongoing work:

- Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data provided by national statistical services illustrating housing conditions of population in the CIS countries.
  - Preparation of annual report "Dwelling stock and housing conditions of population in the Commonwealth countries".
  - It is envisaged to provide advisory services to national statistical services on the organisation of statistical observation of living conditions of population.
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## 1.7 Human settlements and housing (UN Statistics Division)

### Demographic Yearbook

#### Ongoing work:

- UNSD has developed a new questionnaire on housing statistics. The questionnaire was circulated to countries with other census questionnaires in spring 2009 and in 2010 (for countries that did not reply the first time). The validation of data will be completed by end of 2010 and the first tabulations with results will be posted in the first quarter of 2011. The submission of the complete Compendium of Housing Statistics for printing is expected by mid-2011.
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## 1.8 Justice and crime (CIS-STAT)

### Crime and Convictions

#### Ongoing work:

- Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data provided by national statistical services of the Commonwealth countries illustrating crime and convictions in these countries. Preparation of quarterly reports on the state of criminality in the Commonwealth countries.
  - It is envisaged to provide advisory services to national statistical services on the organisation of crime and conviction statistics in the Commonwealth countries.
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## 1.8 Justice and crime (UNODC)

### Crime and Criminal Justice

#### Ongoing methodological work and priority objective of the methodological work:

- Collection, analysis and publication of data from the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. The Survey is conducted in co-operation with the UN Statistics Division, DESA and, for countries in Europe, the Statistical Office of the European Communities. The Survey addresses all manner of national level criminal justice: police, courts, prosecution, prisons, and national data collection capacities.
- Maintenance of the global homicide statistics database.
- Crime data are available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/crimedata.html>.
- Supporting international efforts of comparative analysis, including serving the secretariat for the CES Task Force on Crime Classification; consultations with Eurostat on comparable crime statistics; participation in the Expert Group on "Towards comparable information on crime and victimisation - an EU-wide approach", established by the European Commission, DG-JLS; Consultations with Interpol on international police crime statistics; Consultation with UN Agencies on Expert Group on Crime data Collection; participation in the European Sourcebook on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics; Consultations with the working groups on the CVS.
- Development of methodology to measure types of crime which may not be entirely visible in crimes recorded by relevant national authorities such as corruption and organized crime.
- Support to countries to improve their crime statistics systems.

#### New activities to be undertaken in the next year:

- Finalization of the following regional/global Reports: Global Report on Homicides, Crime in Africa, Corruption in the Western Balkans, The Impact of the financial crises on crime.
- National and regional training workshops to improve crime and criminal justice statistic systems in the Western Balkans.
- Support to the implementation of victimization and corruption surveys in requesting countries.
- Establishment of the center of excellence on crime statistics in INEGI, Mexico with the purpose of supporting countries in the region to improve their crime statistics systems and develop a laboratory for developing/improving methodology on the conducting of victimization survey and the recording of crime in administrative records.
- Develop an on-line data collection portal on the web to facilitate countries to report their crime data.

- Development of methodologies for improving data quality and data dissemination.

## Illicit Drugs

**Ongoing methodological work** and Priority objective of the methodological work:

- Ongoing collection, analysis and publication of data on global illicit drugs. Covering a period of more than 15 years, the UNODC database contains more than 100,000 entries related to various aspects of worldwide illicit drug production, trafficking and demand. The data is collected primarily from the Annual Reports Questionnaire (ARQ) received from governments and supplemented by other sources, including UNODC surveys in various countries. Thousands of new entries are added every year and an effort is now being made to search archives and retroactively expand time series. A data-matching system involving UNODC, Interpol and WCO is now resulting in improved data on significant individual seizures cases.
- Ongoing work on the publication series including the World Drug Report, a Bulletin on Narcotics and Studies on Drugs and Crime monographs.
- Assessment and analysis of global trends in drugs and crime, for integrated comparative analysis.
- Assistance to countries to monitor the cultivation of illicit crops and the production of illicit drugs.

**New activities** to be undertaken in the next year:

- Improvement of the methodology to estimate cocaine production;
- Assistance to undertake drug-use surveys and improve drug monitoring systems in requesting countries;
- National/regional workshops to improve the international data collection on illicit drugs through the newly approved ARQ.

### 1.8 Justice and crime (Eurostat)

#### Theme 1.10 Crime and criminal justice

The need to provide information on the development of crime in the EU arises from the Hague programme adopted by the European Council in 2004 and Commission Communication COM/2006/437, 'Developing a comprehensive and coherent EU strategy to measure crime and criminal justice: an EU action plan 2006-2010'.

Priorities in 2011 will include i) the development of a security survey to be implemented in 2013, and ii), development of methodologies for providing required indicators following the work of the DG HOME Expert Group on data needs.

#### Fields of activities covered by the theme

- Statistics on police-recorded crime, number of police officers in the Member States and prison population;
- Statistics on money-laundering and other new crime types;
- Statistics on victimisation/security.

#### 1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2011

##### 1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

- Safety survey to be implemented in 2013: development of Commission regulation and technical and methodological aspects;
- Follow up work by the DG HOME Expert Group on data needs, develop methodologies for providing required indicators and implement where possible;
- Draft EP and Council regulation for an EU Safety Survey to be implemented in 2013: discussion in EP and Council.

##### 1.2 ONGOING WORK

- Launch jointly with UN a collection of data on police-recorded crime, number of police officers in the Member States and prison population, up to reference year 2009.
- Extend the collection of data on money-laundering, up to reference year 2009.
- Restructure available metadata relating to crime and criminal justice systems corresponding to latest information obtained from Member States.

#### 2. Statistical work to be carried out by other DGs (including data collection from Member States) and/or EU agencies

##### 2.1 NEW WORK

- Launching of a joint data collection with the UN - DG HOME is involved.

##### 2.2 ONGOING WORK

- Collection of cash control statistics from Member States by DG TAXUD.

### 1.8 Justice and crime (UNECE STAT)

## Activity 6.5: Crime and justice statistics

### Description and objectives

Work towards the development of comparable crime and justice statistics; contribute to the development of manuals, classifications and principles to improve consistency and comparability of crime statistics.

### Activities and output

- Participate in and provide secretariat support to the UNECE/UNODC Task Force on Crime Classification.
- Develop a case study of selected offences in terms of terminology, concepts, definitions, classifications, etc. adopted in different countries.
- Develop a set of principles for statistical use of international crime classification systems.
- Organize a Joint UNECE/UNODC Meeting on Crime Statistics, tentatively scheduled for November 2011.

### Organizations and groups involved

CES Task Force on crime classification  
UNODC  
Eurostat  
European Union - DG Justice

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## 1.9 Culture (CIS-STAT)

### Culture and Arts

#### Ongoing work:

- Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data provided by national statistical services as part of the interstate exchange of information on culture and arts.
  - Preparation of annual analytical materials illustrating selected aspects of the activities of culture and arts agencies in the Commonwealth countries.
  - It is intended to provide advisory services to national statistical services on the organization of culture statistics in the Commonwealth countries.
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## 1.9 Culture (Eurostat)

### Theme 1.04 Culture

Official statistics on culture are requested within the development of the "European agenda for the culture" endorsed by the Council on 16 November 2007. Eurostat involvement is limited and mainly concerns the set up and monitoring of an ESSnet running from September 2009 to September 2011.

#### Fields of activities covered by the theme

- Statistics on the cultural/creative sector;
- Statistics on expenditure on culture;
- Statistics on cultural participation and the social impact of culture.

#### 1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2011

##### 1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

- Assess the results of ESSnet-culture.

##### 1.2 ONGOING WORK

- Follow-up of ESSnet-culture.
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## 1.9 Culture (UNESCO)

### Work Programme

The Institute's current work programme includes:

#### Ongoing methodological work:

- Production of handbook and guidelines for the 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics;

- Formulating recommendations for the improvement of the cultural component of international classifications;
- Methodological work on the measurement of the diversity of cultural expressions.

#### **Priority objectives beyond 2011:**

- Develop appropriate methodologies and standards that can be implemented by countries in order to support the development of cultural statistics;
- Undertake the collection and dissemination of selected cultural data via global surveys;
- Develop and maintain cross-national databases for selected cultural domains;
- Provide technical assistance to countries in the area of cultural statistics;
- Produce timely and policy-relevant data analysis;
- Support the work of UNESCO Culture sector and countries concerning the use of statistics for evidence-based policymaking.

#### **New work to be undertaken in 2011:**

- Release results of the 2010 UIS data collection on feature film statistics;
- Develop and pilot test a new questionnaire on cultural statistics;
- Technical assistance to selected countries in order to facilitate the production and analysis of cultural statistics;
- Produce a second handbook on a selected issue related to cultural statistics.

#### **Meetings to be organized in 2011:**

- Training workshop on the 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics in Africa;
- Meeting of Expert Group on the UIS Culture Pilot Questionnaire.

### ***1.10 Political and other community activities (Eurostat)***

#### **Theme 1.12 Other work in the field of demographic and social statistics**

##### **Fields of activities covered by the theme**

- Gender-related statistics;
- Reconciliation of work and family life;
- Strategy for modernisation of social statistics, including a possible (MEETS-like) programme;
- Youth statistics.

#### **1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2011**

##### ***1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION***

- Implementation of the strategy for modernisation of social statistics;
- Collaboration with DG Education and Culture DG in preparing the "2012 Youth report" to the Council.

##### ***1.2 ONGOING WORK***

- Process and disseminate the results of the 2010 LFS ad hoc module on reconciliation between work and family life;
- Continue improving the dissemination of gender-related information across all domains;
- Methodological development of indicators on youth;
- Improve dissemination of data on young people;
- Continue implementation of the core variables in social surveys.

### ***1.10 Political and other community activities (ILO)***

#### **Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining Agreements**

##### **Ongoing methodological work:**

Questionnaires will be sent to all ILO Member States in July 2011 to collect statistics on trade union membership and collective bargaining coverage available in national statistics offices and ministries of labour, as well as the corresponding metadata (See section Data collection above). This collection aims to provide a comprehensive account of available statistical information on these topics and to provide inputs to the ILO for developing international guidelines for their measurement to enhance their comparability.

### ***1.10 Political and other community activities (World Bank)***

#### **Governance indicators**

The World Bank's Development Economics Vice Presidency and the World Bank Institute produces the annual database Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI). The WGI estimates six dimensions of governance covering 212 countries and territories for 1996-2009: Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption. The latest aggregate indicators are based on hundreds of specific and disaggregated individual variables measuring various dimensions of governance, taken from 35 data sources provided by 33 different organizations. Individual measures of governance are assigned to categories capturing key dimensions of governance, and use an unobserved components model to construct six aggregate governance indicators. Both point estimates of the dimensions of governance as well as the margins of error are presented for each country. These margins of error are not unique to perceptions-based measures of governance, but are an important feature of all efforts to measure governance, including objective indicators. The WGI also addresses various methodological issues, including the interpretation and use of the data given the estimated margins of error, significance of changes over time, and correlation between governance and income. See the World Bank Institute's Governance website at: <http://www.govindicators.org>.

The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment exercise is carried out annually by World Bank Staff. Numerical scores of International Development Association (IDA) eligible countries, known as the IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI) were first publicly disclosed in June 2006. Country performance is assessed against a set of 16 criteria grouped in four clusters: economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion and equity, and public sector management and institutions. See the IRAI database at <http://go.worldbank.org/S2THW11X60>.

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### **1.11 Time use (UN Statistics Division)**

#### **Time-use statistics**

- A Guide to producing statistics on time-use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid work, was published in 2005.
- Time-use statistics website (containing methods, publications and meeting documents) is regularly updated to include experiences of countries that have recently conducted time-use surveys. See: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/tuse/>
- Time-use statistics showing sex differences in the use of time is compiled and presented in the in The World's Women 2010: Trends and Statistics, launched in October 2010.
- The detailed structure and explanatory notes for the UN Trial International Classification of Activities for Time-use Statistics (ICATUS) are available for comments on the following web site: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=231&Lg=1>
- The finalization of the UN Trial International Classification of Activities for Time-use Statistics (ICATUS) is expected in 2011.