

Session on data gaps: The Policy angle

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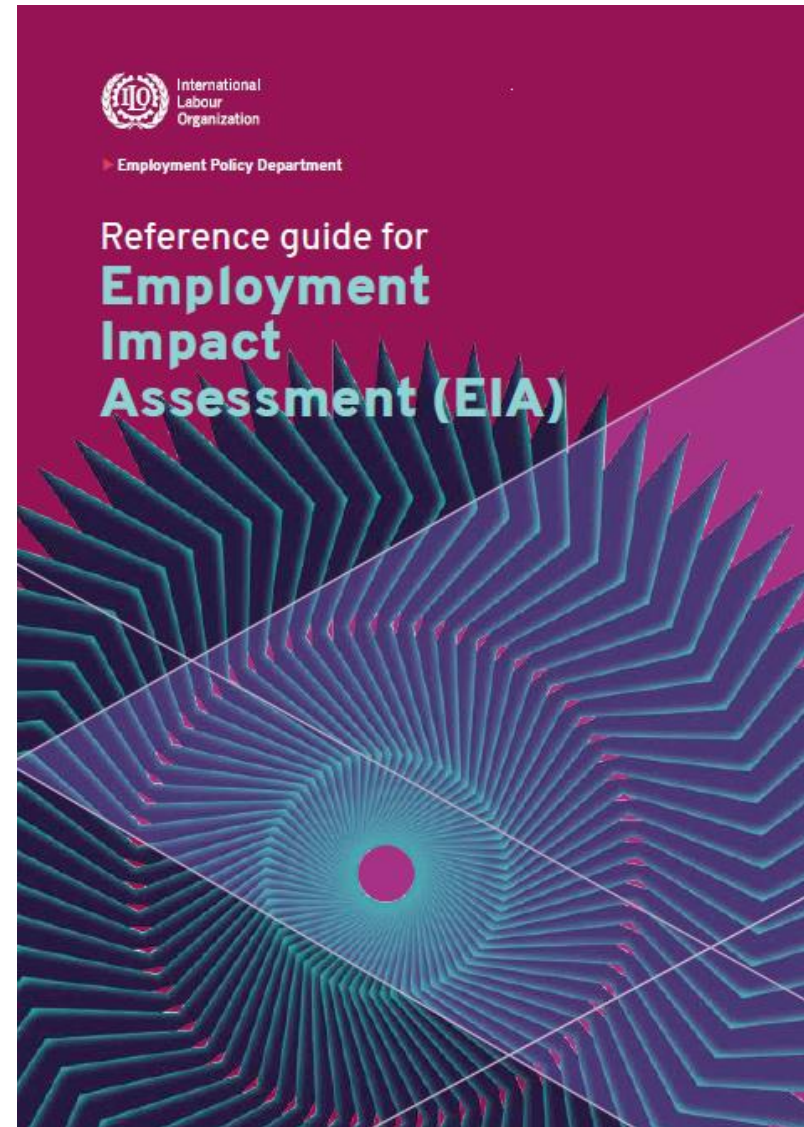
15-16 November 2021; ILO, Geneva

Background

- The Employment Policy Department of the ILO monitors employment policies and their impact in order to assist ILO constituents.
 - GB/343/INS/3/2 request for a “recovery tracking framework at the national level” which highlights the importance of employment impact assessment
- A particular area is to share lessons from good practice and innovative approaches from all over the world
- There is a Task Force on Employment Impact Assessments

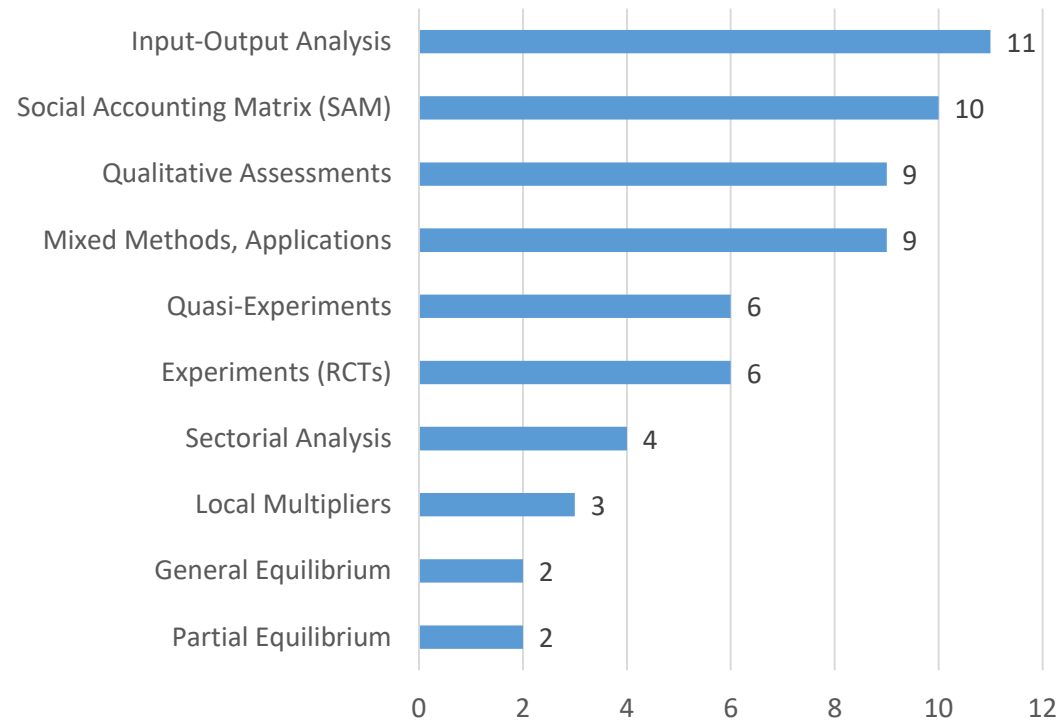
Pre – Covid 19

- Focus on ILO practice on Employment Impact Assessments
- Review of methods and applications
- Course with ITC Turin, 3 editions

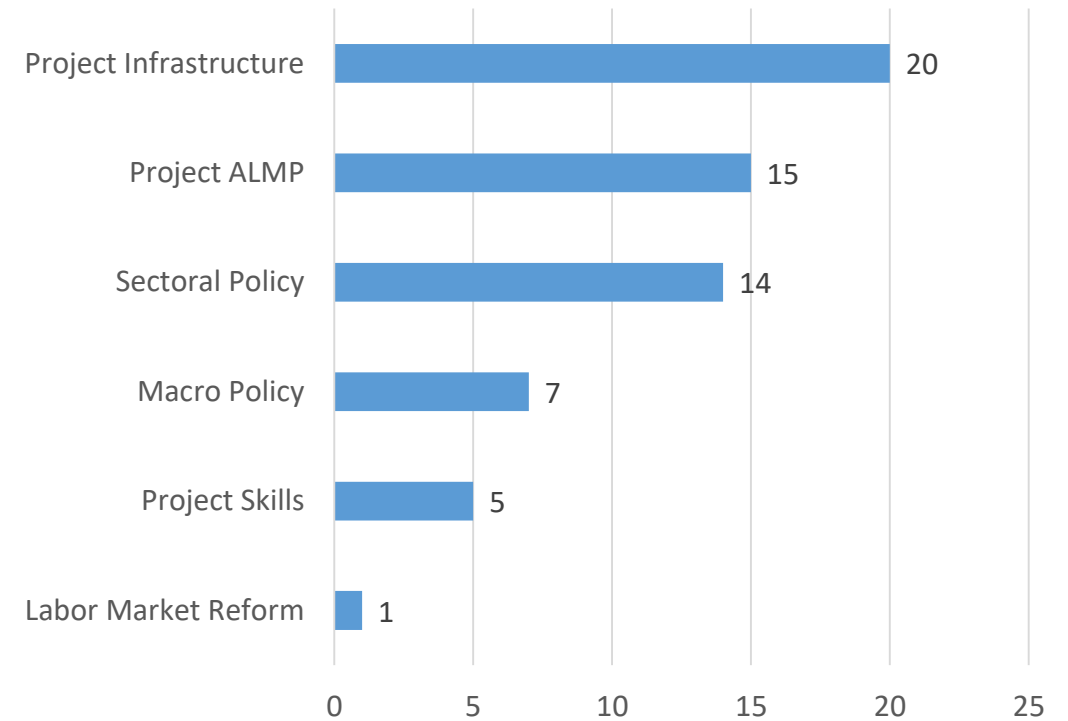


Some results of that review

Number of Studies by Tool



Number of Studies by Type of Intervention

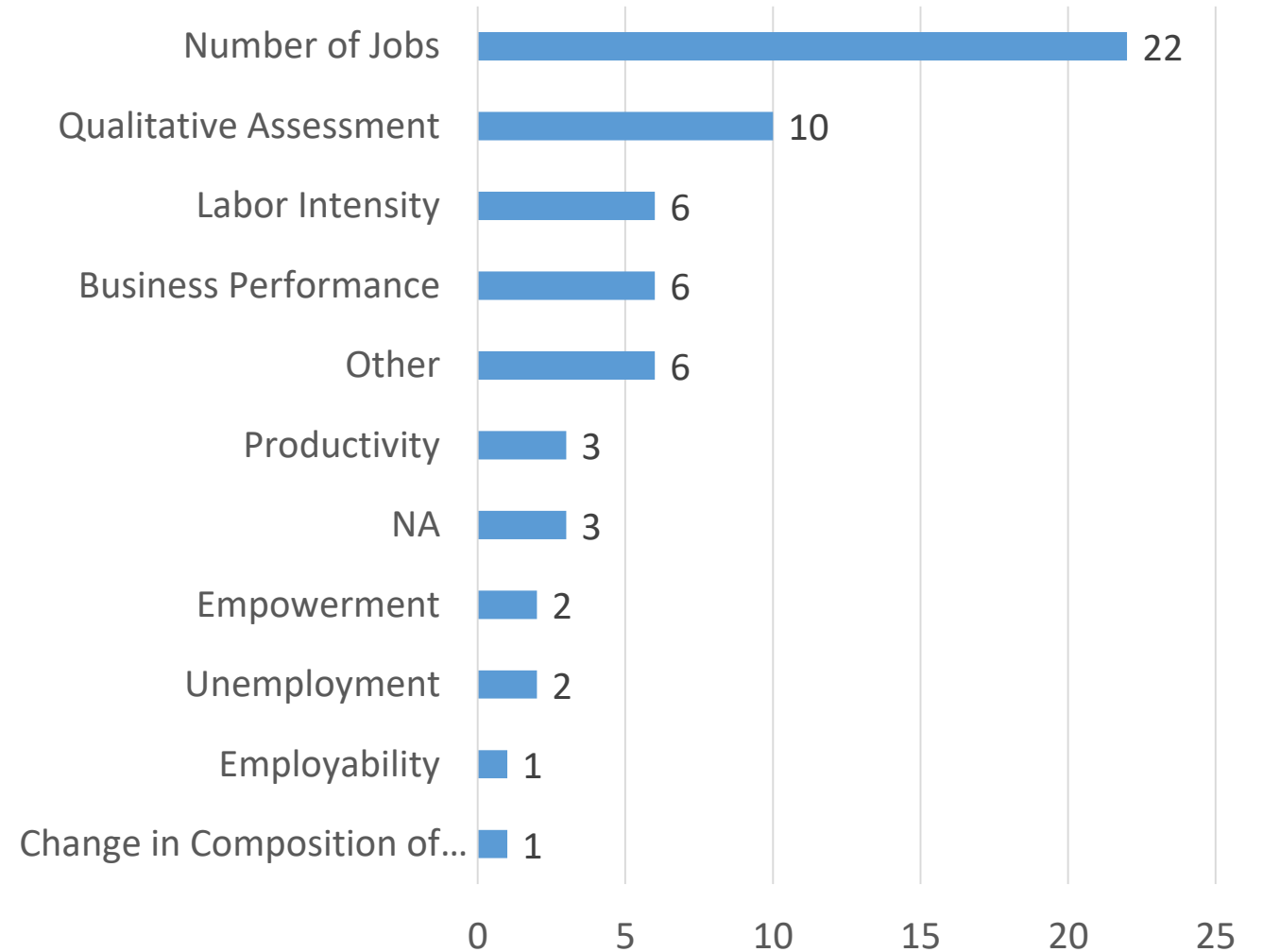


- 62 studies by the EPD (or by EPD staff) between 2000 and 2018
- 14 manuals, guidance documents, meta-studies

More on indicators

- ILO practice:
 - Focus on number of jobs /equivalent jobs
 - Need for information on quality (composition, attributes)

Number of Studies by Indicator



Covid-19

- Covid 19 has brought
 - Increased spending on existing programs/policies
 - Modifications to existing policies/programs
 - New policies and programs
 - And there are other areas uncovered. (Mental health for example - youth related)
- Most cases include multiple interventions
 - Need for integrated evaluations (beyond individual assessments)
 - Need for enhanced tools

▶ **TABLE 1.1.** Typology and instruments of the main policies used in Latin America and the Caribbean to maintain employment and provide economic security to families and individuals

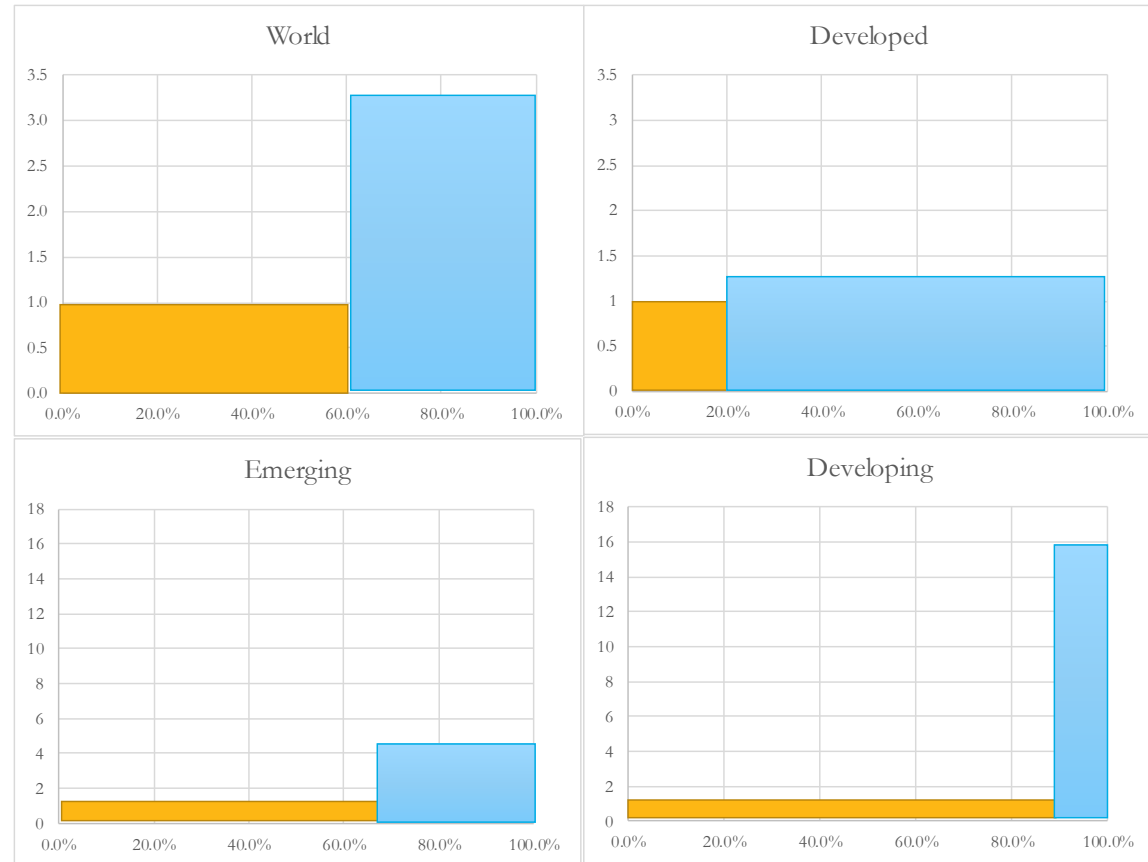
	Maintenance and promotion of employment relationship	Economic security for formal unemployed workers	Economic security for families and individuals in the informal economy
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Payroll subsidies ▶ Unemployment insurance benefits to cover suspensions, periods of reduced hours and events other than dismissal ▶ Subsidies for the return and hiring of workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Expansion of contributory unemployment insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Conditional benefits ▶ Unconditional benefits ▶ Non-monetary benefits
Recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Formal employed persons (full- and part-time and on leave). ▶ New formal workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unemployed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unemployed, persons outside of the labour force and workers in the informal economy ▶ Persons with or without low income, regardless of their employment status
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Uruguay, Chile, Ecuador, Argentina, Colombia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Colombia, Costa Rica
Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Temporary nature ▶ Sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Relatively low coverage (whether owing to the contributory nature or to insufficient financing) ▶ Relatively small benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Response speed ▶ Temporary nature ▶ Coverage, registration systems, duplication of benefits/beneficiaries

Source: ILO, based on the policies used by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The role of the economic structure

- Most assessments
 - focus on the adjustment via quantities or income
 - Less emphasis in the adjustment via quality (informality, for example)
- The quality dimension
 - Usually is the adjustment variable in developing countries
 - Ex. Informality as an adjustment variable
 - Observed versus potential
 - highlights the role of policies related to the economic structure
- Covid 19:
 - massive recompositions by sector, firm size, etc

Productivity differentials between formal and informal economies, around 2018 (informal=1).



Source: Chacaltana, J Bonnet, F and Garcia J (Forthcoming) using data from the WB (informal GDP) and ILO (informal employment)

Balance

- Covid 19 and recovery
 - Need for renewed efforts on Employment Impact Assessments
 - Heterogeneity (need for country based assessments)
- Challenges
 - Data availability
 - Individual versus integrated policy frameworks (individual versus larger, more complex policy packages)
 - Immediate outcomes/impacts versus longer term effects (scars; development of capacity and structures for implementation; observed, potential)