Efforts to improve the global availability of gender-relevant labour statistics

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Overview

More and better gender data through microdata processing

Partnership with UN Women to produce new gender indicators

Improved data availability for the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

Gender, the 19th ICLS and COVID-19

More and better gender data through microdata processing

ILO Harmonized Microdata Initiative

➢ Began in 2016

➢ Aims:

  ➢ Filling international data gaps

  ➢ Providing internationally-comparable data on ILOSTAT in line with ICLS standards

  ➢ Publishing disaggregated data for more indicators

  ➢ Enhancing knowledge of national survey practices

  ➢ Reduce reporting burden

➢ Has become the main source of data published on ILOSTAT

Periodicity	Number of ILO harmonized datasets	Number of countries included
Annual	2,613	161
Quarterly	5,883	84
Monthly	2,117	12
Total	10,613	161

Partnership with UN Women to produce new gender indicators

A set of indicators to show the gendered effects of marriage and child rearing on labour market outcomes
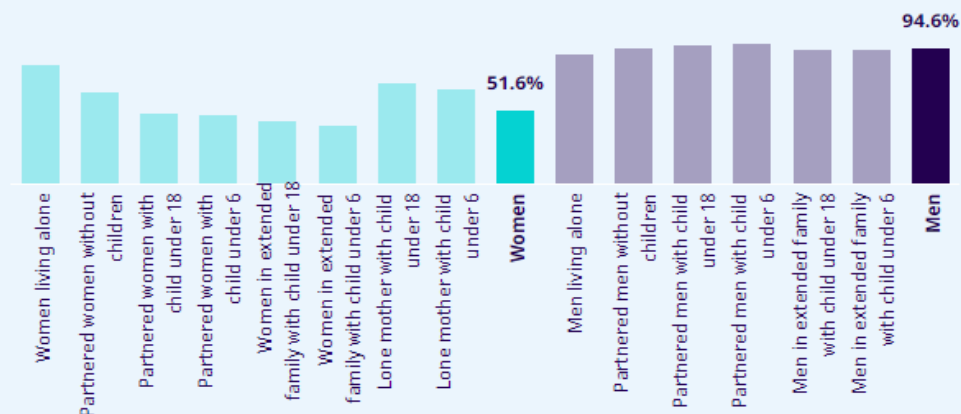
- ▶ Working-age population
- ▶ Labour force participation rate
- ▶ Employment-to-population ratio
- ▶ Earnings

- ▶ Couples with and without children
- ▶ Lone parents
- ▶ Parents with children under age 6
- ▶ Extended families

▶ **Labour force participation rates of persons aged 25-54 by sex and household type**

Men tend to have high labour force participation rates regardless of the type of household they live in. For women, on the other hand, labour force participation rates vary significantly depending on the household type.

Use the drop-down to see regional variation.

World

51.6%

94.6%

Women living alone
Partnered women without children
Partnered women with child under 18
Partnered women with child under 6
Women in extended family with child under 18
Women in extended family with child under 6
Lone mother with child under 18
Lone mother with child under 6
Women
Men living alone
Partnered men without children
Partnered men with child under 18
Partnered men with child under 6
Men in extended family with child under 18
Men in extended family with child under 6
Men

Global and regional aggregates are based on country availability.
Source: ILOSTAT

Improved data availability for the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

Quantitative Indicator	# Countries by gender in 2013	in 2020	# Countries by gender + other breakdown
[3] Labour force participation rate	181	203	+age: 156
[4-6] Status in employment	164	186	
[7] Share of adults who are entrepreneurs	0	0	
[8] Employment by broad sector	166	177	
[9] Informal employment in non-agriculture	0	46	
[10] Unemployment rate	153	198	+age: 123, +disability: 77 (no sex+age+disability)
[13] Gender wage gap (based on hourly earnings)	n/a	73	+occupation: 57 (no age or disability status)
[14] Part-time employment	90	158	
[15] Prime-age employment rate with/without child*	0	114	
[45] Women in managerial positions (total/senior mgmt.)	57	73/182	

* If IAEG-GS changes the threshold for children from age 3 to age 6

Gender, the 19th ICLS and COVID-19

Addressing challenges in measuring work and employment to ensure that women are counted

Recent guidance to support compilers of labour data on the implementation of the 19th ICLS standards:

▶ General guidance and model questionnaires for LFS (https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/lfs-resources/)

▶ Gender relevance of the 19th ICLS statistical standards

▶ Closing gender data gaps in the world of work – role of the 19th ICLS standards

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COVID-19 Guidance

▶ Guidance to maintain data collection

▶ Guidance on key items to collect and disseminate

   ▶ Apply latest standards

   ▶ Disseminate additional information (absences, working time etc)

▶ Guidance on rapid survey content

   ▶ Changes in employment situation

   ▶ Changes in unpaid work

▶ Guidance on measurement of remote work

https://ilostat.ilo.org/topics/covid-19/#guidance

▶ ilo.org

How is COVID-19 impacting on women in the world of work?

Findings from ILO Monitor reports (https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/coronavirus/impacts-and-responses/WCMS_749399/lang--en/index.htm)

▶ Monitors built on base of traditional data sources supplemented with other sources on a case by case basis

Why is the crisis disproportionately affecting women?

▶ **Women work in sectors severely affected by the crisis** - Globally, 40 per cent of all employed women work in hardest-hit sectors (e.g. accommodation and food services; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturing)

▶ **Overwhelming majority of workers in the health and social work sector are women**

▶ **Women in domestic work have been highly vulnerable to containment measures**

▶ **Unequal distribution of increased care demands affects women disproportionately**

No single labour market indicator is equipped to convey the multitude of labour market impacts faced by women and men from COVID-19.

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▶ ilo.org

KEY QUESTIONS

What are the right balance of priority actions to improve gender data availability (work with microdata? focus on surveys? other data sources? key topics?) – What works best?

What have we learned from recent experiences for future communication/dissemination?

Thank you… Questions?

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