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113^e réunion

Genève, 22 janvier 2021

Point 4 b) de l'ordre du jour provisoire

Questions relatives à la Conférence

des statisticiens européens:

décisions sur les questions relatives à la Conférence

des statisticiens européens

Décisions sur les questions relatives à la Conférence des statisticiens européens

Contexte

1. La Conférence des statisticiens européens a tenu sa soixante-huitième réunion le 22 juin 2020 à Genève sous forme d'une réunion hybride due à la pandémie de la COVID-19. Le rapport de cette réunion se trouve dans le document ECE/CES/99.
2. En juin 2020, la Conférence a adopté le programme de travail du sous-programme statistique de la Commission économique pour l'Europe pour 2021, tel qu'il figure dans les documents ECE/CES/2020/16 et ECE/CES/2020/16/Add.1.
3. La Conférence des statisticiens européens a approuvé les mandats des équipes de spécialistes suivantes :
 - a) L'équipe spéciale sur les statistiques relatives aux enfants, aux adolescents et aux jeunes (2020–2022);
 - b) L'équipe spéciale sur l'utilisation de nouvelles sources de données pour mesurer les migrations et la mobilité transfrontalière (2020–2022).
4. Ces équipes spéciales sont créées par la Conférence et son Bureau pour un laps de temps défini afin d'accomplir des tâches et obtenir des résultats concrets. Après quoi, elles seront dissous. Les équipes spéciales travaillent principalement par courriels et téléconférences et se réunissent uniquement à l'occasion de réunions d'experts. La création de ces groupes ne comporte aucune implication budgétaire pour le secrétariat des Nations unies.
5. Le Comité exécutif est invité à approuver les décisions susmentionnées.
6. En outre, la Conférence a encouragé le Secrétariat de la CEE et le Comité régional Europe de l'Initiative des Nations Unies sur la gestion de l'information géospatiale à l'échelle mondiale à conclure un nouvel accord de collaboration pour la période 2021–2023, similaire à l'accord pour 2018–2020.



Projet de décision

7. Le Comité exécutif approuve par le présent document le programme de travail du sous-programme statistique pour 2021 tel qu'il figure dans les documents ECE/CES/2020/16 et ECE/CES/2020/16/Add.1.
8. Le Comité exécutif approuve par le présent document les termes de référence des équipes spéciales établies sous l'auspice de la Conférence des statisticiens européens, tels qu'ils figurent dans les annexes du présent document :
 - a) L'équipe spéciale sur les statistiques relatives aux enfants, aux adolescents et aux jeunes (2020–2022), tels qu'ils figurent dans l'annexe I;
 - b) L'équipe spéciale sur l'utilisation de nouvelles sources de données pour mesurer les migrations et la mobilité transfrontalière (2020–2022), tels qu'ils figurent dans l'annexe II.
9. Le Comité exécutif se félicite du renouvellement de l'accord de partenariat conclu entre le Secrétariat de la CEE et le Comité régional Europe de l'Initiative des Nations Unies sur la gestion de l'information géospatiale à l'échelle mondiale pour la période 2021–2023.

Annex I

[English only]

Terms of reference for the Task Force on statistics on children, adolescents and youth**I. Background**

1. The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) has been ratified by 196 countries. CRC obliges international organizations, governments and other stakeholders to ensure that no child is left out of progress, that every child is supported to fulfil their rights and potential of development, has a supportive family environment, access to justice and is protected from violence, abuse and exploitation. Child protection systems exist to safeguard all children and their families from deprivations of their rights, preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse of children. The laws, policies, regulations and services that are constitutive of child protection systems, will not function – or at least not function properly – without quality, reliable and comparable data.

2. The UNICEF 2019 Report on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) highlights that the lack of data is a major challenge to assess status and progress towards achieving SDGs. Even in high-income countries, where a larger share of indicators show that progress is more on track than in any other region, some indicators are missing as in other regions of the world. Data gaps in middle and high-income countries exist across sectors: on health and nutrition, quality education, and violence, abuse and exploitation. This is due to a combination of factors; some global SDG indicators measure issues that largely do not occur in the UNECE region (e.g., female genital mutilation/cutting) or simply data is not collected even though the issues exist (e.g., child marriage). In some instances, it occurs that data is collected but in a way that is not internationally comparable (e.g. violence against children).

3. The lack of standards and weak or inconsistent use of standards and internationally agreed definitions and recommendations in several statistical areas hinder comparability and exacerbate data gaps for all groups but especially for children and young people. Examples of these are to be found in the areas of violence against children and adolescents (including lack of standards); children and adolescents living in institutions (hard to sample); children with disabilities (lack of consistent application of existing standards). In each of those areas, there is expressed demand and political will to have data and indicators.

II. Mandate

4. The Task Force on statistics on children, adolescents and youth reports to the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) through its Bureau. It will be created for a period from end 2020 to 2022.

III. Objective

5. The objective of the Task Force is to prepare guidance to improve the availability, quality and comparability of statistics on children, adolescents and youth towards more harmonized and rationalized definitions, methodologies and approaches across the countries participating in the Conference of European Statisticians.

IV. Planned activities and outputs

6. The Task Force will carry out the following activities concerning statistics on children, adolescents and youth:

(a) Review data gaps, sources and collection mechanisms across countries in the UNECE region regarding indicators and disaggregations, in particular in the areas of education, health, violence, care of children without parental care, and disabilities. This review will include the local definitions and use of age-based groups (children, adolescents, youth);

(b) Review the use of standards and recommendations, definitions, recommendations and methodologies that are internationally agreed;

(c) Develop a set of recommendations for a harmonized and rationalized improvement of the availability, quality and comparability of statistics on children, adolescents and youth.

V. Timetable

7. The activities of the Task Force are planned for the period from March 2020 to June 2022, according to the following tentative schedule:

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Activities</i>
December 2020	Establishment of the Task Force and drafting of a work plan with activities, timing and division of work
January – February 2021	Reviewing data gaps, sources and collection mechanisms across countries in the UNECE region (activity <i>a</i>)
March – April 2021	Reviewing the use of standards and recommendations, definitions, recommendations and methodologies that are internationally agreed (activity <i>b</i>)
May – October 2021	Developing a set of recommendations for a harmonized and rationalized improvement of the availability, quality and comparability of statistics on children, adolescents and youth (activity <i>c</i>)
October 2021	Progress report to the CES Bureau
November – December 2021	Editing of the consolidated guidance
January – February 2022	Reviewing the full draft guidance by the CES Bureau
March 2022	Revision based on the comments by the CES Bureau
April – May 2022	Electronic consultation among all CES members
June 2022	Expected endorsement by the CES plenary session

VI. Methods of work

8. The Task Force is expected to work mainly through e-mail and telephone conferences. A face-to-face meeting of the Task Force would be planned to discuss final results. In addition, informal meetings could be organized on the occasion of events attended by the majority of the Task Force members.

VII. Membership

9. The following countries and organizations are members of the Task Force: Canada (chair), Ireland, Italy, Sweden, United Kingdom, Eurostat, OECD, UNICEF and UNECE. The secretariat is provided by UNECE with support from UNICEF.

Terms of reference for the Task Force on the use of new data sources for measuring international migration and cross-border mobility

I. Background

1. Migration and other forms of cross-border mobility are issues of high policy importance. Demands for statistics in these areas have further increased in light of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2018). The statistical community continues to be challenged to capture international migration and cross-border mobility in a way that would meet the growing needs of users.

2. Measurement of migration and cross-border mobility relies on a variety of sources, such as population and housing censuses, household surveys and administrative records, with each of them having their own strengths and limitations. Integration of data from different sources is often seen as a way to enhance the richness of data and reduce coverage or accuracy problems. Yet, even this would often not capture all dimensions of migration and cross-border mobility.

3. New non-conventional data sources, such as data gathered from the use of mobile telephones, credit cards and social networks — generally known as big and social media data — could be useful for producing migration statistics when used in combination with conventional sources. The UNECE *Guidance on data integration for measuring migration* proposes further work on utilising the potential of big data, “to share the emerging practices internationally, to support countries’ first steps towards harnessing the potential of such data for producing migration statistics”.

4. Notwithstanding the challenges of accessibility, accuracy and access to these new sources, examples are emerging that highlight their potential. The 2018 UNECE-Eurostat Work Session on Migration Statistics illustrated the use of Facebook data for obtaining age profiles of ‘expats’ by origin and the use of geo-tagged tweets for estimating mobility. The 2019 work session featured an example from official statistics, from the United States Census Bureau, on the use of air passenger data for improving migration estimates. As more examples are emerging, they would need to be collected and analyzed, to support national statistical offices in embarking on the use of new data sources. Such activities should build on the results of the UNECE big data projects for official statistics and other initiatives that look at the relationship of official data providers and big data.

5. In October 2019, the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) Bureau reviewed in-depth the statistics on international migration and cross-border mobility, based on a paper by Mexico and a note by UNECE. The Bureau brought up the importance of gathering examples where national statistical offices are using the new data sources for producing official statistics in this area and pointed at the 2019 UNECE-Eurostat Work Session on Migration Statistics as a pertinent forum to discuss this further. It requested the Secretariat and the Steering Group on migration statistics to present to the next Bureau meeting a proposal for further work on the use of new data sources for measuring migration and cross-border mobility.

6. Participants of the UNECE-Eurostat Work Session on Migration Statistics (Geneva, 29-31 October 2019) recognised the need to work towards using new types of data sources, such as mobile devices, social media networks, satellite images and Internet platforms, and to review existing examples of use of new data sources for the benefit of producing official migration statistics. To meet this need and the Bureau’s request, the UNECE Steering Group

on migration statistics prepared the present terms of reference for the Task Force on the use of new data sources for measuring international migration and cross-border mobility.

II. Mandate

7. The work of the Task Force is conducted within the framework of CES and its Bureau. The Task Force will be created for a period from end 2020 to 2022.

III. Objective

8. The objective of the Task Force is to develop guidance for national statistical offices on the use of new data sources for measuring migration and cross-border mobility.

IV. Planned activities and outputs

9. The Task Force will carry out the following activities:

(a) Review existing experience and plans in national statistical offices for using new data sources for measuring migration and cross-border mobility;

(b) Identify examples from outside official statistics where new data sources have been used for measuring migration and cross-border mobility;

(c) Compile the examples into a reference tool and develop a mechanism for updating it with new examples;

(d) Analyze the collected material to guide national statistical offices in the use of the new sources.

V. Timetable

10. The activities of the Task Force are planned for the period from end 2020 to 2022, according to the following tentative schedule:

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Planned activities</i>
December 2020	Establishment of the Task Force and drafting of a work plan with activities, timing and division of work
January – February 2021	Review existing experience in national statistical offices (activity <i>a</i>)
March – April 2021	Identify examples from outside official statistics (activity <i>b</i>)
April – May 2021	Compile the examples into a reference tool and develop a mechanism for updating it with new examples (activity <i>c</i>)
June – September 2021	Analysis of examples and drafting of guidance (activity <i>d</i>)
October 2021	Meeting of the Task Force and presentation of the draft report to the UNECE-Eurostat Work Session on Migration Statistics
October – November 2021	Editing of the full report
December 2021 – January 2022	Review of the guidance by the CES Bureau
February – March 2022	Revision based on the comments by the CES Bureau

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Planned activities</i>
April – May 2022	Electronic consultation among all CES countries
June 2022	Expected endorsement by the CES plenary session

VI. Method of work

11. The Task Force will primarily work via e-mail, wiki workspace, and audio or video conferences. A face-to-face meeting of the Task Force is planned back-to-back with the UNECE-Eurostat Work Session on Migration Statistics in October 2021.

VII. Membership

12. The following countries and organizations are members of the Task Force: Canada, Georgia, Italy (Chair), Mexico, New Zealand, Turkey, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Eurostat, OECD, United Nations Statistics Division and UNECE. Potential contributors from outside the official statistics community have been identified in Australia, Germany, Switzerland and United Kingdom. UNECE provides secretariat to the Task Force.
