GLOBAL CORE SET OF FOREST-RELATED INDICATORS

• PROPOSALS BY THE CPF TASK FORCE WORKING GROUP 5

Employment related to the forest sector
Findings and proposed recommendations

CPF Expert Workshop in support of the CPF Initiative on strengthening the global core set of forest indicators
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Metadata Sheet Sections

- Concepts and definitions
- Methodology
- Data Sources
- Data Availability
- Calendar
- Data providers and compilers
- Conclusions and proposed key next steps
Findings

- Measurement unit for reporting on this indicator under the GCS i.e. number of full-time equivalents (FTE) vs the employment in the forestry sector
- FTE: measure of labour input (capturing only employees)
  - Employment in the forestry sector: Share of total employment
- Scope of the forestry sector: ISIC Rev 4, Codes 02 (FRA definition), 16, 17

Proposed Recommendations

- Employment in the forestry sector for GCS reporting, defined in terms of whether or not a person has a job and in line with international recommendations
- Reporting on ISIC Rev 4 Divisions 16 and 17 (Forest processing activities) in addition to and separately from the ISIC Division 02 Forestry and logging activities
Findings

FTE defined as "A measurement equal to one person working full-time during a specified reference period" in which, "one full-time employee counts as one FTE, and two half-time employees also count as one FTE" (FAO 2012)

Employed population comprising all those of working age who in a short reference period (7 days) engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit (a criterion of one hour)

No harmonized definition for part-time employment

Consideration of all types of jobs, including part-time, temporary or casual with the “one-hour criterion”

Proposed Recommendations

(Employment in the forestry sector in a country / Total employment in the country) * 100 reported by sex

Recommended further disaggregation by: urban/rural areas, hours of work, informality, age-groups, level of education, occupation, status in employment
Findings

- FTE available in national accounts, may be extracted from labour force surveys, establishment/business surveys and administrative surveys and drawn from population censuses
- Employment data available in harmonized labour force survey data (ILO Microdata Repository), including actual hours worked in the forestry sector (ILO, 2018a), need for the common threshold to calculate FTE
- Other data sources on FTE in agriculture as well as the forestry sector: 50x2030 Initiative and FAO’s Agricultural Integrated Surveys Programme (AGRIS)

Proposed Recommendations

- Labour force surveys specifically designed to capture labour statistics as an underlying data source for employment in the forestry sector in alignment with ICLS guidelines or other household surveys with sufficient labour modules.
- For reporting, the metadata of the hh survey should cover the source of data, the coverage and the target population
Findings

- Data on FTE available in FRA, collected every 5 years. 127 countries over 234 reporting FTE between 2010 and 2015. Comparability of the reporting in FRA’s and lack of disaggregation by sex
- Data on employment in forestry sector from LFS or other similar type of surveys available for 116 countries in the ILOSTAT bulk download facility. Data disaggregated by sex and computed in an harmonized manner aligned with the international standards. Data not available for every year

Proposed Recommendations

- Conducting a stock-check of data availability from ILOSTAT and consideration of a comparable sector-level data from alternative sector-specific sources
- Consideration of time-series extrapolation options to allow for aggregation without gaps. Possible extrapolation of existing data and adjustment over time according to the ILO Trends Econometric Models’ forecasts employment growth in the agricultural sector (for ISIC 02) and manufacturing (for ISIC 16 and 17, if used)
Findings

- **FAO** compiling employment using the FTE through FRAs provided by National Correspondents. Other data compilers include regional bodies, such as Eurostat, who publish Annual Work Unit (a variation of FTE) from the European Forest Account (EFA) questionnaire.
- **ILOSTAT** hosted by the ILO Department of Statistics, the focal point to the United Nations for labour statistics. Employment data at the 2-digit level downloadable from the ILOSTAT bulk download facility on the ILOSTAT website along with some additional cross-tabulations available.

Proposed Recommendations

- **ILOSTAT**: comparable and standardized source of data on employment in the forestry sector reducing the reporting burden on countries and maintaining data quality. Possibility of additional breakdowns, including by urban/rural locality, occupation, status in employment, informal employment and others.
- **FAO**: to share data from ILOSTAT with FRA National Correspondents for validation in the context of FRA reporting.
Conclusions and proposed key next steps

**Conclusions**
- Need for clear distinction of labour input and employment. To avoid the reporting burden: *use of employment definition and measurement consistent with international guidelines*, namely ICLS recommendations.
- **Labour force surveys** (and household surveys with comparable labour modules) for consistent and rigorous data collection on employment
- Possibility of *further breakdowns* using other employment variables, including status in employment, informal/formal employment, occupation and other decent work indicators

**Proposed key next steps**
- Establishment of a *formal partnership between FAO and ILO* on data provision for Indicator 12.
- Conducing a *stock-check of data availability* from ILOSTAT and consideration of comparable sector-level data from alternative sector-specific sources
- Consideration of *time-series extrapolation options* to allow for aggregation without gaps
- Commission additional research to contribute to *data quality verification*