

ANNEX II

The Drafting Group requested the Chairperson of the Meeting to transmit the following non-negotiated document to the Conference of European Statisticians and that the Report of the Meeting take note of this request.

Research Areas

All actors involved in the population field, population institutes, national statistical offices, international organisations, academic circles and NGOs, are encouraged to promote networking with a view to: (i) re-enforcing the linkages of statistical activities, research, analysis, policy formulation and operational programmes; (ii) exchanging information, knowledge and experiences among themselves, and (iii) creating new partnerships around specific issues and concerns in response to the major population challenges of the region.

Aware of the multitude of important policy-relevant research areas and in line with the “*Conclusions*” (CES/PAU/1998/30/Annex I), the Meeting has identified the following research areas for future regional co-operation in population analysis:

1. Fertility and family planning

- a. Fertility trends, patterns and differentials, with particular emphasis on sub-replacement fertility, including their causes, such as cultural, social and economic conditions, gender relations and family policies;
- b. Trends and patterns in family and household formation and dissolution, with particular focus on new family and household forms, including their causes, such as postmodern values and norms; and
- c. Family planning behaviour and access to family planning information, education and services, including their underpinnings, for example, government policy and civil society efforts at furthering family planning.

2. Mortality and health, including reproductive health

- a. Trends, levels and differentials in disability, morbidity and mortality, especially in countries with economies in transition, including their determinants, such as lifestyles and public health-care provisions;
- b. Disability, morbidity and mortality in old age, including their causes, for example, lifestyles and medical and pharmaceutical developments; and
- c. Trends in reproductive health, particularly in countries with economies in transition, including access to reproductive health services and population and sexual education.

3. Population ageing

- a. Trends in the age structure of the population, particularly in population ageing, and their economic and labour market implications, including consequences for the fiscal system, public expenditure patterns and the transition from work to retirement;
- b. The status of older persons, particularly older women, including demographic, social and

economic developments influencing it; for example, long-term developments in fertility and mortality, participation of women in the labour force and social security and health programmes; and

c. Trends in the care of older persons, such as formal and informal long-term care, including factors influencing them; for example, living arrangements among the aged, availability of offspring and kin, and work patterns of women, who are the main care providers.

4. International migration

a. Trends and patterns in different types of migration, such as asylum seekers and family reunification movements, including factors influencing them; for example, migration networks, demand for foreign labour, and entry and stay policies; and

b. Developments in migrant communities and their integration into host societies, such as cultural, social and economic integration, including factors facilitating or impeding integration; for example, labour market conditions and integration policies and programmes.

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