



▶ Youth Employment in Changing Labour Markets

1st meeting of the G20 Employment Working Group

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▶ Young people in G20 countries face major challenges



44 million
unemployed



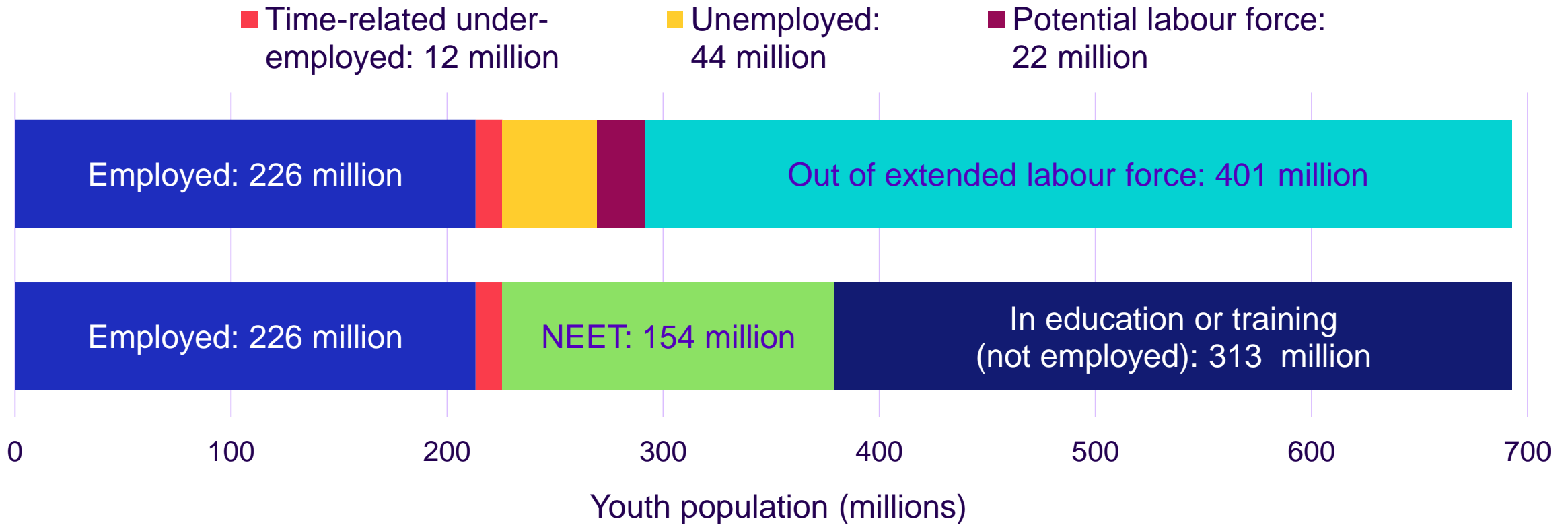
36 million
working but poor

 **154 million**
NEETs



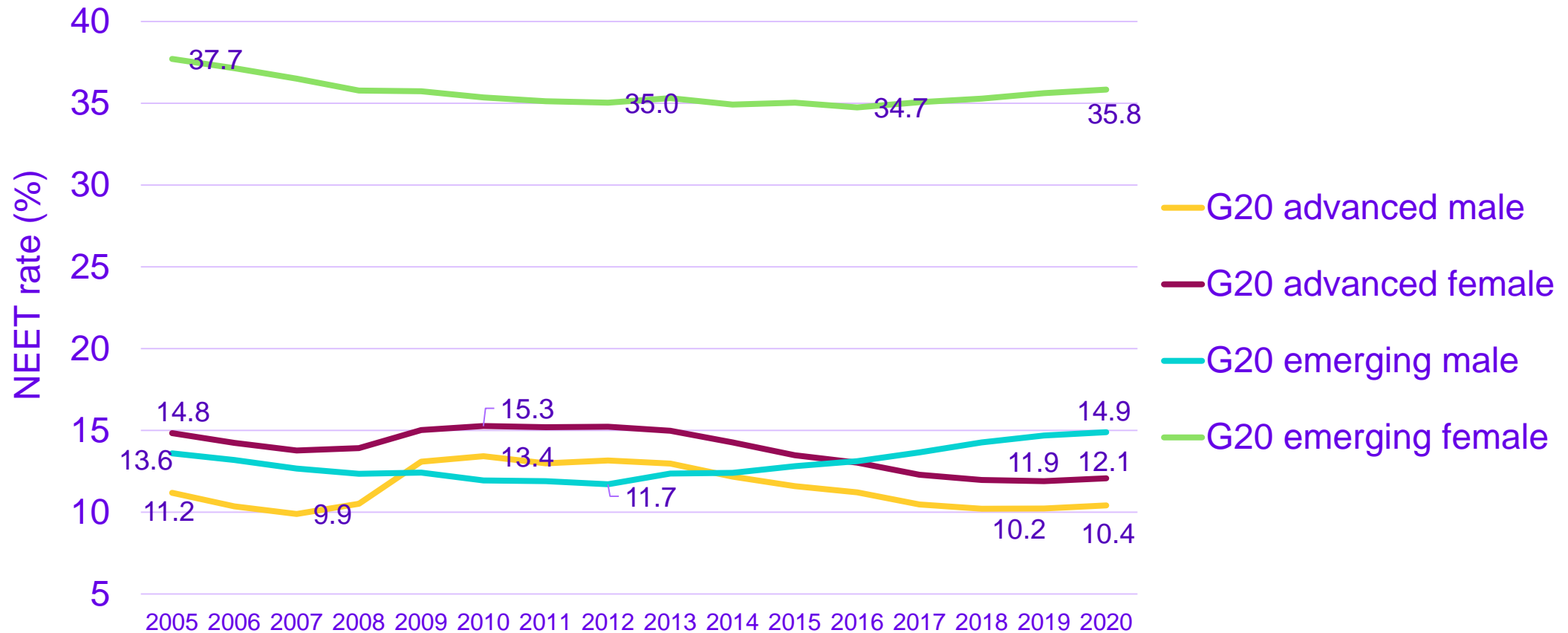
2 out of 3
young women

Young people require better access to employment

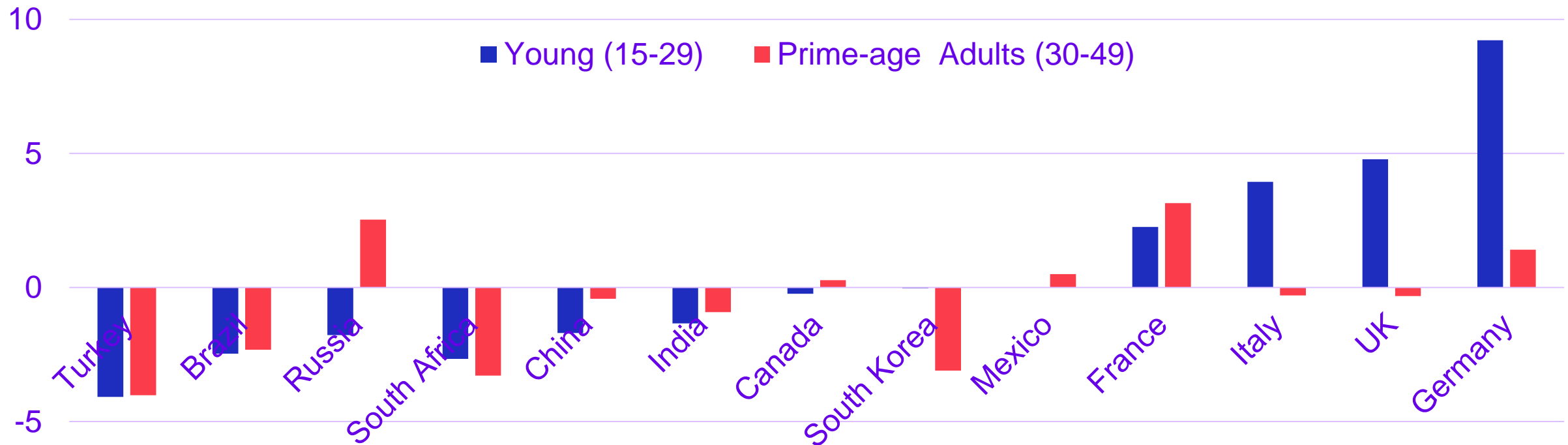


Note: Figures refer to 2019.
Source: ILOSTAT, ILO Modelled Estimates, November 2019.

NEET rates are much higher for young women than young men



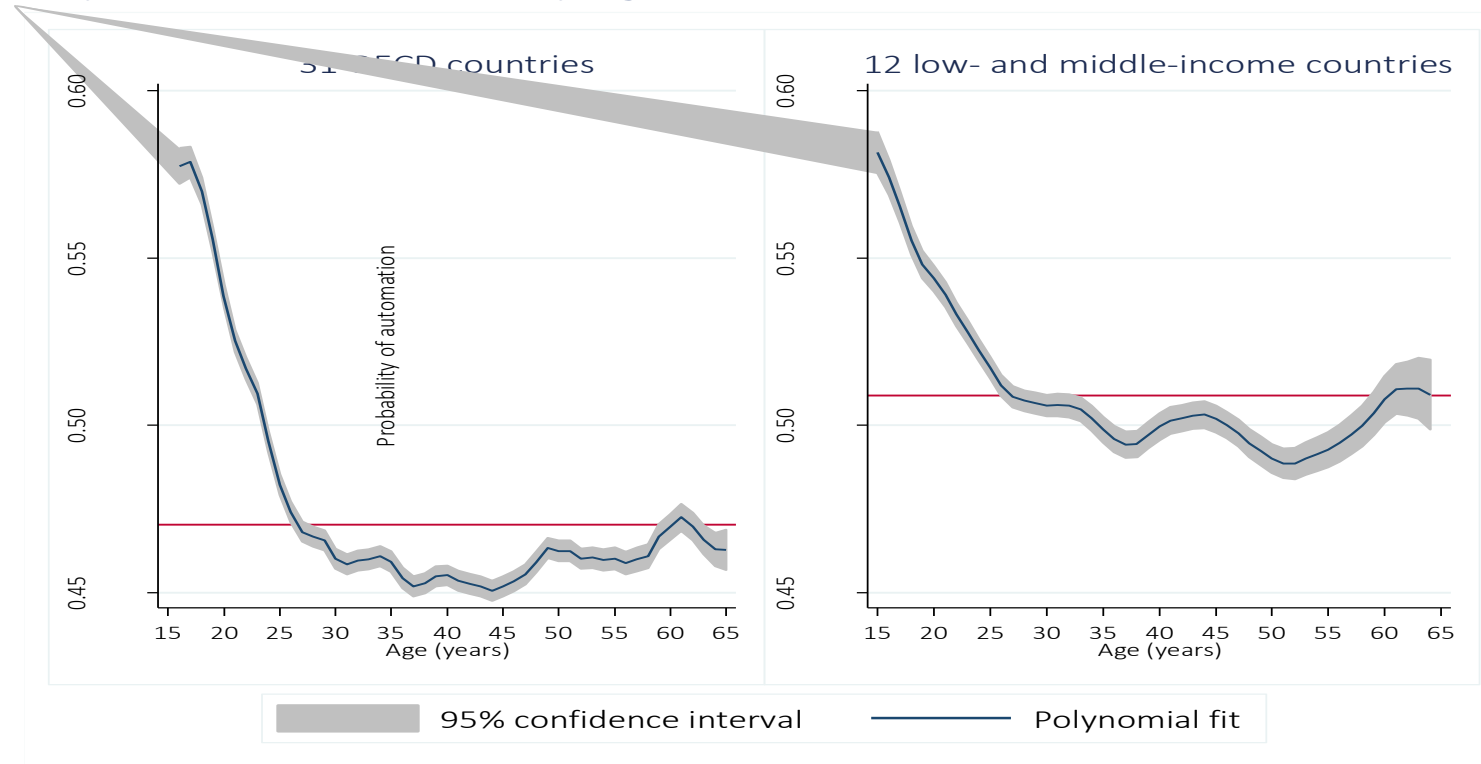
In advanced G20 countries, vulnerable employment has increased, reflecting in part the expansion of the gig economy and platform work



Source: ILO calculations based on the Labour Force Micro Database, version 1.5

Risk of automation is highest in jobs held by young people

Probability (risk) of automation by age in OECD and low- and middle-income countries

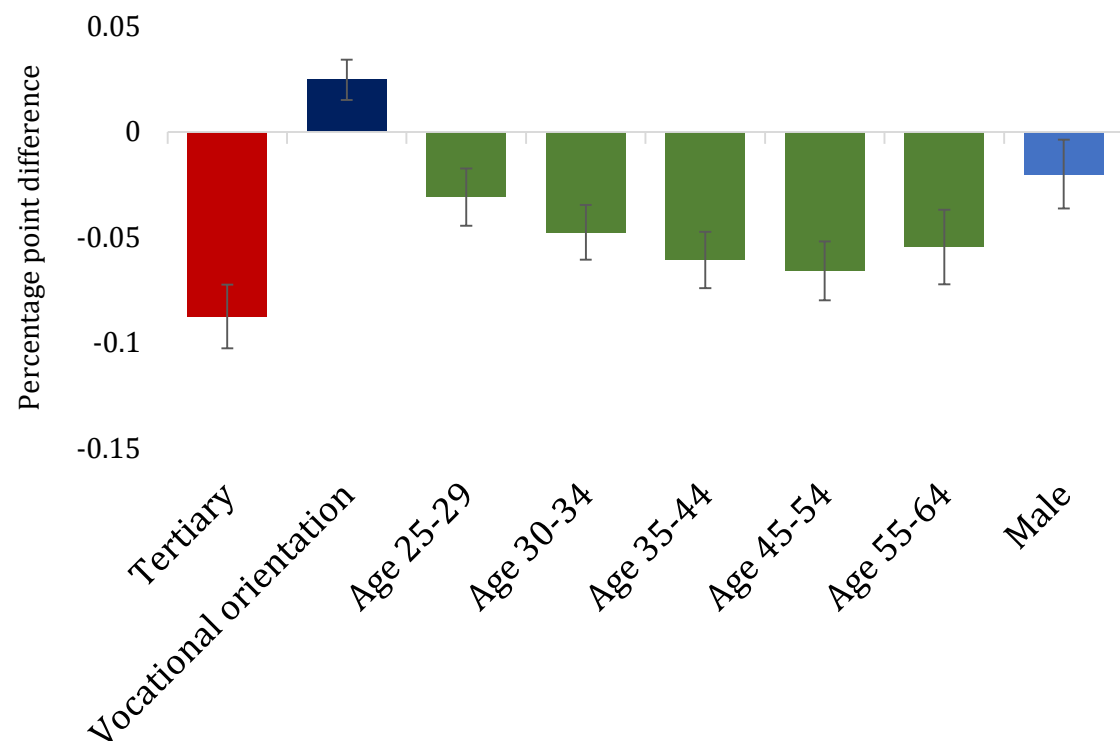


Source: ILO calculations based on PIAAC Public Use Files on Survey of Adult Skills (2012 and 2014) and STEP Measurement Household Survey (2012 and 2013).

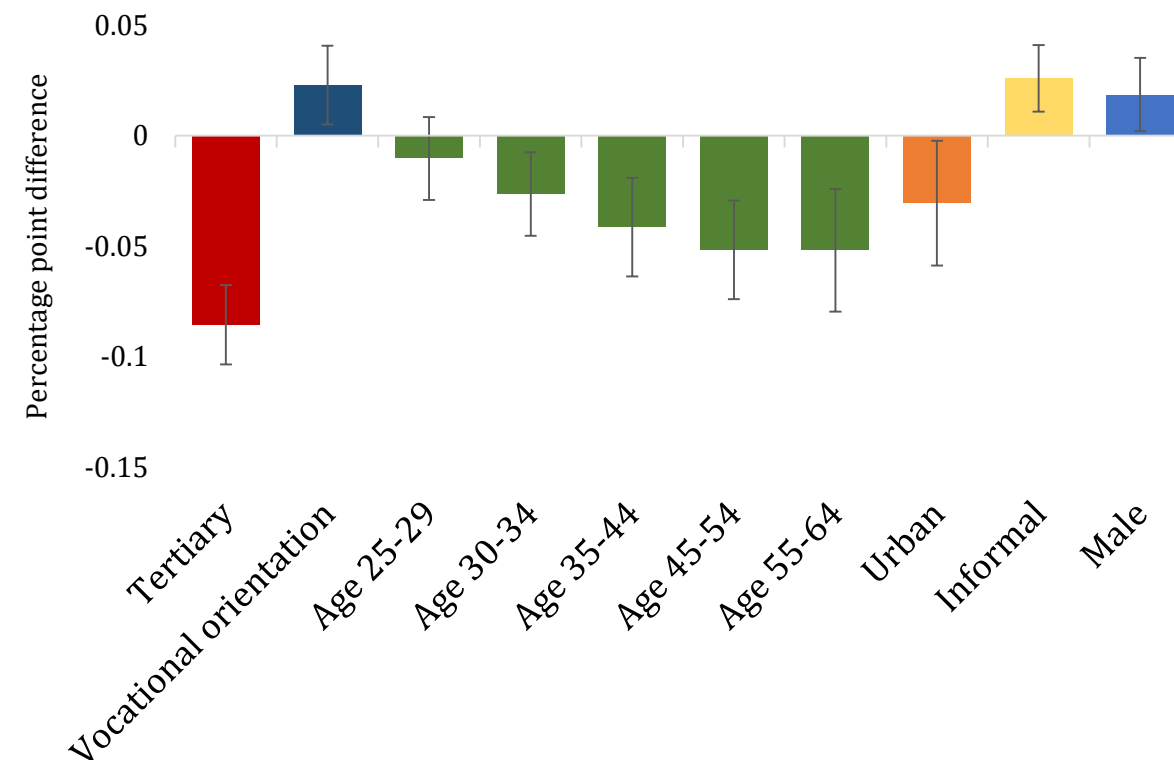
Higher education provides entry to less automatable jobs

Relationship between educational attainment and the risk of job automation

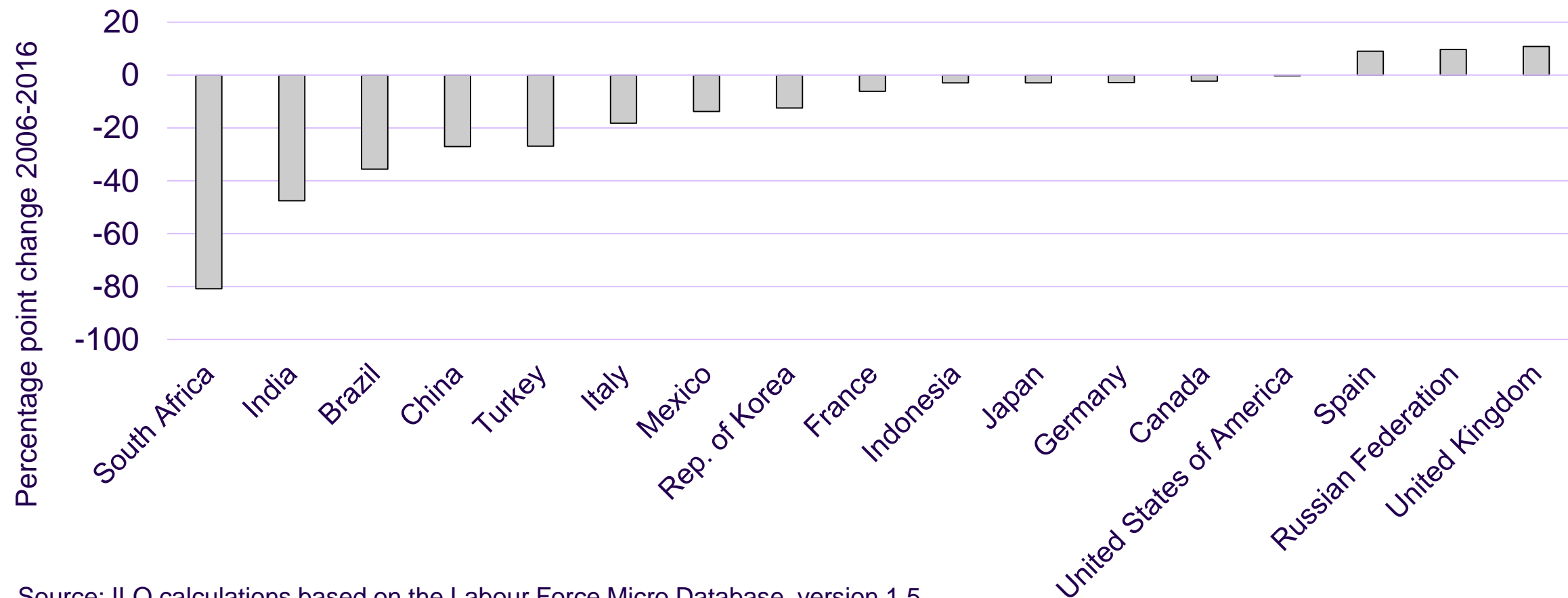
OECD countries



Low- and middle- income countries

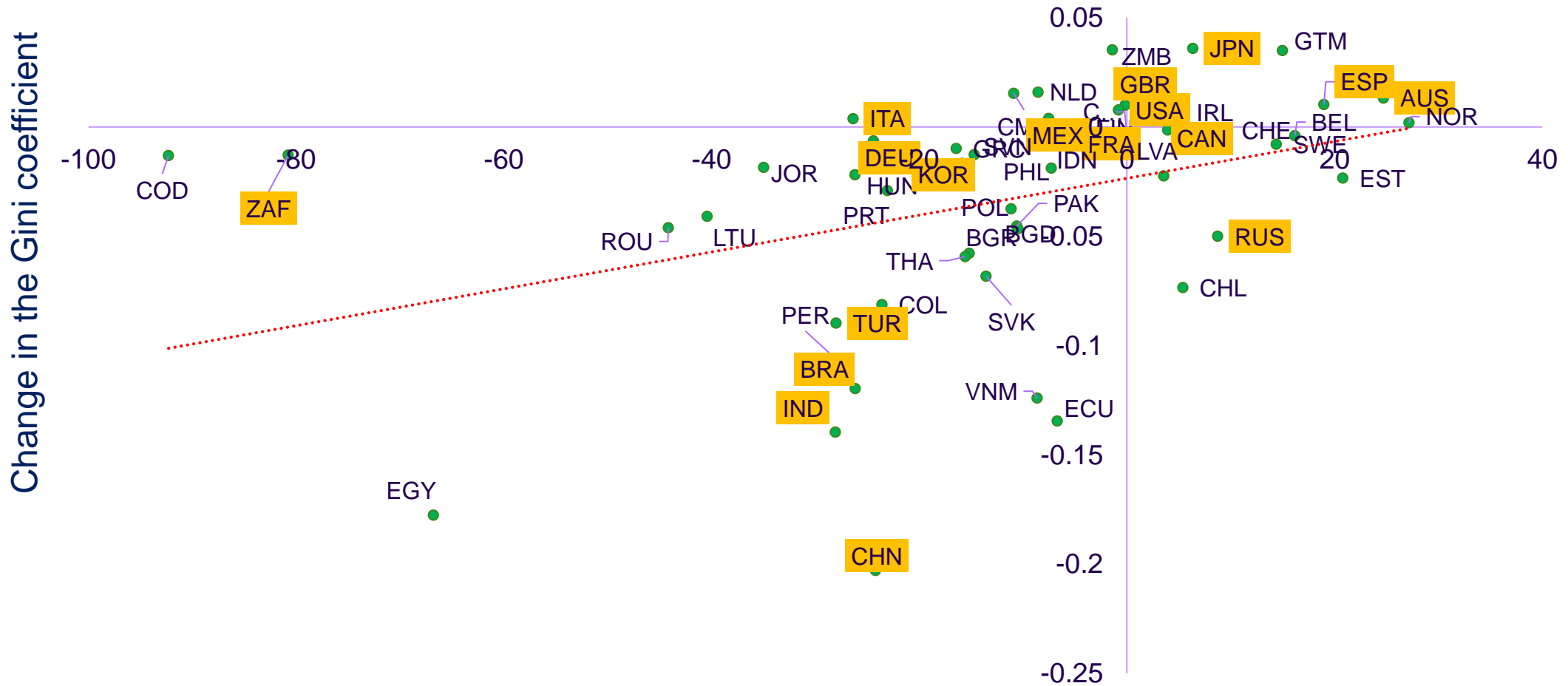


Returns to tertiary education have been falling – especially for young people...



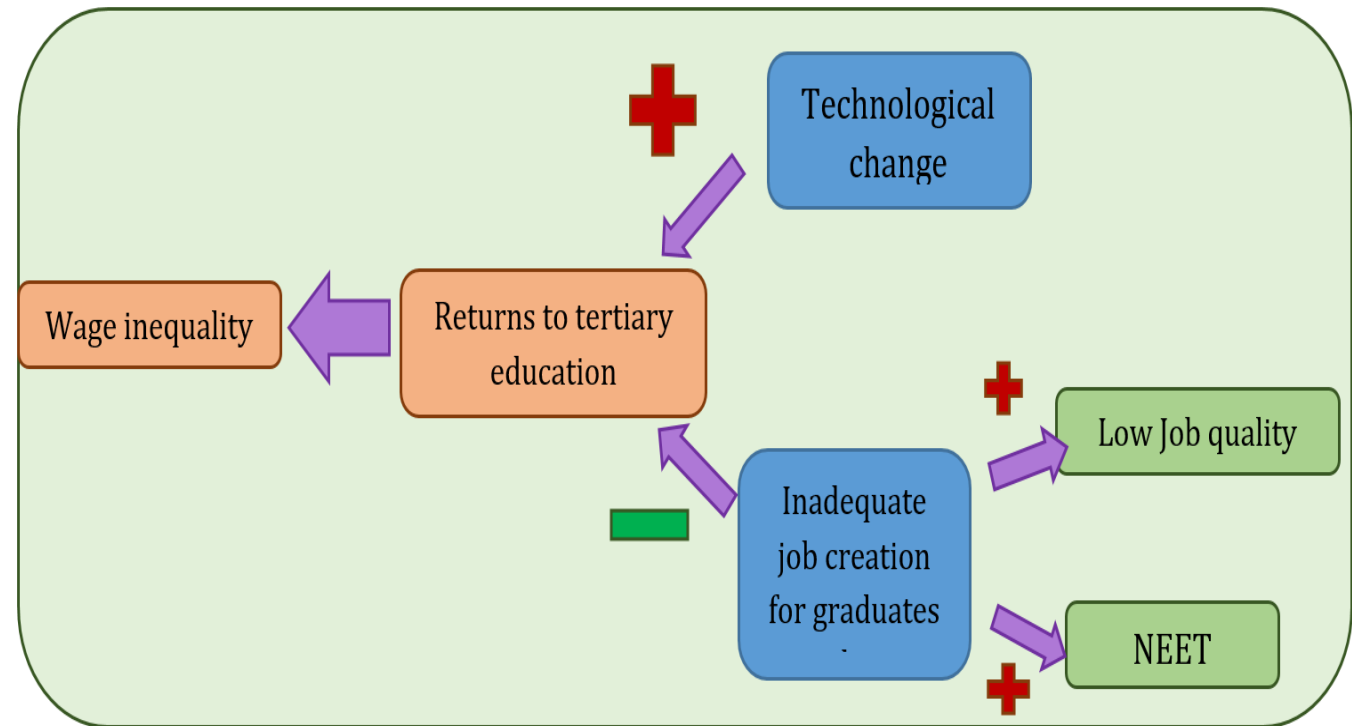
Source: ILO calculations based on the Labour Force Micro Database, version 1.5

...and this has driven down wage inequality in many countries



▶ The number of jobs available for highly qualified young people in G20 countries is insufficient

- ▶ Its not that Technological change – and the related rising demand for highly skilled workers - is no longer affecting wages and wage inequality...
- ▶ ...rather - in some countries - growth in the supply of highly educated workers is outpacing growth in demand for them.



► Summary and policy messages

1. There is insufficient job creation for young people
2. Supply and demand policies don't match
3. Gender gaps in youth labour markets persist
4. Large numbers of young people are working in the informal economy and new forms of work

Need an integrated policy framework, including...

- macroeconomic and sectoral policies that support employment creation
- large-scale active labour market programmes for disadvantaged young people
- along with approaches to effectively tackle gender gaps
- updated educational and vocational curricula
- better organization, voice and representation to ensure appropriate wages and working conditions for young workers
- Effective and modernised public employment services