Impact of 19th ICLS standards on key labor market indicators:
Republic of Moldova

Gender Global Forum, 13-16 October, 2018
Tokyo, Japan

Outlines:

- ✓ Labour Statistics background
- ✓ Implementation of new standards
- ✓ Impact of new standards on key indicators
- ✓ Challenges faced to communicate new indicators

Country background

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✓Population 2.9 million

✓GDP/capita: 2.7 thous. USD

✓Average salary: 308 USD

✓Remittances as % of GDP: 20%

✓Employment rate:

Men 42%, women 38%

✓ Gender pay gap: 14%

✓ Absolute poverty rate: 25%

Labour Statistics background

✓ Stand - alone survey, since 1998

✓ Quarterly estimates

✓ Follows international recommendations.

Additional data sources:

- ad-hoc modules: transition from work to retirement (2017), volunteering activity (2015), labour migration (2012), school to work transition (2013, 2015), reconciliation of work and family life (2010).

- Time Use survey (2012)

- Child labour (2009)

Labour Statistics background

Employment:

✓ any economic activity that generates monetary and/or in kind income

✓ including own production of agricultural foodstuff used for own consumption, if working more than 20 hours.
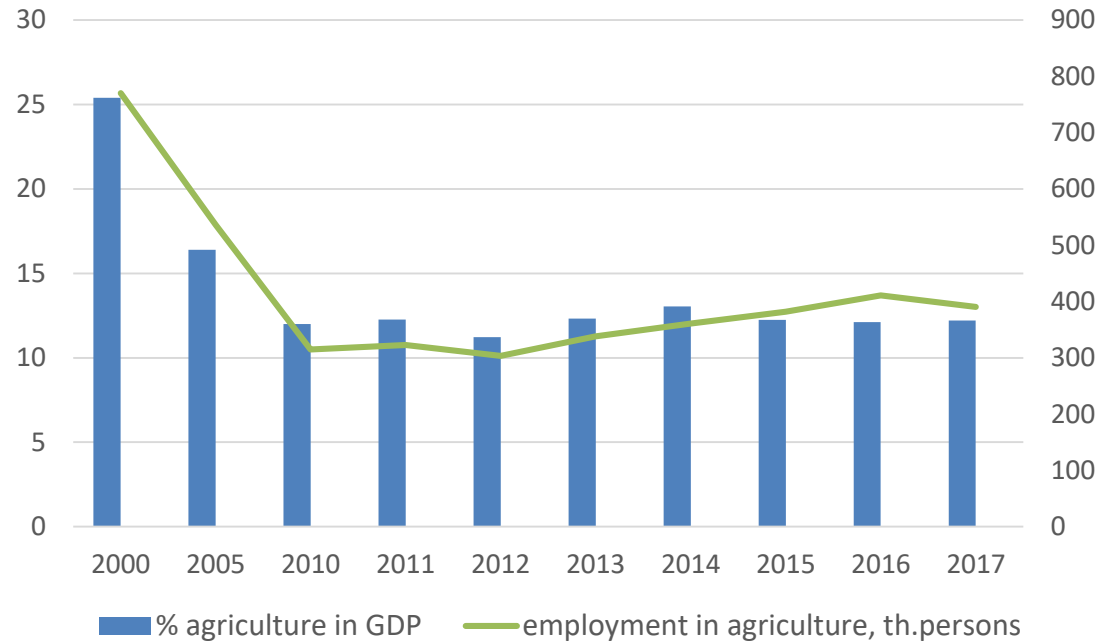
Strict definition of unemployment, all criteria (not employed, seeking, available)

Legend: % agriculture in GDP — employment in agriculture, th.persons

Labour Statistics background
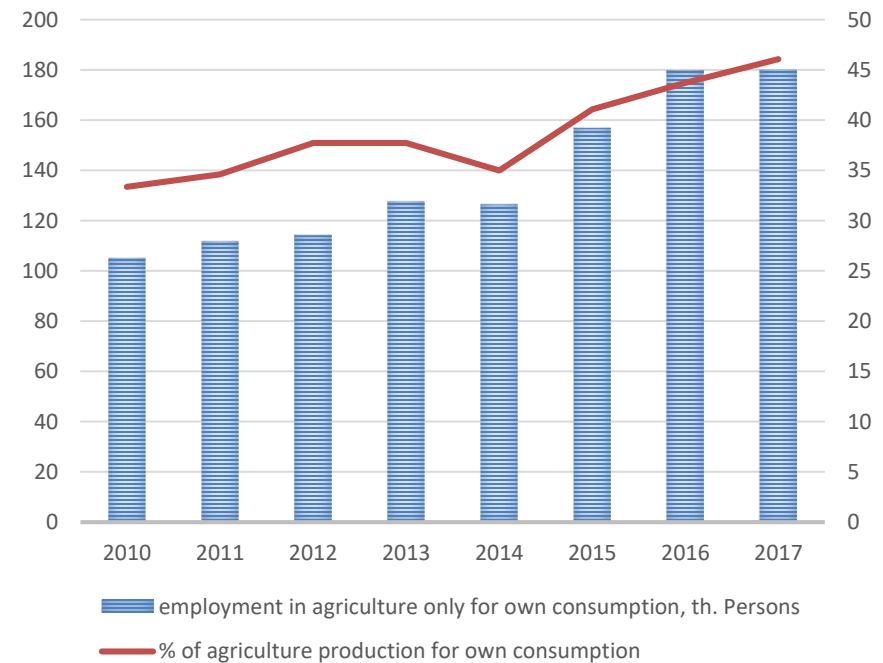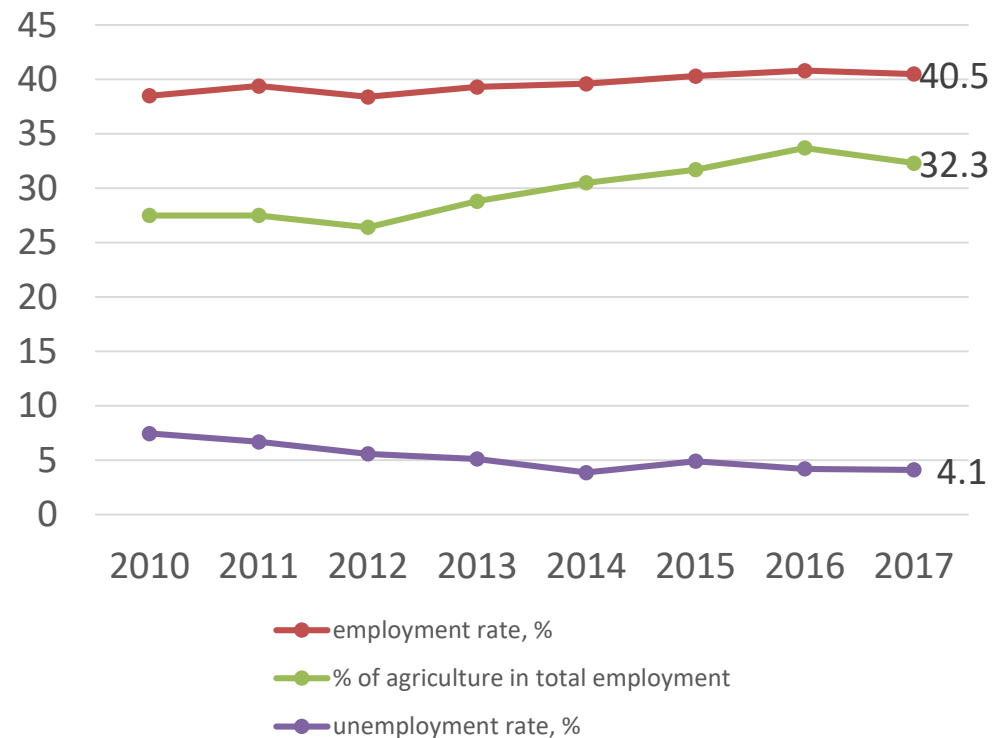
What is the share of agricultural production used only for own consumption?

Key elements of 19ᵗʰ ICLS Resolution

✓ First statistical definition of 'work'

✓ Definitions for 5 different forms of work

- Employment (narrower than previous definition)

- Own use production work (goods or services)

- Volunteer work (goods or services)

- Unpaid trainee work

- Other

✓ Four different indicators defined (LU1 to LU4)

Implementation of new standards

| Exclusion of own use agricultural production	Labour underutilisation indicators
based on available data up to 2017	no need for questionnaire changes
questions refinement on own production of agriculture mainly for sale and own consumption	data available since 2017
data will be available in 2019	

Implementation of new standards
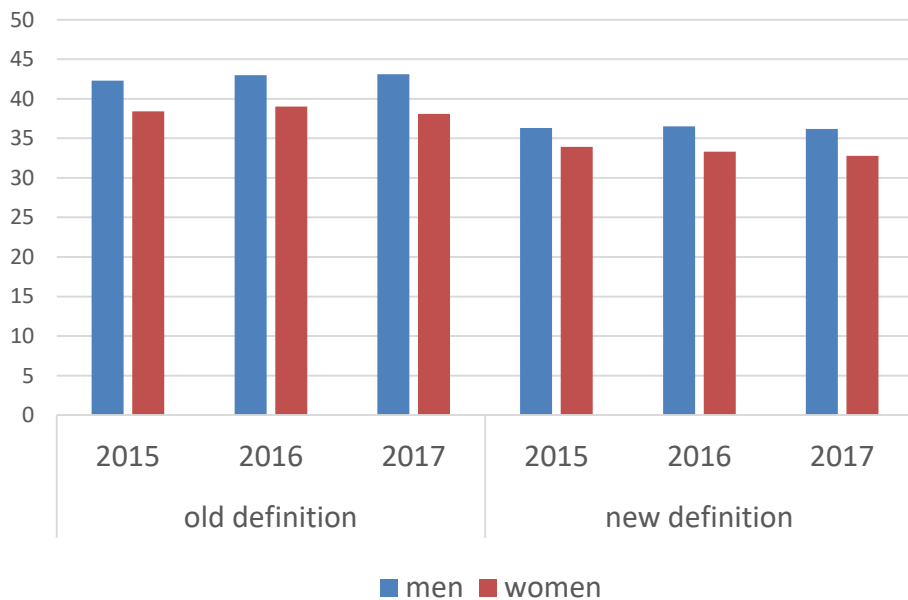

Employment rate, %
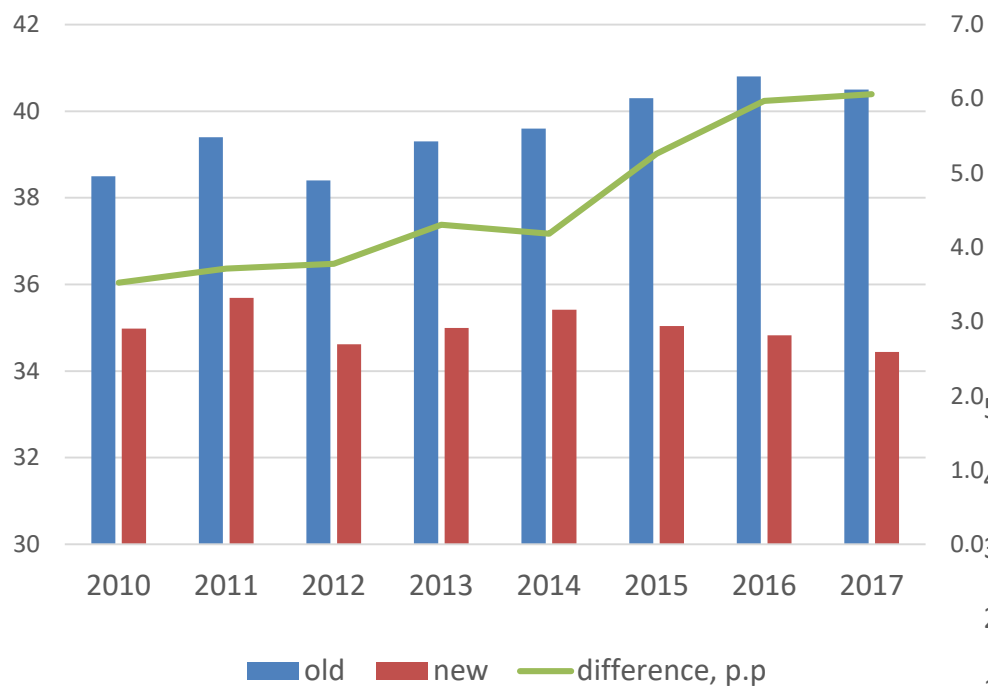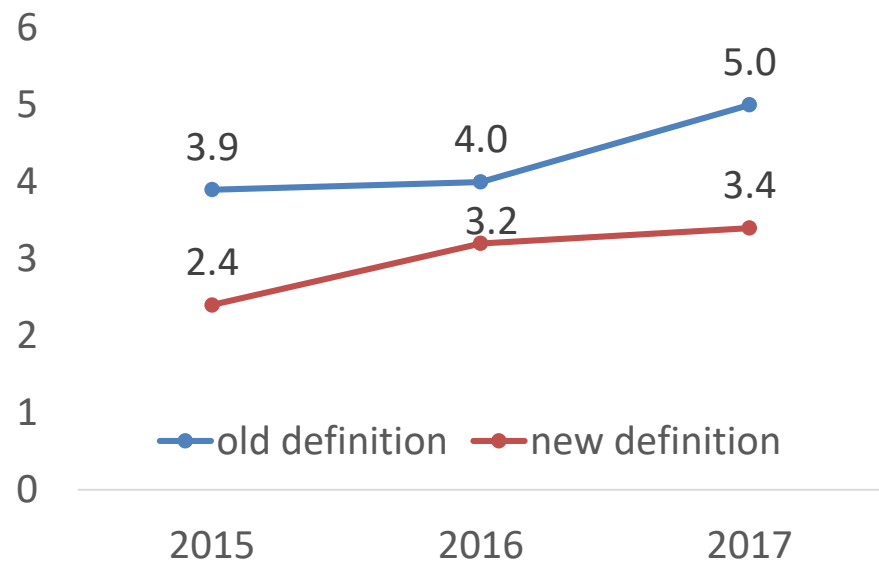
Employment in agriculture (th.persons)
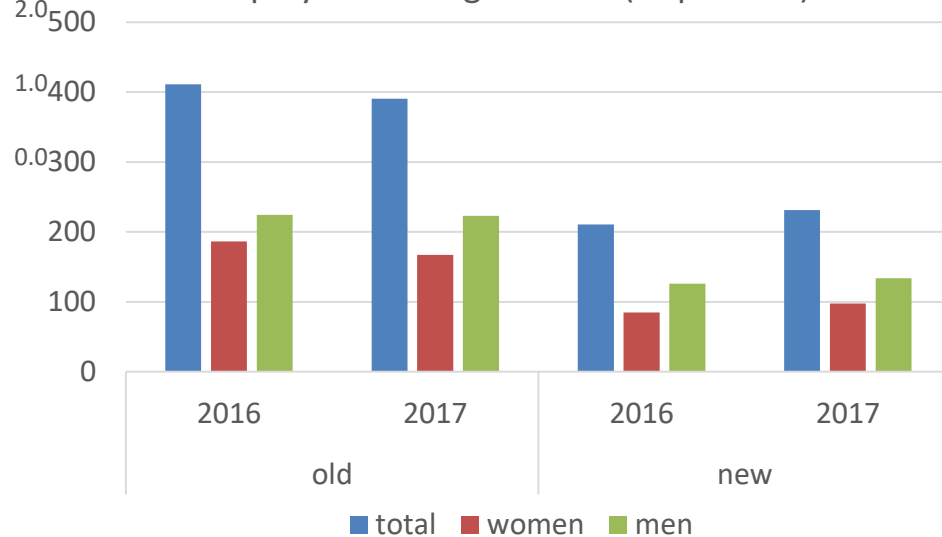
Impact on key indicators

Employment rate by sex

Gender gap in employment rate

✓Employment rate is decreasing

✓The gender gap in employment rate is decreasing

New indicators

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Labour underutilisation, %

Chart: Labour underutilisation, % — women (blue) and men (red)

- LU1 unemployment: women 3.3, men 4.8
- LU2 unemployment+time related underemployment: women 7.8, men 12.3
- LU3 unemployment+potential labour force: women 4.2, men 5.9
- LU4 composite measure of underemployment: women 8.7, men 13.3

Pie chart: Labour underutilisation

- not employed
- seeking for a job, not available
- available, but not seeking for a job
- time underemployment

Implementation of new standards

Awareness on new international standards

2016:

✓Capacity building of NSO staff

✓National workshop on presenting the requirement of 19th ICLS resolution and possible impact on key indicators

2017:

✓National workshop for key ministries responsible for labour market policy/in-house training of technical staff

✓Approval of new methodology

✓Release of LU1-LU4 indicators based on old definition on employment

!!! Nevertheless, it was decided to release new indicators on employment starting with 2019

Relevance of new indicators

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Policy instruments
• National Employment Strategy 2017-2021 • National Strategy on Ensuring Equality between women and men 2017-2021 • National Development Strategy "Moldova 2030"

Statistical planning
• National Development Strategy of Statistics 2016-2020 • Annual statistical program • Statistical products
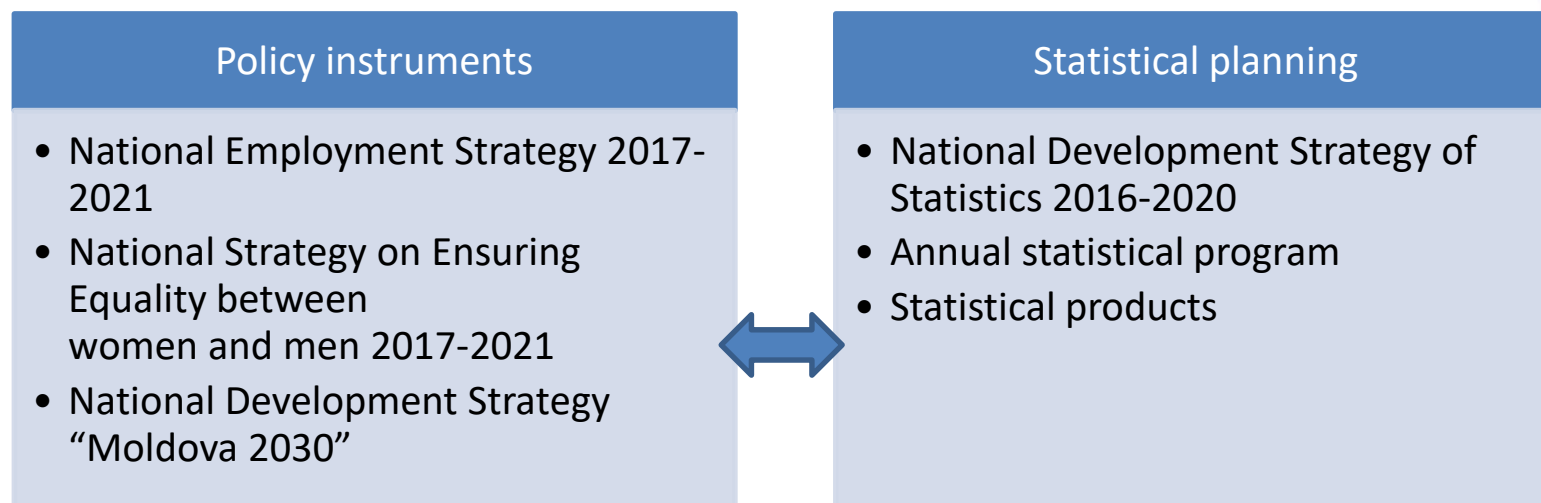
NDS Moldova 2030, Employment Rate

Initial reference 2017	Target 2022	Target 2026	Final target 2030
Old – 40,5% New – 34,4%	45%	50%	60%

National Employment strategy 2017-2021, Employment Rate

Initial reference 2016	old	new	Final target 2021
Total	40,8%	34,8%	44,1%
Women	39,0%	33,0%	42,6%
Men	43,0%	36,5%	45,6%

Challenges

- ✓ New standards have an impact on labour market indicators especially for developing countries

- ✓ Limited capacities to increase awareness of 19th ICLS standards from policy makers side

- ✓ Limited implication of policy makers in data exploration, engagement mechanism is crucial

- ✓ NSO should focus on ways to communicate the changes and new trends of data

- ✓ Develop partnership with academia and analytical think-tank to promote new indicators and possible implication on policy framework

Strategies to communicate new indicators

✓ Publication of key indicators using new and old standards

✓ Times series data is needed, for at least 2-3 consecutive years

✓ Publication of additional information related to agricultural activity

✓ Keep informed all interested users: *-high level stakeholders* (ministries, syndicates) *-technical level* (researchers, private sector, mass-media), *-general public*

Next steps

✓ Release of participation rates aligned with 19th ICLS standards in 2019.

✓ Revision of target indicators from labour related policies

✓ Testing volunteer work, own use production of goods and evaluation of the potential impact on indicators

✓ Expert review of LFS data collection methodology, followed by filed test and microdata analysis

MOLDOVA 2030

A country where you want to live!