Launch of Global Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics and the First Global Conference on Gender Equality and the Measurement of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work

10 – 11 September 2018
Mexico City
New international standards for gender statistics in paid and unpaid work

Part I: International standards setting

Part II: Concepts and definitions
- Framework for forms of work
- Labour Force and measures of labour underutilization

Part III: Conclusion and ways forward

Gender mainstreaming in work and labour statistics
International standards relate to concepts, definitions, classification and other methodological procedures agreed to representing best practices.

International standards aim at:
- Increase the likelihood of having international comparable statistics
- Comparability across time within a country

In the area of measuring unpaid care and domestic work, there is a great need for enhancing international comparability through the provision of common concepts, definitions and methods:
- Time Use and the SDG 5.4.1

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International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)

- ICLS is the world’s recognized standard setting body in the area of labour statistics
- Since 1923, it is convened roughly every five years by ILO
- It is composed of experts from Government, employers’ and workers’ organizations
- It is invited to make recommendations in the forms of resolutions and guidelines. Tradition is that decisions at ICLS are taken by consensus
Employment & Unemployment in previous standards (13th ICLS, 1982)

- Total population
  - Employed
  - Unemployed
  - Inactive

Economically Active Population
(“currently active population” or “labour force”)
Employment & Unemployment in national practices...

**Above minimum age ...:**
- ALL who work for pay
- ALL who work for profit
- SOME who produce goods for own final use
- FEW who work for training
- FEW volunteers for org.
- FEW volunteers producing goods for households

**ALL OTHERS, whether or not:**
- Provide services for own final use
- Volunteer providing services for households
- SOME who produce goods for own final use
- Most who work for training
- Most volunteers for organizations
- Most volunteers producing goods for households

**“Not employed”**
- Employed
- Unemployed
- Inactive

Currently active pop. (employed + unemployed)

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First international statistical definition of Work

“Any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or provide services for use by others or for own use”

Para 6, Resol I. (19th ICLS, 2013)
Work and the System of National Accounts

Activities

Non-productive activities

- Sleeping
- Learning
- Own-recreation
- Begging
- Stealing

Productive activities

- Households: producing for own final use
- Non-market units: Government, Non-profit institutions
- Market units: Incorporated, unincorporated

Services
- Goods

Non-productive activities

- General production boundary
- SNA production boundary

Previous activity scope for “employment”

New concept of “Work” == productive activities
Illustration:
*
Own use providers of services by sex and activity cluster (%WAP)

Source: ILO calculations based on national data (LFS-CWIQ, 2010)

Most unpaid household services predominantly performed by women, except for household repairs.
Forms of Work Framework:
By main intended destination & transaction type

Work
(i.e. ALL activities to produce goods and services)

For own final use
(by households)

For use by others (i.e. other units)

For remuneration (i.e. for pay or profit)

Without remuneration

Own-use production work

Employment
(work for pay or profit)

Unpaid trainee work

Other work activities (e.g. unpaid compulsory work)

Volunteer work

Services
Goods

Services
Goods

Reference concept for Labour Force statistics

SNA labour input

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Illustration: Measurement of participation in different forms of work becomes possible

Source: ILO calculations based on national data (LFS-CWIQ, 2010)
By Labour Force

Above *minimum* age ...:

ALL who work for pay

ALL who work for profit
- Employers
- Own account workers in market units
- Contributing family workers
- Members of market producer cooperatives

ALL OTHERS > age, whether or not:
- Provide services for own final use
- Volunteer providing services for households
- Work unpaid for training
- Produce goods for own final use
- Volunteer through / for organizations
- Volunteer producing goods for households

Without employment (for pay/profit)

Seeking and available for work for pay/profit

Yes

Unemployed

No

Outside the labour force

Labour force

Underutilized labour (with unmet need for employment (for pay/profit)
Labour force & labour underutilization
Improved labour market monitoring across contexts

Working age population

Labour force

Employed (for pay/profit)
Time-related underemployed

Unemployed

Outside the labour force

Potential Labour Force
-seeking, not available
-available, not seeking

Want employment
but not seeking, 
not available

Do not want employment

Labour underutilization
(unmet need for employment)
Illustration: Willing non-job seekers

Percentage of willing non-job seekers among persons outside the labour force (%)

- Men: 1.2% seeking, not available, 6.0% not seeking, available, 92.8% other, want work
- Women: 0.2% seeking, not available, 12.7% not seeking, available, 87.0% other, do not want work

Source: Enquête nationale sur l’Emploi, Morocco 2012
Main reason for not being in labour market

**Personal reasons**
- Own illness, disability
- Studies, training

**Family related reasons**
- Pregnancy, family or household responsibilities
- Refusal by family

**Labour market reasons**
- Past failure in finding a job, gave up looking for jobs
- Lack of experience, qualifications or jobs matching skills
- Lack of jobs in the area
- Considered too young or too old by prospective employers

**Lack of infrastructure**
- No roads, transport, employment services in the area

**Other sources of income**
- Pensions, rents

Social barriers

Discouragement
Conclusion on the 19th ICLS Resolution I

1. Multiple activities of women & men
   - Unpaid trainee workers
   - Volunteer workers
   - Employed

2. Household allocation of labour, contribution to livelihoods

3. Assessment of labour market participation & integration by persons in forms of work other than employment

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**Objectives & approach**
To develop evidence-based guidance
Based on existing national practice
Aligned with new standards
Modular approach to support flexible implementation

**Expected outputs**
LFS toolkit
- Module design (PAPI & CAPI)
- Explanatory notes
- Survey design requirements
- National adaptation guidance
- Indicator computation guidance
Ways forward

Topic coverage

Phase 1: 2015-2017
- Employment
- Labour underutilization
- Own-use production work (stylized retrospective questions)

Phase 2: 2018-
- Volunteer Work
- Own-use provision of services
- Labour Force in multipurpose household surveys

Overall methodology

Pilot studies
- Qualitative phase
  - Cognitive interviewing
- Operational phase
  - Small scale field tests
- Statistical phase
  - Split sample experimental designs

Implementation partners
- NSOs
- Partner agencies (UN Volunteers, World Bank, FAO)
- Development partners (Data 2X)
Resources and Contact

19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians
http://www.ilo.org/19thcls

20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians

ICLS Resolutions and Guidelines

ILO LFS pilot studies programme

STATISTICS contact
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Thank you!