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

Activities within the SNA production boundary

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

Working age population

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

Labour underutilization
Main concepts introduced by the 19th ICLS resolution

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Indicator (Tier I and II only)</th>
<th>Custodian agency/ies</th>
<th>Partner agency/ies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.1.1</strong> Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.3.1</strong> 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</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.5.2</strong> Proportion of women in managerial positions</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.2.1</strong> Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>World Bank, UNSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.3.1</strong> Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.5.1</strong> Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.5.2</strong> Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.6.1</strong> Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>8.7.1</strong> Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age</td>
<td>ILO and UNICEF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.8.1</strong> Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10.4.1</strong> Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>IMF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The new standards and the SDG labour market indicators

- Measurement of unemployment and employment relevant to many SDG indicators
- Unpaid domestic and care work
SDG labour market indicators: a coherent and non-exclusive set

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 possible
    - 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