

International Conference of Labour Statistician

Report II: Statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization

Purpose of Report II

- Part I: Background to review
 - Why? What? How?
- Part II: Main proposals explained
 - Explains updates, section by section
- Annex: Draft resolution concerning work statistics
 - Draft text for discussion



- 39th Session of UN Statistical Commission (2008)
 - Labour statistics review programme
 - Links between paid & unpaid work
 - Coherence with other statistical domains
- 18th ICLS (2008)
 - Resolution on development of measures of labour underutilization
 - Future work: Update resolution on EAP (13th ICLS,1982)

ILO preparatory work (2009-2013)

- Working Group on E & U statistics
 - 2009, 2011, 2012
- Regional consultative meetings
 - 5 major regions
- ILO Tripartite Meeting of Experts
- Desk reviews of national practice
 - Household surveys, Population & Agricultural Censuses
- Preliminary assessments
 - Micro-data evaluation & pilot tests



The proposal



- Builds on existing standards
- Incorporates good practice developed over 30 years
- Consolidates related standards in one resolution
- Provides expanded guidelines for countries
- Facilitates progressive implementation
- Enables reconstruction of existing series
- Promotes international comparability

Relevance

To support policy makers

- Improve capacity to monitor labour markets & labour underutilization –job creation, access & integration to labour markets,
- Develop & implement policies targeting all forms of work
 –social inclusion, gender justice, food security, well-being

For statistical systems

- Improve responsiveness of statistics to users & needs
- Promote integration of labour force statistics
 - with statistics on other forms of work & other domains (economic, production, migration, population)



Key advances (I): Forms of work



- Covers ALL productive activities
- Maintains coherence with 2008 SNA

Employment definition refined

- As work for pay, profit
- Measured based on existing principles
- For more targeted LM measures

Other forms of work fully measured

- Own-use production work
- Volunteer work
- To assess economic & social contributions

Key advances (II): Indicators highlighted as part of national set

- Labour underutilization (LU1-LU4)
 - As headline measures with unemployment
 - Focus on insufficient qty of work for pay/profit
- Informality, job search among employed, inadequate employment due to skills, income, ...
 - For wider labour market monitoring
- % Subsistence foodstuff producers
 - To monitor extent, trends & highlight for policy
 - To assess issues with labour market integration
- Low pay, working poor
 - To assess links between employment & poverty
- Headline measures for other forms of work



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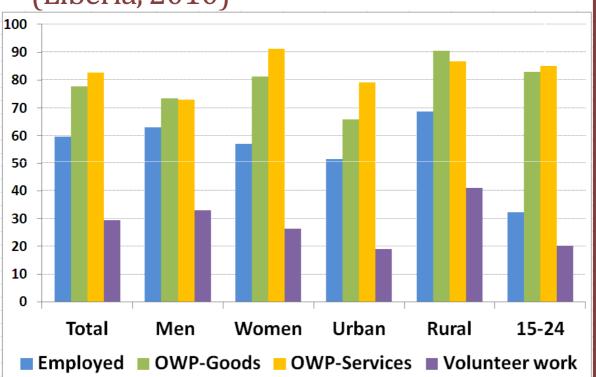
Forms of work

Intended destination	For own final use		Labour Force statistics For use by others				
Form of Work		-use ction rk	Employment (work for pay/profit) Other work activities*		intee ork	ır	
	of services	of goods			in market & non-market units	prod	seholds lucing services
		Activities within SNA production boundary Activities inside SNA General production boundary					

*i.e. unpaid, compulsory work for others.

- Continued coherence with SNA
- Considers ALL inputs into production

Illustration: % of WAP in forms of work (Liberia, 2010)



Source: ILO calculations based on national data (2010)



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Labour force status:

As per current standards...

ALL OTHERS, whether or not:



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ALL who work for pay

ALL who work for profit

ALL who work for training

ALL who produce goods for own final use

ALL who volunteer for org.

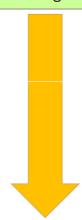
ALL who volunteer to produce goods for others



Persons in employment

-Provide services for own final use

-Volunteer providing services for others



Without employment

Unemployed

Inactive



Labour force status:

In national practice...

ALL OTHERS, whether or not:

ALL who work for pay

ALL who work for profit

Some who work for training

Some who produce goods for own final use

Some volunteering

for organizations

Some volunteering to produce goods for others



Persons in employment

-Provide services for own final use

-Volunteer providing services for others

Some who work for training

Some producing goods for own final use

Some volunteering for org.

Some volunteering to produce goods for others



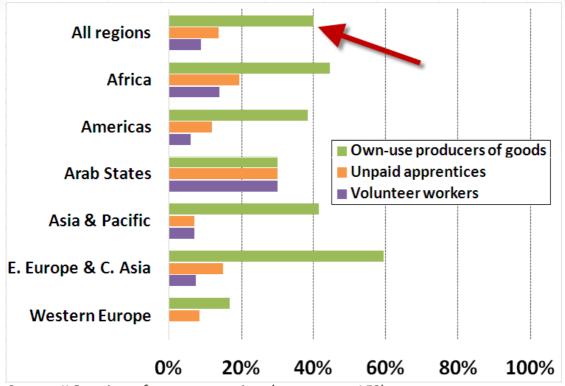
Without employment

Unemployed

Inactive

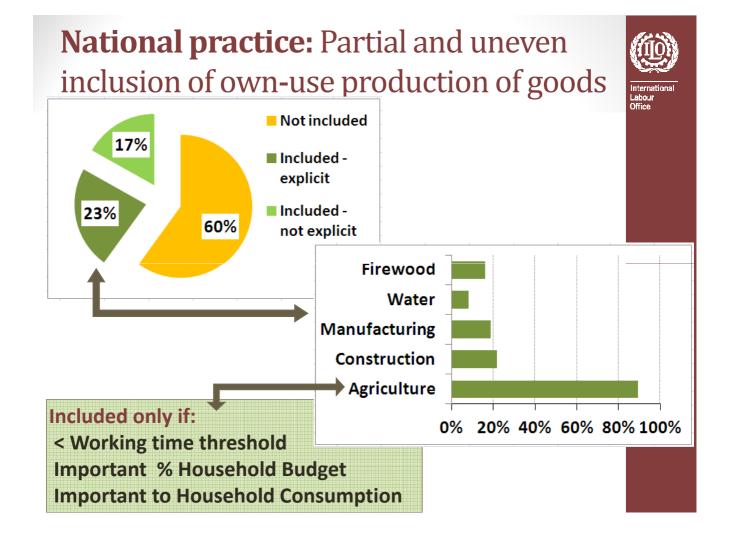
National practice: Uneven inclusion of selected groups in employment

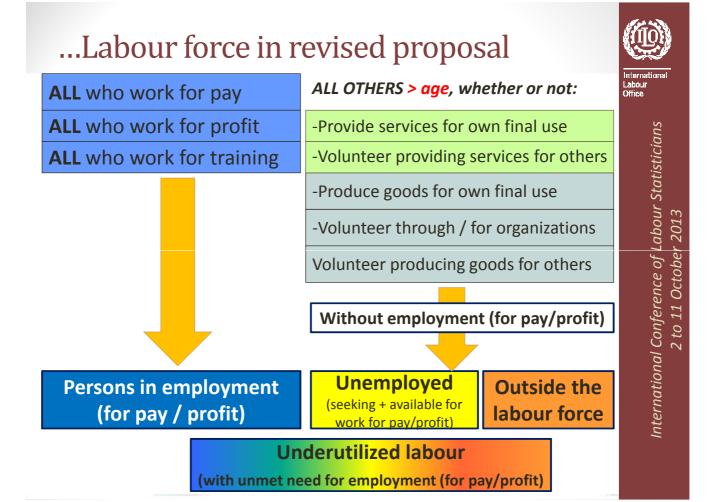




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Source: ILO review of country practices (most recent LFS)





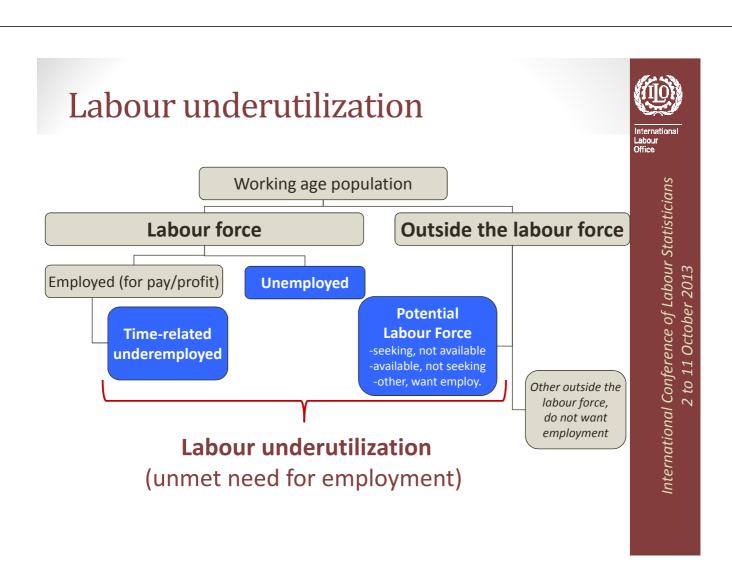
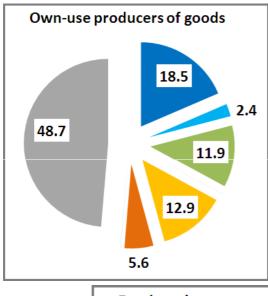


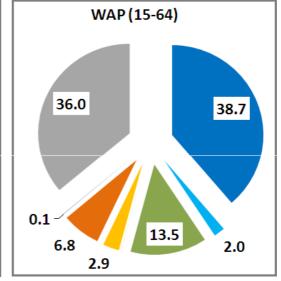
Illustration: Labour force status of Own-use producers (South Africa, 2011)



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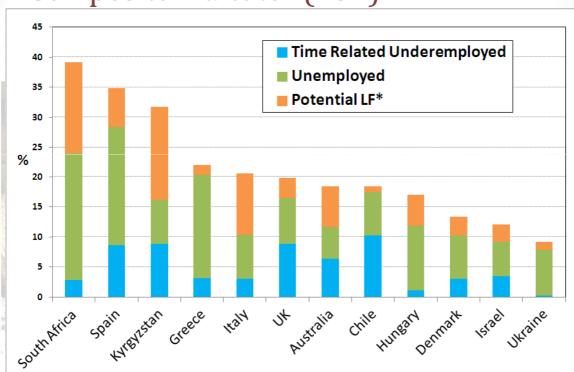


In TRUSeeking, not availableOther available, not seeking

Other, do not want

Source: ILO calculations based on national data (2011)

Illustration: Labour underutilization Composite indicator (LU4)



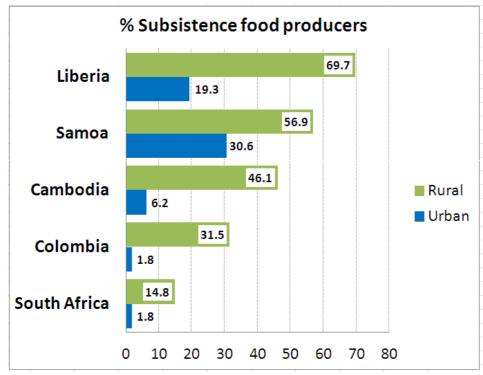
Source: ILO calculations based on national data (2011)



Illustration: New rate of subsistence foodstuff producers



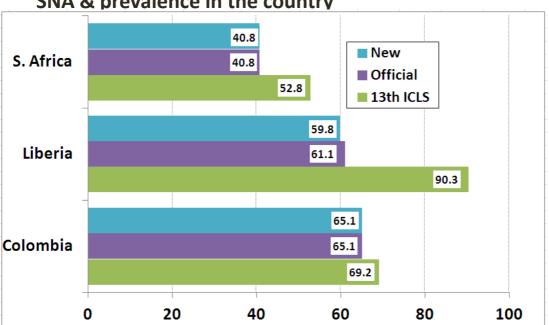
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Source: ILO calculations based on national data (2010-2012)

Impact of revisions: IllustrationEmployment to Pop. Ratio (15-64 yrs)

Depends on existing coverage of activities within 2008
 SNA & prevalence in the country



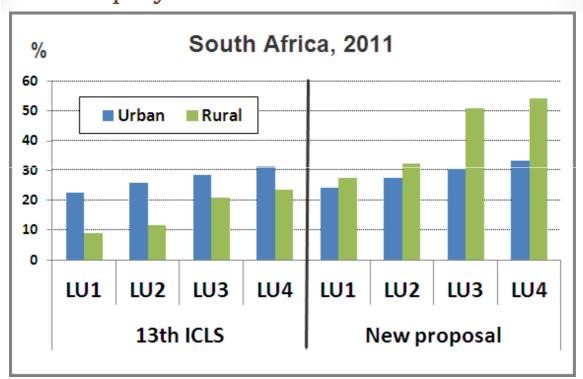
Source: ILO calculations based on national data (2010-2011)



Impact of revisions: Illustration Unemployment & LU measures

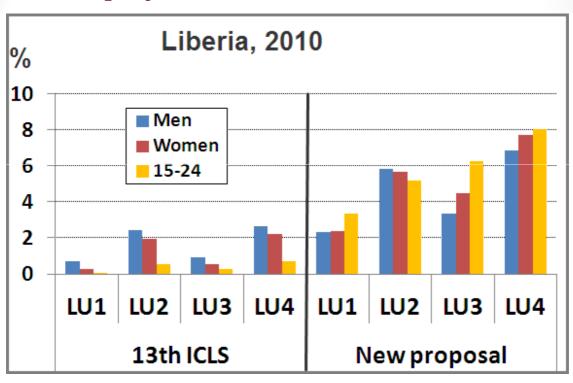


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Source: ILO calculations based on national data (2011)

Impact of revisions: Illustration Unemployment & LU measures



Source: ILO calculations based on national data (2010)



Work statistics into the future

- Should serve as guidance for 20-30 years...
- More complete picture of work
 - Changing work patterns, labour market access, underutilization & integration of persons
- Permit progressive implementation, dual timeseries & reconstruction of components
 - Flexible, coordinated collection/reporting programmes & building-block approach
- Better serve future needs, to inform broadest range of economic & social policies
 - Job creation, poverty & inequality, livelihoods, food security, well-being, social inclusion, gender justice