Youth and the labour market in the Eastern Partnership countries

Iwona Ganko
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Focusing on challenges and opportunities of the new social, economic and labour market realities for the young people.
Transformations towards the market economy, trade openness

Uneven development levels and economic growth, but growing productivity

Growing services but substantial share of agriculture, middle levels of competitiveness

Ageing society (decreasing youth population, migration) and reliance on remittances

High and improving education attainment, but skills mismatch: quality of education and training

Inequality: based on rural/urban/regional disparities or social background
Youth situation

Youth unemployment rate (15-24)

Youth not in employment, education, training (2018)

- Armenia (¹)
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus (²)
- Georgia
- Moldova
- Ukraine (³)

Youth situation
Youth transition: challenges

- Lack of quality jobs
- Irregular employment and insecurity
- Low wages
- Insufficient support
- Lack of skills
- Lack of experience
- Vulnerability
- Informality
- Unrealistic expectations
ADAPTABILITY TO GLOBAL TRENDS

Changing working Conditions
Freelancing
Short-term

Automation & Digitalisation
Platform economy
Gig economy
On-demand work

New sectors /traditional sectors
Climate change
Competitiveness: Further integration in global value chains
RELATIVELY HIGH AND IMPROVING EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Proportion of 30-34 year olds having completed tertiary education, 2017 (%)

- EU-28
- Ukraine (¹)
- Georgia
- Moldova
- Armenia (²)
- Azerbaijan

Data source: Eurostat
HIGH TERTIARY EDUCATION ATTAINMENT IN SCIENCE AND TECH

Number of tertiary graduates in science and technology relative to the size of the population aged 20-29 years, 2017 (per 1 000 male / female inhabitants aged 20-29)

Data source: Eurostat
Policy measures supporting youth transition to work

RELEVANT STRATEGIC FRAMEWORKS AND POLICIES
BUT
MANY CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION
Policy delivery key issues

- Evidence for policy steering and good governance (definition, monitoring, evaluation)
- Policies for quality job creation
- Skills development and adaptability

- Reform’s implementation:
  - Strengthening resources and capacity
  - Financial sustainability
  - Targeting and outreach

- Partnerships and cooperation
## Policy measures: what could be done more or better?

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THANK YOU!