

Indicator	Characteristic	Definition	Source	Some advantage	Some disadvantages	Related indicators
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	Quantitative Demand side	Share of unemployed youth in the youth labour force	LFS	Widely available	Often misunderstood Unemployment is only the tip of the iceberg	
<i>Youth-to-adult unemployment rates ratio</i>	Quantitative Demand side	Share of youth unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate	LFS	Compares situation of youth vis-à-vis older jobseekers, identifies demand deficiencies particular to first time jobseekers	What is the "natural rate"?	Youth unemployment in total unemployment
<i>Youth employment-to-population ratio</i>	Quantitative Demand side	Number of employed young persons as a percentage of the youth population	LFS PopC ILO/KILM	MDG indicator; provides some information on the efficacy of the economy to create jobs	What is the "right" emp/pop ratio?	Youth employment in youth population
<i>Inactivity rate</i>	Quantitative Demand side	the sum of all persons who are neither employed nor unemployed as a percentage of the working-age population	LFS PopC ILO/KILM	Measure of the relative size of the population who do <i>not</i> supply labour for the production of goods and services	What is the "right" inactivity rate?	
<i>discouragement rate</i>	Quantitative/ qualitative Demand side	Discouragement rate: the sum of all persons who are without work and available for work but did not seek work (and therefore could not be classified as "unemployed") because s/he felt that no work would be available to her/him as a percentage of the working-age population	LFS PopC	"involuntarily" inactive	Difficult to get	
<i>Employment by 1-digit ISIC sector</i>	Quantitative Demand side indicator	distribution of employed persons by economic sector	Establishment survey (only wage and salaried workers covered) LFS	Shifts in number of persons employed in detailed sectors can serve as an indication of where jobs are being created or shed and can guide policy-makers as to where to focus employment growth with human resource development policies Important gender indicator	Normally not collected Slowly moving indicator	

<i>Time-related underemployment</i>	Qualitative measure Demand side	all persons who, during a short reference period, were (a) willing to work additional hours, (b) available to work additional hours and (c) had worked less than a threshold relating to working time	LFS	Underemployment reflects underutilization of the productive capacity ; shows the ability of the country to provide full employment for all who want it.	Normally not collected	If available, information should be provided by economic sector and status
<i>"Excessive" hours of work</i>	Qualitative measure Demand side	proportion of persons usually working more than 50 hours per week	LFS	long hours of work can imply an element of indecency if involuntary (unfortunately, the willingness of the worker is not generally measured) and has the potential to negatively impact the health and social development of a young person	Normally not collected	
<i>Wages and earnings by sector and occupation</i>	Qualitative measure Demand side		Oct. Inquiry		Normally not collected	
<i>Vulnerability employment rate</i>	Quantitative/ qualitative Demand side	sum of contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment	LFS	MDG indicator captures the proportion of workers whom are less likely to have formal work arrangements, and are therefore more likely to lack elements associated with decent employment	Casual workers are not counted as vulnerable	
<i>Enrolment rate (gross/net)</i>	Qualitative Supply side	the ratio over time of the persons (total/at age officially corresponding with level of education) enrolled in education by level, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education in the country	UNESCO/ LFS	The enrolment rate indicates the general level of participation in education and gives indications of progress in providing youth with levels of education considered the minimal levels required to function in today's global economy	Availability	
<i>Educational attainment</i>	Qualitative Supply side	distribution of the youth population by completion of less than primary, primary, secondary and tertiary education level	UNESCO/ LFS	serves as a proxy of the general skills potential of the population group	Availability	Educational attainment of the labour force

LFS = Labour Force Survey

PopC= Population Census

ILO/KILM = Key Indicators of the labour market, 5th edition, 2007.