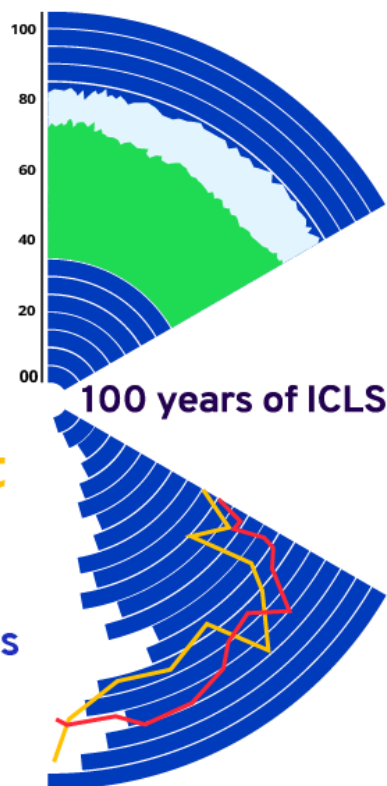




International  
Conference of  
Labour Statisticians  
11-20 October 2023



## Monitoring the SDG indicators under ILO custodianship

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## Introduction

overview of indicators

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implications of 19<sup>th</sup> ICLS, data availability improvements

**04**

## Concluding remarks

capacity-building activities, considerations, references

## Overview of labour market-related indicators

**1** NO  
POVERTY



1.1.1 Working  
poverty rate  
1.3.1 Social  
protection  
coverage

**5** GENDER  
EQUALITY



5.5.2 Women in  
management

**8** DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH



8.2.1 Labour productivity  
8.3.1 Informal employment  
8.5.1 Earnings (gender pay gap)  
8.5.2 Unemployment rate  
8.6.1 NEET rate  
8.7.1 Child labour  
8.8.1 Occupational injuries  
8.8.2 Labour rights  
8.b.1 Youth employment strategy

**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



9.2.2 Manufacturing  
employment  
(UNIDO)

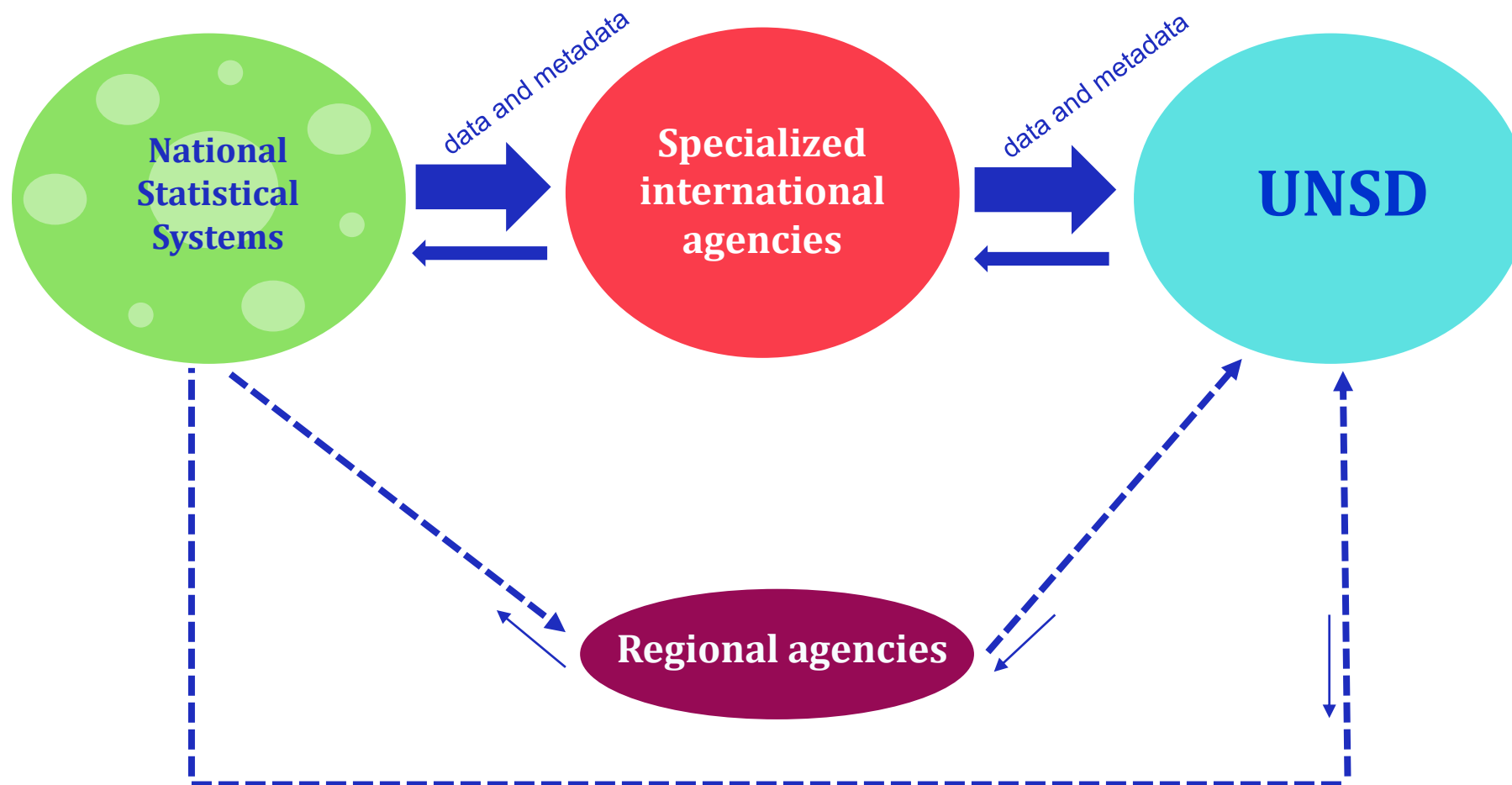
**10** REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES



10.4.1 Labour  
income share  
10.7.1 Recruitment  
costs

# ► The process

## Global SDG reporting process: main actors and their roles



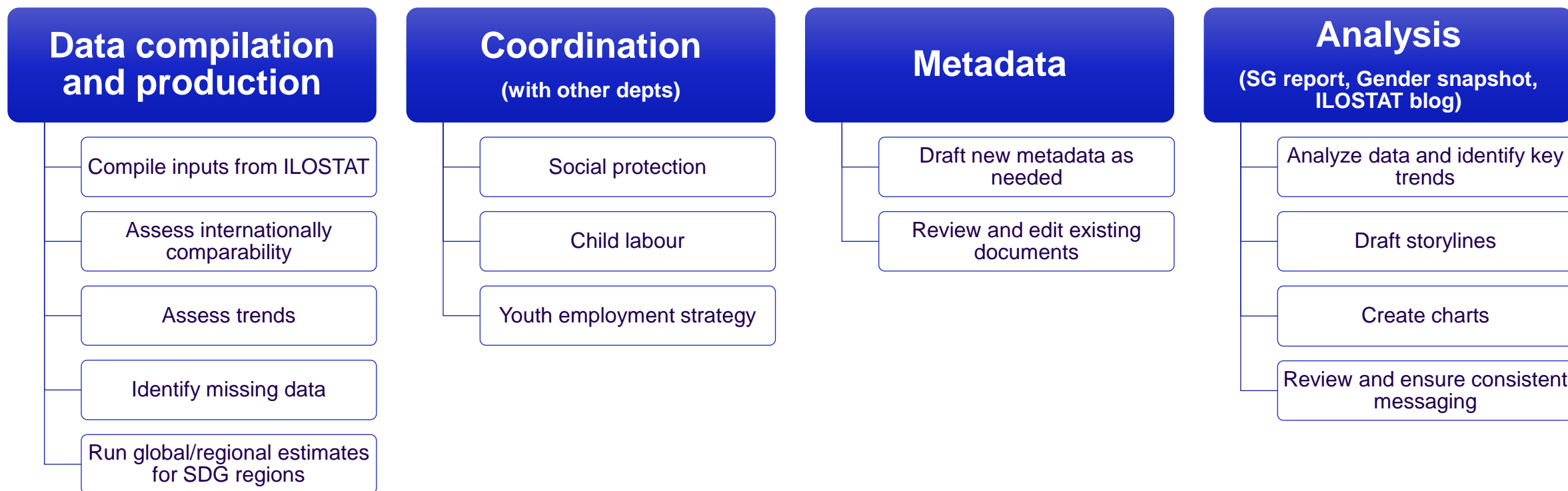
## ► The role of custodian agencies such as the ILO

As custodian, the ILO is responsible for:

- Compiling national statistics from data producers
- Verifying country data and metadata, identifying gaps and ensuring international comparability
- Developing international standards and methods for Tier 3 indicators
- Estimating global and regional aggregates
- Analysing data and identifying key trends
- Reporting data and metadata to the UN annually and contributing to SDG progress reports
- Strengthening national capacity for producing high-quality data on SDG labour indicators

The ILO Department of Statistics is the focal point for all inputs provided to the UN Statistics Division, with key contributions from other departments and field offices.

## The role of the Statistics Department



## ► Data compilation and production

### LFS (microdata) is the main source of data

- 5.5.2 Women in management (4 series)
- 8.3.1 Informal employment (2 series)
- 8.5.1 Hourly earnings (1 series)
- 8.5.2 Unemployment rate (4 series)
- 8.6.1 NEET rate (2 series)
- 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment (2 series)

### Questionnaires are the main source of data

- 1.3.1 Social protection coverage (9 series): **Social Security Inquiry**, Social Protection Department
- 8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries (2 series): **ILOSTAT questionnaire**, Department of Statistics
- 8.b.1 National employment strategy for youth (1 series): Employment Department



## Reporting to UNSD

### Publication of SG glossy report, extended SDG report and Gender Snapshot

Published in April, July and September

### Analysis submitted to UNSD

Due March 1 with possible extension; review draft in April

### Data for UN regional commissions

CSV files sent via email in early March

### Metadata reporting to UNSD

Due March 1  
Sent via email

### Data reporting to UNSD

Due March 1  
Using Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) format for data

### NSS reporting to ILO

Ongoing via various channels

# ► Recent changes and improvements

# ► The implications of the 19th ICLS on ILOSTAT databases and SDG series

## Split databases on ILOSTAT

- Work Statistics – 19th ICLS (WORK) database
- All other databases based on 13th ICLS standards  
Including ILO Modelled Estimates and Projections

### Data catalogue

If the catalogue is slow to load, click [here](#) to open it in a new window.

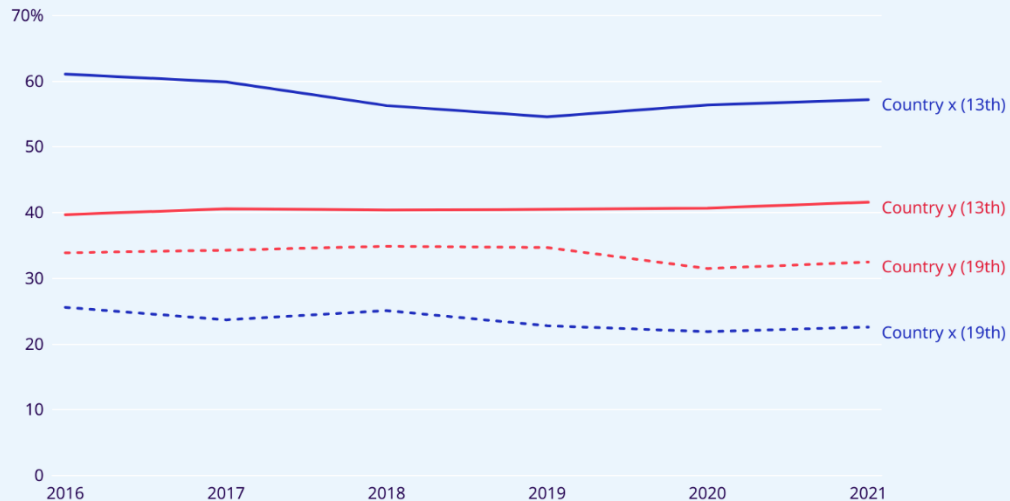
Filename		Excel summary	Zipped csv	Data Explorer
[Select database]				
ILO Monitor on the World of Work (ILOMONITOR)	modelled estimates (%)   Annual	<a href="#">xlsx</a>	<a href="#">gz</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
SDG Labour Market Indicators (ILOSDG)				
Labour Force Statistics (LFS)	modelled estimates (%)   Quarterly	<a href="#">xlsx</a>	<a href="#">gz</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
Short-Term Labour Force Statistics (STLFS)				
Education and Mismatch Indicators (EMI)	number of FTE jobs, by sex -- ILO modelled estimates	<a href="#">xlsx</a>	<a href="#">gz</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
Rural and Urban Labour Markets (RURBAN)				
Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination Indicators (GENDI)	number of FTE jobs, by sex -- ILO modelled estimates	<a href="#">xlsx</a>	<a href="#">gz</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
Disability Labour Market Indicators (DLMi)				
Wages and Working Time Statistics (COND)				
Youth Labour Market Indicators (YouthSTATS)				
Competitiveness Indicators (COMP)				
Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSH)				
Industrial Relations Data (IRdata)				
International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS)				
ILO Modelled Estimates and Projections (ILOEST)				
Work Statistics 19th ICLS (WORK)				
Child Labour Statistics (CHILD)	employed living below US\$1.90 PPP (%)   Annual	<a href="#">xlsx</a>	<a href="#">gz</a>	<a href="#">View</a>
Countries				
Regions	cial protection floors/systems (%)   Annual	<a href="#">xlsx</a>	<a href="#">gz</a>	<a href="#">View</a>

## Relevant SDG series

- Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions
- Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
- Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET)
- Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (ILO data, UNIDO custodianship)

## SDG 8.3.1 Informal employment rate example

► Informal employment rate according to the 13th and 19th ICLS standards



Source: ILOSTAT

### Different standards can imply different conclusions

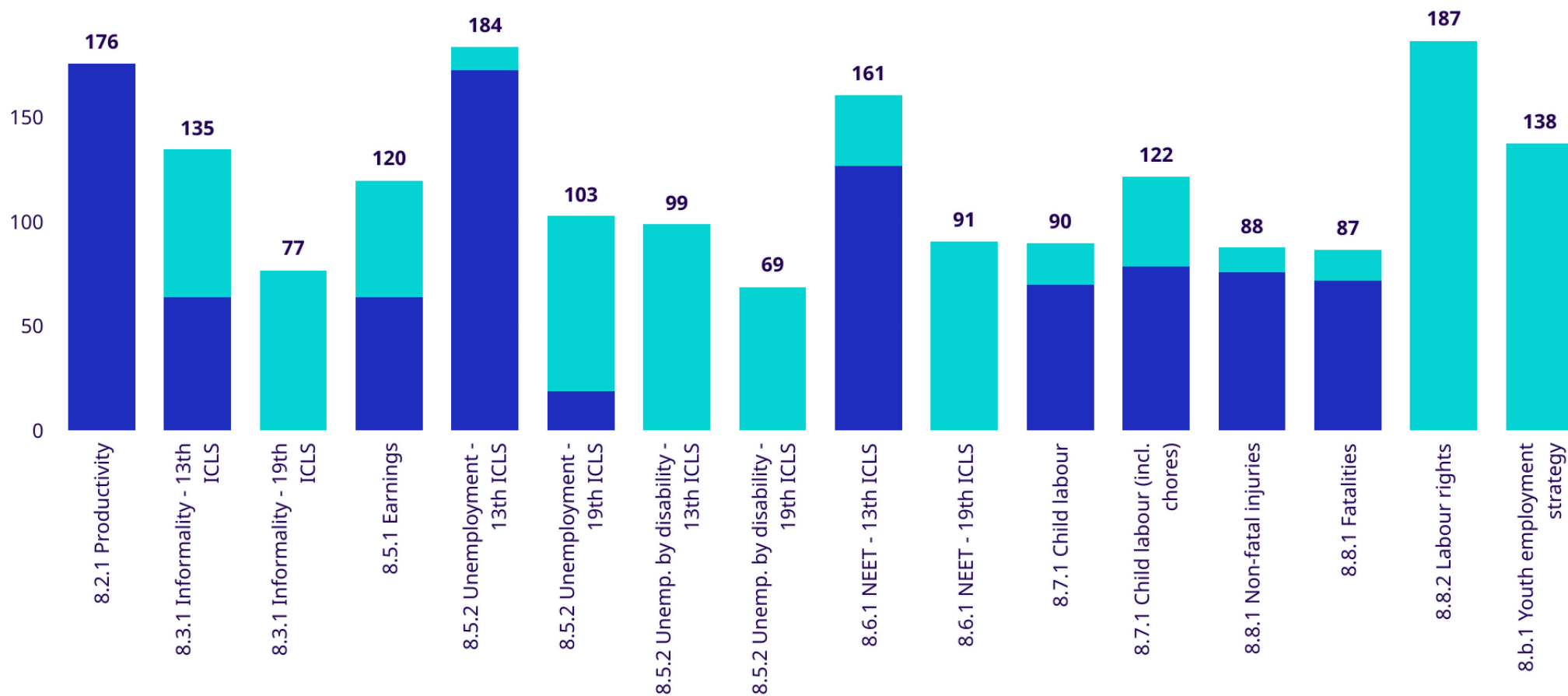
- 13th ICLS: country x has a higher informal employment rate than country y
- 19th ICLS: country y has a higher informal employment rate than country x

### Why?

country x has a much higher rate of subsistence foodstuff production (>40% compared to <10% for country y)

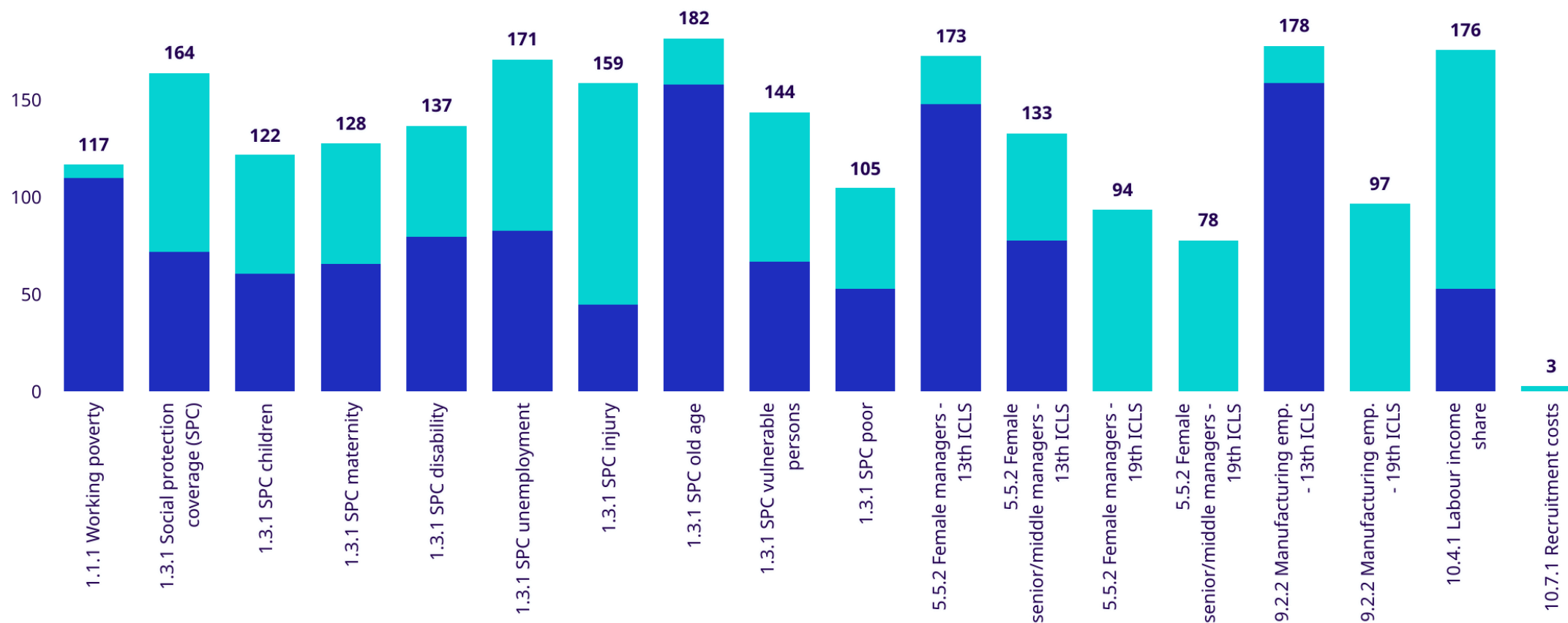
## Improvements in data availability: Increased country coverage, Goal 8

■ Number of countries covered in 2018 ■ Additions by 2023



## Improvements in data availability: Increased country coverage, other goals

■ Number of countries covered in 2018 ■ Additions by 2023



## ► Improvements in data availability: new ILO modelled estimates

### Existing and updated

- 1.1.1 Working poverty
- 1.3.1 Social protection coverage (9 series)
- 5.5.2 Women in management (not available for senior/middle management)
- 8.5.2 Unemployment (not available by disability status)
- 8.6.1 NEET
- 8.7.1 Child labour
- 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment

### New series

- 10.4.1 Labour income share (as of 2020)
- 8.3.1 Informal employment (time series as of 2023)
- 8.8.2 Labour rights (as of 2020)

# ► Concluding remarks



## ► Capacity building initiatives

### Focus on improving data quality and availability

- Application of international statistical standards
- Methodologies
- Data processing
- Data disaggregation
- Analysis
- Complementary indicators

### Trainings at ILO ITC

- Labour Market Statistics and Analysis Academy's (LMSA)

### ILOSTAT resources

- Resources available online with ongoing updates

## Final considerations

### LFS is crucial

Comprehensive reporting of labour-market indicators requires conducting a labour force survey regularly

### Beyond LFS

Not all labour-related indicators come from the LFS

### Reporting

Report SDG data to the ILO using the usual mechanisms – LFS microdata + questionnaires (also sent to national SDG focal points)

### Resources

Check ILOSTAT for resources – manuals, resolutions, questionnaire guides, StaRS login

▶ **Thank you**