Series of SDG Webinars for the Arab Region:
ILO
SDGs 1.3.1, 8.3.1, 8.5.1, 8.6.1, 8.7.1 and 8.8.1

Interagency and Experts Collaboration to Improve the Production and
Dissemination of SDG Indicators from Official National Sources

26-27 October 2021

Report of the meeting

Contents

BACKGROUND
The need to improve the production and dissemination of reliable comparable and timely data on SDG

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by consensus Resolution 70/1: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda). The Resolution reaffirms the need for the strengthening of national data systems through "collaboration between national statistical systems and the relevant international and regional organizations to enhance data reporting channels and ensure the harmonization and consistency of data and statistics for the indicators used to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets".

The resolution also urges countries, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions, and the Bretton Woods institutions among others "to intensify their support for strengthening data collection and statistical capacity-building, including capacity-building that strengthens coordination among national statistical offices". Moreover, the resolution "Urges international organizations to base the global review on data produced by national statistical systems and, if specific country data are not available for reliable estimation, to consult with concerned countries to produce and validate modelled estimates before publication, urges that communication and coordination among international organizations be enhanced in order to avoid duplicate reports, ensure consistency of data and reduce response burdens on countries, and urges international organizations to provide the methodologies used to harmonize country data for international comparability and produce estimates through transparent mechanisms;"

Five years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda several countries are facing considerable challenges in monitoring targets in many policy areas. The current COVID-19 pandemic highlights the value of measuring and monitoring: no strategy can be developed, and no measure can be implemented without a proper monitoring and evaluation system.

Many countries in the Arab region are reporting on SDG indicators, however, reporting on progress on many of the SDG indicators, remains limited in the region. Insufficient availability and quality of statistical information on SDG indicators hamper the capacity of policymakers to generate evidence-based and effective policy responses and implement the 2030 Agenda.

Translating these recommendations and resolutions into tangible results is imperative and will require intensive collaboration at the national, regional and global levels. Regional Commissions' Statistical bodies "are the nexus between the Statistical Commission at the global level and the implementation at the national level of the norms endorsed by the Commission. In the context of the 2030 Agenda, the support provided by the regional commissions to assist Member States in adapting, implementing and measuring progress towards the implementation of national development plans is of particular significance as it influences the quality of statistics and methodologies used, as well as the use of new and innovative methodologies and sources of data, known as the transformative agenda for official statistics. The regional commissions carry out activities to strengthen the capacity of Member States to produce, use and

dissemination official statistics and also provide a regional platform for sharing experiences and practices in statistics work[1]."

Interagency and Experts Collaboration- ESCWA & ILO

In this context, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) implemented an assessment on availability of country data in the UNSD SDG Global database to identify those less reported by countries and/or less understood by national statistical offices (NSOs), and more estimated by UN Agencies or not reported on. Based on the assessment results, ESCWA in collaboration with relevant custodian agencies will organize virtual capacity development workshops on selected indicators for Arab countries to improve the production and dissemination of SDG indicators from official national source.

ESCWA and ILO discussed the organization of a joint webinar to build capacities of Arab countries to produce and use data for four SDG indicators.

OBJECTIVE- Why?

ESCWA, in collaboration with ILO, organized a series of webinars on selected SDG indicators to support a common understanding among data producers on how to collect, measure and disseminate SDG indicators to increase data production and enhance national data flow to policy makers, other users and custodian agencies.

The main objectives of the regional training are:

- Enhancing understanding of metadata and nature of data in the UNSD SDG database.
- Improving statistical capacities to stimulate production and use of comparable SDG indicators.
- Strengthening inter-institutional coordination to stimulate production of SDG indicators and data flow.
- Sharing and discussing country challenges in measuring SDG indicators

TARGET AUDIENCE - WHO?

The meeting was attended by 76 representatives from 22 countries namely: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, State of Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen and one representative from OHCHR.

SCHEDULE AND LANGUAGE– PLATFORM?

The regional training was held on Zoom from 26 to 27 October from 10:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. Beirut time respectively. (see Agenda).

OUTCOME- FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The participants from NSOs and other relevant stakeholders were familiarized with concepts, methods including data flow and dissemination channels. The webinar encouraged interactive dialogue and

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[1] Source: Relevance and effectiveness of the statistical work of regional commissions - thematic evaluation of regional commissions, Committee for Programme and Coordination, 57th session, April 2017 (E/AC.51/2017/8)

participants were invited to share national experiences in data collection and dissemination including challenges and concerns. Presentations to the meetings were made available in the Arabic and English languages. A record of the discussions is provided in Annex on Q&A of this report. The full webinar proceedings were recorded to develop training material.

Interagency and Experts Collaboration- ESCWA & ILO

In this context, ESCWA implemented an assessment of data disseminated through the UNSD SDG Global database and those in national SDG official sources to identify those less produced, disseminated, or less understood by NSOs, and are more available in UN Agencies' and UNSD databases.

Based on the assessment results, ESCWA in collaboration with ILO discussed the organization of a joint webinar to build capacities of Arab countries to produce and disseminate selected SDG indicators.

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

Access to at least a basic level of social protection throughout the life cycle is a human right. The principle of universality of social protection evidences the importance of social protection systems in guaranteeing decent living conditions to the whole population, throughout their lives. SDG 1.3.1, the proportion of the population covered by social protection systems/floors provides an indication of the extent to which universality is accomplished, and thus, how secure are the population's living conditions. Measurements of effective coverage should reflect how in reality legal provisions are implemented and inform policymakers about relevant options to fill the gaps. It refers to the percentage of people actually receiving benefits of contributory and non-contributory social protection programmes, plus the number of persons actively contributing to social insurance schemes.
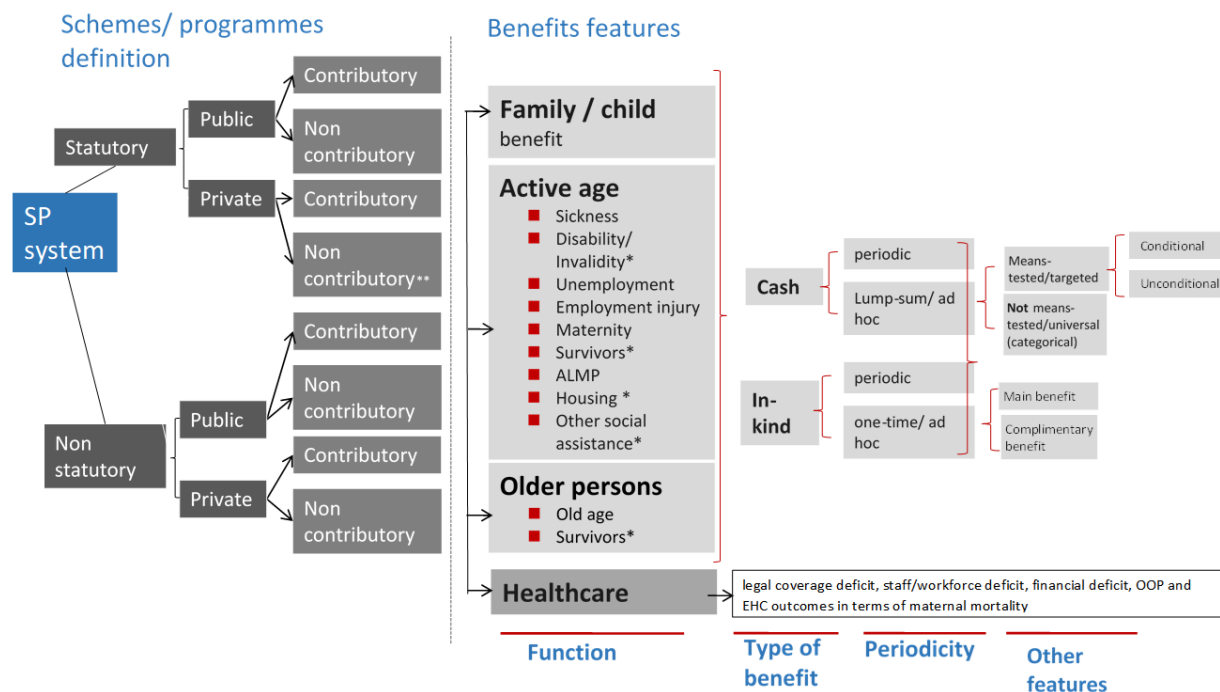
For the purpose of monitoring the social security coverage, SDG 1.3.1 is composed of nine components. Each country may prioritize some of these components depending on the following:
- Total population covered by social protection systems/floors
- Share of children/households receiving social protection benefits
- Share of women giving birth receiving maternity benefits
- Share of older persons receiving old-age pensions
- Share of persons with disabilities receiving benefits
- Share of the unemployed receiving unemployment benefits
- Share of people employed by employment injury schemes
- Share of the poor covered by social protection systems
- Share of the vulnerable covered by social protection systems

The resolution concerning the development of social security statistics covering all these 9 components, provides guidelines and definition about the main types of data to be collected i.e. participants,

beneficiaries, benefits levels, expenditure and income. It defines as well the steps for mapping the social protection system:

- Step 1: Inventory of existing programmes/schemes and define/characterise each of them
- Step 2: For each scheme/programme: identification of benefits provided

Measuring social protection coverage should follow the following set of principles:

Principle 1: on coverage indicators by contingency or social security function: each risk should be measured separately for the population.

Principle 2: the coverage by social security schemes against specific social risks and contingencies can be done either by potential coverage measured by the number of persons protected if a given contingency occurs or by actual coverage for the population receiving benefits at a certain point of time.

Principle 3 on double counting of beneficiaries relevant in the case of administrative data.

National data for this indicator are collected through:
1) Social Security Inquiry (SSI) sent in April every year to be filled by the focal point from the institutions administering social security schemes/programmes such as the Ministries of Labour, Ministries of Health, Ministries of Social Welfare, Ministries of Finance and Planning or the NSOs
2) Household Surveys to cover the population that are not covered by social protection schemes and avoid double counting

In addition to the above-mentioned sources, ILO uses external and internal sources of data. This data will then be disseminated after being validated with the relevant national institutions in the UNSD SDG Database in February and stored in ILO's internal database, World Social Protection Database.

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46.9 percent of the global population are effectively covered by at least one social protection benefit and 40 percent are covered in the Arab States as defined by ILO. Quantity of compiled indicators has considerably increased to 90 percent in 2020 in the region.

13 Arab countries are reporting on this indicator and the ILO estimates data for cash benefits only for 20 countries based on information collected directly from national governments. Iraq has disseminated national data that are discrepant from the country data disseminated in the UNSD SDG Database.

Indicators	UNSD database (C-CA)	UNSD database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
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	13 (CA): Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yemen	20 (E)	Lebanon, Libya, Qatar, Bahrain, Somalia ≠ Iraq

*C: country data, CA: country adjusted data, E: estimated data, G: global monitoring data, M: modeled data, N: non-relevant data, NA: data nature not available. = : National data same as Country data, ≈: National data nearly same as Country data, ≠: National data is not equal to Country data. * ILO estimates based on information collected directly from national governments.*

Recommendations for Countries:

- Countries to ensure close coordination between social security institutions and the NSOs to have complete set of data.
- Countries are encouraged to include the questions related to this indicator (As shown in the annex) in any on-going household survey to provide information on the population that have not been covered
- Countries are encouraged to refer back to ILO regarding methodology of data collection and computation
- Countries are encouraged to provide disaggregated data for the components of the indicator.
- Countries to nominate one focal point responsible for the overall monitoring and reporting on this indicator.
- Countries to use the already reported data to UNSD SDG Database for monitoring and disseminating at the national level and in their VNR and SDG reports.

Recommendations for ILO/ESCWA:

- ILO to provide additional capacity development workshops on the methodology of data collection and computation.
- ESCWA to follow up with countries to nominate the experts in the field on this indicator.

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

The indicator presents the share of employment which is classified as informal employment in the total economy, and separately in agriculture and in non-agriculture sectors to inform policymakers seeking to improve labour market access and working conditions. **Informal employment** includes all workers in the informal sector and all workers holding informal jobs in the formal sector i.e. own-account workers, employers and members of producers' cooperatives in the informal sector, own account workers producing for own final use, all contributing family workers in the formal and informal sector and employees with informal jobs (if their employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (advance notice of dismissal, severance pay, paid annual or sick leave, etc.))

For the purpose of classifying persons into formal or informal employment for this indicator, only the characteristics of the main job are considered. An enterprise belongs to the informal sector if it fulfils the three following conditions:
- It is an unincorporated enterprise (it is not constituted as a legal entity separate from its owners, and it is owned and controlled by one or more members of one or more households, and it is not a quasicorporation: it does not have a complete set of accounts, including balance sheets)
- The enterprise size in term of employment is below a certain threshold determined by the country. For international reporting, it is defined as less than 5 employees.
- The enterprise is not registered. This is the recommended condition by ILO to consider the enterprise as part of the informal sector.

As per the conceptual framework for informality, the grid below defines:
- Informal employment as the sum of cells 1 to 6 and 8 to 10
- Employment in the informal sector as the sum of cells 3 to 8
- Informal employment outside the informal sector as the sum of cells 1, 2, 9 and 10

Production units by type	Jobs by status in employment								
	Own-account workers		Employers		Contributing family workers	Employees		Members of producers' cooperatives	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Formal sector enterprises					1	2			
Informal sector enterprises[b]	3		4		5	6	7	8	
Households[c]	9					10			

New standards are under way.

The preferred source of data for this indicator is a labour force survey, with sufficient questions to determine the informal nature of jobs and whether the establishment where the person works in belongs to the formal or the informal sector.

This indicator has been reported by nine Arab countries to ILO. Lebanon used the same data in their VNR/SDG report. Yemen and the State of Palestine, however, reported different data in their VNR/SDG report than those reported to ILO because ILO uses a standardized approach and uses only microdata to publish these figures and then send them to UNSD.

Indicators	UNSD database (C-CA)	UNSD database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	9 (C): Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, State of Palestine, Sudan, Yemen	0	Algeria, Egypt, Qatar, Morocco, Comoros, Tunisia ≈ Lebanon ≠ Yemen, State of Palestine

C: country data, CA: country adjusted data, E: estimated data, G: global monitoring data, M: modeled data, N: non-relevant data, NA: data nature not available. = : National data same as Country data, ≈: National data nearly same as Country data, ≠: National data is not equal to Country data.

Recommendations for Countries:

- Countries are encouraged to collect data and report data to ILO.
- Countries to use the already reported data to UNSD SDG Database for monitoring and disseminating at the national level and in their VNR and SDG reports.
- Countries to request additional training for the methodology of this indicator, if needed.

Recommendations for ILO/ESCWA:

- ILO to assess the national data collected by Algeria, Qatar and Tunisia.

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities

The indicator provides information on the arithmetic average of the hourly earnings from paid employment of employees by sex, occupation, age and disability status. Earnings are a key factor of quality of employment and living conditions giving an indication of the workers' purchasing power.

For the purpose of this indicator, earnings refer to the gross remuneration in cash or in kind paid to employees in local currency, as a rule at regular intervals, for time worked or work done together with remuneration for time not worked, such as annual vacation, other type of paid leave or holidays. Earnings exclude employers' contributions in respect of their employees paid to social security and pension

schemes and also the benefits received by employees under these schemes. Earnings also exclude severance and termination pay. For international comparability purposes, statistics of earnings used relate to the total before any deductions are made by the employer in respect of taxes, contributions of employees to social security and pension schemes, life insurance premiums, union dues and other obligations of employees.

SDG indicator 8.5.1 provides information as well on the gender pay gap. Both are calculated as follows:

Average hourly earnings
$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} earnings_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} hours_i} = \frac{\sum \ (\text{hourly earnings of each employee x hours worked by each employee})}{\text{Total number of hours worked by all employees}}$$

$\neq$ average of hourly earnings of each employee

Gender (unadjusted) pay gap
$$= \frac{\text{Average hourly earnings}_{\text{Men}} - \ \text{Average hourly earnings}_{\text{Women}}}{\text{Average hourly earnings}_{\text{Men}}} \ \text{x } 100$$

Main data sources are Labour Force Survey and Establishment Survey. The variety of possible sources represents a challenge such as the comparability due to the differences in methods used, operational criteria used, definitions, reference periods, coverage, as well as accuracy.

This indicator has been reported by two Arab countries to ILO. Jordan used data for different years in their VNR/SDG report.

Indicators	UNSD database (C-CA)	UNSD database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	2 (C): Jordan, Lebanon	0	Egypt, Jordan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, State of Palestine

C: country data, CA: country adjusted data, E: estimated data, G: global monitoring data, M: modeled data, N: non-relevant data, NA: data nature not available

Recommendations for Countries:

- Countries are encouraged to report on this indicator to the ILO.
- Countries are encouraged to consult ILO on the calculation of this indicator especially the ones with data not being reported to ILO.

Recommendations for ILO/ESCWA:

- ILO to provide capacity building on the calculation of this indicator

The Youth NEET rate conveys the proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training. It is used as a measure of youth labour underutilization and to informs policymakers on the youth not gaining professional experience in employment and not furthering their skills in education, thus at risk of labour market and social exclusion.

The rationale of this indicator is based on four concepts:
- **Youth** is defined as all persons between the ages of 15 and 24
- **Education** is defined as organized and sustained communication designed to bring about learning including formal and non-formal education but excluding informal education
- **Training** is defined as non-academic learning activity to acquire specific skills intended for vocational or technical jobs
- **Employment** is defined as all persons of working age who, during a short reference period (one week), were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit.

The youth NEET Rate is calculated as follows:

Youth NEET rate =

$$\frac{Youth - Youth\ in\ employment - Youth\ not\ in\ employment\ but\ in\ education\ or\ training}{Youth\ population} \times 100\ \text{or}$$

$$\frac{(Unemp\ youth + Youth\ outside\ the\ labour\ force) - (Unemp\ youth\ in\ Ed\ or\ Tr + Youth\ outside\ the\ labour\ force\ in\ Ed\ or\ Tr)}{Youth\ population} \times 100$$

A high NEET rate may suggest engagement in household chores, care activities and/or strong institutional barriers to access employment.

Labour force survey or any other household survey with integrated module on employment are the preferred data sources for this indicator. It is strongly advisable that the data should be at least disaggregated by sex. It is recommended that the data is disaggregated by age groups (15-19) and (20-24) as well as disability, migratory status and geographic location.

This indicator has been reported by 13 Arab countries to ILO. Egypt, Iraq, Sudan, State of Palestine and Yemen used the same data in their VNR/SDG report. Algeria and Lebanon, however, reported different data in their VNR/SDG report than those reported to ILO.

Indicators	UNSD database (C-CA)	UNSD database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	13 (C): Algeria, Comoros, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Qatar, Saudi Arabia,	0	≠ Algeria, Lebanon = Egypt, Iraq,

	State of Palestine, Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen		Sudan, Yemen, State of Palestine
			Oman, Qatar, Morocco, Jordan

C: country data, CA: country adjusted data, E: estimated data, G: global monitoring data, M: modeled data, N: non-relevant data, NA: data nature not available. = : National data same as Country data, ≈: National data nearly same as Country data, ≠: National data is not equal to Country data.

Recommendations for Countries:

- Countries to use the already reported data to UNSD SDG Database for monitoring and disseminating at the national level and in their VNR and SDG reports.
- Countries are encouraged to consult ILO on the calculation of this indicator especially the ones with data not being reported to ILO.

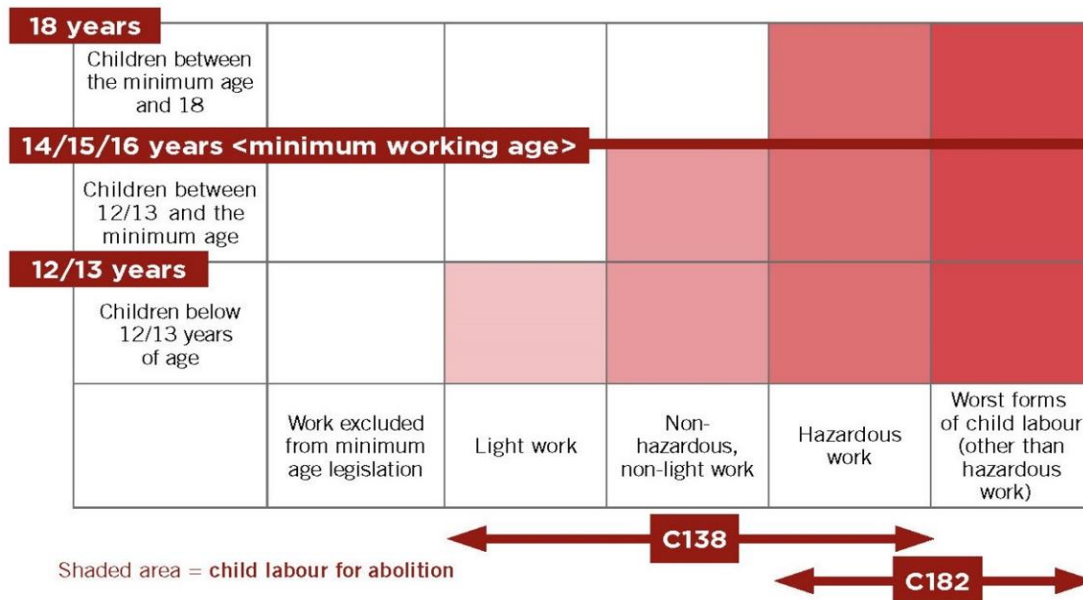## Recommendations for ILO/ESCWA:

- ILO to provide capacity building on the calculation of this indicator

8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

Three principal international legal instruments – ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age) (C138), United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), ILO Convention No. 182 (Worst Forms) (C182) together set the legal boundaries for child labour and provide the legal basis for national and international actions against it. In accordance to these instruments, **child labour** refers to work for which children are either too young or that may be physically or psychologically injurious to their health and well-being.

The resolutions adopted at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)[2] provides the basis for translating the legal standards governing the concept of child labour into statistical terms for the purpose of child labour measurement as follows:

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[2] [18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians Geneva, 24 November - 5 December 2008](#)

	Work excluded from minimum age legislation	Light work	Non-hazardous, non-light work	Hazardous work	Worst forms of child labour (other than hazardous work)
18 years Children between the minimum age and 18				▓	▓
14/15/16 years <minimum working age> Children between 12/13 and the minimum age			▓	▓	▓
12/13 years Children below 12/13 years of age		▓	▓	▓	▓

Shaded area = **child labour for abolition**

C138 (spanning Non-hazardous, non-light work → Hazardous work)
C182 (spanning Hazardous work → Worst forms of child labour)

The ICLS Resolution extends the frame of reference of this indicator to include not only economic activity but as well unpaid household services, that is, the production of domestic and personal services by a household member for consumption within their own household, commonly called "household chores". The definition of child labour is also in line with the standard set by the latest 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Resolution to amend the 18th ICLS Resolution concerning statistics of child labour (ILO. Geneva, October 2019). And therefore, SDG indicator 8.7.1 is composed into two sub-indicators for the purpose of SDG reporting:

- Sub-indicator 1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years **engaged in economic activities** at or above age-specific hourly thresholds:
    - Child labour for the 5 to 11 age range: children working at least 1 hour per week in economic activity
    - Child labour for the 12 to 14 age range: children working for at least 14 hours per week in economic activity
    - Child labour for the 15 to 17 age range: children working for more than 43 hours per week in economic activity.
- Sub-indicator 2: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years **engaged in economic activities and household chores** at or above age-specific hourly thresholds:
    - Child labour for the 5 to 11 age range: children working **at least 1 hour per week** in economic activity and/or involved in unpaid household services for more than 21 hours per week
    - Child labour for the 12 to 14 age range: children working for **at least 14 hours per week** in economic activity and/or involved in unpaid household services for more than 21 hours per week

- Child labour for the 15 to 17 age range: children working for **more than 43 hours per week** in economic activity

The overall indicator is calculated as number of children in child labour divided by total number of children in population, multiplied by 100.

Main data sources include household surveys such as National Child Labour Surveys, National Labour Force Surveys, National Multipurpose Household Surveys, MICS, DHS, SIMPOC and LSMS. Data collection is based on a consultative process which solicits feedback directly from National Statistical Offices, as well as other government agencies responsible for official statistics.

Data in the region for this indicator is available for nine countries. Five out of these nine countries are disseminating country data in national VNR/SDG dashboards that are discrepant from country adjusted data reported to ILO and UNICEF as shown below.

Indicators	UNSD database (C-CA)	UNSD database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	9 (CA): Algeria, Comoros, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tunisia	0	Lebanon, Libya, Qatar, Somalia, Yemen, State of Palestine, Morocco ≠ Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Sudan

C: country data, CA: country adjusted data, E: estimated data, G: global monitoring data, M: modeled data, N: non-relevant data, NA: data nature not available. . = : National data same as Country data, ≈: National data nearly same as Country data, ≠: National data is not equal to Country data.

Recommendations for Countries:

- Countries to review the method of computation before disseminating the data
- Countries are encouraged to include the set of questions related to this indicator in any of the ongoing household survey mentioned above and report on this indicator.
- Countries to use the already reported data to UNSD SDG Database for monitoring and disseminating at the national level and in their VNR and SDG reports.

Recommendations for ILO/ESCWA:

- ILO to review method of computation for those countries reporting: Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Somalia, State of Palestine and Yemen

8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

This indicator measures the likelihood or risk of having a fatal or a non-fatal occupational injury for each worker in the reference group. It is essential for planning preventive measures and providing information on the progress or deterioration in occupational safety and health, revealing the effectiveness of prevention measures and the eventual need for further regulation.

SDG indicator 8.8.1 is built on various concepts and terms derived from the 16th International Conference for Labour Statisticians:
- Occupational accident: an unexpected and unplanned occurrence, including acts of violence, arising out of or in connection with work which results in one or more workers incurring a personal injury, disease or death
- Occupational injury: Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident. An occupational injury is different from an occupational disease, which comes as a result of an exposure over a period of time to risk factors linked to the work activity.

For the computation of this indicator, the frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries will be calculated separately:

$$\textbf{(Non−)Fatal occupational injuries frequency rate}$$
$$= \frac{\text{Number of new cases of (non−)fatal occupational injuries during the reference period}}{\text{Total number of hours worked by workers in the reference group during the reference period}} \times 1'000'000$$

Although the indicator title of SDG global framework indicator 8.8.1 calls for the compilation of frequency rates, national practices point towards a more widespread use of incidence rates:

$$\textbf{(Non−)Fatal occupational injuries incidence rate}$$
$$= \frac{\text{Number of new cases of (non−)fatal occupational injuries during the reference period}}{\text{Number of workers in the reference group}} \times 100'000$$

The indicators require disaggregation by sex and migrant status and also it is recommended to disaggregate it by economic activity, occupation and region, if possible.

Sources for occupational injuries are administrative records such as a corresponding national system for notification such as labour inspectorate records; or compensation such as insurance records, Ministry of Labour. Other possible data sources can also include household surveys and establishment surveys. The fact that data on fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries are likely to be derived from different sources, can hinder international comparison.

This indicator has been reported by seven Arab countries to ILO. Bahrain, Egypt and Qatar disseminated data for different years in their VNR/SDG report.

Indicators	UNSD database (C-CA)	UNSD database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	7 (C): Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Qatar, State of Palestine, Tunisia	0	Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Qatar, Saudi Arabia

C: country data, CA: country adjusted data, E: estimated data, G: global monitoring data, M: modeled data, N: non-relevant data, NA: data nature not available

Recommendations for Countries:

- Countries to identify focal points from the Ministry of Labour or NSOs providing data on this indicator.
- Countries are encouraged to collect data on this indicator by ensuring collaboration between the different stakeholders.
- Countries are encouraged to include the questions related to this indicator in a household survey to cover informal sector enterprises and the self-employed.
- Countries to use the already reported data to UNSD SDG Database for monitoring and disseminating at the national level and in their VNR and SDG reports.

Recommendations for ILO/ESCWA:

- ILO to connect with Ministries of Labour and NSOs covering the variety of data sources to ensure international comparability of data.
- ESCWA to follow up with countries to nominate the experts in the field on this indicator.

ATTENDANCE AND EVALUATION

An electronic evaluation was completed during the 2 days webinar. The results were as follows:
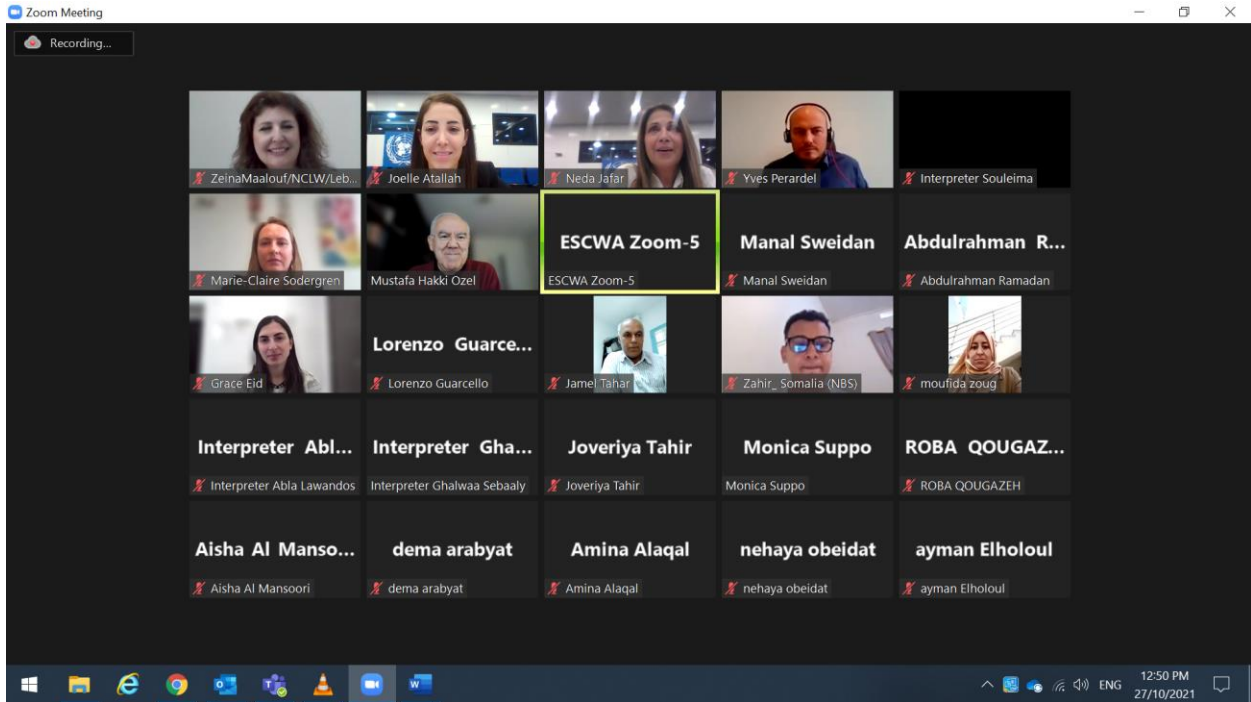
An electronic evaluation was completed by 19 participants during the webinar. The results were as follows:

- 58 per cent of respondents rated the overall quality of the webinar as "Excellent" and 37 per cent as "Good" and 5 per cent as "fair"
- 53 per cent indicated that the webinar was successful in reaching its intended objectives as "Excellent", 47 per cent as "good".
- 63 per cent rated the inputs provided by presenters in reaching the intended outcome of the webinar as "Excellent", 37 per cent as "Good".
- 79 per cent rated the overall organization and logistics of the webinar as "Excellent" and 21 per cent assessed it as "Good".

TRAINING CERTIFICATION

Participants who successfully attended the ESCWA SDG webinar were awarded a training certificate by the organizers.

GROUP PHOTOS

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1: AGENDA
Annex 2: LIST OF ORGANIZERS & PARTICIPANTS
Annex 3: RESOURCES
Annex 4: Q & A
Annex 5: METADATA

Day 1: 26 October		Speakers
10:00 A.M. – 10:15 A.M.	Introduction to the Webinar (objective, speakers, and content)	ESCWA – Neda Jafar
10:15 A.M. – 11:45 A.M.	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	ILO – Valeriia Nesterenko
	Discussion – Q&A	
11:45 A.M. – 12:30 P.M.	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	ILO – Yves Perardel
	Discussion – Q&A	
Day 2: 27 October		
10:00 A.M. – 10:30 A.M.	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	ILO – Marie-Claire Sodergren
	Discussion – Q&A	
10:30 A.M. – 11:00 A.M.	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	ILO – Yves Perardel
	Discussion – Q&A	
11:00 A.M. – 11:30 A.M.	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	ILO – Lorenzo Guarcello
	Discussion – Q&A	
11:30 A.M. – 12:15 P.M.	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	ILO - Marie-Claire Sodergren
	Discussion – Q&A	
12:15 P.M. – 12:30 P.M.	Way Forward and Conclusion	ESCWA – Neda Jafar ILO - Hakki Ozel & Grace Eid

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Annex 3: RESOURCES

SDG 1.3.1:

- Social Protection Platform: https://www.social-protection.org/
- Quantitative Platform on Social Security, and ILO/SSI: https://qpss.ilo.org/
- World Social Protection Database & Dashboards: https://wspdb.social-protection.org/
- World Social Protection Report 2020–22 (figures and annexes): https://wspr.social-protection.org/
- Social Protection Monitor: https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/ShowWiki.action?id=3426

- ILO Guidebook on SDG Labour Market Indicators (https://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_647109/lang--en/index.htm)
- ILOSTAT database (www.ilostat.ilo.org)
- Sustainable Development Goals and Targets (http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/)
- Manual on Decent Work Indicators (http://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_223121/lang--en/index.htm)

Country /Name	Questions	Answers
Indicator 1.3.1		
Lebanon – Zeina Maalouf	Do you have any new indicators created due to covid?	For the SDG 1.3.1, we are mainly focusing of the data collection received in 2020 and which refers to 2019. This data does not have the influence of covid and therefore no new indicators were created. However, ILO is looking at the additional number of people that were covered by the temporarily measures established by the countries in the response to covid. This data is available on social protection responses to covid crisis around the world dashboard where ILO monitors 209 countries and territories and the information is available on all the measures, extension of social protection, the coverage of new people for the countries. So far, information is available on 1709 measures in 209 countries.
Indicator 8.3.1		
ESCWA	Are the maids part of the informal or formal employment?	This is the case of self-employed people. If the maid pays the taxes and declare the income, then he/she will be considered as part of the formal employment.
Lebanon – Zeina Maalouf	People working in informal sector fear to lose their work that is why they do not speak about the problems they have at work. How to proceed in this case?	This question is precisely why ILO prefers to look at LFS and Household Surveys rather than Establishment Surveys for informality because we know if you go and ask people at their place of work, they will be afraid to answer because of the sensitivity.
Indicator 8.5.1		
Lebanon – Zeina Maalouf	Does this indicator include also the informal sector?	It depends on the source of data. So, if the country is using an establishment survey, then the informal sector is excluded. And this is related to the issue of comparability between countries, because this indicator has to cover different groups of population

Somalia - Abdirahman Ali	Is there a global average for the gender pay gap?	ILO does not do an estimate for the global average for the gender pay gap although for the SDG purposes we will look into doing this average. When we look at the middle figure it is around 10-15% depending on the number of the countries included in the calculation. It does also depend on the occupations. From the data available, it is obvious that the more heavily male the occupations are the larger the gender pay gap is.
Lebanon – Zeina Maalouf	For the gender gap, do we need to calculate it by occupation?	Ideally yes, all the data first must be disaggregated by occupation. As well as countries can calculate the overall gender pay gap. In the LFS, the occupations are classified as per the ISCO-08 classifications
Jordan – Manal Sweidan	To calculate the gender pay gap in Jordan we use data from establishment surveys and from administrative records specifically from the social security corporation records. There is a huge difference between the two sources for the same sector, occupation and economic activity. How do we proceed in this case and what is the best source of data?	This is not a surprising issue as the difference in data sources will create a huge difference in terms of the results. This issue is related to coverage. The advice is to use the source that provides a more comprehensive coverage of the workforce and usually the establishment survey is better because it provides more accurate data than the labour force survey. But again it depends on the coverage of each of the data sources and this depends on the country.
Indicator 8.7.1		
Morocco - Assia Nijari	For data sources, can we also use population census?	It depends on the type of information the census collects. There are some censuses that collect information on working children but not always on the working hours which are both available in the DHS or MICS.
Lebanon – Zeina Maalouf	Does the economic activity include prostitution too?	In theory, it should cover prostitution which is one kind of child labour. Unfortunately, this kind of child labour is not included in the household surveys and for this we need other type of

		survey and methodology. Therefore, looking at the number of hours and the type of occupation is some kind of a proxy.
ESCWA	How does this indicator capture begging?	There is a survey that captures begging, but it covers only children living in a household. It can be also covered by the general question on working activity. There are other methodologies to capture begging children not living in a household.
Lebanon – Zeina Maalouf	Can the data of this indicator be disaggregated by sex?	This indicator can be disaggregated by sex and location.
Indicator 8.8.1		
Lebanon – Zeina Maalouf	How does ILO collect data on this indicator knowing that sometimes employees are afraid to lose their jobs after answering questions related to work injuries?	The preferred source of data for this indicator is the administrative records. Otherwise, household surveys and establishment surveys are used. But it is not usually the case.
Lebanon – Zeina Maalouf	Injuries include sexual harassment?	If an injury occurs from the sexual harassment, then yes.

Indicators	Data Source	Summary of Metadata	Questions
1.3.1 Proportion of children/households receiving child/family cash benefit, by sex (%)	Main source: Administrative records (include insurance records, social security records, records of the labour ministries and records of health ministries, among others) Second source: Household surveys (household budget surveys or labour force surveys)	The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. Computation method: Number of children/households receiving children benefits/ Total number of children/households with children * 100	Does any member of your household receive any cash benefit? - Yes - No Does any child of your household receive any cash benefit? - Yes - No
1.3.1 Proportion of population with severe disabilities receiving disability cash benefit, by sex (%)	Main source: Administrative records (include insurance records, social security records, records of the labour ministries and records of health ministries, among others) Second source:	The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons.	Have the difficulties (you/NAME) have been officially recognized (certified) as a disability? - Yes - No (Do/Does) (you/NAME) receive any cash benefits from the government linked to [your/his/her] disability? - Yes - No (Do/Does) (you/NAME) receive any goods or services from the government linked to [your/his/her] disability? - Yes - No

	Household surveys (household budget surveys or labour force surveys)	Computation method: Number of persons receiving disability benefits/ Total number of persons with severe disability * 100	
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by labour market programs (%)	Main source: Administrative records (include insurance records, social security records, records of the labour ministries and records of health ministries, among others) Second source: Household surveys (household budget surveys or labour force surveys)	The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. Computation method: Number of employed persons covered by labour market programs/ Total number of employed persons * 100	During the past 7 days, did (NAME) do any work for wage, salary, commission, tip or any other pay even if only for one hour? - Yes - No During the past 7 days, did (NAME) run or do any kind of business, farming or other activities to generate income, even if it was only for one hour? - Yes - No During the past 7 days, did (NAME) help unpaid in a business owned by a household or family member or help a member of household or family in his/her paid job, even if it was only for one hour? - Yes – No Does your employer pay contributions for social security on your behalf? - Yes - No
1.3.1 Proportion of mothers with newborns receiving maternity cash benefit (%)	Main source: Administrative records (include insurance records, social security records, records of the labour ministries and records of health ministries, among others)	The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons.	Have you given birth recently? - Yes - No Do you receive maternity cash benefits? - Yes - No

	Second source: Household surveys (household budget surveys or labour force surveys)	Computation method: Number of women receiving maternity benefits / Total number of women giving birth* 100	
1.3.1 Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension, by sex (%)	Main source: Administrative records (include insurance records, social security records, records of the labour ministries and records of health ministries, among others) Second source: Household surveys (household budget surveys or labour force surveys)	The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. Computation method: Number of persons above statutory retirement age receiving an old age pension/ Total number of persons above statutory retirement age* 100	ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (any retirement pension)? - Yes - No
1.3.1 Proportion of poor population receiving social assistance cash benefit, by sex (%)	Main source: Administrative records (include insurance records, social security records, records of the labour ministries and records of	The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries	Has any of your household members received income from …. , last 12 months? (Answers include gits, donations and compensations, in kind assistance) - Yes - No - Don't know If the household receive assistance (Cash or other than cash), last 12 months, who is the donating entity?

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	health ministries, among others) Second source: Household surveys (household budget surveys or labour force surveys)	and older persons. Computation method: Number of persons receiving social assistance cash benefits/ Total number of poor persons* 100	
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social assistance programs (%)	Main source: Administrative records (include insurance records, social security records, records of the labour ministries and records of health ministries, among others) Second source: Household surveys (household budget surveys or labour force surveys)	The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. Computation method: Number of persons covered by social assistance program/ Total number of population* 100	ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (any retirement pension)? - Yes - No
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social insurance programs (%)	Main source: Administrative records (include insurance records, social security records, records of the labour ministries and records of	The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without	WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance? - Yes - No WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? - Mutual health organization/ community-based health insurance - Insurance - Health insurance through employer - Social security - Other privately purchased commercial health insurance - Other

	health ministries, among others) Second source: Household surveys (household budget surveys or labour force surveys)	a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. Computation method: Number of persons covered by social insurance program/ Total number of population* 100	
1.3.1 Proportion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment cash benefit, by sex (%)	Main source: Administrative records (include insurance records, social security records, records of the labour ministries and records of health ministries, among others) Second source: Household surveys (household budget surveys or labour force surveys)	The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. Computation method: Number of recipients of unemployment benefits / Total number of unemployed persons * 100	During the past 7 days, did (NAME) do any work for wage, salary, commission, tip or any other pay even if only for one hour? - Yes - No During the past 7 days, did (NAME) run or do any kind of business, farming or other activities to generate income, even if it was only for one hour? - Yes - No During the past 7 days, did (NAME) help unpaid in a business owned by a household or family member or help a member of household or family in his/her paid job, even if it was only for one hour? - Yes - No Is (NAME) temporarily absent from any work? - Yes - No Does (name) receive any unemployment benefit? - Yes - No
1.3.1 Proportion of vulnerable population receiving social assistance cash benefit, by sex (%)	Main source: Administrative records (include insurance records, social security records, records of	The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity	Has any of your household members received income from …. , last 12 months? (Answers include gits, donations and compensations, in kind assistance) - Yes - No - Don't know If the household receive assistance (Cash or other than cash), last 12 months, who is the donating entity?

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	the labour ministries and records of health ministries, among others) Second source: Household surveys (household budget surveys or labour force surveys)	benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. Computation method: Number of vulnerable persons receiving social assistance cash benefits / Total number of vulnerable persons * 100	
1.3.1 Proportion of employed population covered in the event of work injury, by sex (%	Main source: Administrative records (include insurance records, social security records, records of the labour ministries and records of health ministries, among others) Second source: Household surveys (household budget surveys or labour force surveys)	The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. Computation method: Number of workers covered by injury insurance / Total employment * 100	During the past 7 days, did (NAME) do any work for wage, salary, commission, tip or any other pay even if only for one hour? - Yes - No During the past 7 days, did (NAME) run or do any kind of business, farming or other activities to generate income, even if it was only for one hour? - Yes - No During the past 7 days, did (NAME) help unpaid in a business owned by a household or family member or help a member of household or family in his/her paid job, even if it was only for one hour? - Yes - No Does (name) current employer provide occupational injury insurance? - Yes - No - Don't know
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sex and sector	Main sources: Labour Force Survey (LFS)	Informal employment comprises persons who in their main or secondary jobs were in one of the following categories:	During the past 7 days, did (NAME) help unpaid in a business owned by a household or family member or help a member of household or family in his/her paid job, even if it was only for one hour? - Yes

		- Own-account workers, employers and members of producers' cooperatives employed in their own informal sector enterprises (the characteristics of the enterprise determine the informal nature of their jobs);	- No
			Was this work in agriculture, farming or fishing?
			- Yes
			- No
		- Own-account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household (e.g. subsistence farming);	Was the work in agriculture or fishing done by (NAME) for his own consumption or for sale?
			- Yes
			- No
		- Contributing family workers, regardless of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises (they usually do not have explicit, written contracts of employment, and are not subject to labour legislation, social security regulations, collective agreements, etc., which determines the informal nature of their jobs);	I am going to ask you some questions regarding the MAIN job (NAME) had last week.
			What is the economic activity of the establishment/business where (NAME) works in his/her main job?
			What are the main goods or services produced?
			What is (NAME)'s current employment status in his/her main job or occupation?
			1. Employer / Partner
			2. Own account worker
		- Employees holding informal jobs, whether employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households (employees are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to national labour legislation, income	3. Contributing family helper (unpaid)
			4. Monthly paid employee
			5. Weekly, daily or on the basis of productivity paid employee
			6. Trainee, apprentice
			9. Other (specify) …………………….

		taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits). An enterprise belongs to the informal sector if it fulfils the three following conditions: - It is an unincorporated enterprise (it is not constituted as a legal entity separate from its owners, and it is owned and controlled by one or more members of one or more households, and it is not a quasicorporation: it does not have a complete set of accounts, including balance sheets); - It is a market enterprise (it sells at least some of the goods or services it produces); - The enterprise is not registered, or the employees of the enterprise are not registered or the number of persons engaged on a continuous basis is below a threshold determined by the country. Computation method: the proportion of informal employment in total employment is computed by dividing the informal employment by total employment, multiplied by 100.	What is the institutional sector of the establishment where (NAME) currently works for his/her main current job or occupation? 1- Private business or private farm, etc 2- Private household 3- Government institution / state owned enterprise 4- Non-governmental institution, non-profit organization 5- Embassy or international organization 6- Political parties 9- Other, specify... Is the business / enterprise where (NAME) works, registered in the commercial registry? 1. Yes 2. In process 3. No 4. Don't know

| 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities | Main source: Establishment survey Second source: Household surveys, LFS, LSMS, administrative records | Earnings refer to the gross remuneration in cash or in kind paid to employees, as a rule at regular intervals, for time worked or work done together with remuneration for time not worked, such as annual vacation, other type of paid leave or holidays. Earnings exclude employers' contributions in respect of their employees paid to social security and pension schemes and also the benefits received by employees under these schemes. Earnings also exclude severance and termination pay.

Computation method: Statistics on average hourly earnings by sex can be used to calculate the gender pay gap, as follows: Gender pay gap= (〖Average hourly earnings〗_Men- 〖Average hourly earnings〗_Women)/〖Average hourly earnings〗_Men x 100 | Because of a health condition, does (NAME) have weak sight, even with use of eyeglasses?
- No difficulty
- Some difficulty
- A lot of difficulty
- Cannot see at all
- Not applicable

Because of a health condition, does (NAME) have weakness of hearing, even with hearing aid?
- No difficulty
- Some difficulty
- A lot of difficulty
- Cannot hear at all
- Not applicable

Because of a health condition, does (NAME) have difficulty in walking or climbing steps?
- No difficulty
- Some difficulty
- A lot of difficulty
- Cannot do at all
- Not applicable

Because of a health condition, does (NAME) have difficulty in remembering or concentrating?
- No difficulty
- Some difficulty
- A lot of difficulty
- Cannot do at all |

			- Not applicable Because of a health condition, does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care (such as washing all over / dressing, feeding, toileting, etc…)? - No difficulty - Some difficulty - A lot of difficulty - Cannot do at all - Not applicable Because of a health condition, does (NAME) have difficulty in communicating in his own language? - No difficulty - Some difficulty - A lot of difficulty - Cannot communicate at all - Not applicable During the past 7 days, did (NAME) do any work for wage, salary, commission, tip or any other pay even if only for one hour? - Yes - No During the past 7 days, did (NAME) do any work for wage, salary, commission, tip or any other pay even if only for one hour? - Yes - No

			During the past 7 days, did (NAME) run or do any kind of business, farming or other activities to generate income, even if it was only for one hour? - Yes - No During the past 7 days, did (NAME) help unpaid in a business owned by a household or family member or help a member of household or family in his/her paid job, even if it was only for one hour? - Yes - No Is (NAME) temporarily absent from any work? - Yes - No How many hours does (NAME) usually work per week? How much was (NAME)'s income or net earnings in cash or in kind from his/her main job last month? In his main job, what kind of work (NAME) usually do? What is the job title of (NAME)? What are his/her main tasks or duties?
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education,	Main sources: Labour Force Survey (LFS)	For the purposes of this indicator, youth is defined as all persons between the ages of 15 and 24 (inclusive).	Is (NAME) currently enrolled in school? - Yes - No

employment or training	Secondary sources: Population census or other type of household survey with employment module	Non-formal education, like formal education is defined in ISCED as education that is institutionalized, intentional and planned by an education provider but is considered an addition, alternative and/or a complement to formal education. It may be short in duration and/or low in intensity and it is typically provided in the form of short courses, workshops or seminars. Informal learning is defined in ISCED as forms of learning that are intentional or deliberate, but not institutionalized. It is thus less organized and less structured than either formal or non-formal education. Informal learning may include learning activities that occur in the family, in the workplace, in the local community, and in daily life, on a self-directed, family-directed or socially-directed basis. For the purposes of this indicator, persons will be considered in education if they are in formal or non-formal education, as described above, but excluding informal learning. Employment is defined as all persons of working age who, during a short	During the past 7 days, did (NAME) do any work for wage, salary, commission, tip or any other pay even if only for one hour? - Yes - No During the past 7 days, did (NAME) run or do any kind of business, farming or other activities to generate income, even if it was only for one hour? - Yes - No During the past 7 days, did (NAME) help unpaid in a business owned by a household or family member or help a member of household or family in his/her paid job, even if it was only for one hour? - Yes - No Is (NAME) temporarily absent from any work? - Yes - No Did (NAME) actively search for a job or try to start a business in the previous 4 weeks? - Yes - No What (NAME) did to look for work during the last 4 weeks? - By relative or friends

		reference period (one week), were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. For the purpose of this indicator, persons are considered to be in training if they are in a non-academic learning activity through which they acquire specific skills intended for vocational or technical jobs. Vocational training prepares trainees for jobs that are based on manual or practical activities, and for skilled operative jobs, both blue and white collar related to a specific trade, occupation or vocation. Technical training on the other hand imparts learning that can be applied in intermediate-level jobs, in particular those of technicians and middle managers. Computation method: Youth NEET rate = (Youth - (Youth in employment + Youth not in employment but in education or training))*100 / Youth	- Applying directly to employers - Enquiring at workplaces (eg. Farms, industries, market,…) - Subscribing in the National employment office - Subscription in private employment agency - Answering to job advertisement in newspapers or internet - Advertising publication in newspapers or internet - Setting-up/establishing a business (search for land/building, arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licenses,..) - Other (specify) Does (NAME) want to work? - Yes - No If a job became available, would (NAME) be involved to start working within the next two weeks? - Yes - No For what reason (NAME) is not currently available to work? If a job with requirements below (NAME)'s professional or educational level were available, would (NAME) accept it? - Yes - No
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years	Main sources: Household surveys, Labour Force Survey	Economic activity includes all types of establishments or businesses in which persons are engaged in the	CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (name) may do. Since last (day of the week), did (name) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?

engaged in child labour, by sex and age	(LFS), National multipurpose household survey, World Health Survey (WHS), Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS), SIMPOC (statistical information and monitoring programme on child labour)	production and/or distribution of goods and services. Household chores refer to services rendered by and for household members without pay. These include activities such as cooking, ironing, housecleaning, shopping, looking after children and small repairs. The former limits the frame of reference to economic activity, while the latter extends it to include both economic activity and unpaid household services, that is, the production of domestic and personal services by a household member for consumption within their own household, commonly called "household chores". Computation method: Children aged 5-17: Number of children aged 5-17 reported in child labour during the week prior to the survey divided by the total number of children aged 5-17 in the population, multiplied by 100. Children aged 5-14: Number of children aged 5-14 reported in child labour during the week prior to the survey divided by the total number of	[A] Did (name) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals? [B] Did (name) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business? [C] Did (name) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products? [X] Since last (day of the week), did (name) engage in any other activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour? CL3. Since last (day of the week) about how many hours did (name) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? CL7. Since last (day of the week), did (name) fetch water for household use? - Yes - No CL8. In total, how many hours did (name) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (day of the week)? CL9. Since last (day of the week), did (name) collect firewood for household use? - Yes - No

		children aged 5-14 in the population, multiplied by 100. Children aged 15-17: Number of children aged 15-17 reported child labour during the week prior to the survey divided by the total number of children aged 15-17 in the population, multiplied by 100.	CL10. In total, how many hours did (name) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (day of the week)? CL11. Since last (day of the week), did (name) do any of the following for this household? [A] Shopping for the household? [B] Cooking? [C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house? [D] Washing clothes? [E] Caring for children? [F] Caring for someone old or sick? [X] Other household tasks? CL13. Since last (day of the week), about how many hours did (name) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?
8.8.1 Fatal occupational injuries among employees, by sex and migrant status (per 100,000 employees)	Main sources: Administrative records (insurance records, labour inspection records, records kept by the Labour Ministry or the relevant social security institution, etc) Secondary sources: Household surveys,	Occupational accident: an unexpected and unplanned occurrence, including acts of violence, arising out of or in connection with work which results in one or more workers incurring a personal injury, disease or death. Occupational accidents are to be considered travel, transport or road traffic accidents in which workers are injured and which arise out of or in the course of work; that is, while engaged in an	Household survey: 6. Did this person do any work at all (that is, work for wages, salary, profit, or family gain, in cash or in kind) in the last 12 months (that is, since)? - Yes - No 10. Have you ever been hurt in an occupational accident (that is, an unexpected event that happened at work or in connection with your work and that caused you personal injury or illness)? - Yes - No

| | establishment surveys | economic activity, or at work, or carrying out the business of the employer.
Occupational injury: any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident. An occupational injury is different from an occupational disease, which comes as a result of an exposure over a period of time to risk factors linked to the work activity. Diseases are included only in cases were the disease arose as a direct result of an accident. An occupational injury can be fatal or non-fatal (and non-fatal injuries could entail the loss of workdays).
Fatal occupational injury: an occupational injury leading to death within one year of the day of the occupational accident.
Case of occupational injury: the case of one worker incurring one or more occupational injuries as a result of one occupational accident.
Workers in the reference group: workers in the reference group refer to the average number of workers in the particular group under consideration and who are covered | 11. Did any of these accidents occur in the last 12 months, that is, since?
- Yes
- No

12. And did any of the injuries you received in the last 12 months result in you being absent from work, or unable to work, for at least one day, apart from the day of the accident?
- Yes
- No

13. How many of these injuries (with lost time) did you have in the last 12 months?

14. But did any of these occupational injuries in the last 12 months seriously restrict your work activities as a result of the injury even though you were not absent from work or unable to work?

Establishment survey:
Please provide information about each case of occupational injury (including fatalities) incurred by working in this establishment in the last calendar year, that is between 1 January and 31 December (year). Enter the appropriate code in each column. Cases of occupational injury are those cases where, as a result of their injuries, the injured employees did not work for at least one day, excluding the day of the accident. |

		by the source of the statistics on occupational injuries (for example, those of a specific sex or in a specific economic activity, occupation, region, age group, or any combination of these, or those covered by a particular insurance scheme, accident notification systems, or household or establishment survey). Computation method: Fatal occupational injury incidence rate = New cases of fatal injury during the reference year *100,000 / Workers in the reference group during the reference year	1- Month and year of accident 2- Sex 3- Age 13- Was accident fatal? - Fatal - Non-fatal
8.8.1 Non-fatal occupational injuries among employees, by sex and migrant status (per 100,000 employees)	Main sources: Administrative records (insurance records, labour inspection records, records kept by the Labour Ministry or the relevant social security institution, etc) Secondary sources:	Occupational accident: an unexpected and unplanned occurrence, including acts of violence, arising out of or in connection with work which results in one or more workers incurring a personal injury, disease or death. Occupational accidents are to be considered travel, transport or road traffic accidents in which workers are injured and which arise out of or in the course of work; that is, while engaged in an economic activity, or	Household survey: Has any member of this household died in the last five? - Yes - No How many deaths have there been in the last five years? Did (any of them / this person) die as a result of an accident at work? For each person who died as a result of an accident at work, please give the following information: Month and year of accident

Household surveys, establishment surveys	at work, or carrying out the business of the employer. Occupational injury: any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident. An occupational injury is different from an occupational disease, which comes as a result of an exposure over a period of time to risk factors linked to the work activity. Diseases are included only in cases where the disease arose as a direct result of an accident. An occupational injury can be fatal or non-fatal (and non-fatal injuries could entail the loss of work days). Fatal occupational injury: an occupational injury leading to death within one year of the day of the occupational accident. Case of occupational injury: the case of one worker incurring one or more occupational injuries as a result of one occupational accident. Workers in the reference group: workers in the reference group refer to the average number of workers in the particular group under consideration and who are covered by the source of the statistics on occupational injuries (for example, those of a specific sex or in a specific	Month and year of death Sex (Male 1, Female 2) Age at time of death (in completed years) Occupational group at time of accident (use ISCO coding frame) Economic activity at time of accident (use ISIC coding frame) Establishment survey: Please provide information about each case of occupational injury (including fatalities) incurred by working in this establishment in the last calendar year, that is between 1 January and 31 December (year). Enter the appropriate code in each column. Cases of occupational injury are those cases where, as a result of their injuries, the injured employees did not work for at least one day, excluding the day of the accident. 1- Month and year of accident 2- Sex 3- Age 13- Was accident fatal? - Fatal - Non-fatal

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		economic activity, occupation, region, age group, or any combination of these, or those covered by a particular insurance scheme, accident notification systems, or household or establishment survey). Computation method: Non-fatal occupational injury incidence rate = Number of new cases of non-fatal occupational injury during the reference period *100,000 / Number of workers in the reference group during the reference period Non-fatal occupational injury frequency rate = Number of new cases of non-fatal occupational injury during the reference period *1,000,000 / Total number of hours worked by workers in the reference group during the reference period	

More indicators:

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person and 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, countries are advised to disseminated UNSD data as national data in their VNRs and SDG reports.

8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy and 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination: Tier III indicators recently upgraded to tier II. Data for both will be provided by National Focal Points.