



## GLOBAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS FOR YOUTH 2022

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### Introduction

Assessing the impact of post Covid-19 economic recovery on youth employment, ILO published its report titled “Global Employment Trends for Youth 2022: Investing in transforming futures for young people”. Recent Russia-Ukraine crisis and the consequent surge of energy and food prices particularly in developing nations have further highlighted the need to address employment crisis for the youth, as well as to achieve UN Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG target 8.6: to substantially reduce the proportion of young people not in employment, education or training.

### Key Highlights

- **Young women exhibited much lower Employment-to-Population ratio (EPR)**, and young men are almost 1.5 times more likely than young women to be employed. In 2022, 27.4 % of young women globally are projected to be in employment, compared to 40.3 % of young men.
- **Those aged between 15 and 24 years have experienced a much higher percentage loss in employment** than adults since early 2020. In 2022, total unemployed youths globally is estimated to reach 73 million.
- **Recovery in youth unemployment projected to diverge between low- and middle-income countries on one hand and high-income countries on the other.** In 2022, high income countries are the only ones expected to achieve youth unemployment rates close to those of 2019.
- **Young people would benefit from expansion of Green economy** (centred round environment) **and Blue economy** (centred around sustainable ocean resources). By 2030, an additional 8.4 million jobs for young people may be created through investments in renewable energies, sustainable agriculture, etc.
- **Orange economy is one of the fastest-growing sectors worldwide**, generating youth employment opportunities in areas like architecture, visual and performing arts, crafts and videogames. The **digital economy** has considerable potential to create jobs for young people, while **care economy** is important for employment of young women.
- **Achieving universal broadband coverage by 2030 may lead to a net increase in employment of 24 million new jobs worldwide**, of which 6.4 million would be taken by young people.
- *Findings Related to India:*
  - **Youth employment participation rate declined by 0.9 %** over the first nine months of 2021 relative to its value in 2020, while it increased by 2 % for adults over the same time period.
  - **Young women experienced larger relative employment losses than young men** in 2021 and 2022. Young Indian men account for 16% of young men in the global labour market, while the corresponding share for young Indian women is just 5%.
  - School closures lasted 18 months and among the 24-crore school-going children, only 8% of such children in rural areas and 23% in urban areas had adequate access to online education. **Learning regressions occurred as in India**, 92% of children on average lost at least one foundational ability in language and 82% lost at least one foundational ability in mathematics.

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