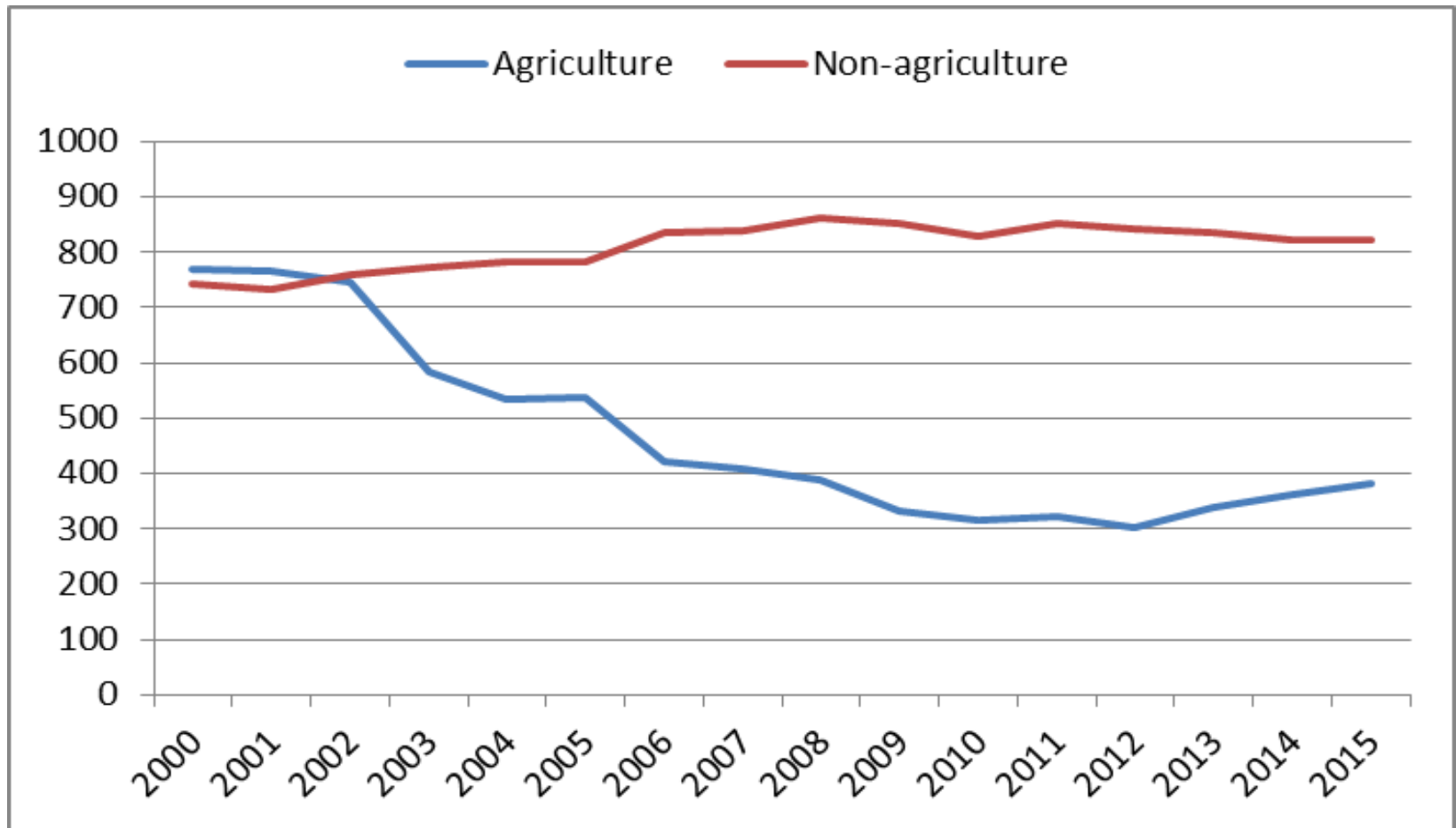


New standards on statistics of work.
Better data for policy development and monitoring.

6th Global Forum on Gender Statistics
Helsinki, Finland



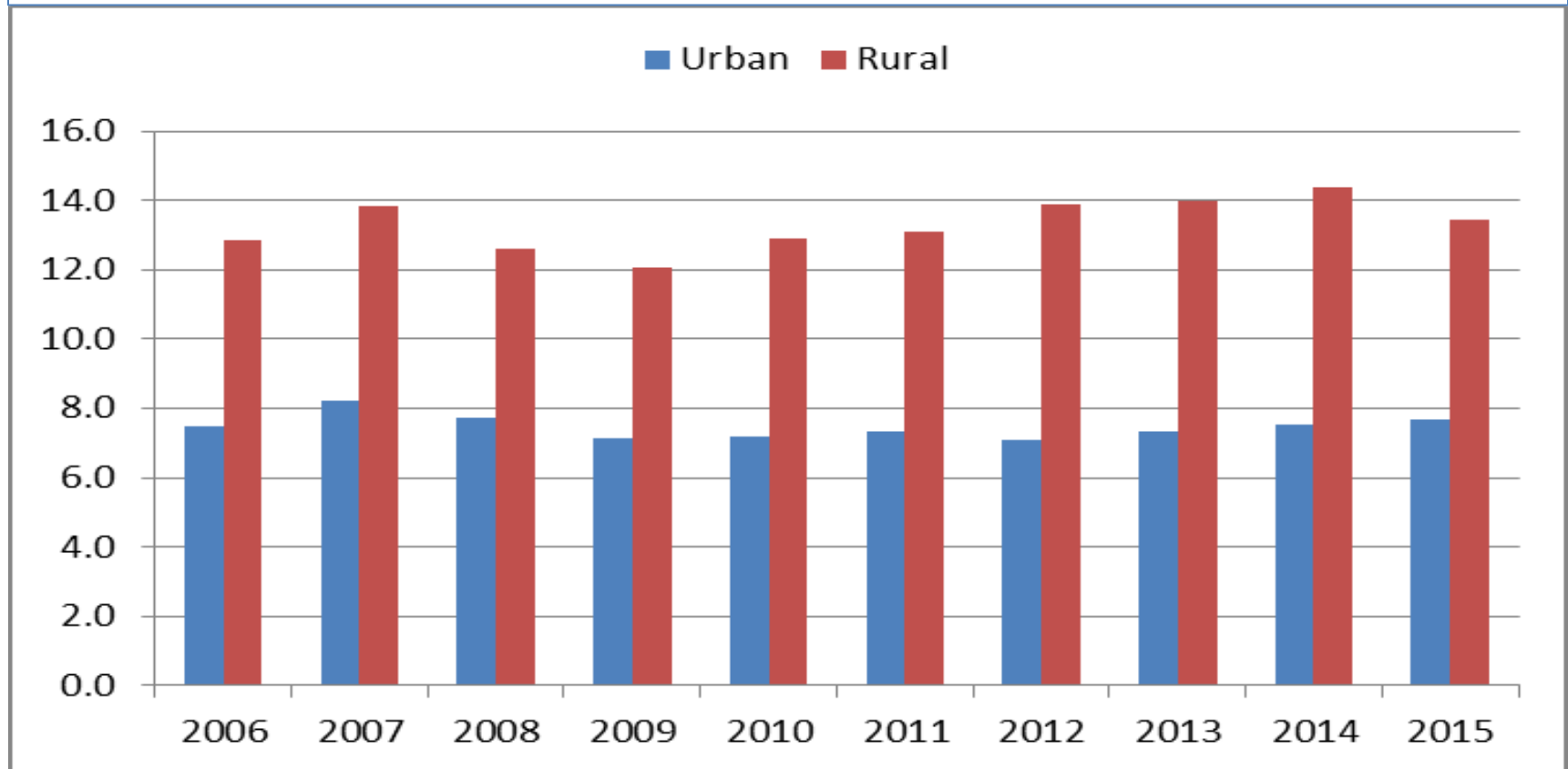
Evolution of the number of employed



Labour migration

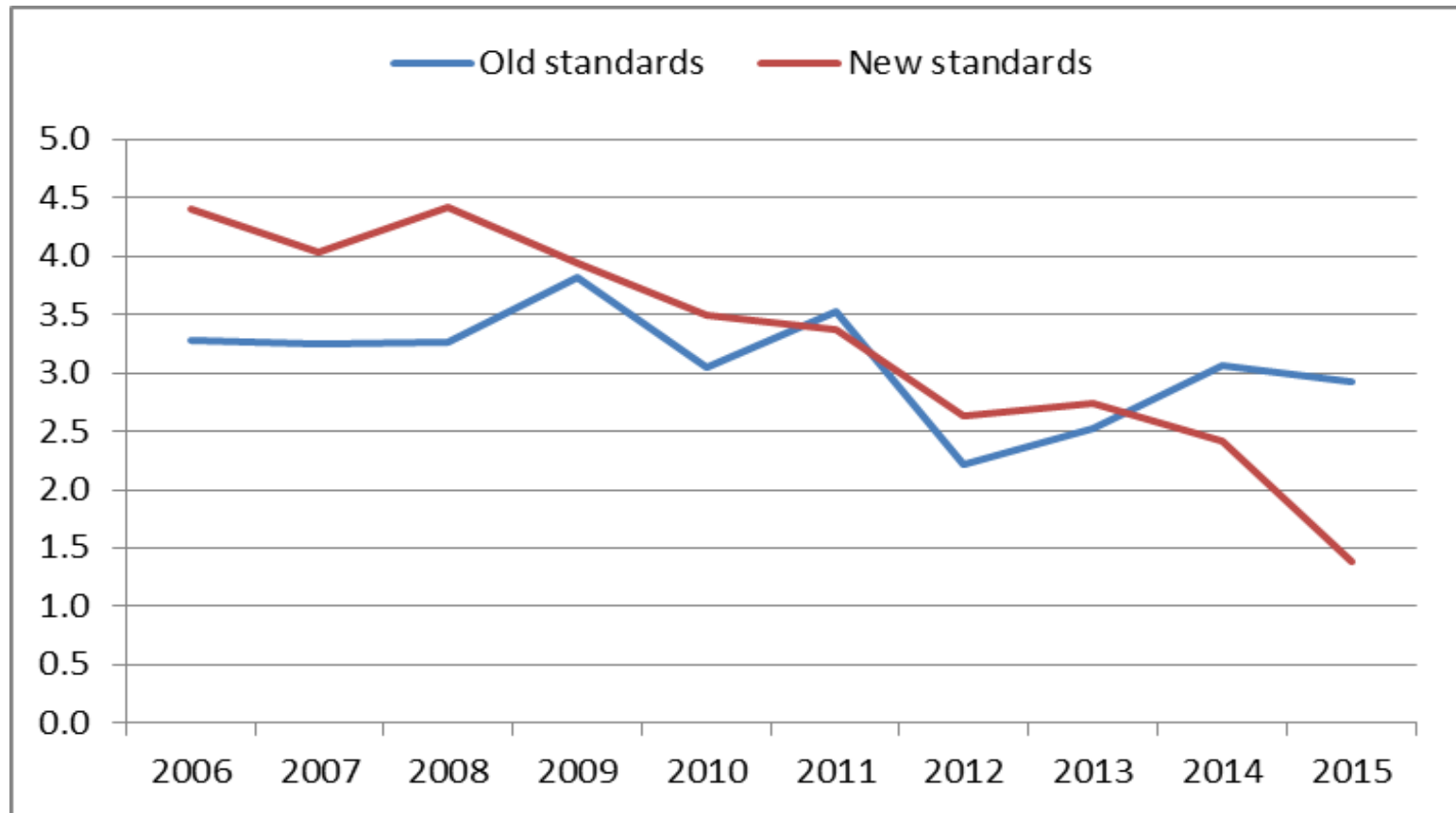
On average, at any given moment 325 thousand persons work abroad

Share of population aged 15 years and over, working abroad, in the total population



Old standards vs. New standards

Difference between men's employment rate and women's employment rate based on old and new standards, rural area



New employment concept is more relevant

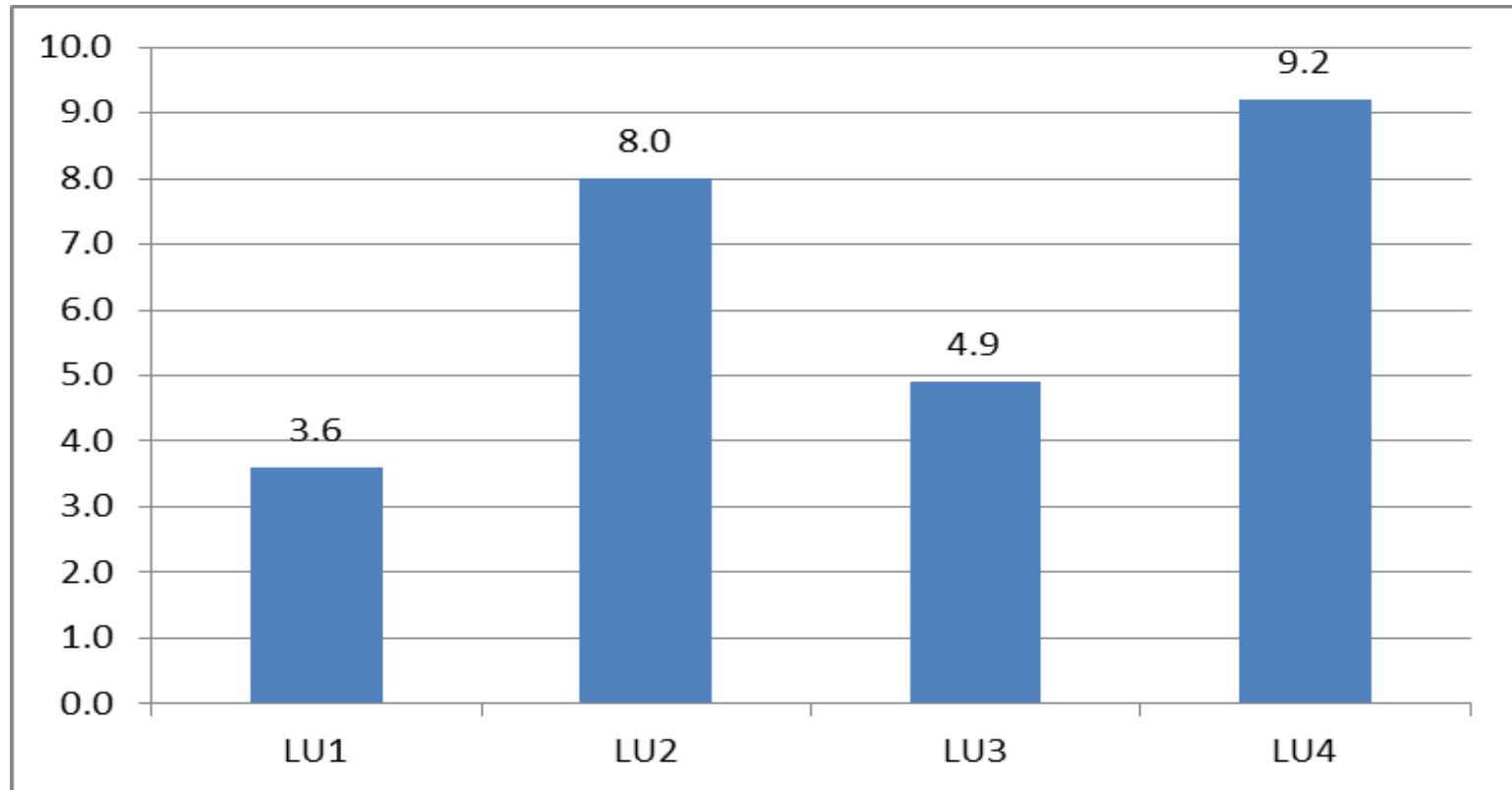
- Correlation between men's employment rate and gender inequality in employment, in the rural area is positive and strong (0.8)
- Main strategy to sustain living standards in the rural area is saving money through own-use production work
- Usually it is the woman who dedicates herself to unpaid work
- Policy implication: when the economy will start generating decent jobs in the rural area, gender inequality will increase, most probably until the men's demand for work will not be satisfied.

Many women are not targeted by policies

- Policies focus on unemployment and employment conditions
- Women outside labour force are considered inactive even if they contribute greatly to the wellbeing of their families doing own-use production work
- In 2012 the Time Use Survey estimated that 97% of women spend daily about 5 hours in unpaid house work or 35 hrs/week (compared to 37 hrs/week in employment).

Measures of labour underutilization

Unemployment rate fails to reliably measure the unmet demand for employment



Conclusion: using new standards we can identify much easier those who are left behind

Thank you