ILO Guidebook on SDG Labour Market Indicators

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Why was a Guidebook on SDG Labour Market Indicators necessary?
Monitoring is crucial to achieve the SDGs:

Global Monitoring Framework at the core of the SDGs Agenda

Need for **one resource** with all the relevant information about all the SDG labour market indicators

Need for information about sources and methods, data availability, interpretation and limitations of SDG labour market indicators
What does the Guidebook include?
Information on SDG Indicators

Concepts and definitions

Calculation

Tier classification

Role of custodian agencies

Data sources (national and international)

Interpretation and use

Limitations

For Tier I and II SDG Labour Market Indicators

Visualization and analysis

For Tier III SDG Labour Market Indicators

Brief description
Example: I keep hearing about the youth NEET rate – what is that?
SDG Indicator 8.6.1 – The youth NEET rate

DEFINITION & CONCEPTS

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training:

- **Employed**
- **Outside labour force**
- **Unemployed**
- **Not in education or training**

Youth NEET
SDG Indicator 8.6.1 – The youth NEET rate

DEFINITION & CONCEPTS

- **Youth**: ages 15-24 inclusive
- **Employment**: work for pay or profit for use by others
- **Education**: organized and sustained communication designed to bring about learning.
  - Includes formal and non-formal education but excludes informal education.
- **Training**: non-academic learning activity to acquire specific skills intended for vocational or technical jobs.
Youth NEET rate =

\[
\frac{\text{Youth} - \text{Youth in employment} - \text{Youth not in employment but in Ed or Tr}}{\text{Youth population}} \times 100
\]

Which can also be expressed as:

Youth NEET rate =

\[
\frac{(\text{Unemployed youth} + \text{Youth OLF}) - (\text{Une youth in Ed or Tr} + \text{Youth OLF in Ed or Tr})}{\text{Youth population}} \times 100
\]
SDG Indicator 8.6.1 – The youth NEET rate

DESIZED DISAGGREGATIONS

- No disaggregations specifically required
- Strongly advisable to have data at least by sex
- Overarching principle of data disaggregation of the SDG Global Indicator Framework:
  - SDG indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographical location.
Information needed on:

- Age
- Labour market situation (employed or not)
- Education and training participation / enrolment

- Labour force surveys preferred source

Data available in ILOSTAT for over 140 countries
Measure of youth labour underutilization
  o Broader than youth unemployment
  o Broader than youth inactivity
  o Captures also the fact of not developing skills and qualifications (not in Ed or Tr)

- Complementary measures: youth LFPR, youth UR
- NEET composed of two subgroups (unemployed and outside the labour force):

  -> important for interpretation
SDG Indicator 8.6.1 – The youth NEET rate

LIMITATIONS

● Comparability issues linked to operational criteria used, sources, definitions, etc.

● Youth refers to ages 15-24 but it may be relevant to study share of persons NEET in other age groups

● Youth NEET rate gives no information on its composition – prevalence of each subgroup (unemployed and outside the labour force)
SDG Indicator 8.6.1 – The youth NEET rate

VISUALIZATION & ANALYSIS

Youth NEET rate, male and female

Source: ILOSTAT. Three-digit ISO country codes are used to identify countries.
What are the next steps?
SDG Global Monitoring Framework updated continuously: tier reclassification

⇒ New edition of the Guidebook soon
(to reflect methodologies adopted at the #ICLS20)

ILO Guidebook on SDG Labour Market Indicators is a great tool, but not enough

⇒ Complemented by our other capacity building activities

Related analytical products (forthcoming)

⇒ WESO (2019), HLPF 2019 reports
(further analysis of trends and progress towards achieving SDGs)
Thank you