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Room Document*: **22**

**Labour statistics in the international labour code
A case for the promotion and ratification
of the Labour Statistics Convention
(C160, 1985)**

* This room document has not been formally edited

Labour statistics in the international labour code

A case for the promotion and ratification of the Labour Statistics Convention (C160, 1985)¹

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1. Introduction

The ILO being a normative institution, one of its main missions is that of setting and promoting standards and rights at work. In fact, it is the reference and authority at the international level in terms of international labour standards, at the core of the international labour standards setting process. The ILO's legal instruments (Conventions and Recommendations) guide its work in various fields and represent the international labour code.

When it comes to the field of labour statistics, there are two types of international standards: Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference (ILC), and Resolutions and Guidelines adopted by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). It is important to note that Conventions adopted by the ILC are the only legally-binding instruments among the abovementioned.

The ILO Labour Statistics Convention (1985, C160)² is the only binding international standard in terms of labour statistics, and as such, it is at the heart of the mandate of the ILO Department of Statistics. It establishes the basic framework for the progressive elaboration of national labour statistics programmes, and countries ratifying it commit to regularly collecting, compiling and disseminating basic labour statistics on the main labour-related topics. At the time of its adoption, this Convention expanded and built on the now outdated Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work (1938, C63)³. The Labour Statistics Recommendation (1985, R170)⁴, adopted at the same time as the Labour Statistics Convention, is meant to complement it and provide non-binding guidelines for the development of a labour market statistics system. To this date, 50 countries have ratified Convention No. 160, while 14 countries have ratified Convention No. 63 (without automatically denouncing it by ratifying the more updated C160). The tables presented in the following page list the countries which have ratified these instruments.

² The full text of the Labour Statistics Convention (1985, C160) is included in the annex.

³ The full text of the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work (1938, C63) is included in the annex.

⁴ The full text of the Labour Statistics Recommendation (1985, R170) is included in the annex.

Ratifications of the Labour Statistics Convention (1985, C160) and the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work (1938, C63).

Convention No. 160		
Country	Date	Articles accepted
Armenia	Apr-2005	Articles 7, 12 and 13
Australia	May-1987	All Articles
Austria	Jun-1987	All Articles
Azerbaijan	May-1992	Articles 7 to 10
Belarus	Oct-1990	Articles 7 to 10
Benin	Apr-2000	Articles 7, 8, 12-15,
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	Nov-1990	Articles 7, 8 and 15
Brazil	Jul-1990	Articles 7 to 10, 12, 13 and 15
Canada	Nov-1995	Articles 7, 8, 9(1) and 10-15
Colombia	Mar-1990	Articles 7, 8 and 10-15
Costa Rica	Feb-2001	All Articles
Côte d'Ivoire	Apr-2016	Articles 7-10 and 12-15
Cyprus	Dec-1987	All Articles
Czech Republic	Jan-1993	Articles 7-10 and 12-14
Denmark	Jan-1988	All Articles
El Salvador	Apr-1987	All Articles
Eswatini	Sep-1992	Articles 7, 8, 10 and 12 to 15
Finland	Apr-1987	All Articles
Germany	Apr-1991	All Articles
Greece	Mar-1993	All Articles
Guatemala	Apr-1993	All Articles
Hungary	Apr-2010	All Articles
India	Apr-1992	Article 8
Ireland	Oct-1995	Articles 7-9 and 11-15
Israel	Jan-2010	All Articles
Italy	Nov-1989	All Articles
Korea, Republic of	Dec-1997	All Articles
Kyrgyzstan	Mar-1992	Articles 7 to 10
Latvia	Jun-1994	Articles 7, 12 and 13
Lithuania	Jun-1999	All Articles
Mauritius	Jun-1994	Articles 7-10 and 12-15
Mexico	Apr-1988	Articles 7-9, 11, 12, 14 and 15
Moldova, Republic of	Feb-2012	Articles 7 to 13 and 14 (1)
Netherlands	Oct-1990	All Articles
New Zealand	Nov-2001	All Articles

Convention No. 160 (Cont'd)		
Country	Date	Articles accepted
Norway	Aug-1987	All Articles
Panama	Apr-1996	Articles 7-10 and 12-15
Poland	Apr-1991	Articles 7-8 and 12-15
Portugal	Dec-1993	All Articles
Russian Federation	Aug-1990	Articles 7 to 15
San Marino	Jul-1988	All Articles
Slovakia	Jan-1993	Articles 7-10 and 12-14
Spain	Oct-1989	Articles 7-9 and 12-15
Sri Lanka	Apr-1993	Articles 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 15
Sweden	Sep-1986	All Articles
Switzerland	May-1987	Articles 7-10 and 12-15
Tajikistan	Nov-1993	Articles 7 to 10
Ukraine	Aug-1991	Articles 7-10
United Kingdom	May-1987	All Articles
United States	Jun-1990	All Articles

Convention No. 63		
Country	Date	Parts accepted
Algeria	Oct-1962	All
Barbados	May-1967	Excluding Part III
Chile	May-1957	Excluding Part III
Cuba	Sep-1954	All
Djibouti	Aug-1978	All
Egypt	Oct-1940	Excluding Parts III and IV
France	Jun-1951	All
Kenya	Jan-1964	All
Myanmar	Nov-1961	Excluding Parts III and IV
Nicaragua	Oct-1981	All
South Africa	Aug-1939	Excluding Parts II and IV
Syrian Arab Republic	Jul-1960	Excluding Parts III and IV
Tanzania, United Republic of	Nov-1962	All
Uruguay	Mar-1954	All

Since the time the Labour Statistics Convention and Recommendation were adopted in 1985, there have been many developments both in labour markets and in the statistical world, especially in terms of data collection, storage and dissemination methods. Thus, the current relevance of Convention No. 160 (and the accompanying Recommendation No. 170) may be questioned. This is why these instruments are being studied in 2018 under the ILO's Standards Review Mechanism to decide whether they are still up-to-date and fit for purpose or on the contrary, they are outdated and should thus be revised (which would require drafting a new convention).

In September 2018, the Standards Review Mechanism Tripartite Working Group considered Convention No. 160 and Recommendation No. 170 to be up-to-date, whereas Convention No. 63 was deemed to be outdated. Accordingly, the Standards Review Mechanism Tripartite Working Group encouraged the Office to actively promote the ratification of Convention No. 160 by

member States, and provide the necessary technical assistance in this regard. It also recommended the abrogation of Convention No. 63 in 2024, and with this in mind, the Office is expected to follow up with member States and non-metropolitan territories currently bound by Convention No. 63 to explore the possibility of ratifying Convention No. 160.

ILOSTAT, the ILO's central statistical database, contains post-2010 data from a labour force survey (or other household survey) for over 170 countries and post-2010 data on topics typically coming from other sources (topics such as strikes and lockouts, occupational injuries, and labour inspection) for almost 100 countries. The ILO has access to microdata files of household surveys for 138 countries, and agreements with several national and regional agencies allowing it to receive data in batch for a large number of countries.

This means that numerous countries around the world have a developed national statistical system, at least in terms of labour statistics, compiling and disseminating statistics from reliable sources on the main labour-related topics. Many of them even have monthly, quarterly or annual collections in place, allowing for the production of regular labour statistics. Other countries have some labour data compilation and are making efforts to further develop their labour market information system. And yet, only 50 countries have ratified C160 to date.

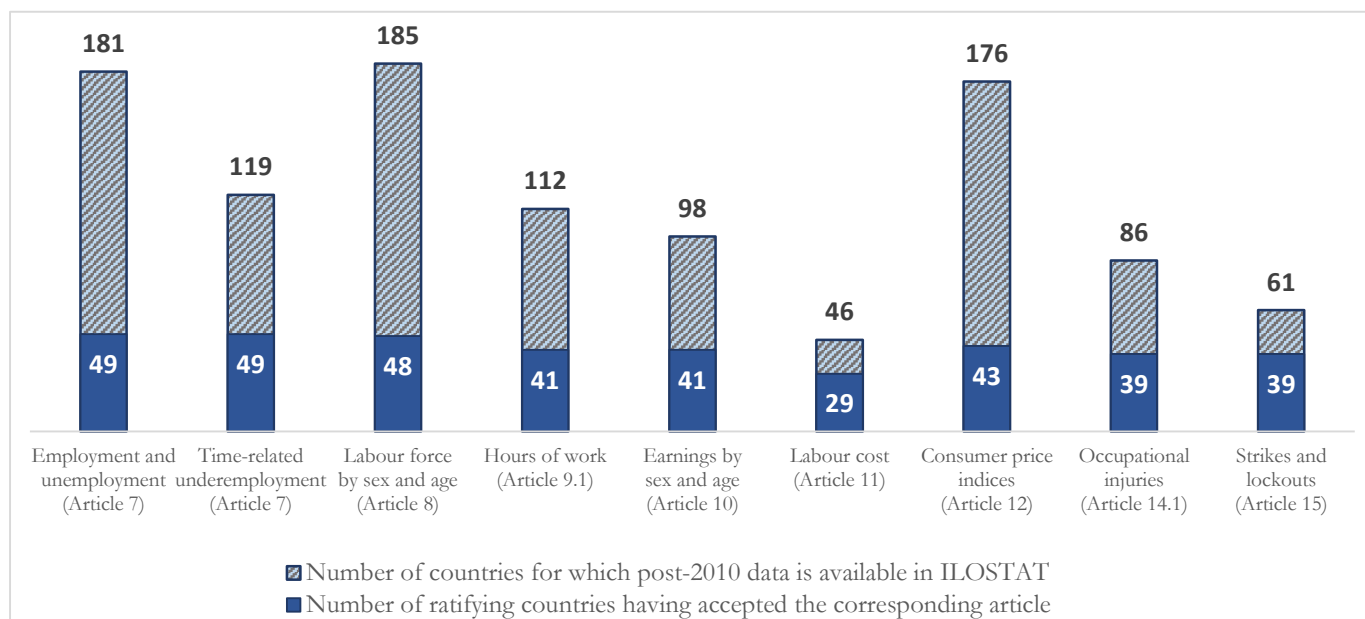
What could explain this low ratification rate? Why have so few countries ratified it compared to the high number of countries de facto complying with it? What is the interest of ratifying the Labour Statistics Convention? What is the use of this Convention for countries? And for the ILO?

This document aims to answer these questions, by first exploring the possible explanations behind the low number of countries having ratified C160, and then describing how this legal instrument could be a valuable tool for countries, specifically noting what countries could gain from ratification. It also briefly points to why this Convention is important for the ILO, and particularly the ILO Department of Statistics. It then shows how C160 is still highly valid and relevant, despite having been adopted over three decades ago. Finally, it provides a quick overview of the steps needed to ratify this Convention.

2. Why such a low ratification rate for the Labour Statistics Convention?

In fact, in terms of the number of countries having ratified it, C160 has a good ratification rate for a technical convention. The 50 countries which have ratified C160 is a much higher number than the ratifying country counts of many other technical conventions. However, compared to the number of countries who are de facto complying with C160, or the number of countries who could potentially ratify it without major efforts or implications, 50 seems rather low. This is evidenced by the considerable difference between the number of countries having ratified C160 and the number of countries for which recent data on the key labour market indicators is available in ILOSTAT, as shown in the chart in the following page. What could explain this low ratification rate?

Number of countries for which post-2010 data on the main topics of labour statistics is available in ILOSTAT vs number of countries having ratified C160 and accepted the corresponding articles.



Source: ILOSTAT and NORMLEX.

2.1. Convention No. 160 not widely recognized as the key international labour statistics standard that it is, even being part of the international labour code

C160 does not have widespread recognition as the key international standard in labour statistics that it is (it is even part of the international labour code). This may be due in part to the ILO's shortcomings in promoting it, putting it forward, and highlighting its importance in all statistical instances, and the organization will work to remedy this.

In this regard, the Standards Review Mechanism Tripartite Working Group asked the Office to devote particular efforts in the upcoming years to foster ratification of C160 and assist countries in complying with it, as needed.

However, the lack of wide recognition of C160 as a legally-binding international standard in labour statistics may also be due to the fact that the national agencies and focal points dealing with legal instruments are generally not the same as the ones dealing with labour statistics standards, production and dissemination. The importance of this particular legal instrument pertaining to labour statistics may thus be lost in the variety of agencies which should be involved to bring forth ratification of C160. Thus, promoting a close collaboration between national statistical offices and labour ministries is crucial to facilitate ratification of C160.

2.2. Lack of awareness of the existence of Convention No. 160

Linked to the point above, it is even possible that in some cases the national agencies comprised in the national statistical system, and particularly dealing with labour statistics are not aware of the existence of this particular legal instrument, as it may be other agencies who are regularly involved in the ILC, the ratification and implementation of ILO legal instruments, etc. National statistical offices and other agencies of the national statistical system dealing with labour statistics may refer

to the most technical and specific internationally-agreed standards, that is, resolutions and guidelines adopted by the ICLS.

Nevertheless, countries having ratified C160 are bound to produce the labour statistics specified in it, which implies that the relevant agencies involved in labour statistics should be aware of this to ensure compliance. In countries not having ratified C160, national statistical offices and other relevant agencies would also benefit from being aware of its existence, as it may point to key labour-related topics on which data is needed, and help prioritize data collection activities.

2.3. Perceived burden of reporting when ratifying Convention No. 160

Article 22 of the ILO Constitution establishes that member States are committed to making an annual report to the ILO on the implementation of each of the Conventions they have ratified. For Convention No. 160, this obligation has been relaxed to decrease the frequency of reporting from annual to every five years. Also, it used to be that countries were required to provide the ILO (through these regular reports) with all relevant statistical and methodological information on the topics covered by C160, whereas currently, if the data and the corresponding methodology are widely available online in the official website of the national statistical office (or the competent national authority), in official publications by the national statistical office (or the competent national authority) or if they are submitted to the Department of Statistics via its annual questionnaire or other arrangements, they are considered duly reported to the Office, without the need to include every item again in the report on the implementation of C160.

Thus, the burden of reporting on countries has been greatly reduced (particularly thanks to the close collaboration between the department in charge of labour standards –NORMES- and the relevant technical department –STATISTICS-), and it should not be perceived as significant by countries who could potentially consider ratification of C160. The Office is making every effort to ensure that reporting duties are not burdensome.

2.4. Convention No. 160 perceived as obsolete

The perception of C160 as an outdated standard may naturally discourage member States from even considering ratifying it, thinking that it is pointless to invest all the effort required for the ratification of a convention if the convention is not fit for purpose.

In this regard, it is crucial to highlight that C160 is still highly relevant in numerous aspects, and more importantly, that the ILO's Standards Review Mechanism Tripartite Working Group considered C160 to still be up-to-date and fit for purpose in September 2018. The Office can thus only emphasize the role of C160 for national labour market information systems around the world. In fact, the Standards Review Mechanism Tripartite Working Group called upon the Office to actively promote ratification of C160 (see section 5 for more details on how C160 is still valid and relevant).

In spite of its low ratification rate and the fact that it is not widely recognized as a binding international labour statistics standard, C160 is still a crucial tool and its ratification by member States remains important, both for the member States and for the ILO, and particularly the ILO's Department of Statistics.

3. Why is ratifying Convention No. 160 important for countries?

Convention No. 160, a legal instrument which is part of the international labour code, is a valuable tool for countries in many respects, and thus, there is a clear interest in its ratification. The main ways in which ratification of C160 benefits member States are described below.

3.1. Convention No. 160 fosters the development of a comprehensive national statistical system and allows for this development to be gradual

C160 establishes the basic framework for the development of a comprehensive national statistical system, and particularly a labour market information system, covering numerous labour-related topics and a wide range of possible sources of statistics (population census, labour force surveys, household income and expenditure surveys, establishment census or surveys, administrative data). This development will naturally be progressive, and in this regard, it is possible to ratify only some articles of C160, and gradually accept more articles as the national statistical system incorporates more labour market topics.

It is essential to underscore that C160 is a development tool, not a means of coercion: its sole purpose is to contribute to the development of a solid and comprehensive national system of labour statistics with a view to informing labour market policy formulation, implementation and evaluation, labour market research, labour market analysis including trends and patterns, etc.

Indeed, by supporting the statistical development of the ratifying country, C160 indirectly contributes to all the uses and goals of the statistics produced, most notably informing evidence-based policy formulation.

3.2. Convention No. 160 ensures the involvement of social partners

C160 guarantees the involvement of social partners in all stages of statistical production. Indeed, article 3 of the Convention states that workers' and employers' organizations must be consulted when designing or revising the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the collection, compilation and publication of the statistics required under the Convention. This formalizes the social partners' participation in statistical processes, gives them a possibility to voice their concerns and legitimizes the official statistics produced.

3.3. Convention No. 160 empowers national statistical offices

The Convention covers a wide range of statistical sources and labour-related topics, which can only all be overseen by the national statistical office. At the national level, there is no other agency with the vast statistical expertise required to lead the development of the national statistical system. This highlights the central role of national statistical offices and (implicitly) recognizes that they should have the resources, decision power and autonomy needed to successfully conduct their activities.

3.4. Convention No. 160 is a flexible and reasonable instrument

The wide range of topics and sources covered by C160 may seem overwhelming and daunting to a country considering potentially ratifying it. Nonetheless, it is important to note that the Convention is actually very flexible, and can be ratified only partially (that is, ratifying countries may leave out articles for which they are not yet ready).

Also, the Convention is very reasonable in terms of what it requires: statistics on the relevant topics should be compiled regularly and be representative of the country as a whole. They should be disseminated in a timely manner, so as to have current statistics available on the relevant labour-related topics.

The Labour Statistics Recommendation, 1985 (No. 170) complements Convention No. 160 by providing further details on items such as the desired periodicity of data collection and data disaggregations for each topic of labour statistics covered by C160.

Although some desired breakdowns are listed in the Labour Statistics Recommendation, 1985 (No. 170), and the Sustainable Development Goals' Global Indicator Framework highlights the importance of data disaggregation, C160 establishes no requirements in terms of data disaggregation, favouring countries for which disaggregation would pose a challenge without discouraging the rest from publishing disaggregated statistics.

3.5. It serves as a basis to get funding internally and assistance from ILO

The ratification of C160 represents a formal commitment by the country to develop its national labour market information system, and it provides a legal base for the ILO to support the country in this effort. The ratifying country is bound to comply with this legal instrument, and this binding obligation should mobilize resources to fund data collection activities, especially those designed and carried out by national statistical offices, both within the country and in the ILO (technical assistance or cooperation).

4. Why is Convention No. 160 important for the ILO?

The Labour Statistics Convention is a very important instrument, not only at the national level, for each country, but also for the ILO, and particularly the ILO Department of Statistics. There are many aspects which make this Convention crucial for the work of the ILO in the field of labour statistics, as outlined below.

4.1. Convention No. 160 legitimizes the Office's work in the field of labour statistics

The ILO is a normative agency, and thus, legal instruments are key in the fulfilment of its mandate and the conduction of its regular activities. Regarding the ILO Department of Statistics in particular, C160 guides and legitimizes its work, as it provides a legal basis for the Department's activities (data and metadata compilation and dissemination, standard-setting, providing training and assistance).

4.2. Convention No. 160 allows for improvements in data quantity and quality in ILOSTAT

Through the ratifying countries' reports on the implementation of C160, the ILO gains access to data tables and methodological explanations which are often not otherwise available. It also obtains information on the statistical activities, notably household and establishment surveys, carried out during the few years preceding the report and those planned for the following few years.

Also, the process of ratifying, implementing and monitoring the implementation of C160 implies a close collaboration between the ILO and the national statistical offices (and other relevant national agencies in the national statistical system, as appropriate).

All of this contributes to improving the data coverage and the data quality of the ILO central online database, ILOSTAT.

4.3. Convention No. 160 helps to justify funding for assistance

As C160 represents a legal basis for the work of the Department of Statistics, it gives the Department valid grounds for requesting or raising funding for assistance to the constituents in matters pertaining to labour statistics. In fact, the Department intensively supports countries' efforts to develop their national statistical systems and especially their labour market information systems. Framing these efforts within the ratification of the Convention would allow the Department to make them more impactful, track progress and follow-up on the results (via the regular reports). Also, the countries' reports on the implementation of C160 cast light on countries' deficits, thus bringing to the attention of the ILO the need for technical assistance in specific areas.

5. Convention No. 160 still highly valid and relevant

Since the adoption of C160 in 1985, there have been numerous changes both in the world of work and in the field of statistics, including technological advances, changes in statistical methods, data compilation methods, even the emergence of new sources of data (such as big data). Nevertheless, C160 is still a very useful tool and remains valid in many aspects:

- The Convention is, in a sense, “automatically updated” through its Article 2, which implies that countries should always aim to be in line with the latest standards adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians, as it states:

“In designing or revising the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the collection, compilation and publication of the statistics required under this Convention, Members shall take into consideration the latest standards and guidelines established under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation.”

- It recognizes the importance of both data and methods, by covering aspects pertaining to data availability and production as well as methodological aspects.
- It can (potentially) apply to all countries, regardless of their level of development, as it is flexible enough to leave room for each ratifying country to adapt the implementation to the national context.
- The statistical topics included in the Convention are varied enough to cover all the main aspects of the labour market, decent work and quality of employment.
- The sources covered by the Convention remain the main sources of official statistics to this day (the new sources of data such as big data are not yet widely used for official data).
- C160 provides flexibility and freedom in the choice of statistical methods, allowing each country to design their data compilations as they deem best (as long as they abide by the Convention), notably modernizing and upgrading methods to account for technological advances.
- The Convention promotes the national statistical offices' ownership of the whole process and puts them at the core of the national statistical systems, which is highly important in contexts where numerous agencies produce data and statistics. The national statistical offices' statistical expertise should be at the centre of the national statistical systems, overseeing all statistical production and dissemination.

- The Convention also promotes the cooperation across agencies for an integrated national statistical system, all the more relevant today (especially in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals’ Global Monitoring Framework, which includes indicators produced by so many different agencies at the national level).
- C160 guarantees the involvement of the social partners in the labour market information system, given that article 3 of the Convention states:

“In designing or revising the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the collection, compilation and publication of the statistics required under this Convention, the representative organisations of employers and workers, where they exist, shall be consulted with a view to taking into account their needs and to ensuring their co-operation.”

- Recommendation No. 170, which accompanies and complements C160, is also still valid and relevant, as it specifies for each topic of labour statistics included in the Convention what are the desired data disaggregations and periodicity of data collection.

It is also important to keep in mind that (even without revising the Convention per se), there has already been some modernization concerning it. For instance, it used to be that countries that had ratified C160 would be required to submit data and metadata on each relevant topic to the ILO through their report. Nowadays, if the data and metadata are included in ILOSTAT because they reached the ILO through the annual questionnaire, batch processes, special data transfer agreements or other means, or if they are widely available in the national statistical offices’ official websites, they are considered reported.

All of these considerations led to the Standards Review Mechanism Tripartite Working Group to consider Convention No. 160 as still up-to-date and fit for purpose, while recommending that Convention No. 63 be abrogated.

6. Main steps needed to ratify Convention No. 160

The ratification of ILO Conventions is usually decided by the parliament in each country, and typically the possibility for ratification of specific Conventions is brought to the attention of the parliament by the relevant authorities in the labour ministry.

For Convention No. 160 in particular, the best suited national agency to identify the extent to which the corresponding country could ratify and apply the Convention will most likely be the national statistical organization. Thus, the process of ratification requires a close collaboration between the national statistical office and the labour ministry.

The Office is at the disposal of national counterparts for advice and support throughout the process of ratification, both for technical or procedural matters.

7. Concluding remarks

The decision of the Standard Review Mechanism Tripartite Working Group to recommend that Convention No. 160 and its accompanying Recommendation No. 170 are to be considered updated and fit for purpose reinforces the need to increase C160’s recognition as the binding

labour statistics standard that it is. Moreover, the decision to abrogate the outdated Convention No. 63 in the near future makes it necessary to call on countries bound by this instrument to consider ratification of the more updated C160.

Given the benefits of ratification of C160 both for the ratifying country and the ILO, the Office strongly encourages countries not having ratified it to explore the possibility of doing so. In this regard, the Office can provide more information as needed, upon request. The Office will accompany the process of ratifying and implementing C160 with technical assistance and support, to the extent possible.

The call to consider ratification of C160 is extended to all countries: those with a highly developed national statistical system already in de facto compliance with the Convention, and those with more data availability challenges requiring development work to build a comprehensive and solid national statistical system.

9. Annex I - Labour Statistics Convention, 1985 (No. 160)

Entry into force: 24 Apr 1988

Adoption: Geneva, 71st ILC session (25 Jun 1985)

Status: Up-to-date instrument (Technical Convention).

Preamble

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventy-first Session on 7 June 1985, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the revision of the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938 (No. 63), which is the fifth item on the agenda of the session, and

Considering that these proposals should take the form of an international Convention,

adopts this twenty-fifth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five the following Convention, which may be cited as the Labour Statistics Convention, 1985:

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes that it will regularly collect, compile and publish basic labour statistics, which shall be progressively expanded in accordance with its resources to cover the following subjects:

- (a) economically active population, employment, where relevant unemployment, and where possible visible underemployment;
- (b) structure and distribution of the economically active population, for detailed analysis and to serve as benchmark data;
- (c) average earnings and hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for) and, where appropriate, time rates of wages and normal hours of work;
- (d) wage structure and distribution;
- (e) labour cost;
- (f) consumer price indices;
- (g) household expenditure or, where appropriate, family expenditure and, where possible, household income or, where appropriate, family income;
- (h) occupational injuries and, as far as possible, occupational diseases; and
- (i) industrial disputes.

Article 2

In designing or revising the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the collection, compilation and publication of the statistics required under this Convention, Members shall take into consideration the latest standards and guidelines established under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation.

Article 3

In designing or revising the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the collection, compilation and publication of the statistics required under this Convention, the representative organisations of employers and workers, where they exist, shall be consulted with a view to taking into account their needs and to ensuring their co-operation.

Article 4

Nothing in this Convention shall impose an obligation to publish or reveal data which could result in the disclosure in any way of information relating to an individual statistical unit, such as a person, a household, an establishment or an enterprise.

Article 5

Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes to communicate to the International Labour Office, as soon as practicable, the published statistics compiled in pursuance of the Convention and information concerning their publication, in particular-

- (a) the reference information appropriate to the means of dissemination used (titles and reference numbers in the case of printed publications and the equivalent descriptions in the case of data disseminated in other forms); and
- (b) the most recent dates or periods for which the different types of statistics are available, and the dates of their publication or release.

Article 6

Detailed descriptions of the sources, concepts, definitions and methodology used in collecting and compiling statistics in pursuance of this Convention shall be-

- (a) produced and updated to reflect significant changes;
- (b) communicated to the International Labour Office as soon as practicable; and
- (c) published by the competent national body.

II. BASIC LABOUR STATISTICS

Article 7

Current statistics of the economically active population, employment, where relevant unemployment, and where possible visible underemployment, shall be compiled in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole.

Article 8

Statistics of the structure and distribution of the economically active population shall be compiled in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole, for detailed analysis and to serve as benchmark data.

Article 9

1. Current statistics of average earnings and hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for) shall be compiled covering all important categories of employees and all important branches of economic activity, and in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole.
2. Where appropriate, statistics of time rates of wages and normal hours of work shall be compiled covering important occupations or groups of occupations in important branches of economic activity, and in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole.

Article 10

Statistics of wage structure and distribution shall be compiled covering employees in important branches of economic activity.

Article 11

Statistics of labour cost shall be compiled covering important branches of economic activity. Where possible, these statistics shall be consistent with data on employment and hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for) of the same scope.

Article 12

Consumer price indices shall be computed in order to measure variations over time in the prices of items representative of the consumption patterns of significant population groups or of the total population.

Article 13

Statistics of household expenditure or, where appropriate, family expenditure and, where possible, household income or, where appropriate, family income shall be compiled covering all types and sizes of private households or families, and in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole.

Article 14

1. Statistics of occupational injuries shall be compiled in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole, covering, where possible, all branches of economic activity.
2. As far as possible, statistics of occupational diseases shall be compiled covering all branches of economic activity, and in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole.

Article 15

Statistics of industrial disputes shall be compiled in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole, covering, where possible, all branches of economic activity.

III. ACCEPTANCE OF OBLIGATIONS

Article 16

1. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall, in pursuance of the general obligations referred to in Part I, accept the obligations of the Convention in respect of one or more of the Articles of Part II.
2. Each Member shall specify in its ratification the Article or Articles of Part II in respect of which it accepts the obligations of this Convention.
3. Each Member which has ratified this Convention may subsequently notify the Director-General of the International Labour Office that it accepts the obligations of the Convention in respect of one or more of the Articles of Part II which were not already specified in its ratification. These notifications shall have the force of ratification as from the date of their communication.
4. Each Member which has ratified this Convention shall state, in its reports on the application of the Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, the position of its law and practice on the subjects covered by the Articles of Part II in respect of which it has not accepted the obligations of the Convention and the extent to which effect is given or is proposed to be given to the Convention in respect of such subjects.

Article 17

1. A Member may limit initially the scope of the statistics referred to in the Article or Articles of Part II in respect of which it has accepted the obligations of this Convention to specified categories of workers, sectors of the economy, branches of economic activity or geographical areas.
2. Each Member which limits the scope of the statistics in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this Article shall indicate in its first report on the application of the Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, the Article or Articles of Part II to which the limitation applies, stating the nature of and reasons for such limitation, and shall state in subsequent reports the extent to which it has been possible or it is proposed to extend the scope to other categories of workers, sectors of the economy, branches of economic activity or geographical areas.
3. After consulting the representative organisations of employers and workers concerned, a Member may, by a declaration communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office in the month following each anniversary of the coming into force of the Convention, introduce subsequent limitations on the technical scope of the statistics covered by the Article or Articles of Part II in respect of which it has accepted the obligations of the Convention. Such declarations shall take effect one year after the date on which they are registered. Each Member which introduces such limitations shall provide in its reports on the application of the Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation the particulars referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 18

This Convention revises the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938.

IV. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 19

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

Article 20

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.
2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.
3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 21

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it, after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.
2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.
3. After consulting the representative organisations of employers and workers concerned, a Member which has ratified this Convention may, after the expiration of five years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by a declaration communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office, withdraw its acceptance

of the obligations of the Convention in respect of one or more of the Articles of Part II, provided that it maintains its acceptance of these obligations in respect of at least one of these Articles. Such withdrawal shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it was registered.

4. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of five years mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Article, exercise the right of withdrawal provided for in that paragraph, shall be bound by the Articles of Part II in respect of which it has accepted the obligations of the Convention for another period of five years and, thereafter, may withdraw its acceptance of these obligations at the expiration of each period of five years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 22

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organisation of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organisations.

2. When notifying the Members of the Organisations of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organisation of the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

Article 23

The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

Article 24

At such times as it may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 25

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides-

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 21 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 26

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

10. Annex II - Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938 (No. 63)

Adoption: Geneva, 24th ILC session (20 Jun 1938).

Status: Outdated instrument (Technical Convention).

Convention may be denounced: 22 Jun 2020 - 22 Jun 2021

Preamble

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-fourth Session on 2 June 1938, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture, which is the sixth item on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention, and

Having determined that, although it is desirable that all Members of the Organisation should compile statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked which comply with the requirements of Part II of this Convention, it is nevertheless expedient that the Convention should be open to ratification by Members which are not in a position to comply with the requirements of that Part,

adopts this twentieth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight the following Convention, which may be cited as the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938:

PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes that

- (a) it will compile as required by this Convention statistics relating to wages and hours of work;
- (b) it will publish the data compiled in pursuance of this Convention as promptly as possible and will endeavour to publish data collected at quarterly or more frequent intervals during the succeeding quarter and to publish data collected at intervals of six or twelve months during the succeeding six or twelve months respectively; and
- (c) it will communicate the data compiled in pursuance of this Convention to the International Labour Office at the earliest possible date.

Article 2

1. Any Member which ratifies this Convention may, by a declaration appended to its ratification, exclude from its acceptance of the Convention:

- (a) any one of Parts II, III, or IV; or
- (b) Parts II and IV; or
- (c) Parts III and IV.

2. Any Member which has made such a declaration may at any time cancel that declaration by a subsequent declaration.

3. Every Member for which a declaration made under paragraph 1 of this Article is in force shall indicate each year in its annual report upon the application of this Convention the extent to which any progress has been made with a view to the application of the Part or Parts of the Convention excluded from its acceptance.

Article 3

Nothing in this Convention imposes any obligation to publish or to reveal particulars which would result in the disclosure of information relating to any individual undertaking or establishment.

Article 4

1. Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes that its competent statistical authority shall, unless it has already obtained the information in some other way, make enquiries relating either to all, or to a representative part, of the wage earners concerned, in order to obtain the information required for the purpose of the statistics which it has undertaken to compile in accordance with this Convention.

2. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as requiring any Member to compile statistics in cases in which, after enquiries made in the manner required by paragraph 1 of this Article, it is found impracticable to obtain the necessary information without the exercise of compulsory powers.

PART II. STATISTICS OF AVERAGE EARNINGS AND OF HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Article 5

1. Statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked shall be compiled for wage earners employed in each of the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction.

2. The statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked shall be compiled on the basis of data relating either to all establishments and wage earners or to a representative sample of establishments and wage earners.

3. The statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked shall--

(a) give separate figures for each of the principal industries; and

(b) indicate briefly the scope of the industries or branches of industry for which figures are given.

Article 6

The statistics of average earnings shall include--

(a) all cash payments and bonuses received from the employer by the persons employed;

(b) contributions such as social insurance contributions payable by the employed persons and deducted by the employer; and

(c) taxes payable by the employed persons to a public authority and deducted by the employer.

Article 7

In the case of countries and industries in which allowances in kind, for example in the form of free or cheap housing, food or fuel, form a substantial part of the total remuneration of the wage earners employed, the statistics of average earnings shall be supplemented by particulars of such allowances, together with estimates, so far as practicable, of their money value.

Article 8

The statistics of average earnings shall be supplemented, so far as practicable, by indications as to the average amount of any family allowances per person employed in the period to which the statistics relate.

Article 9

1. The statistics of average earnings shall relate to average earnings per hour, day, week or other customary period.

2. Where the statistics of average earnings relate to average earnings per day, week or other customary period, the statistics of actual hours shall relate to the same period.

Article 10

1. The statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked, referred to in Article 9, shall be compiled once every year and where possible at shorter intervals.

2. Once every three years and where possible at shorter intervals the statistics of average earnings and, so far as practicable, the statistics of hours actually worked shall be supplemented by separate figures for each sex and for adults and juveniles; provided that it shall not be necessary to compile these separate figures in the case of industries in which all but an insignificant number of the wage earners belong to the same sex or age group, or to compile the separate figures of hours actually worked for males and females, or for adults and juveniles, in the case of industries in which the normal hours of work do not vary by sex or age.

Article 11

Where the statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked relate not to the whole country but to certain districts, towns or industrial centres, these districts, towns or centres shall, so far as practicable, be indicated.

Article 12

1. Index numbers showing the general movement of earnings per hour and where possible per day, week or other customary period shall be compiled at as frequent and as regular intervals as possible on the basis of the statistics compiled in pursuance of this Part of this Convention.

2. In compiling such index numbers due account shall be taken, inter alia, of the relative importance of the different industries.

3. In publishing such index numbers indications shall be given as to the methods employed in their construction.

PART III. STATISTICS OF TIME RATES OF WAGES AND OF NORMAL HOURS OF WORK IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Article 13

Statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work of wage earners shall be compiled for a representative selection of the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction.

Article 14

1. The statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work shall show the rates and hours--

(a) fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards;

(b) ascertained from organisations of employers and workers, from joint bodies, or from other appropriate sources of information, in cases where rates and hours are not fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards.

2. The statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work shall indicate the nature and source of the information from which they have been compiled and whether it relates to rates or hours fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards, or to rates or hours fixed by arrangements between employers and wage earners individually.

3. When rates of wages are described as minimum (other than statutory minimum) rates, standard rates, typical rates, or prevailing rates, or by similar terms, the terms used shall be explained.

4. Normal hours of work, where not fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards, shall be taken as meaning the number of hours, per day, week or other period, in excess of which any time

worked is remunerated at overtime rates or forms an exception to the rules or custom of the establishment relating to the classes of wage earners concerned.

Article 15

1. The statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work shall give
 - (a) at intervals of not more than three years, separate figures for the principal occupations in a wide and representative selection of the different industries; and
 - (b) at least once a year, and if possible at shorter intervals, separate figures for the main occupations in the most important of these industries.
2. The data relating to time rates of wages and of normal hours of work shall be presented, so far as practicable, on the basis of the same occupational classification.
3. Where the sources of information from which the statistics are compiled do not indicate the separate occupations to which the rates or hours apply, but fix varying rates of wages or hours of work for other categories of workers (such as skilled workers, semi-skilled workers and unskilled workers) or fix normal hours of work by classes of undertakings or branches of undertakings, the separate figures shall be given according to these distinctions.
4. Where the categories of workers for which figures are given are not separate occupations, the scope of each category shall, in so far as the necessary particulars are given in the sources of information from which the statistics are compiled, be indicated.

Article 16

Where the statistics of time rates do not give the rates per hour but give rates per day, week, or other customary period

- (a) the statistics of normal hours of work shall relate to the same period; and
- (b) the Member shall communicate to the International Labour Office any information appropriate for the purpose of calculating the rates per hour.

Article 17

Where the sources of information from which the statistics are compiled give separate particulars classified by sex and age, the statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work shall give separate figures for each sex and for adults and juveniles.

Article 18

Where the statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work relate not to the whole country but to certain districts, towns or industrial centres, these districts, towns or centres shall, so far as practicable, be indicated.

Article 19

Where the sources of information from which the statistics at time rates and of normal hours of work are compiled contain such particulars, the statistics shall at intervals not exceeding three years indicate--

- (a) the scale of any payment for holidays;
- (b) the scale of any family allowances;
- (c) the rates or percentage additions to normal rates paid for overtime; and
- (d) the amount of overtime permitted.

Article 20

In the case of countries and industries in which allowances in kind, for example in the form of free and cheap housing, food or fuel, form a substantial part of the total remuneration of the wage earners employed, the statistics of time rates of wages shall be supplemented by particulars of such allowances, together with estimates, so far as practicable, of their money value.

Article 21

1. Annual index numbers showing the general movement of rates of wages per hour or per week shall be compiled on the basis of the statistics compiled in pursuance of this Part of this Convention, supplemented, where necessary, by any other relevant information which may be available (for example, particulars as to changes in piece-work rates of wages).
2. Where only an index number of rates of wages per hour or only an index number of rates of wages per week is compiled, there shall be compiled an index number of changes in normal hours of work constructed on the same basis.
3. In compiling such index numbers due account shall be taken, *inter alia*, of the relative importance of the different industries.
4. In publishing such index numbers indications shall be given as to the methods employed in their construction.

PART IV. STATISTICS OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN AGRICULTURE

Article 22

1. Statistics of wages shall be compiled in respect of wage earners engaged in agriculture.
2. The statistics of wages in agriculture shall--
 - (a) be compiled at intervals not exceeding two years;
 - (b) give separate figures for each of the principal districts; and
 - (c) indicate the nature of the allowances in kind (including housing), if any, by which money wages are supplemented, and, if possible, an estimate of the money value of such allowances.
3. The statistics of wages in agriculture shall be supplemented by indications as to--
 - (a) the categories of agricultural wage earners to which the statistics relate;
 - (b) the nature and source of the information from which they have been compiled;
 - (c) the methods employed in their compilation; and
 - (d) so far as practicable, the normal hours of work of the wage earners concerned.

Part V. Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 23

1. Any Member the territory of which includes large areas in respect of which, by reason of the difficulty of creating the necessary administrative organisation and the sparseness of the population or the stage of economic development of the area, it is impracticable to compile statistics complying with the requirements of this Convention may exclude such areas from the application of this Convention in whole or in part.
2. Each Member shall indicate in its first annual report upon the application of this Convention submitted under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation any areas in respect of which it proposes to have recourse to the provisions of this Article and no Member shall, after the date of its first annual report, have recourse to the provisions of this Article except in respect of areas so indicated.
3. Each Member having recourse to the provisions of the present Article shall indicate in subsequent annual reports any areas in respect of which it renounces the right to have recourse to the provisions of this Article.

Article 24

1. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office may, after taking such technical advice as it may deem appropriate, communicate to the Members of the Organisation proposals for improving and amplifying the statistics compiled in pursuance of this Convention or for promoting their comparability.
2. Each Member ratifying this Convention undertakes that it will--
 - (a) submit for the consideration of its competent statistical authority any such proposals communicated to it by the Governing Body;
 - (b) indicate in its annual report upon the application of the Convention the extent to which it has given effect to such proposals.

PART VI. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 25

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

Article 26

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.
2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.
3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 27

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered, the Director-General of the International Labour Office shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

Article 28

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.
2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 29

At such times as it may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 30

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 28 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 31

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

11. Annex III - Labour Statistics Recommendation, 1985 (No. 170)

Adoption: Geneva, 71st ILC session (25 Jun 1985).

Status: Up-to-date instrument.

Preamble

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventy-first Session on 7 June 1985, and

Recognising the need for reliable labour statistics both in developed and in developing countries, particularly for the purposes of planning and monitoring social and economic progress, as well as for industrial relations,

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the revision of the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938 (No. 63), which is the fifth item on the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation supplementing the Labour Statistics Convention, 1985,

adopts this twenty-fifth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five, the following Recommendation, which may be cited as the Labour Statistics Recommendation, 1985:

I. Basic Labour Statistics

Statistics of the Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment

1.

(1) Current statistics of the economically active population, employment, where relevant unemployment, and where possible visible underemployment should be compiled at least once a year.

(2) These statistics should be classified according to sex and, where possible, age group and branch of economic activity.

2.

(1) With a view to meeting long-term needs for detailed analysis and for benchmark purposes, statistics of the structure and distribution of the economically active population should be compiled at least once every ten years.

(2) These statistics should be classified at least according to sex, age group, occupational group or level of qualifications, branch of economic activity, geographical area and status in employment (such as employer, own-account worker, employee, unpaid family worker, member of producers' co-operative).

Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work

3.

(1) Current statistics of average earnings and hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for) should be compiled at least once a year.

(2) These statistics should be classified at least according to branch of economic activity and sex, where relevant according to size of establishment and geographical area and, where possible, age group and occupational group or level of qualifications.

4.

(1) Where appropriate, current statistics of time rates of wages and normal hours of work should be compiled at least once a year.

(2) These statistics should be classified at least according to branch of economic activity and, where relevant, according to sex, age group, occupation or occupational group or level of qualifications, size of establishment and geographical area.

5.

(1) With a view to meeting long-term needs for detailed analysis and for benchmark purposes, statistics of wage structure and distribution should be compiled at regular intervals, if possible once every five years.

(2) These statistics should provide -

(a) data on earnings and hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for) classified at least according to sex, age group, occupation or occupational group or level of qualifications, branch of economic activity, size of establishment and geographical area;

(b) detailed data on the composition of earnings (such as basic pay, premium pay for overtime, remuneration for time not worked and bonuses and gratuities) and of hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for); and

(c) data on the distribution of employees according to levels of earnings and hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for), classified according to important characteristics of employees, such as sex and age group.

6.

(1) With a view to meeting long-term needs, statistics of labour cost should be compiled at least once every five years.

(2) These statistics should provide data on the level and composition of labour cost, classified according to branch of economic activity.

Consumer Price Indices

7.

(1) A general consumer price index should be computed and published for significant population groups or for the total population, covering all groups of consumption items.

(2) Consumer price indices should be published separately for important groups of consumption items, such as food, drink and tobacco; clothing and footwear; housing; fuel and lighting; and other significant categories.

8. The consumer price indices should be computed and published, if possible once a month, but at least once every three months.

9. The weights used to compute the consumer price indices should be reviewed at least once every ten years, and adjusted when significant changes in the consumption patterns are revealed.

10. The prices used to compute the consumer price indices should be representative of the respective purchasing habits (for example, regarding outlets and the nature and quality of articles) of the population groups concerned.

Statistics of Household Expenditure and Household Income

11.

(1) Statistics of household expenditure or, where appropriate, family expenditure and, where possible, household income or, where appropriate, family income, should be compiled at least once every ten years.

(2) These statistics should provide, inter alia, in respect of households or families as the case may be -

(a) detailed data on expenditure;

(b) where possible, detailed data on income according to level and source of income;

(c) detailed data on their composition, according to sex, age group and other significant characteristics of their members; and

(d) data on expenditure and, where possible, income, classified according to their size and type, expenditure class and, where possible, income class.

Statistics of Occupational Injuries and Occupational Diseases

12.

- (1) Statistics of occupational injuries should be compiled at least once a year.
- (2) These statistics should be classified at least according to branch of economic activity and, as far as possible, according to significant characteristics of employees (such as sex, age group and occupation or occupational group or level of qualifications) and of establishments.

13.

- (1) As far as possible, statistics of occupational diseases should be compiled at least once a year.
- (2) These statistics should be classified at least according to branch of economic activity and, as far as possible, according to significant characteristics of employees (such as sex, age group and occupation or occupational group or level of qualifications) and of establishments.

Statistics of Industrial Disputes

14.

- (1) Statistics of industrial disputes should be compiled at least once a year.
- (2) These statistics should be classified at least according to branch of economic activity.

Statistics of Productivity

15. Statistics of productivity should be progressively developed and compiled covering important branches of economic activity.

II. Statistical Infrastructure

16. For the purposes of collecting and compiling the labour statistics in pursuance of Part I of this Recommendation, Members should progressively develop the appropriate national statistical infrastructure. The major elements of such an infrastructure should include -

- (a) a comprehensive and up-to-date register of establishments or enterprises for the purposes of surveys or censuses; such a register should be sufficiently detailed to permit the selection of samples of establishments or enterprises;
- (b) a co-ordinated system for the implementation of surveys or censuses of establishments or enterprises;
- (c) a capability for the implementation of a continuous and co-ordinated series of national surveys of households or individuals; and
- (d) access for statistical purposes, with appropriate safeguards for their confidential use, to administrative records (such as those of employment services, social security bodies, labour inspection services).

17. Members should establish appropriate national standard classifications, and should encourage and co-ordinate the observance as far as possible of these classifications by all bodies concerned.

18. Members should take the necessary steps to harmonise the statistics compiled in pursuance of this Recommendation from different sources and by different bodies.

19.

- (1) In designing or revising the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the collection, compilation and publication of the statistics provided for in this Recommendation, Members should take into consideration the international recommendations on labour statistics established under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation, and relevant recommendations of other competent international organisations.
- (2) Members should review and, if appropriate, revise or update the concepts, definitions and classifications used in compiling labour statistics in pursuance of this Recommendation when the relevant international standards and guidelines are revised, or when new ones are established.

20. In designing or revising the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the collection, compilation and publication of the statistics provided for in the Labour Statistics Convention, 1985, and in this Recommendation, Members might seek assistance from the International Labour Office.