

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.

Results of Population Censuses

Ongoing work:

- Conduct of a regular meeting of the Coordinating Council on Preparation for the 2010 Round of Population Censuses in the CIS Countries. Informing on the results of censuses.

New Activities:

- Preparation of methodological principals on the analysis of the population census data and data of the current population statistics as well as on the utilization of the census and current population statistics data during the inter-census period.
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1.1 Population and migration (Eurostat)

Theme 1.01 Population

1. Description

Developments in demographic and migration statistics are driven by an increased policy focus on the long-run socio-economic impacts of demographic change and the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum. The underlying priority for this theme is to enhance the policy relevance and the quality of population statistics and analyses.

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Collect, analyse and disseminate demographic and migration statistics.
 - Implement a programme for the quality assurance of migration and asylum statistics used in the allocation of the 'Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows' funds.
 - Develop and implement an action plan to meet the growing needs related to EU migration policies, in particular by promoting conceptual integration and mainstreaming in the area of migration statistics.
 - Prepare a proposal for the practical arrangements and structure of the quality reports on population and housing censuses (as provided for by Article 7(1)(c) of Regulation 763/2008).
 - Improve the level of quality (in particular as regards the relevance, comparability and timeliness) of the existing demographic data collection.
 - Review priorities and needs for further implementing measures provided for in Regulation 862/2007 as regards Articles 9(5) (formats for the transmission of data), 10(2)(d) (additional disaggregations) and 10(2)(e) (rules on accuracy and quality standards).
 - Implement the strategy for the production of statistics on life expectancy by socio-economic group.
 - Start preparatory work on the next round of population projections.
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1.1 Population and migration (ILO)

Migrant Workers

Ongoing methodological work:

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

Data collection:

- The International Migration Data Base has been largely revised and will continue to be updated in 2010, in close cooperation with other international and regional entities. It is available on the ILO data warehouse at <http://laborsta.ilo.org>

Economically active population

• Estimates and projections of the economically active population and activity rates by age, sex and sector have been published since 1971. The most recent edition of the Estimates and Projections of economically active population in 2009 provides estimates and projections for the period 1980-2020 for 191 countries and territories and 29 economic and geographical groupings (available at <http://laborsta.ilo.org>). Work on its update will continue in 2010.

1.1 Population and migration (IOM)

1) The IOM Global Human Trafficking Database:

Description:

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is using a unique tool to monitor the assistance and collect information on the victims of trafficking (VoTs) it assists. The IOM global human trafficking database is a global repository of only primary data on registered victims of trafficking (VoTs), and contains data on approximately 13,500 registered victims of more than 80 different nationalities trafficked to more than 90 destination countries (October, 2008).

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

Aims and ongoing activities:

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

2) Central European Forum for Migration and Population Research:

Aims:

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

Activities planned for 2010:

- Collection of metadata referring to international migration statistics and preparation of synthetic studies on the subject (EC Framework 6 project "Promoting comparative research in the field of migration and integration in Europe" (PROMINSTAT));
- Assembling data and conducting population projections, simulations and forecasts for NUTS2 regions in 31 countries of Europe covered by ESPON mandate, based on migration scenarios for these regions (DEMIFER).
- Conducting of data collection, estimation and population forecast by ethnicity of populations of the Russian Federation
- Training and teaching in the area of international migration statistics;

3) Migration in Western and Central Africa: National Profiles for Strategic Policy Development (2008-2010)

Description:

Policy coherence in the field of migration and development requires accessible and appropriately compiled data and research findings, national policy coordination, active international cooperation at the bilateral, regional and global levels. The creation of Migration Profiles as outlined in the European Commission's Communication on Migration and Development (2005) and the Global Approach to Migration One Year on: Towards a Comprehensive Migration Policy (2006) responds to these challenges through an evidence-based approach. Migration Profiles go beyond simply compiling a statistical report on migration. They also provide a framework for bringing existing information from different sources together in a structured manner at both national and regional levels and a means to identify and develop strategies to address data and policy development needs. In order to be an effective information tool for policy making, Migration Profiles need to be government-owned and updated regularly.

Aims:

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

Ongoing Activities:

- Identifying information and capacity-building needs and developing mechanisms to address these needs
 - Assessment of existing information sources and policies* Setting up mechanisms to ensure government ownership and sustainability of NMP* Technical Cooperation (website, equipment etc)* Data plan to address gaps
 - Strengthen governmental capacity to utilise information for national and regional policy development
 - Targeted Training* Data user and producers dialogue through working groups* Exchange of best practice through policy dialogue.

1.1 Population and migration (OECD)

International Migration

Purpose

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

Objectives and outputs

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

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

Updating the Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) to DIOC extended with 2005-2006 Census data and extending it to a significant number of non OECD countries.

Creating a dataset on integration of immigrants and their offspring.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Bulgaria, Chile, Estonia, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Russian Federation

Databases

Migration Statistics

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

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

The existing Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) will be extended to a large number of non OECD countries and updated with 2005-2006 data (DIOC-extended).

A dataset on integration of immigrants and their offspring will be created end of year 2010.

Data collection:

Large extension of the geographical coverage (incl. non OECD countries not all listed above)

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

Data management:

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

Population Projections

Purpose

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

Objectives and outputs

Creation of the database populated with ELS data.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

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

Databases

MEI SQL

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

Update the database with UN 2008 revision for the 18 non member countries data and national statistical sites for member countries data.

1.1 Population and migration (UN Population Division)

Population and Migration Statistics

Analysis and studies:

- Information and analysis on population trends and policies;
- Population estimates and projections for all countries, geographical areas, urban and rural areas and major cities;
- Analytical work in the fields of fertility; contraceptive use; mortality including HIV/AIDS; internal migration; international migration; population growth and ageing; the interrelationship of population, resources, environment and development, including social and economic aspects; and studies on population and development policies related to the above;
- Implementation of 2009 Revision of the official United Nations estimates and projections of urban and rural areas and major cities.
- Implementation of the 2008 Revision of Trends in International Migrant Stock (estimates of the international migrant stock by country of residence and sex, 1960 -2010)
- Implementation of the 2008 Revision of International Migration Flows To and From Selected Countries (annual data on international migration flows to and from 29 industrialized countries)

Dissemination:

- Dissemination of world-wide population information through the United Nations Population Division web site (www.unpopulation.org) and the United Nations Population Information Network (POPIN) (www.popin.org)
- Release of the 2009 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects in March 2010.
- Dissemination of data on the international migrant stock by country birth, citizenship, sex and age through the Global Migration Database (accessible through www.unmigration.org).

1.1 Population and migration (UN Statistics Division)

Demographic Yearbook

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

Migration Statistics

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

1.1 Population and migration (UNECE STAT)

Activity 6.3: Migration statistics

Description and objectives

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

Activities and output

- Provide technical assistance to EECCA and SEE countries to develop further their migration data, by improving existing sources and increasing data exchange within and between countries.
- Provide secretariat support to the Steering Group on migration statistics and related task forces.
- Contribute to research projects by the Task Force on improving migration and migrant data using household surveys and other sources (also called "Suitland Working Group") (subject to approval by the CES Bureau in October 2009).
- Report on definitions and main sources used by countries to produce statistics on international migration.
- Report on practices used to define and measure "difficult-to-measure" migrants in the UNECE region.
- Report on the impact of different residency rules on migration statistics.
- Organise the Work Session on Migration Statistics, in cooperation with Eurostat, on 14-16 April 2010.
- Organise a workshop on migration statistics in Central Asia, in the framework of the global UN Development Account project of the 6th Tranche (2009-2011) "Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration" (see activity 9.1).

Organizations and groups involved

CES Steering Group on migration statistics

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

CES Task Force on improving migration and migrant data using household surveys and other sources (TOR to be approved by the Bureau)

Eurostat

UNSD

United Nations Population Division

Activity 6.2: Demographic projections

Summary description

Facilitate the exchange of experiences among UNECE member countries and discussion on methodologies in the field of demographic projections to allow EECCA and SEE countries to produce demographic projections according to methodologies developed at international level.

Activities and outputs

- Co-organise a Work Session on Demographic Projections, with Eurostat, on 28-30 April 2010 in Lisbon.

Organizations and groups involved

Eurostat

1.1 Population and migration (UNHCR)

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

Ongoing methodological work:

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

Ongoing work:

- CIS-STAT will continue to collect, process, analyse and disseminate data on employment, unemployment, wages and salaries.
- It is intended to prepare a review (report) entitled "The Labour Market in the CIS countries".

New Activities:

- Preparation of a review entitled "Practice of calculation and analysis of labour cost index" (2010).
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1.2 Labour (Eurostat)

Theme 1.02 Labour market

1. Description

Labour market statistics provide short-term and structural descriptions of the labour market in monetary and non-monetary terms as well as in a time-use context. The focus is on both the supply (actual participation in its various dimensions, labour reserve, inactive persons) and demand side (job vacancies). The statistics cover the European Union, the euro area, Member States, candidate countries and EEA/EFTA countries. They support the conduct and coordination of policies in the fields of employment and economic and monetary policy. They also help the Commission to define, implement and monitor labour market policies within the revised Lisbon strategy and the European employment strategy. For the medium term, the focus is on improving labour statistics in terms of coverage and quality by adapting and strengthening the Labour Force Survey (LFS) process so that it can better meet user demands for pertinent and timely data; (ii) improving the coherence and integration of employment statistics; (iii) further developing the structural indicators and the principal European economic indicators (PEEI) for the labour market; (iv) fully implementing job vacancy statistics; and (v) fine-tuning the integrated system of earnings and labour cost statistics.

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Collect, process and disseminate short-term and structural labour statistics (employment, unemployment, labour costs, job vacancies,

- labour market policies, earnings) within the deadlines specified in regulations and gentlemen's agreements.
- Disseminate the results of the 2008 LFS ad hoc module on the labour market situation of migrants; reach agreement on the 2012 LFS ad hoc module on the transition from work to retirement.
- Transmit and disseminate the results of the 2008 Labour Cost Survey.
- Reach agreement on improvement actions following the recommendations of the Task Force on the Quality of the LFS.
- Start producing and disseminating quarterly job vacancy statistics within the new legal framework.
- Continue preparations for the implementation of ISCO08.
- Improve the coverage and quality of the annual earnings and labour cost data.
- Reach agreement on a set of indicators to supplement the ILO unemployment rate.
- Continue improving coverage and quality of the LMP (labour market policy) data collection.

2.2 NEW WORK

- Launch a Task Force to review the experience gained with LFS ad hoc modules.
- Prepare the report to the EP and the Council on the implementation of the Regulation on the Labour Cost Index (450/2003).
- Finalise arrangements for the collection of the 2010 Structure of Earnings data.
- Assess the feasibility of collecting annual job vacancy statistics with more structural detail.

1.2 Labour (ILO)

Labour Statistics

Rural Employment Statistics

- The ILO and FAO will seek to collaborate on a joint venture to measure rural employment with a view to fully assessing the presence of agriculture and agricultural labour in strategies for development. The ILO has drawn attention to the importance of statistical information on employment and work in agriculture, describing how the agricultural census can be adapted as a collection tool to provide countries with such essential information. This is of particular interest to countries (including Eastern Europe and CIS countries) where special surveys of agricultural labour may not be in place.
- ILO will supplement its earlier contributions to this work ("Guidelines on Employment, Supplement to the Programme for the World Census of Agriculture 2000", FAO Statistical Development Series 5a) prepared together with the FAO Statistics Division. The focus on agricultural and non-agricultural labour in 2010 may also broaden coverage from not only economic activity, as defined and measured within the production boundary of the United Nations System of National Accounts, but also encompass work in unpaid services in rural households and agricultural holdings for own-consumption.

Volunteer work

- A manual on measuring volunteer work will be finalised after a meeting of the Technical Expert Group to be held in 2010. Its recommendations will be applied in a number of pilot countries in the coming years.

Ongoing methodological work

Working Time

- Following the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians' adoption in December 2008 of the Resolution on the Measurement of Working Time which provides a comprehensive measurement of time spent on work in today's world, the ILO Department of Statistics will collaborate with selected pilot countries. Follow up work has so far been requested in the Latin American region, to be explored further in 2010. Experience in the EU region will be sought where available so as to create synergies.
- Based on the adopted scope and objectives of working time, trial measurements carried out through household-based labour force surveys using recommended methods may specifically relate to working time activities within the SNA production boundary - including employment statistics and national production accounts, as well as to activities beyond the SNA production boundary - including "unpaid household and volunteer service work".

Measurement of decent work and quality of employment

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

Forced labour

- The ILO has developed a database on forced labour, which relies on secondary sources and includes information on reported cases. In 2005, this database was used to calculate the ILO's first global estimate of the total number of forced labour victims in the world. The ILO is also focusing on technical cooperation for developing reliable national statistics at the country-level, and providing benchmarks by which progress can be measured over time. Five countries from different regions have initially been selected for producing these national estimates, guided by the recommendations from a workshop held in December 2006. Following a review, more countries will be selected. The findings for a wider range of countries will be assessed in the 2010.

Data collection

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

- Annual data on the economically active population, employment, unemployment, hours of work, wages, labour cost, consumer price indices,

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

- Monthly, quarterly or biannual data on employment, unemployment, hours of work, wages and consumer price indices have been collected regularly for dissemination in the ILO Bulletin of Labour Statistics. A review of the topics and methods of data collection for short-term indicators is foreseen for 2010.

- Following the 2008 financial crisis which rapidly deteriorated the labour market situation in many countries, the ILO started to publish in December 2008 selected statistics on employment, unemployment, wages, hours of work, and consumer prices at the country level for which data are produced on a monthly or quarterly basis. These indicators have been selected for their ability to reflect recent and short-term changes. The data are updated and disseminated each month in the online Monthly Bulletin on Labour Information, available on the ILO's Job Crisis Observatory webpage <http://www.ilo.org/pls/apex/f?p=109:1:0>. The monthly Bulletin includes estimates on aggregate-level trends including global trends for selected indicators.

- Statistics on wages, hours of work relating to 159 occupations in 49 industry groups and of retail prices of 93 food items have been collected regularly with the ILO October Inquiry and disseminated in the publication Occupational Wages and Hours of Work and Retail Food Prices - Statistics from the ILO October Inquiry, on CD-ROM and on the statistical website. Major revision of this publication is also planned for 2010. It will include a revision of (1) the industries and occupations within these industries for which labour information is to be collected and (2) the labour variables for which data should be collected (including hours, earnings and wages).

- Series on public sector employment for 140 countries, areas and territories are updated with biannual periodicity, the last update having taken place in 2009.

- A number of other series are updated less frequently. These include the databases on :

- o distribution of employed population by hours of work

- o household income and expenditure statistics

- o informal employment

- o employment in the informal sector

- o trade union membership

- o labour migration

- Comparable data on employment and unemployment are collected each year as part of the programme on ILO-comparable estimates.

- A new survey to collect information on collective bargaining coverage and trade union density was carried out at the end of 2008. The purpose of this survey is to develop statistical indicators of social dialogue and workplace relations.

- In addition to expanding the coverage of the topics and the coverage of the countries and territories, significant efforts are being made (i) to improve the quality of the statistics collected and disseminated and (ii) to reduce the reporting burden on national statistical bodies. The latter includes the collaboration with UNSD with respect to data sharing of statistics on the economically active population, the joint data collection with Eurostat for the Member States of the European Union on strikes and lockouts, and the use of electronic questionnaires. The Department of Statistics is working on the possibility of exchanging data and metadata more rapidly by using SDMX and other electronic means.

G-20 Labour Market Situation and Outlook 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 September 2009 the ILO produced a report for the G20 Leaders' Summit in Pittsburgh, Protecting people, promoting jobs. A survey of country employment and social protection policy responses to the global economic crisis. The report provided recent G20 country trends in employment and unemployment, with a discussion of the situation of developing countries as well as a survey of employment and social protection measures taken by governments to counter the crisis.

- The ILO is currently preparing several new reports covering a range of labour topics in relation to the crisis for the upcoming G20 Labour Ministerial scheduled for April 2010.

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

- The ILO publication Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), first published in 1999, continues to be produced and refined. KILM is published every other year (the 6th edition was launched in September 2009). The KILM makes labour market information and analysis easily accessible based on a core set of 20 labour market indicators from countries around the world.

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.

The Annual Labour Force Statistics (ALFS) publication complements labour force statistics published in the monthly Main Economic Indicators (MEI).

Objectives and outputs

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

and detailed age groups as well as comparative tables for the main components of the labour force.

Data are available for all 30 OECD Member countries and for OECD-Total, Euro area and European Union. Time series cover 20 years for most countries. The long time-series for the data presented facilitate identification of structural changes in labour force over time.

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

Databases

Annual Labour Force Statistics

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

Add Chile and employment by activities (ISIC Rev4)

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 (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 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 30 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, Chile, China, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa

Databases

ALFS_POP_VITAL ALFS_POP_LABOUR ALFS_EMP ALFS_SUMTAB

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

Further revision of explanatory text to incorporate (initial) summary reasons for differences between labour force estimates and estimates compiled by national accountants for labour input measures to national accounts.

Continuation of initiative for the 2009 publication where analytical metadata on key issues that impact on the comparability of headline labour series was presented.

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 provide statistical information to support analyses for discussion at international meetings on labour policies and for preparatory work for international statistical guidelines. To produce a comprehensive set of statistics to monitor developments in OECD labour markets, improving their international comparability.

Objectives and outputs

Collection, production and dissemination of labour statistics containing labour force, performance (i.e. earnings levels, earnings distribution, etc.) and institutional variables (i.e. minimum wages, ALMP data, EPL index, trade union membership, collective bargaining coverage, etc.) to support labour market analysis. Data are used to produce the statistical annex of the Employment Outlook and the internal and on-line Labour Force Statistics database. Some of the data series are also shown in the Annual Labour Force Statistics publication.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa

Databases

Labour Market Statistics

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

The expansion of the LFS database will gain momentum to improve country coverage and comparability regarding job tenure and wage earnings data and to compile data in the area of youth and workforce ageing, family related labour market statistics, statistics to characterise inactivity, etc. Some work is underway to produce LFS estimates on labour dynamics to support work undertaken for a chapter in the Employment Outlook, with the aim of complementing, in the medium-term, labour force stock statistics with labour flow statistics.

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

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

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

Migration of remaining data and metadata related to labour market statistics to OECD.Stat for internal and external web based dissemination.

Data collection:

Where possible, development of capability for direct access to labour force survey (public use) microdatasets in non-EU countries.

Exploring microdatasets (to be) obtained from Brazil, India, Indonesia and South Africa

Unit Labour Cost Indicators

Purpose

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

In addition 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 2009 were based on established production system to produce both the quarterly and annual indicators updated at quarterly frequency, establish a quarterly press release. In addition, annual ULC systems for Brazil and South Africa were developed.

In addition, annual data was prepared for publication in the OECD Factbook. Joint ULC project between STD and ECB was established and will be continued. Quality of OECD ULC under economic crisis was evaluated at the Seasonal Adjustment Conference at INSEE.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Estonia, Israel, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

Major tasks in 2010 will involve the updating and maintenance of the high quality of the data compiled and disseminated, and continued co-operation with ECB. In addition, to reflect revision of ULC database according to new industrial classification.

Data collection:

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

Hours worked measurement

Purpose

To investigate national practices and data and metadata availability on hours worked in order to recommend optimal practices for measuring actual hours worked across the OECD, EU, and selected non-member countries.

Objectives and outputs

The main objectives are to identify more harmonised methodologies to compile actual hours worked across directorates of the Organisation for productivity purposes; to finalize the paper "Comparability of labour input measures for productivity analysis".

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Estonia, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Russian Federation.

Databases

ALFS_POP_VITAL ALFS_POP_LABOUR ALFS_EMP ALFS_SUMTAB.

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

To produce more harmonised methodologies measuring hours worked across the OECD.

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.

1.2 Labour (UNECE STAT)

Activity 6.7: Measurement of quality of employment

Description and objectives

Support international work on the statistical framework for measurement of quality of employment in the UNECE region. Promote the application of the framework and identify good practices on the measurement of various aspects related to labour conditions.

Activities and output

- Promote the implementation of the framework for the statistical measurement of quality of employment in the region on a test basis.
- Seek feedback from countries to identify potential needs for further improvements of the statistical indicators for measuring the quality aspects of employment.
- Identify country priorities and practices in the area of measurement of quality of employment in the South-East European and EECCA regions.
- Prepare the final report of the Task Force on the conceptual framework and validation study results.
- Publish the Framework on Measurement of Quality of Employment, pending on the CES endorsement.
- Provide secretariat support to the work of the Task Force on quality of employment
- Start preparatory work for a possible Seminar on quality of employment in 2011, organised jointly with ILO.
- Organise a Task Force meeting on quality of employment.

Organizations and groups involved

CES Task Force on quality of employment (subject to approval of the CES Bureau)

ILO

Eurostat

1.2 Labour (World Bank)

Labour Force Survey

Ongoing work:

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

1.3 Education (CIS-STAT)

Ongoing work:

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

1.3 Education (Eurostat)

Theme 1.03 Education and lifelong learning

1. Description

These statistics include the production of statistical information on education and lifelong learning via specific data sources on education and training systems, vocational training in enterprises and adult learning. This information is supplemented with relevant information coming from other ESS sources which are not specific to education, covering such areas as outcome of education, human capital, education and social

inclusion or transition from school to working life.

Indicators produced are used in benchmarking exercises such as the structural indicators, the follow-up of the report on the concrete future objectives of the education and training systems (Education and Training 2010 and its follow-up Education and Training 2020 ("ET 2020")), the European Employment Strategy, benchmarking the European Research Area, the social agenda and sustainable development. Cooperation within the Commission is established with DG EAC, DG EMPL, DG RTD and the JRC (CRELL — Centre for Research on Education and Lifelong Learning). Cooperation with other international organisations (Unesco Institute for Statistics, OECD, ILO), with specialised EU agencies (European Training Foundation — ETF, Cedefop) as well as with the Eurydice information network established by DG EAC is developed and established.

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Ensure the regular production and dissemination of UOE data on education systems and the related metadata with their envisaged extensions.
- Continued work towards adoption of the Commission Regulation on statistics on education and training systems covering the 'UOE' data collection.
- Finalisation of the preparation of the CVTS4 survey (continuing vocational training survey), including the revision of the framework and implementing legal acts.
- Finalisation of the preparation of the AES survey (adult education survey), including the revision of the framework and implementing legal acts.
- Continue to consolidate the methodology and the production process for data on educational attainment coming from the LFS, SILC and other European social surveys (in relation to the core social variables implementation referred to in theme 1.12) as well as for data on lifelong learning collected by the LFS.
- Continue the contribution to the revision of the International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) in cooperation with the OECD and Unesco (ISCED revision under the responsibility of the Unesco Institute of Statistics).
- Process and disseminate the data on transition of young people to the labour market (coming from the EU-LFS ad hoc module 2009).
- Prepare and launch an ESSnet project on lifelong learning accounts.
- Preparatory work on statistics on Special Educational Needs (SEN) pupils in the framework of the UOE data collection.
- Development work on student mobility statistics: further methodology and data studies

2.3 SIMPLIFICATION AND BURDEN REDUCTION

- In the revision of the CVTS recommendations and the related acts, the existence of new data sources will be taken into consideration in order to adapt the demands for data from enterprises.

3. Work to be carried out by other DGs involving data collection from Member States

Several data collections are initiated or promoted by DG EAC in the field of skills measurements: language skills, learning to learn skills, civic skills, adult skills, innovation and creativity skills. None of these collections has a statistical legal basis.

4. Planned new legislation

Possibly a very limited-scale revision of Regulation 1552/2005 on the continuing vocational training survey.

1.3 Education (OECD)

AHELO (Assessment of Higher Education Learning Outcomes) Feasibility Study

Purpose

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

Objectives and outputs

In 2010, contractors will start working on the development, adaptation and translation of assessment and survey instruments towards an international implementation. Small scale pilots of these instruments will be undertaken. Subject to funding, the implementation phase could also start in the Asia-Pacific region.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Finland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Other, Russian Federation, Sweden, United States.

Education (INES activities)

Purpose

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

Objectives and outputs

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

The main publication is "Education at a Glance".

Main achievements in 2010 include the consolidation of the technical documentation of the education data collection, the development of indicators on the net present value of education, the relative earnings according to the level of educational attainment and the social outcomes of education as well as on how efficiently are resources used in education, on how do education systems monitor school performance. It also includes the indicators on development of trend data on access and graduation to education and on financial aid to students. Ongoing methodological work includes: students' mobility and graduation comparability study, conceptual framework for the measurement of knowledge and skills, development of efficiency measures, consolidation of tertiary indicators and improvement of the quality of ISCED implementation.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, India, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia

Databases

Education database

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

Education database will benefit from the OECD.Stat and MetaStore developments.

Data and indicator development will include improving the quality and relevance of the tertiary indicators on entry, graduation, survival and student mobility, further developing the indicators on educational efficiency and on financial aid to students. A programme of work will also begin to review comparability issues with the international education classification (ISCED) and to develop solutions to tackle these.

Data collection:

New quality and timeliness standards for data collection and indicator compilation will be introduced.

Inclusion of a new questionnaire on Completion rate and average duration of tertiary studies.

Educational Facilities

Purpose

To create an international dataset and indicators on educational facilities.

Objectives and outputs

This first phase of the "CELE International Profile on Educational Facilities Policy and Practice" pilot project addresses the need for basic information on facilities-related issues - some of which in the longer term could be used to generate internationally comparable indicators.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

In 2010, the first phase of the "CELE International Profile on Educational Facilities Policy and Practice" pilot project will be completed. This was launched at first meeting of the CELE Group of National Experts on Educational Facilities Evaluation in 2009. At the meeting, 7 countries agreed to develop and complete an international profiles questionnaire. It covers 3 areas: current issues and challenges that could be seen as responding to changes in education, health, social or other policy; decision-making and procurement approaches in educational infrastructure; and additional sources and reference material. The profiles are currently available on a social networking site, and will be available on line in 2010.

Measurement of Human Capital

Purpose

To produce estimates of the stock of human capital based on the discounted income approach, as a contribution to the work of the joint OECD/UNECE/Eurostat Task Force on Sustainable Development Indicators.

Objectives and outputs

Work started in October 2009, following the secondment of officials from Norway and Turkey. A consortium of partner countries has been established. Communication between the Secretariat and members of the Consortium has been ongoing. Data from various OECD sources have been collected and disseminated to partner countries, to fill gaps.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Romania, Russian Federation

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

A first report of the project should be available in late 2010.

Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

Purpose

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

Objectives and outputs

In 2010, the major initial report from data collected in 2009 will be produced at the end of the year. The major focus of assessment in this round is reading. Moreover, thematic reports will be released in analysing the PISA 2006 data pertaining to the High cost of low educational performance, Students pathways through education and the labour market, The teaching and learning of science, Overcoming socio-economic disadvantages and How students use their learning time.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

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

Databases

PISA 2006 international database

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

In 2010, the project enters a new phase in that it will be focusing on the production of a major report arising from the data collection activity of 2009.

Data management:

Based on the PISA 2009 survey, new data will be collected for some non-member countries.

Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)

Purpose

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

Objectives and outputs

The objective for 2010 is to implement the field trial (in April-June) and to prepare for the main survey which will be undertaken in 2011-2012.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Chile, Estonia, Russian Federation

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

The project will leave the development phase and enter the implementation phase.

Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS)

Purpose

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

Objectives and outputs

The further development of indicators and analysis of teachers, teaching and learning through further analysis of the first round of TALIS and preparation of a second round. 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.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Bulgaria, Estonia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Slovenia

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

The first round of TALIS was completed in 2009 with the first results reported in "Creating effective teaching and learning environments: First results from TALIS", published in June 2009. A selection of indicators was also published in Education at a Glance 2009. The work in 2010 will focus on further exploitation of the data from the first round of TALIS, including through the publication of thematic reports and also the preparation of a proposal for the next round of TALIS.

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 data.

Education

Work programme

The Institute's current programme includes:

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

Data dissemination and analysis

The UIS releases education data three times a year (January - March - September) on its on-line Data Centre. It also contributes education data for all the major UN reports (e.g., World Development Indicators, Human Development Report, State of the World's Children and others) and in collaboration with regionally-based organizations. The annual flagship publication for education statistics is the Global Education Digest, which is typically released in the summer. Other publications are available in print and/or CD-ROM formats and for consultation via the UIS website (www.uis.unesco.org), including:

- statistical profiles (country and issues-based);
- thematic research and analysis;
- methodological guides and international classifications.
- On going methodological work
 - o ISCED review
 - o Teacher training taxonomy
 - o Indicator methodologies
 - o Literacy projections
 - o Historical data review
- Priority objectives beyond 2010
 - o Data quality
 - o Learning outcomes
 - o Benchmarking education quality
- New work to be undertaken in 2010
 - o Regional platforms for data collection and analysis
- Meetings to be organised in 2010
 - o ISCED Technical Advisory Panel
 - o ISCED regional expert meetings
 - o ISCED global inter-agency launch

- o Regional and cluster education statistics workshops
 - o National data plan workshops
-

1.4 Health (CIS-STAT)

Public Health Care

Ongoing work:

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

1.4 Health (WHO Europe)

Environment and Health

Purpose:

The purpose is to provide data, information and analytical synthesis on the interrelationships between environment and public health issues (EH). This process allows monitoring of EH trends. Progress is quantified with regards to implementations of EH policies. It generates the evidence-base to support EH decision-making in countries of the WHO European Region.

Ongoing methodological work:

- Standardization of indicator methodologies and validation of data collection and linkage analyses to produce evidence-based EH assessments.
- Developing presentation methods for supplying information for decision-making.
- Development of health indicators related to climate change and incorporation into the environmental health information system (contract between WHO/Europe and European Commission/DG Sanco).
- Implementation of new international data-flows e.g. from EUROSTAT surveys.
- Development of methods for health impact assessment and burden of disease of environmental risk factors, using hierarchical models for uncertainty estimation;
- Development of tools for the assessment of the burden of disease of climate change.
- Development of harmonized evaluation methodology for the effectiveness of heat health action plans;
- Development of assessment tool for health security and climate change;
- Application of small area techniques for the analysis of high-resolution data on mortality, morbidity and hospital admission;
- Support to the Ministry of Health of Portugal in the development of standard tools and methods to identify housing and health priorities for local action, e.g. roll-out of an PC-based interview support program and analysis tool.

Priority objectives over the next two years:

- Preparation of national implementation of core environment and health (EH) indicators.
- Updating the pan-European database of the core EH indicators, assessments, reporting and addressing challenges related to sustainability and consistency of data sources.
- Framework for system scalability to accommodate further applications of information in support to EH policy making.
- Preparation of indicator-based assessment report on EH progress in the WHO European Region in the context of the policies implemented for the 5th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health (Italy, March 2010).
- Update previous estimates of health impact of air pollution in selected Member States using enhanced, model-based methods.
- Assessment of burden of disease of selected environmental risk factors related to indoor air quality, noise and housing.
- Economic evaluation of health impacts due to environmental exposure through application of a set of reliable estimates and characterization of their uncertainty.
- Assessment of the burden of disease and of health security in relation to climate change and EH inequities.
- Building capacity on integrated environment and health assessments in European Member States.

New activities to be undertaken in the next two years:

- Collection of evidence and data on social inequities of environmental health risks.
- Developing a data base as part of the European Environmental Health Information System (ENHIS), integrated into the IT infrastructure of the WHO Regional Office for Europe.

Meetings planned to be organized in the next two years:

- Periodic technical meetings on methodological issues in environment and health assessments as well as the statistical data which serve as input for the EH indicators system. The meetings gather invited national professionals, professionals dealing with evaluation of national action programs on public health and/or environment, statisticians and external experts. Parallel to these, agreement on a common approach will be created in collaboration with the relevant international agencies to avoid duplication of efforts, minimize the burden of reporting by the countries and to use the same indicators where there are similar needs.
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Health Statistics

Purpose:

WHO/EURO 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 regards, EURO collects, reviews the quality and maintains over 600 indicators from various health dimensions 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/EURO website http://www.euro.who.int/InformationSources/Data/20010827_1 or from <http://www.euro.who.int/HFADB>;
- Annual collection and processing of national and sub-national mortality from European WHO Member States and dissemination via the WHO/EURO website. It supplements the European health for all database (HFA-DB) providing data for a predefined set of aggregated indicators for 67 causes of death by 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;
- Collection and dissemination of the national hospital discharge data in a form of a European Hospital Morbidity database (HDMB), including detailed diagnoses by age and sex. It may be accessed at:
- Maintenance of the WHO Health Evidence Network (HEN) as an information service for public health and health care decision makers in the European Region, as well as mapping of existing health information and data sources in the region.
- Preparation of the 2009 European Health Report. In addition to the basic analyses of situation and trends, this report emphasizes the importance of the health system as a means to achieving better population health in the countries of the region; this report contributed to scrutinizing the validity and analytical power of the WHO/Europe databases currently maintained. It also serves as a prime instrument for dissemination of statistical findings from the Region.

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;
- Review and improvement of data quality of WHO/EURO data sources at different levels, including the establishment of mechanisms and tools to facilitate the process;
- Design of a data quality assessment and improvement strategy of WHO health data collections;
- Improvement of the international data collection co-ordination and comparability in collaboration with other international agencies (primarily with OECD and EC/EUROSTAT). Work towards establishing a joint WHO/OECD/EUROSTAT data collection for the coordination of health data collection efforts and the harmonization of health indicators in the European region. Following the national health accounts example, a joint collection on non-expenditure health indicators has been proposed, to start in 2010. Definition of scope, indicators definition, timetable and operational organization of the process have been decided by end of 2009.
- WHO/Europe developed as joint action with the European Commission, DG-Sanco, an integrated health information system for the display and analysis of indicators on socio-economic situation, health, and health care resources on regional level (so-called NUTS2-level). This web-based information tool brings together regional data from a broad range of EUROSTAT databases. As part of this joint action, regional inequalities across Europe and their implications for differences in health have been studied. The results will be published in the first half of 2010.

New activities:

- The implementation of an integrated health information platform that brings together data from different WHO/Europe services and thematic areas will be stepped up during 2010-2011. This will be done in coordination and close cooperation with similar projects that have started in other WHO regions on so-called "Regional Health Observatories", and in the form of the "Global Health Observatory" at WHO Headquarters in Geneva.
- This will include the development of new tools for improving user-friendly on-line access to health data and integrated display of WHO/EURO data in various ways, including in the form of maps and improved charts.

Meetings planned to be organized in the next two years:

- Sixth European Meeting of WHO national counterparts on health statistics and information, to be held during spring 2011. The aim will be to review demands for data and information, identify and agree on new indicators for the HFA database, suggest mechanisms for improving data collection and harmonization processes and proposes improvements to HFA data dissemination, user-interfaces and communication. In addition, the meeting will allow the sharing of country experiences in the development and use of core health information systems.

Prison and Health

Purpose:

The Prison Health database (<http://www.euro.who.int/prisons>) is used to develop evidence-based guidance on cost-effective disease control and health promotion in prisons as part of national strategies for public health. The information in the database is updated annually by national counterparts of the WHO Network on Prison and Health or of a representative for the Ministry of Health. The prison health database was developed in order to increase the knowledge of prison health, trends in prison health and their importance for public health. The development of the database is done jointly by WHO and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. It is supported by a grant from the Public Health program of the European Commission. In September 2009 it was decided to close the database until resources are available to up-date and maintain the information in the future.

Ongoing methodological work:

- Decreasing the number of indicators and improve standardization and validation for data collection;
- Increase the number of participating countries;
- Develop a system for data reporting.

Priority objectives over the next two years:

- Seek funding opportunities to re-open the database;
- Streamline the database;

- Increase collaboration with EMCDDA and European Commission in order to be able to continue the database.

Meetings planned to be organized in the next two years:

- National counterpart meeting to be organized during October 2010 where the future of the prison health database will be discussed.
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Alcohol

Purpose:

WHO/EURO started in 2008 to collect data on alcohol consumption, alcohol related harm and responses together with European Commission and the WHO HQ. Data will be used for a global/regional database and available for the public during spring 2010. The data will further be used for a Status report for the WHO European region, for a report for the European Commission and a Global Status report from WHO HQ.

Ongoing methodological work:

- Data collection from 53 European Member States;
- A system for on-line data entry;
- Entering data in to a SPSS file.

Priority objective of methodological work:

- A shared database will be developed at WHO HQ with a platform for each European region and also for the EU Member States only;
- Review and improvement of data quality especially with focus on alcohol consumption by reconciling a range of different sources of data;
- Improvement of the international co-ordination of the data collection in order to secure that data for a country are the same in different international sources;
- Improvement of data collection, so a Member States will only have to answer one survey every second year and not different surveys from WHO Geneva, WHO/Europe and the European Commission.

New activities:

- Preparation of a European Alcohol report to be ready by May 2010.

Meetings planned to be organized in the next two years:

- Data meeting with HQ and the European Commission at regular basis;
 - Alcohol counterpart meeting summer 2010.
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Tobacco

Purpose:

The EURO tobacco control database was developed in 2002 and revised and updated in late 2005. It contains data on various aspects of tobacco control policies in WHO European Member States and provides standardized information to track and assess tobacco-control measures within and across countries in the EURO region. It also includes a unique feature of providing tobacco control legislation with English translation of legislative texts.

Priority objectives:

- Increase the available data and pursuing additional sources for information.
- Improve the current status of the WHO/EuropeO tobacco control database by providing the most up-to-date information, making it more interactive, allowing for more analysis and being innovative in services to offer to the Member States.
 - Work closely with Health Information Team (Health for All) and Headquarters (Global Health Observatory) to collaborate in the data collection and consistent presentation of information.
 - Collaborate with other NCE units (alcohol, nutrition and physical activity) to engage in an integrated approach to surveillance.

New activities to be undertaken in the next year:

- Expansion of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), as well as Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) and Global Health Professions Student Survey (GHPSS) to new countries in the region
- Development and deployment of a comprehensive and integrated tobacco control database, with links to WHO/Europe non-communicable diseases risk factors database.
- Introduction of new data collection tool through online data entry with validation and document uploading capabilities.
- Establishment of a group of tobacco control consultants/experts who could be engaged in surveillance/analysis activities and capacity building work at country level.

Meetings:

- National counterpart meeting once per biennium
 - Regional Workshop on the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, with discussions on surveillance and data collection
-

Nutrition and physical activity

Purpose:

WHO/Europe started in 2005 to collect data on the prevalence of overweight and obesity in all population groups as preparation for the European Ministerial Conference on Counteracting Obesity (15-17 November 2006, Istanbul). To follow up and ensure implementation of the Charter that was endorsed at this Conference, prevalence data have been included in the WHO European Database on Nutrition Policy and regularly updated (<http://data.euro.who.int/nutrition/>). Diet and physical activity are main determinants of overweight and obesity and thus WHO/Europe started late 2008 to collect data on dietary intake patterns and physical activity levels and patterns. All the information collected will be included in a European regional database on Nutrition, Obesity and Physical Activity (NOPA), which will be accessible to policy-makers and will assist Member States in monitoring their nutrition and physical activity policy implementation and making comparisons between countries.

Ongoing methodological work:

- Annual collection and processing of national and sub-national 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;
 - As part of the WHO European Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative that aims to monitor routinely the policy response to the emerging obesity epidemic, a first data collection round took place during the school year 2007/2008 by 14 countries. Body weight and body height as well as dietary and physical activity patterns have been measured among primary school-children aged 6-9 years. A second round is taking place during the school year 2009/2010.
- Priority objectives beyond 2009:
- Calculation of inter-country comparable estimates of the prevalence of overweight/obesity, nutrient intake and physical inactivity, based on a standardized methodology.
 - New activities to be undertaken in the next year:
 - Finalization and launch of the comprehensive and integrated NOPA database. The two currently existing databases (<http://data.euro.who.int/nutrition/> and <http://data.euro.who.int/physicalactivity>) will then be merged. This database will include the following components:
 - o Surveillance data: nutritional status, dietary habits and physical activity.
 - o Policies: nutrition, physical activity promotion, obesity.
 - o Actions to implement the policies: government programmes and initiatives, public-private partnerships, legislation in the different areas of action.
 - o Good practices: programmes, initiatives and preventive interventions in different settings improving diet, physical activity and/or preventing obesity;
 - o Status of implementation of key commitments: contained in the European Charter on Counteracting Obesity, the European Commission's White paper on "A Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues" and the Second European Action Plan for Food and Nutrition Policy 2007-2012.
 - First progress report on the implementation of the European Charter on Counteracting Obesity, which will include the abovementioned information so far in all 53 Member States in the WHO European Region.

Meetings:

- Fourth meeting of the principal investigators of the participating countries in the WHO European Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (Rome, Italy; 8-10 February 2010);
- Joint meeting of the 27 EU national information focal points for a joint WHO/EC monitoring project on improving nutrition and physical activity and prevention obesity with the 53 WHO nutrition counterparts (Geneva, Switzerland; 24-26 March 2010). At this meeting Member States will be asked to validate and confirm the information WHO/EURO has identified by then, which will then be fed into the progress report and the official release of the WHO European NOPA database.

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 and recent outbreaks in Europe. It offers information on recent outbreaks in Europe and some other textual information. The database allows detailed review and assessment of the situation on the main infectious diseases in the WHO European Region. It also offers some data at the sub-national level.

Ongoing methodological work:

- Collection and dissemination of data on vaccine preventable diseases, including monthly incidence of measles, rubella, acute flaccid paralysis (polio), and diphtheria, 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 EUVAC.NET;
- Annual collection and dissemination of data on non-vaccine preventable infectious diseases, including zoonotic, vector-borne, blood-borne and water related, through the centralized information system for infectious diseases (CISID);
- Annual collection and dissemination of epidemiological data on the following sexually transmitted infections (STIs): Syphilis (total, early, late and congenital), Gonorrhoea, 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 disseminated through the Centralized Information System for Infectious Diseases (CISID) database;
- Enhanced surveillance of HIV/AIDS conducted jointly by WHO EURO and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) in the 53 WHO EURO 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 and dissemination of tuberculosis notification and treatment outcomes, including drug-resistant TB data in collaboration with ECDC. Annual collection and dissemination of tuberculosis control program data maintained through CISID.

New activities:

- Development of an online data entry tool for rubella and Congenital Rubella Syndrome through CISID;
- Development of an electronic data transfer protocols between ECDC and WHO databases;
- Improvement of automated uploading capabilities in countries that are reporting surveillance data to CISID.
 - o Update TB data entry form, considering i) Regional challenges for TB control (prisons, migrants) and ii) new global TB data production circle (switch to earlier data collection);
 - o Develop a TB case base data collection tool for the countries that maintain their TB case data management in a case-based format. Data extraction script for aggregating the data according to CISID2/TUB3

- Migrate historical TB database according to CISID2/TUB3 database specification;
 - Develop a TB case based data management application to be recommended to the countries that manage own data on paper and in aggregated format.
-

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 available on-line in the WHO/Europe Health for All database.

Ongoing methodological work:

The System of Health Accounts (SHA), a global standard for defining and classifying financial resources for health, is going through a major revision. The work is led jointly by WHO, OECD and Eurostat. WHO/Europe continues to contribute to this revision to ensure the new standard is aligned with the functional framework for health financing that we use in our country and normative/analytic work, with the aim to increase the usefulness of health expenditure data and National Health Accounts in health financing policy work and monitoring. WHO/Europe contributions are made through input papers to the revision process, and participation in revision meetings. Such engagement is ongoing and will continue in 2010, when a first full draft of the second edition of the System of Health Accounts is expected to be drafted by the International Health Accounting Team (lead by experts from OECD, WHO, and Eurostat).

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 experts in health accounting and/or health financing in the region, with whom is shared preliminary estimates from WHO and who are invited to provide comments and alternative estimates.

In the area of pharmaceuticals, WHO collaborates with the EU funded PHIS and PPRI network; this will produce in 2010:

- updated national pharmaceutical profiles of EU countries;
- indicators for national pharmaceutical systems;
- data on medicines in hospitals.

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.

1.4 Health (Eurostat)

Theme 1.05 Health and safety

1. Description

Based on Regulation (EC) 1338/2008 of 16 December 2008 concerning Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work, activities will be continued to develop, collect, analyse and disseminate a consistent set of statistics on  public health as the statistical element of health information required by the second programme of Community action in the field of health 2008-2013 and the further Health Strategy, and (ii) health and safety at work in order to meet the needs of the Community strategy on health and safety at work 2007-2012. The main focus will be on quality improvement for the different sets of indicators, on preparatory work for implementing measures for the framework regulation and on providing data for health and safety indicators as part of the structural, sustainable development social inclusion, and the European Community Health Indicators (ECHI). This refers in particular to the core set (ECHI short list) and progressively their regional elements, to the streamlined indicators portfolios of the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) for the area of health care and long-term care, as well as to other indicator sets such as the contextual indicators on disability and social integration. Cooperation with Member States in the area of public health will enter into a new dimension by strengthening the partnership on public health as an ESS network.

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Cooperation with Member States on public health statistics via ESSnet Public Health in order to improve data quality and arrive at more complete dissemination of data and indicators in the area of public health.
- Collecting experience from the first implementation to prepare an implementing regulation on the EHIS (European Health Interview Survey). Processing and analysis of the first EHIS data to be submitted to Eurostat in 2009- 2010 and cooperation in the Budapest Initiative.
- Continuation of the System of Health Accounts (SHA) joint questionnaire and methodological revision of SHA together with the OECD and the WHO.
- Continuation of a data collection on non-expenditure health care data and development of a Joint Questionnaire together with the OECD and the WHO.
- Preparation for the implementation of the special survey module on disability and social integration of disabled people.
- Continuation of pilot data collections and developments of the methodology for data collection on morbidity.
- Implementing measures on causes of death (COD) and preparation of implementing measures on accidents at work statistics.
- Dissemination of the data of the LFS ad hoc module 2007 on accidents at work and work-related health problems.
- Improvement of the coverage (target population as well as phase 3 variables on causes and circumstances) for ESAW (European Statistics on Accidents at Work) and the consolidation of EODS (European Occupational Diseases Statistics) in new Member States and candidate countries.
- Methodological improvement on automated coding — COD.

2.2 NEW WORK

- Analysis of MORB (morbidity) pilot data.
- Revision of EHIS with a view to the second round.
- Implementation of the NACE Rev 2 classification and preparation for the ISCO 2008 revision in the ESAW and EODS data collections and dissemination.
- Improving the quality of ESAW data by defining and implementing the corrections for under-reporting.
- Follow-up of the IDB (Injury Database) and INTEGRIS (Integration of European Injury Statistics) projects.
- Preparation of the implementation of the 2011 LFS ad hoc module on employment of disabled people.

2.3 SIMPLIFICATION AND BURDEN REDUCTION

- Joint data collection on health care data together with the OECD and the WHO.

3. Work to be carried out by other DGs involving data collection from Member States

For some areas in the field of public health, data such as injuries and regional health statistics are collected directly by DG Health and Consumer Protection (DG SANCO), through actions which are not directly steered by Eurostat, under the Programme of Community action in the field of health 2008-2013. Eurostat will, where relevant and possible, provide technical support on the follow up these projects, such as by examining the possibility to launch an ESSnet.

The European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound) will continue the development of an observatory of working conditions in Europe. Eurofound will also launch its 5th European Survey on Working Conditions.

The European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA) will continue to develop its Risk Observatory on new and emerging risks.

The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) coordinates collections of data on communicable diseases at Community level. Data on key indicators on drugs are collected by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), and work is coordinated with Eurostat.

5. Planned new legislation

Adoption of two implementing measures (COD and ESAW) for Regulation 1388/2008.

1.4 Health (OECD)

Health Accounts

Purpose

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

Objectives and outputs

The fourth Joint OECD, Eurostat and WHO System Health Accounts (SHA) data collection was successfully implemented in 2009. It has improved the availability and comparability of health expenditure data and also contributed to the improvement in health expenditure data published in OECD Health Data. A System of Health Accounts database has been developed as a component of the OECD Statistical Information System. National Health Accounts Experts and others interested in accessing health accounts data can now do so using OECD.Stat and SourceOECD.

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

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia

Databases

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

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

In 2010, the fifth 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.

The 2010 questionnaire remains unchanged from previous years and it is envisaged that the questionnaire will continue to be based on the current version for at least the next few years with any changes kept to a minimum. As much as it is possible it is the aim to collect SHA Tables for preceding years (that is, from 2000 onwards).

In addition, an increasing number of OECD and non-OECD countries are expected to submit data to the 2010 collection which will improve overall coverage and data comparability. Combined with improved linkages to the OECD Health Data database, this will also lead to an increase in the

quality of the expenditure and financing data in OECD Health Data 2010.

The main developments in the OECD Health Data collection in relation to expenditure and financing (Parts 5 & 6) are continuing improvements in the consistency between the 3 tables for total, public and private health expenditure and increased harmonisation with the Joint SHA data collection so that data are fully comparable.

The consultation process for the revision of the SHA manual will continue in 2010. A draft of the revised SHA Manual will be produced by the end of the year, as a collaborative project of the OECD, Eurostat and WHO.

The methodological projects such as Improving the Comparability and Availability of Private Health Expenditure; Development of Output based Health-Specific Purchasing Power Parities; Estimating Expenditure by Disease, Age and Gender; and Measurement of Health Volume Output have or will be completed. These projects as well as methodological work undertaken in the past such as Refinement of the SHA framework for health financing; Definitions and estimation of long-term care expenditure; and Incorporating Input, Output and Productivity Measurement into the SHA Framework will continue to feed into the revision of the SHA manual. The project on Improving Estimates of Imports and Exports of Health Care Goods and Services under the SHA will be completed in 2010.

Health Care Quality Indicators

Purpose

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

Objectives and outputs

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

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Cyprus, Latvia, Singapore

Databases

HCQI Data Collection

Main Developments for 2010

Data management:

Ongoing consideration of StatWorks during 2010.

Health Data

Purpose

To provide policy makers and health researchers with a wide range of statistics on health and health systems to allow comparative analysis of different aspects of the performance of health systems. The central parts of the database include data on health care resources, their utilisation, expenditure and financing. This is complemented by a broader range of data on health status, lifestyle, and other data on the socio-economic environment of health systems in OECD countries, in order to provide data on the context of health systems for policy analysis. Developmental work is also under way to obtain comparable data on disparities in health status and health care access and use, as well as on the quality of health care. Some of these data will be gradually included in OECD Health Data to fill important gaps in measuring the performance of health systems.

Objectives and outputs

Progress was achieved in 2009 in improving the availability and comparability of key indicators of health status and health systems that are reported in the publication Health at a Glance 2009.

The activity is co-ordinated with Eurostat, WHO Geneva and WHO Europe to reduce the duplication of work and promote the harmonisation of international data collection and reporting. Developmental work carried out in 2009 will lead to a new joint data collection between the OECD, Eurostat and WHO Europe on non-monetary health care statistics in 2010.

Databases

OECD Health Data 2010

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

Improving the availability and comparability of data on non-medical determinants of health, in particular on nutrition and overweight/obesity problems. Introducing a new joint OECD/Eurostat/WHO Europe data collection on non-monetary health care statistics (including both human resources in health and physical/technical resources). Assessing the feasibility of filling data gaps on the occurrence of selected chronic diseases, working in collaboration with other international organisations (the focus will be to try to gather incidence and prevalence data on ischaemic heart disease, stroke and asthma, to complement the data currently reported on cancer incidence, diabetes prevalence and HIV/AIDS incidence).

1.4 Health (UN Statistics Division)

Disability Statistics

Ongoing methodological work:

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

Data collection:

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

1.4 Health (UNECE STAT)

Activity 6.5: Health statistics

Description and objectives

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

Activities and output

- Develop guidelines for statistics on measuring health status to assist UNECE member countries in designing surveys on measuring health status and to promote the utilization of common terminology and methodology. The work is done in collaboration with Eurostat and the Washington Group.
- Explore the possibility of creating a common forum on health statistics together with WHO and Eurostat.
- Finalize the survey module on measuring health status (Budapest Initiative Mark 2), in coordination with the existing groups, such as the Washington Group and the Eurostat Group on Health Interview Survey (HIS).
- Prepare a report on the outcome of the work of the Budapest Initiative.
- Provide secretariat support to the Steering Group on Health Statistics and the Task Force on Measurement of Health Status.
- Organise the Work Session on the Measurement of Health Status, in cooperation with WHO and Eurostat, on 20-22 January 2010.
- Organise the Meeting of CES Task Force on Measurement of Health Status in May 2010.

Organizations and groups involved

CES Steering Group on health statistics (TOR to be approved by the Bureau)
CES Task Force on measurement of health status (so-called Budapest Initiative)
Eurostat
WHO
Washington Group on Disability Statistics
Eurostat Group on Health Interview Survey.

1.4 Health (WHO (Headquarters))

Methods and country health information systems

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

WHO's Global Health Observatory

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

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

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

Methodological work

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

Mortality statistics

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

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

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

Improving Measurement of Morbidity and Risk factors

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

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

Summary measures of population health

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

- Child mortality estimates are now updated annually, working on coordination with the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (includes Unicef, United Nations Population Division, World Bank, WHO). Estimates by country for 2008 will be published in 2010.
- Life tables estimates are also updated annually for all Member States.
- WHO is an active partner in the update to the Global Burden of Disease for 2005. WHO's contribution includes:
 - o Advancing methods for using multiple-cause-of-death statistics to generate correction algorithms for incorrectly certified deaths.
 - o Developing estimates of the total (all-cause) incidence and prevalence of selected disabilities which are sequelae of multiple diseases, including hearing loss, vision loss, infertility, low IQ, incontinence, and anemia.
 - o Updating disability weights using new primary data from a multi-country community study, in collaboration with Harvard University.

Monitoring health system performance

During 2008, a toolkit of indicators and measurement strategies for monitoring health systems has been developed with a wide range of collaborators, including country experts and donor agencies. During 2009, WHO will pilot test a systematic approach to country health systems monitoring and analysis. The goal is to improve the availability, quality and use of health system data to inform country health sector reviews and planning processes and strengthen assessments of health systems performance. Following the pilot test in 3-5 countries, the approach will be extended to other countries, with a focus on low- and lower- middle- income countries.

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

Health Expenditures - Financial risk protection

Ongoing methodological work

WHO will continue to develop indicators measuring financial risk protection and poverty impact of health payments.

Priority objective on methodological work

Development of methods for countries to monitor these indicators over time.

New activities to be undertaken in the next two years

Technical briefs on key indicators and their distribution across socio-economic groups.

Health expenditure statistics: national health accounts

Ongoing methodological work

WHO is continuing to update the figures on health expenditure of its Member States each year in the World Health Statistics and online (www.who.int/nha). Estimates are based on nationally reported data publically available or sent to various international bodies, plus data from household surveys. In a joint attempt to produce more comparable health expenditure data, WHO, together with the OECD and Eurostat, is working on a revised and unique version of health accounts methodology to be published in 2011. It will replace WHO, World Bank and USAID 'Producer's Guide to National Health Accounts' for low and middle income countries, as well as OECD 'System for Health Accounts' (SHA).

Priority objective on methodological work over next two years

- Contribution to revisions of the SHA;
- Consultation of Member States by region to validate proposed revision.

Human Resources Development in Health

Ongoing methodological work

A key area of work is the collection and dissemination of data and research on health personnel to provide evidence on human resources (HR) for policy formulation and health system scale-up.

Priority objectives on methodological work in 2009

Publication of a "Handbook on monitoring and evaluation of human resources for health, with special applications in low and middle income countries", and initiate activities to build capacity in its use.

Priority objectives on methodological work over the next two years

- Consensus on a core set of HR indicators and means to their measurement to monitor and assess HR development strategies.
- Building capacity in use of HR Action Framework among countries and stakeholders to address specific HR issues.
- Contribute to the improvement of standard definitions for health occupations in the new revision to the International Classification of Occupations in collaboration with the International Labour Organization.

New activities to be undertaken in the next two years

- Support to countries and regions in the development and strengthening of HR Observatories and other cooperative mechanisms for knowledge sharing.
 - Coordinate partnerships and catalyze initiatives to strengthen HR information systems at the country and sub-country levels.
-

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, the minimum consumer budget (minimum subsistence level) for countries where this indicator is used to measure living standards of population, and breakdown of population by size of average per capita income (expenditure) and make annual estimates of the level and structure of food products consumption and calorie count and composition of nutrients in consumed products.
- Preparation of reports on welfare standards and nutrition of population in the Commonwealth countries.
- It is envisaged to provide advisory services to national statistical services on the organisation of household income, expenditure and consumption statistics in the Commonwealth countries.
- Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data on money income and expenditure of the population of the Commonwealth countries in the period 2010-2011 - quarterly and annually.

New activities:

In 2010 it is envisaged to prepare a review on consolidation of the practice of the household budget surveys conduct in the Commonwealth countries.

1.5 Income and consumption (Eurostat)

Theme 1.09 Food safety

1. Description

Work on food safety statistics will continue in order to obtain statistical indicators for monitoring food safety within the EU. Cooperation will be continued with DG AGRI, stepped up with DG SANCO and developed with other Commission departments where relevant, such as DG FISH, DG ENV and DG TRADE, and with the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), the European Centre for Disease Control (ECDC) and the World Health Organisation (WHO).

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Continue updating the controls database and improve the quality of the data, including the documentation on definitions and sampling strategies used by the countries.
- Define at EU level, with the support of a task force to be created, the content (variables) to be collected in the area of organic production and farming.
- Analyse the data obtained on food quantities from the Household Budget Survey with a view to possibly publishing them.
- Update the FOOD domain of New Cronos with up-to-date data and also examine the possibility of including data on food-borne diseases collected by the ECDC.

2.2 NEW WORK

- Analyse the results of the 2009 call for tenders for a survey module to collect missing data on food consumption.

2.3 SIMPLIFICATION AND BURDEN REDUCTION

- Give priority to the use of available data such as the Household Budget Survey.
- Continue developing the common terminology (definitions, classifications) used to collect data on control and monitoring activities in order

to help the countries develop their own data management systems (administrative sources) for collecting and storing data on control and monitoring activities.

- Continue cooperating with other collectors of data in the field (DG SANCO, and the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) in particular, and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)).

3. Work to be carried out by other DGs involving data collection from Member States

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

Theme 5.08 Consumer protection

1. Description

Following efforts in recent years to regularly produce together with DG SANCO a panorama publication 'Consumers in Europe: Facts and Figures', higher priority will be given to consumer policy by Eurostat in line with the needs expressed in the Single Market Review. Eurostat will therefore step up its efforts to support DG SANCO in monitoring markets from the consumers' perspective by contributing to data collection for the Consumer Markets Scoreboard. Eurostat will continue giving support and advice on statistical methodology. Priority is given to the development of information on detailed price levels.

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Support on statistical methodology.
- Implement and produce results from an experiment relating to a module on consumer empowerment.
- Coordinate Eurostat contribution to the consumer scoreboard.
- Development of a NACE/COICOP conversion table.

2.2 NEW WORK

- Broaden the detailed prices data collection on a step-by-step basis (conditional on the Price Conference to be held in October 2009)
- Work on consistency between the different existing classifications (COICOP/HICP, COICOP/PPP and COICOP/HBS).

1.5 Income and consumption (FAO)

Food Consumption and Food Security Statistics Derived from Household Surveys

Ongoing methodological work:

- Methodological work is focused not only on the estimation of food deprivation new FAO methodology to assess undernourishment but also on the assessment of food consumption quality. This methodology will be shared with national statistical organizations to estimate food deprivation as defined by the Millennium Development Goals indicator number 1.9 at national and sub-national levels for targeting food insecure population groups.
- Technical assistance is being provided through FAO's capacity building activities projects.

Priority objectives:

- Priority has been given to the preparation of new methodological materials for implementing data processing and statistical analysis modules using computing statistical packages
- Updated information on the web page on capacity building activities on food consumption and security statistics, in particular as part of the Household Survey Programme:

<http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/food-security-statistics/en>

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>.

1.5 Income and consumption (OECD)

Revision of the Canberra Handbook on the Measurement of Household Income

Purpose

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

Objectives and outputs

Work started in the fall of 2009, and will continue until early 2011. A revised Table of Contents of the report has been agreed, and tasks have

been assigned to various participants. the OECD took the lead in developing a survey of country practices to assess the robustness of existing surveys and definitions.

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

A first draft of the revised handbook should become available by late 2010

1.5 Income and consumption (UNECE STAT)

Activity 6.11: Statistics on income, living conditions and poverty

Description and objectives

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

Activities and output

- Provide secretariat support to the work of the CES Task Force to update the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics.
- Contribute to the review of the Canberra Group Handbook.
- Draft revised version of the Handbook, expected to be ready at the end of 2010.
- Organise a Meeting of the Task Force in August 2010, Switzerland, in conjunction with the IARIW (The International Association for Research in Income and Wealth) conference.

Organizations and groups involved

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

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 the most needy, and the kinds of programs that would most effectively reduce poverty (<http://go.worldbank.org/KTN5N3L4H0>)

1.6 Social protection (CIS-STAT)

Social Welfare

Ongoing work:

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

Theme 1.07 Social protection

1. Description

The ongoing work on the ESSPROS project includes collecting quantitative and qualitative data on the core system and on the numbers of beneficiaries of pensions. Implementation of ESSPROS data collection in the new Member States is a priority objective in future years. Another important challenge in terms of medium-term strategy is the launching and evaluation of the pilot data collection on net social benefits. If results are positive, the module on net social benefits will be implemented from 2011. The analytical use of social protection data is to be strengthened by producing user-oriented analyses and improving online dissemination. This medium-term strategy can only be achieved through closer cooperation with policy users, Member States and other international organisations (OECD and ILO in particular).

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Collect and validate the 2008 ESSPROS data (quantitative and qualitative data of the core system, data on pension beneficiaries) in accordance with EP and Council Regulation No 458/2007 and disseminate through New Cronos, PDF or mini-web.
- Publish the ESSPROS data in the form of two Statistics in Focus on selected ESSPROS topics and as a contribution to the Joint Report on Social Inclusion and Social Protection to be presented to the Spring 2011 Council.
- Prepare two EU quality reports on the core system and on pension beneficiaries.

2.2 NEW WORK

- Prepare a synthesis for decision by the ESSC in February 2010 for a regular data collection on net social benefits from 2011.
- Draft a Commission Regulation on net social benefits (restricted scope).
- Development/maintenance testing of technical aspects of the database.

5. Planned new legislation

- Commission Regulation (implementing Regulation No 458/2007) on net social benefits.

1.6 Social protection (ILO)

Social Security Schemes

1.6 Social Security Schemes

- The new ILO Social Security Inquiry collects statistics on social security expenditure, financing, coverage and benefit levels from both developed and developing countries. Its revised methodological approach is compatible to the extent possible with SNA, with the EUROSTAT-ESSPROS approach to social protection revenue, and expenditure statistics, with OECD Social Protection Expenditure database and with IMF's 2001 Government Finance Statistics guidelines. In addition, coverage and benefit level data are collected and used for constructing coverage indicators. The ILO social security inquiry presents an inventory of national social protection schemes in order to collect data directly from the institutions that manage each of them, especially data on the coverage of the population, contributions and benefit levels and expenditure. In many countries, neither statistical offices nor ministries of welfare and social affairs collect data on all social protection programmes administered by different agencies. Data are collected and disseminated through the ILO Social Security Database, which contains an on-line data entry module that is fed by the responsible ministries, statistical offices and institutions administering social security schemes as well as automatic import utilities to include data from external compatible databases (such as SOCX OECD social security expenditure data). A limited and regularly updated set of indicators on social security expenditure and coverage is now available for most Eastern European countries. First results for nine countries in South-Eastern Europe are summarized in ILO (2005): Social Security Spending in South-Eastern Europe, Budapest: ILO.
- Historical data (1949-1993) on revenues and expenditure of social security schemes from 22 European countries are available in a 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 a 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 - in cooperation with the Council of Europe - has developed 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/public/english/protection/secsoc/areas/stat/ssi.htm>, the social security expenditure and mechanisms databases (<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/areas/stat/sso.htm>) and the ILO socio-economic security database (<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/sesame/ifpses.home>).
- Collection of detailed statistical data for actuarial valuations of social security schemes.
- Within the framework of the activities on the informal economy, the Social Protection Sector is developing a module with a limited number of questions on social protection to be integrated into the regular household surveys. This is undertaken by all units in collaboration with the Department of Statistics with the aim of enhancing the use of this particular source to collect relevant data on social protection.
- Forthcoming book on social security statistics in the ILO's "Quantitative Methods in Social Protection" series.
- In collaboration with the ILO and the United States Social Security Administration, the International Social Security Association (ISSA) 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 on public and mandatory private social expenditure at programme level classified under the major social policy areas.

Objectives and outputs

Social Expenditure Database: data collection (in co-operation with Eurostat for EU countries) and dissemination on the internet

www.oecd.org/els/social/expenditure of expenditure data, programme by programme, grouped in the main expenditure categories, from 1980 to 2003.

SOCX (2008) came out in November 2008, including net (after taxes) and voluntary social spending.

Databases

Social expenditures

Main Developments for 2010

Data collection:

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

1.7 Human settlements and housing (CIS-STAT)

Housing Conditions

Ongoing work:

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

Demographic Yearbook

Ongoing work:

- UNSD has developed a new questionnaire on housing statistics. The questionnaire is currently implemented (from the IT side) and will be circulated to countries with other census questionnaires in spring 2009.
-

1.8 Justice and crime (CIS-STAT)

Crime and Convictions

Ongoing work:

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

1.8 Justice and crime (Eurostat)

Theme 1.10 Crime and criminal justice

1. Description

Work on a system of European statistics on crime and criminal justice follows the strategy set out in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee 'Developing a comprehensive and coherent EU strategy to measure crime and criminal justice: An EU Action Plan 2006-2010' (COM(2006) 437).

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Extend the collection of data on police-recorded crime, police numbers and prison population, up to reference year 2008.
- Restructure available metadata relating to crime and criminal justice systems corresponding to latest information obtained from Member States.
- Follow up activities of the DG JLS Expert Group on data needs, develop methodologies for providing required indicators and implement where possible.

2.2 NEW WORK

- Analyse results of testing EU victimisation module in most Member States.
- Collaborate with international organisations on further development of crime classification system.

2.3 SIMPLIFICATION AND BURDEN REDUCTION

- Discussions with the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and possibly other actors — European Sourcebook, Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA), European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Abuse (EMCDDA), etc. — concerning the frequency and coverage of European data collections on crime.

Theme 1.11 Discrimination

1. Description

Based on the outcome of the discussions in 2009 with the Directors of Social Statistics (DSS), actions will continue, initially on further methodological work to establish statistics for measuring equality and progress in combating discrimination. In addition, a first set of indicators could be defined (together with the Expert Group established by DG EMPL) and disseminated from available data; testing and translation of a pilot survey (module) on experienced discrimination could be started.

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Examination of the quality of available data and of actions launched/ongoing on equality statistics with a view to establishing a first (pilot) data collection.

2.2 NEW WORK

- Defining and disseminating a first set of indicators from available data.
 - Preparatory work for the translation and testing of a pilot survey on experienced discrimination.
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1.8 Justice and crime (UNECE STAT)

Activity 6.6: Crime and justice statistics

Description and objectives

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

Activities and output

- Publish the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)/UNECE Manual on victimization surveys in English and possibly in Russian and/or other languages.
- Provide secretariat services to the UNECE/UNODC Task Force on Crime Classification (ToR to be approved by the CES Bureau in October 2009).
- Develop a case study of selected offences in terms of terminology, concepts, definitions, classifications, etc. adopted in different countries.
- Develop a set of principles for statistical use of international crime classification systems.

Organizations and groups involved

CES Task Force on crime classification (TOR to be approved by the Bureau)
UNODC
Eurostat

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 the arts.
 - Annual preparation of analytical material illustrating selected data on culture and the arts 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

1. Description

This theme covers all statistics related to culture and cultural industries. The work of the ESSnet-culture set up in 2009 will contribute to the development of this field. The definition of cultural domain prepared by the EC LEG-Culture and adopted by the SPC in 1999 needs updating, also in connection with the new proposed framework for cultural statistics in preparation by Unesco. A methodology identifying cultural employment by crossing economic sectors and occupations should be revised, taking into account recent revisions of NACE and ISCO. The methodological work

concerning cultural participation continues, taking into consideration new cultural practices related to the use of ICT. More methodological work has to be done in the domain of expenditure on culture and, mainly public expenditure and financing of culture where specific administrative data collection could be envisaged. Economic statistics on cultural industries are available from the EU-Structural Business Statistics database but the coverage of this sector is very limited; new data sources for this theme should be explored. Statistics on cultural provision need more harmonisation.

Cooperation with the Unesco Institute for Statistics is very important in this area. The Council of Europe, the OECD and many international organisations in the cultural domain are also interested in collaboration.

2. Work Programme for 2010

2.1 ONGOING WORK

- Follow-up of the ESSnet launched in 2009, in the fields of methodological development and experimental data production on the economic and social impact of culture

1.9 Culture (UNESCO)

Work Programme

The current programme of the UIS Culture Unit includes:

1. On going methodological work
 - o Launch of the 2010 survey on Feature films that focuses on trends in the production and distribution of feature films as well on cultural diversity;
 - o Continuation of the methodological work on the measurement of the diversity of cultural expressions
 - o Co-ordination of the statistical activity in methodological development in cultural statistics with EUROSTAT through the ESSnet group and other regional organizations;
 - o Continuation of work on international classifications to improve culture assessment.
2. Priority objectives beyond 2010
 - o Produce a series of handbooks on selected topics on culture statistics.
 - o Provide training on the 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics (FCS) in selected regions globally.
3. New work to be undertaken in 2010
 - o Development of a New Culture Survey: For 2010, the focus will be to initiate the production of several research scoping studies.
 - o For 2010, develop the first FCS Handbook on a selected culture statistics topic illustrating best practices and models.
4. Meetings to be organised in 2010
 - o Two training workshops on the 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics (FCS), one each in Africa and Central Asia.
 - o 3rd Meeting of the Expert Group on the measurement of the diversity of cultural expressions.

1.10 Political and other community activities (ILO)

Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining Agreements

Ongoing methodological work:

Questionnaires will be sent to all ILO Member States in July 2010 to collect statistics on trade union membership and collective bargaining coverage available in national statistics offices and ministries of labour, as well as the corresponding metadata. This collection aims to provide a comprehensive account of available statistical information on these topics and to provide inputs to the ILO for developing international guidelines for their measurement to enhance their comparability.

1.10 Political and other community activities (OECD)

Collection of data on the enforcement of the OECD Anti-Corruption Convention since its entry into force

Purpose

The purpose of this activity is to show, in a quantified way, how the OECD Anti-Corruption Convention has been enforced by its 38 Parties since its entry into force ten years ago.

Objectives and outputs

A first round of collection of enforcement data has been carried out by the Anti-Corruption Division and discussions on the data so far collected have taken place before the Working Group on Bribery. The Anti-Corruption Division is currently finalising its analysis of the data so far collected as well as refining, where needed, certain data, in order to prepare a proposal of presentation and format of the data, for discussion at the March 2010 meeting of the Working Group on Bribery. The objective is to have an agreement of the Working Group on a publication at the March meeting, with the hope to publish the data in the spring 2010.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Estonia, Israel, Slovenia, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2010

General aspects:

The Anti-Corruption Division expects to finalise the collection of data and make a proposal of presentation and format of the data for the discussion by the Working Group on Bribery at the March 2010 meeting, with the objective to publish data in the spring 2010.

1.10 Political and other community activities (UNECE STAT)

1.10 Political and other community activities (World Bank)

Governance indicators

The World Bank's Development Economics Vice Presidency and the World Bank Institute produces the annual database Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI). The WGI estimates six dimensions of governance covering 212 countries and territories for 1996-2008: Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption. The latest aggregate indicators are based on hundreds of specific and disaggregated individual variables measuring various dimensions of governance, taken from 35 data sources provided by 33 different organizations. Individual measures of governance are assigned to categories capturing key dimensions of governance, and use an unobserved components model to construct six aggregate governance indicators. Both point estimates of the dimensions of governance as well as the margins of error are presented for each country. These margins of error are not unique to perceptions-based measures of governance, but are an important feature of all efforts to measure governance, including objective indicators. The WGI also addresses various methodological issues, including the interpretation and use of the data given the estimated margins of error, significance of changes over time, and correlation between governance and income. See the World Bank Institute's Governance website at: <http://www.govindicators.org>.

The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment exercise is carried out annually by World Bank Staff. Numerical scores of International Development Association (IDA) eligible countries, known as the IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI) were first publicly disclosed in June 2006. Country performance is assessed against a set of 16 criteria grouped in four clusters: economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion and equity, and public sector management and institutions. See the IRAI database at <http://go.worldbank.org/S2THW1X60>.

1.11 Time use (UN Statistics Division)

Time-use statistics

- A Guide to producing statistics on time-use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid work, was published in 2005;
- Time-use statistics website (containing methods, publications and meeting documents) will be updated to include experiences of countries that have recently conducted time-use surveys. See: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/tuse/> ;
- Time-use statistics showing sex differences in the use of time will be compiled in 2009 for dissemination in 2010;
- The detailed structure and explanatory notes for the UN Trial International Classification of Activities for Time-use Statistics (ICATUS) are available for comments on the following web site: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=231&Lg=1>