

G20 EMPLOYMENT WORKING GROUP

**COUNTRY SELF-REPORTING TEMPLATE
ON IMPLEMENTATION OF
G20 EMPLOYMENT PLANS**

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SECTION 1. KEY ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

Key indicator	2007 (reference)	2013 (base)	2014	2015 (Feb)	2016
GDP growth (real)					
GDP per capita					
Employment growth					
Employment-population ratio (for 15-64)					
Unemployment rate					
Incidence of long-term unemployment					
Participation rate (for population aged 15-64)					
Participation rate (for population aged 55-64)					
Participation rate (for population aged 65+)					
Informal employment as a share of total employment					
Temporary employment as a share of total employment					
Sectoral composition of employment (as a % of total employment)					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Construction • Manufacturing (including mining) • Services 					

SECTION 2. KEY POLICY INDICATORS

Table 2: Key policy indicators

Key indicator	2007 (reference)	2013 (base)	2014	2015	2016
Gini coefficient (income Gini)					
Poverty (% below National poverty line)					
Minimum relative to average wages of full-time workers					
Collective bargaining coverage (% workers)					
Labour income share (%)					
Non-agricultural labour income share (%)					
School completion rate (year 12 attainment)					
Social protection (% of elders receiving pension)					
Social protection (% of workers covered by unemployment benefits)					

SECTION 3. CHECKLIST OF COMMITMENTS

Table 3. Checklist of Commitments in Employment Plan

Please use this template to report on implementation status of commitments. The entries below are intended as a sample.

	Policy Commitments	Implementation Status	Comments
Subject			
1			
2			
Subject			
3			
Subject			
4			
5			

SECTION 4. KEY POLICY COMMITMENTS IN THE EMPLOYMENT PLAN

Please report on five key policy commitments that you have selected as priorities. Use the sample template below or a 2-3 page narrative summary of the commitment, action taken and results, covering the issues mentioned in the left column below.

Table 4. Policy Commitments of Country

Key Policy 1 (chosen by country)	Description
Nature of the Challenge:	
Policy planned to meet the challenge:	
Date of introduction and implementation timeline:	
Result achieved:	
Coverage (number of persons affected)	
Funds allocated	
Key Policy 2 (chosen by country)	Description
Nature of the Challenge:	
Policy planned to meet the challenge:	
Date of introduction and implementation timeline:	
Result achieved:	
Coverage (number of persons affected)	
Funds allocated	

SECTION 5. MULTIYEAR COLLECTIVE COMMITMENTS

The following templates are to be completed to provide information on commitments made by Leaders and/or Labour and Employment Ministers on:

- Female participation, quality of employment and gender equity
- Youth employment
- Safer and healthier workplaces

Collective commitment to increase female labour force participation and quality of jobs

1. Monitoring progress: tracking policy developments

Using the template below, please report on the key policy measures that have been or will be put in place by your country to promote greater gender equality in the labour market and achieve the collective target of reducing the gender gap in labour force participation in 2012 by 25% by 2025. The policy measures (up to four measures in each case) should be grouped under the four broad policy areas that cover the 11 policy principles set out by G20 Ministers of Labour and Employment in their Melbourne Declaration:

- A. Address unequal treatment of men and women in the labour market (Declaration priorities 5, 6).
- B. Promote an enabling environment for gender equality in the labour market (Declaration priorities 1, 2, 4, 10, 11).
- C. Make work pay, improve job quality and reduce informality (Declaration priorities 7, 8, 9).
- D. Promote entrepreneurship (Declaration policy priorities 3).

Table 5. Monitoring Progress: Tracking Policy Developments

Female participation, quality of employment and gender equity

	Name/Title of Policy Instrument	Objectives	Description (coverage, budget, fund, etc.)	Implementation timeline	Outcomes achieved to date
Address unequal treatment of men and women in the labour market (Declaration priorities 5, 6)					
A.					
Promote an enabling environment for gender equality in the labour market (Declaration priorities 1, 2, 4, 10, 11)					
B.					
Make work pay, improve job quality and reduce informality (Declaration priorities 7, 8, 9)					
C.					
Promote entrepreneurship (Declaration policy priorities 3)					
D.					

2. Key indicators of gender gaps in the labour market

These tables will be completed every two years by the ILO, OECD and World Bank, to the extent possible, to ensure comparability of the indicators. Countries are requested to fill in where possible any missing observations. The data for these indicators have been derived from databases maintained by the ILO, OECD and the World Bank and are generally based on internationally agreed definitions.

A. Gender gaps in labour market outcomes

	Labour force participation rate (15-64 year olds)				Employment / population ratio (15-64 year olds)				Incidence of part-time employment ^a				Incidence of informal employment ^b				Incidence of temporary employment ^c				Gender gap in coverage of pensions				Gender pay gap ^d		
	2012		2014		2012		2014		2012		2014		2012		2014		2012		2014		2012		2014		2012	2014	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women					
Argentina																											
Australia																											
Brazil																											
Canada																											
China																											
EU ^f																											
France																											

	Differences in legal treatment for men and women ^e		Time spent in unpaid work (minutes per day) ^f		PISA reading performance				PISA mathematics performance				Percentage of the population that has attained tertiary education (25-64 year olds) ⁱ				Total weeks of paid leave available for fathers		Total weeks of paid leave available for mothers		Preschool enrolment rate among children aged 3-5 years		
	2012	2014	2014 or latest year available		2012		2015		2012		2015		2012		2014		2012	2014	2012	2014	2012	2014	
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Men	Women							
Argentina																							
Australia																							
Brazil																							
Canada																							
China																							
EU ^f																							

- a) Proportion of employed persons who work part-time, based on a 30-usual-hour cut-off in the main job. For Saudi Arabia the data refer to actual hours worked based on a 35-hour cut-off.
- b) Proportion of employees working informally in 2010 in China, the Russian Federation, South Africa and, in 2009, Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Mexico and Turkey.
- c) Proportion of employees working in temporary jobs.
- d) The gender wage gap is defined as male minus female median wages as a proportion of male median wages. The data refers to mean wages for China (Hong Kong) and Indonesia.
- e) This indicator considers differences in treatment by law of men and women and provides an aggregate count across 21 areas for married and unmarried women and for 5 areas that only apply to married women (the maximum score would thus be 47), including: application for a passport; travel outside the country; signing a contract; being head of household or family; having ownership rights over property; working the same night hours; having the same statutory retirement age; and, absence of gender or sex discrimination in the constitution.
- f) The data are derived from time-use surveys.
- h) Tertiary education refers to all type-A and type-B programmes.

* For more details on definitions and additional indicators that could be covered, see OECD, ILO, IMF, World Bank (2014), “Achieving stronger growth by promoting a more gender-balanced economy”, Report prepared for the G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Meeting Melbourne, Australia, 10-11 September 2014: <http://www.oecd.org/g20/topics/employment-and-social-policy/ILO-IMF-OECD-WBG-Achieving-stronger-growth-by-promoting-a-more-gender-balanced-economy-G20.pdf>

Commitment to promote better employment outcomes for youth

1. Monitoring progress: tracking policy developments

Using the template below, please report on the key policy measures that have been, or are planned to be, put in place by your country to promote better employment outcomes for youth. Information is requested on up to four key policy measures under each of three broad policy areas:

A. *Strengthen the education system and prepare all young people for the world of work.*

Including: improving basic skills; second-chance programmes; strengthening vocational education and training; expanding opportunities for workplace learning, including apprenticeships and traineeships; and improving career guidance.

B. *Provide effective support to unemployed young people to find work.*

Including: providing adequate income support to unemployed youth; and improving the provision of effective active labour market programmes, including entrepreneurship programmes.

C. *Improve job opportunities.*

Including: addressing constraints on demand for labour, including for youth (macroeconomic policy settings, credit availability, public employment programmes); and enhancing job quality (ensuring fair wages are paid, improving working conditions and tackling informality).

**Table 6. Monitoring Progress: Tracking Policy Developments
Youth Employment**

	Name/Title of Policy Instrument	Objectives	Description (coverage, budget, fund, etc.)	Implementation timeline	Outcomes to date
Strengthen the education system and prepare all young people for the world of work					
A.					
Provide effective support to unemployed young people to find work					
B.					
Improve job opportunities					
C.					

2. Key indicators of youth employment outcomes

This table will be completed every two years by the ILO and OECD to the extent possible to ensure the comparability of indicators. Countries are requested to fill in where possible any missing indicators. The data for these indicators have been derived from databases maintained by the ILO and OECD.

Youth employment outcomes (15-24 year olds unless indicated otherwise)

	Employment / population ratio			Unemployment rate			Incidence of long-term unemployment			Incidence of involuntary part-time employment			Incidence of informal employment			Incidence of temporary employment			NEET rate			
	2007 ¹	2013 ²	2015	2007	2013	2015	2007	2013	2015	2007	2013	2015	2007	2013	2015	2007	2013	2015	2007	2013	2015	
Argentina																						
Australia																						
Brazil																						
Canada																						
China																						
European Union																						
France																						
Germany																						
India																						
Indonesia																						

¹ Reference year (pre-crisis)

² Base year

	Employment / population ratio			Unemployment rate			Incidence of long-term unemployment			Incidence of involuntary part-time employment			Incidence of informal employment			Incidence of temporary employment			NEET rate			
	2007 ¹	2013 ²	2015	2007	2013	2015	2007	2013	2015	2007	2013	2015	2007	2013	2015	2007	2013	2015	2007	2013	2015	
Italy																						
Japan																						
Korea																						
Mexico																						
Russian Fed.																						
Saudi Arabia																						
South Africa																						
Spain																						
Turkey																						
United Kingdom																						
United States																						

Commitment to promote safer and healthier workplaces (OSH)

1. Monitoring progress: tracking policy developments

Prepare a brief (2-3 pages) report on 2-3 key occupational safety and health policy commitments selected by each country. In line with the G20 Statement on Safer and Healthier Workplaces: Measures for Progress Review, (Annex C, G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration, Melbourne, 10-11 September 2014), the information on policies to address occupational safety and health could cover measures in the following four broad policy priority areas:

A. National action that strengthens national policies, systems, programmes and strategies to improve occupational safety and health. (Commitments 1, 2, 3)

B. National action that supports international collaboration and development, sharing and application of knowledge on OSH. (Commitments 6, 7, 8)

C. National action that targets measures to improve OSH conditions for priority safety and health hazards, high risk sectors, SMEs, supply chains and vulnerable workers. (Commitments 4, 5, 10)

D. National action that fosters a culture of consultation, collaboration and collective action with social partners to improve occupational safety and health. (Commitment 9)

2. Key indicators of OSH outcomes

Countries are requested to fill in this table every two years. The ILO will assist in completing the table to the extent the information required has been shared with the ILO.

**Table 7. Monitoring Progress: Tracking Policy Developments
Safer and healthier workplaces**

Key indicators	2013 (base)	2015	2017	2019	2021
General indicators					
Occupational injury and disease rates (frequency rate or incident rate)					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational fatal injuries • Occupational non-fatal injuries • Occupational disease 					
Policy indicators					
Workers covered by OSH legal protections (% of workers)					

Key indicators	2013 (base)	2015	2017	2019	2021
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General indicators

Workers covered by employment injury insurance or program
(% of workers)

Inspectorate responsible for OSH enforcement (number of “full time equivalent” OSH inspectors)

Enterprises with health and safety committees, established consistent with national law (% of enterprises)

Enterprises implementing occupational health and safety management systems (% of enterprises)

Workers covered by basic occupational health services (% of workers)

OSH training integrated in to job training and skills development programmes (% of training programmes)

Section 6. NEW POLICY COMMITMENTS

Please indicate any new policy commitments since 2014

New policy measure(s)	Description	Rationale*
A.		
B.		
...		

* This column will briefly explain why such new policies are introduced and what impacts are expected.