1- Demographic and social statistics

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.

• Preparation of a booklet “Population of the CIS Countries and Selected Countries of the World”, and statistical abstract “Population, Employment and Living Conditions in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States”.

Results of population census

Ongoing work:

• Publication of concise results of the Censuses.

1.1 Population and migration (Eurostat)

Theme 1.01 - Population

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

1.1 Population and migration (ILO)

Migrant Workers

Ongoing technical assistance:

• The ILO will continue to provide assistance to countries with the measurement of international labour migration through special modules for attachment into household surveys, particularly labour force surveys. It will be participating in the Extended Migration Profile of Moldova including labour migration-related questions.

Ongoing international collaboration:

• The ILO will continue to participate in the meetings and activities of the Global Migration Group (GMG) to promote coherence between labour statistics and international migration statistics. The ILO will also be involved in the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) set up by the World Bank and involving GMG members. Data on migration is one of the thematic areas of key importance for KNOMAD.

Economically active population

• Estimates and projections of the economically active population (EAP) and activity rates by age group and sex have been published since 1971. The most recent edition of the Estimates and Projections of Economically Active Population (EAPEP database) released in October 2011 covers the period 1990-2020 for 191 countries and territories (available at http://laborsta.ilo.org). They are based on the 2010 Revision of the World Population Prospects, released in June 2011 by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The methodologies for both estimates and

projections have been improved and published. Transparency has also been increased, as detailed metadata are now available for each data point. A review of the methodologies of EAP projections used at the national and international levels was published in 2012. The next important release would take place in autumn 2013, just after the next release of the UN population figures.

1.1 Population and migration (IOM)

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 20,000 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:

• 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.

Extended migration profile in Moldova

Description:

• Migration profile represents a framework for data collection, analysis and dissemination in support of strategic migration policy planning at the national and regional levels. It brings 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 become a sustainable effective information tool for policy making, the Migration Profile is government-owned and will be updated on a yearly basis.

Aims:

• Enhancing governmental capacities to more effectively manage migration by preparing an Extended 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 work and forthcoming activities:

• The Moldovan Government launched the process of regular preparing an **Extended Migration Profile** (EMP) in spring 2010, with the support of the EU-funded project “Supporting the implementation of the migration and development component of the EU-Moldova Mobility Partnership” implemented by IOM. Work continued in 2012 to develop the first report, and ensure the national ownership of the instrument. The aim of the Extended Migration Profile exercise is to foster efficient migration management through supporting the development of evidence-based policies and mechanisms for regular reporting on migration-related trends. Including information such as numbers of immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers, emigrants, results of labour market analysis and an analysis on skill shortages, the Extended Migration Profile also allows measuring the impact of the EU-Moldova Mobility Partnership and contributes evidence to an initial assessment of the impact of future visa liberalization. On 24 August 2012, the Government adopted the Decree Nr. 634 approving the EMP template and the set of indicators. This became an important step for taking over the responsibility for the independent production of the Migration Profile at the national level. Also a national institution was designated with the mandate for the independent production of future editions of the Profile – the Bureau for Migration and Asylum (BMA) of the Ministry of Interior. The work on the first edition of the Extended Migration Profile report was finalized in the fourth quarter of 2012, in close coordination with and under the supervision of an inter-ministerial Technical Working Group (TWG), comprised of a wide array of public institutions. The TWG convened on 24 October 2012 to discuss the final draft of the report, which will be published in early 2013. To ensure the continuity of the TWG, and to further enhance the capacity of national authorities responsible for collecting data and producing future EMP editions, a three-year roadmap was drafted, outlining future actions. The draft roadmap provides a series of consecutive actions required to produce the report, and further improve the process and quality of data related to the international migration.

• The **up-coming** EC funded project “Making Migration in Moldova Work for Development”, due to start in early 2013, provides for further capacity building activities in Moldova with the focus on generating better evidence for the Moldovan migration policy making for human capital

maximisation. The overall respective objectives and activities include:

- Strengthening Moldova's capacities to monitor migration and manage it proactively with evidence-based policies at the central and systemic levels by: embedding a migration expert with skills on statistics generation and analysis to the BMA - the institution responsible for the state migration information system, and the development on its basis of regular migration analyses with policy implications; transferring data collection expertise and knowledge on international standards among all institutions taking part in migration data production and use.

- Further developing Moldova's ability to maximise human capital outcomes from migration and enhancing its cooperation with relevant EU MS institutions through: the organization of trainings for 40 officials from data user and producer institutions and of a study trip to Germany for 6 officials. The result will be increased knowledge about effective inter-agency coordination on producing migration evidence, specifically on capturing information on how migration affects development and human capital.

• These actions will feed into the three-year roadmap.

Harmonized data collection as a sound basis for policy-making (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan)

Description:

• This pilot project implemented by OSCE and IOM 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 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 region 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 and forthcoming Activities:

• Assessment trips to Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, completed, national reports finalized;

• National and regional workshop on migration data in Russia in spring 2013;

• OSCE/IOM Regional Conference: Promotion of the Handbook on migration data collection (including the synthesis report and draft data collection template) through the Conference, 2013.

An assessment of the exploitation of children and students during the 2011 cotton harvest in Tajikistan

Description:

• Combating human trafficking is a key priority for the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Trafficking in persons (TIP) primarily involves exploitation, and as such, the use of child labour during the cotton harvest falls within the scope of IOM activities. As an intergovernmental body, IOM in collaboration with the Government of Tajikistan (GOT) has adopted effective measures to monitor the use of child labour during the cotton harvest.

• Such measures have included assisting the GOT in developing and implementing the National Action Plan (NAP) on Combating Human Trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2013 and conducting an annual monitoring and awareness campaign during the 2010 and 2011 cotton harvests.

Aims:

• The aim of the 2011 survey was to produce a situational overview rather than collect economic and geographic data, and therefore, the survey was developed with a qualitative approach rather than quantitative approach.

• The project concentrated on exploring: a) recruitment techniques, b) exploitation tactics, c) forced labour, and d) large scale mobilization of students. The negative consequences related to participation in the harvest, such as health deterioration and effects to educational development, were not explored as it was covered thoroughly in a previous year's study. The 2011 survey consisted of face-to-face interviews conducted during independent NGOs and IOM/Government joint monitoring field visits targeting a) dekhkan farm owners/brigade leaders and b) child field workers observed working in the cotton fields. In total, 500 farms were visited and 1151 interviews were carried out in 25 cotton-producing districts throughout Tajikistan.

Ongoing and forthcoming Activities:

• IOM Tajikistan received funding for conducting the monitoring in 2012. The 2012 project will end in March 2013 and afterwards an assessment report will be also published in 2013.

Identification and assistance for trafficking victims for the period October 2009 - September 2010 in Albania

Description:

• IOM Tirana supported the Albanian National Coalition of Anti trafficking shelters to publish their first report on the contribution to the identification and assistance for trafficking victims for the period October 2009 - September 2010 which includes statistics.

Ongoing and forthcoming activities:

• The report will be tentatively published in the first quarter of 2013.

Screening of deportees at the border between Georgia and Turkey 2012

Description:

• In the framework of an US funded project, IOM Georgia conducted the screening in 2012. This activity has been a follow-up to a previous screening activity implemented from April to August 2010, also in Sarpi and with INL support. This report will regularly draw parallels with the results of the screening process in 2010 and highlights if there are any significant changes in migration trends.

• This screening process was conducted at the Sarpi crossing point between Georgia and Turkey on the Black Sea coast by two interviewers, hired by IOM to interview all deportees who were referred to them by the Georgian Patrol Police. This screening process was conducted over a period of six months, starting on 5 April and lasting until 27 September 2012.

• During the six months that the screening interviews were conducted, a total of 837 persons were interviewed.

Aims:

• The purposes of this screening were twofold:

- To identify the incidence of trafficking in persons affecting migrants, who were deported from Turkey and other countries, and to generate information about the circumstances of deportations;

- To identify possible victims of trafficking in persons among the screened deportees and refer them to specialized law enforcement bodies or victim assistance services.

Ongoing and forthcoming activities:

• IOM Georgia is currently finalizing the report which will be limited distribution.

8) Migration survey and enhanced data collection in Armenia

Description:

• With funding from the European Commission's Thematic programme of cooperation with third countries in the areas of migration and asylum and the IOM Development Fund, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and International Center for Human Development co-implement *"Strengthening Evidence-Based Management of Labour Migration in Armenia"* Project. The Project's overall objective is enhancing management of the labour migration flows from Armenia to EU countries. The Project's specific objectives include, inter alia, strengthening national capacities in migration data collection, analysis and policy formulation. In this regard, the Project aims at (i) Enhancing effectiveness of the migration management information system in Armenia by advocating for legislation, definitions, classifications and methodologies in line with the EU acquis in this area; (ii) Improving mechanisms and procedures for collection of information by promoting policy dialogue and interagency cooperation, building capacities of agencies involved in regulation and management of circular migration in Armenia and promoting partnerships among information commissioners in Armenia and relevant EU countries; (iii) Promoting standards of personal data protection by ensuring that the data collection mechanisms incorporate provisions of the national legislation and EU standards; and (iv) Strengthening capacities of the State Migration Service in preparation of annual reports exposing trends, particularly, in circular migration, as well as the capacities of the Ministry of Territorial Administration in using the analysis of the data on migration in policy analysis and formulation.

• In particular IOM supports the Armenian National Statistics Service (ArmStat) to develop terms of reference, methodology and questionnaire for a nationally representative migration survey and conduct the first such survey. The survey in Armenia aims, among other things, to assess the prevalence of migration in Armenia, including the scope of "non-return migration" (e.g. number of households and persons who have left the country without prospects of coming back) and youth migration; to identify main categories of migrants and describe their main characteristics and reveal the dynamics of the migration patterns; to assess impact of migration on migrants and households (positive vs. negative, health, financial well-being, career well-being, social well-being; to describe remittance patterns and overall financial behaviour of migrants and households (saving behaviour, consumption, potential to engage in entrepreneurship, level of financial skills and knowledge.

• The survey results can be used for preparing Armenia's migration policy, negotiating Bilateral labour agreements, and providing better services to migrants and returnees by the Migration Resource Centers and Private employment agencies, while the Armenian State Migration Service will use the survey to produce its analytical reports.

• IOM has built the capacities of the relevant stakeholder bodies in Migration Data Management; Migration data collecting, sharing and analysis; and Migration Research. Consultations were organized with the Armenian Government on migration data part of the draft National Plan of Action for State Regulation of Migration in Armenia; as well as Consultations were organized with the Armenian Government on the development of a sustainable methodology for regular migration data collection in Armenia. Since methods of collection of migration data should comply with human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in particular the right to privacy, with regard to automatic processing of personal data relating to the individual, the Government officials will be sensitized about the protection of personal data in migration data processing, and in particular the "Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data" of 1981, which is the main binding

international legal instrument with a worldwide scope of application in this field, open to any country, including countries which are not members of the Council of Europe.

• Currently within the framework of the IOM Development Fund Project entitled "*Technical Assistance to the Armenian Government to Initiate Labour Migration Arrangements*," IOM Armenia provides technical advice to the Armenian State Migration Service in implementation of 2012-2016 Action Plan for Implementation of the Concept for the Policy of State Regulation of Migration in the Republic of Armenia, namely the NPA's Activity 4.2 "Development and implementation of actions directed at inclusion of information systems of all migration bodies into a single system, and within that system – defining mechanisms for information exchange". This in particular pre-supposes defining competences of relevant state bodies responsible for coordination of migration data repositories' management process and defining competences of state bodies eligible for use of certain data; developing procedures for keeping, interagency repositories on the field of migration, as well as making use, exchanging information thereof; development of methodology for data collection, analysis and exchange for the data systems of migration sphere.

New Migration Profile in Kyrgyzstan

Description:

• Kyrgyzstan has long been struggling with the issue of obtaining accurate and reliable, and gender-mainstreamed migration data. Often migration related documents and strategic policy documents have relied on outdated or incomplete statistics. Within the framework of the Central Asian Regional Migration Programme (CARMP) funded by the UK Government and implemented by IOM, in close cooperation with UN Women and the World Bank, IOM has initiated the development of a Migration Profile template for Kyrgyzstan based on the Migration Profile standard proposed by IOM worldwide. These standards have been customized to Kyrgyzstan's needs and the existing data collection and sharing realities in the country. Once developed and published, the Migration Profile will be the first comprehensive document in Kyrgyzstan reflecting accurate, reliable, and gender-mainstreamed migration data and analysis for policy and decision makers, migration practitioners, academics and researchers.

Aims:

• Assisting the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in developing the migration policy based on data and analysis provided in the Migration Profile:

- To provide the relevant governmental agencies involved in regulating migration processes with reliable and systematically collected migration data;

- To assist the Kyrgyz Government in utilizing the process of developing the Migration Profile as an inter-agency mechanism for gathering, collecting and sharing gender-mainstreamed migration data;

- To introduce Migration Profile as a means for developing and improving migration policy.

Ongoing and forthcoming activities:

• The development of the Migration Profile in Kyrgyzstan was launched in 2010 with review and analysis of the existing infrastructure for collecting and sharing migration data. A group of local experts, along with international experts and an IOM expert on migration data, reviewed the migration legislation of the country, conducted surveys among experts and specialists of relevant agencies, carried out a series of expert meetings, interagency discussions and training sessions to develop a document containing as many as 17 main data types that exist within the several governmental agencies involved in regulating migration processes.

• Based on the above mentioned work, a group of local experts are **currently** working on collecting data from various agencies reflecting the flows and trends from 2007 until 2011. Another training session on Migration Profile was conducted in December 2012 by an IOM in-house expert among the representatives of various governmental agencies dealing with migration data. As a result of the training session many confirmed the need in receiving training sessions particularly focusing on data analysis, modern techniques and methodologies used in analyzing the migration data.

• **In the future** IOM aims to carry out the following activities:

- Once completed and published, the Migration Profile will be widely presented among relevant governmental agencies, experts, migration practitioners, academics and researchers;

- Kyrgyz Government will be encouraged to use the data provided in the Migration Profile for developing and improving migration policy, in amending legislation, etc;

- IOM will continue promoting the Migration Profile further and institutionalizing the document.

• All of these actions will lead to using Migration Profile in the future as an efficient mechanism for inter-agency coordination in regulating migration processes.

Research on sizing return migration in Albania and identifying reintegration needs to advice policy formulation in this area

Description and aim of the research:

• Because of the strong impact the world financial crisis produced on many countries, such as Greece and Italy, which had been prime destination countries for migrants from Albania, return migration from these countries has significantly increased in the last two years. Through IOM funding, IOM Tirana and the National Institute of Statistics, with the support of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities will be conducting a national research to better size return migration, to build an accurate profile of returning migrants and to guide policy makers on how to tailor reintegration support. This will be the first research of this type in Albania and the methodology will be based on the results of the latest CENSUS in Albania (2011) and the data made available from Migration Counters throughout the country. The findings of the research will serve as a very good baseline for interventions in the area of return, reintegration and local development in Albania.

Ongoing and forthcoming Activities:

• The research methodology is under process of design by INSTAT with the support of IOM Tirana and it will be finalized in the first half of February 2013. The research results are envisioned to be presented in a national workshop in May 2013.

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, naturalisations and foreign students.

• Producing and improving standardised long-term and temporary inflows series by category and publishing in the IMO and OECD.Stat. Categories for long-term flows include work, family, humanitarian, free circulation; Categories for temporary workers include students, trainees, seasonal workers, working holiday makers, intra-company transfers.

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

• Publication of the OECD SEM Working Paper “Are Recent Immigrants Different? A New Profile of Immigrants in the OECD (DIOC 2005/06)”.

• The current version of DIOC-E (release 3.0) covers information on 32 OECD and 68 non-OECD destination countries, including country of birth, sex, educational attainment level, age, labour force status and occupation. Dissemination of DIOC-E (release 3.0) 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).

• Publication "Global Profile of Diasporas. How to better mobilise migrant skills" (forthcoming)

• Collection of thematic indicators of integration of immigrants and their children for a publication.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

• Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Other, Peru, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela

Databases

• Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC).

• Database on international migration statistics

• Standardised migration flows

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

• Project to disseminate quarterly statistics on labour market outcomes of immigrants.

• Develop mechanism to improve and streamline the production of the harmonised statistics.

• Publication on the indicators of integration of immigrants and their children (published end of 2012).

Population Projections

Purpose

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

Objectives and outputs

• Expansion of the database.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

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

Databases

MEI SQL

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

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

1.1 Population and migration (UN Population Division)

Population and Migration Statistics

Analysis and studies:

Dissemination:

1.1 Population and migration (UN Statistics Division)

Demographic Yearbook

• Continue to compile and disseminate demographic statistics in the • Continue to compile and disseminate demographic statistics in the printed issues of the United Nations Demographic Yearbook and on the website.

• Continue to provide all the data reported to the Demographic Yearbook in electronic format via the UNData portal.

• 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

• Continue the work on the analysis of statistical methodology applied for measuring international migration through censuses, sample surveys and administrative sources.

• Annual collection of data on international migrant flows through the revised Demographic Yearbook questionnaire is put in place and initiated.

1.1 Population and migration (UNECE STAT)

Description and objectives

• In **migration statistics**, UNECE aims at improving availability, quality and international comparability of migration data in the member countries, in response to the strong demand for more and better data on migration. In 2013, subject to the approval of the CES Bureau, UNECE will start new work on the measurement of circular migration, with the aim to agree on the international statistical definition of this phenomenon and the harmonisation of its measurement. The topic has high policy relevance as the Global Forum on Migration and Development sees the promotion of circular migration as one of the keys to international migration's contribution to development.

• Two existing Task Forces are scheduled to complete their work in 2013: on improving migration and migrant data using household surveys and other sources, and on measuring the socio-economic conditions of migrants. To enhance the use and exchange of migration data among countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia, UNECE will continue to improve its Clearing House on Migration Statistics. A full-scale update will be carried out in 2013.

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:

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".New Activities:

• Preparation of a statistical abstract “Population, Employment and Living Conditions in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States”.

New Activities:

• Preparation of a statistical abstract “Population, Employment and Living Conditions in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States”.

1.2 Labour (Eurostat)

Theme 1.02 - Labour market

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

1.2 Labour (ILO)

Labour Statistics

Rural Employment Statistics

• Close the data gap by collecting from ILO member States core labour statistics by rural and urban areas. This is being done through the annual ILO Questionnaire which collects from the countries data for 6 indictors, including employment, unemployment and poverty incidence. The data are available for 40-90 countries, depending on the indicator.

• Maintain the ILO rural labour statistics dataset, for details see:
http://laborsta.ilo.org/applv8/data/ILO_Rural_Labour_Statistics.csv

• Enhance the knowledge-base by releasing rural labour market indicators and ILO rural analysis of indicators derived from the special dataset,

(charts, graphics, maps of main world regions and by country) see:
http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/lang--en/docName--WCMS_153116/index.htm

• Develop and build capacity for labour force surveys to exploit rural-urban disaggregations in pursuance of the Department's technical cooperation activities.

• In collaboration with FAO and IFAD, ILO carry on developmental research to define rural areas for statistical measurement purposes. The ILO rural synopsis (inventory of characteristics of rural labour statistics series) and criteria used to define the rural-urban classification are available at:

http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/lang--en/docName--WCMS_153115/index.htmor

• Maintain the ILO pages on the Joint FAO ILO Website on Rural Employment available at —*www.**fao-ilo**.org*.

Volunteer work

• In 2011, the ILO released a “Manual on the measurement of volunteer work” in English, French and Spanish. It provides a definition of volunteer work, a measurement methodology to identify volunteer workers and their characteristics, and an estimation methodology to value their work. The 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians discussed and approved the Manual in 2008. The manual is meant to serve as a reference for statisticians to measure volunteer work, as well as a guide to researchers, policy makers and others who wish to understand and use the resulting statistics. The manual is intended to help raise awareness of the need for statistics on volunteer work, a crucial labour resource that improves the quality of life everywhere in the world. The manual, therefore, is an integral part of ILO’s commitment to decent work. The manual was prepared under the auspices of the ILO Department of Statistics, by researchers at the Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies in cooperation with an international Technical Experts Group and with support from United Nations Volunteers.

• The ILO Department of Statistics works with the Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society and the United Nations Volunteers to bring mainstream this topic in labour statistics. We are expecting that the forthcoming revision of the international standards on work, employment and unemployment, will boost the measurement of volunteer work.

Administrative Records

• The ILO Statistical Sources & Methods, Volume 4, 2nd edition is expected to be published in 2013.

Ongoing methodological work

Working Time

• The ILO Training Curriculum on Understanding Time Use Surveys to Promote Gender Equality", a modular technical cooperation and training tool is expected to be published in 2013.

Measurement of decent work and quality of employment

• Work will continue on the collection and publication of the key ILO decent work indicators and will present to the Nineteenth ICLS (scheduled for October 2013) a state of advancement of how the decent work indicators have been implemented and used by countries.

• A first version of an ILO Manual on decent work indicators entitled “Decent Work Indicators, Concepts and Definitions” was published in June 2012 and will be used for training and capacity-building activities in 2013.

• As a member of the UNECE Expert Group on the Measuring the Quality of Employment, the ILO continues to make technical contributions to the EG's planned activities.

Forced labour

• The ILO pursues the following strategy to improve statistics on forced labour:

- In 2012, a new global estimate of forced labour was published, with regional disaggregation. The methodology and results are available at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_182004.pdf. The methodology used to produce the estimate is based on a capture-recapture of reported cases of forced labour, which were stored in a database. More than 8,000 cases were collected.

- The ILO supports member States which are willing to use the ILO methodology to estimate forced labour. In 2012, the ILO published survey guidelines to estimate forced labour and trafficking at national level. These guidelines build on the experience of designing and implementing surveys in ten countries between 2008 and 2011.These include countries which are known as source countries of labour migration, countries where traditional forms of forced labour are still prevalent, countries with internal trafficking for labour exploitation and countries known as destination of labour migration.

- ILO will release two publications in 2013 related to forced labour: an economic analysis of the determinants of forced labour based on the 10 national surveys implemented with ILO support, and a new estimate of the profits from forced labour.

Data collection[VS1]

• 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 now ILOSTAT, which gradually will replace LABORSTA. The latest data for 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 on the web and in the ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics.

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 web. 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.

• The yearly data collection and the ILO Yearbook of Statistics were temporarily discontinued in 2010 in order to allow a thorough review of the topics and methods of ILO data collection. As a result of this process, the former October Inquiry was discontinued. For some specific topic areas, the review process involved two rounds of consultations with statistical experts and key tripartite experts worldwide yielding a new ILO yearly indicators questionnaire containing many traditional topics as well as new ones and more standardized variables and indicators for purposes of greater comparability. The new questionnaire was sent to National Statistics Offices and Ministries of Labour worldwide at the end of 2011 and requested annual data for 2009 and 2010; these were published during the last quarter of 2012. The questionnaire included new indicators on topics such as youth not in education and not in employment; poverty, income distribution and working poor; labour inspection; and trade union membership and collective bargaining coverage.

• 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, working time, 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 Web. This work will continue in 2013. 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 2013.

• Data on public sector employment for 140 countries, areas and territories are updated with biannual periodicity, with the last update done in 2011. The next update will be in 2013.

• A number of other data series are updated less frequently. These include the databases on:
- household income and expenditure statistics;
- informal employment;
- employment in the informal sector;
- trade union membership;
- labour migration.

• 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 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 began producing 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. The ILO also 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 is expected to continue in 2013.

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 18 labour market indicators and accompanying trends analysis 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 7th edition was released in November 2011, and the eighth edition is planned for 2013.

[VS1]We suggest to change this title to Compilation of Statistics”

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. Published output also includes 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, Brazil, Russian Federation and South Africa. 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 and available in OECD.stat.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

• South Africa

Databases

• Annual Labour Force Statistics

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

• Organise the download of data from Eurostat

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, Slovenia Former, South Africa

Databases

• ALFS_POP_VITAL ALFS_POP_LABOUR ALFS_EMP ALFS_SUMTAB

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

• During 2013 it is intended that the quarterly employment statistical release will be developed to include a greater analytical component.

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 labour market developments in OECD countries, while enhancing their international comparability.

• To monitor the current jobs crisis and subsequent jobs recovery.

• 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).

• 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 2013

General aspects

• The expansion of the LFS database will gain momentum to improve country coverage and comparability regarding job tenure, hours worked, minimum wages and wage earnings data and to compile data in the area of youth and workforce ageing, broader measures of unemployment, etc.

• Time permitting a closer look at statistics to characterize 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. A data assessment report has been provided to the EC regarding the comparability of earnings data reported in the OECD Earnings Distribution database.

• 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.

• Revisions of metadata as appropriate on labour market statistics on OECD.Stat for internal and external web based dissemination.

Unit Labour Costs

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 activities (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 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 2012 were to review the quality and comparability of established production system. Early estimates 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. At the same time, ULC media release is revised. In addition, annual data was prepared for publication in the OECD Factbook 2013 and OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicators 2012.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

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

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

• Major tasks in 2013 will consist in enhancing the quality of ULCs and harmonise ULCs with other products within and outside the OECD (data, methodology, etc.). Tasks will be:

- Review possibility to harmonise methodologies with other products within the OECD, e.g. productivity database; reflect on changes regarding new member countries, data, classifications into OECD ULCs.

- Investigate possibility to develop new ULC data (results can be summarised in writing if possible): Accession country, i.e. Russian Federation; Enhanced engagement countries and non-OECD G20 countries (i.e. Saudi Arabia and Argentina).

- Draft notes and overview documents on: key issues in the policy debate as concerns competitiveness (with particular view on quarterly ULC press release); areas where and ideas how the methodology of OECD ULC data can be improved (based on review of economic and statistical literature); ideas how to extend the ULC indicators to other competitiveness indicators (based on review of economic and statistical literature).

Data collection

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

1.2 Labour (UNECE STAT)

Description and objectives

• UNECE has been leading the work on measuring **quality of employment** jointly with Eurostat and ILO to respond to the demands for data on the qualitative aspects of employment from the workers' perspective, beyond traditional labour force statistics. UNECE published in 2010 the report on *Potential indicators for measurement of quality of employment* which provided the underlying concepts and structure for the quality of employment indicators. In February 2012, the CES Bureau established a new Task Force on Measuring Quality of Employment to review the conceptual structure of measuring quality of employment; revise the set of indicators; and to develop operational definitions and guidelines. In 2013, the Group of Experts on Measuring Quality of Employment will meet to discuss the first part of the draft report.

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 organisation in the countries of the Commonwealth.

1.3 Education (Eurostat)

Theme 1.03 - Education and lifelong learning

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

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 2012, the assessment instruments developed in 2011 were implemented internationally in 249 institutions from the 17 participating countries and regions. The data were then analysed by the AHELO Consortium and the first volume of the AHELO feasibility study final report was released in December 2012.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

Colombia, Egypt, Other, Russian Federation

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

• Technically, the AHELO feasibility study has now been completed in December 2012 with the completion of AHELO contracts.

• Work in 2013 will only involve

- the preparation of the remaining volumes of the AHELO feasibility study reports

- and their discussion at a conference to be held on 12-13 March 2013 in Paris.

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".

- In the 2012 edition, new indicators focus on:

- the effect of the global recession on education expenditures;

- the state of early childhood education systems around the world;

- intergenerational mobility in higher education among different socio-economic groups;

- the impact of education on macroeconomic outcomes, such as GDP;

- the specific factors that influence the level of education spending in different countries;

- career expectations among boys and girls at age 15, as compared to higher education graduation rates by field;

- the makeup of the teaching force in different countries and training requirements to enter the teaching profession; and

- the impact of examinations on access to secondary and higher education.

• Ongoing methodological work includes: students' mobility and graduation comparability study, conceptual framework for the measurement of knowledge and skills, development of efficiency measures and consolidation of tertiary indicators. The UOE data collection is under revision because of the implementation of ISCED 2011. New questionnaires will be available in May 2014.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

• Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa

Databases

Education database

Main Developments for 2013

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 non-teaching staff.

Data management

• None

Education and Social Progress

Purpose

• Education and Social Progress (ESP) project will:

- analyse the role cognitive and non-cognitive skills play in fostering measures of well-being and social progress in OECD countries; and

- identify how skills that matter can be better developed in formal, non-formal and informal learning environments including family, school and the community.

Objectives and outputs

• This project is specifically designed to treat multiplicity of skills, diverse life-outcomes and causal effects. We shed light on the multi-dimensional nature of skills by analysing batteries of non-cognitive skills as well as cognitive skills. We demonstrate the wider-benefits of skills by incorporating a variety of social outcomes in addition to education and labour market outcomes. We tackle the issue of causality by employing longitudinal data in dynamic latent factor models that assume many of the key inputs (i.e. skills and learning contexts) to be unobserved and some observed inputs to be endogenous and measured with significant errors. In this way, the ESP project will make a unique contribution to the scientific literature at the intersection of education, economics and personality psychology. The key policy messages derived from the conceptual and empirical analyses will be the main outcomes of the project. Note that this project is expected to contribute to strengthening the conceptual framework and evidence-base that underlies the OECD's Skills Strategy.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

• Brazil

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 has contributed to the OECD Skills Strategy and part of the data is published on the skills.oecd.org website

Objectives and outputs

• LEED has developed a statistical diagnostic tool to better understand the balance between skills supply and demand at sub-regional level. In 2011-12 this tool is being applied in a broad set of countries, drawing on available data at TL3 level to produce composite indicators of supply and demand. Data is being collected for a number of indicators including qualification levels, productivity, occupational structure, wages and unemployment at sub-regional level and analysed by the Secretariat. The work has fed into the OECD Skills Strategy and the results are available at the skills.oecd.org website. The website will be updated as soon as new results are produced

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

• Additional tests for the identification of benchmarking groups

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

• The results of the 5th PISA cycle, PISA 2012, will be published in December 2013. The initial report will provide comparisons and progress reports of 15-year old students' knowledge and skills in reading, mathematics and science (with a focus on mathematics) in the 64 countries that participated in PISA 2012, including all 34 OECD countries. In several volumes, the initial report will look at how successful countries are at moderating the impact of social background and improving equity in the distribution of learning opportunities, and how different education policies and practices shape learning outcomes. In addition, each month a short note on a specific policy-oriented topic is released in the PISA in Focus series.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

• Albania, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Georgia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Other, Panama, Peru, Republic of Montenegro, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovenia Former, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela

Databases

PISA 2009 international database

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

• The main study of PISA 2012 was successfully conducted in 2012, thus preparing for the analysis and reporting of the results from December 2013 onwards in international as well as national reports. Preparation is underway for PISA 2015, which for the first time will have a computer-based assessment at its core, while maintaining measurement of trends to previous cycles and allowing for countries that are not ready for computer-based assessment to opt for a paper-based version. Preparations for an assessment of students' collaborative problem-solving skills were initiated in 2012 and will continue in 2013 with the possibility of including the domain in the PISA 2015 survey.

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 main achievement for 2013 is to publish a report along with other derivative products on the PIAAC data collection conducted in 2011-2012.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

• Cyprus, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Singapore

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

• The first report on PIAAC will be republished along with other related products in October 2013.

Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS)

Purpose

• To provide data and indicators on the learning environment in schools and about the work environment 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 reports on the working experience of new teachers and on teaching practices and innovation) 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 (ISECD Level 3) schools and to perform a school-level linkage with PISA 2012.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

• Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, Malaysia, Republic of Serbia

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

• No changes since the previous year; the programme is still in data collection mode for the main study.

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:

• Improve 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.

• Develop benchmarks and monitoring international goals, especially the Millennium Development Goals (see 3.3.5) and the objectives of Education for All (EFA).

• Develop and maintain key measurement frameworks and classifications (e.g., ISCED) and developing new indicator methodologies.

• Work with Member States to reinforce national capacities in the production and use of education statistics, particularly in Africa and Asia.

• Analyze and interpret education data - i.e. turning data into information.

• Produce international report on results from countries participating in the Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme (LAMP).

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). It also contributes education data to 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, the Millennium Development Goals report and others. The UIS also collaborates with regional organizations. The annual UIS flagship publication for education statistics is the Global Education Digest.

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

• statistical profiles and fact sheets (country and issues-based);

• thematic research and analysis;

• education electronic atlases.

Ongoing work

• Work with Member States to map education systems to the newly revised International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011).

• Improve indicator methodologies to monitor progress towards education goals and take part in elaboration of indicators to monitor post-2015 targets.

• Improve transparency and use of international education indicators.

• Undertake projections of literacy and educational attainment indicators.

• Redesign data collection instruments; implement regional modules.

• Analyseindicators on secondary and higher education, education financing and children out of school.

• Directly assess reading and numeracy skills among youth and adults in countries participating in LAMP.

Priority objectives beyond 2013

• Benchmark and improve data quality.

• Monitor education progress beyond 2015.

• Reinforce statistics on human development (e.g. gender equality, education outcomes as well as science, technology and innovation).

• Produce more policy-relevant indicators.

• Promote greater access to and use of UIS data.

New work to be undertaken in 2013

• Analyse indicators for sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America regional modules.

• Develop global modules on teachers.

• Improve education finance statistics.

• Implement new ISCED fields of education classification.

• Strengthen quality of educational attainment data.

• Implement education survey redesign.

• Improve data visualization and presentation on UIS website.

• Implement catalogue of student achievement assessments and examinations.

Meetings to be organized in 2013

• Measuring educational attainment expert meeting.

• Regional and global workshops on children out of school.

• Regional and cluster education statistics workshops (in Central and West Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Central Asia and the Arab States).

• National data plan workshops.

• National workshops in selected countries to reinforce 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 review "On Morbidity, Disablement and Mortality of Population in the Commonwealth Countries".

1.4 Health (WHO Europe)

Alcohol-related statistics

Purpose

• WHO Europe provides twice yearly updated information for the assessment and monitoring of the health situation and of trends in health and health care in countries of the European Region in order to provide support for decision-making and for the formulation of public health policies and programs including the assessment of their effectiveness. In this regard, the WHO Regional Office for Europe collects, reviews the quality and maintains over 600 indicators from various health dimensions, with diverse levels of detail in different databases.

Ongoing methodological work

• Annual collection and processing of national basic health statistics (e.g. demographics, health status, health determinants and health care) from 53 European WHO Member States and dissemination via the WHO Regional Office for Europe web site http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/data-and-evidence/databases or from http://data.euro.who.int/hfadb/.

• Annual collection and processing of national and subnational mortality from WHO European Member States and dissemination via the WHO Regional Office for Europe web site. This supplements the European health for all database (HFA-DB) providing data for international comparisons for a predefined set of indicators for 67 aggregated causes of death by age and sex The European Mortality database (HFA-MDB) is available at: http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/data-and-evidence/databases/mortality-indicators-by-67-causes-of-death,-age-and-sex-hfa-mdb.

• Annual collection and dissemination of the European detailed mortality database (DMDB). This source was developed in 2007 to provide user-friendly access to detailed data by any combination of three-digit codes used in the International Classification of Diseases, ninth or tenth revisions (ICD-9 or ICD-10) and five-year age groups. Database available at http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/data-and-evidence/databases/european-detailed-mortality-database-dmdb2.

• Collection and dissemination of the national hospital discharge data in a form of a European Hospital Morbidity database (HDMB), including detailed diagnoses coded using the ICD-9 or ICD-10) or the International Shortlist for Hospital Morbidity Tabulation (ISHMT), by age and sex. Available at http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/data-and-evidence/databases/european-hospital-morbidity-database-hmdb2.

• Publication of the European Health Report 2012. In addition to the basic analyses of situation and trends, it will have emphases on health and well-being of the population of the Region. It also serves as a prime instrument for dissemination of statistical findings from the Region. This year the report will also provide a baseline for health targets indicators set up in the new WHO Health 2020 policy for Europe.

Priority objective of methodological work

• Design of an integrated system of statistical databases maintained by specific WHO Europe technical programs available to external users via uniform interfaces.

• Improve the coordination and comparability of international data collection in collaboration with other international agencies (primarily OECD and EC/EUROSTAT). Work on the coordination of health data collection and harmonization of health indicators in the European Region is ongoing. Following the national health accounts example, a joint OECD/EUROSTAT/WHO Europe data collection on non-expenditure health indicators for health care resources started in 2010 and will continue in 2013, further expanding its indicators to the health care activities.

• WHO Europe developed jointly with the European Commission, DG-Sanco, an integrated health information system for the display and analysis of indicators on socioeconomic situation, health, and health care resources at regional level (so-called NUTS2-level). This web-based tool brings together data allowing assessments of regional inequalities across Europe. Three types of interactive atlases address different questions and display data, accordingly: Regional comparison atlas, Correlation map atlas and Atlases of social inequalities. They are available at: http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/data-and-evidence/equity-in-health/interactive-atlases. Atlases were updated in 2012, and a new developmental stage on the atlases will continue in 2013, emphasizing three aspects: inclusion of time series capabilities, environmental indicators, and organization by thematic health topics.

• A new health policy framework (Health 2020) for Europe is being developed by the WHO Regional Office for Europe for its Member States. Emphasis will be placed on six areas: governance for health; inequities in health; healthy people; the environment (including risk factors and the determinants of health); the burden of disease and health system performance. Monitoring progress towards targets in these areas will be an integral part of the process. Definition of targets and indicators is currently under way, with contributions from different stakeholders. A special element to be included is the assessment and monitoring of health and well-being, this one requiring additional methodological work, also on its way.

• A publication “Core Health Indicators for Europe” was prepared, containing a subset of HFA data for 53 Member States. Presentation includes tabular, graphical and map materials. Next version will contain the suggested targets and indicators as a baseline for monitoring Health 2020.

• A multi-country workshop with eligible Member States to strengthen the work of the Commission of Information and Accountability for Women’s and Children’s Health was held to identify priorities and develop roadmaps. In addition, rapid assessments on civil registration and vital statistics as well as on quality of causes of death data have been conducted in Eastern countries of the region with an aim to identify issues for improvement. The work has been carried out jointly with WHO headquarters and Health Metrics Network.

New activities

• Global Survey for eHealth in support of the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women’s and Children’s Health (CoIA). Target for release in March, 2013 to 75 CoIA countries globally.

• An expanded Global Survey for eHealth is likely to be issued later in 2013 to the remaining countries.

• Extension of the joint Eurostat / OECD / WHO Europe data collection on non monetary health care indicators to health care activities in EU and OECD Member States or candidate countries.

• A new database of technical and human resources for health for the WHO European Region was developed and will be made available to the public in year 2013. This database includes data from the joint Eurostat / OECD / WHO Europe data collection on non monetary health care resources for all Member States in the WHO European Region.

Meeting Activities 2013

• Joint WHO-EU Regional consultation on eHealth Data Standards and Interoperability. To be held in Q1 or Q2 2013.

Public Health Services

Purpose

• Strengthening Public Health Services and Capacity in the European region to implement the European Action Plan.

Ongoing methodological work

• The Public Health Services Programme’s Goal is: Promoting Health and Well-being, now and for future generations by Strengthening Public Health Services and Capacity – Implementation of the European Action Plan in order to support the implementation of Health 2020:

• Public Health Enablers – especially Funding, workforce development, communications and governance.

• Public Health Service Delivery – especially Health Promotion and Disease Prevention.

• Country Support – focus on addressing inequalities – develop capacity building in NIS.

• Number of countries supported in self-assessments in Public Health Services and Capacity.

Priority objective of methodological work

• Produce publications and tools: PH book; Guidance for PH workforce development; Guidance for PH governance.

• Briefings on: PH Challenges and innovation; PH financing; The case for investing in prevention; The Public health Role in preventing NCDs; The PH role of PHC; Develop Guidance on PH Financing – with Barcelona team.

New activities

• Preparatory Stage for EAP 2013- 2014:

• Identify resources for delivery of EAP - Develop funding proposals with Eurohealthnet, Center for Global Health and via collaborating centres in Austria, Denmark, Portugal, Russian Federation and United Kingdom.

• Develop working groups and plans for delivery of EPHO action.

• Establish governance and steering group as part of H2020 implementation.

• 2015- 2020: scaling up delivery of EAP.

Meetings in 2013

• Meetings with partners and potential donors to establish potential contributions and resources – Eurohealthnet, EC, World Bank, Israel, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Belgium, Netherlands, Russia, UK, France, Portugal, Slovenia, Germany.

• Establish Steering Group on implementation of EAP/PHS

• Hold first Advisory Group Meeting.

• Hold NIS forum meeting.

• SEEHN executive meetings.

Health Accounts

Purpose

• WHO Europe's work on health systems financing includes efforts to produce reliable, internationally comparable and transparent estimates of health expenditures for each country in the Region, using a common international standard (the International Classification for Health Accounts). Estimates are produced in a consultative process with technical specialists in all Member States and partner agencies. The work results in aggregate health expenditure estimates being available online in the WHO Europe Health for All database.

Ongoing methodological work

• The new System of Health Accounts (SHA) 2011, a global standard for defining and classifying financial resources for health, introduces major changes to the reporting standards, taking into account countries' specificities and differences in analytical needs. The work is led jointly by WHO, OECD and Eurostat.

• Training material is currently developed by Abt Associates to facilitate the transition from National Health Accounts (NHA) and SHA to SHA 2011.

• Mapping between NHA and SHA will be developed by the Eurasian NHA network to facilitate the consistency of the process in the CIS countries.

Priority objective of methodological work

• WHO/Europe has established a validation process of all health expenditure data published in the Health for All Database, the WHO World Health Statistics and the WHO WHOSIS database. The validation consists of an informal network of health accounting and/or health financing experts in the Region with whom preliminary WHO estimates are shared and this same network is also invited to provide comments and alternative estimates.

• Facilitating the transition from SHA and NHA to SHA 2011 by developing producers' guidelines and trainings.

• Ensuring the continuity of the existing NHA data series and mapping the data according to the new standard.

• Some statistical data referred to on pharmaceuticals are included in the European Health for All database (mostly types of expenditure data on medicines) and is coordinated with the National Health Accounts as well.

New activities

• Training in the WHO Regional Office for Europe is planned to be delivered as an addition to an extended OECD annual meeting for health experts in October.

• The training on SHA 2011 which is set up as an implementation year for SHA 2011 is likely to continue until 2014.

• Training for the CIS countries will be provided at the Eurasian NHA annual meeting organized by WHO Regional Office for Europe.

Communicable Disease Surveillance, Prevention and Control

Purpose

• This database contains data gathered through surveillance, prevention and control activities on communicable diseases - such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections, and malaria - and data on immunization coverage in countries. It offers information on recent outbreaks in Europe and some other textual information. The database permits a detailed review and situation assessment of the main infectious diseases in the WHO European Region and also offers some data at the subnational level.

Ongoing methodological work

• Collection and dissemination of data on vaccine preventable diseases, including monthly incidence of measles, rubella and diphtheria, weekly incidence of acute flaccid paralysis (polio), and annual summaries of immunization program indicators (vaccination coverage, immunization schedules), through the Centralized Information System for Infectious Diseases (CISID) database http://data.euro.who.int/cisid/. Monthly surveillance statistics for measles jointly collected and reported with ECDC.

• Collection of laboratory based samples data (http://ldms.euro.who.int) from laboratories receiving different type of samples for polio virus testing through AFP, Enterovirus and environmental surveillances in member states. These data are linked with weekly AFP case-based surveillance data.

• Collection of laboratory based samples data (http://mrldms.euro.who.int) from laboratories receiving different type of samples fro measles and rubella testing through MR surveillances in the member states. These data are linked with monthly MR case-based surveillance data.

• Annual collection and dissemination of data on non-vaccine preventable infectious diseases, including zoonotic, vector-borne, blood-borne and water related, through the annual communicable disease reporting forms and maintained in the CISID database.

• Annual collection and dissemination of epidemiological data on the following sexually transmitted infections (STIs): Syphilis (total, early, late and congenital), Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, Herpes simplex and HPV as well as viral hepatitis and HIV/ hepatitis co-infection. Data are collected through the WHO Communicable Disease Annual Reporting Form and maintained in the (CISID) database.

• Enhanced surveillance of HIV/AIDS conducted jointly by the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) in the 53 WHO European Member States since January 2008. Dissemination of data in an annual WHO/ECDC HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe report (available at http://www.euro.who.int/aids) and through the centralized information system for infectious diseases (CISID): http://data.euro.who.int/cisid/.

• Annual collection, through an annual WHO/UNAIDS/UNICEF reporting tool on the health sector response to HIV/AIDS, including information on access to prevention, treatment and care for people living with HIV/AIDS. Data dissemination via the annual "Towards universal access" progress report (http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/2009progressreport/en/).

• Annual collection of tuberculosis notification, drug-resistance and HIV status, treatment outcomes, programmatic and financial management conducted by WHO headquarters, in the close cooperation with the WHO/Europe and ECDC. European Regional data from Global TB database also maintained in CISID and HFA databases, represented by a number core list of indicators for monitoring the epidemiological trends and programme performance. Epidemiologic surveillance and programme data disseminated via annual European TB surveillance and monitoring reports jointly issued by WHO Europe and ECDC. The WHO/Europe implements the electronic case-based data management systems interoperable with other health data management instruments in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and coordinates the efforts of international partner in assisting countries with the development and implementation of such tools. WHO/headquarters in cooperation with WHO/Europe developed a generic electronic system for collection and analysis of drug-resistance surveys data and WHO/Europe implement it in Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan and Ukraine with country specific adjustments.

• Weekly collection and analysis of information on epidemiological and virological characteristics of influenza transmission in the WHO European Region. Each week during the influenza season (week 40-week 20) a bulletin based on data from 50 Member States are published providing information on the timing of the influenza season, spread of influenza, prevalence and characteristics of circulating influenza viruses according to influenza type and subtype or lineages, severity, match of circulating viruses to those included in the seasonal influenza vaccine and susceptibility or circulating influenza viruses to antiviral drugs. www.euroflu.org .The surveillance is coordinated with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) to which data from EU/EEA Member States is provided.

New activities

• Development of an online data entry tool for rubella and Congenital Rubella Syndrome through CISID.

• Refinement of electronic data transfer protocols between ECDC and WHO databases.

• Improvement of automated uploading capabilities in countries that are reporting surveillance data to CISID.

• Implement eTB-manager in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and coordinate the implementation of similar tools in the region that meet the country needs and fulfil the WHO recommendations on TB electronic recording and reporting.

• Further extrapolation of selective social determinants in TB surveillance and drug resistance surveys.

Alcohol-related statistics

Purpose

• In 2008, the WHO Regional Office for Europe together with the European Commission and WHO headquarters, started to collect data on alcohol

consumption, alcohol related harm, and responses data issued for a global/regional database and available to the public since spring 2010 (http://apps.who.int/ghodata/?theme=GISAH&region=euro). The data is used for European Status reports on alcohol and health and other publications.

Ongoing methodological work

• Data collection from 53 European Member States, the latest in 2012 with a 100% participation rate.

• A system for online data entry which was used for the data collection in 2012.

• New functionalities in data presentation programme.

• Entering data into an SPSS file.

Priority objective of methodological work

• A shared database at WHO headquarters with a platform for each European Region, for the European Commission as well as for EU Member States only, is improved at regular intervals.

• Review and improvement of data quality with a special focus on alcohol consumption by reconciling a range of different sources of data.

• Improvement of the international coordination of the data collection in order to secure that data for one country are the same in different international sources.

New activities

• Preparation of a European status report using data collected for EU Member States during 2012 will be published in June 2013.

• Meeting with all Member Status to discuss data collection and indicators.

Meetings in 2013

• Alcohol counterpart meeting April 2013, Istanbul, Turkey.

Violence and Injury Prevention

Ongoing methodological work:

• Questionnaire on child maltreatment and neglect distributed to Member States and received back compiled by 40 countries. It contains information on national policies, evidence-based interventions, services, laws and, in some cases, provides quantitative information on number of children killed, injured or under the assistance of social services.

• A European report on child maltreatment: it will use data collected through the questionnaire specified above and, in addition to that, will contain data on mortality by type of homicide for around 45 countries and which will use the HFA mortality and DMDB.

• Metaanalyses will be conducted of prevalence of different types of child maltreatment.

• A European report on road safety: it will contain mortality data for 51 European countries; some countries also provided data on non lethal outcomes (hospital admissions, emergency room visits and people incurred in a permanent disability after the crash). Other main information will concern the main risk factors: speed, seat belts, child restraints, drink driving, helmet, use of mobile phone while driving. Data on emergency services will be included too. Mortality data for this has been modelled by staff at HQ.

Priority objective beyond 2013

• Production of the Global Status report on violence prevention, using the questionnaire described above.

New activities

• Questionnaire on violence prevention to be distributed to most of European countries. It will give information on child maltreatment, sexual violence, intimate partner violence, youth violence and elder maltreatment in terms of data, policies and interventions.

Meeting Activities 2013

• Capacity building surveillance workshop planned for SEE countries for spring 2013.

Nutrition and physical activity

Purpose

• In 2005 the WHO Regional Office for Europe started to collect data on the prevalence of overweight and obesity in all population groups in preparation for the European Ministerial Conference on Counteracting Obesity (15-17 November 2006, Istanbul). At the Conference, Member States approved the European Charter on Counteracting Obesity, which lists goals, guiding principles and a framework for action. In September

2007, the WHO Regional Committee for Europe endorsed the WHO European Action Plan for Food and Nutrition Policy 2007-2012, which calls on Member States to develop and implement food and nutrition policies and translates the principles and framework provided by the Charter into specific action packages and monitoring mechanisms.

• To follow up and ensure implementation of the Charter and the Action Plan, the WHO Regional Office for Europe collects information within the following areas:

Surveillance

• Nutritional status: anthropometry and micronutrient status.

• Dietary habits: household food availability, "per capita" food supply, food consumption and nutrient intake at individual level.

• Physical activity and sedentary behaviour.

• Knowledge, attitudes and behaviour related to nutrition and physical activity.

National policies and actions

• Policy developments in food and nutrition, health enhancing physical activity, and obesity.

• Actions to implement policies: government programmes and policy instruments, legislation in the different areas of action, intersectoral collaboration and partnerships.

Flagging of successful initiatives

• A database was developed to facilitate processing of the information identified, entitled the "Database on Nutrition, Obesity and Physical Activity (NOPA)". As a monitoring tool, the NOPA database can stimulate policy-makers to identify gaps and needs in data collection and policy development, or show progress in their fight against obesity. As of May 2010, the NOPA output interface system is accessible and displays information on existing policy documents in the 53 Member States in the WHO European Region. Information can be searched and viewed by country. This facilitates the sharing of information by Member States and making of comparisons across the Region for indicators for which standardized measures and definitions exist. This data collection has been supported by the Directorate-General for Health and Consumers of the European Commission.

Ongoing methodological work

• Annual collection and processing of national and subnational data on the prevalence and trends of overweight and obesity, physical inactivity, food consumption and nutrient intake in all population groups (children, adolescents and adults) from the 53 Member States of the WHO European Region.

• Annual collection and processing of national policies on nutrition, obesity and physical activity promotion.

• Two rounds of data collections took place (in 2007/2008 and 2009/2010) as part of the WHO European Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI) that aims to routinely monitor policy response to the emerging obesity epidemic. Body weight and body height as well as dietary and physical activity patterns have been measured among primary schoolchildren aged 6-9 years. A third round is taken place during the school year 2012/2013.

Priority objective of methodological work

• Calculation of intercountry comparable estimates of the prevalence of overweight/obesity among 6-9-year-old children as a result of the two COSI data collection rounds.

Meetings in 2013

• Meeting of Nutrition National Focal Points, Tel Aviv, Israel, 10-12 March 2013.

• Ministerial Conference on Nutrition and Noncommunicable Diseases within the Framework of Health2020 in the WHO European Region, Vienna, Austria, 4-5 July 2013.

Social determinants, gender and inequalities

Purpose

• To strengthen the capacity of WHO Member States to systematically use analyses of social & economic determinants and health inequalities to inform the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of health policies and programmes. This includes strengthening the capacity of the WHO Regional Office for Europe and its Member States to: (a) generate and or make use of existing data disaggregated by sex and age and cross link with available data on social and economic determinants (place of residence, level of education, income, employment status etc); and (b) analyse the findings with other forms of knowledge to better inform policy development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Ongoing methodological work

• Working with WHO technical units to develop a minimum standards approach for ensuring collection and use of disaggregated and cross linked data in all key strategy and policy documents. For example, work with WHO NCD area regarding minimum set of indicators for integrating social determinants and equity into the set of targets and indicators to be developed as part of the NCD surveillance, monitoring and evaluation.

• Ongoing delivery of an overall capacity building programme for systematic use of disaggregated data and diverse methods and approaches for assessing data and knowledge on gender, other social determinants and equity. This will include targeted technical assistance for the development of country-specific products such as health inequalities profile or an SDH report; and in-country capacity building workshops (as requested and appropriate) on use of specific tools and approaches such as equity focused Health Impact Assessment and or linked to ICP/multicountry work as part of the SDH/Equity Solutions lab.

Priority objectives beyond 2012

• Same as ongoing for 2012 and activities for 2012 e.g. manual on collection and use of evidence for action on social determinants and health inequalities (see below).

New work to be undertaken in 2012

• Development of a manual for all 53 Member States on collecting and assessing evidence on gender, other social determinants and equity for development of evidence informed policy. It will be based on, adapt and advance the findings from the final report and guide from the global Measurement & Evidence knowledge network with regard to developing policy options for tackling the social determinants of health inequalities.

• Development and delivery of an intensive 5-day training and capacity building programme on the systematic use of *disaggregated data and diverse methods and approaches*for assessing data and knowledge on gender, social determinants and equity for informing the development, implementation, monitoring and or evaluation of health policies and programmes for improved health and gender equity.

Meetings for 2012

• Meetings of advisory and expert group to be established for development of guidance and capacity building programme.

• Workshop with Member States to deliver intensive 5 day capacity building and training programme.

Gender statistics

Purpose

• Strengthen WHO's capacity to provide reliable information on gender inequalities in health to inform policies and programmes in countries.

Ongoing methodological work

• To revise the main WHO databases from a gender perspective identifying gaps and making recommendations for improvement.

• Selection and review of key gender-sensitive indicators. This builds upon the work carried out at the global level and the recommendations from the WHO consultation on Gender- Sensitive health indicators to support country monitoring, Washington 2010.

New activities

• Gender analysis of the WHO databases. This work started in January 2012 and will continue throughout the year.

• Collaboration with the European Institute for Gender Equality on the development of a *satellite index* on gender equality in health.

• Development of a Solid Facts on gender inequities and health in the European Region. This will be based on the analysis of the existing WHO data and the findings of the SDH Review.

• Development of gender sensitive indicators to monitor well-being.

1.4 Health (Eurostat)

Theme 1.05 - Health and safety

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

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

2.2 ONGOING WORK

1.4 Health (OECD)

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 have been reported regularly in a chapter in Health at a Glance publication since 2007.

Objectives and outputs

• The entire HCQI database was made available in OECD.Stat for the first time in 2011. The comparability and quality of data were improved and the database was also expanded, covering patient safety indicators.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

• Brazil, Cyprus, Indonesia, Latvia, Malta, Russian Federation, Singapore

Databases

• Health Care Quality Indicators

Main Developments for 2013

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 patient safety and patient experience indicators, and

• the inclusion of data from additional countries.

• The HCQI project will also expand work in the construction of more direct measures of primary care quality especially on pharmaceutical prescription indicators.

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 database includes data on health status and risk factors to health, health care resources and activities, long-term care resources and activities, pharmaceutical consumption, health expenditure and financing, and health care quality. The data come from four questionnaires: 1) the OECD Health Data questionnaire; 2) the joint OECD/Eurostat/WHO (Europe) questionnaire on non-monetary health care statistics; 3) the joint OECD/Eurostat/WHO health accounts questionnaire; and 4) the OECD Health Care Quality Indicators questionnaire.

Objectives and outputs

• Progress was achieved in 2012 in improving the availability and comparability of data on different categories of doctors and nurses that are collected through the joint OECD/Eurostat/WHO (Europe) questionnaire, and in collecting new data on the market share of generic pharmaceutical drugs.

• New editions of "Health at a Glance: Europe" and "Health at a Glance: Asia/Pacific" were released in November 2012.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

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

Databases

• OECD Health Data 2013

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

• Improving the availability and comparability of data on health inequalities (new data collection on inequalities in life expectancy and perceived health status by educational level), and the collection of a minimum dataset on waiting times for elective surgery.

• Implement the extension of the joint OECD/Eurostat/WHO (Europe) questionnaire on non-monetary health care statistics to include health care activities (in addition to health care resources).

Health Expenditure and Financing

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 seventh Joint OECD, Eurostat and WHO System Health Accounts (SHA) data collection was successfully implemented in 2012. It has improved the availability and comparability of health expenditure data published in OECD Health Data. A Health Expenditure and Financing 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; Improving the Estimates of Imports and Exports of Health Goods and Services; and Improving the Comparability of Expenditure on Over-the -counter Drugs.

• OECD, EUROSTAT and WHO collaborated to revise the System of Health Accounts methodology. This process was concluded in October 2011 with the publication of the new manual A System of Health Accounts 2011. Pilot studies are currently undertaken to test the implementation of the new manual.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

• Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia Former, South Africa

Databases

• OECD Health Expenditure and Financing

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

• In 2013, the eighth 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.

• A pilot test for the new version of the Joint Health Account Questionnaire (based on the 2011 version of the System of Health Account Manual) will be commenced in January.

Data collection

• No changes in questionnaire.

1.4 Health (UN Statistics Division)

Disability Statistics

• 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.

1.4 Health (UNECE STAT)

Description and objectives

Meetings to be organized in 2013:

1.4 Health (WHO (Headquarters))

Methods and country health information systems

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 household income, expenditure and consumption in the Commonwealth countries.

• It is envisaged to provide advisory services to national statistical services on 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 - quarterly and annually.

New activities:

• Monitoring of the population quality of life indicators.

1.5 Income and consumption (Eurostat)

Theme 1.09 - Food safety

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

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

2.2 ONGOING WORK

Theme 5.08 - Consumer protection

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

1.5 Income and consumption (FAO)

Ongoing methodological work:

Priority objectives:

•

New activities:

Meetings in 2013:

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. More recent and additional information on poverty incidence and household income distribution as well as working poor were collected in 2011 and disseminated at —*ww.ilo.org/ilostat/.*

1.5 Income and consumption (OECD)

Expert group on Income, Consumption and Wealth

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

• Gender Data Portal, one-stop-shop for gender statistics and information, was launched in July 2012. Data are organized under six thematic headings, which are aligned to the themes identified by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. The portal includes gender datasets from the United Nations(UN) compiled by its Regional Commissions and Sectoral Agencies, as well as World Bank conducted or funded surveys and reports, such as the 2012 World Development Report (WDR) on Gender and Development. The data available should enable assessment of Bank funding of gender-informed activities , as well as monitoring of country progress on key development agendas such as the Mi llennium Development Goals , IDA 16 and the Bank's Corporate Scorecard. This portal is a work in progress -- the database will be continuously updated as new information becomes available, and as new gender priorities are identified. The portal is available at http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/.

• Global assessment of gender issues in household surveys is underway to understand if gender relevant information is collected in existing

household surveys and censuses. The assessment form is ready to assess a wide collection of survey questionnaires, and the assessment will take place in early 2013.

• The Bank has commissioned and provided support for UNSD to finalize the Gender Statistics Manual and Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women.

• Multi-media training modules for collecting, analyzing, and using gender data have been developed and are available in the Gender Data Portal.

• 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.

• Statistical capacity building project for improving gender statistics is underway in Burundi, Kenya and Vietnam.

• The e-Atlas of Gender is user-friendly, interactive electronic atlases, allows users to map and graph dozens of gender indicators over time and across countries. To access the application, go to http://www.app.collinsindicate.com/worldbankatlas-gender/en. To find-out more about various e-Atlases, see http://data.worldbank.org/products/data-visualization-tools/eatlas. The e-Atlas of Gender is also available in the Gender Data Portal.

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 report 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.

1.6 Social protection (Eurostat)

Theme 1.07 - Social protection

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

1.6 Social protection (ILO)

Social Security Schemes

• The 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 by social security risk or social security function. The ILO social security inquiry presents an inventory of national social protection schemes and collect data directly from the institutions that manage each of them, especially data on the coverage of the population (active contributors, affiliated persons and actual beneficiaries), benefit levels, expenditure and financing. 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" which 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 second Edition of Report is planned for September 2013. The first 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, the social security expenditure and mechanisms databases (http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/areas/stat/sso.htm).

• 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.

• 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.

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 reliable and internationally comparable statistics on public and (mandatory and voluntary) private social expenditure at programme level classified under the major social policy areas. This version also includes estimates of net total social spending for 2009 for 30 OECD countries. See www.oecd.org/els/social/expenditure.

Objectives and outputs

• SOCX provides a unique tool for monitoring trends in aggregate social expenditure and analysing changes in its composition. It covers 34 OECD countries for the period 1980-2009/10 and estimates for 2010-2012. The main social policy areas are as follows: Old age, Survivors, Incapacity-related benefits, Health, Family, Active labour market programmes, Unemployment, Housing, and Other social policy areas.

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

• In November 2012 the OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX) has been updated together with the publication of a brief on Social spending after the crisis.

• The OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX) is available via the OECD statistical browser OECD.stat.

http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SOCX_AGG

http://dotstat.oecd.org/wbos/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SOCX_DET

• SOCX covers 34 OECD countries for the period 1980-2009/10 and for the first time includes estimates on total public social spending for 2010-2012.

• The SOCX methodological guide can be found in the OECD Working Paper #124 "Is the European welfare state really more expensive? Indicators on social spending, 1980-2012 and a manual to the OECD Social Expenditure database (SOCX)" .

Databases

• Social expenditures

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

• The work on short term public social spending projections will be carried on regularly to better monitor trends in aggregate social expenditure.

• Possibility of inclusion of net social spending indicators into OECD.stat.

Data collection

• A questionnaire on Aggregated Social Expenditure Data will be sent at the beginning of 2013 within the framework of the regular update on projections on national aggregates for 2012 and estimates for 2013.

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.

1.7 Human settlements and housing (UN Statistics Division)

Demographic Yearbook

Ongoing work

• The questionnaire on housing conditions collected by national housing censuses has been incorporated in the Demographic Yearbook regular collection mechanism. The first tabulations, posted by end of 2012, will be followed by a full set in 2013 in the form of the Compendium of Housing Statistics.

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 the Commonwealth 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.

1.8 Justice and crime (HEUNI)

Background

Ongoing projects

1.8 Justice and crime (UNODC)

Crime and Criminal Justice

Ongoing methodological work and priority objective of the methodological work:

New activities to be undertaken in the next year:

Illicit Drugs

Ongoing methodological work and priority objective of the methodological work:

New activities to be undertaken in the next year:

1.8 Justice and crime (Eurostat)

Theme 1.10 - Crime and criminal justice

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

Theme 1.11 - Discrimination

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

1.8 Justice and crime (UNECE STAT)

Description and objectives

• Crime statistics is an area where international comparability is very difficult to achieve, because data are collected mainly for national purposes and depend largely on the legislation and the justice systems of the different countries. To overcome these difficulties, UNECE works in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the European Commission. The UNECE Task Force on Crime Classification has developed the principles and framework for an international classification of crimes for statistical purposes. In 2013, it will further elaborate case studies of defining and classifying selected offences with a view to developing a full international classification of crimes for statistical purposes.

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 analytic materials illustrating 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.

1.9 Culture (Eurostat)

Theme 1.04 - Culture

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

1.9 Culture (UNESCO)

Objectives

Work Programme

The Institute's current work programme includes:

• Collect, disseminate and analyse selected cultural data via global surveys.

• Develop new methodologies and standards to support countries in the production of cultural statistics.

• Reinforce national capacities in cultural statistics through the provision of technical support and training.

Ongoing methodological work:

• Production of a new handbook concerning the implementation of the 2009 Framework for Cultural Statistics.

• Formulate recommendations for the improvement of the cultural component of international classifications.

• Methodological work on the measurement of the economic contribution of culture.

Priority objectives beyond 2013

• Improve the coverage and the quality of cross-nationally comparable cinema data collected through biennial surveys.

• Implementation of a global survey of cultural employment statistics.

• Ongoing capacity-building activities to improve the production and use of cultural statistics.

New work to be undertaken in 2013

• Publication of an analytical report of global statistics on feature film sector.

• Pilot new cultural employment survey.

• Production of a short analytical report analysing selected cultural employment data and indicators.

• Continued provision of technical assistance and training to selected countries.

• Release handbook on festival statistics.

• Ongoing methodological work to measure the economic contribution of culture.

Meetings to be organized in 2013

• Regional training workshop for South and West Asia.

1.10 Political and other community activities (Eurostat)

Theme

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

1.10 Political and other community activities (ILO)

Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining Agreements

Ongoing methodological work:

• An updated and expanded database on trade union membership is disseminated on the ILO Department of Statistics webpage. It is accompanied by a methodological note on sources of these statistics. This is just the first phase of building the social dialogue indicators database focused on collecting and updating key industrial relations data relating to trade union membership, trade union density and collective bargaining coverage. An appropriate methodology is also being developed with a view to applying a standard approach to the collection and analysis of such data. The inclusion of social dialogue indicators in the ILO annual questionnaire (see section on data collection) aims to provide a comprehensive account of available statistical information on trade union density and collective bargaining coverage 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 produce the annual database Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI). The WGI estimates six dimensions of governance covering215 countries and territories for 1996-2011: 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 over 30 data sources. 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. Visit World Bank's Open data website on WGI at http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/worldwide-governance-indicators or access 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/S2THWI1X60.

Actionable Governance Indicators

• Actionable governance indicators focus on specific aspects of governance, and are designed to provide guidance on the design of reforms and the monitoring of impacts. See https://www.agidata.org/Site/

1.11 Time use (UN Statistics Division)

Time use statistics

• 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/.

• The UN Trial International Classification of Activities for Time-use Statistics (ICATUS) is under revision by a group of experts from national and international statistical offices that initially met in New York from 11 to 13 June 2012. Discussion among experts is still ongoing and the finalization of ICATUS is expected for 2013.

1.11 Time use (UNECE STAT)

Description and objectives

• Time-use surveys provide indispensable data on quality of life and well-being and shed light on unpaid work, living conditions and gender equality. Time-use statistics have a particularly important role in current international efforts to enhance the measurement of social progress beyond the use of GDP. The need for better harmonisation and timeliness of time-use statistics has led to the establishment of a Task Force on Time-use Surveys. In 2013, the Task Force will complete its work on guidelines for harmonising time-use surveys and improving comparability of time-use statistics.

3.1 Environment (WHO Europe)

Environment and Health

Purpose

• The purpose is to provide data, information and analytical synthesis on the interrelationships between environment and health (EH), and on the EH policy framework. The data process is design to characterize the distribution of EH factors, monitor temporal trends and provide evidence base to support targeted decision-making in the WHO European Region.

Ongoing methodological work

• Final stages of the development of standardized data collection, processing and analysis methodologies for new surveillance programmes to assess prenatal exposure to selected environmental pollutants using human biomonitoring (HBM) methods.

• Further development of the European Environment and Health Information System (ENHIS) as a main information platform for monitoring the implementation of commitments to protect children from environmental hazards which were adopted at the 5th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health in the European Region (2010).

• Assistance to selected Member States in statistical data analysis and interpretation of new data on exposures to indoor air pollutants, mould, poor ventilation, smoking, and poor sanitation in schools which are collected using the previously developed standardized WHO methodology.

Priority objectives beyond 2013

• Methodological support to Member States in the implementation of new EH data collection programmes.

• Further development of ENHIS to enable the presentation of sub-national data, as well as storage and analysis of raw survey data from Member States.

New work to be undertaken in 2013

• The new interactive ENHIS IT platform, which was launched in 2012, will be expanded to incorporate more indicators and improve user's experience.

• Updating data for the existing indicators of exposure and health effects in ENHIS.

• Collecting data on EH policies in Member States, and interpreting data to evaluate EH policy situation and identify priorities for action.

• Assisting selected countries of the European Region in the implementation of exposure assessment surveys in schools using standard WHO methodology, and in statistical data analysis.

• Finalizing the methodology for HBM survey in maternities and designing a pilot survey to demonstrate the application of this methodology in contaminated areas.

Meetings planned for 2013

• Technical meeting on the implementation of the exposure collection survey in schools using standard WHO methodology.

• Technical meeting on the methodology and organization of the proposed HBM survey in maternities to assess prenatal exposure to environmental chemicals.