



# Labour statistics for **SDG** monitoring in the **CIS** region

V. Bryseva, CIS-STAT

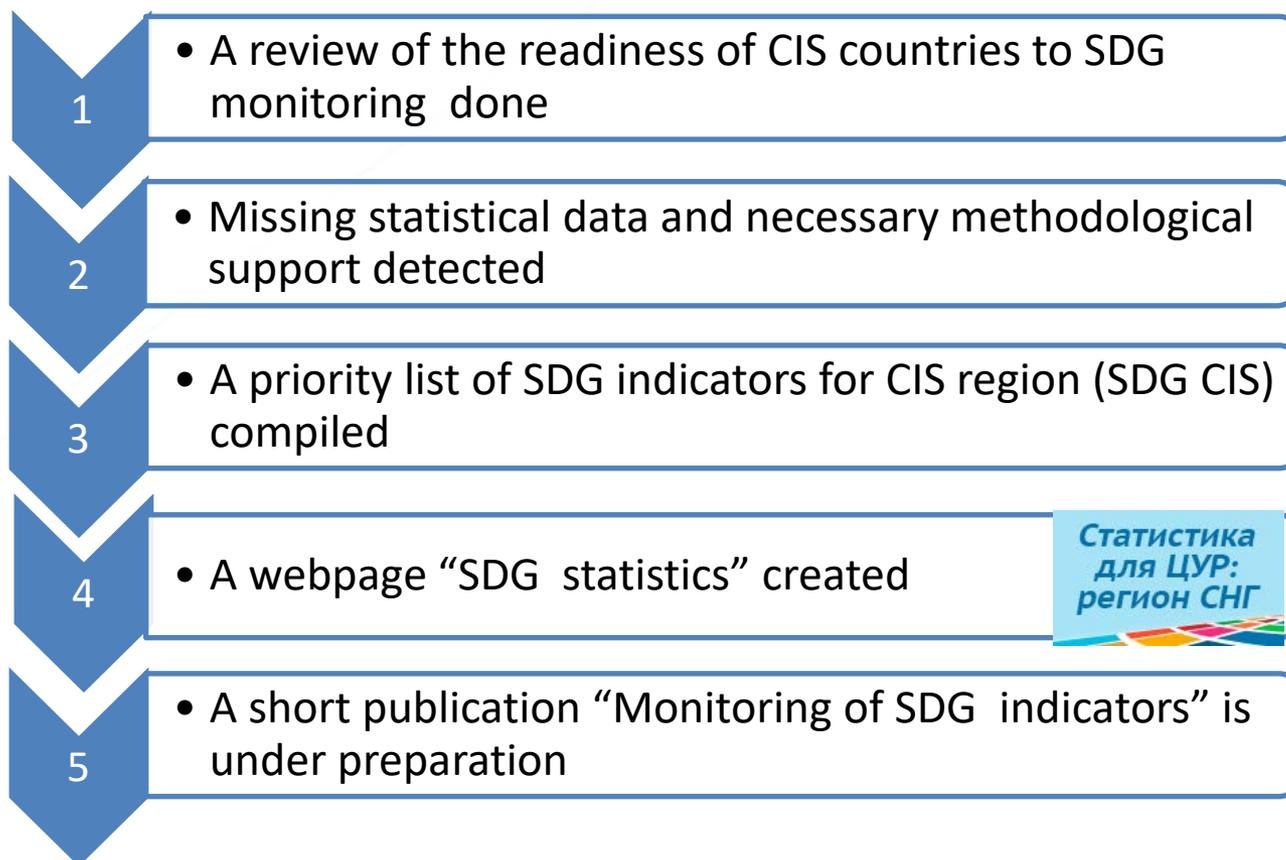
CIS-STAT jointly with the ILO Department of Statistics  
Implementation of the project “Development of labour statistics in the CIS region”  
and further activities  
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## SDG statistics in the CIS region



Since 2016 the Statistical Committee of the CIS (CIS-Stat) has been working on SDGs' indicators in accordance with the decision of the Council of the Heads of Statistical Services of the CIS Member States.





The list of priority SDG indicators for CIS region contains 13 indicators<sup>1</sup>

## Sustainable development goals

	Number of indicators
<b>1</b> <i>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</i>	<b>1</b>
<b>4</b> <i>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</i>	<b>1</b>
<b>5</b> <i>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</i>	<b>1</b>
<b>8</b> <i>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</i>	<b>8</b>
<b>9</b> <i>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</i>	<b>1</b>
<b>10</b> <i>Reduce inequality within and among countries</i>	<b>1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Indicators which ILO develops methodology for alone or with other organizations



## SDG and labour statistics indicators



Grouping of labour statistics indicators included in the SDG CIS list by data accessibility:

<b>I</b>	<b>There is approved methodology and widely accessible data</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>There is approved methodology but no widely accessible data</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>There is approved international methodology</b>	<b>1</b>

The accessibility of indicators will change with the further development of the methodology and its implementation into the national statistical practices



## SDG monitoring in the CIS region



A review of the readiness of CIS countries to conduct SDG monitoring made it possible to determine the main problems faced by the countries.

In the field of labour statistics one of the main challenges is inconsistency of data for some indicators both between CIS countries, and at the international level.

Reasons:

- a) different sources of data (labour force survey, balance of labour resources;
- b) different standards of labour force survey:
  - age of surveyed population;
  - survey frequency;
  - completeness of accounting for certain categories of the population;
- c) different degree of readiness of the countries to implement recommendations of the 19-th ICLS in the field of statistics of work, employment and unemployment.



## Project “Development of labour statistics in the CIS region” and SDG indicators



Within the project “Development of labour statistics in the CIS region” several methodological materials were prepared:

*Recommendations for implementing methodological guidelines for measuring work, employment and underemployment taking into account the Resolution of the 19<sup>th</sup> ICLS*

*Recommendations for using decent work indicators in the statistical practices of CIS countries*

*Recommendations for improving statistics of wages/cost of labour*

These works contributed a lot to establishing a harmonized system of labour indicators for SDG monitoring in the CIS region.

Further implementation of international recommendations into the statistical practices has been the main vector for improving labour statistics.



# Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere



For goal 1 the CIS SDG indicators list contains the following indicator:

## **1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line (1.9 US dollar per day) by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).**

This indicator was developed by the World Bank in cooperation with the ILO.

### **Problems:**

- the set poverty line of \$1.9 is not relevant for the majority of CIS countries; new poverty lines are being developed;
- estimates of the national statistical offices differ from the World Bank estimates;
- data disaggregation;
- estimating of poverty among employed people is done on the basis of national poverty lines.



# Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere



## **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**

At this stage this indicator is not included in the CIS SDG indicators list, as for the majority of countries the social protection floors should be set in accordance with the national legislations.

Data collection on the number of beneficiaries and the size of social protection benefits in all countries is done on the basis of administrative sources. It is not always possible to disaggregate by sex, age, and population groups.

Sample surveys or participation in social programs may be important source of data; they are being conducted already in some CIS countries.



## Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



### 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

Problems:

1. Differences in national legislations as regards education levels in formal education.13.10.2017
2. In order to achieve comparability of data at the international level, it is necessary to implement International classification of education (ISCED 2011).
3. Lack of information on non-formal education.



## Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Promotion of equality of opportunities and elimination of discrimination is an important element of SDG program.

In accordance to ILO recommendations, labour statistics should be presented by sex where possible.

One of indicators in the CIS SDG list is

### **5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions.**

There some differences in compiling this indicator in CIS countries because of the use of a different version of the International standard classification of occupations (ISCO-88 и ISCO-08).

CIS-STAT plans to include this indicator in the questionnaire for information exchange.



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

Differences in computing this indicator are related to:

- different time of implementing 2008 SNA in CIS countries;
- estimating employment on the basis of different data sources (LFS and balance of labour resources).

In addition, number of employees is not presented in full time equivalent.

### 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

In accordance with ILO, this indicator shall be computed as a ratio of informal employment to total employment.

Official data on informal employment are available only in some CIS countries.



## Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



### 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

In accordance with the international recommendations average hourly earnings of women and men shall be used in computations. In the majority of CIS countries average monthly wages and salaries are used.

### 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Reasons for the incomparable indicators:

- in the majority of countries the main source of data is LFS. In those countries where LFS is not regularly conducted, data of government employment agencies are used;
- differences in the definitions in various countries (e.g. work search criteria and readiness to start working);
- different age groups (CIS-STAT for international comparisons uses age groups 15-64 years and 15-24 years).



## Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



### 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

In CIS countries this indicator is computed as a percentage of unemployed youth and youth outside of labour force (with the exclusion of those in education) of the total youth.

Reasons for the incomparable indicators:

- different definitions of youth (age groups) in accordance with national legislations;
- accounting only for formal education within national legislation. In accordance to ILO, International standards classification of education (ISCED 2011) developed by UNESCO shall be used and non-formal education shall be included.



## Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



### 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

In accordance with ILO recommendations those forms of child labour should be measured which should be targeted for elimination :

- worst forms of child labour (prostitution, slavery, forced labour, and the like);
- hazardous work;
- employment below the minimum working age set for this activity.

At present CIS-STAT does not collect data for this indicator as only once were surveys of child labour conducted in some CIS countries with the ILO's assistance.



## Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



### 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

In accordance with international recommendations, frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries provide information on the number of cases of fatal and non-fatal occupational injury per hours worked by the employees of surveyed enterprises during the reference period.

In CIS countries rates are computed as a ratio of the number of cases to the average number of employees.

This indicator is widely published and is included in the data exchange.

There is no data by migration status in the official publications.



## Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries



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

While in CIS countries a transfer to 2008 SNA is done in stages, the section “Compensation of employees” did not have to undergo many changes.

Compensation of employees has two main components:

- wages and salaries payable in cash or in kind;
- social insurance contributions payable by employers, which include contributions to social security schemes and other insurance programs related to employment.

This indicator is published by CIS-STAT and national statistical offices.



***Thank you for your attention***

***CIS Interstate Statistical Committee***  
**<http://www.cisstat.com>**