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# **YOUTH AND JOBS**

## **Slovenia**

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**Jože Mencinger**

**Youth Employment Conference**

**Ljubljana, December 13-14, 2007**

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# Supply Side

## Reduction of “young” population

- From 15% to 13% of population

## Expansion of education

From 56% to 68% of “young” population

Structural changes (reduction of vocational education, increase of tertiary education, over-education)

## Reduction of Potential Supply

$(2000 * 0.15 * 0.44) = 132$  thousands to  $(2000 * 0.13 * 0.32) = 83$  thousands

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# Employment Function

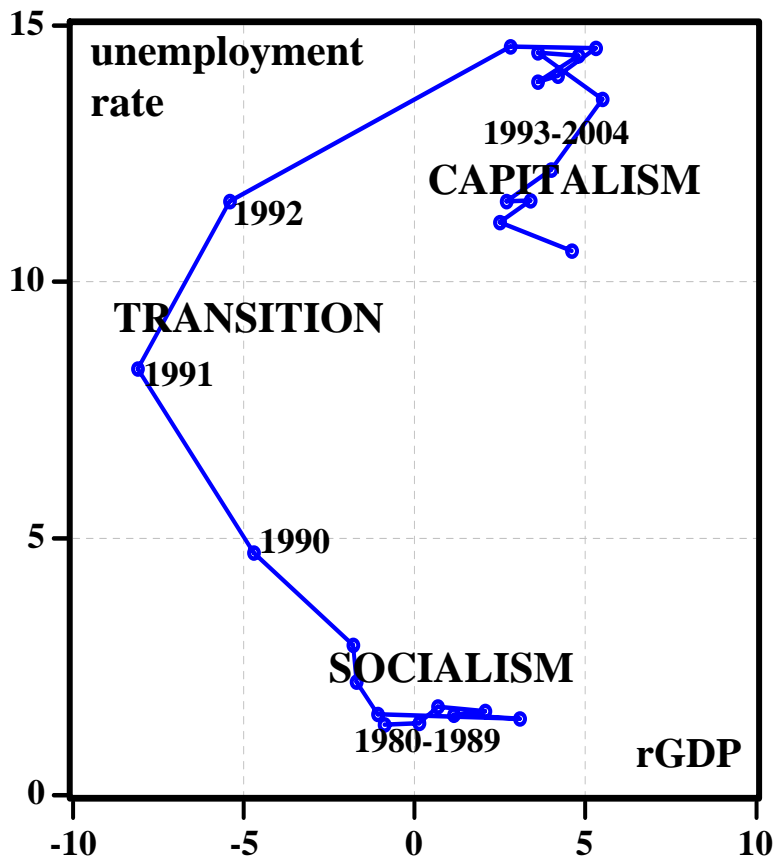
$$rE = a + b * rQ + c * D$$

Labor market	“a”	“b”	“c”	consequences
traditional socialism	+	0	0	no labor market, high hidden unemployment
selfmanaged socialism	0	0.3	-	growing hidden unemployment low open unemployment
classical (US) capitalism	-	1	0	flexible labor market open unemployment
traditional European capitalism	-	0.5	-	low hidden unemployment high social protection
neo-evropean capitalism	-	0.7	+	growth of open unemployment hysteresis

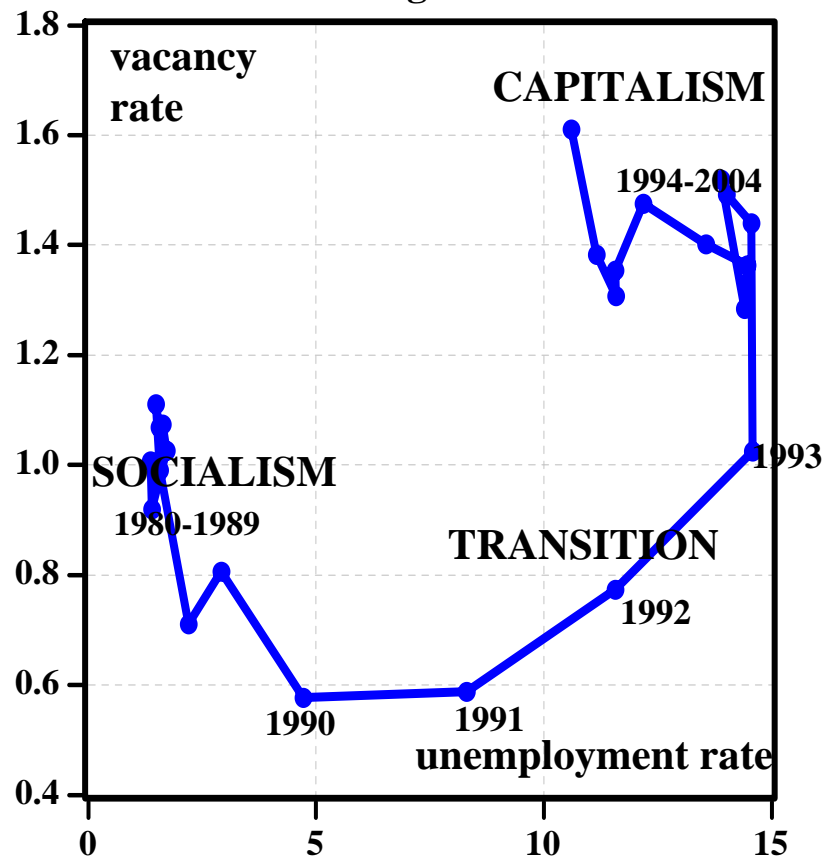
$rZ$  - growth of employment,  $rQ$  – growth of GDP,  $D$ - dummy: 0 for growth, 1 for drop  
 $a$ -autonomous growth,  $b$ -elasticity,  $c$ - assymetry

# The Shifts of the Okun and Beveridge Curves in Slovenia

Okun's Curve

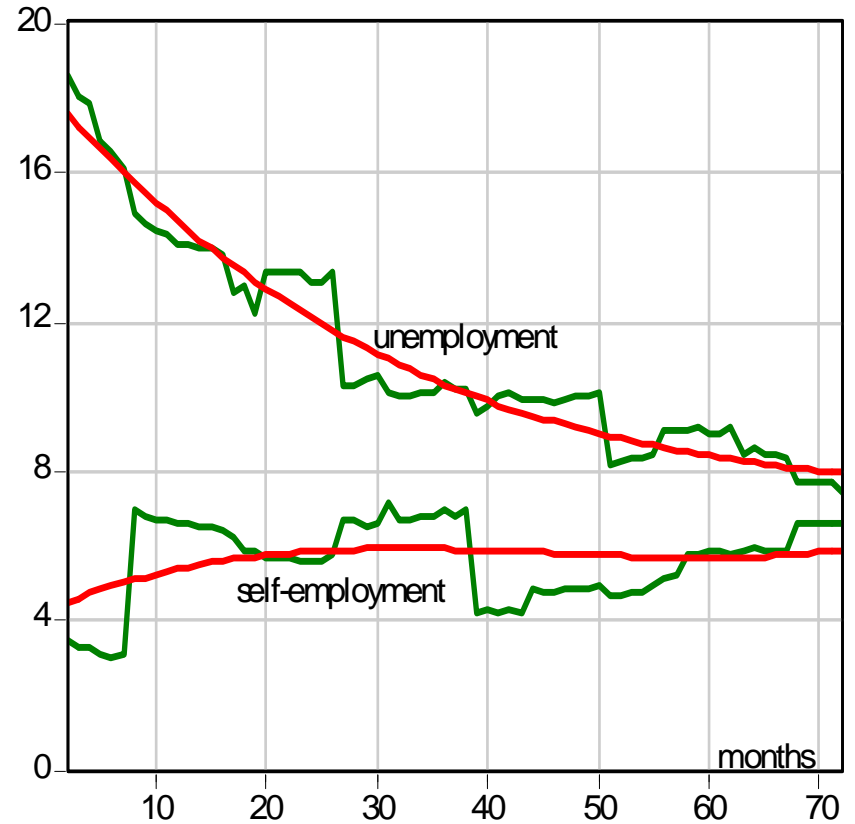
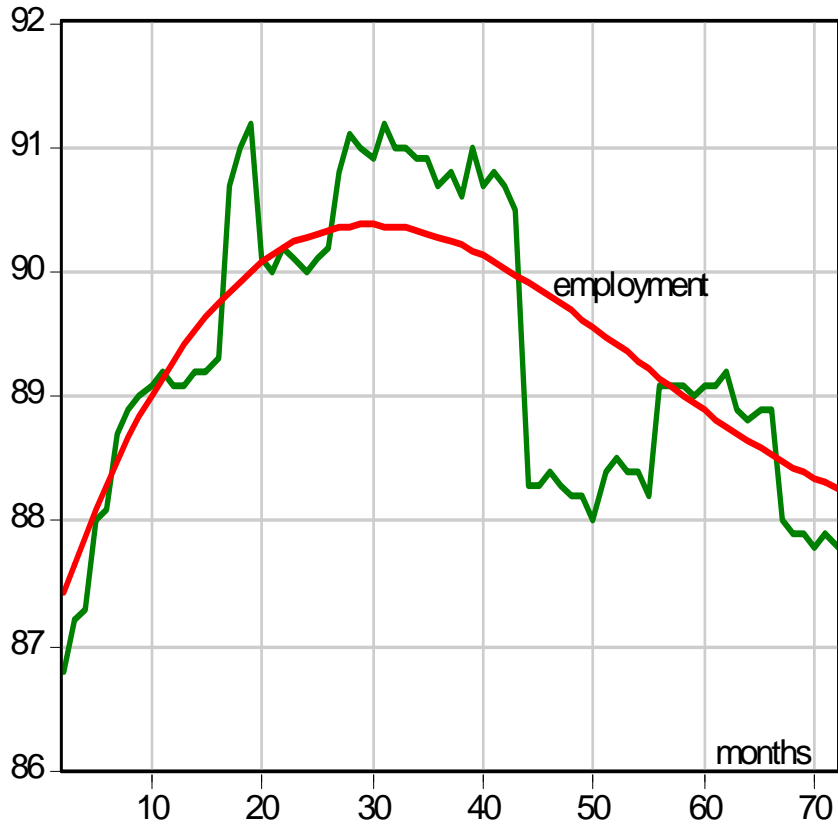


Beveridge's Curve

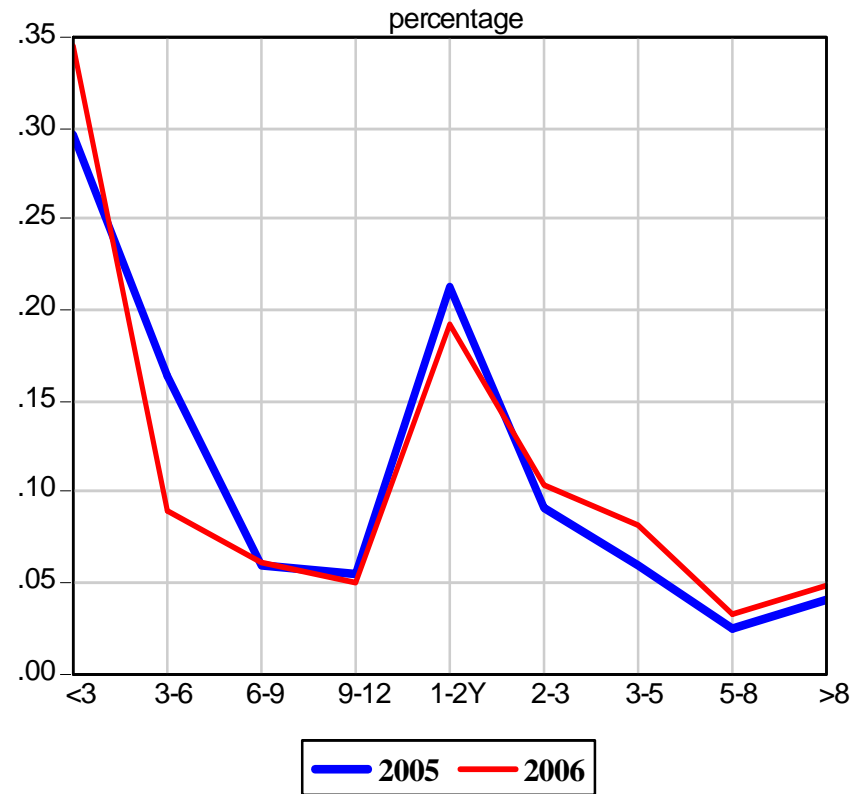
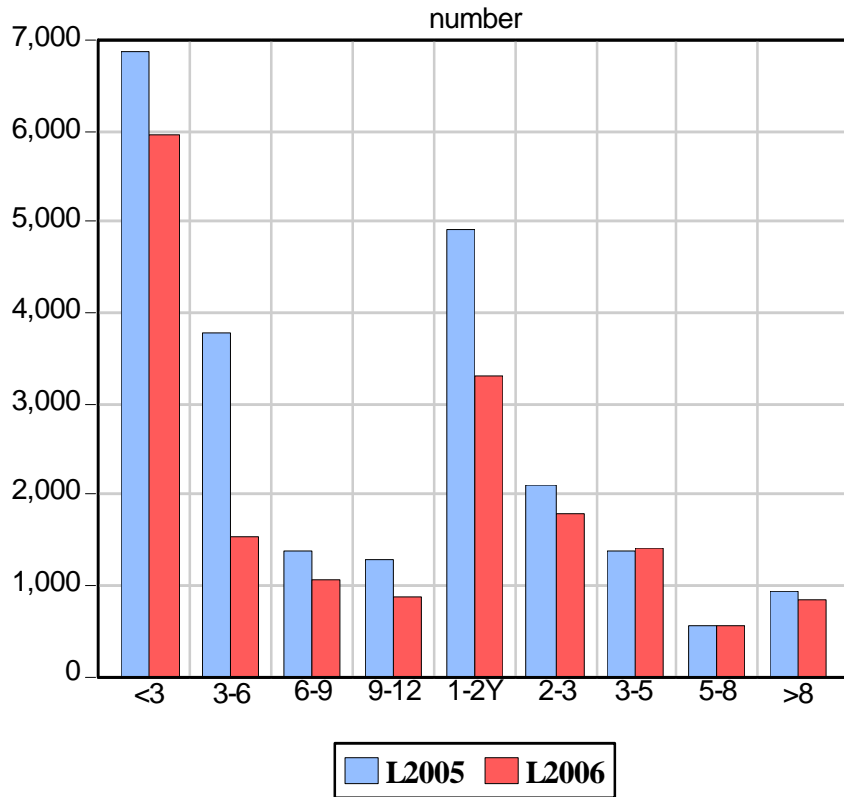


# From School to Labor Market

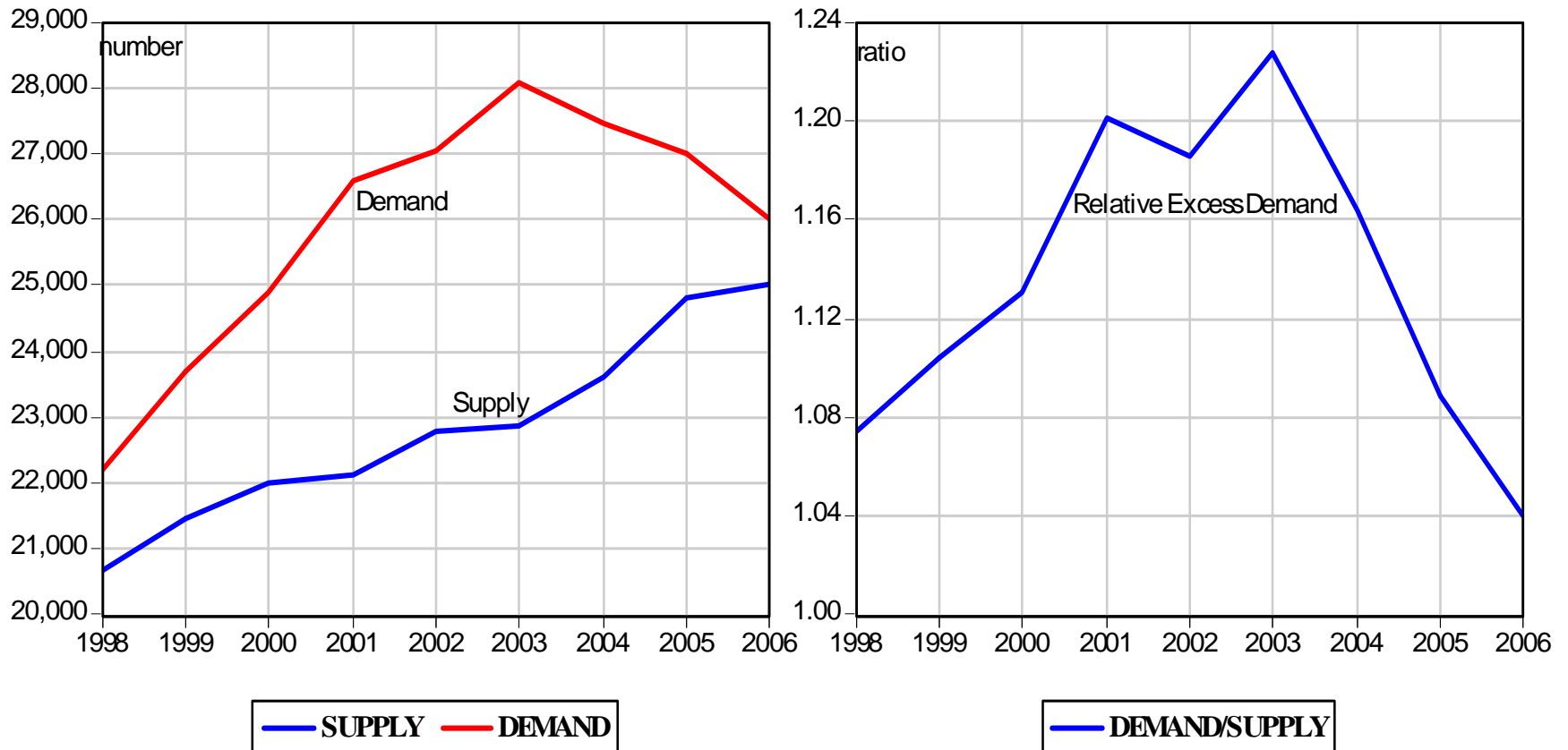
## where, when, how many?



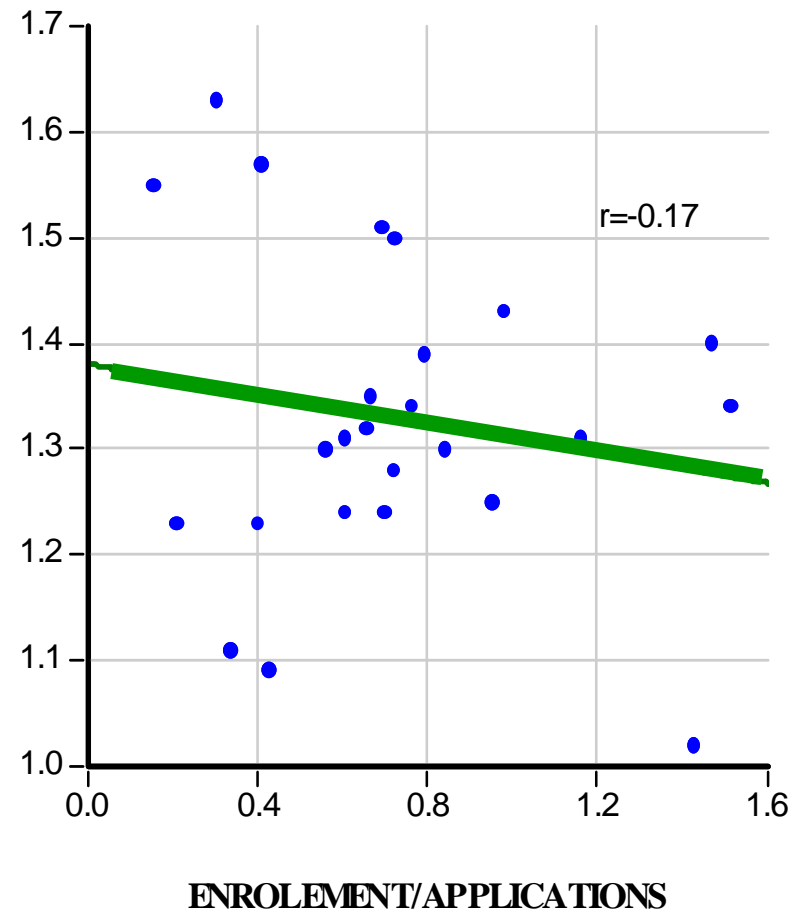
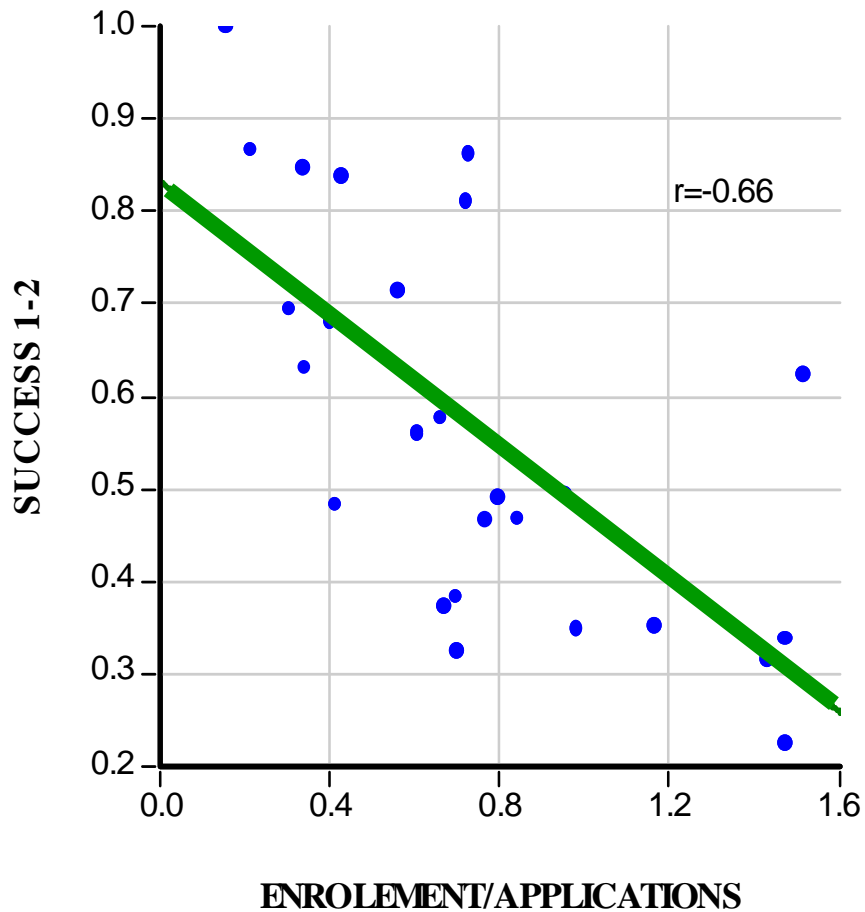
# Duration of unemployment of those looking for their first job



# Demand and Supply of Tertiary Education



# Selection of students and their success





# Students Participation in the Labor Market in Slovenia

Year	earnings mil. SIT/€	%GDP	participants	average earnings SIT/€
2002	64235/268	1.19		
2003	72663/303	1.25		
2004	81843/341	1.30	219000	372251/1551
2005	60733/253	0.91	232000	261390/1089
2006	67140/279	0.95	241000	277611/1157

# Determinants of Youth Unemployment

**Dependent Variable: UNM**

**Method: Panel Least Squares**

**Sample: 2003 2006**

**Cross-sections included: 12**

	<b>Coefficient</b>	<b>Std. error</b>	<b>t-Statistic</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>3.671</b>	<b>1.373</b>	<b>2.673</b>
<b>U1</b>	<b>1.803</b>	<b>0.066</b>	<b>27.13</b>
<b>STIPZAP</b>	<b>-0.032</b>	<b>0.024</b>	<b>-1.312</b>
<b>STRUKU</b>	<b>-0.113</b>	<b>0.034</b>	<b>-3.301</b>

**R2 = 0.986**

**AdjR2 = 0.985**

**S.E. of regression = 0.813**

**Sum squared resid = 29.14**

**F-statistics = 1052.91**

**Mean dependent var = 21.25**

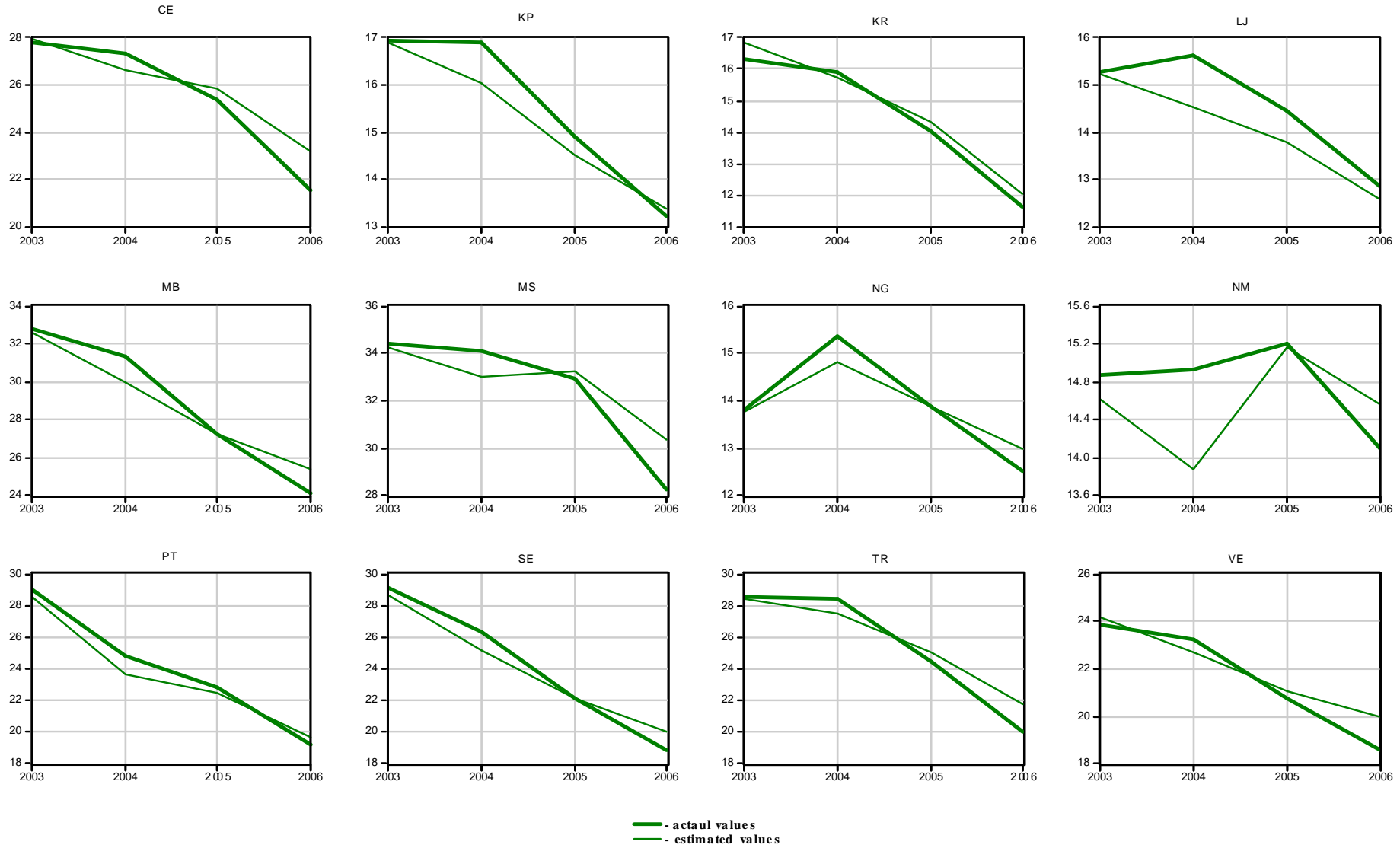
**S.D. dependent var = 6.71**

**Akaike info criterion = 2.50**

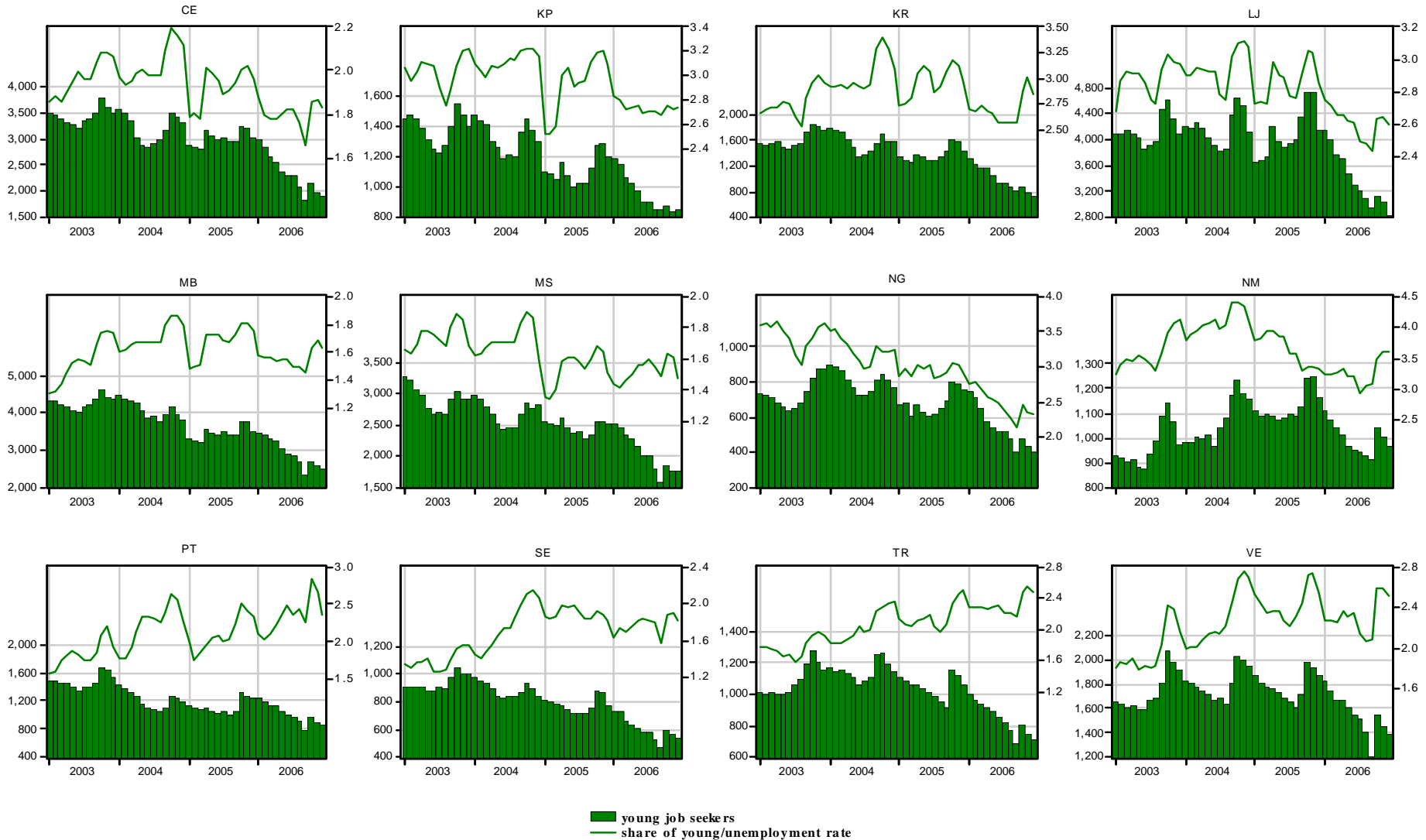
**Schwarz criterion = 2.66**

**Durbin-Watson = 1.45**

# Actual and estimated values of youth unemployment by regions (yearly data)



# Young job seekers and their relative position 2003-2006

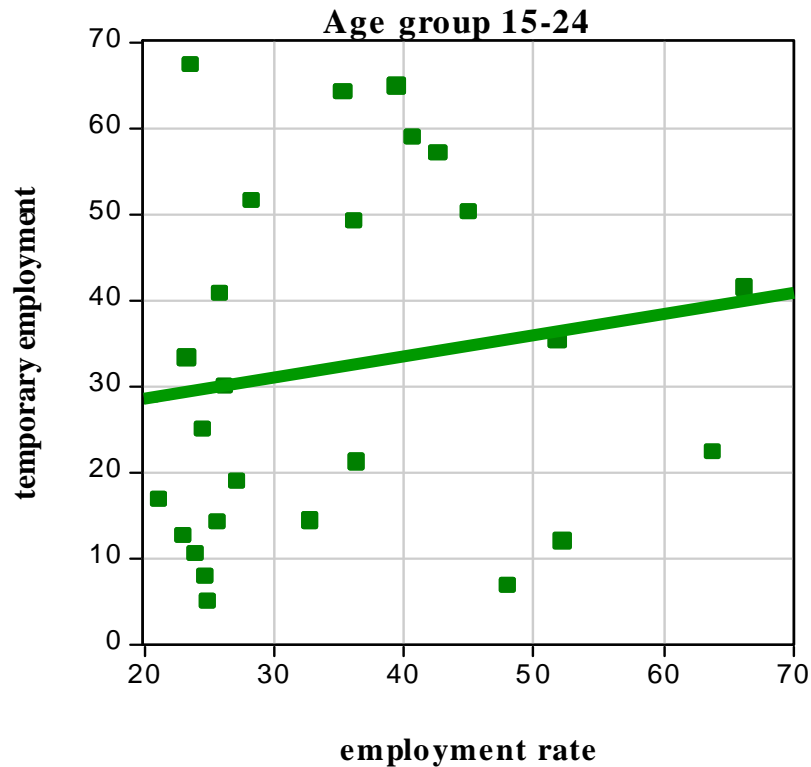


# Correlations between employment rate and different unemployment rates

	<b>EMP</b>	<b>UN</b>	<b>UN1</b>	<b>UN23</b>	<b>UN56</b>	<b>UNL</b>
<b>EMP</b>	1.00	-0.63	-0.43	-0.52	-0.23	-0.66
<b>UN</b>		1.00	0.83	0.94	0.61	0.95
<b>UN1</b>			1.00	0.77	0.30	0.87
<b>UN23</b>				1.00	0.69	0.88
<b>UN45</b>					1.00	0.46
<b>UNL</b>						1.00

EMP- employment rate, UN – unemployment rate, UN-- - unemployment rates by educational levels, UNL – long run unemployment rate

# Temporary employment/employment rate relationship by age groups



# Part time employment/employment rate relationship by age groups







# Unemployment/employment relationship at different levels of education

