

## **Exploring youth labor perspectives in Europe using demo-economic models**

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European economies have serious structural problems with offering employment to the young population. The severity of this issue increases when we consider that during the crisis, the chances of unemployed young people getting a job were very low (only 29.7% of those unemployed in 2010 found a job in 2011), according to the European Labor Force Survey (LFS). The analysis of this subject gains a special relevance due to the substantial differences existing between Member States. Northern countries like Germany (7.9%) or the Netherlands (11.0%) had very low youth unemployment rates in comparison to Southern countries as Greece or Spain, which reached dramatic levels of 58.3% and 55.5%, respectively. The main aim of this paper is to analyze the labor market perspectives of the workforce by age for the EU-15 countries, exploring the elements of the extended Leontief inverse, specially the interaction between demographic and economic activities. Moreover, this paper studies the relationship between Type II multipliers that comes from Miyazawa models and the so-called type IV multipliers, offering a deeper view on the processes of income distribution in Input-Output. Using the information available in the World Input-Output Database for the year 2011, a multiregional demographic I-O model is proposed, following Batey-Madden methodology.