

POLICIES TO SUPPORT YOUNG PEOPLE'S TRANSITIONS

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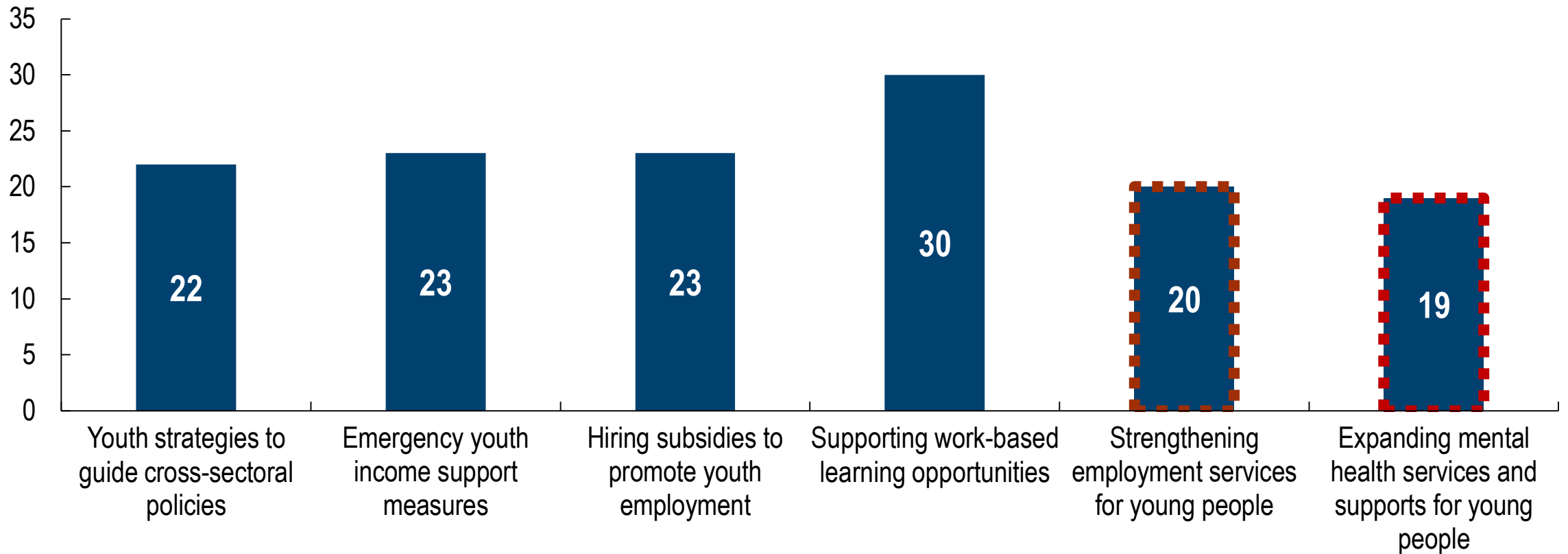
Navigating Transitions: adapting policy to young people's changing realities

Tirana, Albania: 22 June 2022



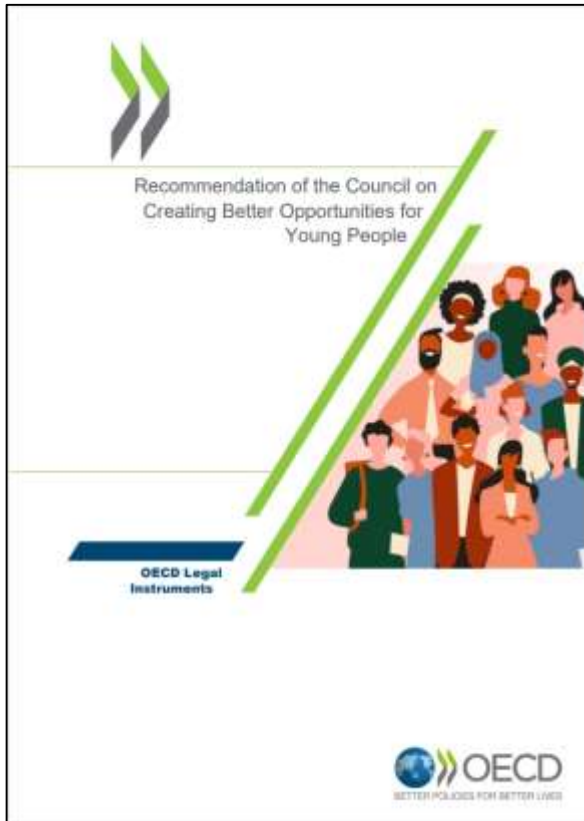
Governments supported young people during COVID-19

OECD countries with new support measures for young people since onset of pandemic (as of May 2021)



Source: OECD (2021), What have countries done to support young people

Recommendation on Creating Better Opportunities for Young People



- I. Ensure that young people of all backgrounds acquire **relevant knowledge and develop appropriate skills and competencies**;
- II. Support young people in their **transition into and within the labour market**, and strive to improve labour market outcomes for young people of diverse backgrounds;
- III. Promote **social inclusion and youth well-being** beyond economic outcomes, with measures targeted at young people in vulnerable circumstances and disadvantaged groups;
- IV. Establish the legal, institutional and administrative settings to **strengthen the trust of young people** of all backgrounds in government, and their relationship with public institutions;
- V. Reinforce administrative and technical capacities to deliver **youth-responsive services and address age-based inequalities** through close collaboration across all levels of government.

A process informed by consultation of young people

Amendments to the draft Recommendation to reflect young people's views raised in September 2021

What did young people tell us?

Young people are diverse in circumstances and needs



How is this reflected?

Recognise heterogeneity and emphasis on individualised/tailored support

Education as an experience that is also outside of a classroom



Emphasise importance of mental health, transversal skills and vocational education

Hiring subsidies create risk of "churning" of young people

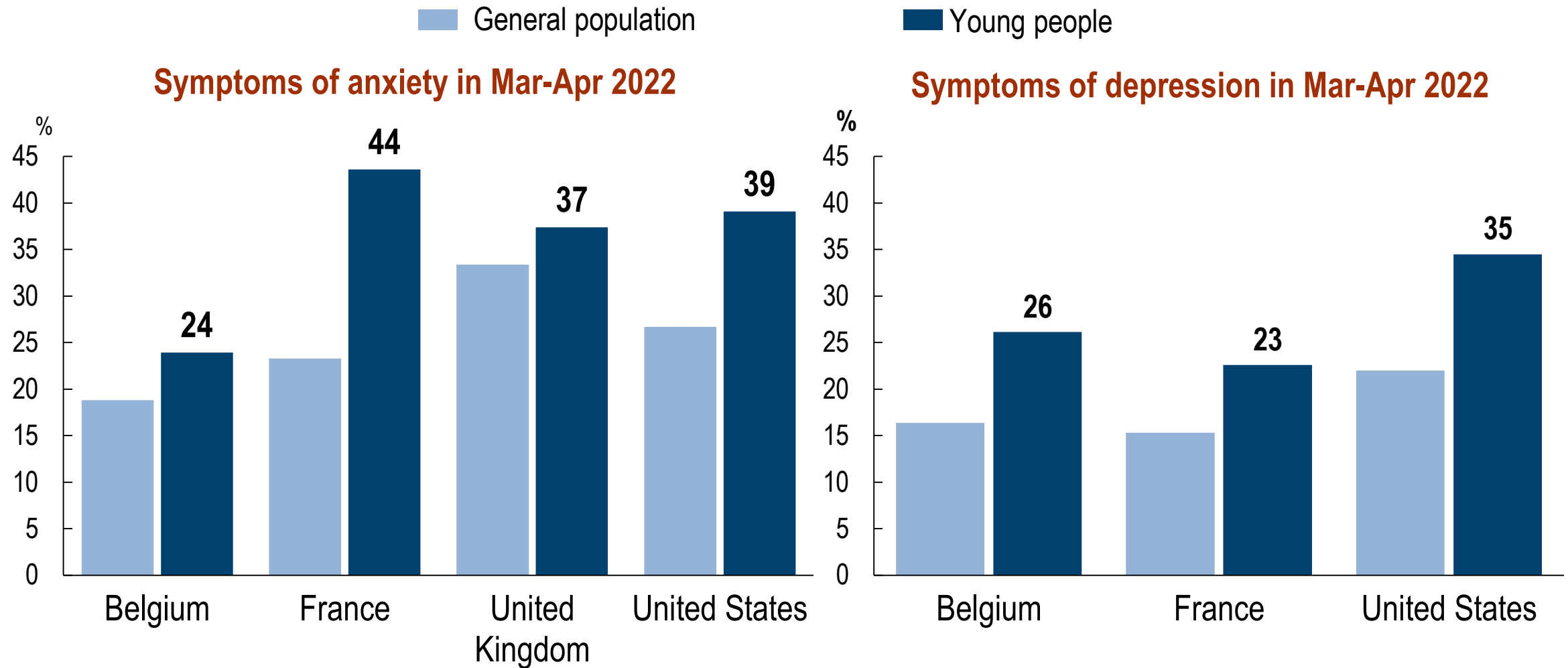


Promote sustainable employment and pay close attention to misuse

Supporting young people through transitions

- **Transitions** entail disruption/displacement and often mean that young people are having to **build new social connections**
- **Supporting young people into employment** as a key lever to promote the inclusion of young people in society
- Ensuring young people are able to receive the support they need in a **timely manner** and **however they seek support**
- Providing **integrated** social, housing, health, employment and legal support that is informed by local and cultural contexts

COVID has had a huge impact on youth mental health



Source: OECD (2021), Fitter Minds, Fitter Jobs: From Awareness to Change in Integrated Mental Health, Skills and Work Policies
Note: data updated based on national sources. Age range for youth differs from country-to-country.

From immediate action to long-term change

- Expanding emergency support is important in a context of rising mental health issues and large unmet need... but it does not address **long-term issues**
- Supporting young people's mental health comprehensively requires a focus on the social determinants and thus an **integrated approach to mental health policy**

Empowering and equipping front-line actors with an understanding of mental health

Considering good mental health and well-being as an important outcome in itself

Providing employment support together with mental health support

Relevant policy examples for young people's mental health

France: chèque psy

Launched in Feb 2021 to provide free consultations with psychologists for students

180 000 young people received support in 2021

Partnered with more than 50 universities and 5 000 psychologists

UK: Link Programme

Brings together education and mental health professionals

Shown to strengthen joint working and facilitate referrals

3 000+ schools participated in 2017-2019 and reinforced during COVID-19

Australia: headspace

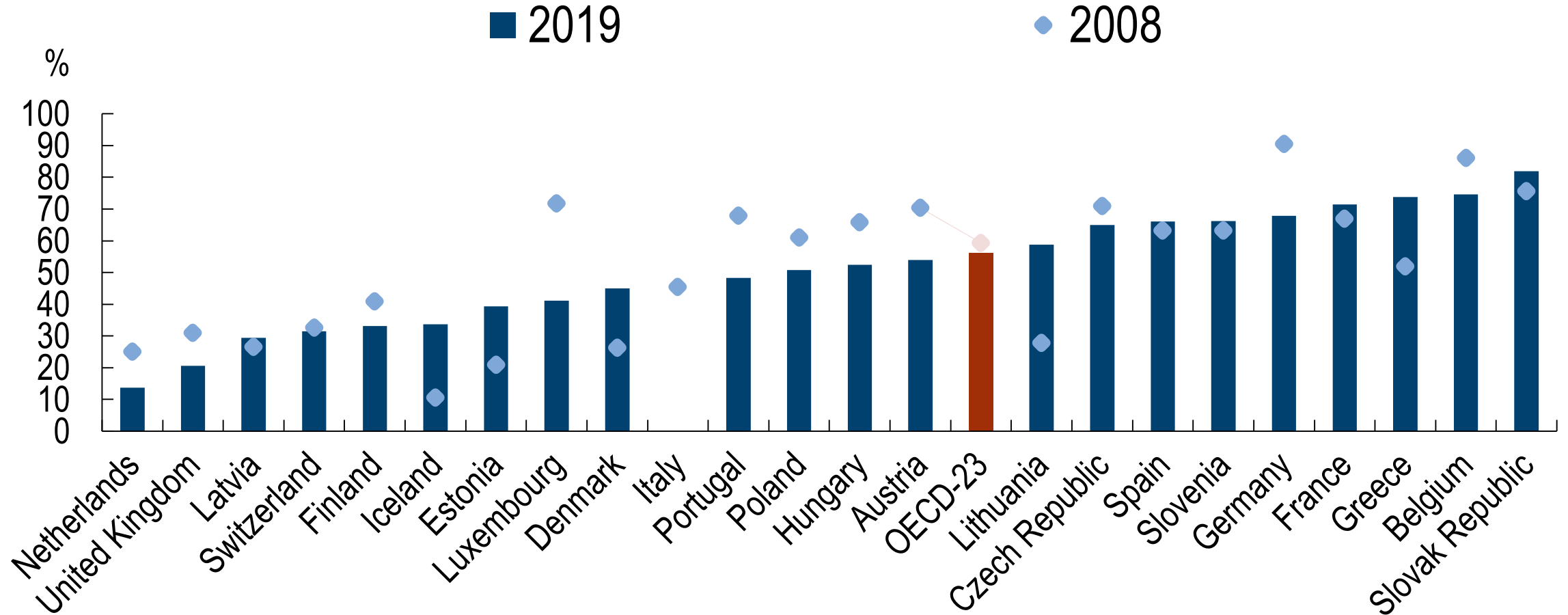
Mental health support centres for 12-25 year-olds

Mental health support integrated with education and employment support

Supports almost 100 000 young people annually

Efforts to reach out to young people need to be strengthened

Share of unemployed people aged 15-29 who registered with the public employment service



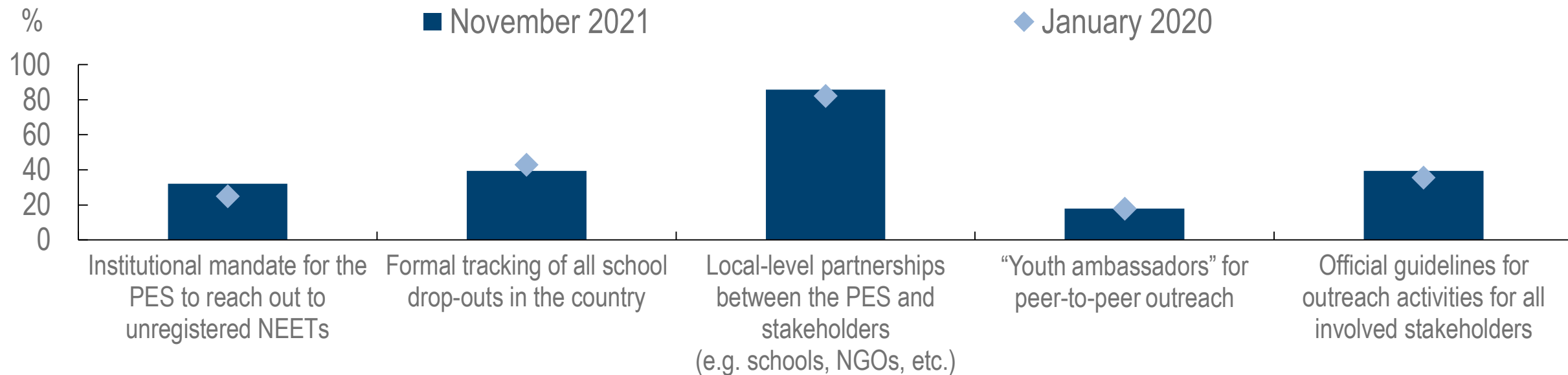
Note: The average is weighted and includes EU countries, Iceland, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Source: OECD (2021), What have countries done to support young people. Data from European Labour Force Survey.

How to strengthen outreach to young people

- **Involvement of local stakeholders** features prominently
- Other policy levers include institutional mandates and peer-to-peer outreach

Share of countries with measures in place to reach out to young people who are neither in employment, education or training (NEET) and not registered with employment services



Source:OECD Questionnaire on Policy Responses to the COVID-19 Crisis..

Relevant policy examples for outreach to young people

Netherlands: mobile centres

Crisis regional mobility teams developed in Nov 2020

35 teams reach out to people at risk of losing jobs or inactive, with youth one of the priority groups

Denmark: mandate to reach out

60 youth guidance centres have mandate to reach out to U25 who do not register with PES

Rooted both in national policy and regulatory framework

Norway: reaching out before inactivity

Programme from 2013-2019 to place employment advisors and counsellors in schools

Upper-secondary students at risk of early school leaving can benefit from individualised support

Read more about our work

Read more about the evidence and what OECD countries have done

- Young people's labour market prospects are hit hard ([Chapter 1 of the Employment Outlook 2021](#))
- Impacts go beyond jobs and could have long-lasting impacts on young people's well-being (briefs on [mental health](#) in May 2021 and [Risks that Matter 2020](#) in July 2021)
- Policy note on the hidden NEETs in Slovenia ([December 2020](#))
- Governments have put in place measures to help young people ([brief on government support](#))

Read the Recommendation on Creating Better Opportunities for Young People ([oe.cd/youth-recommendation](https://www.oecd.org/youth-recommendation))

- Adopted by OECD countries, Brazil, Croatia and Romania in June 2022
- Read a [summary](#) of the youth consultation in September 2021
- Read the [2021 Updated Youth Action Plan](#) which set the foundation

THANK YOU!



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