



HELPING DISADVANTAGED YOUTH: PROGRESS & POLICY ACTION TOWARDS THE ANTALYA G20 YOUTH GOAL

ILO and OECD

Antalya Youth Target

In 2015, G20 Leaders agreed “to reduce the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025”.

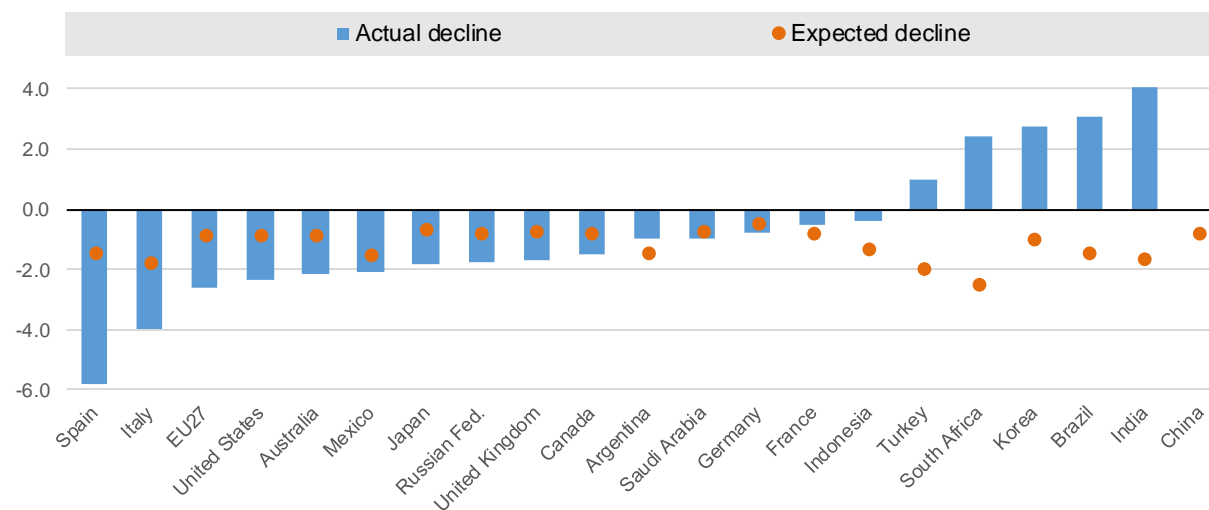
Broad agreement in 1st EWG meeting to measure progress by:

- ✓ **NEET rate**: share of young people aged **15-29** who are Not in Employment, Education or Training
- ✓ **Other indicators**: Covering diverse range of individual and national labour market situations facing disadvantaged youth

Most G20 economies have made solid progress towards the Antalya goal

12 countries were ahead of schedule in reaching the Antalya goal

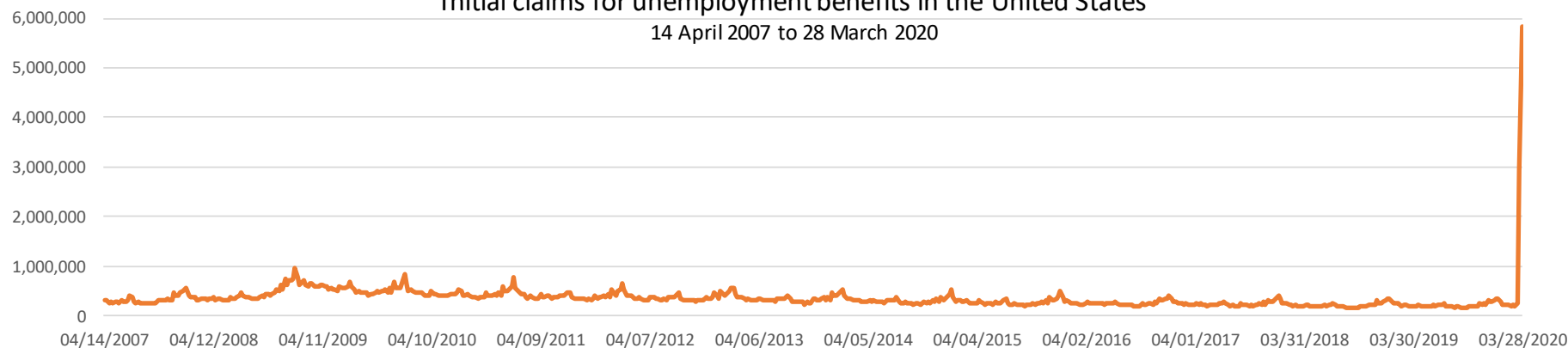
Decline in NEET rate, 2014-2019 (% points)



But COVID-19 risks undoing much of this progress

Initial claims for unemployment benefits in the United States

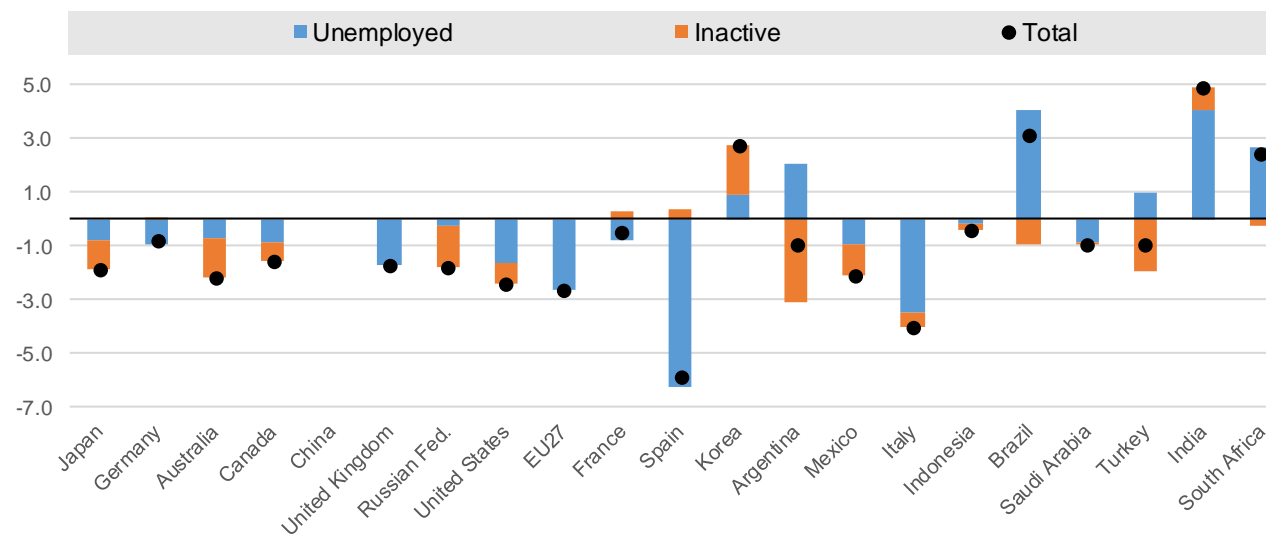
14 April 2007 to 28 March 2020



Going beyond the crisis, structural challenges need to be addressed

Much of the decline in the NEET rate driven by declines in unemployed NEETs

Change in NEET rate for 15-29 year olds by activity status, 2014-2019 (% points)

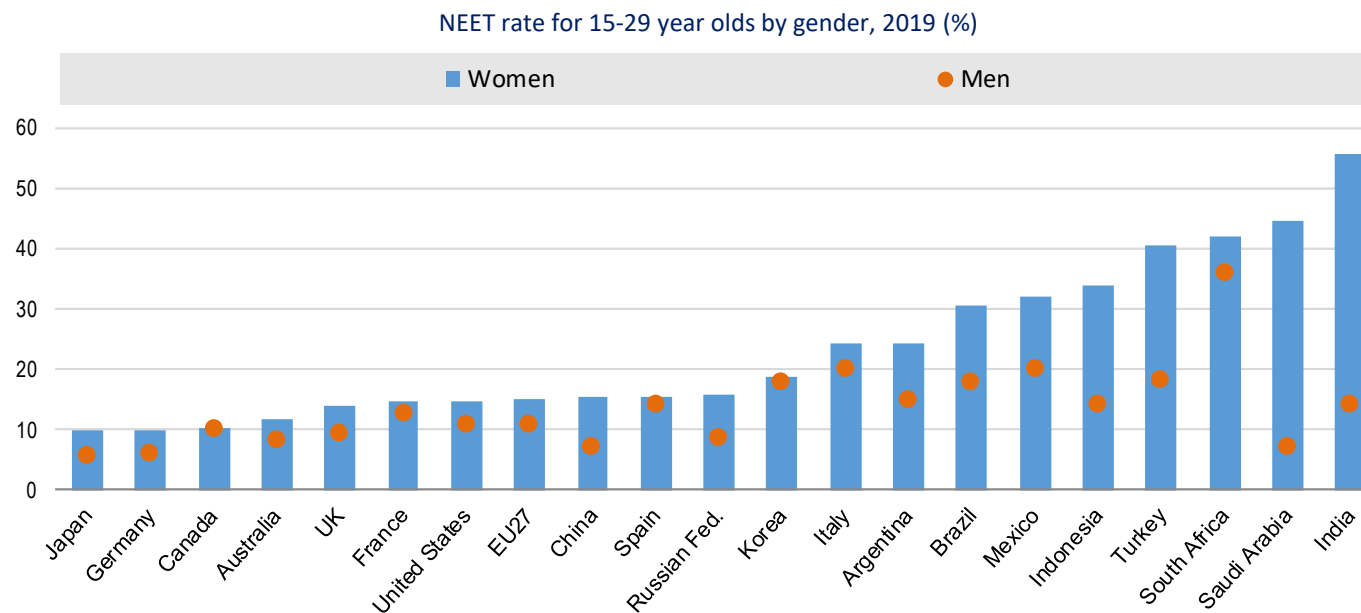


Low-skilled youth face a high risk of labour market exclusion

Many young people in unstable and low-paid jobs

Young women face additional barriers to good quality jobs

NEET rates are higher for young women than for young men



Greater difficulties in reconciling caring responsibilities with work

Narrow stereotypical views about the professional role of young women, and discrimination in employment

G20 Policy Principles for Promoting Better Youth Employment Outcomes

Improving education and skills of youth

- Ensuring basic skills for all
- Ensuring school completion
- Providing greater choice in educational pathways
- Promoting access to higher education
- Bringing closer together the worlds of education and work

Improving youth employment

- Strengthening job opportunities
- Tackling unemployment
- Avoiding prolonged periods out of work
- Improving job quality

Sustainable Development Goal 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

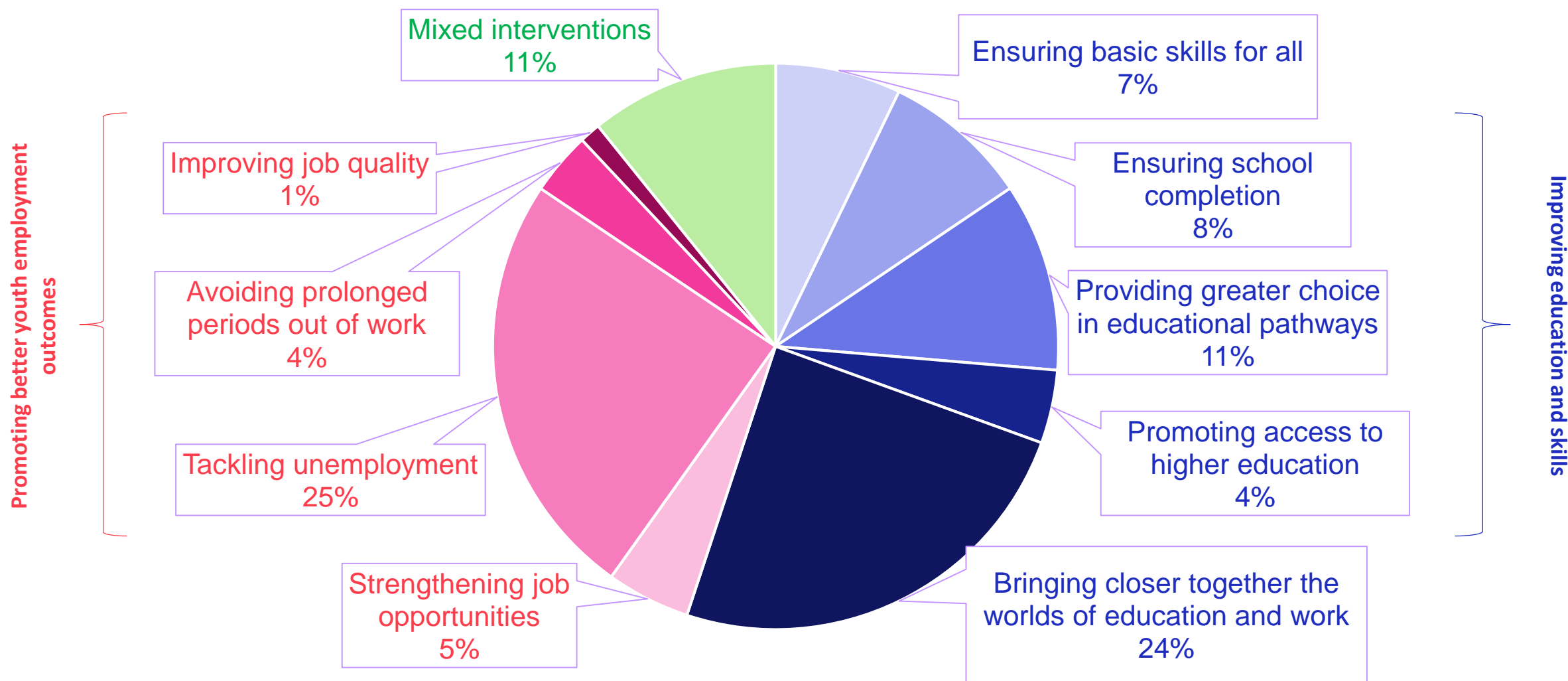


Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training



Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Recent developments in national youth employment strategies



Possible elements of a comprehensive Youth Action Plan

Strengthen support in economic downturns



- Tackle weak aggregate demand to avoid large job losses
- Extend job retention measures to all young workers
- Expand training opportunities
- Strengthen income support for young people

Improve successful labour market entry



- Increase quality jobs opportunities
- Better prepare young people for school-to-work transition
- Promote quality work-based learning and recognition
- Promote entrepreneurship
- Update employment & social legislation for diverse forms of work
- Invest in high-quality, cost-effective employment services
- Promote engagement in social dialogue

Tackle barriers to decent employment for young women

Improve educational & employment choices for girls & young women



- Promote participation in STEM subjects & apprenticeships in all fields
- Tackle gender divide in digital skills
- Foster leadership skills

Facilitate young women's access to the labour market



- Ensure autonomy in reproductive decisions
- Provide affordable & quality support for caring
- Invest in care economy & better gender balance in unpaid work
- Support job prospects and mobility through tailored employment services & programmes

Reduce gender disparities in job quality



- Promote non-discriminatory practices at the workplace
- Reduce gender gaps in career and pay progression, including after motherhood
- Promote self-employment opportunities
- Promote gender equality in global and domestic supply chains