

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Indicator 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP

## Institutional information

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### Organization(s):

ILO

## Concepts and definitions

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### Definition:

Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees and the labour income of the self-employed given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output. It provides information about the relative share of output which accrues to workers as compared with the share that accrues to capital in the production process for a given reference period.

### Rationale:

Labour share of GDP seeks to inform about the relative share of GDP which accrues to workers as compared to the share which accrues to capital in a given reference period.

In order to interpret this indicator effectively, it is important to consider it together with economic growth trends. The share of labour compensation in national output can highlight the extent to which economic growth translates into higher incomes for employees over time (and/or higher earnings for the self-employed). In periods of economic recession, the labour income share provides an indication of the extent to which falling output reduces labour income relative to profits. If labour income falls at a greater rate than profits, the labour income share will be expected to fall. By contrast, if there is a sharper decline in profits than in labour income, the share will rise. For any given level of GDP and profits, the labour income share can fall as a result of falling wages, falling earnings of the self-employed, changes in the composition of employment by income or a combination these.

Increased production and GDP often lead to improved living standards of individuals in the economy, but this will depend on the distribution of real income and public policy among other factors.

If there is a large number of non-resident border or seasonal workers or inflows and outflows of property income such that the value of production differs from the income of residents, there may be a situation of over or understating the living standards of residents.

### Concepts:

Compensation of employees is the total in-cash or in-kind remuneration payable to the employee by the enterprise for the work performed by the employee during the accounting period. Compensation of

employees includes: (i) wages and salaries (in cash or in kind) and (ii) social insurance contributions payable by employers. This concept views compensation of employees as a cost to employer, thus compensation equals zero for unpaid work undertaken voluntarily. Moreover, it does not include taxes payable by employers on the wage and salary bill, such as payroll tax.

The indicator should be produced using data that cover all economic activities, all employees, and all self-employed. Thus, in addition to the compensation of employees, the indicator should also include the labour income of the self-employed.

Gross domestic product (GDP) represents the market value of all final goods and services produced during a specific time period (for the purposes of this indicator, one year) in a country's territory.

Persons in employment are defined as all those 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..

Persons in employment include employees and self-employed.

Employees are all those workers who hold the type of job defined as paid employment jobs, that is, jobs where the incumbents hold explicit or implicit employment contracts giving them a basic remuneration not directly dependent on the revenue of the unit for which they work.

**Comments and limitations:**

GDP may exclude or underreport activities that are difficult to measure, such as transactions in the informal sector or in illegal markets, etc. thus understating the GDP. Moreover, GDP does not account for the social and environmental costs of production, and is therefore is not a good measure of the level of over-all wellbeing.

## Methodology

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**Computation Method:**

Labour share of Gross Domestic Product = (Total compensation of employees + Labour income of the self-employed) / Gross Domestic Product \* 100

**Disaggregation:**

No disaggregations are required for this indicator.

## Data Sources

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The recommended primary data sources for this indicator are the national accounts estimates of GDP and compensation of employees. The periodicity of this indicator will hence depend on the national accounts

data produced in the given country. For self-employed workers an imputation model needs to be developed to account for their labour income, in combination with national accounts data.

The source of the data should be presented when providing estimates of the indicator, as well as the System of National Accounts revision (preferably the SNA 2008).

## Data Availability

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NA

## Calendar

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NA

## Data providers

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National statistical offices

## Data compilers

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ILO

## References

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### URL:

<https://ilostat.ilo.org/>

### References:

- ILO Guidebook - Decent Work and the Sustainable Development Goals: A Guidebook on SDG Labour Market Indicators ([https://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS\\_647109/lang-en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_647109/lang-en/index.htm) )
- ILOSTAT: <https://ilostat.ilo.org/>
- ILO Social Protection Data and Indicators: <http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowTheme.action?th.themeld=10&lang=EN>
- System of National Accounts: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp>
- Decent Work Indicators Manual: [http://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS\\_223121/lang-en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_223121/lang-en/index.htm)
- The Global Labour Income Share and Distribution (<https://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/Labour%20income%20share%20and%20distribution.pdf>)