

Labour statistics systems-Discussion on the engagement between NSOs & their national stakeholders

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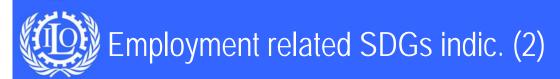
- Setting the scene: SDGs monitoring and LMIS
- ILO constituents and NSOs
- Partnerships between MoLs and NSOs

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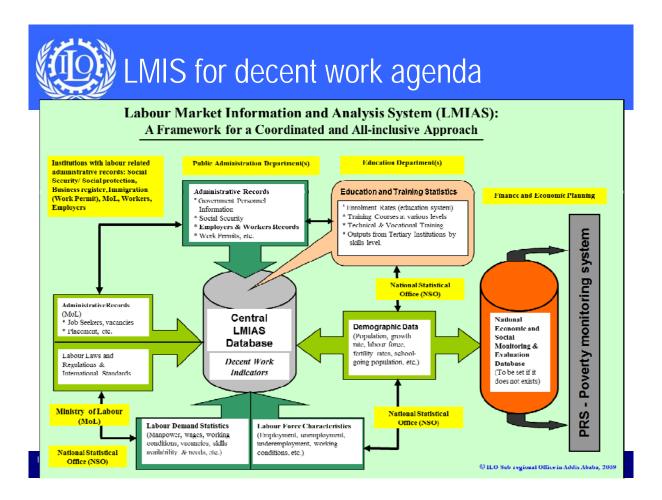
Goal	Indicators
1- No Poverty	2 (working poverty, social protection coverage)
4- Quality Education	2 (adults in formal/non-formal education, youth/adult with ICT skills)
5- Gender Equality	2 (time spent on unpaid work, women in top managerial positions)
8- Decent Work and Economic Growth	11 (labour productivity, informal employment, hourly earnings, unemployment rate, youth NEET, child labour, occupational injuries & time lost, <i>conventions ratification</i> , jobs in tourism, government spending in social protection, collective bargaining coverage)

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Goal	Indicators
9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1 (manufacturing employment)
10- Reduced Inequalities	3 (labour share of GDP, recruitment cost born by migrant worker in % of earnings, <i>migration policy indicator</i>)
14- Life Below Water	1 (ratification and implementation of ILO Maritime Convention)
16- Peace and Justice	1 (cases of violence to trade unionists and human rights advocates)
TOTAL	23 indicators (in 8 goals & 18 targets)

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Involving ILO constituents

- Government: Ministries of Labour (MoLs);
- Workers organizations;
- Employers' organizations

As key users of labour market information, Are producers of some decent work indicators.

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1. Various situations:

- NSO has a lead control on labour statistics systems (LSS), e.g. surveys and data release, and MoL is not at all involved;
- NSO implement surveys and data collection, MoL has control on data dissemination;
- MoL implement surveys and NSO provide advise, in both methodology, data quality, and dissemination;
- MoL leads all data collection, NSO is not involved.

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NSOs partnerships with MoLs (2)

2. Any ideal situation(s)?:

- Roles/ responsibilities: NSO as responsible for data gathering and quality assurance, MoL for analysis and use of data for policy formulation;
- MoL providing political and budgetary support to NSO;
 NSO to ensure involvement of MoL technical staff in implementation;
- Other official key supporters: Education, Population, Planning, Finance, Economic Dev., Parliament.

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- 3. How ILO has been advising MoLs and NSOs:
- Principle: surveys should be done by NSOs, and MoL should be responsible for other labour statistics from administrative records;
- National statistics laws may be set otherwise: partnership is therefore important;
- A key tool used by ILO: MOUs between MoLs and NSOs during data collection programmes supported by ILO; stating agreed responsibilities.

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Domo Arigato !

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