

**ILO Pilot Studies organized in follow up to the 19th ICLS and
other developments of relevance to Gender Statistics**

ILO Department of Statistics

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1. ILO Pilot Studies in follow up to the 19th ICLS: Background and Rationale

For many years countries have based their official labour force statistics including headline indicators such as the employment to population ratio, labour force participation rate and unemployment rate on the international standards agreed by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 1982. The statistics produced using these standards have been subject to various criticisms and their usefulness as a base for policymaking has been called into question. These criticisms have included:

- The definition of employment was considered too wide. Specifically people engaged in various types of unpaid work, including in subsistence agriculture and fishing, voluntary work and unpaid apprenticeships and other traineeships were generally counted as employed. This generated estimates of employment which were considered to be unrealistically high in many developing countries. It also generated estimates that were seemingly unresponsive to labour market policy interventions given the high employment levels already recorded.
- The concept of unemployment, while useful, was insufficient as a single measure to capture the level of unmet need for employment in a country. In addition the fact that the employment concept was considered too wide and, due to priority rules applied, meant that those recorded as employed cannot also be recorded as unemployed. This yielded low unemployment rates in many developing countries.
- Not all forms of unpaid work were identified within the standards. In particular, unpaid household services provided by family members were not recognized as work. As a result, to date there is a lack of separate official statistics published on a regular basis on participation in forms of work such as production of goods for own final use, including in subsistence agriculture and fishing, unpaid household services provided by family members, volunteer work and unpaid trainee work which were increasingly desired by policy makers to address issues of gender equity, and to target policy priority groups such as persons living in rural areas, subsistence workers, women and youth.

Over time these criticisms led to ever stronger calls for the revision of the 1982 standards.

In response to these calls the ILO launched a process to develop new standards following the 18th ICLS in 2008. A wide tripartite consultation process took place over the following years. As the culmination of this process, in October 2013, the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) adopted a new Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization.

Major changes introduced in the new standards include:

- a conceptual framework that recognizes all paid and unpaid work as productive activity and promotes their comprehensive and separate measurement;
- a more refined measure of employment as work for pay or profit to better monitor labour market participation;
- separate concepts, definitions and indicators of participation in different forms of unpaid work, particularly in own-use production work, including in subsistence farming, fishing, hunting and gathering and in the provision of unpaid household services, unpaid trainee work and volunteer work; and
- broader measures of labour underutilization that complement the unemployment rate.

The impact of these changes on official national labour market statistics is expected to vary depending on the socioeconomic context and the existing data collection practices of countries. Nonetheless, it is

expected to be particularly relevant for countries where subsistence activities are widespread among certain groups of the population.

A key aspect of the changes will be the improvement of the overall gender relevance of work and labour market statistics globally as gender differences in participation in the different forms of work will become more visible in the statistics. Specifically, it will now be possible to highlight women's higher participation in unpaid forms of work; a pattern that could not be captured with the statistics produced using the 1982 standards. This gender dimension was one of the key driving influences behind the changes agreed within the new standards.

To support efforts at national level, the 19th ICLS called on the ILO to conduct further “conceptual and methodological work, including testing” as well as to promote the “sharing of good practices among countries” through a “collaborative mechanism between countries, international, regional and sub-regional organizations, and workers’ and employers representatives” (para. 96, 19th ICLS).

2. Pilot Study Programme

To meet the call from the 19th ICLS ILO Department of Statistics has planned and begun the implementation of a pilot testing programme.

The pilot testing programme involves running methodological studies in multiple countries across different regions of the world. The ILO has developed the survey questionnaires to be tested by adapting existing LFS questionnaires to the new standards in addition to some new approaches. Five different model questionnaires have been designed to reflect the fact that different approaches may be most appropriate depending on the context of the country (e.g. countries with high numbers of subsistence food stuff producers, developed economies etc.).

This current work covers 10 countries: Cameroon, Ecuador, Ivory Coast, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Namibia, Peru, Philippines, Tunisia and Vietnam. These countries have been selected based on diverse characteristics to represent different regions and keen interest of the National Statistical Offices to pilot test the resolution.

Two different model questionnaires will be tested in each participating country and each of the five different model questionnaires will be tested in different regions. The reason to test two questionnaires in each country is to allow a comparative analysis of both questionnaires within one country. This will create an efficiency versus testing only one model in each country.

The experimental tests to be undertaken in phase 1 will allow an assessment of how well each of the model questionnaires address key measurement challenges and whether different models work better in different contexts. This will be achieved through a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, in particular cognitive interviews (40 individuals per country) and survey field tests (800 households per country at two separate points in time).

The specific gender relevance of each of the main measurement challenges which have informed the design of the pilot studies are described in Annex A.

3. Progress to date (October 2015)

The first half of 2015 was dedicated to planning the pilot tests with the pilot countries, designing the methodology and questionnaires for testing and undertaking initial training with the projects leaders in the pilot countries. In addition funding support for the work was secured through partnerships with UN Foundation and African Development Bank.

The very first stage of implementation was the completion of cognitive interviews (qualitative tests) in the 10 countries. This process commenced in July 2015 and is completing with the last country in October 2015. The purpose of cognitive interviewing is to assess how respondents understand the questions and how easily and consistently different respondents they are able to answer. This is a very technically challenging but valuable process. The ILO has provided substantial technical assistance to ensure this process has been completed to a high standard in the pilot countries.

The ILO is reviewing the outcomes of the cognitive tests. On the basis of this review updates will be made to the model questionnaires. Some conclusions can already been drawn including:

- As expected the separation of own use production work and market oriented production, particularly for farmers, is very sensitive to question design. In particular farmers seem to think more easily of the activity rather than the intended purpose of the production. It can be seen that some of the model questionnaires appear to work better than others in this regard but further improvements will be made before the next phase of work.
- There are many cross cultural differences which have to be reflected in the questionnaire design and translation. Some of these just relate to appropriate choice of words in other languages, others are more fundamental, e.g. the idea of work for profit, even when well translated can mean different things in different cultures.

Various other detailed issues have arisen which will also be reflected in the current round of revisions. However it should be noted that many areas of the questionnaires seem to be well understood and easy to answer which is important as the questionnaires are mainly adapted from existing practices.

4. Next steps

Once the model questionnaires have been updated the field tests (quantitative tests) will begin in the 10 countries. These will involve interviews with 800 households per country (400 per questionnaire being tested) on two separate occasions. The first round of field tests will begin in the first countries in November 2015 and the two rounds will have been completed in all 10 countries in mid-2016.

At that point the ILO will use the evidence from the studies to generate guidance on the different questionnaire designs. A first round of guidance is expected to be published by end of 2016. It is intended to continue testing work with countries following that in order to gain further insights and also meet sub-regional testing aims or measurement objectives not targeted in the current round.

5. Other developments of relevance to gender statistics

Labour Market Statistics Academy

The ITC in Turin is hosting a Labour Market Statistics Academy (LMSA) from 2nd to 13th November. The LMSA will provide training on a range of issues surrounding labour market statistics. There will be a number of dedicated sessions on gender mainstreaming in labour market statistics and analysis. Applications are currently being reviewed and a large attendance (90+ students) is expected from a large number of countries from different regions.

Update of the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93)

The 19th ICLS also mandated the ILO to revise the International Classifications of Status in Employment (ICSE-93). This classification was adopted through a resolution of the 15th ICLS in January 1993. It provides the basis for the production of internationally comparable statistics on the employment relationship, including the distinction between salaried employment and self-employment. The aim of the revision work is to replace ICSE-93 with a suite of statistical standards and classifications on various aspects of the relationship between the worker and the economic unit for which the work is undertaken, including for forms of work other than paid employment. A wide range of issues are being addressed and virtually all of these issues are of relevance for gender analysis. Those issues that are of particularly relevance from the gender perspective include the development of new or updated standards and guidelines for the statistical measurement of domestic workers, homeworkers and outworkers, family workers, and workers with casual or short-term employment arrangements.

The ILO's work to revise ICSE-93 is supported by a working group that includes labour statisticians, economic statisticians, and representatives of workers' and employers' organizations. The first meeting of this working group took place from 6 – 8 May 2015 and the second meeting has been scheduled for early December 2015. The role of the Working Group is to assist the ILO in the development of proposals and in the preparation of a draft resolution to be considered at the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in October 2018.

Availability of statistics disaggregated by gender

In the ILO statistical database (ILOSTAT) there are almost 300 labour market indicators for which gender disaggregations are available. They cover a wide variety of topics: labour force, employment, unemployment and labour underutilization; earnings and hours of work; trade union membership and collective bargaining; labour inspection and occupational injuries; social security; informal economy; and working poverty. Many of the indicators are further disaggregated than just by gender -- for example, by age, economic activity, occupation, status in employment, education, or rural/urban areas. The full list of indicators is provided in Annex B.

Annex A: Measurement objectives of ILO pilot studies in follow up to the 19th ICLS

ILO Department of Statistics

This note describes the main measurement objectives informing the design of the ILO pilot studies being undertaken in follow up to the 19th ICLS. The broad methodological description of the pilot studies is described in other documents. In summary the pilot testing will involve experimental studies to evaluate different question sequences designed to be included in Labour Force Surveys (LFS).

The different model question sequences to be tested are based on the most common LFS approaches used by countries in the different world regions. They draw on the wealth of LFS experience accumulated at national level, but also incorporate novel approaches to bring them in line with the new standards. The focus of the tests during phase 1 will be to assess how well these alternative question sequences perform in different cultural and socioeconomic contexts and among different groups of the population, in particular, women and men, and persons living in urban and in rural areas.

The methodology of the pilots is being designed with a number of key measurement aims in mind. These are areas where it's believed to be particularly important that good guidance is developed supported by strong evidence. These include:

1. **Testing different approaches to the identification of the boundary between employment and own use production of goods.**

- As the production of goods for own final use were included within the concept of employment under the 1982 standards this boundary did not exist. There is therefore a need to assess different question sequences which will identify this boundary. The 19th ICLS agreed that the main distinguishing criteria for this boundary should be **main intended destination of production** (i.e. if main intended destination is sale or barter = employment, if main intended destination is own or family use = own use production work). *The pilot tests will evaluate different question sequences and section order for the operational implementation of this boundary. The pilot tests will also assess the stability of the boundary based on main intended destination over time and across socioeconomic contexts.*
- **Gender dimension:**
Women have a particularly high prevalence participation in own use production work (both goods and services) so a particular focus of *testing will be ensuring that questions are gender relevant and allow accurate reporting of activities of both genders.* The change in the standards in this area is expected to have a greater impact on reported levels of employment for women than men (see also point 2 below). While lower employment levels for women are expected. This change will enable having headline indicators to monitor access to and integration of women into remunerated work.

2. **Testing methods to allow the comprehensive identification of all persons in employment**

- While the scope of employment is narrower under the standards agreed at the 19th ICLS nonetheless there are significant challenges in the comprehensive measurement of all persons

in employment in the LFS. For example it can be difficult to identify people engaged in casual work or small jobs etc. This is not a new challenge created by the resolution but it is an area where evidence needs to be developed.

- **Gender dimension:**

Casual and part time work is generally more prevalent among women so reported employment levels for women will be particularly sensitive to the questions used to recover these types of work. The same is true of contributing family workers which can easily be missed depending on question sequences used. *The pilot tests will evaluate different question sequences to improve recording of all types of employment, including casual, part-time and as contributing family worker. The pilots will also evaluate the nature of the employment relationship to improve the classification of workers by status in employment, with particular focus on working arrangements that display characteristics of both independent and dependent work, and on unpacking the category of contributing family workers, where women tend to be disproportionately represented, to better identify co-operators of family businesses.*

3. **Testing methods for the full identification of persons in own-use production work**

- Own use production of work is a new concept introduced by the 19th ICLS resolution to enable full measurement of activities to produce both, goods and services, intended for own final use. Provision of services for own final use had not been recognized in the previous international standards as a productive activity, or work. Production of goods for own final use, while previously recognized as employment, was subject to a variety of thresholds that resulted in its incomplete coverage in the statistics. Given the relevance of this form of work to household livelihoods and wellbeing and to the national economy it is critical that sound methods are established for its comprehensive coverage. Furthermore, given the prevalence of own use production of goods in developing countries and its importance to more fully capture agricultural activities, there is a need to establish sound methodology for its frequent measurement and reporting. The 19th ICLS resolution recommends that participation in own use production of goods be reported on at the same frequency as employment and unemployment in countries with high prevalence of this form of work. *The ILO pilot studies will evaluate alternative modules and section order for the regular measurement of participation and time spent in own-use production work through labour force surveys. In particular, the pilot studies will assess issues related to section placement and level of detail needed to facilitate recall of different activities and associated working time.*

- **Gender dimension:**

The recognition of own-use production work as a form of work for regular measurement has important gender implications. Developing methods for its regular measurement will provide visibility of unpaid work activities, particularly of women, in a way not possible under the old standards. This is the case for both, own-use production of goods and of services. In the case of own-use production of goods, full separate measurement will enable capturing activities often performed by women that tended to be excluded by countries from the previous measure of employment, such as fetching water, collecting firewood, manufacturing goods for the household as well as smaller scale farming activities.

It is expected that the formulation of questions in this area will be particularly gender sensitive as there is evidence that starting questionnaires with questions only likely to be

relevant to one gender can influence response to the remainder of the questionnaire. *The gender relevance of questions on this subject, and the position of questions within the questionnaire, will therefore be particularly important from a gender perspective.*

4. Developing questions to allow the reporting of the new measures of labour underutilization

- To fully report on the new measures of labour underutilization requires measurement of time related underemployment, job search activity, availability and desire for work. These have not been always been included in the LFS of different countries. In addition the concepts involved are complex to operationalize. *The ILO will test different approaches to capturing this information with a particular focus on their relevance to particular groups of workers.*

Gender dimension:

- Evidence available to date shows that underutilization is more prevalent among young people and women. Therefore the wide dissemination of the indicators on underutilization will be of value to policy makers interested in differences by gender in participation in the labour market. The questions to assess underutilization can be complex and it will be necessary to thoroughly evaluate their gender sensitivity (e.g. differences in the understanding of availability or desire for work between men and women).

Annex B: Gender disaggregated indicators on ILOSTAT

ILO COLLECTION	INDICATOR
Yearly indicators	Cases of fatal occupational injury by sex and economic activity
	Cases of fatal occupational injury by sex and occupation
	Cases of non-fatal occupational injury by sex and economic activity
	Cases of non-fatal occupational injury by sex and occupation
	Cases of non-fatal occupational injury by sex, type of incapacity and economic activity
	Collective bargaining coverage rate by sex - as a percent of employees
	Collective bargaining coverage rate by sex - as a percent of employment
	Collective bargaining coverage rate of persons employed and employees by sex
	Days lost due to cases of occupational injury with temporary incapacity for work by sex and economic activity
	Discouraged job-seekers by sex and age
	Employed persons living below the nationally-defined poverty line by sex and age
	Employed persons living below the nationally-defined poverty line by sex and status in employment
	Employed persons living in households with income below the nationally-defined poverty line by sex
	Employees by sex and economic activity
	Employees by sex and economic activity - selected ISIC level 2
	Employees by sex and institutional sector
	Employees by sex and occupation
	Employees by sex and occupation - selected ISCO level 2
	Employees by sex and weekly hours actually worked
	Employment by sex and age
	Employment by sex and age, annual growth rate
	Employment by sex and economic activity
	Employment by sex and economic activity - selected ISIC level 2
	Employment by sex and institutional sector
	Employment by sex and occupation
	Employment by sex and occupation - selected ISCO level 2
	Employment by sex and rural / urban areas
	Employment by sex and status in employment
	Employment by sex and weekly hours actually worked
	Employment by sex, age and education
	Employment by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Employment by sex, age and working time arrangement
	Employment-to-population ratio by sex and age
	Employment-to-population ratio by sex and education
	Employment-to-population ratio by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Frequency rate of fatal occupational injury by sex and economic activity
	Frequency rate of fatal occupational injury by sex and occupation
	Frequency rate of non-fatal occupational injury by sex and economic activity

Yearly indicators Contd	Frequency rate of non-fatal occupational injury by sex and occupation
	Inactivity rate by sex and age
	Incidence of part-time employment by sex
	Informal employment by sex, rural/urban, agriculture/non-agriculture
	Informal employment outside the informal sector by sex, rural/urban, agriculture/non-agriculture
	Informal sector and informal employment by sex, rural / urban areas, economic activity, and type of informal employment
	Informal sector by sex, rural/urban, agriculture/non-agriculture
	Labour force by sex and age
	Labour force by sex, age and education
	Labour force by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Labour force participation rate by sex and age
	Labour force participation rate by sex and education
	Labour force participation rate by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Low pay rate by sex
	Mean nominal hourly earnings of employees by sex and occupation
	Mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by sex and economic activity
	Mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by sex and economic activity - selected ISIC level 2
	Mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by sex and occupation
	Mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by sex and occupation - selected ISCO level 2
	Mean nominal monthly employment-related income of self-employed workers by sex and rural / urban areas
	Mean real monthly earnings of employees by sex
	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employed person by sex and economic activity
	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employed person by sex and economic activity - selected ISIC level 2
	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employed person by sex and occupation
	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employed person by sex and occupation - selected ISCO level 2
	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employee by sex and economic activity
	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employee by sex and economic activity - selected ISIC level 2
	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employee by sex and occupation
	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employee by sex and occupation - selected ISCO level 2
	Mean weekly hours usually worked per employed person by sex
	Mean weekly hours usually worked per employee by sex
	Median nominal monthly earnings of employees by sex
	Number of labour inspectors by sex
	Number of own-account and contributing family workers by sex
	Persons employed and employees covered by collective bargaining by sex
	Persons outside the labour force by sex and degree of labour market attachment

Yearly indicators Contd	Persons outside the labour force by sex, age and degree of labour market attachment
	Share of adult population with advanced education by sex
	Share of contributing family workers in total employment by sex
	Share of employed persons living below the nationally-defined poverty line by sex and age
	Share of employed persons living below the nationally-defined poverty line by sex and status in employment
	Share of employees working more than 48 hours per week by sex
	Share of employers in total employment by sex
	Share of employment in agriculture by sex
	Share of employment in industry by sex
	Share of employment in services by sex
	Share of employment in the public sector by sex
	Share of household employees by sex, rural/urban, agriculture/non-agriculture
	Share of informal employees in non-agriculture by sex and rural/urban
	Share of informal employment by sex, rural/urban, agriculture/non-agriculture
	Share of informal employment outside the informal sector by sex, rural/urban, agriculture/non-agriculture
	Share of informal sector by sex, rural/urban, agriculture/non-agriculture
	Share of long term unemployment in total unemployment by sex
	Share of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment by sex
	Share of own-account workers in total employment by sex
	Share of paid employment in non-agricultural employment by sex
	Share of unemployed persons with advanced education by sex
	Share of unemployed persons with basic education by sex
	Share of unemployed persons with intermediate education by sex
	Share of youth not in employment and not in education by sex
	Time lost per occupational injury by sex and economic activity
	Time-related underemployment by sex and age
	Time-related underemployment by sex and economic activity
	Time-related underemployment rate by sex and age
	Time-related underemployment rate by sex and economic activity
	Trade union density rate by sex - as a percent of employees
	Trade union density rate by sex - as a percent of total employment
	Trade union density rate of persons employed and employees by sex
	Trade union membership by sex and economic activity
	Trade union membership by sex and institutional sector
	Trade union membership of persons employed and employees by sex
	Unemployed plus discouraged job-seekers as a percent of the labour force plus discouraged job-seekers by sex
	Unemployment by sex and age
	Unemployment by sex and categories of unemployed persons
	Unemployment by sex and rural / urban areas
	Unemployment by sex, age and duration

Yearly indicators Contd	Unemployment by sex, age and education	
	Unemployment by sex, age and rural / urban areas	
	Unemployment of previously employed persons by sex and former economic activity	
	Unemployment of previously employed persons by sex and former occupation	
	Unemployment rate by sex and age	
	Unemployment rate by sex and education	
	Unemployment rate by sex, age and education	
	Unemployment rate by sex, age and rural / urban areas	
	Workers covered by collective bargaining by sex and economic activity	
	Workers covered by collective bargaining by sex and institutional sector	
	Workers in the reference group by sex and economic activity	
	Workers in the reference group by sex and occupation	
	Working-age population by sex and age	
	Working-age population by sex and rural / urban areas	
	Working-age population by sex, age and education	
	Working-age population by sex, age and rural / urban areas	
	Working-age population living below the nationally-defined poverty line by sex and labour force status	
	Youth not in education and not in employment by sex	
	Short term indicators	Discouraged job-seekers by sex and age
		Employees by sex and economic activity
Employees by sex and occupation		
Employment by sex and age		
Employment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted series		
Employment by sex and economic activity		
Employment by sex and economic activity, seasonally adjusted series		
Employment by sex and education		
Employment by sex and occupation		
Employment by sex and rural / urban areas		
Employment by sex and status in employment		
Employment by sex, age and education		
Employment by sex, age and rural / urban areas		
Employment by sex, age and working time arrangement		
Employment-to-population ratio by sex and age		
Employment-to-population ratio by sex and age, seasonally adjusted series		
Employment-to-population ratio by sex and education		
Employment-to-population ratio by sex and rural / urban areas		
Employment-to-population ratio by sex, age and education		
Employment-to-population ratio by sex, age and rural / urban areas		
Inactivity rate by sex and age		
Inactivity rate by sex and education		
Inactivity rate by sex and rural / urban areas		
Inactivity rate by sex, age and education		
Inactivity rate by sex, age and rural / urban areas		

Short term indicators Contd.	Labour force by sex and age
	Labour force by sex and age, seasonally adjusted series
	Labour force by sex and education
	Labour force by sex and rural / urban areas
	Labour force by sex, age and education
	Labour force by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Labour force participation rate by sex and age
	Labour force participation rate by sex and age, seasonally adjusted series
	Labour force participation rate by sex and education
	Labour force participation rate by sex and rural / urban areas
	Labour force participation rate by sex, age and education
	Labour force participation rate by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by sex and economic activity
	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employed person by sex and economic activity
	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employed person by sex and occupation
	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employee by sex and economic activity
	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employee by sex and occupation
	Persons outside the labour force by sex and age
	Persons outside the labour force by sex and education
	Persons outside the labour force by sex and rural / urban areas
	Persons outside the labour force by sex, age and education
	Persons outside the labour force by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Share of employees in total employment by sex and economic activity
	Share of employees in total employment by sex and occupation
	Share of long term unemployment in total unemployment by sex
	Share of youth not in employment and not in education by sex
	Time-related underemployment by sex and age
	Time-related underemployment by sex and economic activity
	Time-related underemployment rate by sex and age
	Time-related underemployment rate by sex and economic activity
	Unemployment by sex and age
	Unemployment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted series
	Unemployment by sex and duration
	Unemployment by sex and education
	Unemployment by sex and rural / urban areas
	Unemployment by sex and unemployment benefits schemes
	Unemployment by sex, age and duration
	Unemployment by sex, age and education
	Unemployment by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Unemployment rate by sex and age
Unemployment rate by sex and age, seasonally adjusted series	
Unemployment rate by sex and education	
Unemployment rate by sex and rural / urban areas	

Short term indicators Contd.	Unemployment rate by sex, age and education
	Unemployment rate by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Unemployment-to-population ratio by sex and age, seasonally adjusted series
	Working-age population by sex and age
	Working-age population by sex and education
	Working-age population by sex and rural / urban areas
	Working-age population by sex, age and education
	Working-age population by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Youth not in education and not in employment by sex
Economically Active Population, Estimates and Projections (7th edition, July 2013)	Labour force by sex, age and type of scenario (ILO estimates and projections)
	Labour force participation rate by sex, age and type of scenario (ILO estimates and projections)
	Population by sex and age (ILO estimates and projections)
Rural economy	Active contributors to an old age contributory scheme as a percent of employment by sex and rural / urban areas
	Employment by sex, rural / urban areas and weekly hours actually worked
	Estimates and projections of the total population by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Inactivity rate by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Mean nominal hourly earnings of employees by sex and rural / urban areas
	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employed person by sex and rural / urban areas
	Persons outside the labour force by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Share of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a contributory old age pension by sex and rural / urban areas
Global Wage Report	Mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by sex
Industrial relations	Persons employed and employees covered by collective bargaining by sex
	Trade union membership of persons employed and employees by sex
International Labour Migration Statistics	Employment by sex and age, total and migrants
	Employment by sex and status in employment, total and migrants
	Inflows of migrants by sex and country of origin
	Inflows of working-age migrants by sex and education
	Labour force by sex and age, total and migrants
	Mean monthly employment-related income of employed persons by sex, total and migrants
	Median monthly employment-related income of employed persons by sex, total and migrants
	Outflow of employed nationals by sex and country of destination
	Outflow of nationals by sex and country of destination
	Resident population by sex, total and migrants
	Stock of nationals abroad by sex and country of residence
	Working-age population by sex and education, total and migrants
	Working-age population by sex, total and migrant

Social Security Indicators	Active contributors to an old age contributory scheme as a percent of labour force by sex
	Active contributors to an old age contributory scheme as a percent of the working age population by sex
	Share of population above statutory pensionable age receiving an old age pension by contribution and sex
	Share of unemployed receiving regular periodic social security unemployment benefits by schemes and sex
youthSTATS	Mean nominal monthly earnings of youth employees by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Share of youth not in employment and not in education by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Youth discouraged job-seekers by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Youth employees by sex, age, rural / urban areas and type of job contract
	Youth employment by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Youth employment by sex, age, rural / urban areas and economic activity
	Youth employment by sex, age, rural / urban areas and education
	Youth employment by sex, age, rural / urban areas and occupation
	Youth employment by sex, age, rural / urban areas and school attendance status
	Youth employment by sex, age, rural / urban areas and status in employment
	Youth employment by sex, age, rural / urban areas and weekly hours actually worked
	Youth employment by sex, age, rural / urban areas and working time arrangement
	Youth employment by sex, age, rural / urban areas, school attendance status and education
	Youth employment-to-population ratio by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Youth employment-to-population ratio by sex, age, rural / urban areas and education
	Youth employment-to-population ratio by sex, age, rural / urban areas and school attendance status
	Youth employment-to-population ratio by sex, age, rural / urban areas, school attendance status and education
	Youth inactivity rate by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Youth inactivity rate by sex, age, rural / urban areas and education
	Youth inactivity rate by sex, age, rural / urban areas and school attendance status
	Youth inactivity rate by sex, age, rural / urban areas, school attendance status and education
	Youth labour force by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Youth labour force by sex, age, rural / urban areas and education
	Youth labour force by sex, age, rural / urban areas and school attendance status
	Youth labour force by sex, age, rural / urban areas, school attendance status and education
	Youth labour force participation rate by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Youth labour force participation rate by sex, age, rural / urban areas and education
	Youth labour force participation rate by sex, age, rural / urban areas and school attendance status

youthSTATS Contd.	Youth labour force participation rate by sex, age, rural / urban areas, school attendance status and education
	Youth not in education and not in employment by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Youth outside the labour force by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Youth outside the labour force by sex, age, rural / urban areas and education
	Youth outside the labour force by sex, age, rural / urban areas and reason for inactivity
	Youth outside the labour force by sex, age, rural / urban areas and school attendance status
	Youth outside the labour force by sex, age, rural / urban areas, school attendance status and education
	Youth time-related underemployment by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Youth unemployed plus youth discouraged job-seekers as a percent of youth labour force plus youth discouraged job-seekers by sex
	Youth unemployment (extended definition) by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Youth unemployment by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Youth unemployment by sex, age, rural / urban areas and categories of unemployed persons
	Youth unemployment by sex, age, rural / urban areas and duration
	Youth unemployment by sex, age, rural / urban areas and education
	Youth unemployment by sex, age, rural / urban areas and school attendance status
	Youth unemployment by sex, age, rural / urban areas, school attendance status and education
	Youth unemployment rate (extended definition) by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Youth unemployment rate by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Youth unemployment rate by sex, age, rural / urban areas and education
	Youth unemployment rate by sex, age, rural / urban areas and school attendance status
	Youth unemployment rate by sex, age, rural / urban areas, school attendance status and education
	Youth unemployment-to-population ratio by sex, age, rural / urban areas and school attendance status
	Youth unemployment-to-population ratio by sex, age, rural / urban areas, school attendance status and education
	Youth working-age population by sex, age and rural / urban areas
	Youth working-age population by sex, age, rural / urban areas and education
	Youth working-age population by sex, age, rural / urban areas and labour market status
	Youth working-age population by sex, age, rural / urban areas and school attendance status
	Youth working-age population by sex, age, rural / urban areas, school attendance status and education
	Youth working-age population by sex, age, rural / urban areas, school attendance status and labour market status