

Regional seminar on time-use surveys

Main outcomes of 19th ICLS: A new framework for work statistics

Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

10 -11 December 2014



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THE 19th. ICLS

Why was it necessary to revise *Resolution (13th. ICLS, 1982) concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment?*

1. To review the ***conceptual framework***
2. To improve ***comparability*** between countries
3. To revise and expand the ***guidelines***
4. To ***make consistent*** conceptual framework of labour statistics with SNA standards
5. To respond to users demands for ***complementary indicators***
6. To review the ***terminology*** used



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COMPARABILITY PROBLEMS

- Definition of the **reference population**
- Framework activity: **usual vs. current**
- Working age population: **age limits**
- Unemployment: new **search** criteria
- Classification of **persons absent from work**
- Underemployment: defining the **threshold and type of hours**
- Definition of **long-term unemployment**
- Classification of persons in **own-use production work**
- Treatment of **family workers**
- Treatment of future "**initiators**"
- Classification of **volunteer work**
- Classification of **apprentices and trainees**
- Classification of **persons outside the labour force**
- **Flexible definition** of unemployment (traditional definition and extended definition)



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WORK AND FORMS OF WORK

THE 19th. ICLS

Introduces a statistical definition of "work":

Work comprises any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use.

- Illegal activities?
- Stealing and begging?
- Informal work ?
- Child labor?
- Volunteer work?

(paragraph 6 of Resolution)



WORK AND FORMS OF WORK

Statistical definition of "work"

Regardless of the legality of the activity

Independent of whether formal or informal

Excludes activities that do not produce goods or services (begging, theft)

Excludes self-care activities

The work can be done by adults and children

Work can be paid or unpaid

The work can be done in **any type of economic unit**: market and non-market units, and households producing goods or services for own consumption.

(paragraph 6 of Resolution)



WORK AND FORMS OF WORK

The concept of work is aligned with the General production boundary as defined in the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) and its concept of economic unit that distinguishes between:

- i. **Market units** (i.e. corporations, quasi-corporations and household unincorporated market enterprises²);
- ii. **Non-market units** (i.e. government and non-profit institutions serving households); and
- iii. **Households** that produce goods or services for own final use.

Work can be performed in **any kind of economic unit.**

(paragraph 6 of Resolution)



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WORK AND FORMS OF WORK

THE 19th. ICLS introduces a new classification called **FORMS OF WORK:**

- a) own-use production work*
- b) employment work* 
- c) unpaid trainee work*
- d) volunteer work*
- e) other mandatory productive activities unpaid to third parties*

*The **categories** are mutually exclusive, but **persons** can work simultaneously on more than one of them.*

(paragraph 7 to 10 of Resolution)

WORK AND FORMS OF WORK

WORK **IN AND OUT** OF THE PRODUCTION BOUNDARY (SNA)

Diagram 1. Forms of work and the System of National Accounts 2008

<i>Intended destination of production</i>	<i>for own final use</i>		<i>for use by others</i>					
	<i>Forms of work</i>	Own-use production work		Employment (work for pay or profit)	Unpaid trainee work	Other work activities	Volunteer work	
of services		of goods	in market and non-market units				in households producing	
							goods	services
<i>Relation to 2008 SNA</i>	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <i>Activities within the SNA production boundary</i> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <i>Activities inside the SNA General production boundary</i> </div>							

- Framework distinguishes different types of productive activities
- Employment refined as work for pay or profit, in cash or in kind
- Other forms of work measured separately, in full

(paragraph 10 of Resolution)



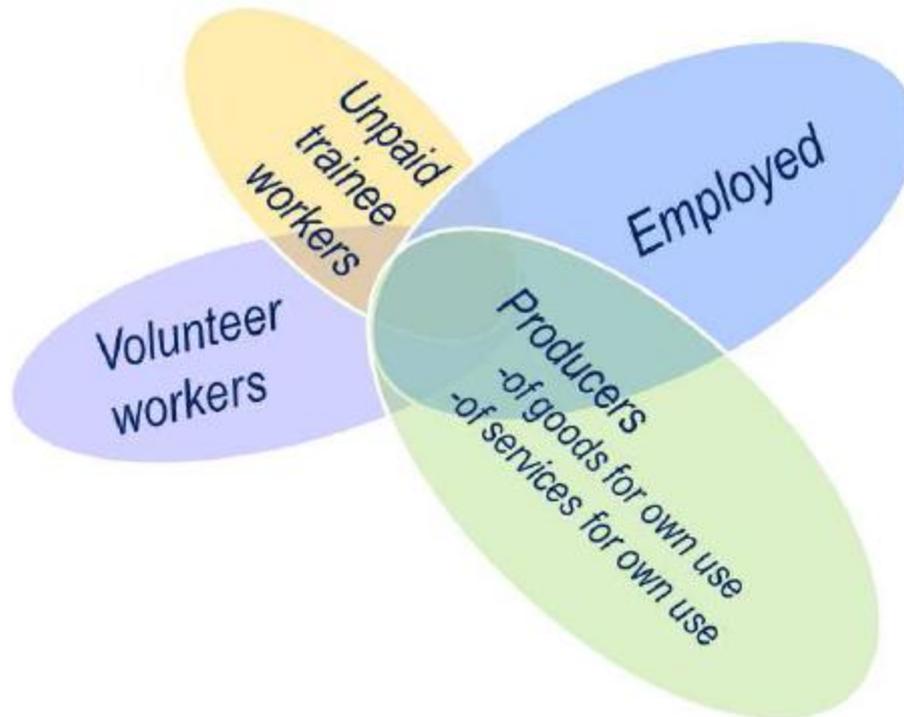
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WORK AND FORMS OF WORK

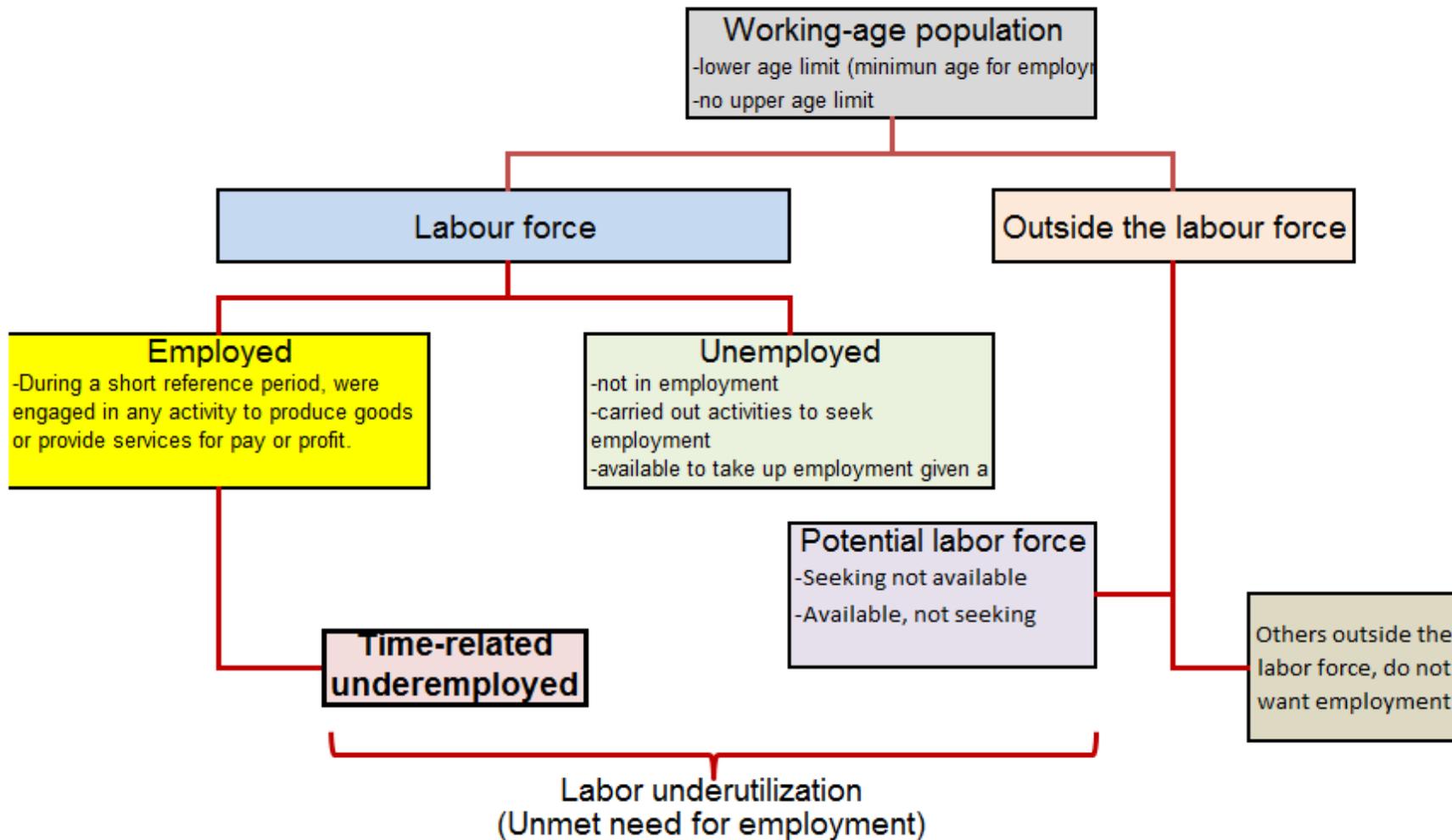
This new classification allows:

- Classify **works**
- Classify **persons** according to main work





WORKING AGE POPULATION





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IMPLICATIONS FOR GENDER EQUALITY

Adopt Resolution of the 19th. ICLS involves:

a) Need to investigate *all forms of work*

- Identify **all forms of work** for all persons of working-age
- Measuring ***working hours in all forms***

b) Review labour force surveys

- Questionnaires / Manuals / Training
- ***New indicators***
- Calculations in parallel
- ***Dissemination of the changes and justification***
- ***Frequency of collection: intra / year / 3-5 years***



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EXPECTED IMPACT

Extending the concept of work in all its forms

- **Work that is outside the production boundary is made visible:**
 - ✓ **Production services for own-use (95% female)**
 - ✓ **Volunteer production services directly to households (more than 50% female)**
- **All people working are quantified**
- **All hours worked are quantified**
- **Value estimation of all forms of work is feasible**



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Resources:

- *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*, Adopted by the Nineteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 2013)

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf

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