



Measuring and Monitoring Decent Work

Lessons Learnt from MAP Project
The Philippines Experience

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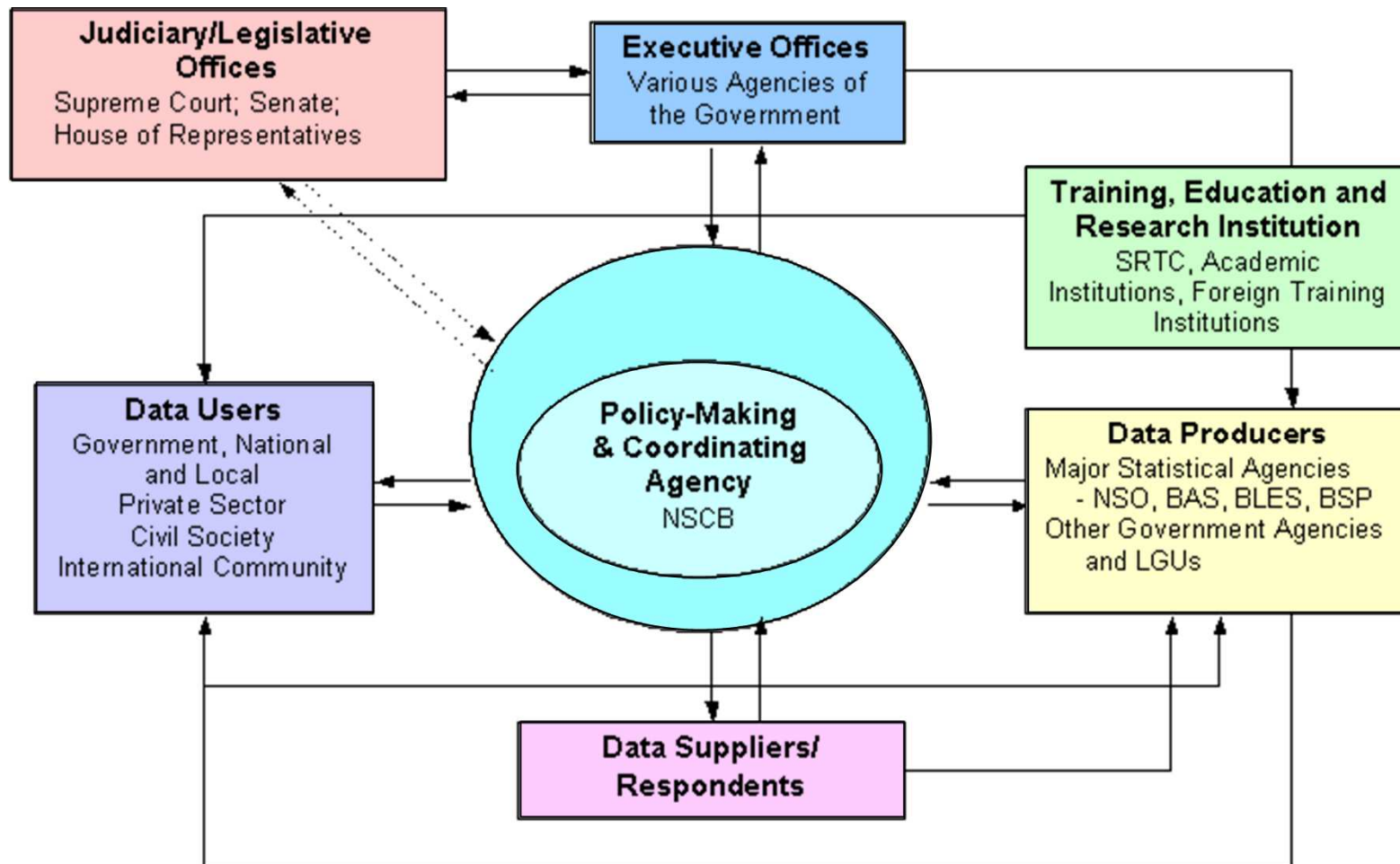
**BUREAU OF LABOR AND
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS**



Outline

- ❖ Overview of the Philippine Statistical System
- ❖ Data sources of the Country Profile
- ❖ Process of data compilation
- ❖ Drafting of the Country Profile
- ❖ Key results/findings
- ❖ Usefulness of the Country Profile
- ❖ Plans on the decent work indicators

Overview of the PSS



Source: National Statistical Coordination Board, Philippine Statistical Development Program, 2005-2010.



Data sources of the Country Profile

The Labor Force Survey is the main source of the data on the decent work indicators.

National Statistics Office

- Labor Force Survey (LFS)
- Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES)
- Merged Files of the LFS and FIES
- Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey
- Consumer Price Index



Data sources of the Country Profile

National Statistical Coordination Board

- National Accounts of the Philippines
- Official Poverty Statistics
- Philippine National Health Accounts

Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics, Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)

- BLES Integrated Survey
- Occupational Injuries Survey
- Industrial Relations at the Workplace Survey



Data sources of the Country Profile

Administrative records of the:

Bureau of Working Conditions, DOLE

Bureau of Labor Relations, DOLE

National Wages and Productivity Commission

Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

National Conciliation and Mediation Board

Department of Health-National Epidemiology Center

Social Security System

Government Service Insurance System

Philippine Health Insurance Corporation

World Bank, World Development Indicators



Process of data compilation

The compilation of the decent work indicators involved the following activities:

- Assessment of the availability of data
- Determination of additional or proxy indicators, e.g., on the decent work elements on “work that should be abolished” and “combining work, family and personal life”
- Preparation of the annotated outline on the tabulations
- Data research/tabulations for indicators that are not “off-the-shelf” or those that required further disaggregations



Process of data compilation

Issues and concerns in data compilation:

- Comparability of LFS data sets
- Absence of survey data, e.g., informal employment, child labor, employment tenure
- Absence of administrative data, e.g., forced labor
- Timeliness and accessibility of existing administrative data; not readily available in desired disaggregations e.g., HIV data, social security statistics
- Non-comparability of the indicator with international standard, e.g., time-related underemployment rate



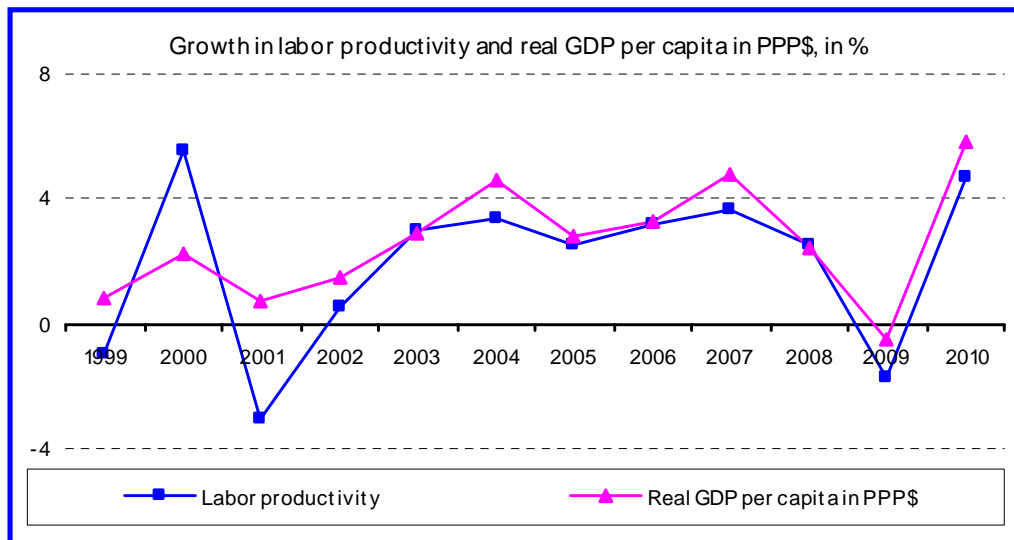
Drafting of the Profile

Establishing the links of the statistics on decent work indicators and the Philippine laws and policies

- Statistics have not been adequately utilized as a basis for drafting of laws and policies and in monitoring of implementation
- Need for greater advocacy by data producers on awareness, appreciation and utilization of statistics by data users
- Making statistics user-friendly and accessible to data users

Key results/findings

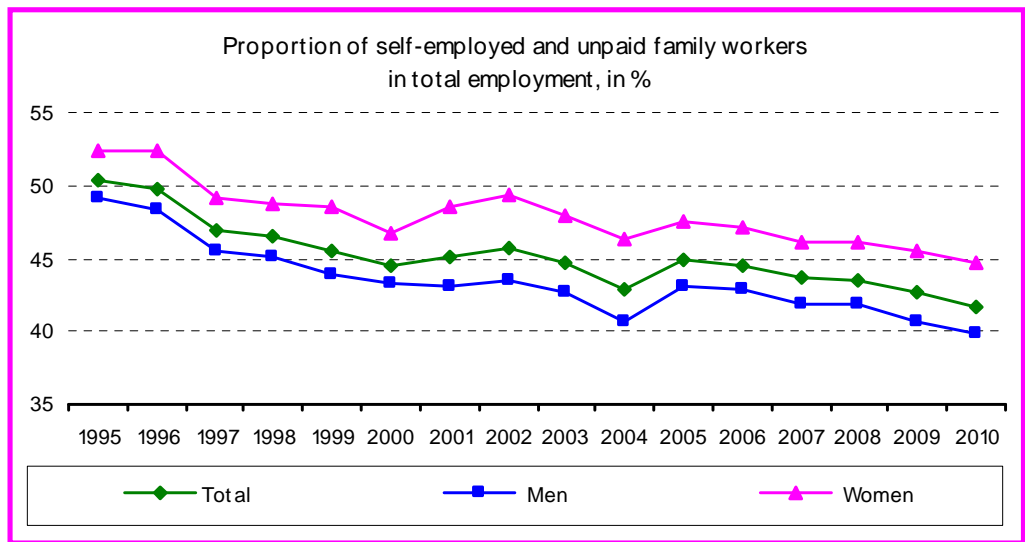
Some gains in decent work



Modest economic growth

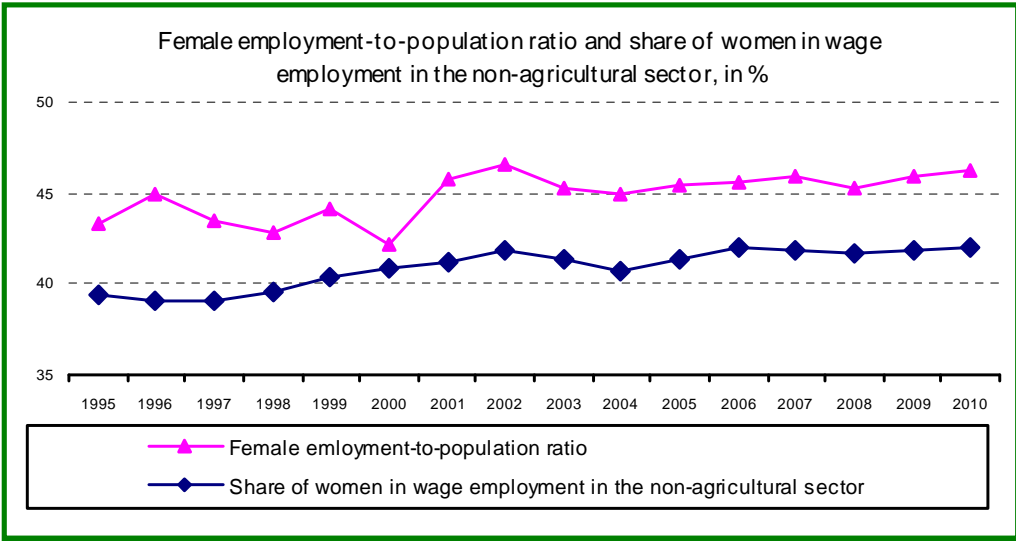
Wage share in GDP growing slowly

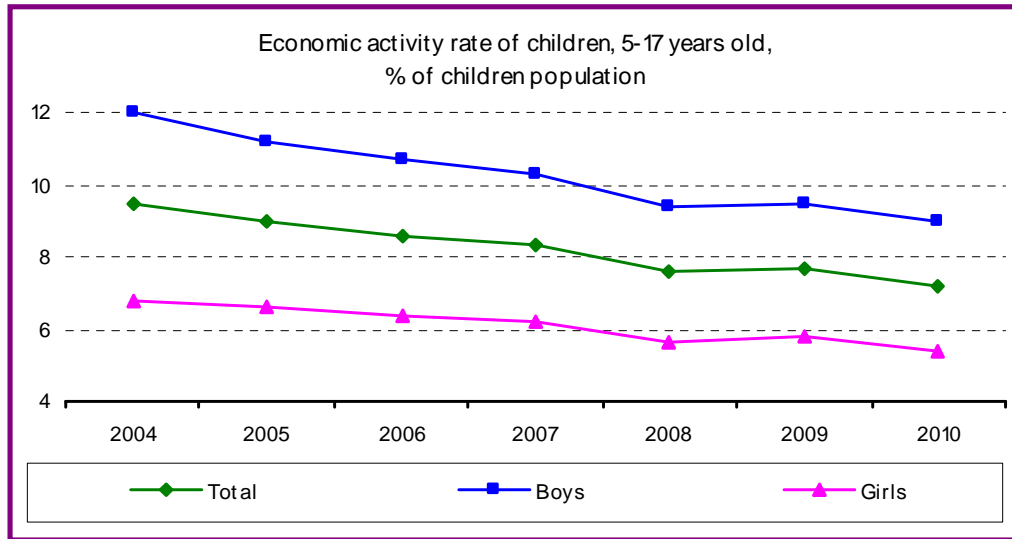
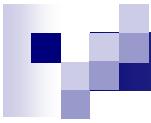




Reduction in proportion of self-employed and unpaid family workers in total employment

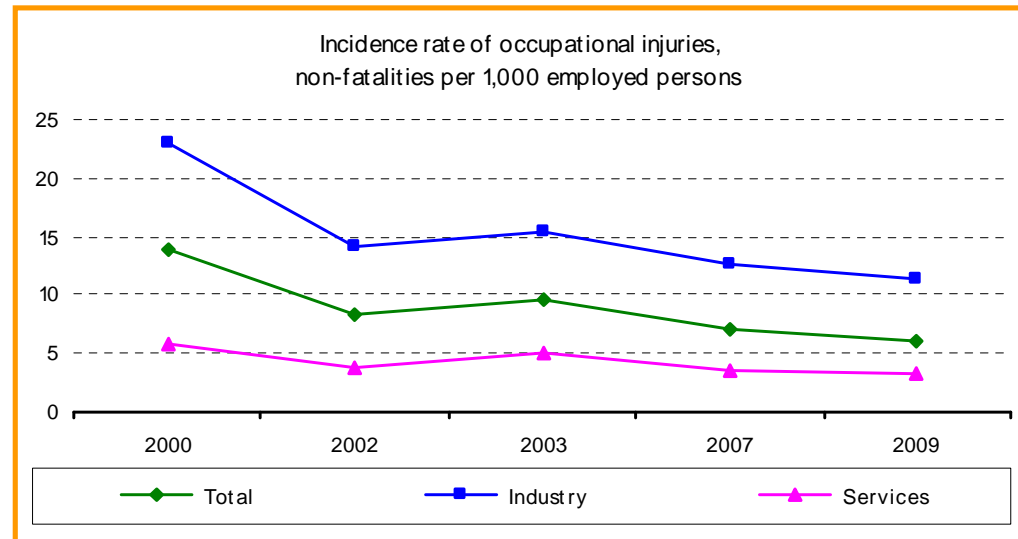
Increasing employment opportunities for women

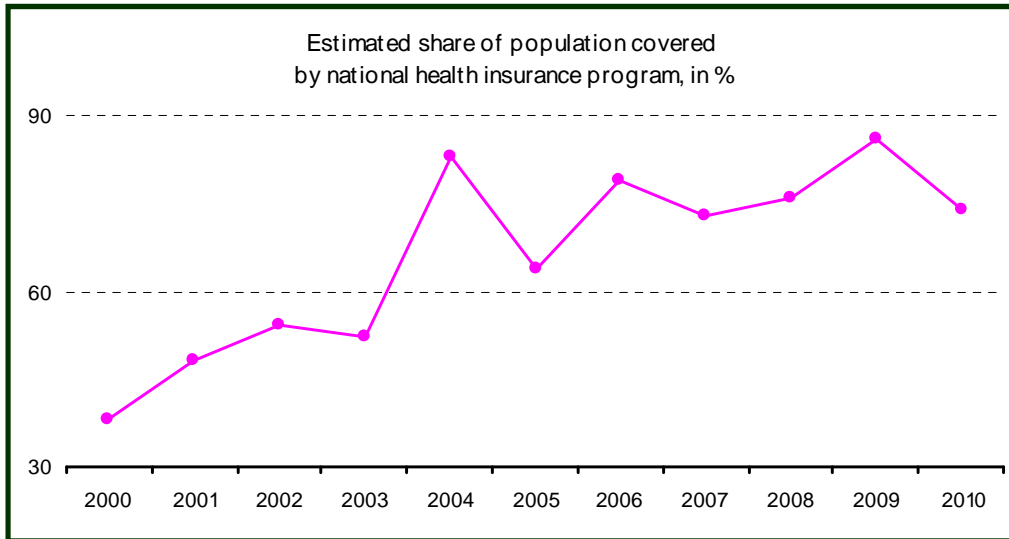




Slight progress in economic activity rate of children

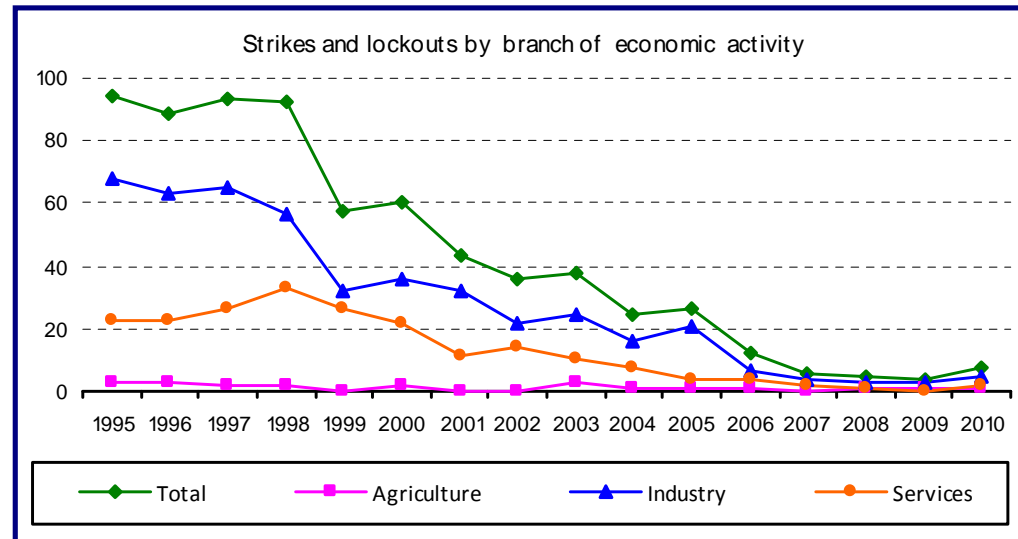
Safer work environment



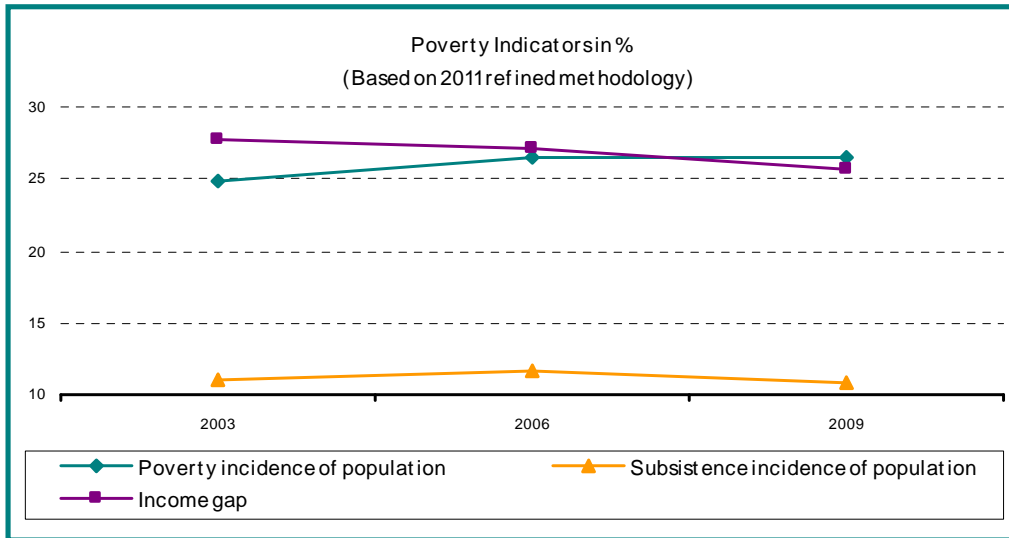


Growing coverage of health insurance program

Peaceful industrial climate

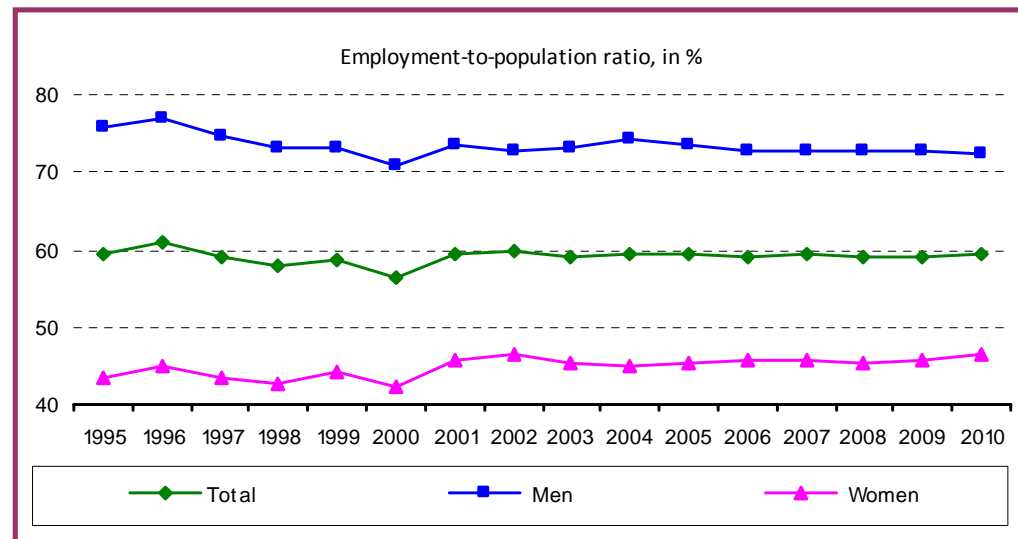


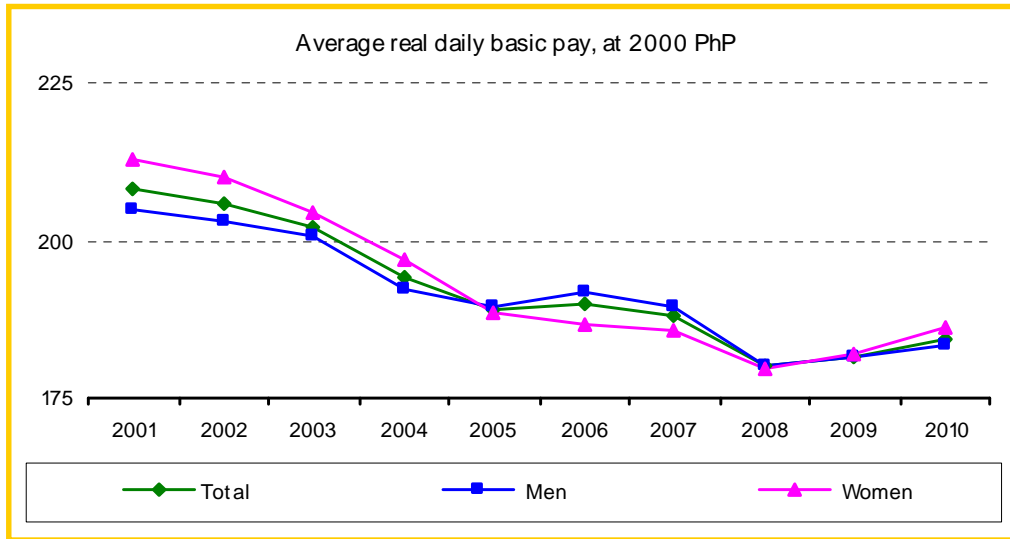
However, deficits exist



Poverty incidence remains high

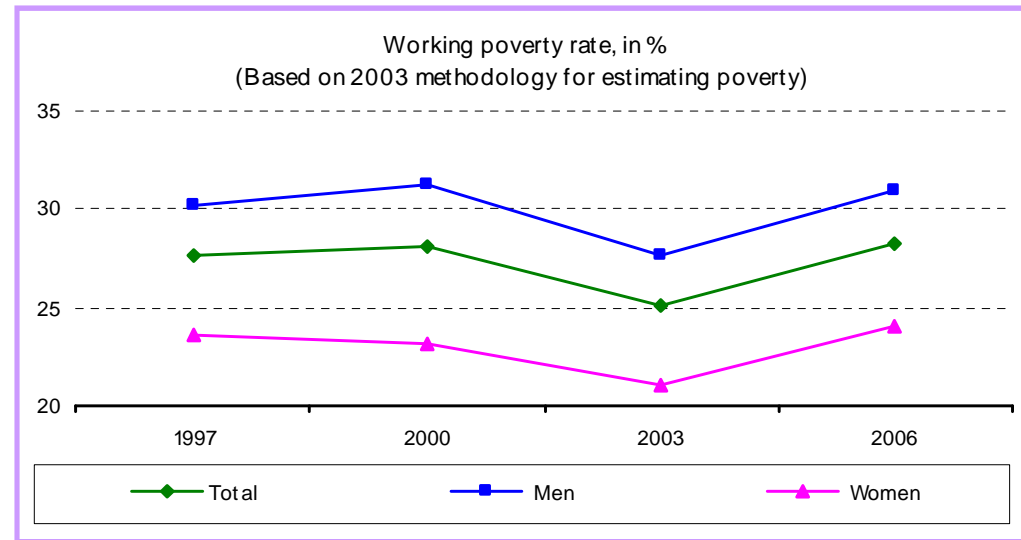
Employment-to-population ratio stagnant

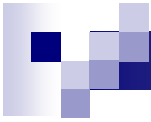




No improvement in real basic pay

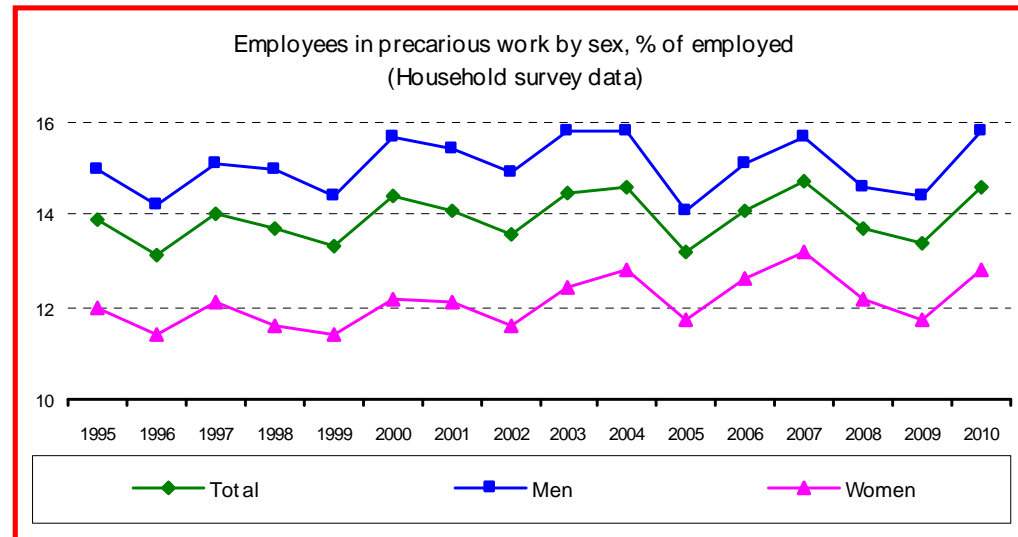
Neither in working poverty rate

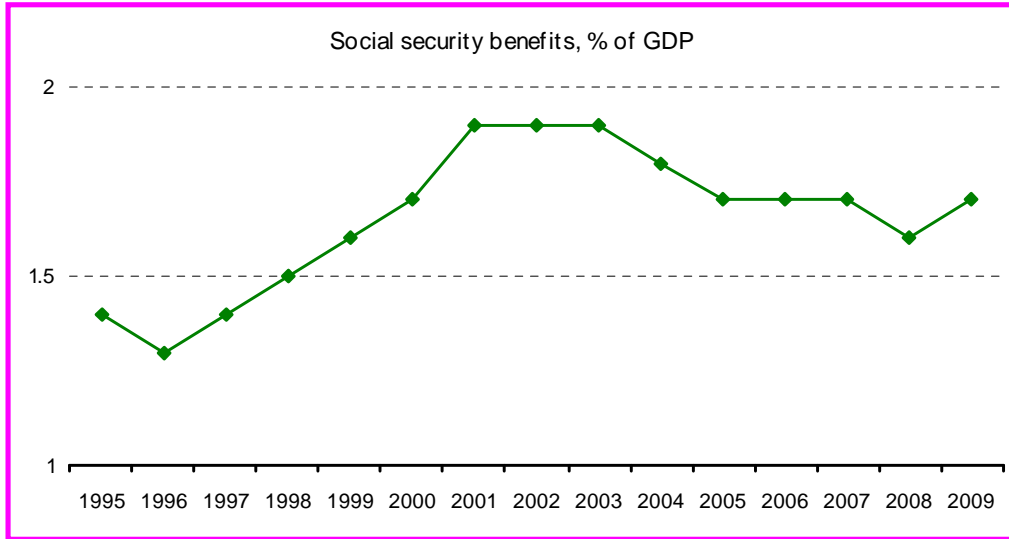
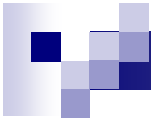




Underemployment more serious concern than unemployment

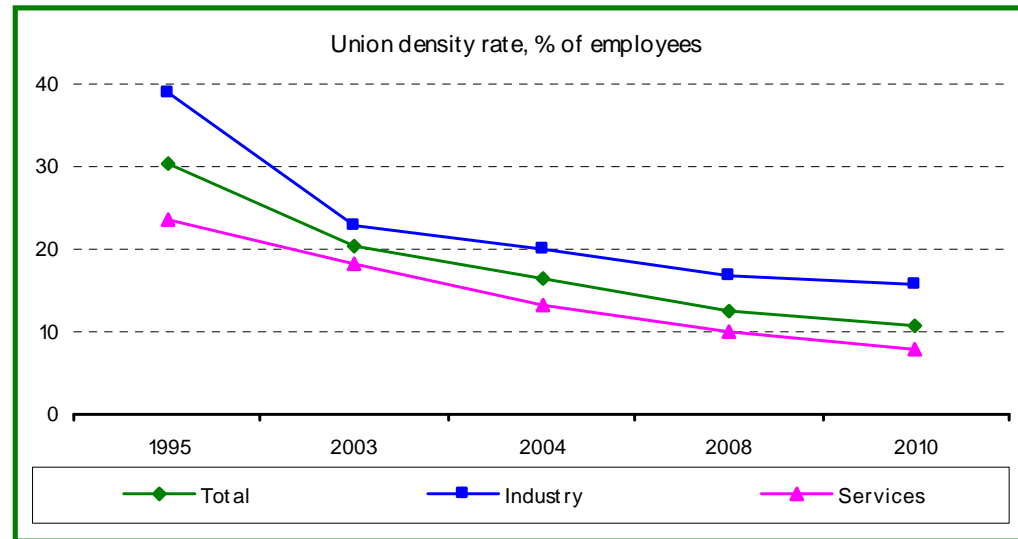
Instability and uncertainty of work continue to persist





Minimal share of social security benefits to GDP

Decline in union membership





Usefulness of the Country Profile

Except for unemployment insurance, the Philippines has the laws, policies and institutions to advance the decent work agenda in the country. The availability of the Profile can:

- Underscore the importance of the integration of the decent work agenda in the national development strategies
- Serve as sound basis for tracking and evaluating progress on decent work outcomes
- Provide inputs for planning, programming and targeting
- Be a feedback mechanism in the implementation of plans programs that promote decent work
- Be a reference for review of existing laws, policies, institutional mechanisms and arrangements
- Enjoin tripartite partners towards greater and resolute efforts to achieve decent work in the country



Plans on the collection of DWIs

To support the advocacy on the decent work agenda the Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics of the Philippines Department of Labor and Employment has:

1. Posted the decent work indicators in its website; to be updated annually
2. Discussed with the National Statistics Office the inclusion of additional items in the LFS to capture informal employment, employment tenure, hours of work and status in employment of working children, time-related underemployment; the refined LFS questionnaire has been used in an LFS covering two provinces recently
3. Started the development of an interactive and user-friendly database on decent work indicators; to be completed in December 2012

The BLES will likewise coordinate with other government agencies to ensure the availability, accessibility and timeliness of their administrative data related to decent work.



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