

UNECE International Statistical Framework for Measuring Quality of Employment

3MC Conference 2016, Chicago Session: Analysis Methods and Tools 3

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Overview

- Why measure quality of employment?
- A brief history
- Approach and dimensions of quality
- Indicator sheets as tool
- Provision of existing QoE data: Eurobase
- Outlook



Why measure quality of employment?

- New policy perspectives and international standards
 - European Union 'Europe 2020 Strategy': job creation is not enough, job quality is also important for creating wealth
 - > ILO Decent Work Agenda
 - > OECD Better Life Initiative
- Constant changes on the labour market
 - > new forms of "non-standard" employment
 - > change in work organisation (working time, intensity, work place etc.)
- Impact on quality of life, e.g.
 - material well-being
 - > safety and health
 - identity and self-actualisation
 - relation between private and working life





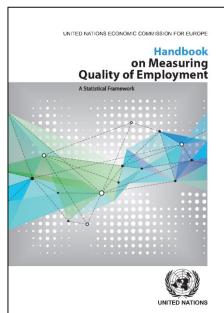
The development of the framework

 Since 2000 UNECE seminars and task forces; country pilot studies

• In 2010 the Conference of European Statisticians (CES)

acknowledges the work and promotes further development as empirical guidelines

- 2012-2015: **Expert Group** on measuring quality of employment representatives from e.g. *ILO*, *OECD*, *Eurostat* and many National Statistical Institutes from around the world
- → Handbook on Measuring Quality of Employment, endorsed by the CES in 2015 (http://www.unece.org:8080/index.php?id=41346)







Principles of the framework

- Statistical framework providing a transparent and logical structure
- > Avoiding judgement; independent from specific policy agenda or theoretic approach
- Practical guidance allowing flexible adaptation depending on national circumstances or research interest
- > International standards are applied where possible
- > Technical **feasibility of indicators**
- Objective and subjective indicators
- Considering various international data sources (LFS, SES, ESAW, EWCS, ESS, ISSP, administrative data collections)





What is quality of employment?

- From the perspective of the individual worker
- Work as an activity to satisfy general human needs
- Multidimensional phenomenon
- Determined at different societal levels





Eurostat



A SAFETY AND ETHICS OF EMPLOYMENT

- Exposure to physical health risk factors
- Child labour rate
- Percentage of employed persons who have been victims of discrimination at work
 - > Employees with low pay
 - Percentage of employees entitled to annual leave

2
INCOME AND
BENEFITS FROM
EMPLOYMENT

3
WORKING
HOURS AND
BLANCING
WORK AND
NON-WORKING
LIFE

- Involuntary part-time work
- Prevalence of flexible work schedules
- > Employment rate of fathers and mothers
 - Self-employed with one client
 - Perceived job security
 - Medical insurance coverage

4
SECURITY OF
EMPLOYMENT
AND SOCIAL
PROTECTION



5 SOCIAL DIALOGUE

- Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements
- Days not worked due to strikes
 - Participation in continuing education and training
 - > Self-perceived employability
 - Self-perceived skill match

6 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

WORKPLACE RELATIONSHIPS AND WORK MOTIVATION

- Relationship with co-workers
- > Job autonomy
- Work at high speed or with tight deadlines



ANNEX 2: INDICATOR SHEETS

Recommended

DIMENSION 1: SAFETY AND ETHICS OF EMPLOYMENT

Indicator sheets as central tool

1. Measurement objective

- 2. Formula
- 3. Concepts and definitions
- 4. Recommended data source (Sine indicator should be computed for population subgroups that are not provided in managerial occupations (e.g., women, foreigner mineral managerial occupations (e.g., women, foreigner mineral managerial occupations).
- 5. Recommended metadata
- 6. Recommended disaggregation of the International Standard Classification of Micros (ISCO-08) (see glossary).
- 7. Interpretation guidelines
- 8. Relation to other indicators
- 9. International comparisons
- 10. Recommended calculation
- 11. Further reading

hort name	Access to managerial occupations (1c2)
lame	Percentage of employed persons in population subgroups (e.g., women) in managerial occupations (ISCO-08 major group 1)
Dimension and ub-dimension	Safety and ethics of employment a. Safety at work b. Child labour and forced labour c. Fair treatment of employment
Measurement bjectives	This indicator refers to the representation of different population groups in managerial occupations. It provides information on the proportion of these groups (e.g., women) who are employed in decision-making and management roles in enterprises, institutions, and government. The indicator should be computed for population subgroups that are
$\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{s})$	une ually represented in managerial occupations (e.g., women, foreigners, micrants, disabled persons, ethnic minorities).
ormula	$\frac{Number\ employed\ in\ ISCO\ major\ group\ 1\ in\ population\ subgroup}{Total\ number\ of\ employed\ in\ ISCO\ major\ group\ 1}\times 100$
	Employment as defined according to the resolution of the $19^{\rm th}$ ICLS in 2013 (see glossary).
e it ns	tion according to the International Standard Classification of un tions (ISCO-08) (see glossary).
	Employed persons in ISCO major group 1 (managers) above the specified age used for the definition of employment (e.g., 15 years or over).
Recorded ded data source(s)	A household-based LFS is the recommended data source, as it permits estimating the number of employed persons and generally allows disaggregations by economic activity and demographic variables. Further, it allows the calculation of the indicator for a large variety of population subgroups, such as by sex, age group, ethnic group or migrant worker, etc.
	If the information is not available from an LFS, other household surveys with an employment module may be used instead.
5	In the absence of household surveys, establishment surveys or administrative records may be used.
	For this indicator, it is recommended that as a minimum, metadata on the

ISCO-08 sub-major groups 11, 12, 13, 14

Different demographic groups (sex. age. nationality, educational

Status in employment

ANNEX 2: INDICAT

106

Short name

Interpretation

Relation to oth

International

calculation in the EU-LFS or other international surveys



Bringing the framework to life: QoE data in Eurobase

- Use the comparative potential of the framework
- Offer easy and central access
- Assembling data from various sources
 Official European statistics (ESS) or social surveys by EU agencies (EWCS).

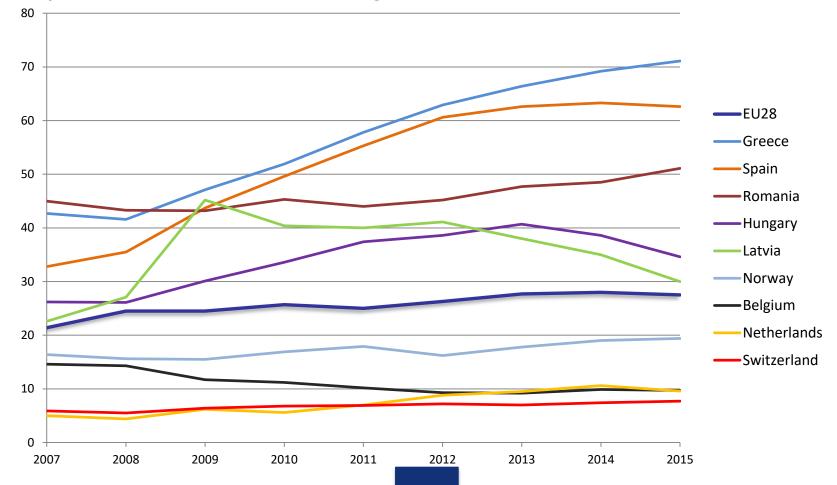
 Potentially ILO data or administrative data collections.
- Full usability of harmonised background information (GDP, employment etc.)
- Stepwise development and extension regarding indicator and country coverage.
- Currently internationally comparable data available for 47 out 67 indicators.
- Beta version already online.
 Launch presumably by the end of 2016





Involuntary part-time work

% of employed persons working part-time because they could not find a full-time job





The way forward

- A Steering Group has been established by UNECE to carry on the work
 - > Implement recommendations from the handbook
 - Investigate open topics
 - Organize a meeting of experts on Measuring QoE
- Promote the application of the framework and close data gaps
- Refine the framework by specific analysis or experiences collected by NSIs, researchers and other users.
- EUROBASE:
 - Integrate more data sources, add missing indicators
 - Work on easy accessibility.
- UNECE Meeting of experts, 4-6 October 2017 Geneva



Thank you!

Handbook on Measuring Quality of Employment

→ http://www.unece.org:8080/index.php?id=41346

Access to Eurobase: Cross cutting toping "Quality of Employment"

→ http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database