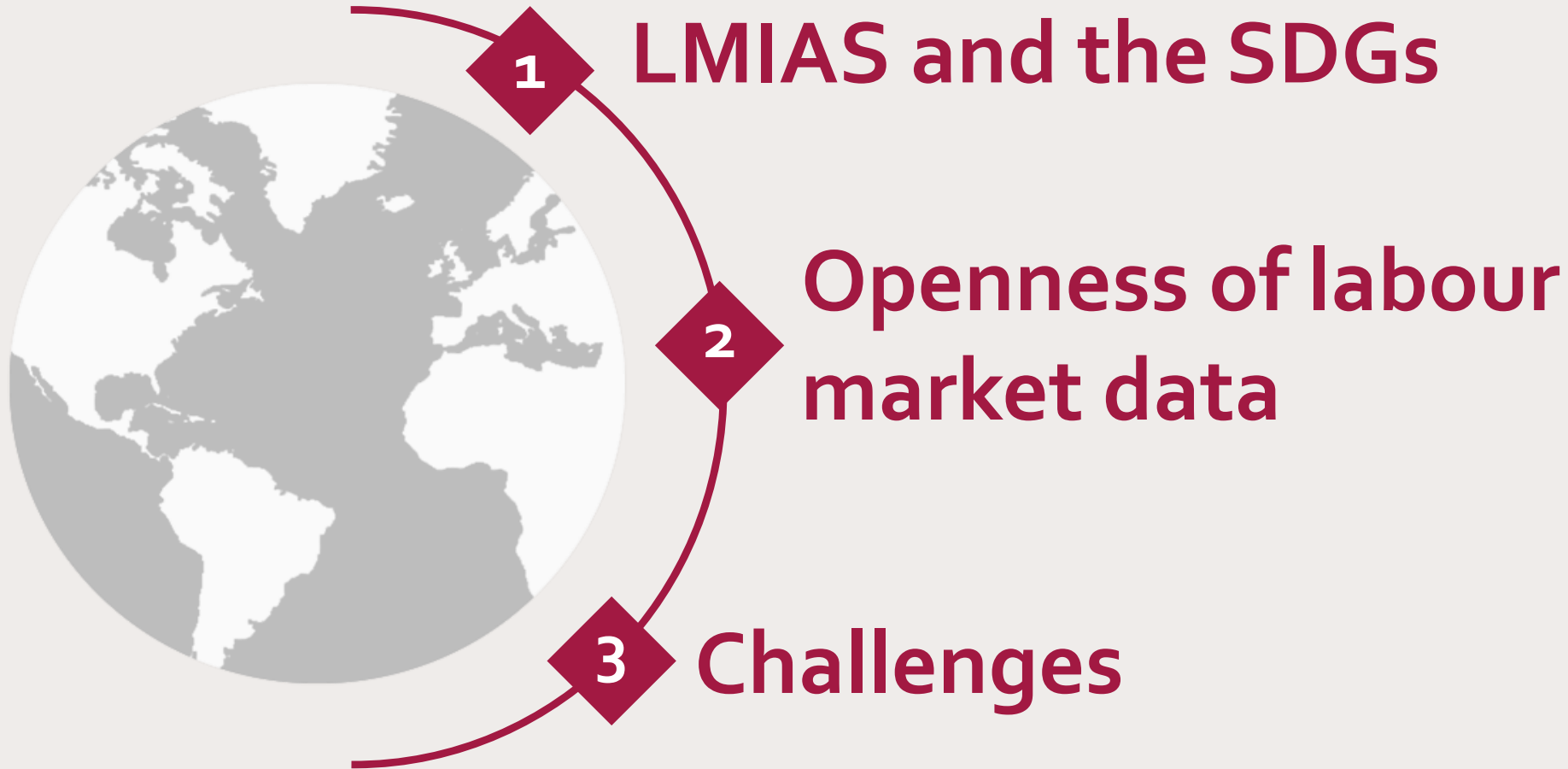


Governance of labour market data

and the ability of BRICS labour market information
and analysis systems to report on the SDGs

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What is a LMIAS?

Labour Market Information and Analysis System:

A network of institutions or persons
with agreed roles

to produce and disseminate labour market information and analysis

Population
censuses

Household
surveys

Establishment
surveys

Administrative
records

National
accounts

And more
...

LMIAS of BRICS countries

- In general, highly developed
- A variety of statistical sources
- National Statistical Office + many other agencies



Government of India
**Ministry of Statistics and
Programme Implementation**



Data availability: reasonably good coverage of SDG labour market indicators

SDG indicator	Brazil	China	India	Russia	South Africa
1.1.1 - Share of employed population below international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, by sex and age					
1.3.1 - Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable					
5.5.2 - Proportion of women in managerial positions					
8.2.1 - Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person					
8.3.1 - Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex					
8.5.1 - Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities					
8.5.2 - Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities					
8.6.1 - Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training					
8.7.1 - Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age					
8.8.1 - Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status					
9.2.2 - Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment					
10.4.1 - Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers					

Available for at least a third of all years since the SDG baseline (2000)

Available for less than a third of years since the SDG baseline (2000)

Not available or not comparable

LMIAS and the SDG

SDG reporting:

- requires data production but also dissemination/reporting
- importance of time series for trend analysis
- Important to use standard concepts and methods

Openness of labour market data

A legal framework guarantees the good functioning of the LMIAS

- Statistical Acts
- Access to public information
- Labour Statistics Convention, 1985 (No. 160) ratified by Brazil, India and the Russian Federation
- South Africa ratified the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938 (No. 63)

Openness of labour data

Anonymised LFS microdata

- Brazil, India, the Russian Federation and South Africa share the microdata with the ILO Department of Statistics

Autonomy of statistical agencies

- crucial to ensure data quality, accuracy, relevance, and credibility

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

adopted by the UN General Assembly
on 29 January 2014

Challenges for BRICS' LMIAS

- Timely dissemination of all relevant labour statistics
- accessibility to the public, including methodological information
- Adherence to international statistical standards
 - age and geographical coverage, operational definitions, etc.
- Administrative records are still under-utilized for data production

All BRICS countries have actively participated in the last two International Conferences of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) held in 2013 and 2018

Concluding remarks

- Overall, a high level of statistical development, with solid and efficient LMIAS
- Coordinating role of BRICS' national statistical offices strengthens LMIAS
- More efforts needed to ensure that all BRICS countries adhere to international standards and practices in the production and dissemination of labour statistics

Thank you

