

Regional Course on SDG Indicators:

Measuring decent work in the context of the SDGs

China's Decent Work Indicators Data

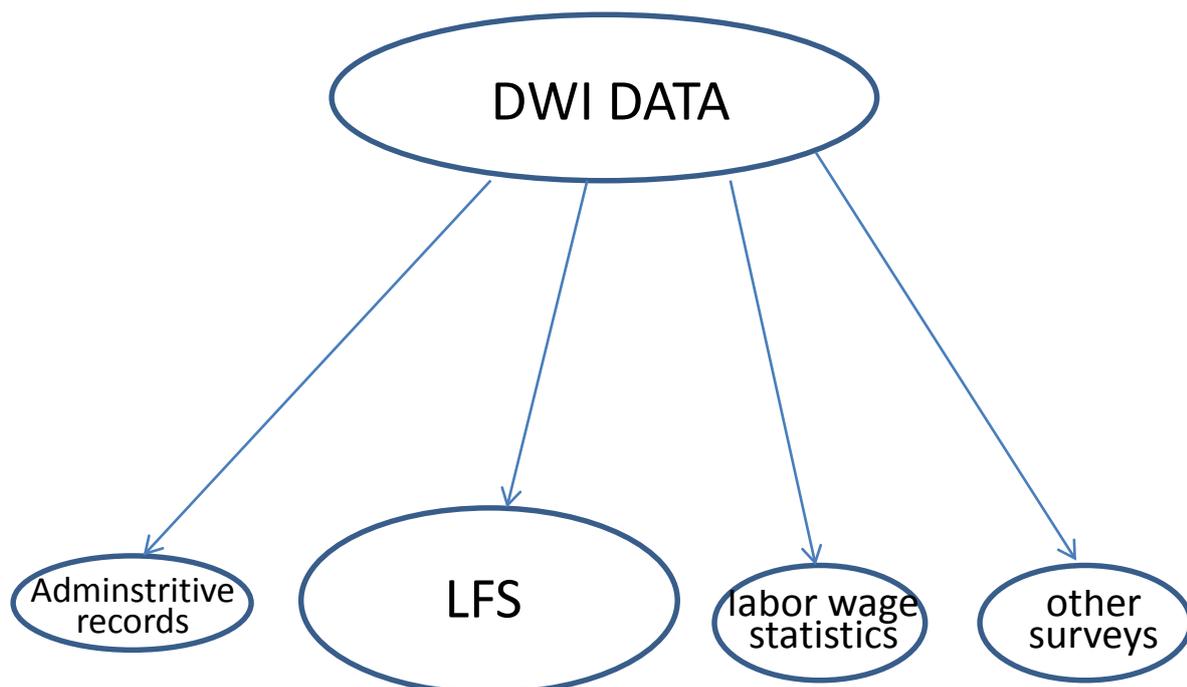
November 2018

Chiba

Introduce

China's decent work indicators data comes from government statistics and administrative records. Government statistics are mainly handled by the National Bureau of Statistics of China. Labor force survey and labor wage statistics are the main data sources, and almost all key labor market indicators can be produced by them. In addition, Some other surveys, such as income and expenditure survey and census, are also sources of data.

The government's administrative records, mainly in the Labor force management department, also generate some related data, such as social security participation, labor protection, education and poverty.



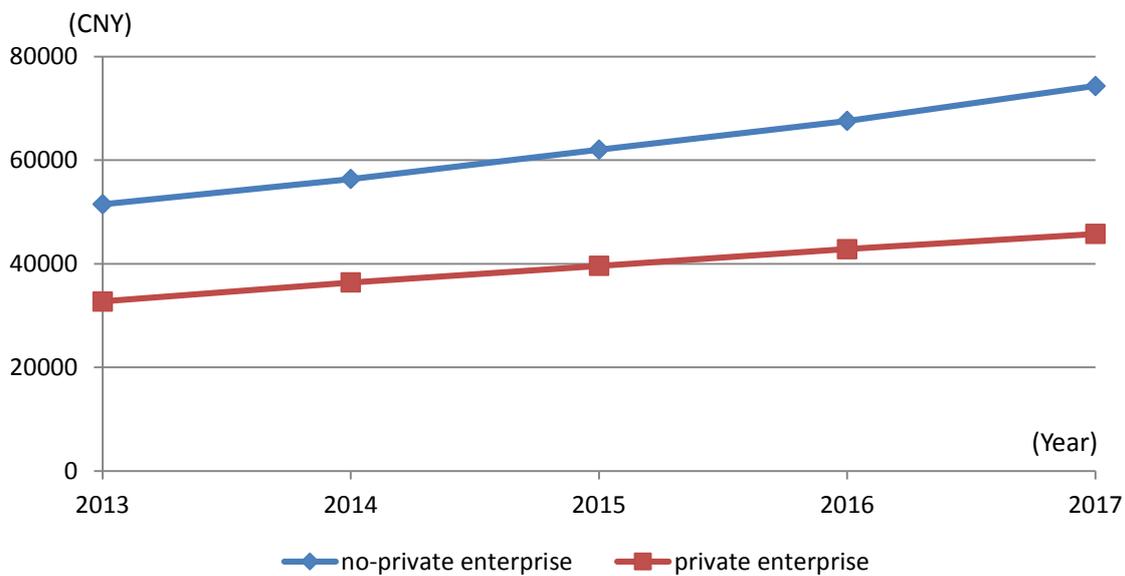
Data on decent work indicators are distributed across government departments, but mainly in the statistical and the Labor force management department. The administrative records can be obtained without statistical investigation, and different departments do not engage in repeated investigations. China is continuously advancing the modernization of its government governance system and governance capabilities. So it is significant to promote the interconnection of data between various departments, and has achieved rich results. For instance, Registering unemployment data helps assess small-area survey unemployment rate.

Labor Wage Statistics

In China, people rarely use the concept of hourly earning. We use annual average wages to measure work income. Currently, this key indicator is obtained through labor wage statistics. It is carried out quarterly, with a broader survey at the end of the year. Large-scale enterprises must be surveyed, and small enterprises will be sampled. The enterprises report their employment data through a set of table platforms of the National Bureau of Statistics of China. The survey provides data on wages and

employment by industry and occupation. In recent years, China's average wages has grown rapidly. From 2013 to 2017, the average wages of employed persons in urban non-private enterprises is CNY 51483, 56360, 62029, 67569, 74318, and the private enterprise is CNY 32706, 36390, 39589, 42833, 45761.

Fig1: China's average wages from 2013 to 2017

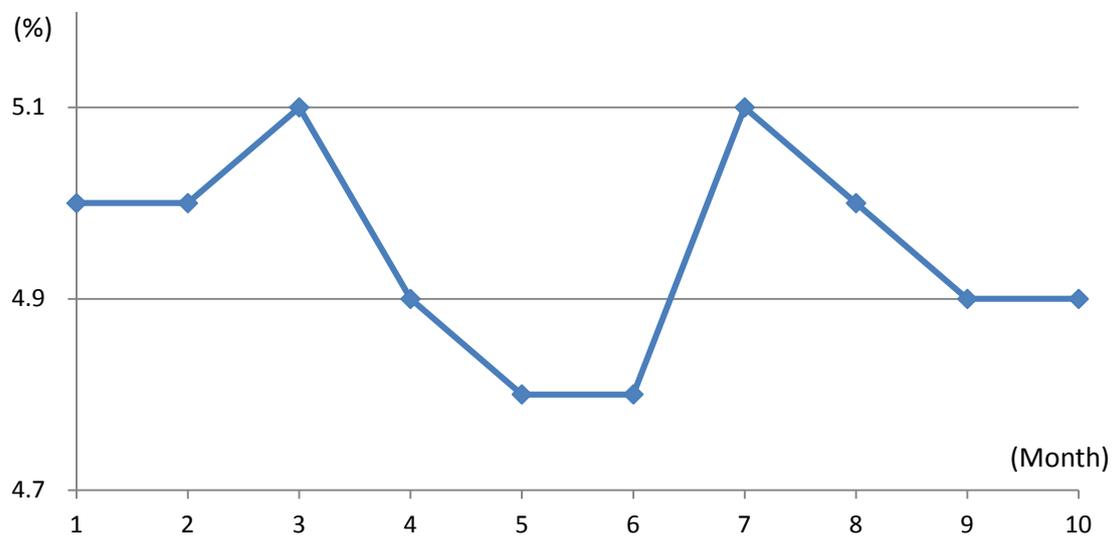


The Labor Force Survey

China's labor force survey can be traced back to 1995. After years of exploration, the National Bureau of Statistics of China officially established a national monthly labor survey system covering urban and rural areas in 2016. In March of this year, we began to officially release the national urban survey unemployment rate. This is a big step to China's labor force

survey, marking the initial maturity of China's labor force survey. In the first ten months of this year, China's national urban survey unemployment rates are 5.0%, 5.0%, 5.1%, 4.9%, 4.8%, 4.8%, 5.1%, 5.0%, 4.9% and 4.9%. China's unemployment rate is lower than the average of developing countries and is at a low level.

Fig2: China's unemployment rate from January to October 2018



The sampling method for this survey is stratified, two-stage, and proportional to the number of housing units (PPS). A total of 120000 families are surveyed in 7500 communities in 1800 counties across the country. After calculation, under the 95% confidence level, the relative error of the national survey unemployment rate of the core indicators is about 3.5%, which is a very high accuracy. The survey used face-to-face interviews and refused any other means, even on phone calls. Investigators

hired by the statistical department each month carried the Pad to conduct household surveys. The survey data is directly transmitted to the national data collection platform through the Pad.

Most countries use one month as the deadline for finding a job. But in China's labor force survey, as long as the respondent has found a job in the last three months, it will be considered as looking for a job. Compared with developed countries, China's labor market is still not very mature. Entrusting friends and family is still an important way to find a job, and it takes a long time.

The Next

At present, we are promoting the reform of labor wage statistics, constantly enriching the content of the survey, and improving the rigor of the survey.

In the labor force survey, the new questionnaire will be used in February next year, on which ILO experts have also put forward many valuable opinions. The new questionnaire adds some questions about the quality of employment, such as whether to enjoy social security and paid leave. In addition, we also try to

identify dependent contractor through a new question.

What We Need

We need the ILO to help us promote the importance of DWI data, especially the significance of the labor force survey. If the ILO can carry out more related activities in China, such as holding meetings, trainings, and more high-level visits, it will help us to strengthen the measurement of decent work.

In such a big data era, China's statistical department is also constantly exploring the use of labor force big data. We try to use public social network data, search index and recruitment website data to analyze the employment, but this is not enough. We urgently need the ILO to guide the use of big data to monitor decent work.