

Editor's Desk

The October 2018 issue of *Thinking Aloud* focuses on 'youth employment challenges'. The first article "Why is youth NEET a concern?" focuses on the share of youth which is neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) in the youth population. The article shows that among the top ten Asian countries with high ratio of youth NEET, five are from South Asia with Pakistan having the highest ratio of 30.4% and Sri Lanka, India, and Bangladesh having ratios of around 28%. The high ratio of youth not in education, employment and training show that a substantial portion of the youth population is not actively participating in the mainstream economy. Many of the developing countries, including those of South Asia, are passing through a 'transient' phase of demographic dividend. However, with a high level of youth NEET, much of the prospect of the realization of such demographic dividend remains at stake. To address youth employment challenges, especially the NEET issue, the article argues for undertaking a cohesive approach involving the government and the private sector. The second article titled "Challenges of youth labor force in Bangladesh" explores the challenges of translating the youth population into engine of growth. Employing a probit model of labor market participation of youths, the article reveals that in addition to individual specific socio-demographic factors, a number of household specific variables significantly impact the probability of participation in the labor market for both male and female youths. The article also looks into the quality of participation using a multinomial logit model and finds that the impact of several of the variables differ significantly across these modes. Especially, the implication on the choice of wage employment often differs significantly from those of self-employment, unpaid and unemployment. The third article on "Promoting youth employment through SDGs" provides an insight on the SDGs targets related to youth employment. The article titled "Need-based skills development of youth in Bangladesh" discusses the areas that need to be prioritized in policy making to prepare the youth of Bangladesh for the changing labor market. The fourth page covers the events that took place in the month of September.

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Why is youth NEET a concern?

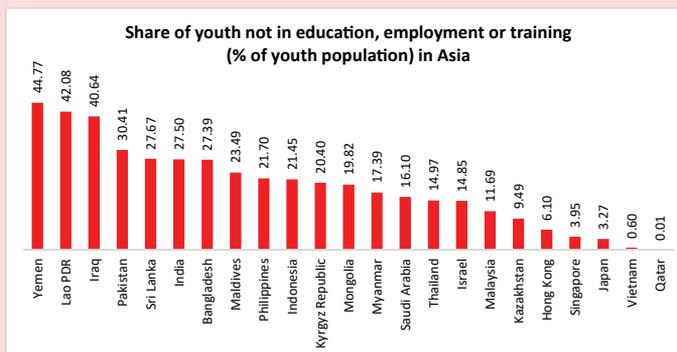
Selim Raihan

The share of youth which is neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) in the youth population is called the youth 'NEET' rate. The NEET concept is associated with a wide range of vulnerabilities among youth, i.e. school dropout, unemployment, and weak response to labour market incentives. This NEET issue has gained enough merit in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 8, where the target is to substantially reduce the proportion of youth NEET by 2020.

The cross-country comparison of youth NEET is constrained by the availability of updated data. Most of the countries, especially the developing countries, don't have regular and updated Labour Force Surveys, which constricts the comparison of labour market indicators among these countries. However, using the data for 2011-2017 for 120 countries, we find that NEET rates are much higher in the Sub-Saharan African and South Asian countries compared to countries from other regions in the world. Among these 120 countries, the largest youth NEET rate of 52% is for Trinidad and Tobago, and the lowest rate of 0.01% is for Qatar. In Asia, among the 25 countries, the highest ratio of 44.77% is observed

challenges related to slow progress in structural transformation, lack of economic diversification, high degree of informality in the labour market, slow pace of job creation, poor status of social and physical infrastructure, and slow reduction in poverty and rising inequality. The high ratio of youth NEET further exacerbate these challenges. Evidence also suggests that both the South Asian and Sub-Saharan African countries face the high level of youth employment challenges in terms of vulnerable employment shares, i.e. self-employment, unpaid work, and informal employment. Even in wage employment, jobs can be low-productive, and low-paid. For many developing countries, especially for South Asian countries, low female labour force participation and the high degree of gender segregation in the labour market are common features. There is also a high concentration of female in vulnerable employment. Though structural transformation of the economy for large-scale industrialization remains a major policy objective in many of these countries, the challenge of realizing labour-inclusive structural change through the large-scale employment of low- and medium-skilled labour is enormous.

To address youth employment challenges, especially the NEET issue, there is a need to undertake a cohesive approach involving the government and the private sector. The employment policies for youth should focus on ensuring decent work, raising productivity and earnings, occupational and health safety, and job security for all. The development and employment policies need to be pragmatic that can integrate the education sector and the labour market. The policies for job creation should be



Data source: World Bank, WDI. Data for the most recent year has been considered.

for Yemen, and the lowest ratio of 0.01% is observed for Qatar. Among the top ten Asian countries with high ratio of youth NEET, five are from South Asia. Pakistan has the highest ratio of 30.4% among the South Asian countries, whereas Sri Lanka, India, and Bangladesh have ratios of around 28%. There is an important gender dimension in the youth NEET ratio too. Most of the 120 countries have much higher female youth NEET ratios than those of males'. In South Asia, the female youth NEET ratio of Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka are 44.5%, 49.3%, 53.6%, and 37.3% respectively.

Why is youth NEET a concern? The high ratio of youth not in education, employment and training show that a substantial portion of the youth population is not actively participating in the mainstream economy. Many of the developing countries, including those of South Asia, are passing through a 'transient' phase of demographic dividend which has the potential to exert a large positive effect on the economy stemming from a favourable age structure of the country. However, with a high level of youth NEET, much of the prospect of the realization of such demographic dividend remains at stake. As many of these countries eye to meet the stiff targets of the SDGs by 2030, these countries also face a number of

at the top of the agenda. This will require actions from governments in the form of widening the scopes and coverage of relevant training programs, supporting the sectors with high potentials for youth job creation by removing the binding constraints these sectors face, and supportive fiscal and monetary policies for the promotion of youth entrepreneurship. To make the training programs effective, skills training needs to be linked to the requirement of the industries. Also, training programs need to be customised and tailored to meet the interests of different target groups which can result in better outcomes.

There should also be targeted programs for the specific disadvantaged segments of the youth population (i.e. female youth or youth from lagging regions of the country) through skill-development and appropriate labour-market policies, which include customized training and work experience programs, job search assistance and other employment services. Furthermore, there is a need for building public-private partnerships, in collaboration with international organizations, for investments to improve the working conditions aiming at the promotion of decent jobs for youth.

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Challenges of youth labour force in Bangladesh

Sayema Haque Bidisha

There is no denying the fact that, in the context of growth and development targets of any country, the composition, trend along with the characteristics of youth population is of significant importance. The rise in the proportion of youth population as a consequence of demographic transition, on one hand can pose challenges in terms of increased demand for education and training facilities whereas on the other, can open up opportunities through increased size of labour force. However, depending on the quality of youths in terms of education, health and skill level as well as the availability of suitable job opportunities for utilizing their potential, the implications of rising trend of youth population on the development prospects of a country can be quite diverse.

In the context of Bangladesh, youth labour force (aged 15-29 years), from 19 million in 2002/03, with a slight decline to 17.8 million in 2005/06, has reached to 20.1 million in 2016/17 (QLFS, 2016/17). In terms of gender segregation, in absolute number the male component has maintained a stable trend (from 13.5 million to 13.1 million) whereas for their female counterparts, the number has increased from 5.5 million in 2002/03 to 7.0 million in 2016/17. However, despite the prospects of this increasing labour force, there remains a number of challenges while translating the potential youth population into engine of growth. The most crucial factor in this context is low level of education and skill level of youths-according to 2016/17 Quarterly Labour Force Survey, only around 4.8 percent of youths has found to have completed university education. In addition to this low level of education, another important impediment in efficiently integrating the youth population into the growth process is related to low level of participation in skill development programs. In addition to such supply side constraints, there remains critical demand side issues, resulting in even higher rate of unemployment for the youths (youth unemployment rate being 10.6 percent-male: 8.2 percent; female: 15 percent) in comparison to that of the overall labour force (national average 4.2 percent-male: 3.1 percent; female: 6.7 percent). It is not only mere employability per se, but also in terms of the quality of employment, there remains concern. For example, as high as 14 percent of employed youths are found to be working as unpaid family worker where the figure is as high as 21 percent for female youths (QLFS 2016/17). A deeper analysis in terms of a probit model of labour market participation of youths (Table 1), with the QLFS 2016/17 data reveals that, in addition to the individual specific socio-demographic factors (age and its square,

marital status, education), a number of household specific variables have significant influence-for example, individuals from affluent households, with greater amount of land holding and having a migrant member are found to have lower probability to participate and that holds true for both males and females. Household head's education and employment status can have significant impact on its youth member's participation probability too but that differ across

mere participation but also the quality of participation that should be considered. In this regard, a multinomial logit model of 5 modes of labour market status shows that, the impact of several of the variables differ significantly across these modes. Especially, the implication on the choice of wage employment often differs significantly from those of self employment, unpaid and unemployment (Table 2).

Another challenge in the context of youth labour force is that of its high concentration in NEET (not in employment, education and training) and as high as 30 percent of youths are found to be NEET and for female youths, almost half of them are NEET, reflecting under-utilization of human resources for the economy. Estimates (probit) based on the QLFS 2016/17 reflects, amongst others, importance of household specific variables in this regard- households with migrant member or with greater land holding are more likely to have a NEET youth whereas married youths and youths having less than 5 year old child are more likely to remain outside of any education, training or employment activities. The latter set of estimates might be driven by NEET females.

Based on the prevailing constraints, youth development strategies should focus both supply as well as demand side bottlenecks. Effective skill development programs through market based modern curriculum at training institutes, strong collaboration between industry, training and education institutes, transferability and accreditation of certificates at both home and abroad can have significant positive impact in dealing with the problem of skill-mismatch and resulting unemployment and under employment issues. Ensuring quality at higher level of education, through rigorous training of the teachers especially at primary level, along with better coordination of different streams of education (public, private, NGO, madrasa etc.) and market based curriculum development is critical for preparing the youths for the labour market. As for the female youths, gender specific strategies e.g. safe and secured accommodation and transportation for working women, female students and trainees, availability of day care centres as well as more holistic steps like preventing child marriage and early pregnancy should be the priorities. Creating employment and entrepreneurial opportunities at local level through availability of credit, information, tax benefit etc. can be important, especially at rural level. Finally, removing the demand side bottlenecks of labour market requires improvement of the overall investment climate and intensifying the job creating capacity of the economy.

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Table 1: Probit Model of Labour Force Participation of Youths (marginal effect)

Variable	All	Female	Male
Age	0.219***	0.163***	0.203***
Age-squared	-0.004***	-0.003***	-0.004***
Primary or secondary passed	-0.033***	-0.026**	-0.010
SSC or HSC passed	-0.203***	-0.081***	-0.247***
University passed	0.082***	0.163***	-0.070***
Married	-0.237***	-0.109***	0.098***
Number of children	-0.011***	-0.010**	0.010***
Dummy of child under 5 years	-0.073***	-0.076***	-0.020**
Head primary or secondary passed	-0.049***	0.007	-0.071***
Head SSC or HSC passed	-0.120***	-0.059***	-0.133***
Head university passed	-0.208***	-0.092***	-0.212***
Head employed in agriculture	0.026***	0.030***	0.027***
Head self employed	0.058***	0.035***	0.003
Log of household income	-0.017***	-0.019**	-0.030***
Household Landholding	-0.029***	-0.038***	-0.029***
Dummy of migrant member	-0.035***	-0.090***	-0.038***
Urban	0.013	-0.011	0.017*
N	53,896	31,275	22,621

Note: ***, ** and * indicate statistical significance at 1, 5 and 10 percent levels respectively; regional dummies are not shown for brevity.

sexes- though head's education in most cases have negative impact on the participation probability of both males and females, if the head is engaged in self-employment activities then that have a positive impact on the labour market participation of youth females only. The latter result is expected to be due to the concentration of youth females in unpaid activities, which is

Table 2: Multinomial Logit Estimates (relative risk ratio: 'not in labour force' is base)

Variable	Wage Employed	Self Employed	Unpaid	Unemployed
Age	2.982***	3.334***	2.563***	2.837***
Age-squared	0.979***	0.978***	0.982***	0.980***
Primary or secondary passed	0.818***	1.035	1.017	1.059
SSC or HSC passed	0.279***	0.364***	0.529***	1.306***
University passed	1.552***	0.718***	0.713	7.816***
Male	9.578***	6.450***	1.830***	1.983***
Married	0.741***	1.159**	1.225**	0.576***
Number of children	0.968	1.046*	0.987	0.913***
Dummy of child under 5 years	0.610***	0.774***	1.099	0.749**
Head primary or secondary passed	0.768***	0.917*	0.971	0.783***
Head SSC or HSC passed	0.467***	0.704***	0.755*	0.732**
Head university passed	0.268***	0.429***	0.525***	0.591***
Head employed in agriculture	1.135***	0.986	1.517***	1.006
Head self employed	0.952	1.760***	2.105***	0.885
Log of household income	1.020	0.718***	0.719***	0.899**
Household Landholding	0.736***	0.919**	1.095**	0.934
Dummy of migrant member	0.551***	0.809***	1.187	1.039
Urban	1.269***	0.861**	0.372***	1.164
N	53,713			

Note: ***, ** and * indicate statistical significance at 1, 5 and 10 percent levels respectively; regional dummies are not shown for brevity.

prevalent mostly under self-employed household head. The composition of household, e.g. having child less than 5 years of age and total number of children both have been found to have significant negative impact on the decision of participation of females, reflecting the strong influence of gender based norms. The impact of the latter have been positive for males, probably due to the fact that household spending responsibility is typically carried out by males in male headed households. With a substantial number of labour force being unemployed and in unpaid activities, it is not only

Promoting youth employment through SDGs

Andilip Afroze

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals is in its third year of implementation. The agenda commits to leaving no one behind by recognizing youth as its “critical agents of change”. Young generation is defined by UN as individuals aged from 15 to 24 years. There are in total 169 targets under 17 goals in SDGs. More than one third of these targets refer implicitly or explicitly to young people.

Youth receives the highest priority in the 2030 Agenda as eventually they are the one to experience its success or failure after 15 years. Also this generation of youth is the largest ever in human history. Global youth population stands at 1.1 billion in 2018 that is 18 percent of the world’s population. Among them Asia and the Pacific region alone contains 60 percent of youth. (Advocates for youth)

Despite being such an important part of the world demography this generation is facing global challenges like poverty, health risks, lack of quality education, unemployment and lack of decent work higher than the adults. A major challenge is the youth unemployment. The Report ‘Global Employment Trends for Youth 2015’ identifies youth as a generation at risk. In the context of young people facing prolonged job crisis, temporary and informal employment, and discouragement, the report states that it is not easy to be young in the labour market today. To solve this global crisis, 2030 Agenda puts great emphasis on promoting employment for youth.

There are four youth employment specific targets under two key SDGs: Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8) and Quality Education (Goal 4). Under goal 8 three relevant targets are: achieving full and productive employment, decent work and equal pay for work of equal value for young people by 2030 (8.5), reducing the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) substantially by 2020 (8.6), and developing and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization by 2020 (8.b). Relevant target under goal 4 is to increase the number of youth who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship substantially by 2030 (4.4). (ILO)

Targets have been set. However satisfactory progress towards achieving the related targets is yet to come. According to ILO reports, overall condition of youth employment today has either deteriorated or remained similar to the launching year 2015. From 12.9 percent in 2015, global youth unemployment rate has increased to 13 percent in 2017. The rate is three times higher than the adult unemployment rate (4.3%). In fact, the ratio of youth unemployment to adult unemployment has been consistently close to three since 1995. In 2017, the highest rate is in North Africa (almost 30%), followed by Arab states (25.6%), Europe and central Asia (18%), Latin America and Caribbean (18%), Asia and Pacific (10.4%) (World Bank data). Secondly, the incidence of informal employment among youth remains stuck at 76.7 percent in 2017. In the case of NEET, roughly 25% of youth were NEET in some 28 countries in 2015, whereas in 2017 globally 21.8% of youth are NEET. This target 8.6 should be fulfilled by 2020. However, there has not been any substantial change till now. NEET young people are mostly female with rate of 34.4% globally.

Therefore, a long way to go before achieving the SDG targets for youth employment. International organizations are working relentlessly in this regard. However, global initiatives at best can assist rather than achieve the ambitious goals. Rapid action at national level is required as the underlying causes and solutions for these global challenges are actually country specific. Focusing on overall unemployment alone will not solve the problem either. Because globally youth unemployment has increased while unemployment rate has decreased. Related issues such as school to work transition, decent work, skill mismatch, young entrepreneurship, entry level constraints should receive priority in policy making. Another notable issue is data is unavailable for a large number of countries. For measuring progress towards SDGs, all related indicators in each country should be traced. A strong national statistical system is inevitable to solve this issue. Also progress reports need to present status of all 169 targets to point out where we stand and where we need to proceed. Recently published Sustainable Development Goal Report 2018 does not cover this. Also the report has not focused much on youth. Regarding Global Jobs Pact, there is no recent progress report on implementation status.

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Need-based skills development of youth in Bangladesh

Md. Jahid Ebn Jalal

When we think of a world that is worth living, then we must think of strong enough knowledge and the young energy equipped with the available facilities that will help them to be the right citizens. Looking into the SDGs, it consists a set of goals and targets that maintain a particular focus on youth. Youth centric issues like inclusive and equitable quality education, healthy lives for all, full and productive employment are highlighted in the SDGs. This will not only meet the constitutional obligation of the state, but will also align the development efforts of the country to secure a future which the next generation of the country will live and lead.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports in Bangladesh is playing a pivotal role for the development of youth in Bangladesh. The Ministry has undertaken a number of activities such as micro credit, skill development training, talent hunting, etc. for youth development. As such, it has given priority towards expanding Information and Communication Technology (ICT) among all sectors of the country. Currently, globally more than 10 million people are working online, many of whom are from developing countries (Raja & Ampah, 2016). As of July 2017, Bangladesh was the 2nd largest supplier of online labor only after India, according to the Online Labor Index. But the critiques point out that the training programs are not ‘need-based’ and ‘updated’ to the mark. The training programs, in which the trainees receive training, do not reflect the real demand of the competitive job market. As a result, the said training programs are not succeeding to ensure employment extensively for the youths.

Although ultimate success of economic and social development programs depends on active participation of educated, trained, persevered, organized, disciplined and skilled youth force, it is the matter of regret that the youths of Bangladesh could not acquire such qualities due to existing socioeconomic conditions. Furthermore, the technology-based education system, institutions for technology-based education and training were not developed adequately in the recent past. Therefore, the youths of Bangladesh did not have much opportunity to get technology-based professional education and training. Nonetheless, the provision of these training is mostly concentrated in the metropolitan cities and remain inadequate in comparison to the needs of employers. Besides, courses have remained inaccessible to the urban poor due to (i) the minimum entry requirement (grade 8) is too high; and (ii) lengthy courses (1–2 years), which means that the poor cannot stay away from remunerative work (ADB 1995). Even very few females have the opportunity to learn the skills necessary for formal sector employment, largely due to the lack of hostels and secure transport, as well as traditionally low demand for female workers. Only 7% of all females in formal TVET programs are enrolled in public institutions (World Bank, 2000). Besides, the Technical Teachers Training Center (TTTC) has produced far fewer graduates. The Vocational Teachers Training Institute (VTTI) can train only 240 teachers (ADB 2008); the capacity is well below the requirements.

Now-a-days, higher-order Cognitive Skills and Non-cognitive/Soft Skills such as critical thinking, problem solving, leadership, communication, work ethics, and team work, have become essential to cope with fast changing technologies and business requirements, and are sought by employers. But these are largely missing skills for workers in Bangladesh. Australia, for instance, included higher order cognitive and soft skills as part of its National Safe Schools Framework and adopted these skills as part of national curriculum. The Illinois State Education Board in the United States also developed standards for social or emotional skills development among K-Grade 12 students and regularly monitors the achievements of these skills among learners. Besides, Rigorous analytical assessments have been conducted in countries like the USA, India and China to assess, analyze, and compare students’ higher-order cognitive skills as well as technical skills at the university level (Loyalka, 2017). This would allow policymakers and practitioners to benchmark graduates’ skills relative to other countries and understand factors and strategies in the country’s education system to improve the development of these essential skills.

As such, it is felt that more effort is necessary to raise awareness about the importance of civic engagement of the youth. Our educational institutions can take the responsibility so that the youth can acquire leadership qualities and contribute to sustainable development.

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Launching workshop on 'Bangladesh Institutional Diagnostic Tool' organised by SANEM



South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM), in collaboration with Oxford Policy Management Ltd., under the Economic Development and Institutions (EDI) Research Program, is undertaking a study on 'Bangladesh Institutional Diagnostic Tool'. The primary objective of the study is to design an 'institutional diagnostic' tool that will allow policy makers to identify weak institutional areas that restrict development, and indicate appropriate directions for reform. Bangladesh is the third country after Tanzania and Benin where the study is set to be conducted. The launching workshop of the study was held on September 24, 2018, at BRAC Centre Inn, Mohakhali, Dhaka. The event started with a welcome address delivered by Dr. Selim Raihan, Executive Director of SANEM and Professor of Economics at the University of Dhaka. In the first session, chaired by Eminent Economist Professor Wahiduddin Mahmud, the former Chief Economist of World Bank Dr. Francois Bourguignon presented a paper on "Why is institutional diagnostic tool important for development?", followed by another presentation on "Bangladesh's Development Challenges- Background Paper" by Dr. Selim Raihan. Dr. Qazi Kholiqzaman Ahmad, Chairman, Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) and Dr. Mirza Azizul Islam, Former Adviser to the Caretaker Government were present in this session as Guests of Honor. In his presentation, Dr. Raihan highlighted the major development challenges of Bangladesh which include problems related to structural transformation, economic diversification, labor market challenges, poverty reduction, social development, and weak state capacity. The presentation was followed by a panel discussion where distinguished guests provided valuable insights and feedback on the background paper of the study. The second session was chaired by former Bangladesh Bank Governor Dr. Atiur Rahman where Dr. Akbar Ali Khan, former Finance Secretary and Adviser to the Caretaker Government of Bangladesh was present as a Guest of Honor.

SANEM-World Bank North America Discussion Forum 2018, Washington DC



South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM) and the World Bank group jointly organized the 'SANEM-World Bank North America Discussion Forum (SNADF) 2018' for the second time at the World Bank headquarters in Washington DC, USA on September 7, 2018. The discussion began with the theme "The Quality of Economic Growth in South Asia" where SANEM's Executive Director Dr. Selim Raihan addressed the welcome remarks. The whole event was divided into four sessions with different topics of discussion. The first session, titled "The pattern of economic growth in developing countries in recent decade: Why does quality of growth matter?", was moderated by Dr. Robert Carl Michael Beyer, an economist at the World Bank. Dr. Raihan presented a paper titled "The quality of economic growth: evidence from cross-country analysis" during this session. The second session, moderated by Dr. Selim Raihan, primarily focused on the condition of growth and employment in different South Asian countries. The keynote address of the event titled "Toward Great Dhaka: A New Urban Development Paradigm Eastward" was presented by former World Bank Chief Economist for the South Asia Region Dr. Martin Rama. The day-long event successfully came to an end with the issues regarding the challenges of human capital formation and the political economy off quality growth in South Asia being discussed respectively in the third and fourth sessions.

World Bank regional workshop on fiscal policy in South Asia, held in Kathmandu



The "Regional Workshop on Fiscal Policy in South Asia", organized by the World Bank Group, was held in Kathmandu, Nepal, on September 17-18, 2018. The workshop aimed to promote quality economic research and to provide a platform for academics, researchers, policy advocates and young aspiring economists of South Asian countries to discuss the current situation, challenges and advancements related to fiscal policy in South Asia. The two-day event consisted of different sessions which included paper presentations followed by discussion. Dr. Robert C. M. Beyer, Economist, South Asia office of the Chief Economist at the World Bank and Prof. Ila Patnaik, Professor at National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), India, delivered the welcome remarks. Ms. Iffat Anjum, Senior Research Associate at SANEM, presented a paper titled "Effectiveness of Fiscal Policy in Stimulating Economic Growth: An Empirical Study on Bangladesh" in the second session of the event. Ms. Anjum also participated as a discussant of another paper in the third session chaired by Dr. Martin Rama, former Chief Economist for the South Asia region, the World Bank.

SANEM Executive Director participated in global launch of WB's new report

Dr. Selim Raihan, Executive Director of SANEM took part in the Global Launch of the World Bank Group's new report: "A Glass Half Full – The Promise of Regional Trade in South Asia" jointly organized by Policy Research Institute Bangladesh and the World Bank Group at Hotel Amari in capital's Gulshan area on September 19, 2018. Dr. Raihan participated the program as a distinguished guest.

Dr. Selim Raihan attended ADB regional conference on System of National Accounts

SANEM's Executive Director Dr. Selim Raihan took part in the Project Closing Forum and Regional Conference of System of National Accounts held at Chiang Mai, Thailand on September 26-28, 2018. The program was organized by Asian Development Bank. Dr. Raihan presented a paper on CGE Model in the 6th session of the event.

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