New standards on Statistics of Work, Employment, and Labour Underutilization

and their impact on the SDG labour market indicators

Rosina Gammarano

Data Production and Analysis Unit
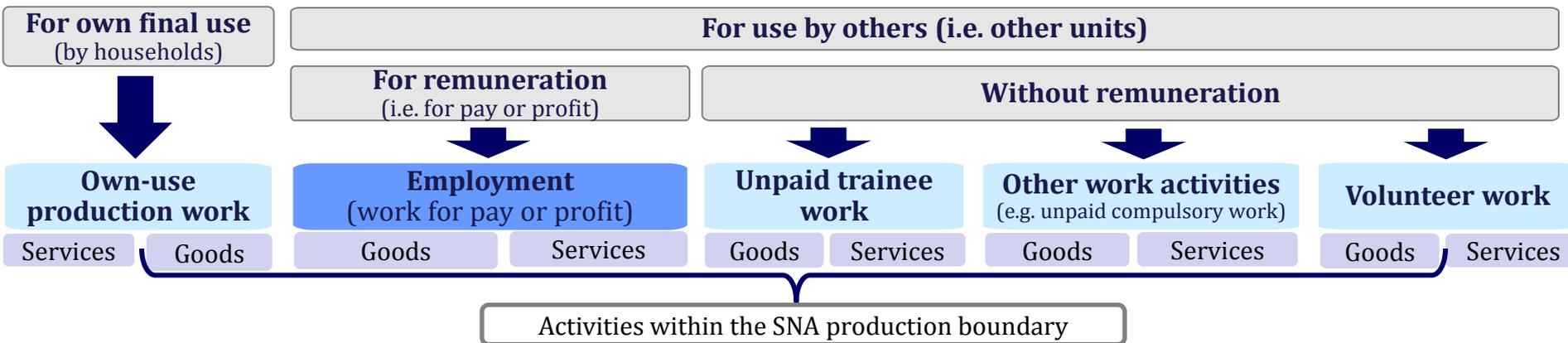
ILO Department of Statistics

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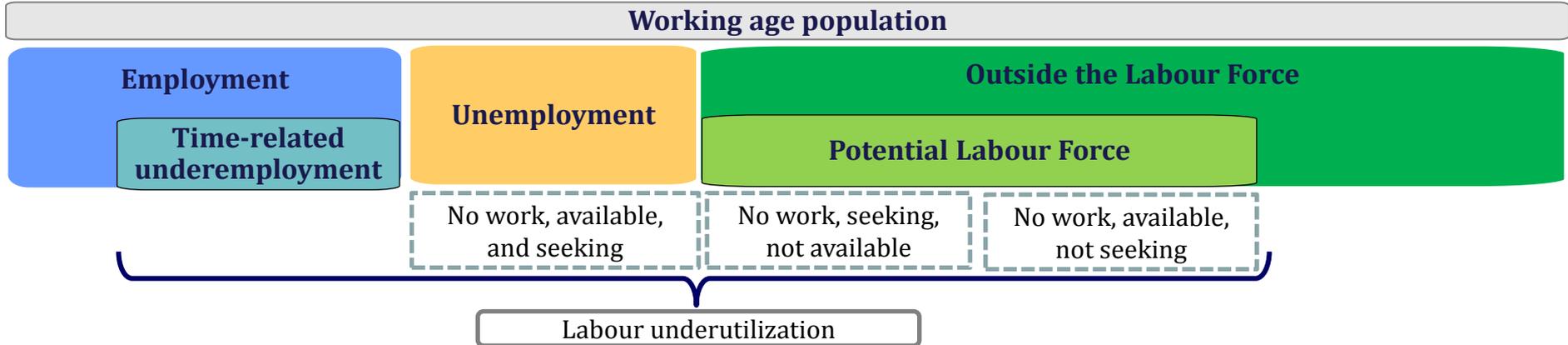- SDG labour market indicators as a coherent and non-exclusive set

Main concepts introduced by the 19th ICLS resolution

Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization

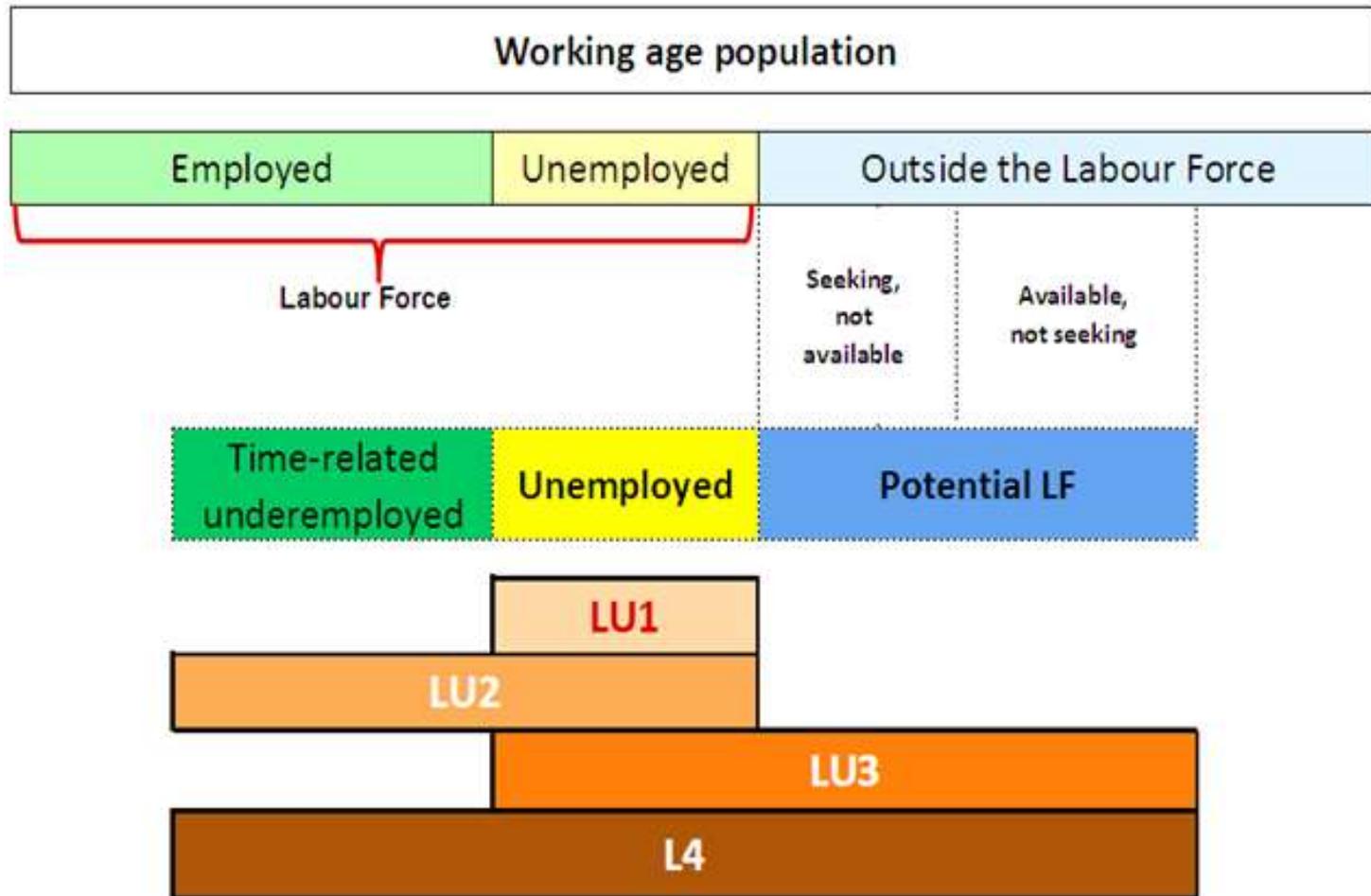➤ Forms of Work Framework (Work = all activities to produce goods and services)

For own final use (by households)	For use by others (i.e. other units)			
	For remuneration (i.e. for pay or profit)	**Without remuneration**		
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Own-use production work	**Employment** (work for pay or profit)	**Unpaid trainee work**	**Other work activities** (e.g. unpaid compulsory work)	**Volunteer work**
Services / Goods	Goods / Services	Goods / Services	Goods / Services	Goods / Services

Activities within the SNA production boundary

➤ Labour Force Framework (introducing new concept of labour underutilization)

Working age population			
Employment	**Unemployment**	**Outside the Labour Force**	
Time-related underemployment		**Potential Labour Force**	
	No work, available, and seeking	No work, seeking, not available	No work, available, not seeking

Labour underutilization

New Indicators of labour underutilization (LU1-LU4)

Implications for national practice

- Implications on data collection programmes (such as Labour Force Surveys and Population Census)
  - Need to review national definitions used
  - New questions needed to capture all forms of work
  - Questions on availability and job search activities should be asked to everyone in order to adequately measure labour underutilization (time-related underemployment and the potential labour force)
- Early communication with key stakeholders and users crucial
- Need for a testing and transition plan
  - Consider existing commitments and user demands
  - Additional changes planned (sampling, frequency, mode of data collection)
  - Small tests to validate updated questionnaires, materials, training, etc.
  - Large-scale test to assess statistical impact on indicators
  - If possible, parallel run for a period of time

The new standards and the SDG labour market indicators

SDG Indicator (Tier I and II only)	Custodian agency/ies	Partner agency/ies
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	World Bank	ILO
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	ILO	World Bank
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	ILO	
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	ILO	World Bank, UNSD
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	ILO	
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	ILO	
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	ILO	
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	ILO	
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	ILO and UNICEF	
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	ILO	
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	ILO	IMF

- Measurement of unemployment and employment relevant to many SDG indicators
- Unpaid domestic and care work

It is an **integrated** framework

➢emphasis on the need to take all SDG indicators as a **coherent set**

➢importance of **links and interdependencies** across indicators

➢**cross-cutting** nature of many indicators

SDG labour market indicators: a coherent and non-exclusive set

- It is **not** an exclusive or limiting set of indicators
  - ➢ meant to serve as a tool for monitoring at the global level
  - ➢ the objective is not to produce data, but to achieve the 17 SDGs and all their targets (data production is a means)
  - ➢ for countries, this is a non-binding, voluntary process
    - they should aim to produce data regularly on all global SDG indicators for global monitoring, to the extent posible
    - at the national level, relevance of indicators is the priority
      - ➢ indicators list has to be adapted to the national context to ensure that indicators accurately reflect progress towards all targets given national circumstances
      - ➢ wherever global SDG indicators are insufficient or irrelevant, they should be complemented with or replaced by other national indicators

Thank you