



International Labour Organization

# **SDG**

## **labour market indicators**

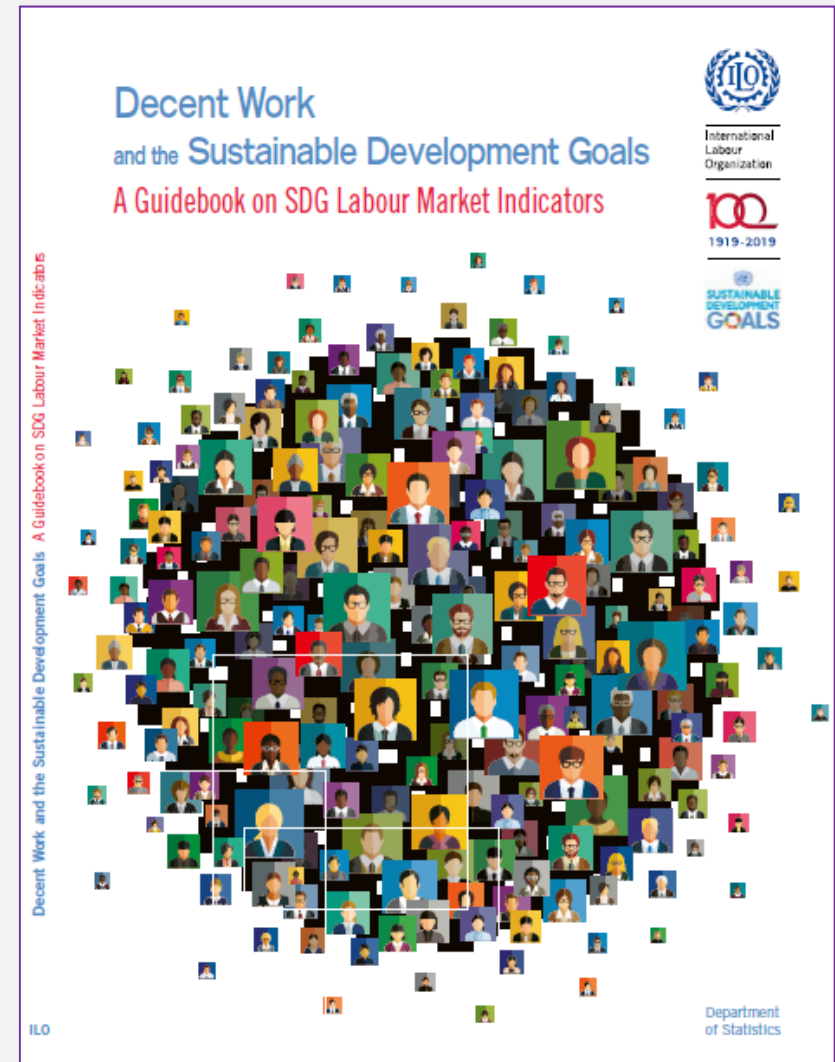
**1.1.1, 1.3.1, 5.5.2, 8.2.1, 8.8.1, 10.4.1  
and more...**

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**Group Training Programme on the Sustainable Development Goals**  
Labour Statistics sessions  
November 2018 - Chiba, Japan

# Reference guidebook:

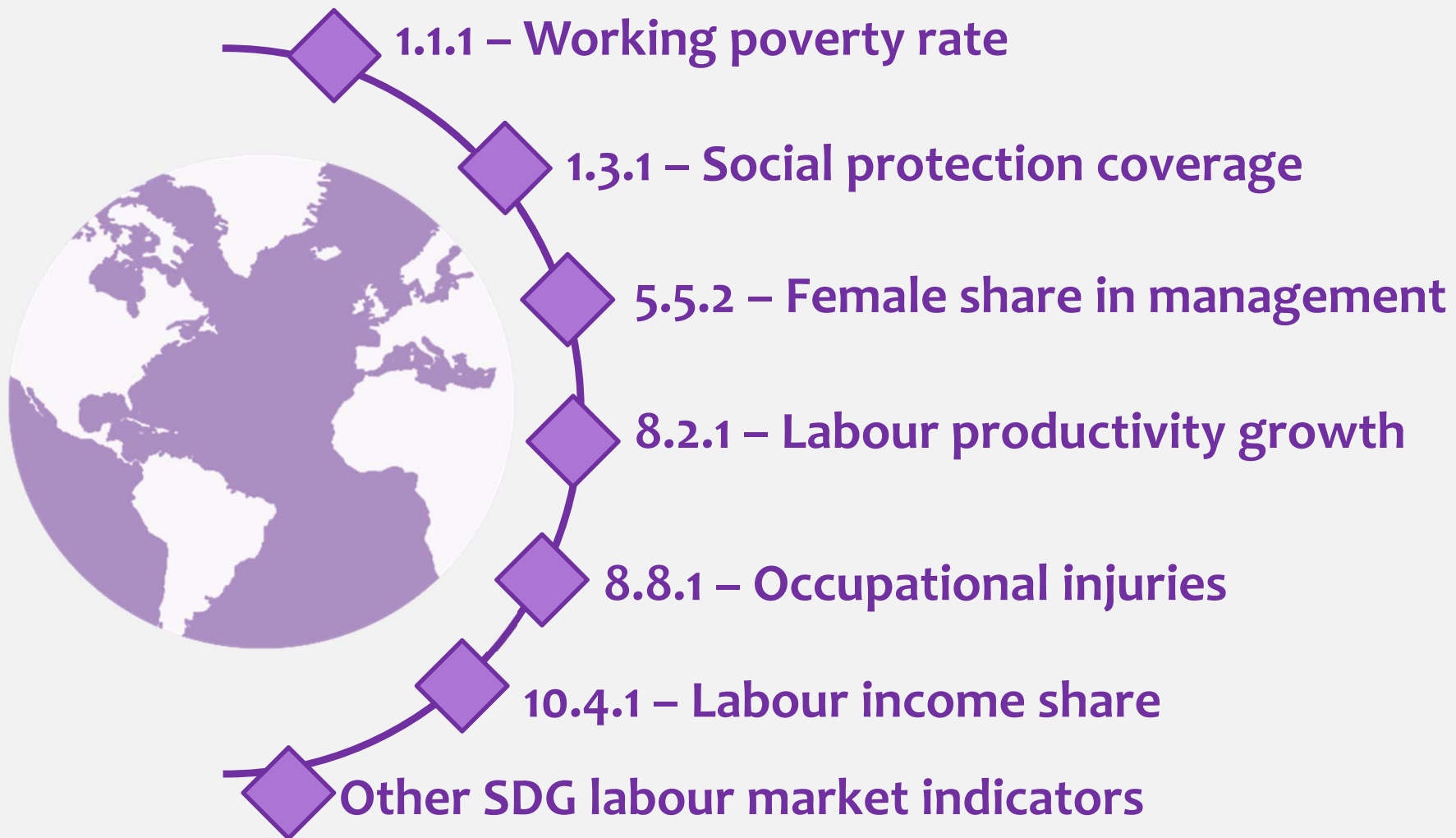
Available in ILOSTAT  
[www.ilo.org/ilostat](http://www.ilo.org/ilostat) ,  
under «Publications»



# Contents



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# **SDG indicator 1.1.1**

# **Working poverty rate**

## 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)



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Tier I / Custodian: World Bank

**Working poverty rate** = Proportion of employed persons living on less than US\$1.90 per day

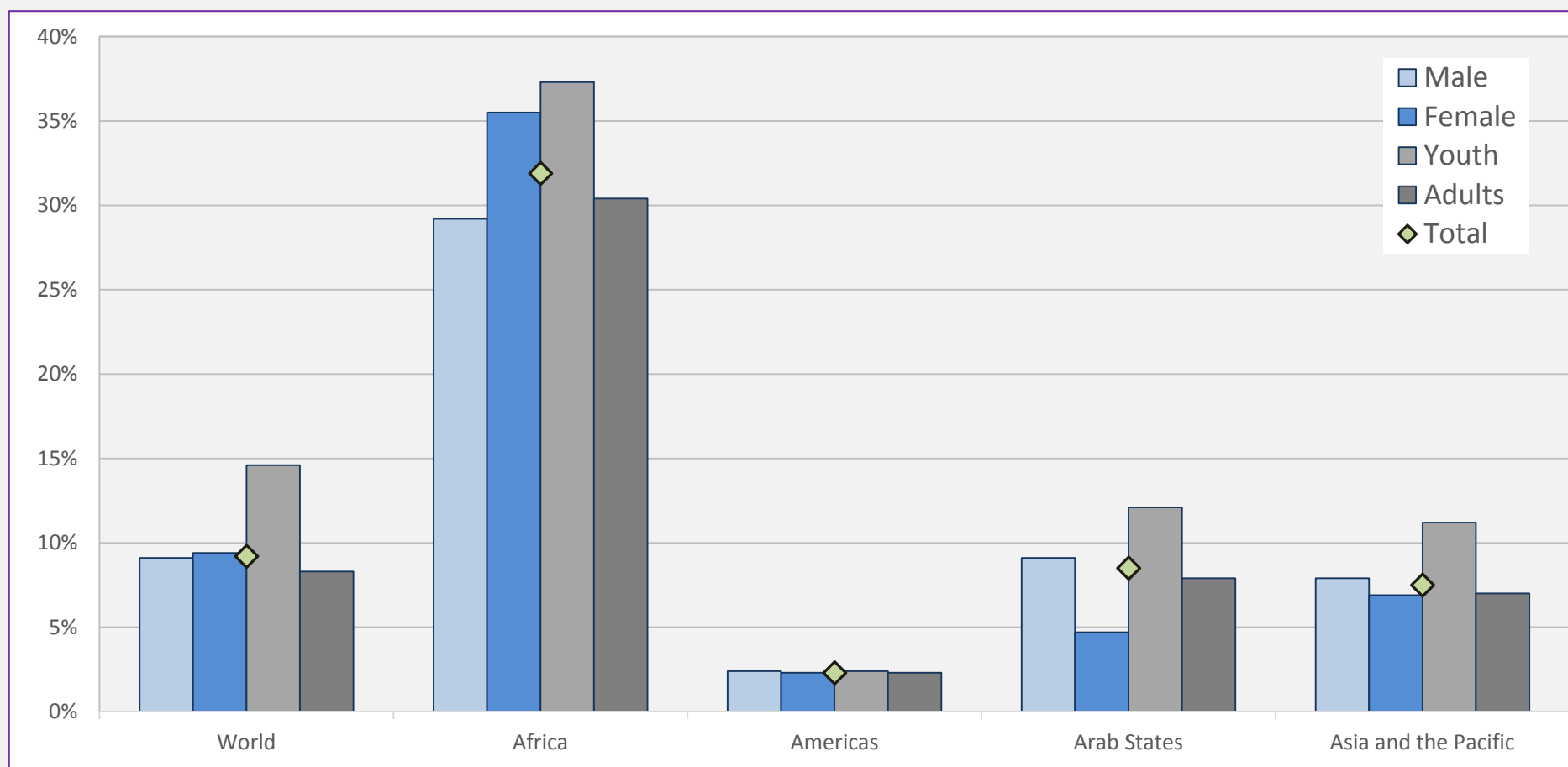
$$\text{Working poverty rate} = \frac{\text{Number of employed persons living in poor households}}{\text{Total number of employed persons}} \times 100$$

- Captured by combining poverty status (household income or consumption data) with employment status (individual labour force variables)
- Preferred source is a household survey with both sets of variables (HIES, LSMS with employment modules, LFS that collect information on household income, etc.)



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## Working poverty rate (percentage of employed living below US\$1.90 PPP), 2017



Source: ILO modelled estimates, May 2018.



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# **SDG indicator 1.3.1**

## **Social protection coverage**

## 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable



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Tier II / Custodian: ILO

Indicator with many components: proportion of eligible population covered by each social protection benefit

- Main source: Administrative records (records of the Ministry of Labour, records of Social Security Institutions, Insurance records, etc.) → challenge of consistency across records



## 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable



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### Social protection systems coverage rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons receiving cash benefits under at least one of the contingencies (contributory or non contributory benefit) or actively contributing to at least one social security scheme}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

### Proportion of women giving birth covered by maternity benefits

$$= \frac{\text{Number of women receiving maternity benefits}}{\text{Total number of women giving birth}} \times 100$$

### Proportion of persons with disabilities receiving benefits

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons receiving disability benefits}}{\text{Total number of persons with severe disabilities}} \times 100$$

### Proportion of children covered by social protection benefits

$$= \frac{\text{Number of children n/h ouseholds receiving children benefits}}{\text{Total number of children n/h ouseholds with children}} \times 100$$

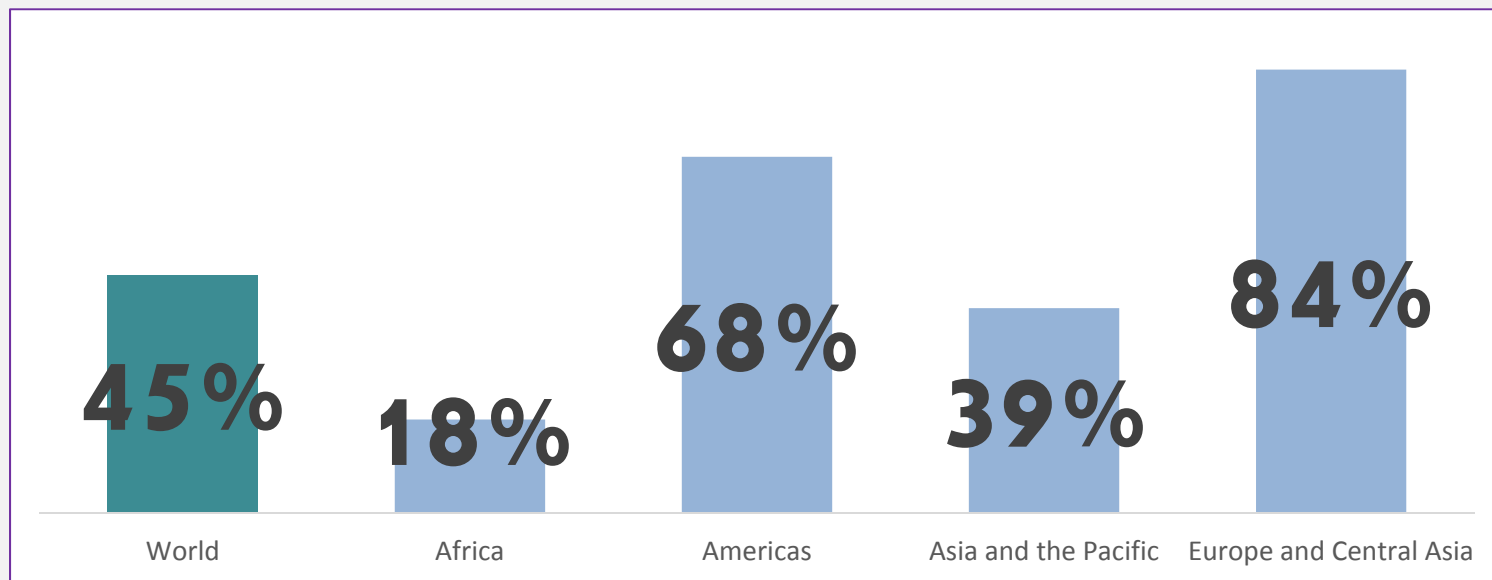
### Proportion of older persons receiving a pension

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons above statutory retirement age receiving an old age pension}}{\text{Total number of persons above statutory retirement age}} \times 100$$



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## Population covered by at least one social protection benefit, 2016



Source: ILO World Social Protection Report 2017-2019



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# **SDG indicator 5.5.2**

## **Female share in management**

## 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions



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### Tier I / Custodian: ILO

Female share in the employment in senior and middle management

- Based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations:

Senior and middle management=

Major group 1 – category 14 (ISCO-08)

#### **Female share in management**

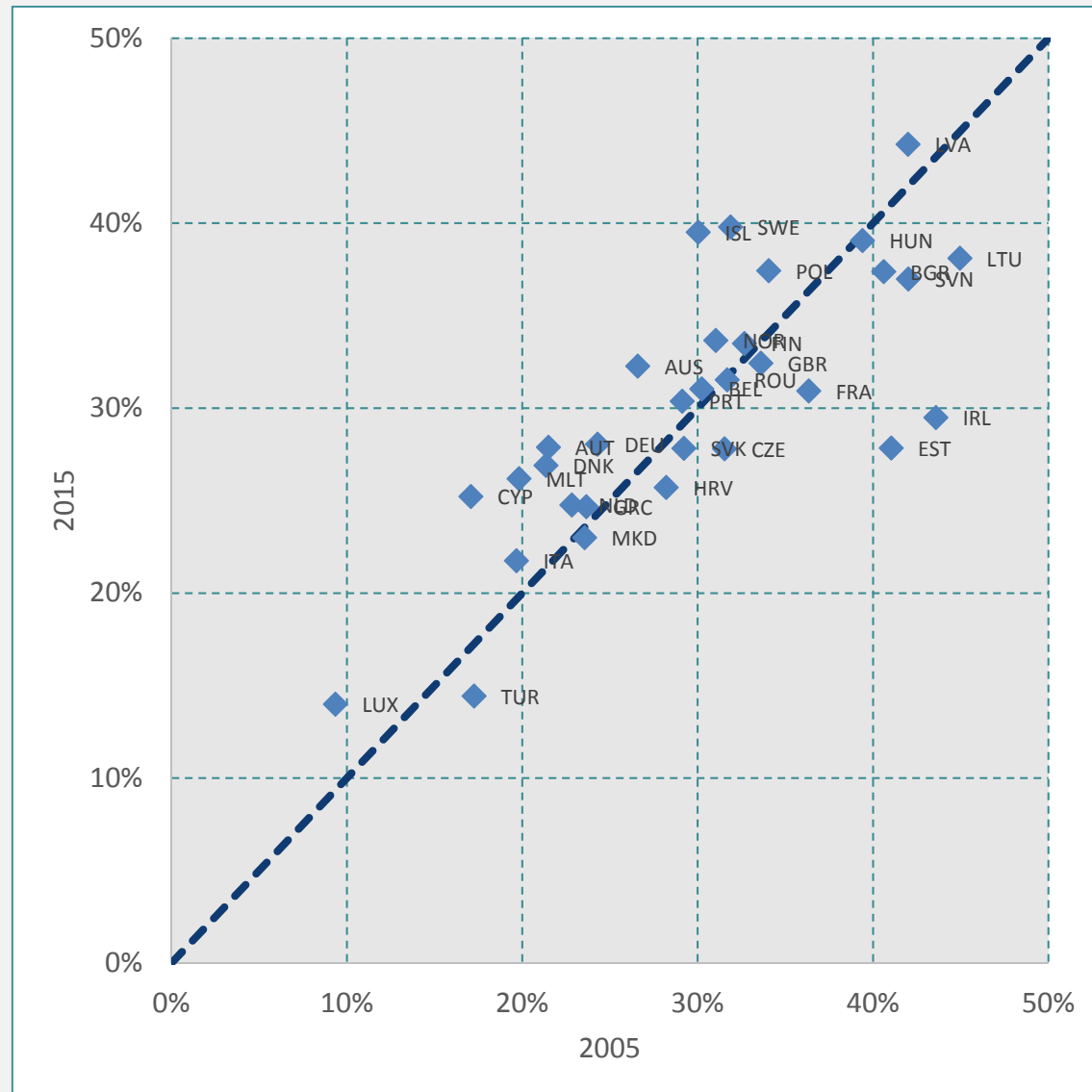
$$= \frac{\text{Women employed in submajor groups 11, 12 and 13 of ISCO 08}}{\text{Persons employed in submajor groups 11, 12 and 13 of ISCO 08}} \times 100$$

- Preferred source: Labour force survey

# Female share in senior and middle management, 2005 and 2015



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Source: ILOSTAT.



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# **SDG indicator 8.2.1**

## **Labour productivity growth**

## 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person



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Tier I / Custodian: ILO

Labour productivity growth rate

$$\text{Real GDP per employed person} = \frac{\text{GDP at constant prices}}{\text{Total number of employed persons}}$$

$$\text{Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person} = \frac{LP_{\text{year } n} - LP_{\text{year } n-1}}{LP_{\text{year } n-1}} \times 100$$

- Preferred source for GDP is the National Accounts, and for employment, a LFS (if not available, establishment survey or administrative records)



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## Annual growth rate of output per worker (measured as GDP in constant 2011 international \$ in PPP)



Source: ILO modelled estimates, May 2018.





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# **SDG indicator 8.8.1**

## **Occupational injuries**

## 8.8.1 Incidence rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status (or frequency rates)



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### Fatal occupational injuries incidence rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of new cases of fatal occupational injuries during the reference period}}{\text{Number of workers in the reference group}} \times 100'000$$

### Non fatal occupational injuries incidence rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of new cases of non fatal occupational injuries during the reference period}}{\text{Number of workers in the reference group}} \times 100'000$$

### Fatal occupational injuries frequency rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of new cases of fatal occupational injuries during the reference period}}{\text{Total number of hours worked by workers in the reference group during the reference period}} \times 1'000'000$$

### Non fatal occupational injuries frequency rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of new cases of non fatal occupational injuries during the reference period}}{\text{Total number of hours worked by workers in the reference group during the reference period}} \times 1'000'000$$

## 8.8.1 Incidence rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status *(or frequency rates)*



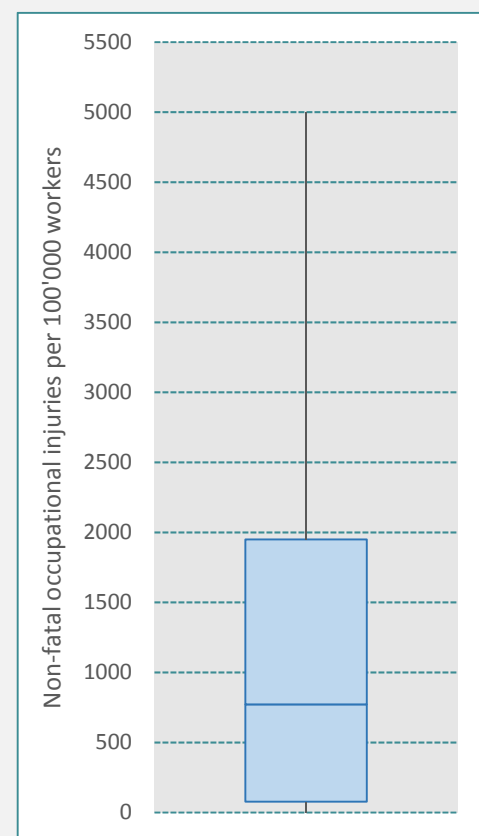
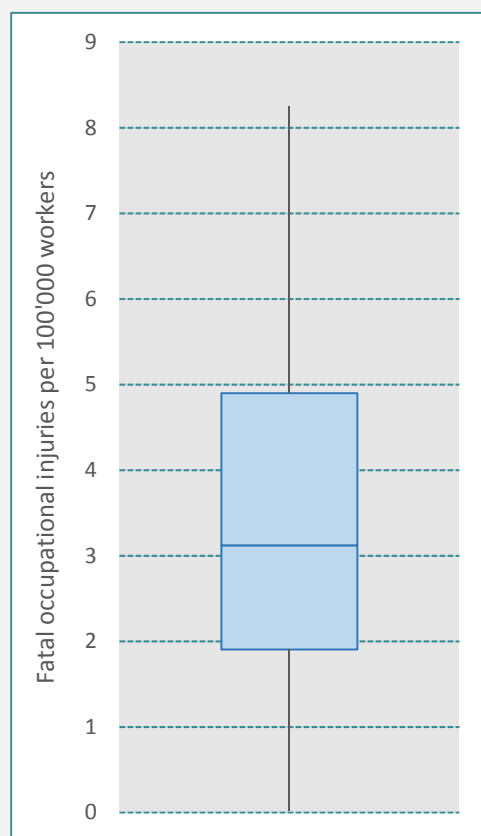
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Tier II / Custodian: ILO

- Possible sources: various types of administrative records (insurance records, labour inspectorate records), household surveys and establishment surveys
- Preferred source is the one the most comprehensive coverage and most robust time series



## Distribution of the rate of occupational injuries per 100'000 workers for countries with available data (latest year available after 2009)



Source: ILOSTAT.

Note: Boxplots based on data for 43 countries for fatal occupational injuries and on data for 52 countries for non-fatal occupational injuries. Data across countries may not be strictly comparable due to differences in the type of occupational injuries covered (compensated or reported injuries), the type of workers considered for the reference group (all workers, employees only or persons insured only) and the operational criteria used to define occupational injuries.



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# **SDG indicator 10.4.1**

## **Labour income share**

## 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

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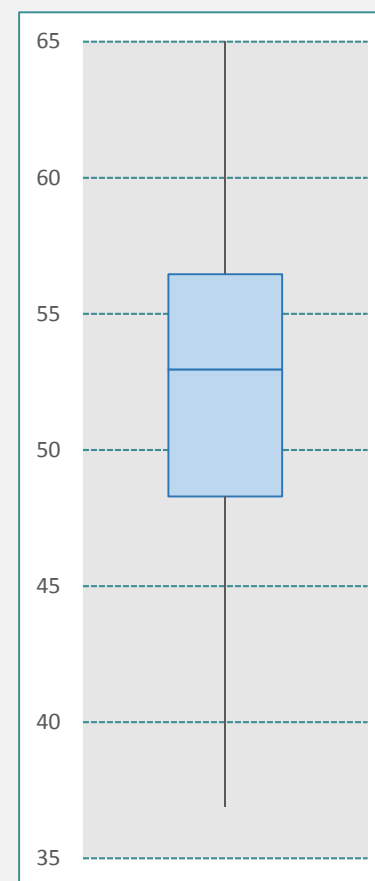
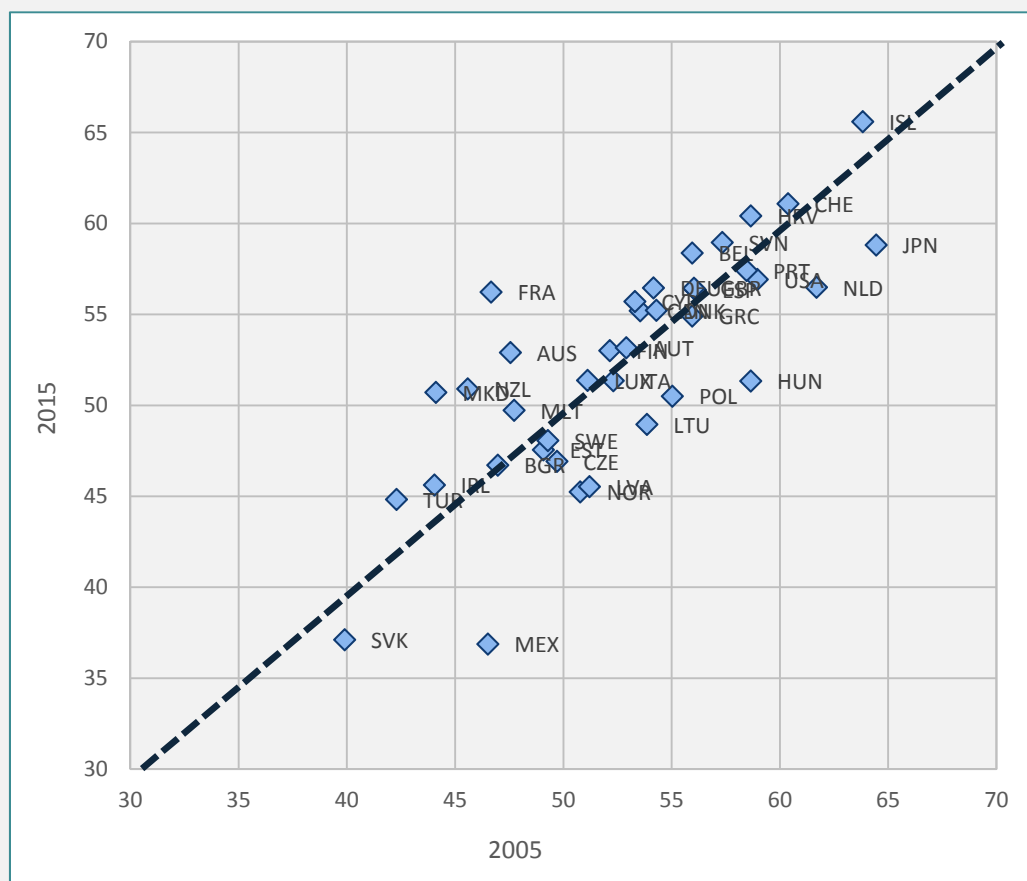
Total compensation of employees as a share of the output

$$\text{Labour share of GDP} = \frac{\text{Total compensation of employees}}{\text{GDP}} \times 100$$

- Preferred source: National Accounts



# Labour income share, as a percentage of GDP (2005 and 2015: left and 2015: right)



Source: ILO modelled estimates, May 2018.



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# **Other SDG labour market indicators**





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## SDG Indicators for which ILO is not a custodian or partner agency, but still involved due to its mandate

Such as:

- **5.4.1** - proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (UNSD and UN Women custodianship)
- **9.2.2** - manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (UNIDO custodianship)

# (former) Tier III indicators upgraded to Tier II

- **8.8.2** - Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status (ILO custodianship)
- **8.b.1** - Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy (ILO custodianship)
- **10.7.1** - Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination (ILO and WB custodianship)

# CONSIDERATIONS & CONCLUDING REMARKS



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The SDG labour market indicators cover many areas of decent work, including labour underutilization, quality of employment, legal frameworks, work that should be abolished, gender segregation, and situation of youth.



... but they are insufficient, and should be complemented with other indicators



Importance of local context and relevance of indicators at the national level: need to adapt the GIF by countries

# REFERENCES



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○ ILO Guidebook on SDG Labour Market Indicators

([https://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS\\_647109/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_647109/lang--en/index.htm))

○ ILOSTAT database ([www.ilo.org/ilostat](http://www.ilo.org/ilostat))

○ Sustainable Development Goals and Targets

(<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>)

○ SDG Indicators Global Database

(<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>)

○ SDG Indicators – Metadata Repository

(<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>)

○ Tier Classification for Global SDG indicators

(<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification>)

○ Manual on Decent Work Indicators

([http://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS\\_223121/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_223121/lang--en/index.htm))

# REFERENCES



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## ○ Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization

[http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS\\_230304/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_230304/lang--en/index.htm)

## ○ Labour Force Survey (LFS) Pilot Study Programme

<http://www.ilo.org/stat/Areasofwork/Standards/lfs/lang--en/index.htm>

## ○ Resolution concerning statistics of child labour

[http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS\\_112458/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_112458/lang--en/index.htm)

## ○ Resolution concerning statistics of occupational injuries (resulting from occupational accidents)

[http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS\\_087528/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_087528/lang--en/index.htm)

# REFERENCES



- ILO manual Measuring informality: A statistical manual on the informal sector and informal employment

([http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms\\_222979.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_222979.pdf))

- Global Estimates of Child Labour: Results and trends, 2012-2016

([http://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS\\_575499/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_575499/lang--en/index.htm))

- Methodology for SDG indicator 8.8.2 adopted by the 20<sup>th</sup> ICLS

([https://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS\\_636033/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_636033/lang--en/index.htm))

- Methodology for SDG indicator 8.b.1 adopted by the 20<sup>th</sup> ICLS

([https://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS\\_636035/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_636035/lang--en/index.htm))



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