

Gelişmiş Ve Gelişmekte Olan Ülkelerde Genç İşsizliğinin Ekonomik Belirleyicileri: Ampirik Bir Analiz

Economic Determinants of Youth Unemployment in Developed and Developing Countries: An Empirical Analysis

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Abstract

The unemployment problem faced by the young population in almost all developed or developing countries of the world creates a serious fragility in the economies. Unemployment of the young population causes a shortage of intermediate and unqualified personnel needed by the industry, and this deficiency also causes problems in the training of qualified personnel. The aforementioned problems, which arise in terms of production in the labor force and economies, also lay the groundwork for many social problems. The economic, then educational and social problems faced by the youth show that this mass, who will build the society in the future, has gone through traumatic processes. Due to the economic and social effects mentioned, this study focuses on youth unemployment and explores the economic determinants of youth unemployment in both developed and developing countries. The country samples used in the study were selected according to the classification made by the World Bank based on GDP per capita. In the model used in the analysis, 40 developed and 55 developing countries were considered for the period 1996-2019. Based on empirical studies, per capita GDP, trade, consumer price index (2010=100) and foreign direct investment were determined as independent variables. Youth unemployment total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) was taken as the dependent variable.

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