

Introduction

- According to the ILO guidelines¹⁾, the primary goal of promoting decent work is to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people
- The efforts are stated in the Decent Work Agenda (DWA) which constitutes 4 strategic objectives, namely:
 - ✓ fundamental workers' right and international labour standard
 - ✓ employment promotion
 - ✓ social protection
 - ✓ social dialogue and tripartism

Note, ¹⁾ Guide to the new Millennium Development Goals Employment Indicators, ILO, Geneva, June 2009

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MDG 1B, Target and Indicators

- Decent work and productive work for all is central to addressing poverty and hunger, then a new target, i.e. Target 1B is included into MDGs framework
- New MDG Target 1B is: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people
- This target contains 4 indicators, these are:
 - ✓ Growth rate of labour productivity (GDP per person employed)
 - ✓ Employment to population ratio
 - ✓ Proportion of employed people living below poverty line
 - ✓ Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (vulnerable employment rate)

Concern to the Decent Work in Indonesia

- Decent work concept was launched firstly in 1999, as stated in the report of Manpower Ministry on the 87th Session of International Labour Conference
- Study of decent work in Indonesia have been done, among others by ILO-Indonesia (Diah Widiarti, 2007)
- A few discussion have been undertaken in the last several years, especially among primary stakeholders (ILO, Ministry of Manpower, BPS-Statistic of Indonesia), but there are still no clear target and agenda to be achieved
- In general, the decent work issues seems to be regarded as a non-priority agenda, at least at present

The Important of Decent Work for Indonesia

- Considering that:
 - Very high proportion of informal unemployment (about two-third of total workers),
 - High percentage of own-account worker (most of them with low income) and contributing (unpaid) family worker,
 - High proportion of worker with low education level, and hence low income,
 - Certain amount of child labour, some part of them are regarded in difficult/hazardous situation,
 - And other reasons.
- Then; the development of decent work forum and situation analysis is regarded important and necessary

Data Sources

- There are several data sources for decent work indicators, i.e.:
 - BPS statistics Indonesia for quantitative data which are mainly based on surveys and censuses
 - Ministry of Manpower for qualitative data with regard to social dialogue, social protection and administrative data
 - Other institution, including ILO, for other specific indicators

BPS Data Sources

- Main source
- ✓ Title : National Labour Force Survey
- ✓ Time : 2 times yearly, February and August
- ✓ Sample size :
 - a. February, ± 70.000 households, for province estimates
 - b. August, ± 300.000 households, for district level estimates
- ✓ Coverage : may provide many indicators related to decent work
- Other source
- ✓ National Socio-Economic Survey, Population Census, Intercensal Population Survey
- ✓ Child Labour Survey : currently conducted through ILO support




TABLES/INDICATORS, DERIVED FROM NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY




1. Labour Productivity			
	2007	2008	2009
GDP at Constant Price (billion Rupiah)	1,963.1	2,082.1	2,173.7 ¹⁾
Total Employment (Million person)	108.13	111.48	113.74
Labour Productivity	18.2	18.7	19.1
Labour Productivity Growth Rate	-	2.74	2.14

¹⁾ Rough Estimates

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2. Employment to population ratio, 15-64 years			
	2007	2008	2009
Sex			
Male	78.43	78.72	78.90
Female	46.25	47.75	48.25
Total	62.39	63.23	63.56

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3. Unemployment rate

	2007	2008	2009
Sex			
Male	8.11	7.59	7.51
Female	10.77	9.69	8.47
Total	9.11	8.39	7.87


3.1 Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years

	2007	2008	2009
Sex			
Male	23.76	21.82	21.64
Female	27.33	25.53	23.04
Total	25.14	23.31	22.20


3.2 Youth not in education and not in employment (15-24 years)			
	2007	2008	2009
Sex			
Male	4,869,452	4,717,673	4,650,906
Female	8,574,488	8,108,998	7,980,176
Total	13,443,940	12,826,671	12,631,082
% to Total Labour Force	8.2	7.7	7.5

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4. Unemployment by Level of Education			
(Total)			
	2007	2008	2009
No Schooling/Not completed Primary School	5.32	5.82	7.12
Primary School	21.77	22.35	17.09
Junior High School	22.62	21.01	19.76
Senior High School (General)	25.29	25.58	27.58
Senior High School (Vocational)	15.37	15.00	15.70
Diploma/University	9.63	10.23	12.75
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

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4.1 Unemployment by Level of Education			
(Male)			
	2007	2008	2009
No Schooling/Not completed Primary School	5.15	5.42	7.38
Primary School	22.04	22.03	18.80
Junior High School	23.22	21.01	20.80
Senior High School (General)	25.14	26.25	26.96
Senior High School (Vocational)	17.16	16.85	17.13
Diploma/University	7.29	8.44	8.93
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

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4.2 Unemployment by Level of Education			
(Female)			
	2007	2008	2009
No Schooling/Not completed Primary School	5.53	6.34	6.74
Primary School	21.43	22.77	14.63
Junior High School	21.86	21.01	18.26
Senior High School (General)	25.49	24.74	28.49
Senior High School (Vocational)	13.12	12.66	13.64
Diploma/University	12.56	12.49	18.25
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

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5. EMPLOYMENT BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT			
	(Total)		
	2007	2008	2009
Own Account Worker	20.3	20.4	20.1
Employer Assisted by Temporary/Unpaid Worker	21.0	21.2	20.9
Employer Assisted by Permanent Worker	2.9	2.9	2.9
Employee	28.1	27.5	27.8
Casual Employee	10.4	11.0	11.0
Contributing Family Worker	17.3	16.9	17.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

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5.1 EMPLOYMENT BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT			
	(Male)		
	2007	2008	2009
Own Account Worker	21.5	21.2	21.1
Employer Assisted by Temporary/Unpaid Worker	25.2	25.4	25.2
Employer Assisted by Permanent Worker	3.8	3.9	3.9
Employee	29.9	28.9	28.6
Casual Employee	11.8	12.8	13.0
Contributing Family Worker	7.8	7.8	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

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5.2 EMPLOYMENT BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT			
	(Female)		
	2007	2008	2009
Own Account Worker	18.4	19.1	18.3
Employer Assisted by Temporary/Unpaid Worker	14.0	14.3	13.8
Employer Assisted by Permanent Worker	1.4	1.4	1.3
Employee	24.8	25.1	26.4
Casual Employee	7.9	8.0	7.8
Temporarily Not Working	33.6	32.1	32.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

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6. PROPORTION OF OWN ACCOUNT AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKER IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			
	2007	2008	2009
Sex			
Male	29.28	28.95	29.28
Female	51.96	51.22	50.76
Total	37.63	37.34	37.42

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7. Excessive hours (more than 48 hours per week)			
	2007	2008	2009
Sex			
Male	20,464,874	20,351,774	20,641,832
Female	8,767,632	9,473,667	9,381,268
Total	29,232,506	29,825,441	30,023,100
Percentage of Total Employment			
Male	32.4	31.8	31.7
Female	23.8	24.5	23.6
Total	29.3	29.1	28.6

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8. Child Labour¹⁾ (% to total worker)			
	2007	2008	2009
Sex			
Male	3.74	3.37	3.46
Female	3.76	3.54	3.64
Total	3.75	3.43	3.53

¹⁾ Age 10 – 17 years

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8.1 Hazardous Child Labour¹⁾ (% to total child labour)

	2007	2008	2009
Sex			
Male	30.3	30.9	27.8
Female	36.1	38.4	34.4
Total	32.5	33.8	30.4

¹⁾ Total working hours more than 40 hours/work

9. Gender wage gap (RUPIAHS)

	2007	2008	2009
Gap	272,775	281,222	323,622
Male	1,166,130	1,254,865	1,489,547
Female	893,355	973,642	1,165,925
Total	1,077,312	1,158,085	1,377,677

Thank You