

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Institutional information

Organization(s):

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

The indicator is represented by the share of manufacturing employment in total employment.

Rationale:

This indicator conveys the contribution of manufacturing in total employment. It measures the ability of the manufacturing sector to absorb surplus labour forces from agricultural and other traditional sectors towards production labour with higher wages, when monitored over time. However, in developed countries an opposite trend is expected where emphasis has shifted to reduction in labor in manufacturing as part of cost-cutting measures, to promote more capital-intensive industries.

Concepts:

Employment comprises all persons of working age who during a short reference period (one week), were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. The working-age population is usually defined as all persons aged 15 and above. Employed persons are all persons of working age who, during a specified brief period (e.g. a day or a week), were either employed in a paid capacity or self-employed. For further clarification, see: Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization (2013), available from http://ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_230304/lang--en/index.htm. No distinction is made between persons employed full time and those working less than full time.

Manufacturing sector is defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) revision 3 (1990) or revision 4 (2008, the latest) or revision 3 (1990). It refers to industries belonging to sector C in revision 4 or sector D in revision 3. or sector C in revision 4.

Comments and limitations:

The characteristics of the data source impact the international comparability of the data, especially in cases where the coverage of the source is less than comprehensive (either in terms of country territory or economic activities). In the absence of a labour force survey (the preferred source of data for this indicator), some countries may use an establishment survey to derive this indicator, but these usually have a cut-off points such that small units which are not officially registered (whether in manufacturing or not) are not included in the survey and consequently, employment data may be underestimated. Discrepancies can also be caused by differences in the definition of employment or working age.

Methodology

Computation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total employment in manufacturing activities}}{\text{Total employment in all economic activities}} * 100$$

Disaggregation:

This indicator can be disaggregated by sex, occupation, and/or country region.

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

No imputation available

- [At regional and global levels](#)

No imputation available

Regional aggregates:

No regional aggregates compiled.

Sources of discrepancies:

The difference may arise due to: a) discrepancies in data sources; b) ISIC Revision used by a country; c) informal employment; d) cut-off point in surveys; e) working age definition; f) geographical coverage.

Data Sources

Description:

Figures for updates are obtained from national data and estimates produced by International Labour Organization (ILO). Data can be found in ILOSTAT database on employment by economic activity.

UNIDO provides data on manufacturing employment in INDSTAT database.

Collection process:

Data on the share of manufacturing employment can be obtained from a variety of sources, including labour force surveys and other similar types of household surveys, establishment surveys and administrative records. Labour force surveys are the preferred source of data for this indicator as they have the widest coverage: they cover all economic activities within its scope, all status in employment, all establishment sizes, formal and informal employment, etc.

The primary repositories used for the indicator are the ILOSTAT database, and EUROSTAT data, which are based on the European Labour Force Survey. These sources are augmented by various regional repositories, such as QUIPUSTAT, the ILO's Latin America and Caribbean Labour Information System, and by data gathered directly from publications or websites of national statistical offices.

UNIDO employment data are collected using General Industrial Statistics Questionnaire which is filled by NSOs and submitted to UNIDO annually. Data for OECD countries are obtained directly from OECD. Country data are also collected from official publications and official web-sites.

Data Availability

Description:

For around 100 economies

Time series:

1990 onwards with 2-3 years lag to the current calendar year

Calendar

Data collection:

Data are collected electronically throughout the year.

Data providers

ILO, UNIDO

Description:

ILO from national statistical offices (NSOs), EUROSTAT, QUIPUSTAT, ILO's Latin America and Caribbean Labour Information System

UNIDO from national statistical offices (NSOs) in non-OECD countries, and OECD countries by OECD

Data compilers

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

References

URL:

www.ilo.org/ilostat

http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_ECO_EN.pdf

www.unido.org/statistics

<https://stat.unido.org/>

References:

Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2015 (KILM); ILO

International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 2008