



Youth employment challenge in the Western Balkans and Slovenia:

Findings of ILO research

Subregional Tripartite Meeting of Experts on
Decent Employment for Young People

Ljubljana, 6-7 December 2007



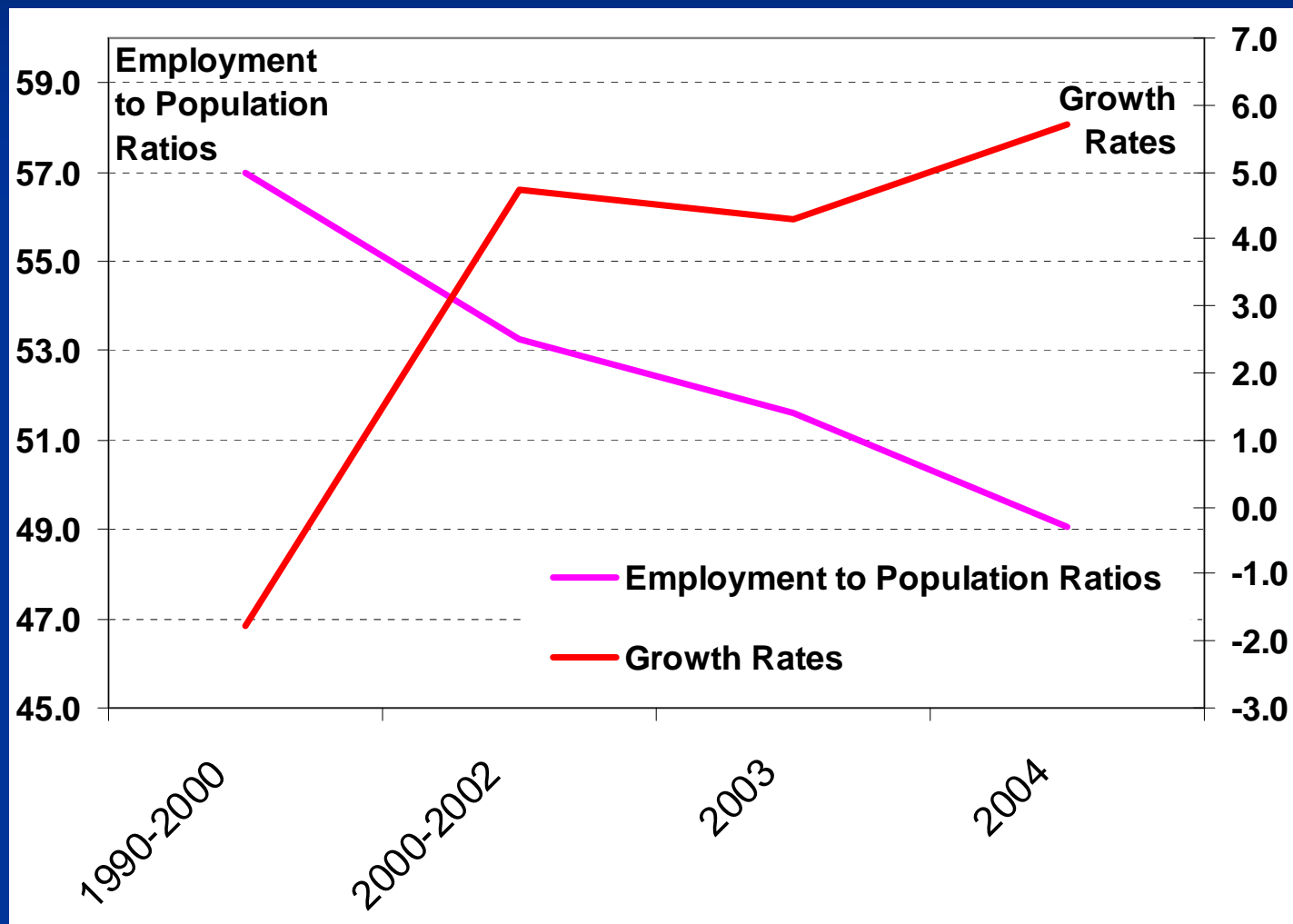
This presentation

- Growth and overall employment trends
- Quantity of youth employment
- Quality of youth employment
- Key points



Growth and overall employment

The economic growth of the past years has not reverted into employment creation

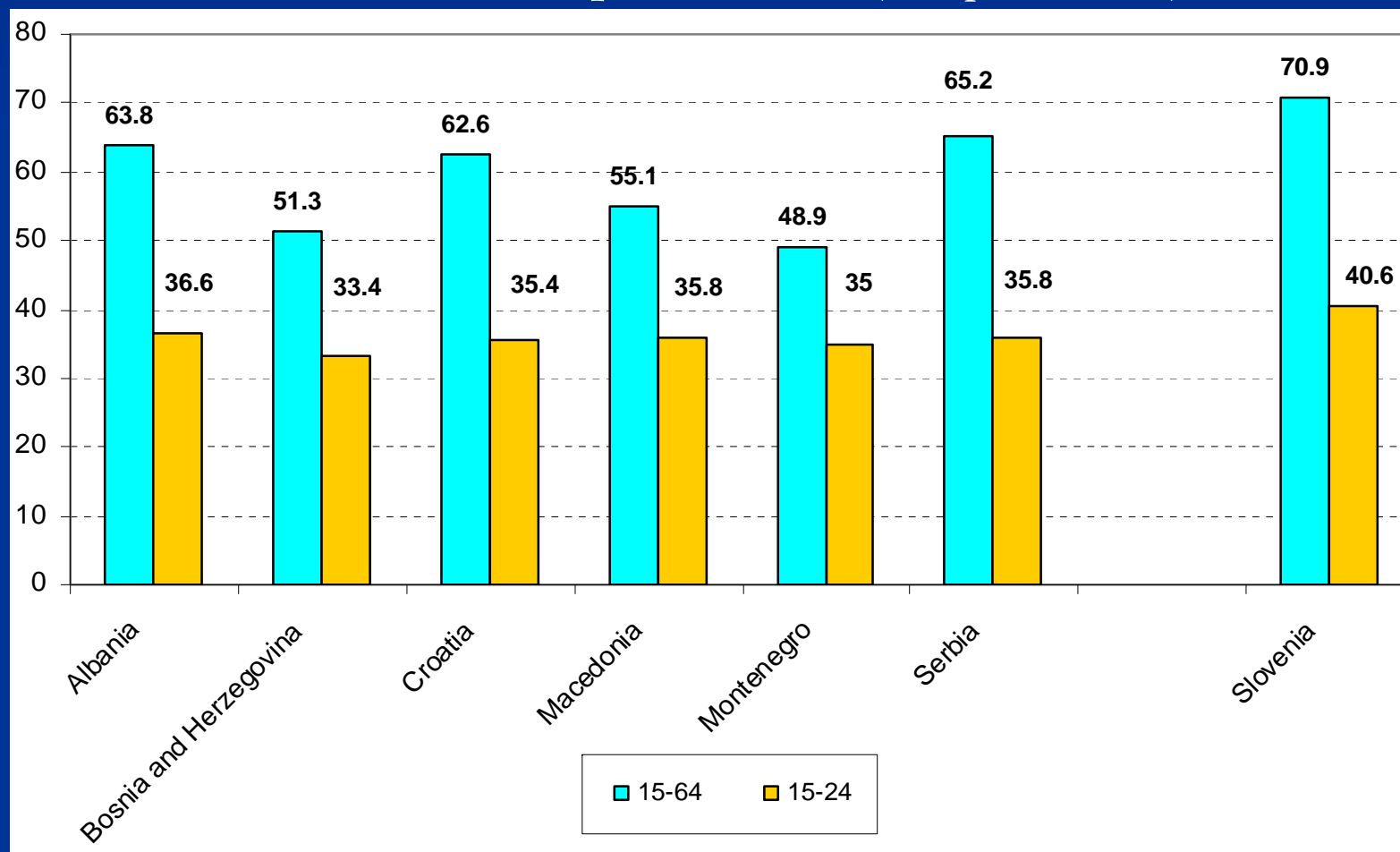




Quantity of employment

On average participation of youth in the labour market is 20 % lower that of the working age population

Labour Force Participation – LFS (except for ALB)

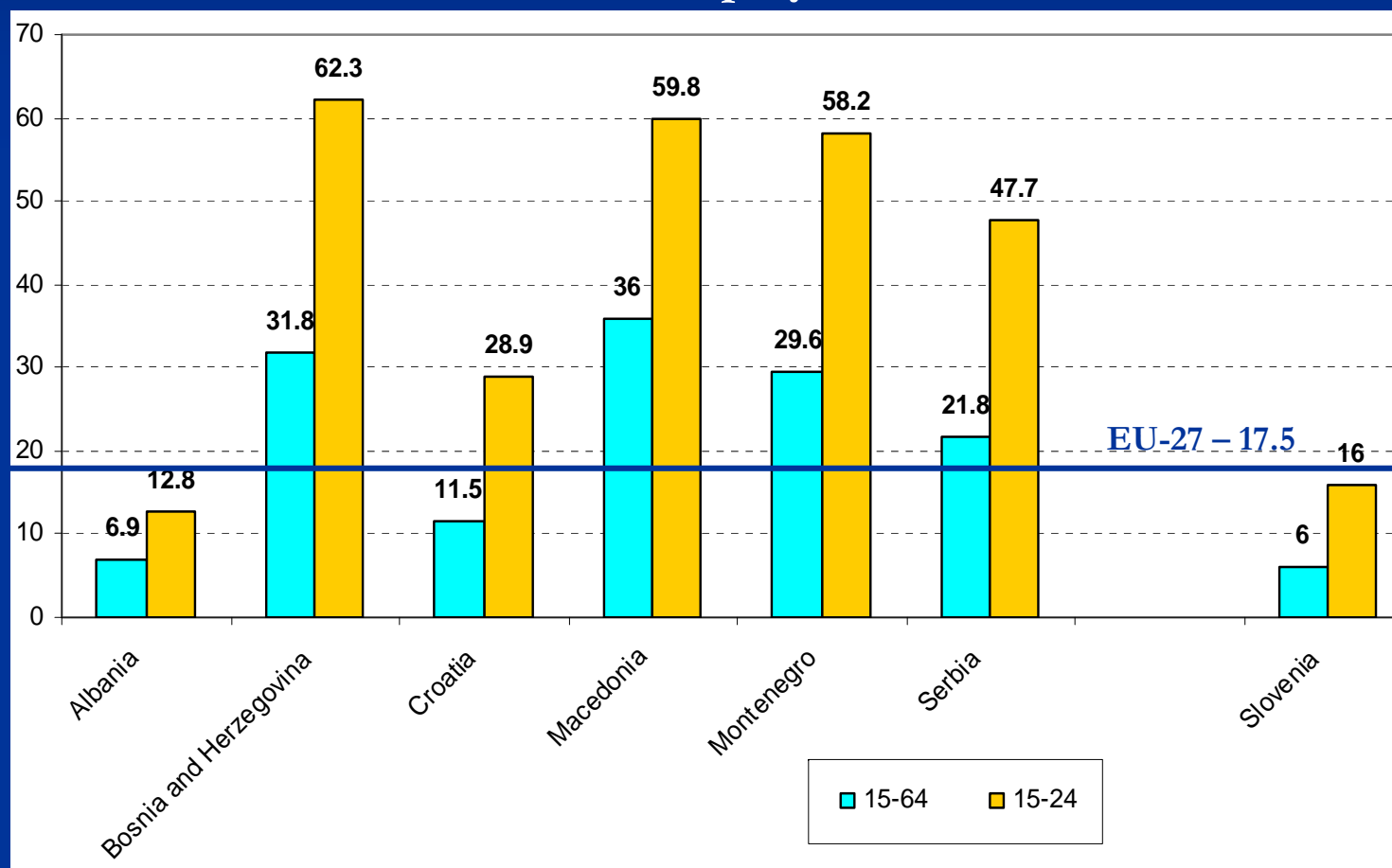




Quantity of employment

Youth unemployment rates are at least double those of the population in working age

Youth unemployment

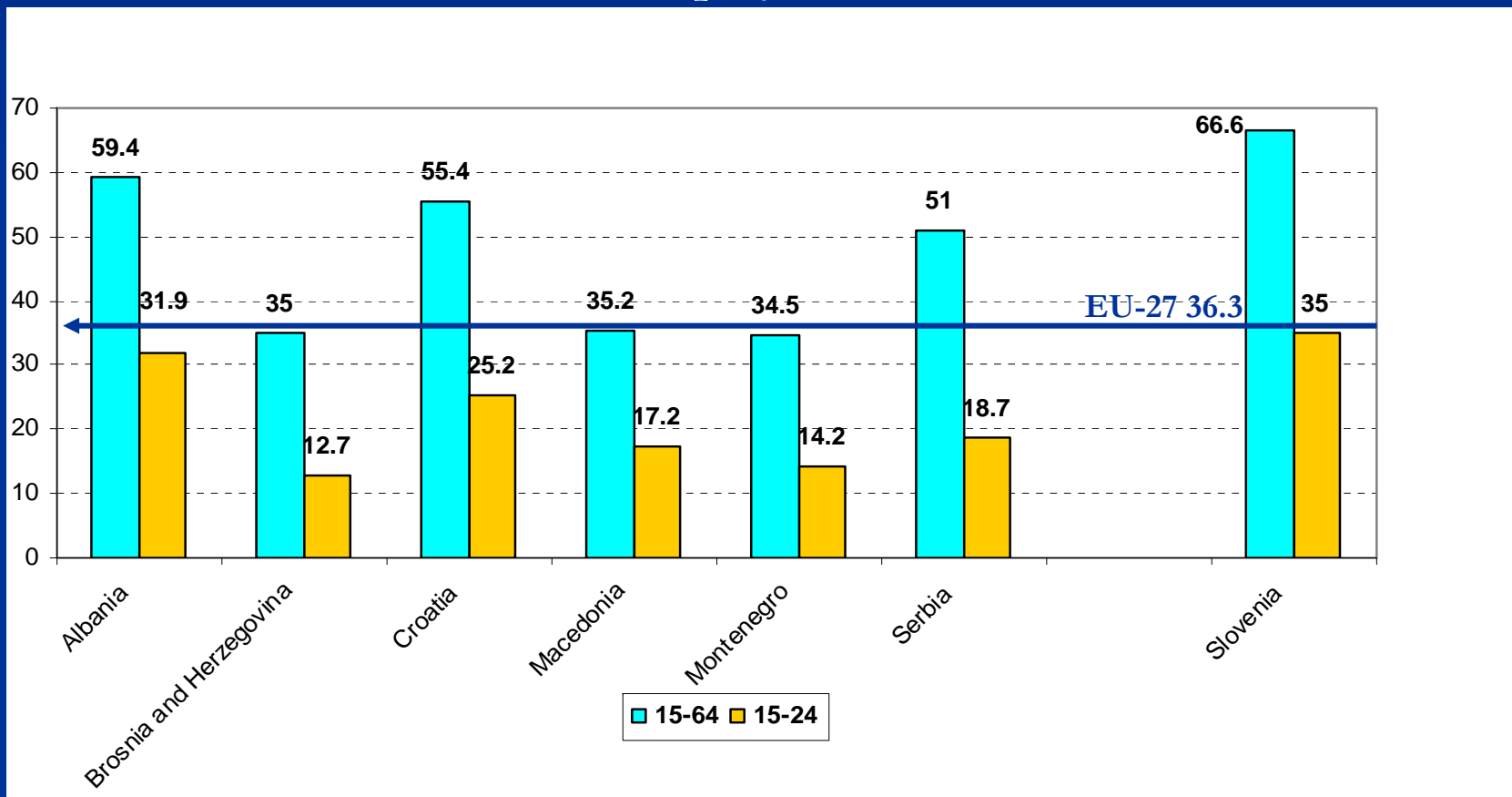




Quantity of employment

Youth employment rates average half those of the working age population

Youth employment rates

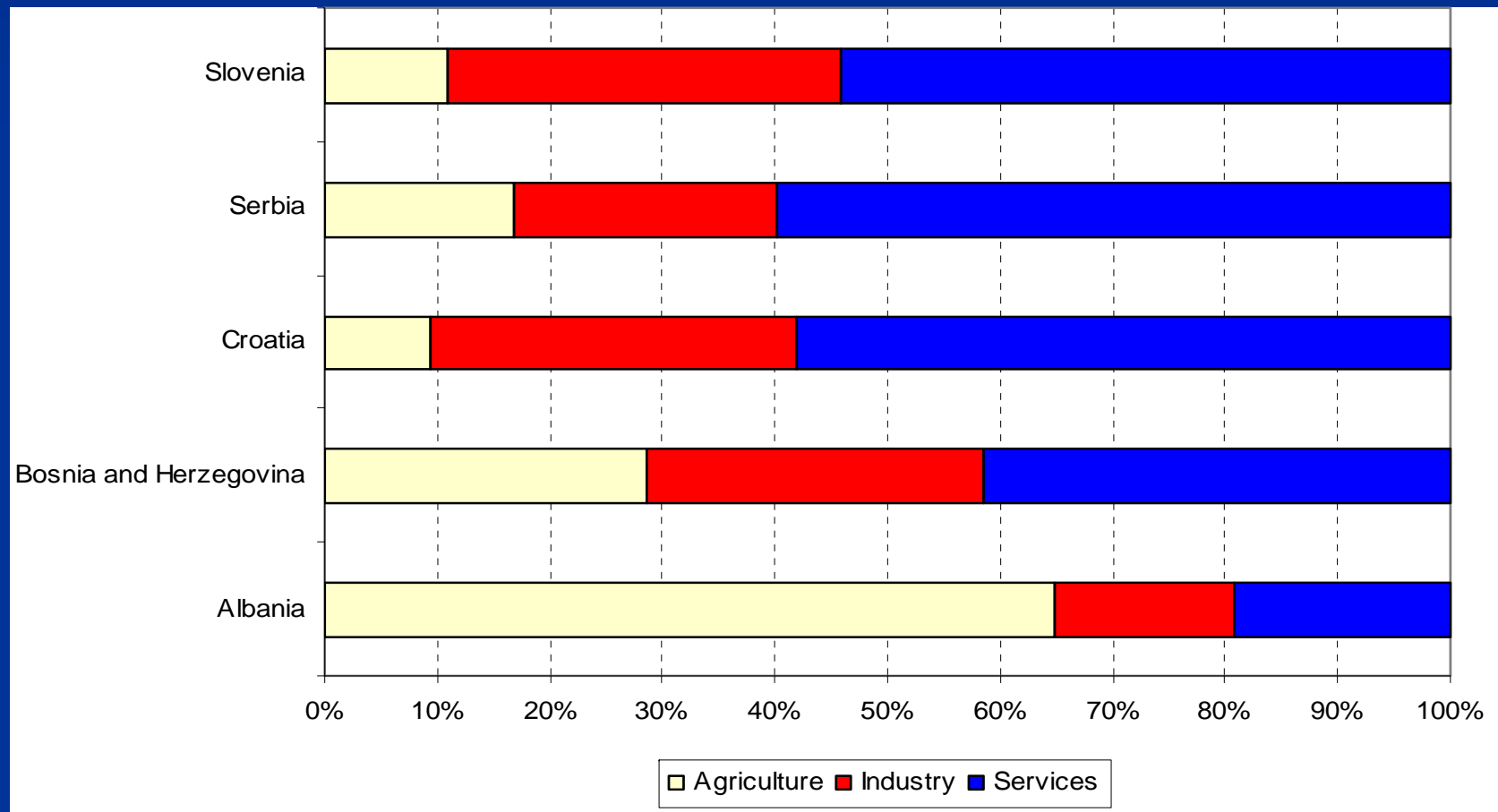


Quality of employment



Compared to other sectors, services offer more youth employment opportunities

Youth employment by economic sector

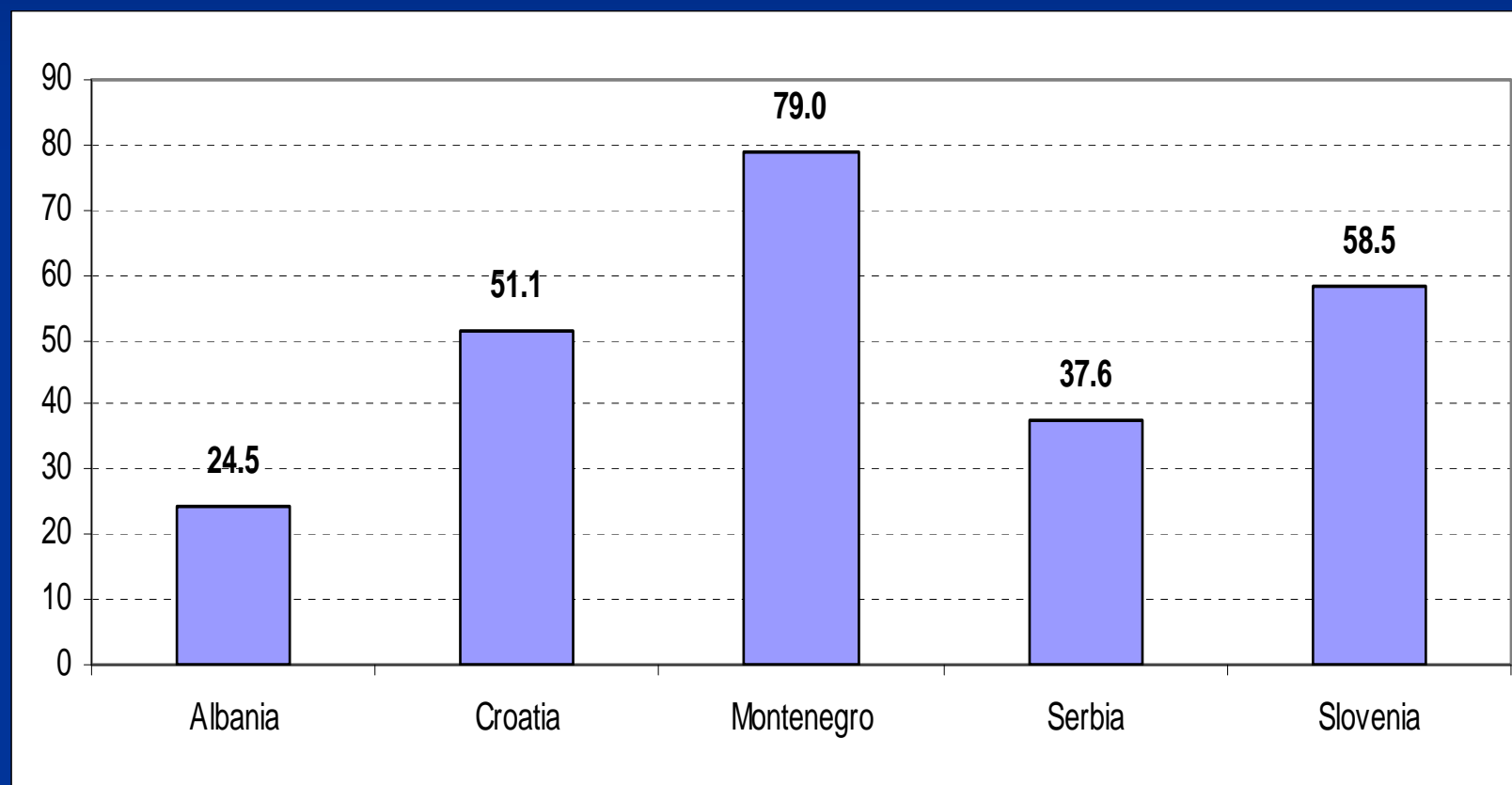




Quantity of employment

Young people are increasingly engaged in temporary employment.....

Temporary employment

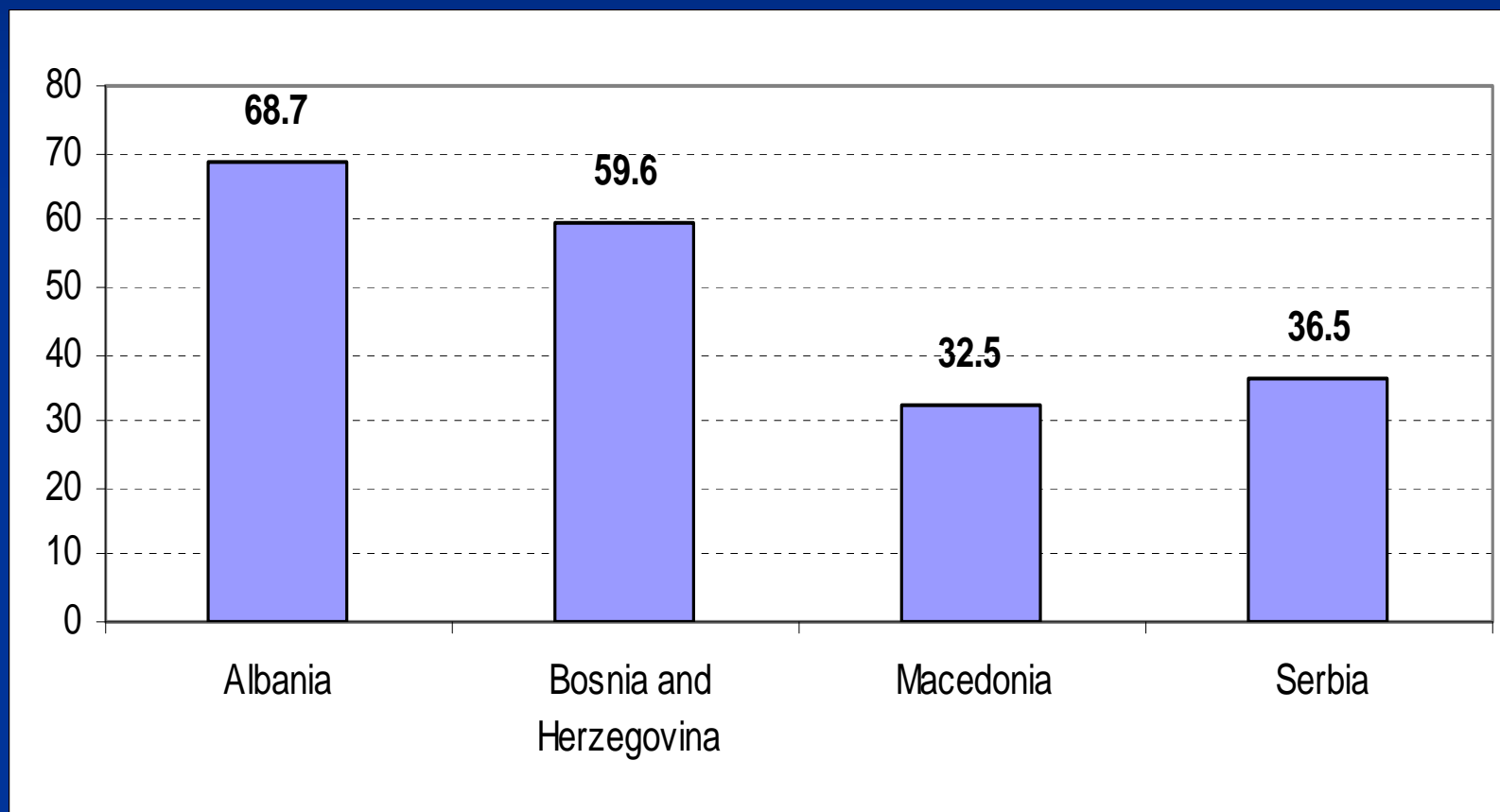




Quantity of employment

....and in the informal economy

Young people in the informal economy





Key points

- Data on the youth labour market are still limited and do not provide enough information to policy-makers;
- Sustained growth has not yet been accompanied by job creation, especially for young people;
- Youth unemployment is persistently high and of a long-term nature;
- When jobs for youth are created, they are often in temporary work or in the informal economy.