



YOUTH INCLUSION PROJECT

COUNTRY-LEVEL ASSESSMENT:

“YOUTH WELL-BEING POLICY REVIEWS”

Expert meeting on national strategies and global responses
for youth well-being
Paris, 17 October 2017

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OECD Development Centre

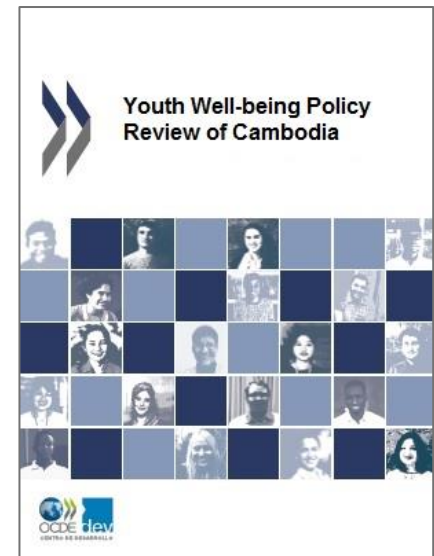
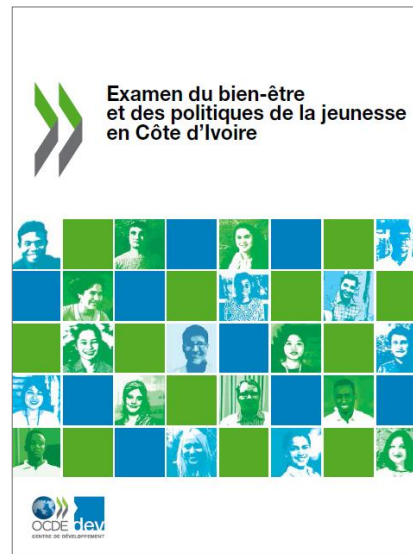


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The Youth Inclusion project supports governments to better respond to the needs of young people through evidence-based policies.

“Youth Well-being Policy Reviews”.



...Viet Nam, El Salvador, Malawi, Jordan, Moldova



The reviews are carried-out using a common methodology based on the **OECD well-being framework**





The toolkit offers guidance on carrying out a youth well-being diagnosis and an inventory of policies to guide the formulation of youth strategies...

“Evidence-based Policy Making for Youth Well-being: A Toolkit”

Module 1: Measuring deficits in youth well-being (health, employment, education/skills, civic participation, subjective well-being)

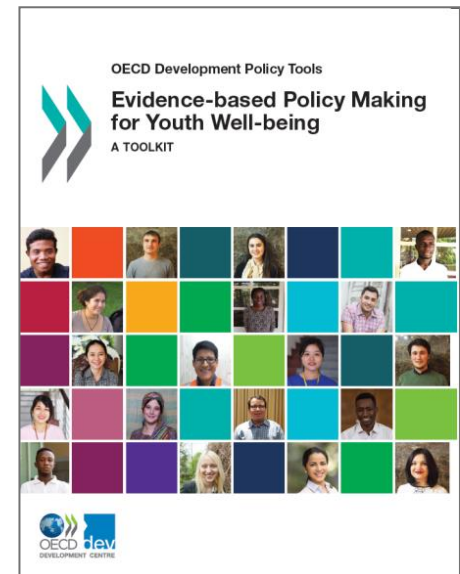
Module 2: Establishing a profile of disadvantaged youth

Module 3: Assessing the broader youth environment

Module 4: Evaluating the impact and cost-effectiveness of youth interventions

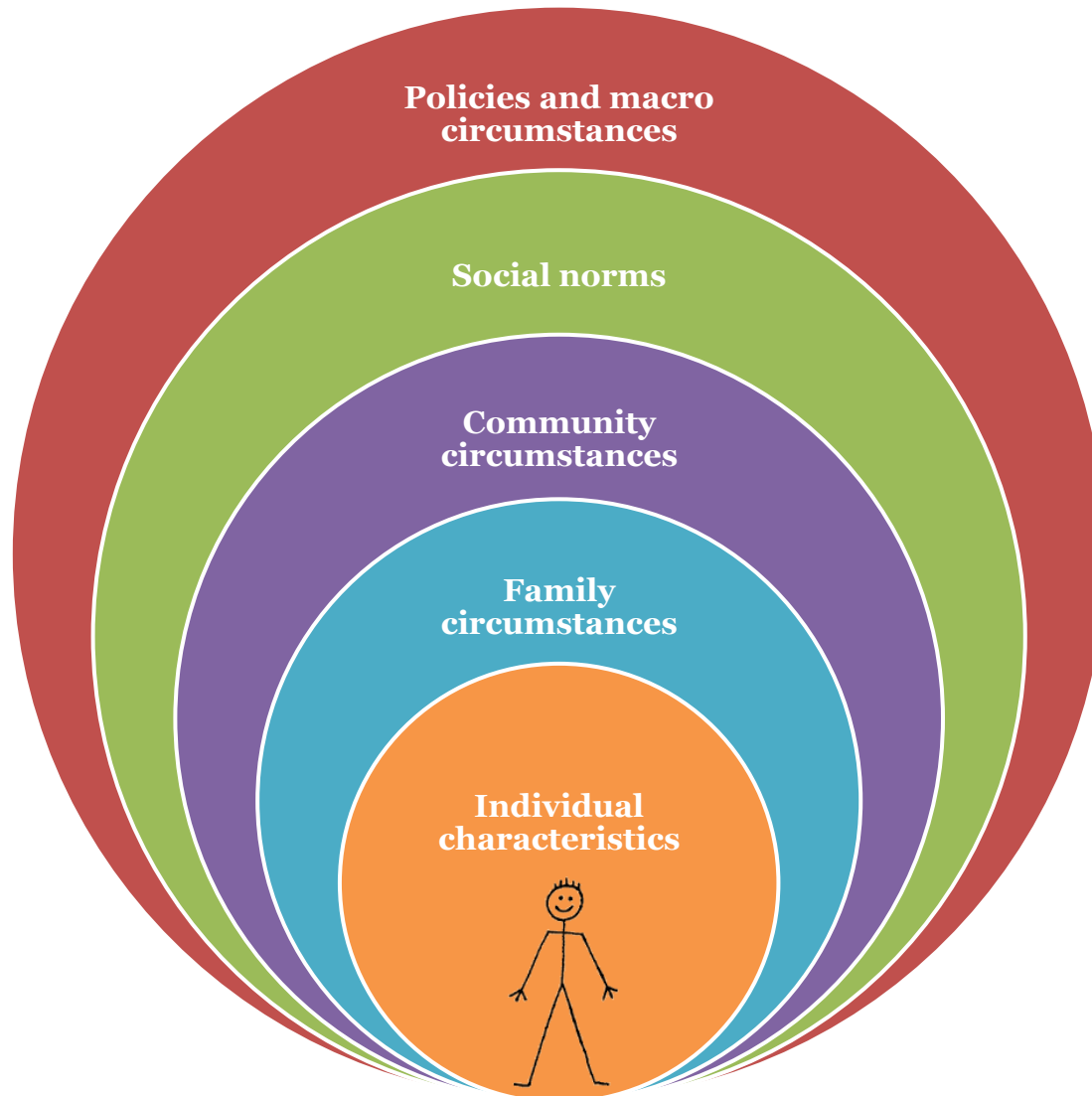
Module 5: Measuring the costs of well-being deprivation

Module 6: Engaging youth in decision-making processes





...and helps identify the most disadvantaged youth and the determinants of negative outcomes and vulnerabilities





Youth Multidimensional Deprivation Indicator (Y-MDI)

Youth well-being is a complex system of different dimensions that interact with each other. Sectoral policies can hardly improve youth well-being in an holistic way.

The Youth Multidimensional Deprivation Indicator (Y-MDI) is an innovative tool to analyse youth well-being with a multidimensional perspective.

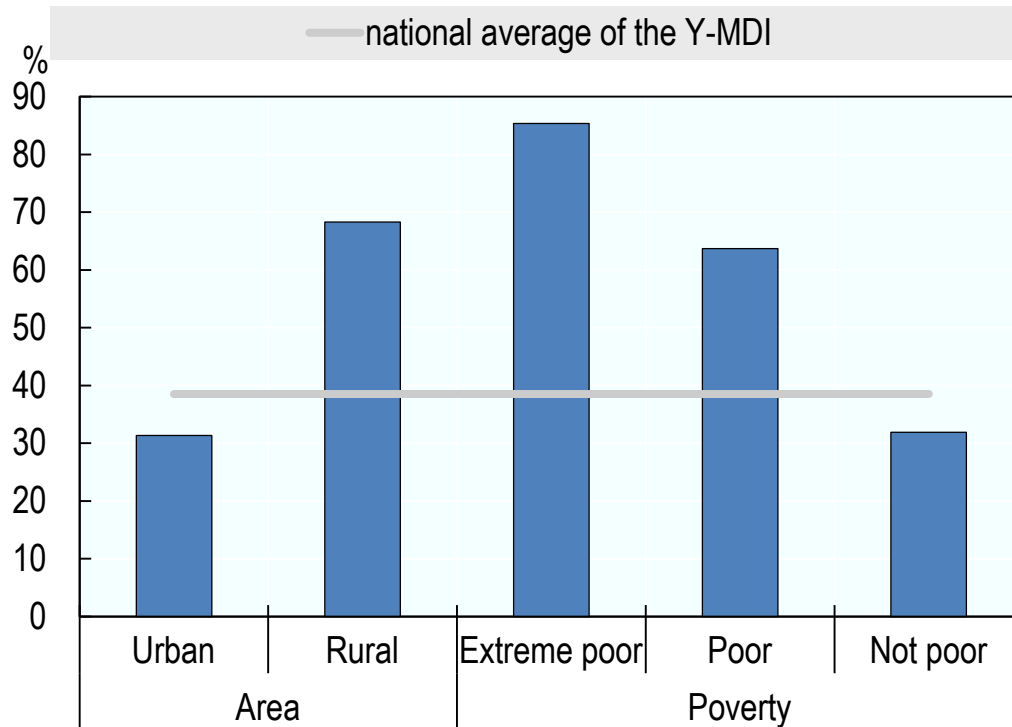
The Y-MDI:

- assesses the well-being of young people in all dimensions at once, as opposed to the traditional sectoral approach.
- measures whether the minimum requirements in the different well-being dimensions are satisfied
- visualises the importance of cross-sectoral interventions.

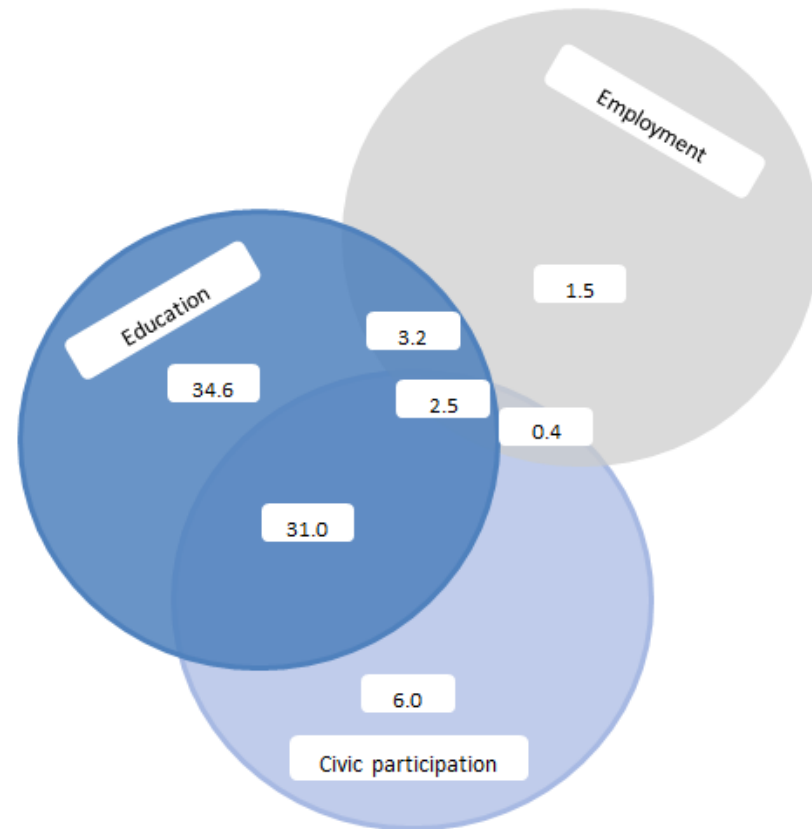


Youth Multidimensional Deprivation Indicator (Y-MDI) for Peru

Multidimensional deprivation (Y-MDI) for Peru, age 15-29



Overlaps in deprivation, Peruvian youth aged 15-29, 2015, in %





EMPLOYMENT

Viet Nam	Cambodia	Côte d'Ivoire	Togo	Peru	El Salvador
<p>Skills mismatch: 50% Underqualified : 31% in 2014 Overqualified:</p>	<p>Skills mismatch: 70% Underqualified: 46% Overqualified:</p>	<p>Skills mismatch: 80% (Manufacturing sector: only 11% have a relevant degree)</p>	<p>Skills mismatch: 78% Underqualified: 74% Tertiary graduates: 58% overqualified</p>	<p>Skills mismatch: 44.5% Overqualified: 26.6% Underqualified: 18%</p>	<p>Skills mismatch: 48.1% Underqualified: 31% Overqualified : 17%</p>
<p>NEET: 10% in 2014</p>	<p>NEET: 6.4% in 2014</p>	<p>NEET: 35.7% in 2013</p>	<p>NEET: 21.9% in 2014</p>	<p>NEET: 15% in 2014</p>	<p>NEET: 26.8% in 2014</p>
<p>Wage workers: 45% in 2010 50% in 2014</p>	<p>Wage workers: 26% in 2004 59% in 2014</p>	<p>Wage workers: 18% in 2013</p>	<p>Wage workers: 14.6% in 2014</p>	<p>Wage workers: 28.5% in 2014</p>	<p>Wage workers: 67.7% in 2004 64.8% in 2014</p>
<p>Informality: 50% in 2014 Poorly paid: 50% Agriculture: 33% (58% among rural youth)</p>	<p>73% of youth in wage employment earn less than the avg weekly wage of working youth. Vulnerable employment: 73% for women and 64% for men in 2011 Agriculture: 50%</p>	<p>Informality: 92% in 2013. Vulnerable employment: 55% Time-related underemployment : 21.3 % Agriculture: 40%</p>	<p>Informality: 93.3% in 2014 Vulnerable employment: 71.9 % Time-related underemployment : 29 %</p>	<p>Informality: 82% in 2014 Poorly paid: 57.2% in 2014</p>	<p>Informality: 73% (LA average: 47.3%) Poorly paid: 55.3% in 2014 Unpaid family workers: 16.9% in 2014</p>



In Viet Nam, skills mismatch is the biggest challenge for the labour market. Yet, few young people opt for vocational degrees through TVET.

In-depth look at TVET through a qualitative survey of 270 rural youth shows:

- Significant efforts have been made to improve access to TVET in rural areas (e.g. Project 1956) and the reputation of TVET.
- TVET is gaining a better image among young people.
- TVET graduates are, in most economic sectors, getting better income than their untrained peers (further analysis using a larger number of observations from the VHLSS backs this finding).
- TVET programmes have the best employment outcomes when they are done in regions that are fast developing (industrial development).
- Quality is low due to lack of qualified teachers with experience in the industries, and out-dated equipment.
- TVET qualifications still have weak signalling effect to employers on occupational skills
- Companies prefer to hire untrained workers and pay lower wages.
- TVET in rural areas are limited to production. More is needed on production management, marketing and agro-business development.



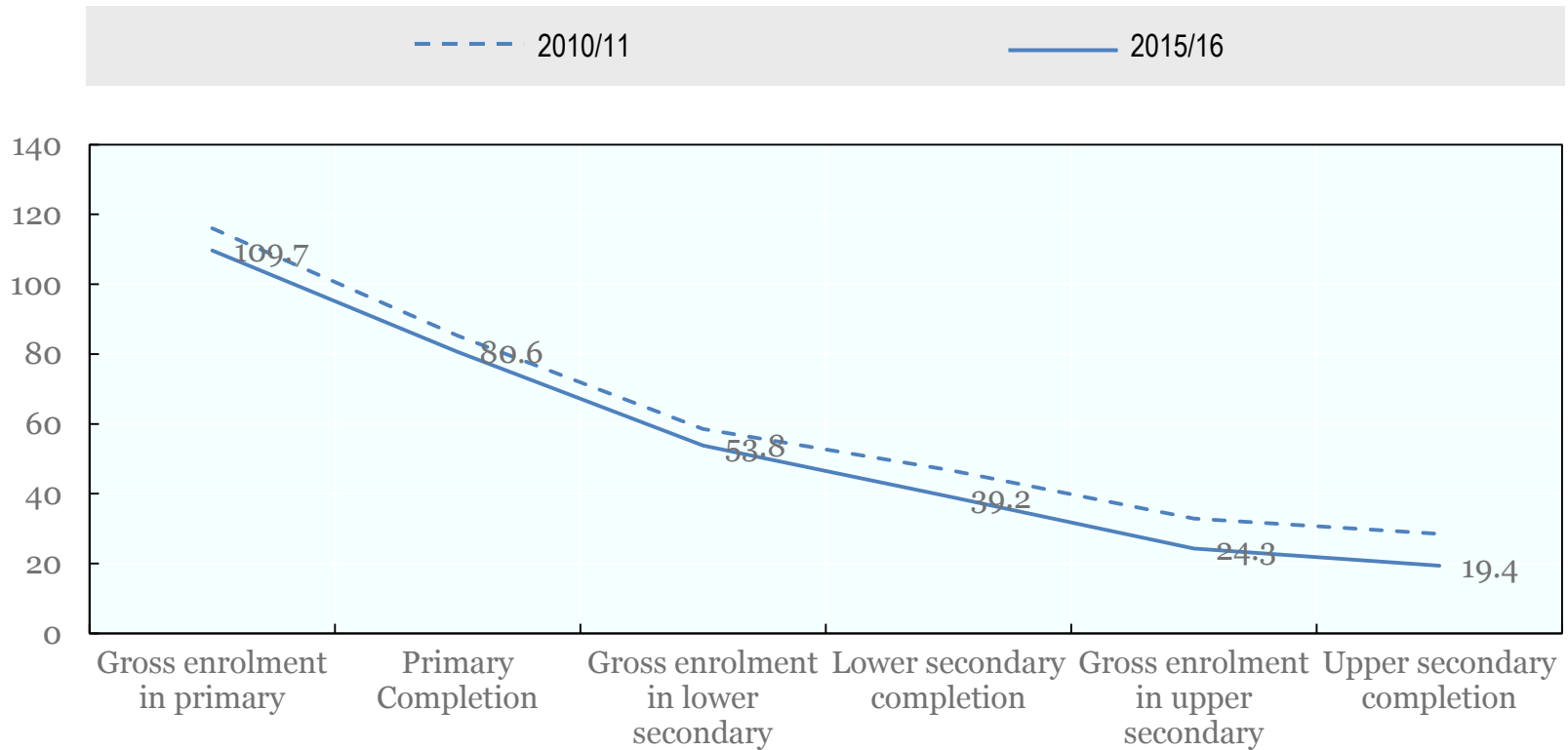
EDUCATION

Viet Nam	Cambodia	Côte d'Ivoire	Togo	Peru	El Salvador
<u>Enrolment rate:</u> L. secondary: 84% U. secondary: 63% Tertiary: 29%	<u>Enrolment rate:</u> Primary: 94% L. second: 39% U. second: 19% Tertiary: 20%	<u>Enrolment rate:</u> L. second: 34% U. second: 12% Tertiary: 9%	<u>Enrolment rate:</u> Secondary: 49.1% Tertiary: 11.9%	<u>Enrolment rate:</u> Secondary 83% Tertiary: 65%	<u>Enrolment rate:</u> Secondary: 38% Tertiary: 31%
<u>Dropout rate:</u> Primary: 9% L. secondary: 10% Secondary: 25%	<u>Dropout rate:</u> L. second: 20% U. second: 24% Out of school (12-22): 63%	<u>Dropout rate:</u> Primary: 31% (girls), 22% (boys)	<u>Dropout rate:</u> Primary: 46%	<u>Dropout rate:</u> 16% without lower secondary diploma	<u>Dropout rate:</u> L. secondary: 8% U. secondary: 10% Out of school:
<u>Attainment (25-29)</u> Primary: 22% L. secondary: 30% U. secondary: 16% Tertiary: 8%	<u>Attainment (15-29)</u> None: 15% Primary: 49% Secondary: 30%	<u>Attainment (25-29)</u> None: 35% Primary: 28% Secondary: 32% Tertiary: 5%	<u>Attainment (25-29)</u> None: 24 % Primary: 22% Secondary: 42% Tertiary: 12%	<u>Attainment (20-29)</u> None: 5% Primary: 15% Secondary: 31% Tertiary: 49%	<u>Attainment (15-24)</u> None: 14% Primary: 50% Secondary: 33% Tertiary: 3%
PISA test score high (8 th out of 72) Large discrepancies in outcomes between Kinh and ethnic minority groups	Quality of education low.	Poor quality of education Pupils (CP2) with insufficient level of competencies: 83 % in language, 66 % in maths.	Poor quality of education Pupils (CP2) with insufficient level of competencies: 80 % in language, 59 % in maths.	Quality of education poor: - PISA test score low (66 th out of 72) - National Student Evaluation: only 12% reach a satisfactory level	Illiteracy: 2% (adult 17%)



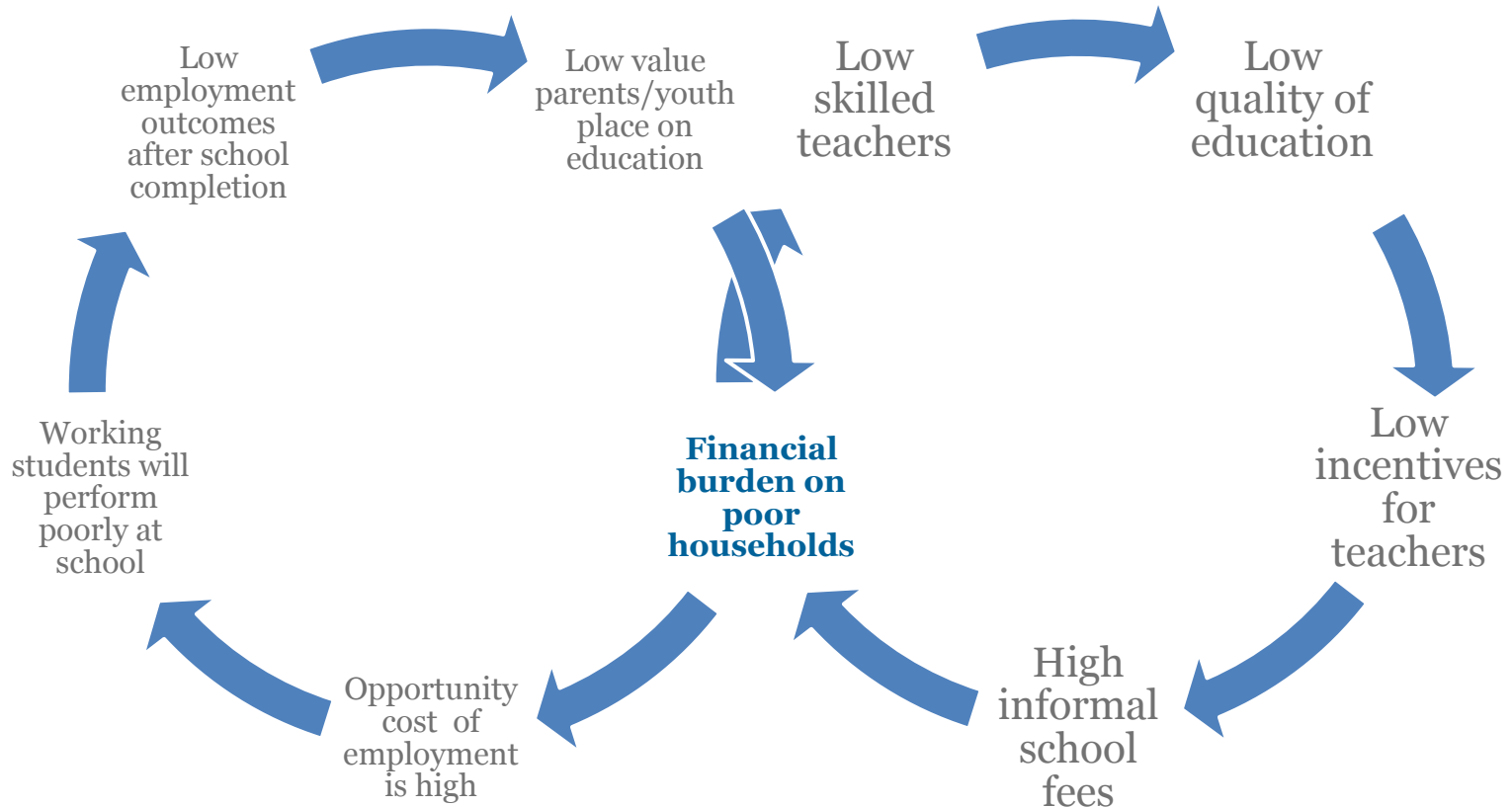
Cambodia: Early school dropout was raised as the number one concern by the Minister of Education.

63% of youth (12-22) are already out of school





Thematic study focused on the drivers of early dropout:





(Cambodia) Determinants of dropouts:

Individual characteristics

- Age of youth – many start school late or repeat classes. Being older than the classmates contributes to dropout.
- Early marriage (15-17), though not so common in Cambodia, does affect early dropout.
- Being a girl does not affect school dropout in lower education levels.
- Having a job increases chance of dropping out, esp. when they start working young

Household characteristics

- Strongly linked to family's economic constraints: most dropout are from poor families.
- Parent's level of education, esp. of mother matters, if higher than secondary, less likely to drop out.

Community characteristics

- Social norms still consider that girls do not need as much education as boys
- Crowded classrooms, lack of care and low qualifications of teachers



HEALTH

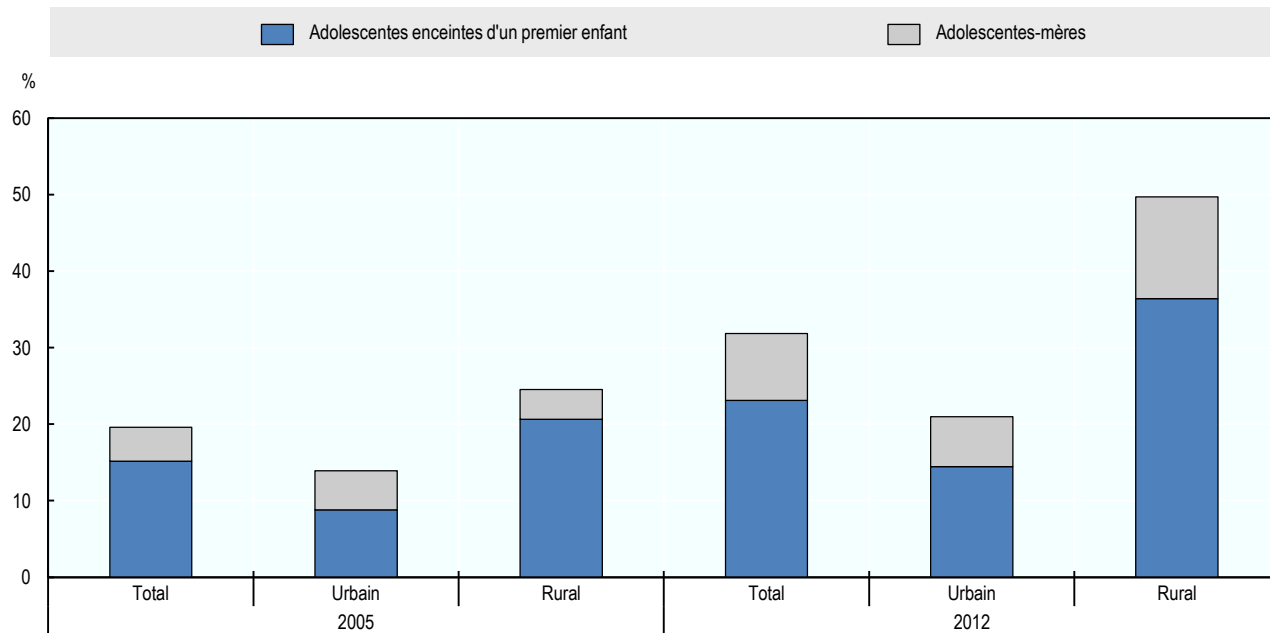
Viet Nam	Cambodia	Côte d'Ivoire	Togo	Peru	El Salvador
<p>Adolescent (15-19) birth rate (ABR): 45 per 1000 in 2014 Teen pregnancy : 4% (eth.min, poor and rural girls more affected)</p>	<p>ABR: 57 per 1000 in 2015 (ABR 3x higher in rural area) Teenage pregnancy : 12%</p>	<p>ABR: 129 per 1000 in 2012 Teenage pregnancy: 32% in 2012 (up from 19.6% in 2005)</p>	<p>ABR: 166 per 1000 in 2013 Teenage pregnancy: 16% (in rural area: 20.2%)</p>	<p>ABR: 54 per 1000 in 2014 (up from 44 in 2004)</p>	<p>ABR: 65 per 1000 in 2014</p>
<p>Share of death by HIV/AIDS: 9% in 2015 (2nd leading cause among youth)</p>	<p>Share of death by HIV/AIDS: 3.3% in 2015</p>	<p>Youth HIV prevalence: 1.3% (2.2% for girls and 0.3% for boys)</p>	<p>Youth HIV prevalence: 0.6% (0.8% for girls and 0.3% for boys)</p>	<p>Percentage of young women with STI: 0.5% in 2014</p>	<p>HIV prevalence rate: 25 per 100,000 youth in 2014</p>
<p>Road injury is the leading cause of youth death</p>	<p>Road injury is the leading cause of youth death.</p>	<p>High youth mortality rate (574). Leading cause of death: communicable diseases (33%). Boys: injuries (33%); girls: maternal conditions (20%).</p>	<p>High youth mortality rate (332). Leading cause of death: communicable diseases for girls (33%), injuries for boys (38%).</p>	<p>Youth from poor households do not have access to health insurance.</p>	<p>Youth mortality rate: 142 in 100 000 youth Homicide is the leading cause of youth death: 109 in 100 000</p>
<p>Teenage alcohol consumption is the highest among ASEAN countries.</p>	<p>Teenage alcohol consumption is on the rise and contributing to road accidents.</p>	<p>Alcohol and harmful substance abuse among teenagers and young children is a rising social problem.</p>	<p>Alcohol and harmful substance abuse among teenagers and increasingly younger street children is a rising social problem.</p>		



In Côte d'Ivoire, the rate of teenage pregnancies has sharply increased from 19.6% in 2005 to 31.9% in 2012.

“Youth Well-being Policy Review of Côte d'Ivoire” – Chapter 4: Early pregnancies, education and employment prospects of adolescent girls

Teenage pregnancies in Côte d'Ivoire by place of residence, %



This is particularly worrisome as early pregnancies can have subsequent negative effects on adolescent girls' education and employment prospects. NEET is already high in Cote d'Ivoire.



In El Salvador, Crime & Violence reached alarming levels and there is no solution without involving gangs

Crime & violence in El Salvador

- Most violent country in the Americas: 108 homicides per 100 000 inhabitants in 2015
- Most of the violence is related to youth gangs (*Maras* or *Pandillas*). In 2014 for every 100 000 minors 418.5 were arrested.

- **Direct and indirect costs of violence amount to 16% of GDP in 2014.**

Social support and the juvenile justice system are not designed to cope with high levels of violence.

- Youth in conflict with the law receive support for reintegration (psychological, social, education) while serving their sentence, but receive **no support after completing the sentence.**
- Reintegration/support programmes are not effective, due to
 - Insufficient funding
 - Shortage specialists, high staff turnover, inadequate staff training

Reintegration of youth in conflict with the law is difficult

- Society is unwilling to a 2nd chance
- Education and training obtained through support programmes don't respond to the labour market's needs.

- Youth gangs were declared terrorist organisations



CIVIC PARTICIPATION & EMPOWERMENT

Viet Nam	Cambodia	Côte d'Ivoire	Togo	Peru	El Salvador
Member of a Party: 54% in 2014 Participated in any type of policy development process: 14.4% in 2012	Youth civically engaged: 49% in 2015	Youth civically engaged : 54% in 2015	Youth civically engaged : 51% in 2015	24% engaged in community, social and political organisations	15% of youth were engaged in their community
Youth vote: 67%	Youth vote: 37% registered to vote	Youth vote: 37% in 2014	Youth vote: 72% in 2014	Voted in last presidential election: 71%	Voted in last presidential election: 52%
Youth social network support: 90%	Youth social network support: 16%	Youth social network support : 78% in 2015	Youth social network support : 55% in 2015		
Trust in govt: 86.4% in 2015	Trust in govt /society low due to Khmer rouge legacy. No data exists on this.	Relatively low youth institutional trust in 2015: honesty of elections (41%), armed forces (54%), justice (58%) (improved since 2009)	Very low youth institutional trust : honesty of elections (37%), justice (46%), government (48%) in 2015 (worsened since 2011)	Youth mistrust in parliament: 81% Mistrust in political parties: 72% Mistrust in govt: 52%	Mistrust parties is relatively high (51%), but in institutions is relatively low (35% mistrust the parliament)



In Peru, young people have little interest in politics and have limited spaces for participation

Focus group discussions with young Peruvians confirm :

- Mistrust in political parties (72%) and in the government (52%), well above the Latin American average (38% and 33%, respectively)
- One in four young Peruvian (18-24) is part of a community, social or political organisations, or interested in politics

High level of mistrust stems from :

- **No official youth participation outlets:** de-facto there is no National Youth Council (no staff since 2007).
- Regional Youth Councils are operational, but have limited impact due to small budgets and varying competencies of regional governments.
- Little consultation with youth (ministries do not consult youth before major policy changes affecting them)
- The existing Youth Parliament & National Youth Conference have no influence on youth policies, their functions are limited to being spaces for exchange.
- The existing Secretariat for youth (SENAJU) is too weak to enforce standards and good practices



National Youth Policy

- Refers to a policy document, strategy or law which lays out a comprehensive plan of actions across sectors aimed at improving youth well-being: “National Youth Development Strategies”
- In 2014, of 198 countries, 122 (62%) had a current youth policy. 37 (19%) were revising their existing national youth policy or, in a few cases, developing their very first national youth policy.
- 31 states (16%) have no national youth policy. Of those, 14 states are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 5 in the Americas, and 3 in Europe. (www.youthpolicy.org)



Challenges of implementation

- **Low national priority:** Youth policy traditionally never high on national agendas, youth strategies and programmes under-funded
- **Lack of champion:** Low executive and financial capacity of youth ministry or public agency in charge of youth issues
- **Policy co-ordination:** Lack of co-ordination of actions between youth ministry and other sectoral ministries
- **Policy coherence:** A national youth policy often stands alone and is not integrated into national development plans
- **Participation:** Institutional and legal difficulties to involve youth in the formulation and implementation of national youth policy
- **Weak evidence of impact:** Evaluation of national youth policy and youth programmes remains weak, making further promotion difficult



Youth Inclusion Project

<http://oe.cd/1ho>

YOUTH PHOTO CONTEST

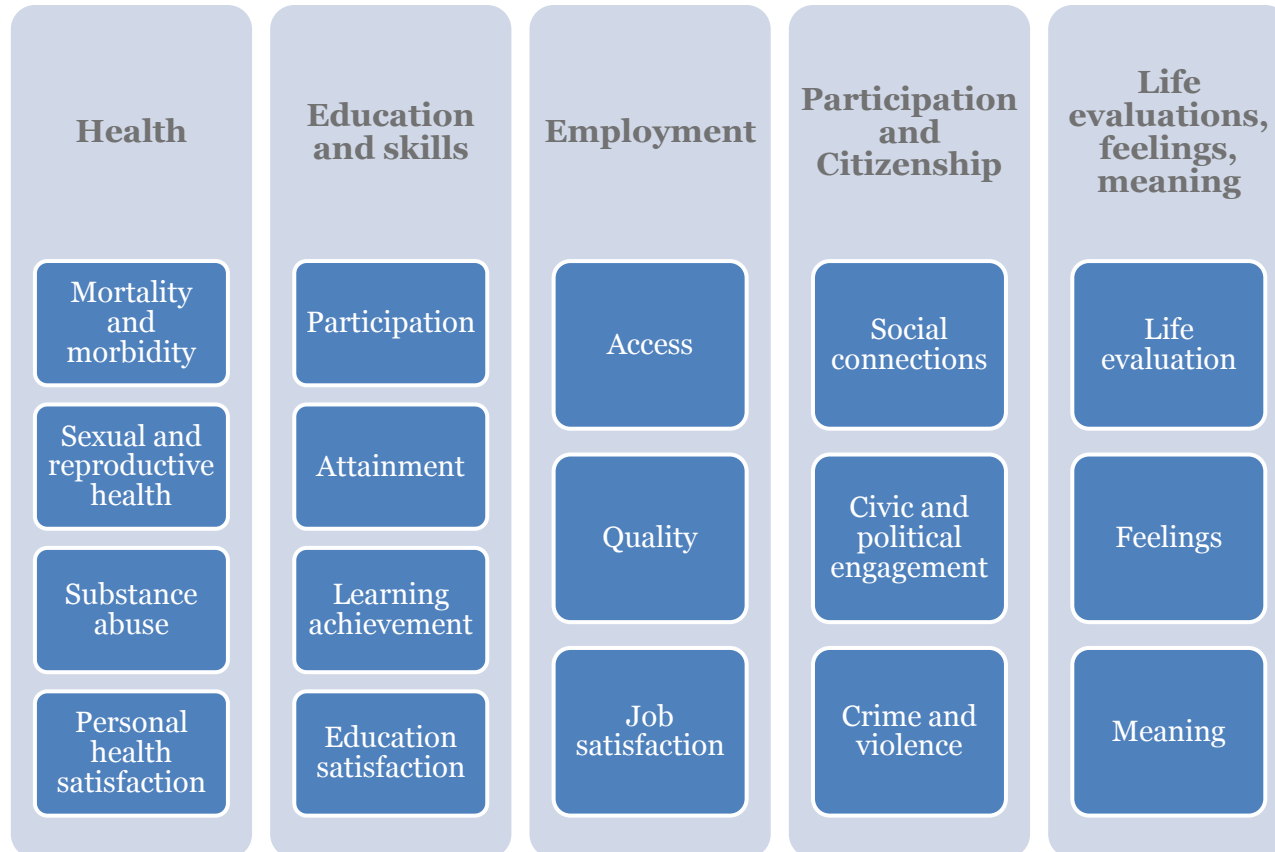
TAKE A SHOT AT YOUR FUTURE





Module 1: Youth well-being diagnostics

The indicators are disaggregated by wealth, gender, urban/rural, regions, etc. in order to better understand the inequalities within the youth population (if possible at 2 points in time to capture trend).



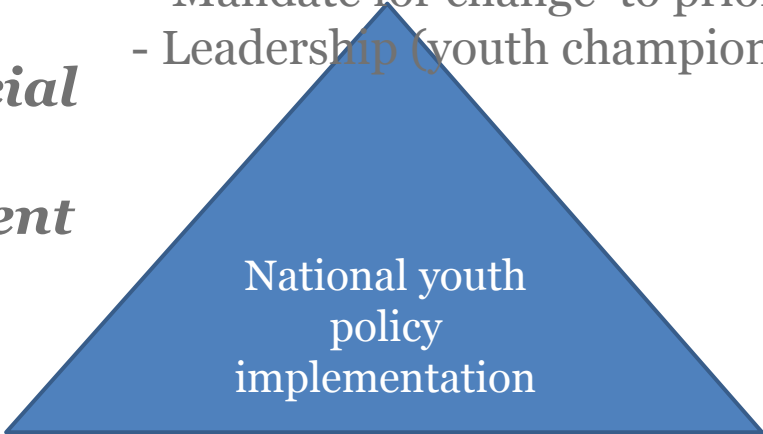


Institutional environment scan

Are policies, institutions and social norms creating an enabling environment for youth?

Political

- Youth as a priority in national development agenda
- Inventory of youth pgms and budget allocation
- 'Mandate for change' to prioritise youth well-being
- Leadership (youth champion)



National youth
policy
implementation

Social

- Social and cultural norms
- Social capital (networks & information)
- Social mobility (opportunity to move up)

Institutional

- Institutional coherence & coordination
- Organisational and financial capacities of youth ministry or dedicated agencies
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Dialogue mechanisms (youth councils)



Youth Multidimensional Deprivation Indicator (Y-MDI) for Peru

The Y-MDI is country specific and can be adjusted to the country's level of development and data availability.

Composition of the Y-MDI in Peru

	Education	Employment	Health	Civic participation	Social exclusion
Components	Low educational attainment (no secondary education)	Unemployment and disillusioned youth	Health status	Access to information	Perceived discrimination in daily life
	Low quality of education	Low quality employment (exploitation, poor payments)	Teenage pregnancy or motherhood	Perceived lack of civic rights	



In Togo, street children and young drug users are particularly marginalised

- Street life and drug use seriously undermine the well-being of young people in many areas, such as health, safety, education and employment.
- In Togo, more than one in three children (36%) do not live with their two biological parents.
- Young people in street situations are 17.8% using drugs, three-quarters of them being under 25 years of age.
- In addition, 81.4% had heard of drugs, cocaine being the best known, followed by cannabis and Indian hemp.