



**Regional Workshop on Monitoring and Assessing Progress on
Decent Work in Asia**

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**Session 3: Introduction
Data Sources on Decent Work**

Decent Work Indicators availability and gaps:

Cases of Cambodia and Indonesia

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Major sources of labour market statistics

- **Labour demand:** establishment-level data
 - Establishment censuses and surveys:
 - employment and wage sample surveys
 - occupational wage and vacancy sample surveys
- **Labour supply:** household-level data
 - Population censuses and household surveys:
 - labour force sample surveys
 - income and expenditure sample surveys
- **«Intervening mechanisms»:** employment and labour market «services»
 - Administrative records:
 - employment office registers
 - unemployment insurance records
 - tax records
 - social security files
 - labour inspection records

ESTABLISHMENT SURVEYS

- ❖ Economic unit that produces and/or sells goods or services, and operates from a single physical location. If a firm has several such locations, each is termed an establishment
- ❖ The ES is designed to provide industry information on non-farm wage and salary employment.
- ❖ Structural statistics on the structure of earnings and hours of work and on the distribution of employees by levels of earnings and hours.
- ❖ Surveys on the level and composition of labour cost.
- ❖ The corresponding employment data are always collected in these surveys.

Population Censuses

The population (and housing census) represents one of the pillars for data collection on the number and characteristics of the population of a country.

The population and housing census is part of an integrated national statistical

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delimited part of a country.

Economic characteristics

- ❖ Activity status
- ❖ Occupation
- ❖ Industry
- ❖ Status in employment
- ❖ Time worked (*)
- ❖ Income (*)
- ❖ Institutional sector of employment (*)
- ❖ Employment in the informal sector (*)
- ❖ Informal employment (*)
- ❖ Place of work (*)

(*) Derived

Labour Force Sample Survey

- ❖ **Labour Force Survey (LFS)** is the main instrument of data collection on employment, underemployment and unemployment in countries with market economies; it permits the collection of consistent and comprehensive information both for employees and the self-employed population.
- ❖ Moreover, with the exception of population censuses, an LFS is the only reliable method yet devised for covering the whole population, in which each person can be assigned a definite status of being employed, unemployed or not in the labour force. A household survey counts each person as an individual only once and thus avoids overlap, irrespective of the number of jobs he/she may be holding and enterprises he/she may be working for.
- ❖ Furthermore, the concepts and definitions of the LFS are based on the ILO international recommendations, which can be used as a yardstick for international comparisons on this topic.

What are administrative data?

- ❖ Administrative data are produced as a by-product of the administrative functions of a government agency
 - An administrative system does not exist to produce statistics.
 - It is meant to implement the administrative functions of the agency, often in response to legislative requirements or specifications.
 - However, an administrative system can provide a rich data which should be fully exploited to contribute to the overall system of labor statistics.



Thank you for your attention!
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