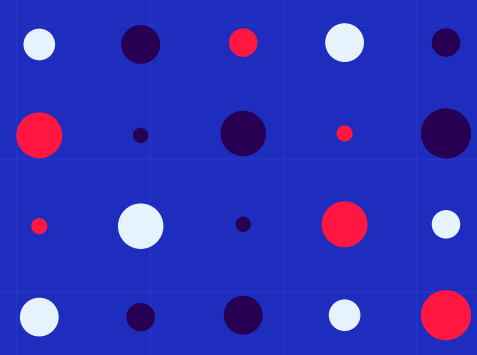
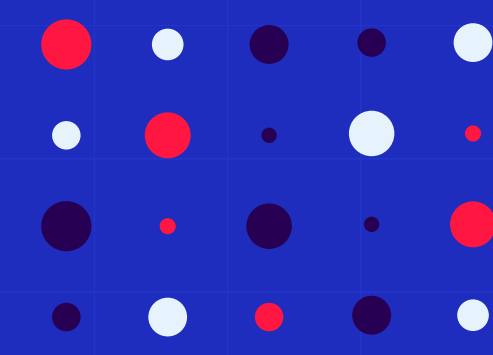




Setting new standards

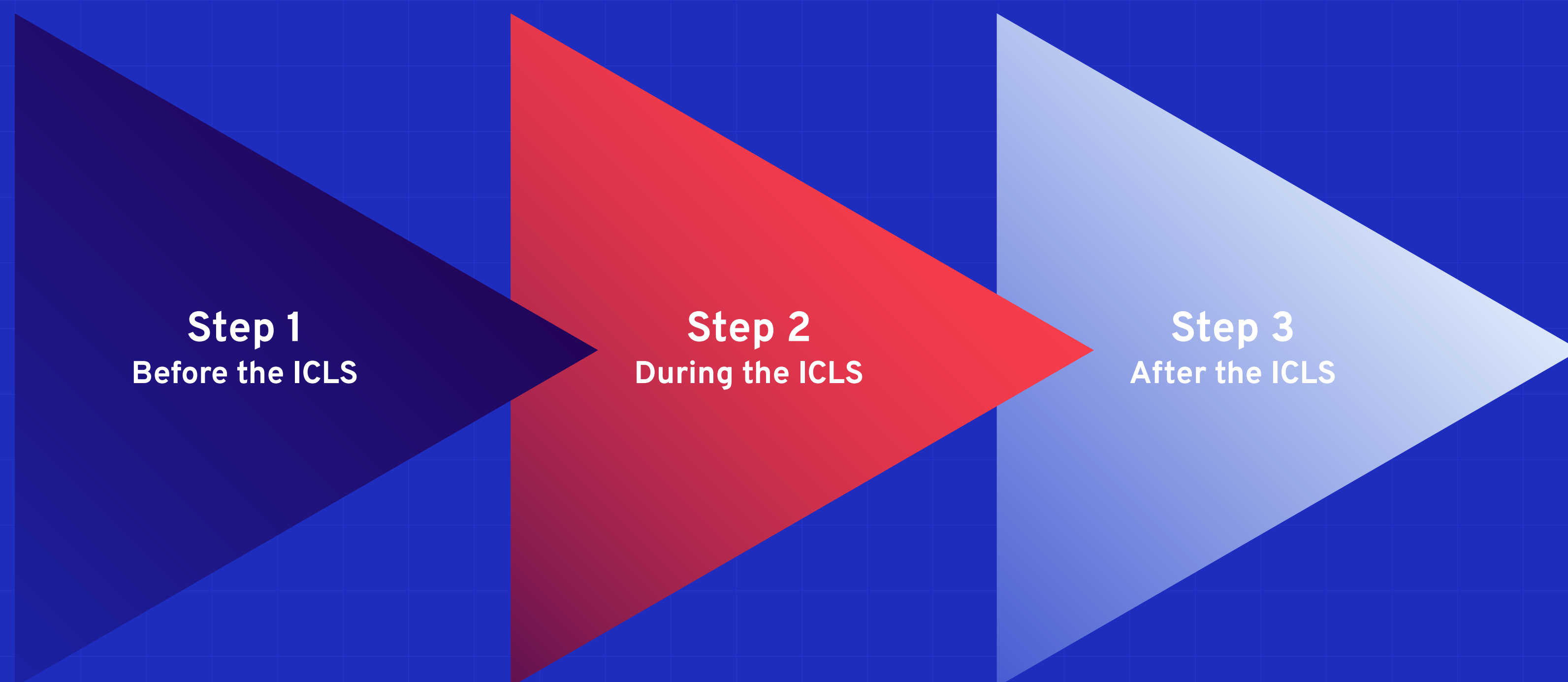
How it works: the process of international standard setting for labour statistics



Since its creation in 1923, the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) has brought together government experts (national statistical offices and ministries of labour) and worker and employer organizations to develop, debate and advance international standards in labour statistics.

Hosted by the ILO every five years, the ICLS provides guidance and resolutions on frameworks, definitions, and methodologies aimed at helping countries measure the world of work.

The *standard-setting* process step by step:



- ▶ Topics are handpicked from recommendations, research, and worldwide consultations.
- ▶ The ICLS agenda is approved and adopted by the ILO Governing Body.
- ▶ After thorough analysis, experts draft resolution and guideline proposals based on national practices and needs, which are reviewed by a Working Group of Experts.
- ▶ The ILO Department of Statistics drafts detailed reports on the main topics and a general report to guide the work of the ICLS.

- ▶ Reports are presented by the ILO Department of Statistics at the plenary.
- ▶ Draft resolutions and guidelines are discussed and amended by ICLS Committees.
- ▶ Proposals are further debated and amended by the ICLS, until a decision is reached via consensus or vote.

- ▶ Adopted resolutions and guidelines are presented to the ILO Governing Body for approval.
- ▶ Guidance tools are created to facilitate implementation of the new standards.
- ▶ Technical assistance and capacity building is provided by the ILO Department of Statistics.



Working together for better statistics, and a better work world

In addition to the resolutions and guidelines adopted by the ICLS, the International Labour Conference (ILC) also sets international labour statistics standards related to key topics in the world of work. Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the ILC form international labour standards which seek to advance workers' rights and improve working conditions on a global scale.

Convention

160

Labour Statistics Convention (1985) (legally binding)

Sets the general framework for a national statistical system.

Where ratified, requires countries to regularly collect, compile, and disseminate basic labour statistics on labour force, employment, unemployment, time-related underemployment, average earnings and hours of work, wage structure and distribution, labour cost, consumer price indices, household expenditure, occupational injuries, and industrial disputes.*

*Replaced Convention 63 – Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work (1938).

Recommendation

170

Labour Statistics Recommendation (1985) (non-binding)

Specifies frequency of data collection and dissemination, desired disaggregations, and appropriate national statistical infrastructure.



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