



Being young in the labour market

Are ALMPS the answer to challenges for young people?

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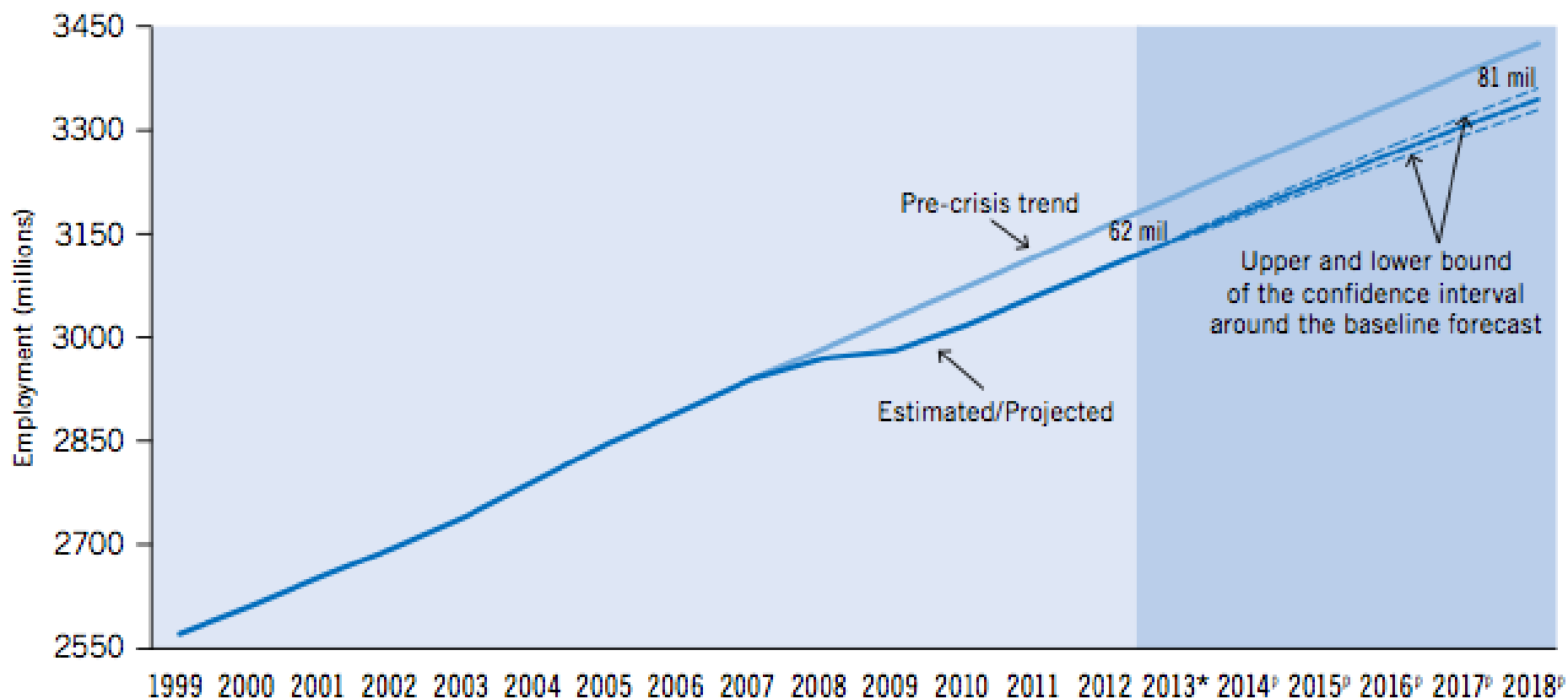


Take-home points

- Global crisis has triggered significant changes on labour markets
- Young people have suffered particularly as a result
- High long-term costs of persistent youth unemployment
- Current challenges require wide-ranging, tailor-made policy responses
- Don't evaluate ALMPs against themselves only
- PLMPs more appropriate to address aggregate demand crisis

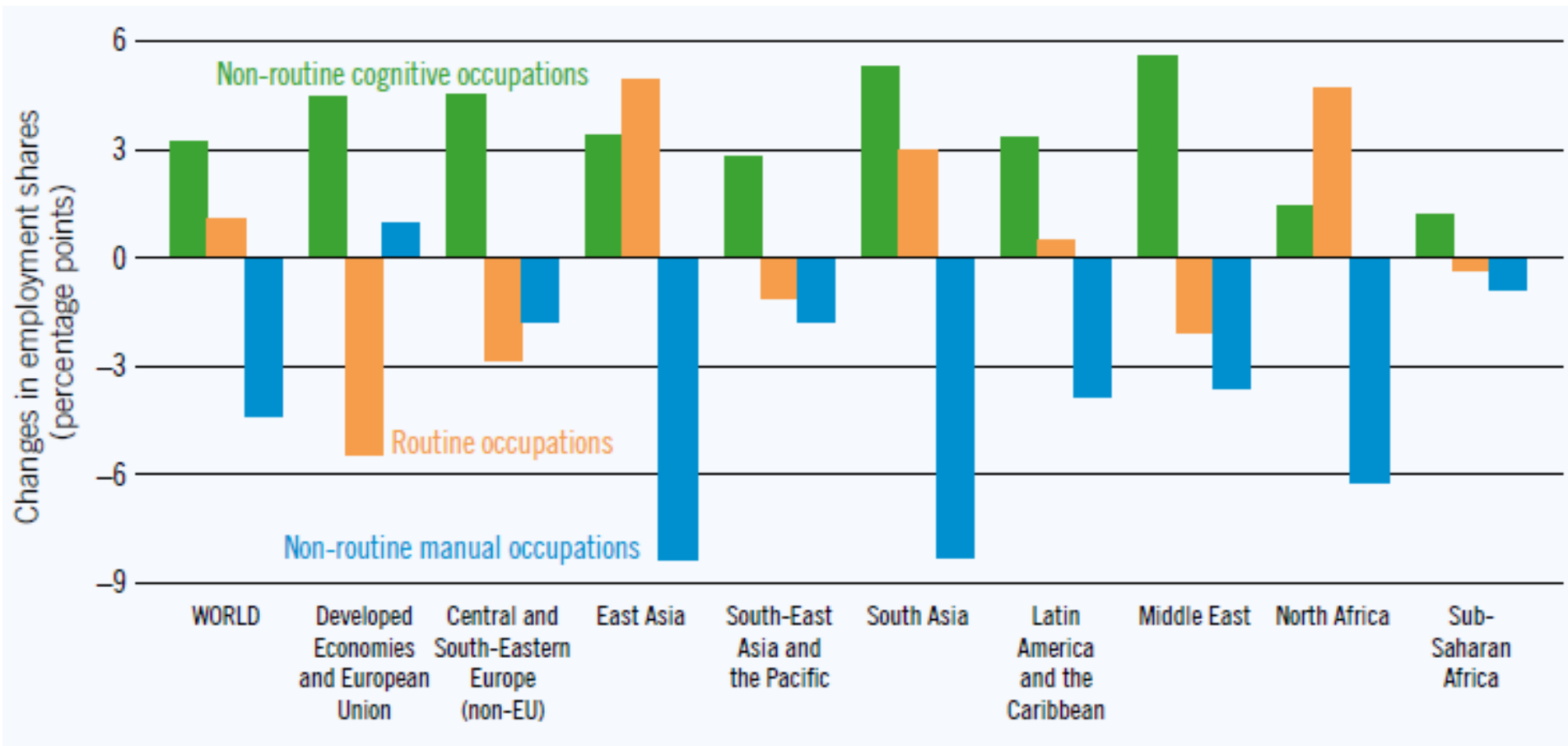
Global labour market trends

The crisis- related global jobs gap widens further



Global labour market trends

Long-term shifts on global labour markets

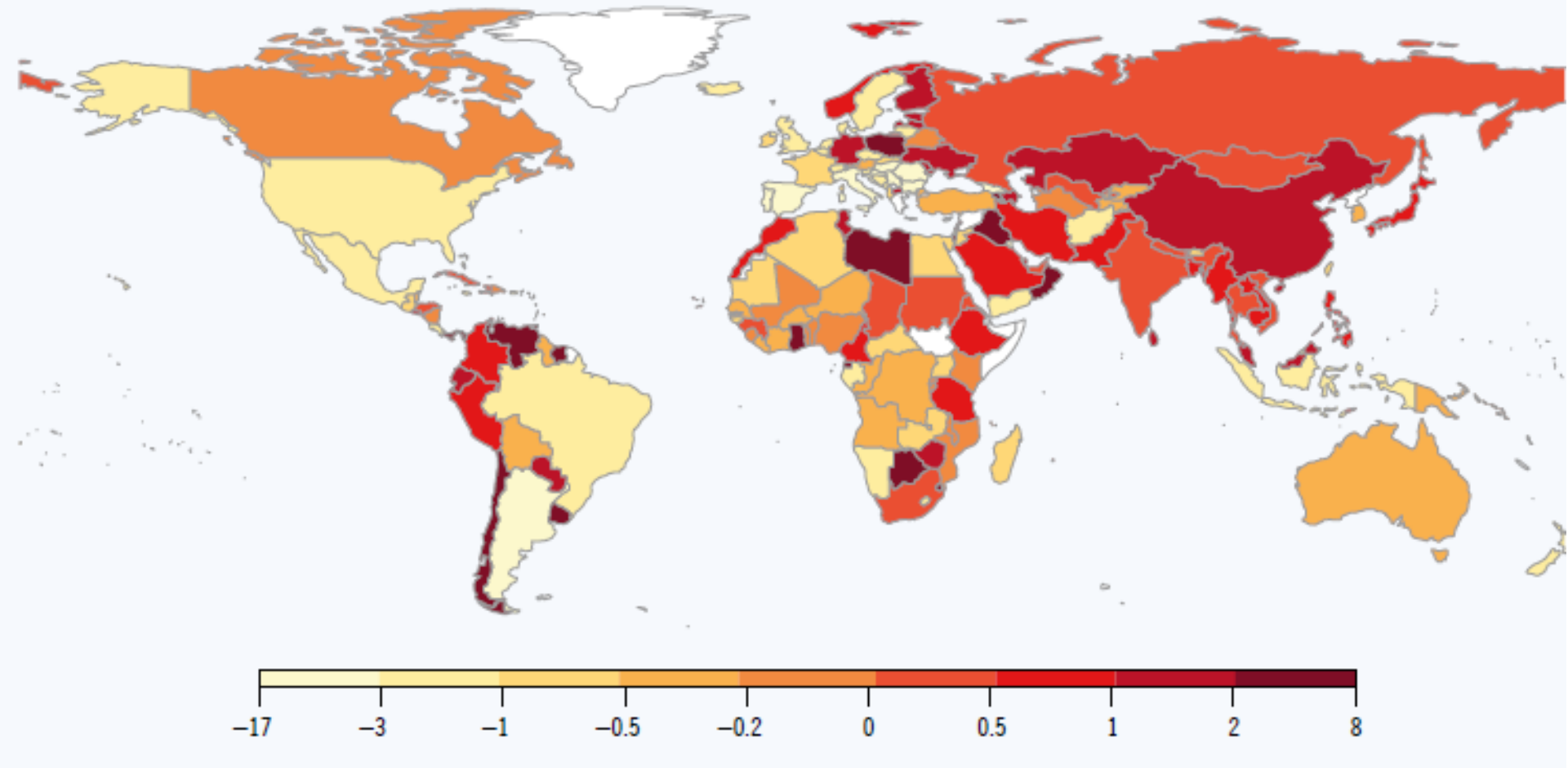


Global Evolution of Youth Unemployment

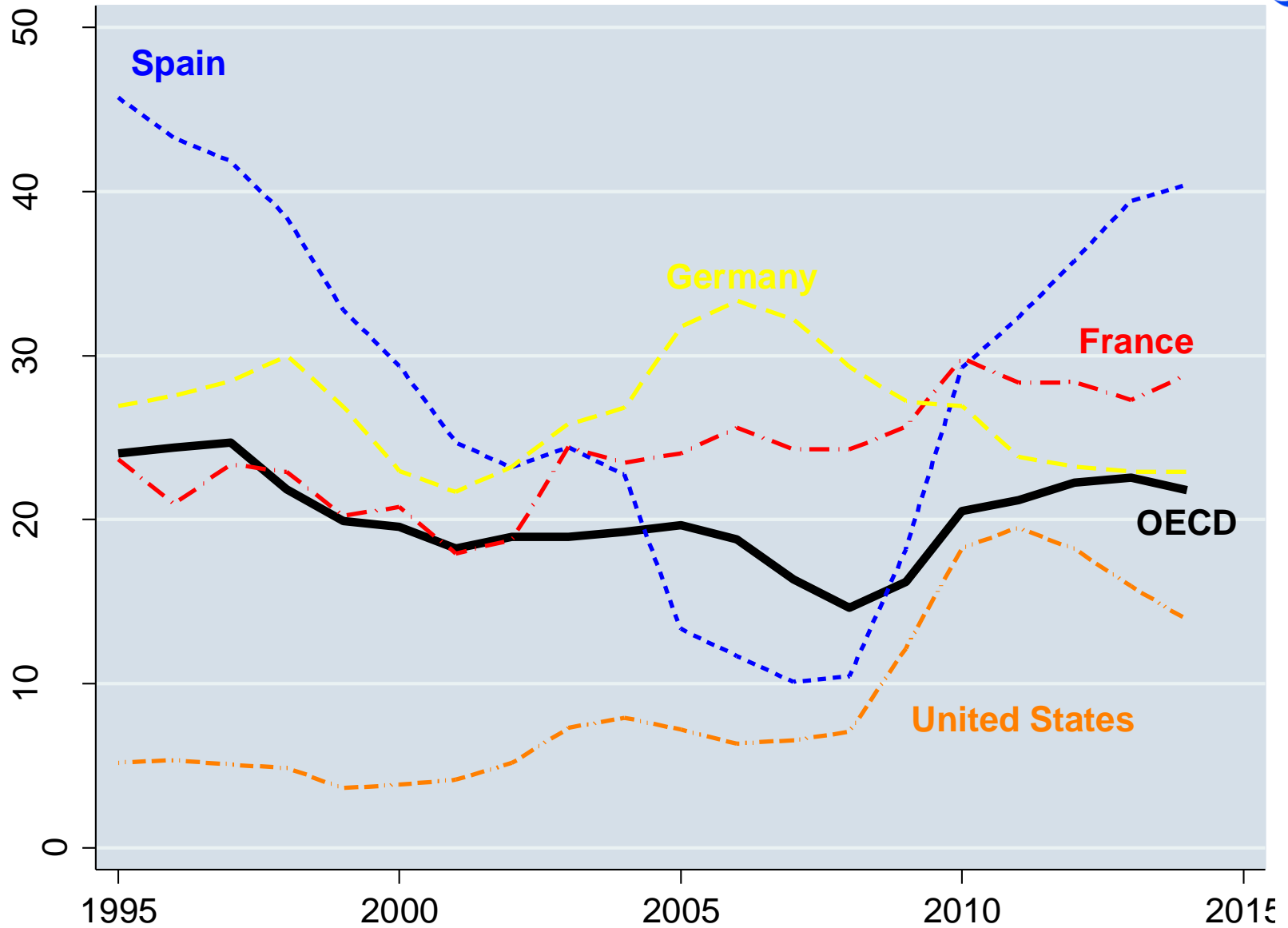
Rising risk of unemployment despite fewer young job-seekers



Change in youth unemployment, 2019 vs 2014 (percentage points)

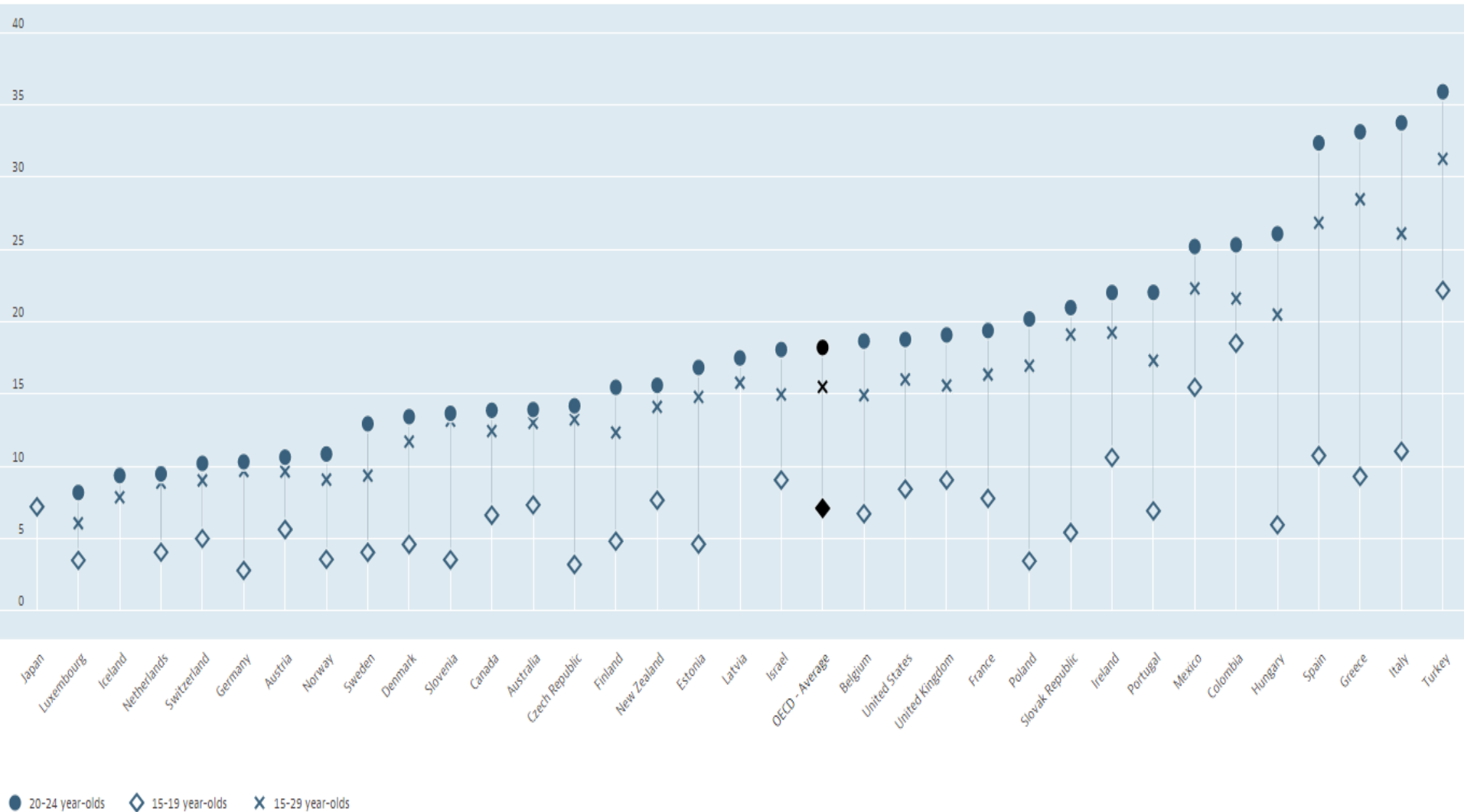


Long-term unemployment among young people



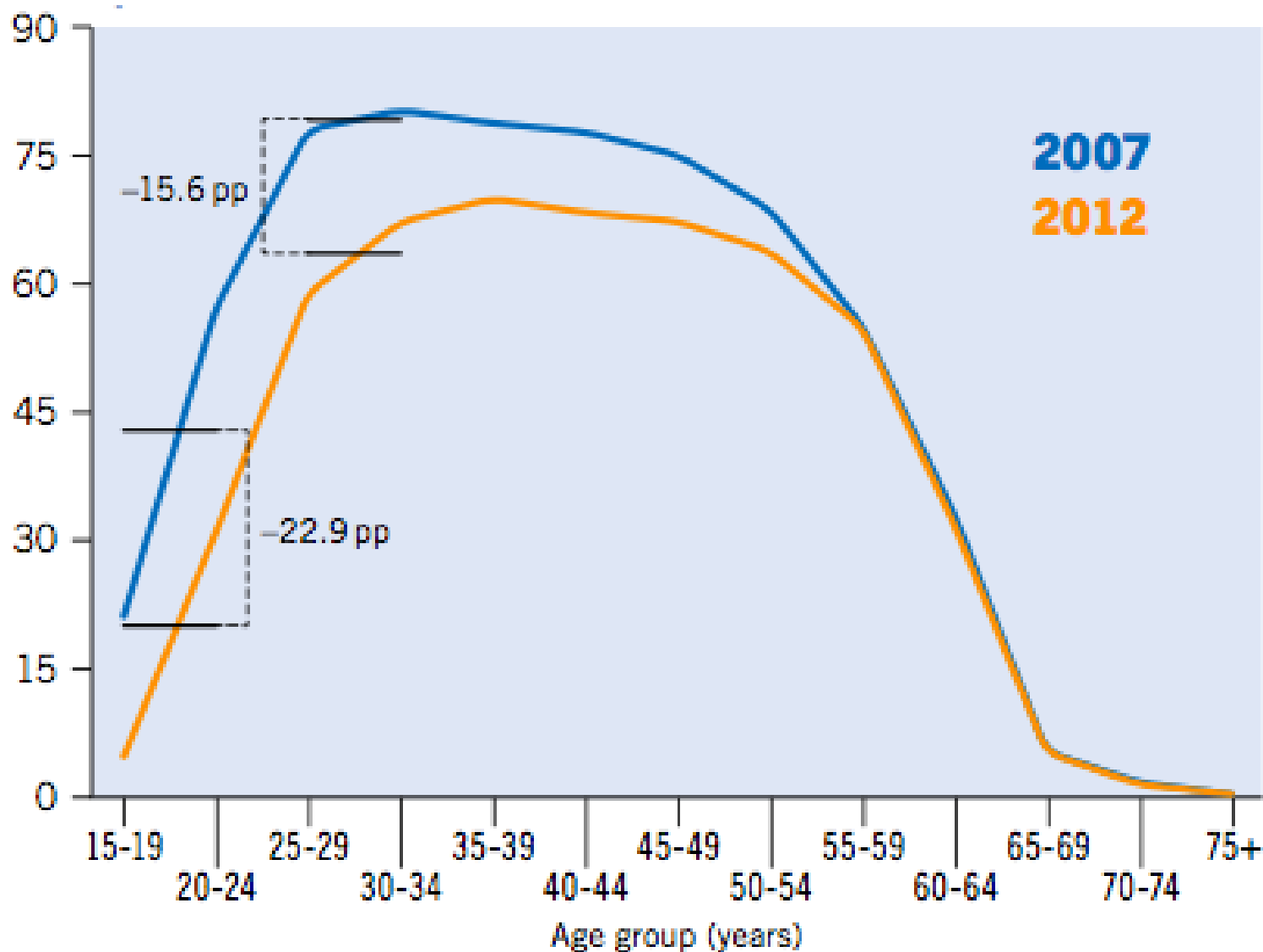
NEET in the OECD

Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) 20-24 year-olds / 15-19 year-olds / 15-29 year-olds, % in same age group, 2013

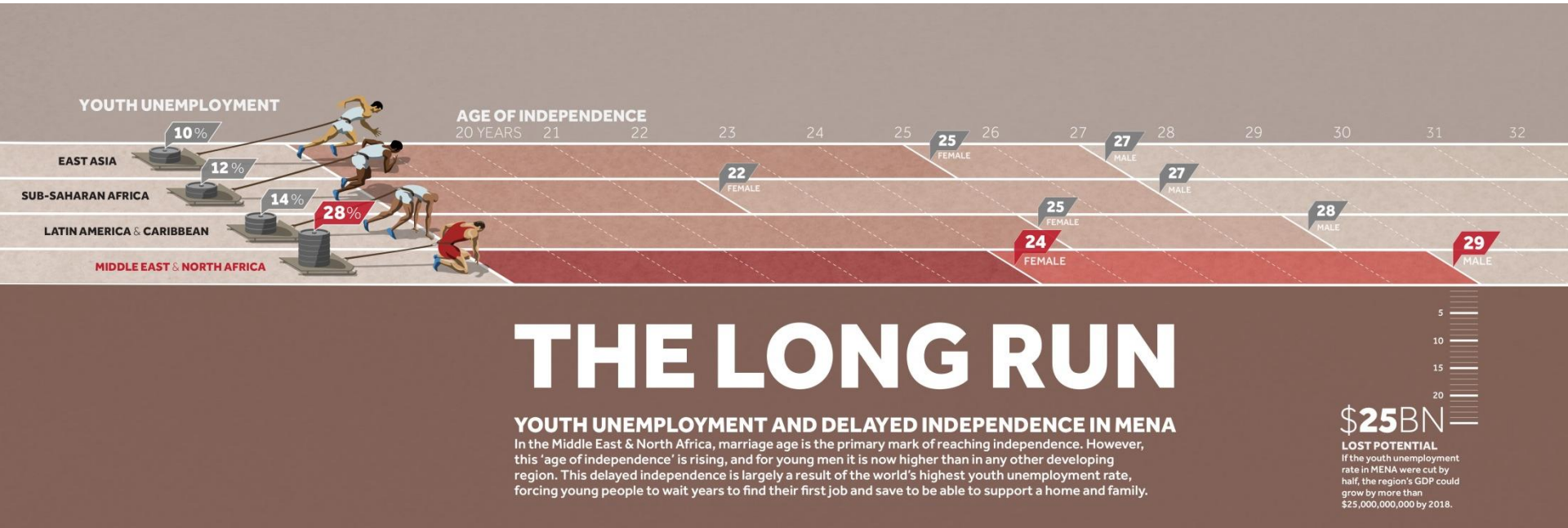


Young adults also have been affected by the crisis

Example: Spain



High youth unemployment has large social cost ...prevents autonomy

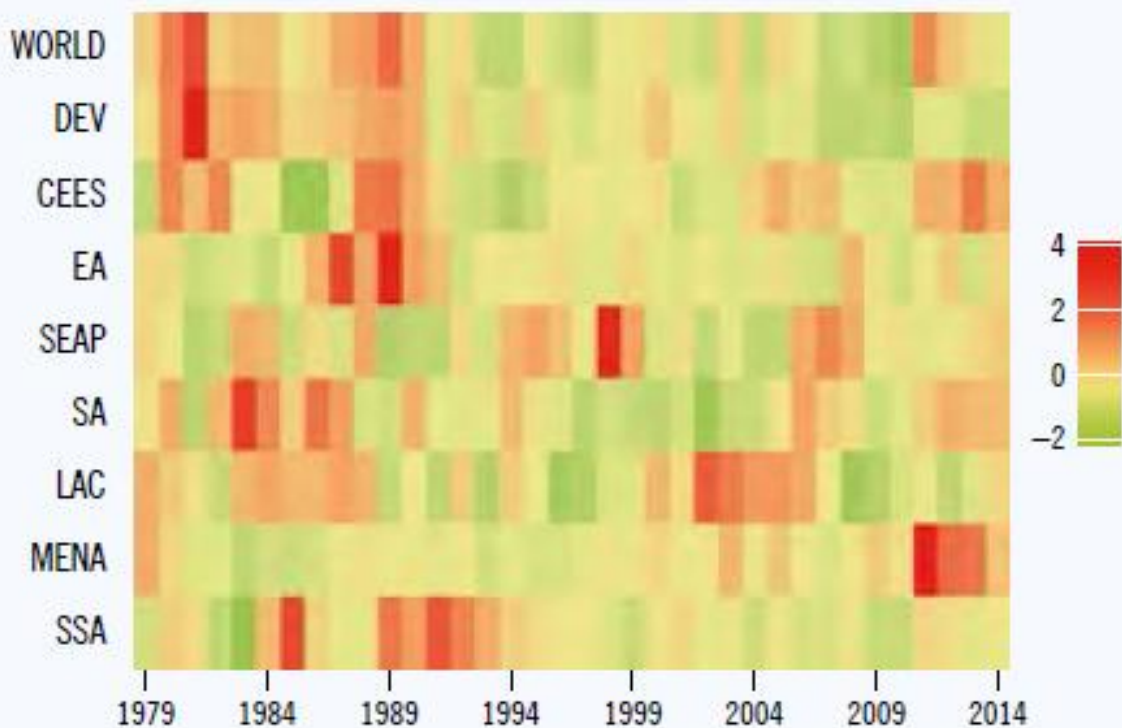


High youth unemployment has large social cost ...rises social unrest

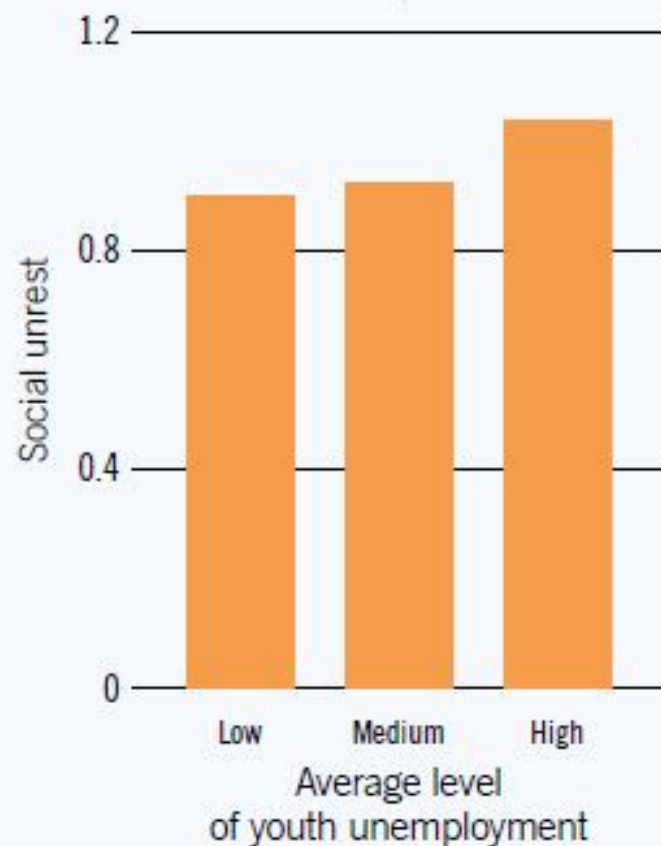


Social unrest and youth unemployment

Panel A. Social unrest across the world



Panel B. Male youth unemployment and unrest, 1991–2013



High youth unemployment has large social cost ...forfeits chances for development

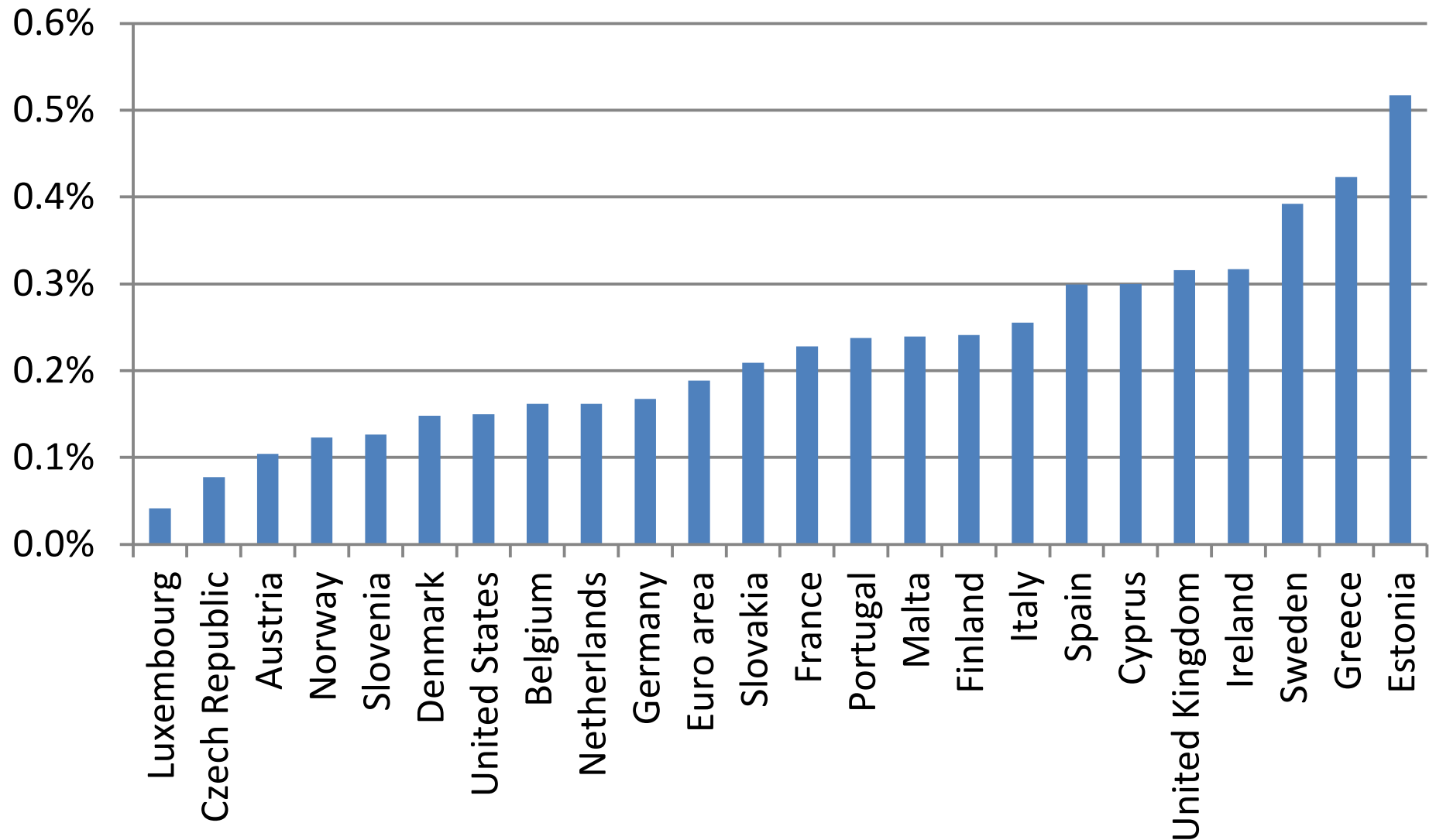


Gains from closing jobs gap in MENA countries

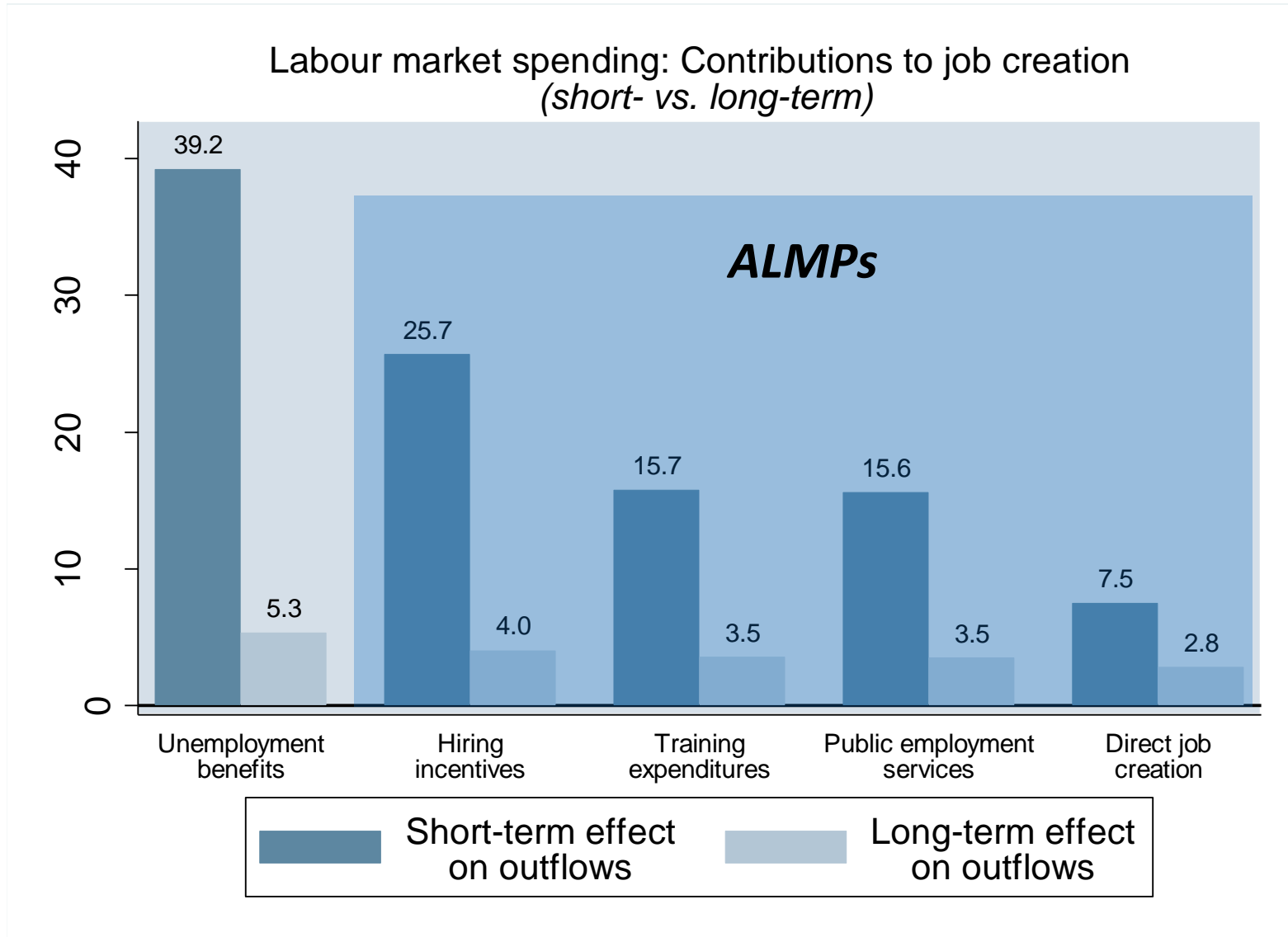
	Jobs gap (thousands)	Change in GDP per capita (%)
Maintain youth unemployment at current levels	-580	+0.3
Reduce youth unemployment rate by half	3019	+1.1
Increase employment-to-population ratio for women and youth to global average	58202	+20.1

- 1. First scenario:** Constant youth unemployment until 2018
- 2. Second scenario:** Reduce youth unemployment rate by half in comparison to 2013
- 3. Third scenario:** Increase the employment-to-population rates for both youth and women to the global average by 2018

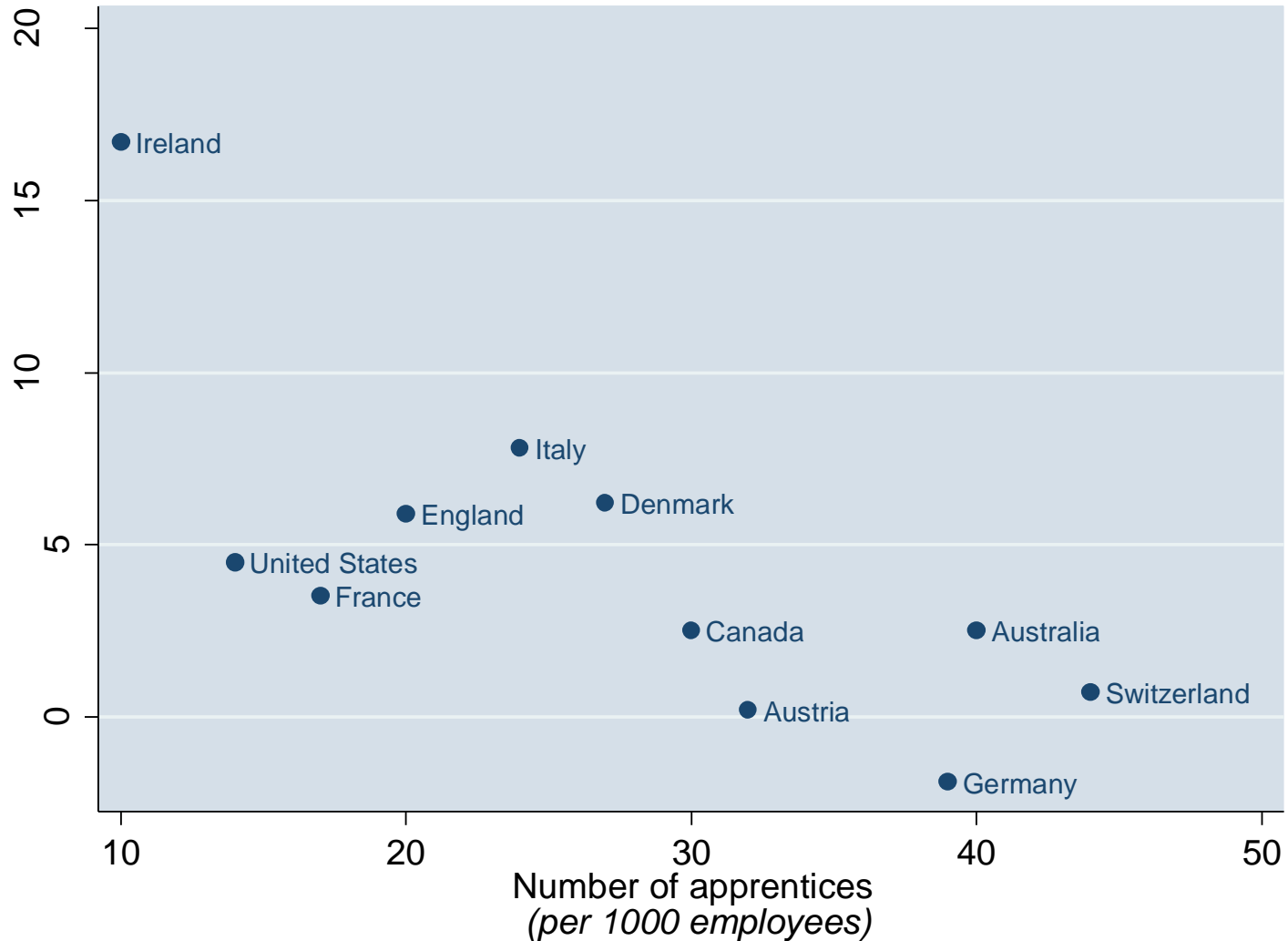
Short-term relief essential and not that costly



Focus on ALMPs to address skills mismatch not sufficient



Invest in education, in particular vocational training systems





For more info:

World Economic and Social Outlook Trends 2015

Research Department
International Labour Organization

<http://www.ilo.org/weso>

