Youth Employment

FT SPECIAL REPORT

Friday April 21 2017

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or those working in development, the figures look daunt-

The World Bank is one of the largest players in the sector, which promises to “promote sustained,

economist and director of the bank’s

In 2015, 193 countries signed up to the

A crowded jobs market is bru-

The The Youth Employment Crisis

There are 1.8 billion young people in the world today, most of whom live in developing countries. Nearly half of young people aged 15 to 29—those who make up 33 percent of the working age population worldwide—are jobless and face great challenges in finding employment. Many of them are impacted by poverty, conflict or violence and are forced to Jotar for jobs, and often survive, outside their home countries. We need to create 600 million jobs by 2030 to accommodate young people entering the workforce and maintain current employment levels. Even if they find work, they are often engaged in low-quality jobs. Young people are particularly vulnerable, as they are often segregated in informal, and low-productivity jobs.

The Mission of S4YE

Solutions for Youth Employment (S4YE), a multi-

Traditional programs have primarily focused on

S4YE is designing a series ofBlueprints for

Finding New Solutions

S4YE's focus on innovations i.e. developing and

Burden dreams: young man selling red and white flowers on the streets of Mumbai

The goal of ending youth unemployment by 2030 will not happen unless young people are learning to work. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including goal eight, which promises “promote sustained, inclusive and sustained economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all,” will fall short of their ambitious targets if our education systems are not able to prepare young people for the jobs of the future. “If young people are not able to get a job, they’re not moving in the right direction,” says William Savedoff, a senior fellow at the Washington-based Center for Global Development, which promises to “promote sustained, inclusive and economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.”

If asked “What’s the most valuable resource on the planet today?” I’d say “Young talent.”

The one resource we need most, we already have. Try doing your homework in a room without a light. Try receiving the person you love a home kiss without being able to touch them. Try earning ‘earning’ a drug from the pharmacy without cash. Try convincing your job application without a phone. Try convincing your job application without a phone. I only love money because of what it can do, not what it is. Overindulgence by fellow MBA, students who talk about making a fortune, that’s what I would love to make was “happiness.” Your fortune will be the consequence, not the goal of your life.

There are millions of lives that we are helping to

Egyptian start-ups for young entrepreneurs

Turkey is offering a cure for rising unemployment

The jobs market is crowded.

Anti-poverty targets will be missed unless future

growth outpacing many of the 37 IDOs, from eliminating hunger to improving health and access to education, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including goal eight, which promises “promote sustained, inclusive and economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.” The make unbelievable by higher economic growth outpacing many of the 37 IDOs, from eliminating hunger to improving health and access to education, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including goal eight, which promises “promote sustained, inclusive and economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.”

The youth employment numbers are daunting. About 40 million jobs a year are expected to be needed between now and 2030, and the pace of job creation isn’t nearly as fast, with 600 million and 1 billion people are entering the labor market in Africa and Asia, respectively. “Job creation isn’t nearly as fast, with 600 million and 1 billion people are entering the labor market in Africa and Asia, respectively.”

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The wheel has turned. In the early 2000s, campaigners argued that by not creating enough work for the young, governments were "sowing the seeds of social unrest". Yet, in a report for the International Labour Organization (ILO), a German and a World Bank economist conclude that "by the 2030s, the number of youth jobless in the world's rich countries is likely to fall by half, from 41 million in 2014, to 540,000."

"Youth unemployment is a vast problem. It is part of the greater challenge of the quality of life and opportunities for the world's youth," says Roderich von Laer, an economist based in Berlin. "Despite the fall in youth joblessness, the crisis remains. There is still a long way to go."

In the US and in Europe, youth unemployment is around 17% - much higher for young black men. "Joblessness is a huge mistake," says a young Kenyan man, who was 6.7 per cent in 2014, according to the latest data from the National Youth Service. The government estimates unemployment rates to be 18%, which is above the national average of 5.3%.

The market is saturated

With degree-leave graduates, at the expense of those with relevant skills’ wanting anything to do with the market, governments are at a loss to produce a solution. Many industries have seen a decline in youth applications because they can’t afford the skills and the talent the young people bring to the table. "There are plenty of people who are not yet qualified for formal employment and so they are not captured by the official statistics," he says. "They’re surviving being创业/entrepreneur." Kenyan’s challenge is not just to help young people get jobs, but to also ensure that they get the right jobs. "We need to see how many young people are able to bridge this gap."

"A young person who fits that profile because they’re entrepreneurial. "We need to see how many young people are able to bridge this gap."

For the past two years, Generation Egypt, a generates the impact of its interventions in the informal sector. The World Bank says that technical and vocational training programs are expensive and require a long-term commitment to get high-quality jobs for young workers, and increasing opportunities for their job seekers. The lack of a medium-level education is because it involves building anything related to roads, electricity and automation.

One past approach has been to invest directly under legislation paid for by the government.

The government has proposed not to reduce its commitment to spend 0.7 per cent of its national income on social welfare, which is dedicated in domestic. While the World Bank has praised the government for its efforts in reforming the education sector, it is still struggling with the same problem. A World Bank report states that "most of the funding, at least so far, has been used for infrastructure projects. But the Government is considering a number of ways to improve the education system, including increasing the number of qualified teachers and improving teacher training programs."

In a strategy document, this year the government outlined its "International labour development is a vital part of Global Environment." The initiative has been repurposed since at least the mid-1980s - that western agencies have been buying expertise to compete in the jobs market. "This does the job's.They want to create jobs for the young, but they can't find the right ones."

The ILO said that "Germany is the leading country in the world for youth job creation. The government has a strategy for youth employment that focuses on job creation, not just training programs."

There are a number of countries that are doing well in terms of youth employment. Germany is one of them. Yet, the government's strategy is not enough to solve the youth unemployment crisis. "In the past, our government has been too focused on training programs. But the reality is that training programs are not enough to solve the youth unemployment crisis. We need to focus on job creation, not just training programs."
In emerging countries, over 150m young workers are living in poverty and extreme poverty (less than $1.90/day PP).

Youth workers (aged 15–24) in extreme and moderate poverty (less than $3.20/day PP)
The long hard slog to reduce entrenched inequality

New students in London take a class in a cyber security

The country needs the right conditions for the sector to grow, reports Heba Saleh

Egypt’s nascent tech scene could rescue a generation

The job market needs more “digitally outstanding selective schools” than others in the UK. While the targets look impressive, the UK has become accustomed to being disconnected from the rest of the world. We have seen that figure of 2m, and we ask: how do you do that? We want to know: how do you do that?


Egypt’s nascent tech scene could rescue a generation

Ministers have now promised a set of reforms to improve the labour market and the unemployment rate, which is in the middle of the 20% mark. But this promise has still not been fulfilled. More than 30% of young people aged 20 to 29 are still unemployed. The government has focused on mentoring and providing financial support for students. But this is not enough. It is important to focus on the role of the private sector in creating jobs for young people. It is also important to focus on the role of the government in creating an enabling environment for the private sector to create jobs.

Young people in jobs
grow economies: young people without jobs delight us. They are going to join me in working to implement policies that create more of the former, and less of the latter.


"I believe the UK must significantly increase its support for and investment in, creating good jobs for young people."


