



International
Labour
Organization



OECD



G20 INDONESIA
2022

▶ Youth at Work in the G20: Progress and Policy Action in 2021 towards the Antalya Goal

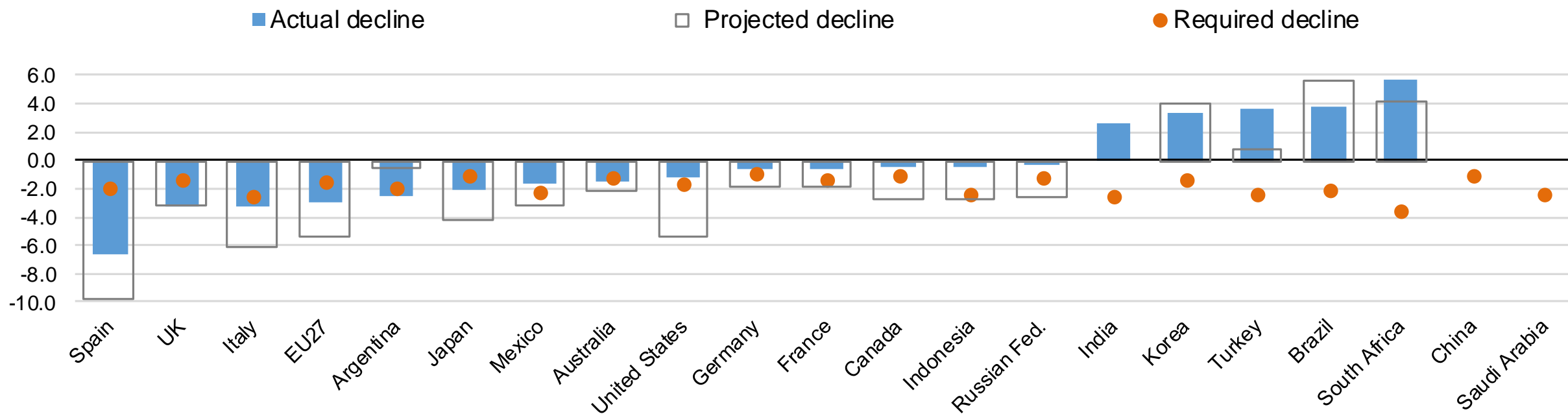
G20 EWG meeting
Geneva, 14 June 2022



Recent labour market developments for youth

The pandemic has set back progress in reaching the G20 Antalya goal

Actual versus projected and required decline in NEET rate, 2014-2021 (% points)

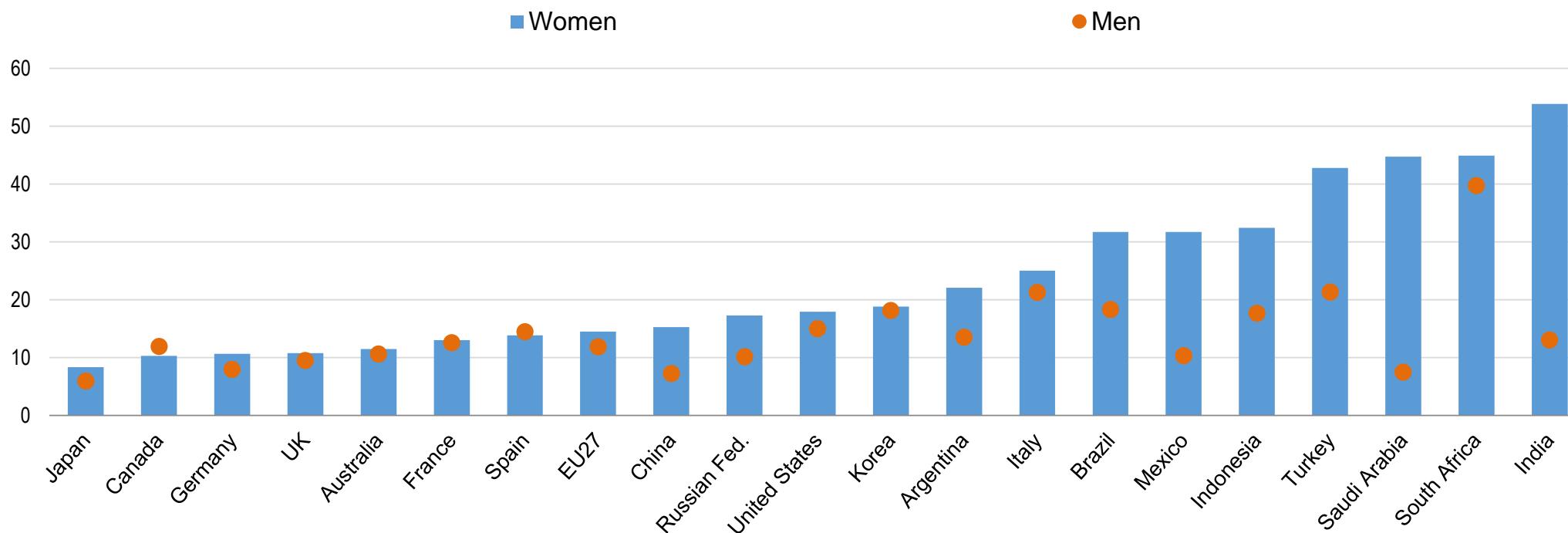


Note: **Actual decline**: actual change in the NEET rate 2014-2021 (2020 for India, Russia and Turkey). **Projected decline**: estimated based on the trend change between 2014 and 2019 (not estimated for China, India and Saudi Arabia). **Required decline**: the pro-rata decline required by 2021 (2020 for India, Russia and Turkey) to reach the target of a 15% decline by 2025. For China and India, the data for 2014 have been projected from, respectively, their 2010 and 2012 values to calculate the required decline.

Source: OECD calculations based on national labour force surveys and, for China, census data.

Gender gap in NEET rate remains substantial

NEET rate for 15-29 year olds by gender, 2021 (%)

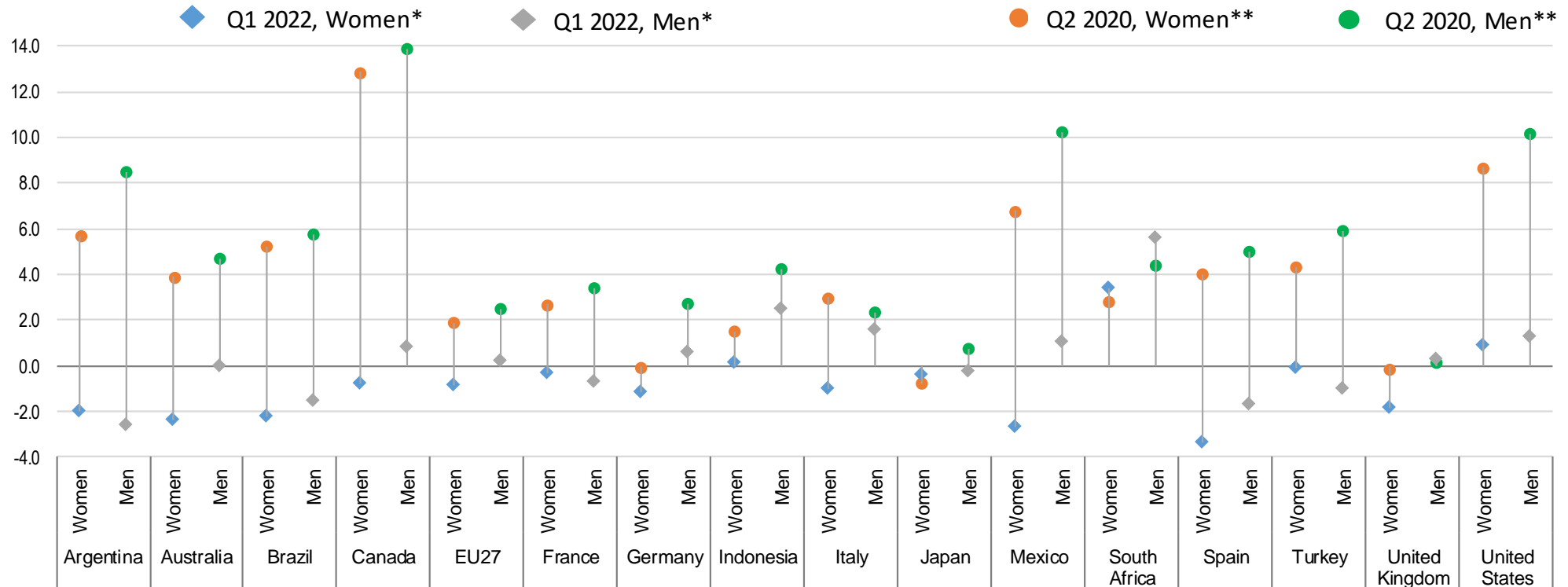


Note: The NEET rate refers to the share of youth who are not in employment, education or training. The data refer to: 2020 for India, Russia and Turkey; 2017 for Korea; 2016 for Saudi Arabia; and 2010 for China.

Source: OECD calculations based on national labour force surveys and, for China, census data.

Recovery helping both young women and men

Change in NEET rate for 15-29 year olds by gender from the same quarter in 2019 (% points)



* Q4 2021 for Argentina, EU27, Germany and Italy; ** Q3 2020 for Indonesia.

Note: The NEET rate refers to the share of youth who are not in employment, education or training. The data refer to persons aged 15-24 for Indonesia and Turkey and 16-24 for the UK.

Source: OECD calculations based on national labour force surveys.



► Policy action in 2021

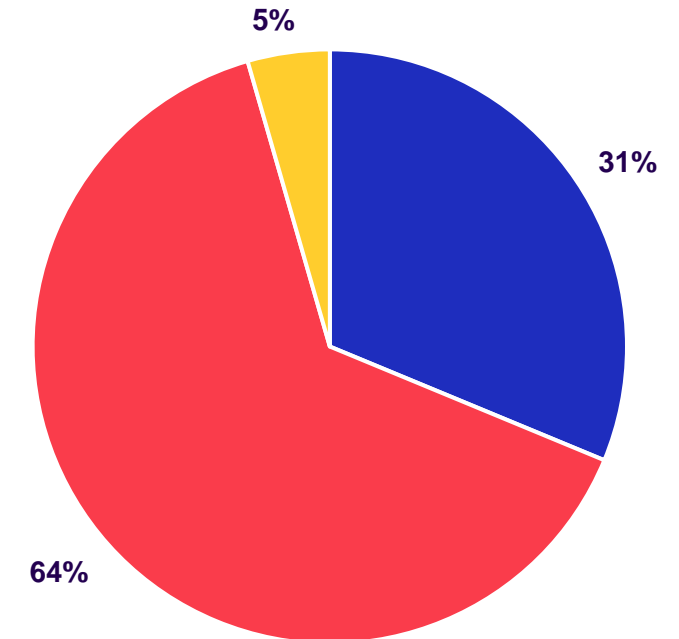


▶ Improving youth employment becomes the priority of G20 countries

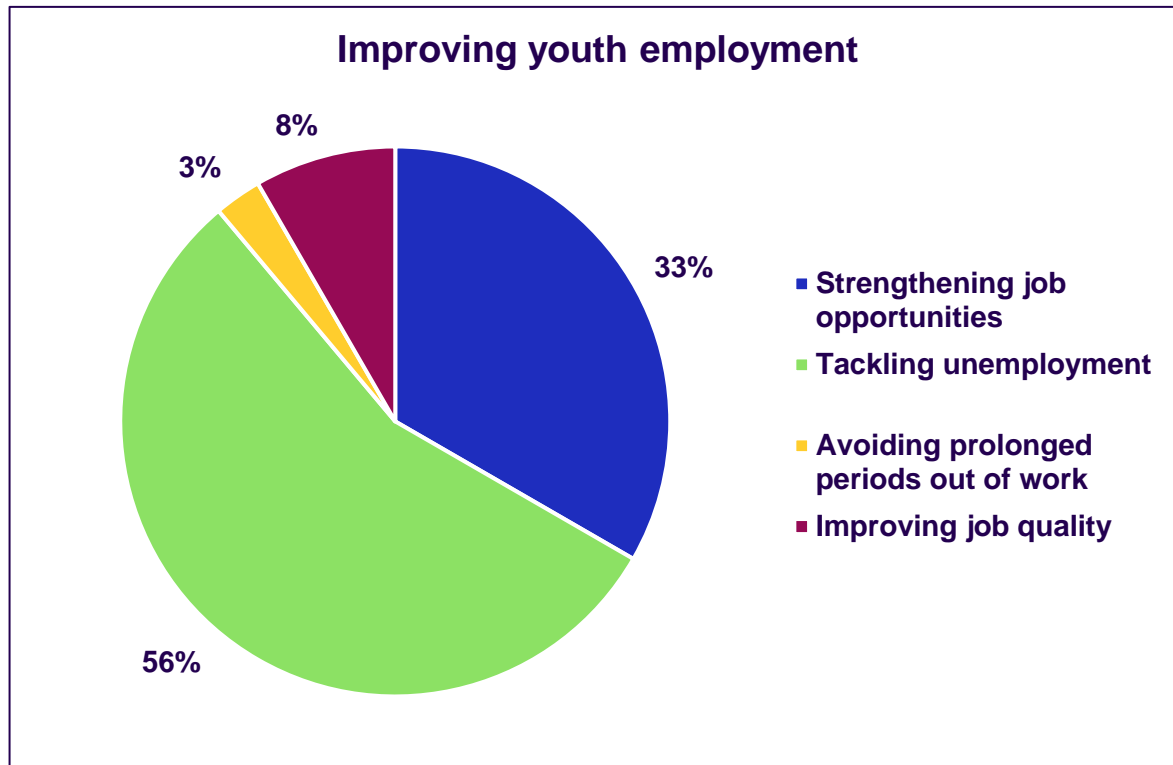
- ▶ **Labour-demand measures** become the main policy area to support youth employment.
- ▶ Improving **education & skills** remains important.

Initiatives to promote better youth employment outcomes

- Improving education and skills of youth (labour supply)
- Improving youth employment (labour demand)
- Mixed initiatives (combining supply and demand measures)



Improving youth employment: labour market demand initiatives



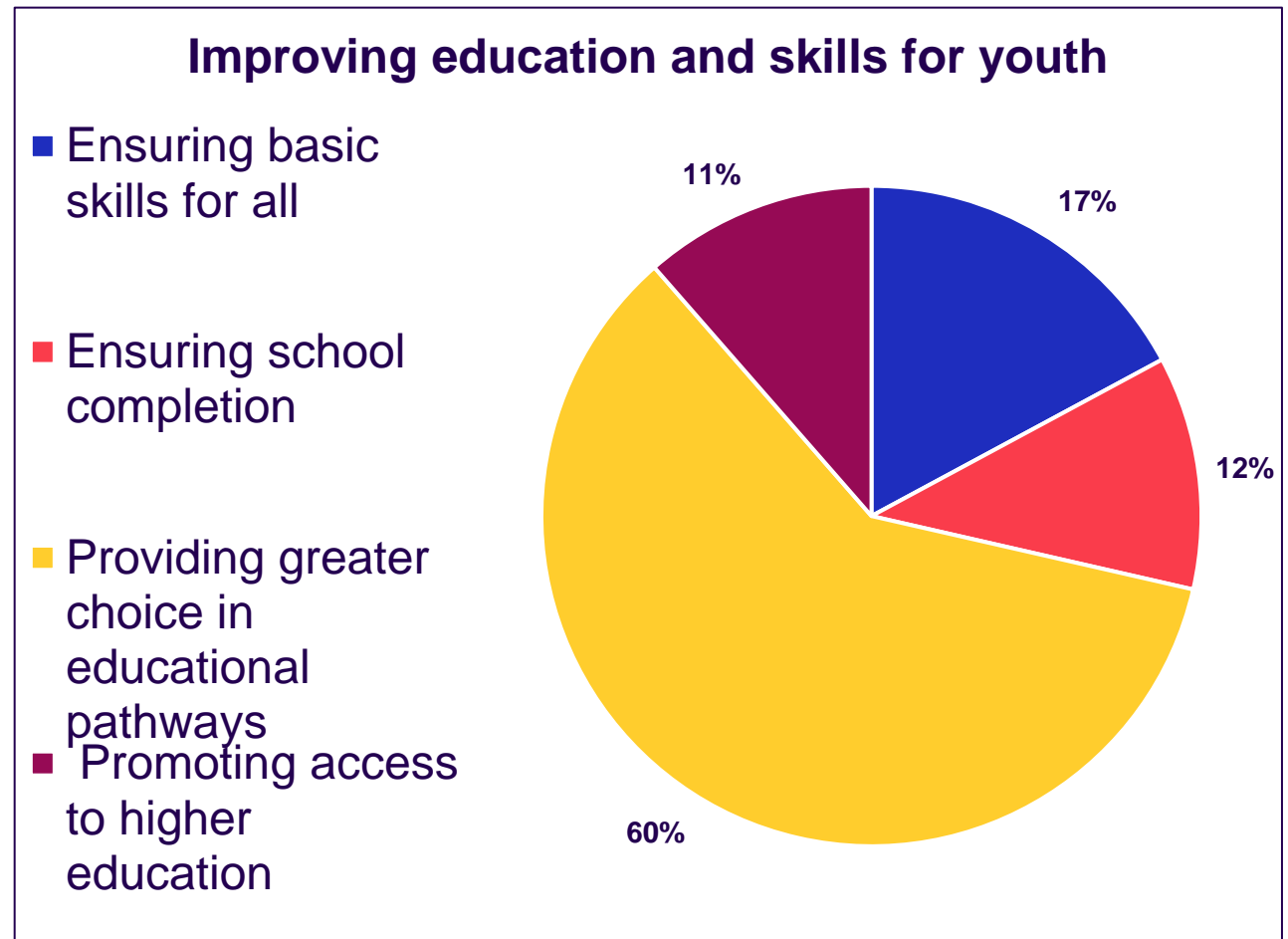
Tackling youth unemployment at the centre of policy makers attention

Tackling youth unemployment and strengthening job opportunities represent almost **90% of the initiatives** to improve youth employment in G20 countries.

- ▶ Initiatives to improve job quality remain modest.
- ▶ More efforts are needed to prevent and overcome long-term youth unemployment.

▶ Education and skills: TVET education remains the key policy option to improve education and skills for youth

- ▶ Ensuring **basic skills for all** & **school completion** have gained importance compared to previous years.
- ▶ More efforts are needed to prevent and overcome long-term youth unemployment.





COVID-19 specific initiatives

G20 countries take action to help overcome the labour market impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, yet...

...most COVID-19 support for young people is part of a wider framework providing undistinguished support to population and **do not specifically target youth.**

▶ More than 50%

of G20 countries reported **specific initiatives** to help overcome the pandemic, including for youth.

▶ 18.8%

of the reported initiatives are a **response to the impact of the pandemic** on labour markets.

▶ Tackling barriers for young women's employment, labour market inclusiveness and diversity

G20 countries are making progress for the integration of women in the labour market, including young women...

...yet more initiatives and action are needed to increase diversity and improve labour market inclusiveness of vulnerable groups and minorities.

▶ **25% of all initiatives**

aim at tackling barriers to quality employment, particularly **for young women.**

▶ **But only 12%**

of of them address the inclusiveness of **vulnerable groups.**

▶ The way forward

- ▶ Boosting **labour demand** for youth.
- ▶ Encouraging **investment in sectors and industries with high potential** for young employment.
- ▶ Ensuring **sustainable allocation for youth employment policies** in national budgets
- ▶ Improving **policy coherence and integration** between youth labour **supply and demand**.
- ▶ Integrating **employment** and **social protection policies**.
- ▶ Address **job quality challenges**, especially in countries with a high share of **youth in the informal economy**.
- ▶ Reinforce efforts for the **inclusion of young women and vulnerable youth** in the labour market.



Thank you for your attention.