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INFORMATION

From: General Secretariat of the Council
To: Youth Working Party (Attachés)
Youth Working Party

Subject: Presentation from the OECD - Mainstreaming youth policy

Please find attached PPT presentation presented today at the Youth Working Party on 30 January 2023.



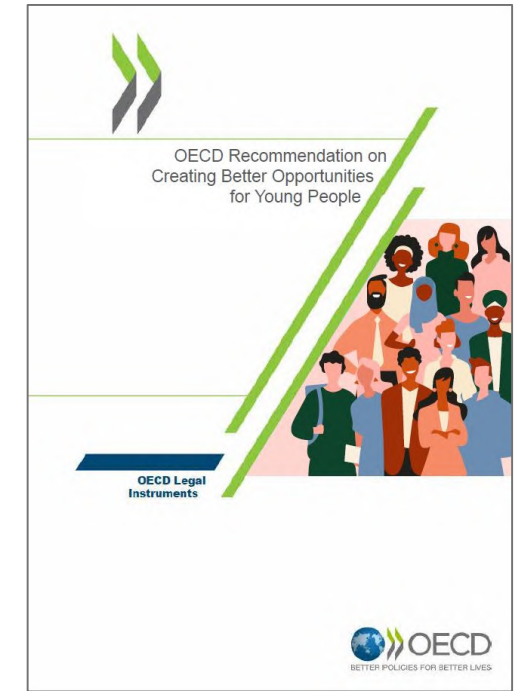
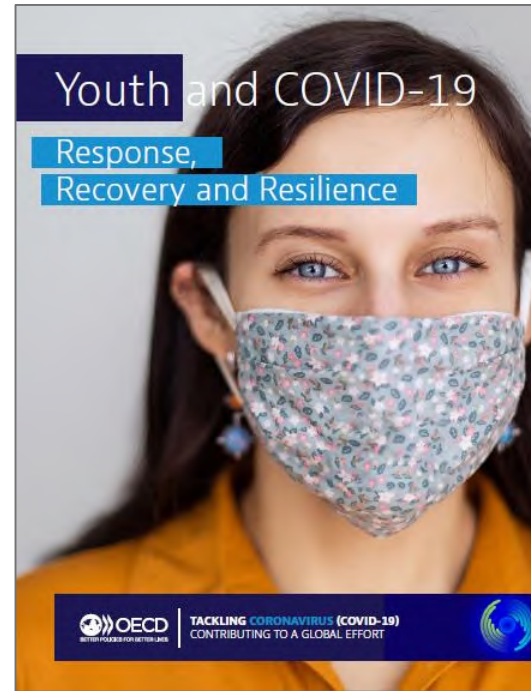
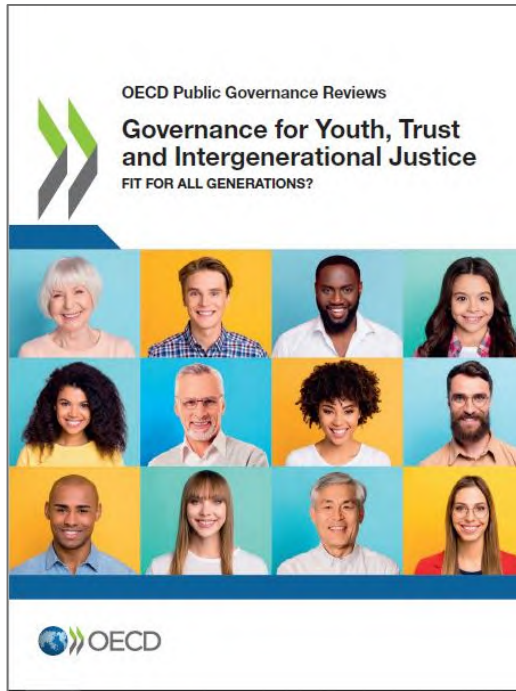
Mainstreaming youth policy

Youth Working Party, 30 January 2023

Gamze Igriglu, Policy Analyst, OECD Public Governance Directorate



OECD work on youth empowerment and intergenerational justice





Mainstreaming youth policy: What?

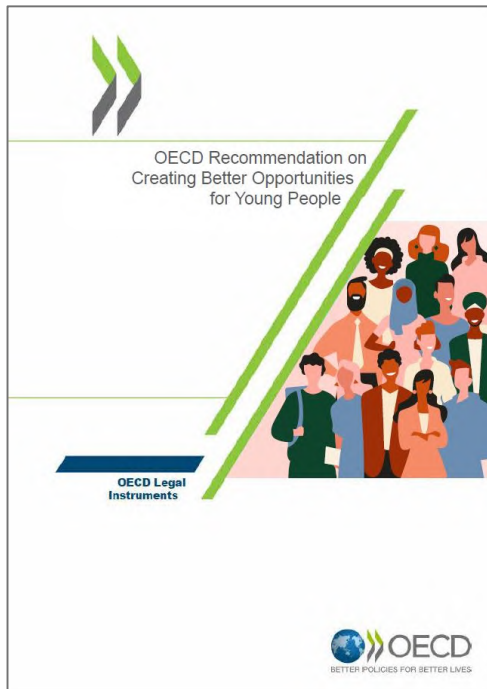


What is “youth mainstreaming”?

- Youth mainstreaming is an approach to policy-making that takes into account **young people’s needs and concerns**.
- It helps governments make **better decisions to achieve more inclusive outcomes** for young people and all age groups, including as they relate to policy and spending decisions.
- A commitment to youth mainstreaming is one of the most effective ways that governments can **support and promote intergenerational fairness**.



OECD Recommendation of the Council on Creating Better Opportunities for Young People



VI. RECOMMENDS that Adherents reinforce administrative and technical capacities to **deliver youth-responsive services and address age-based inequalities** through close collaboration across all levels of government. To this effect, Adherents should:

1. Improve the collection, use and sharing of **data and evidence disaggregated by age**, sex and all other relevant characteristics to track inequalities among young people from diverse backgrounds and across age groups, and inform decision-making.
2. Promote an **integrated approach to youth policy making, service delivery and youth-responsive policy outcomes across all relevant sectors.**
3. **Embed an intergenerational perspective into rule making, public budgeting, public procurement, infrastructure decision-making and delivery** taking the long term ecological, economic and social dimensions of policies into account to ensure inclusive policy outcomes across age groups and avoid compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

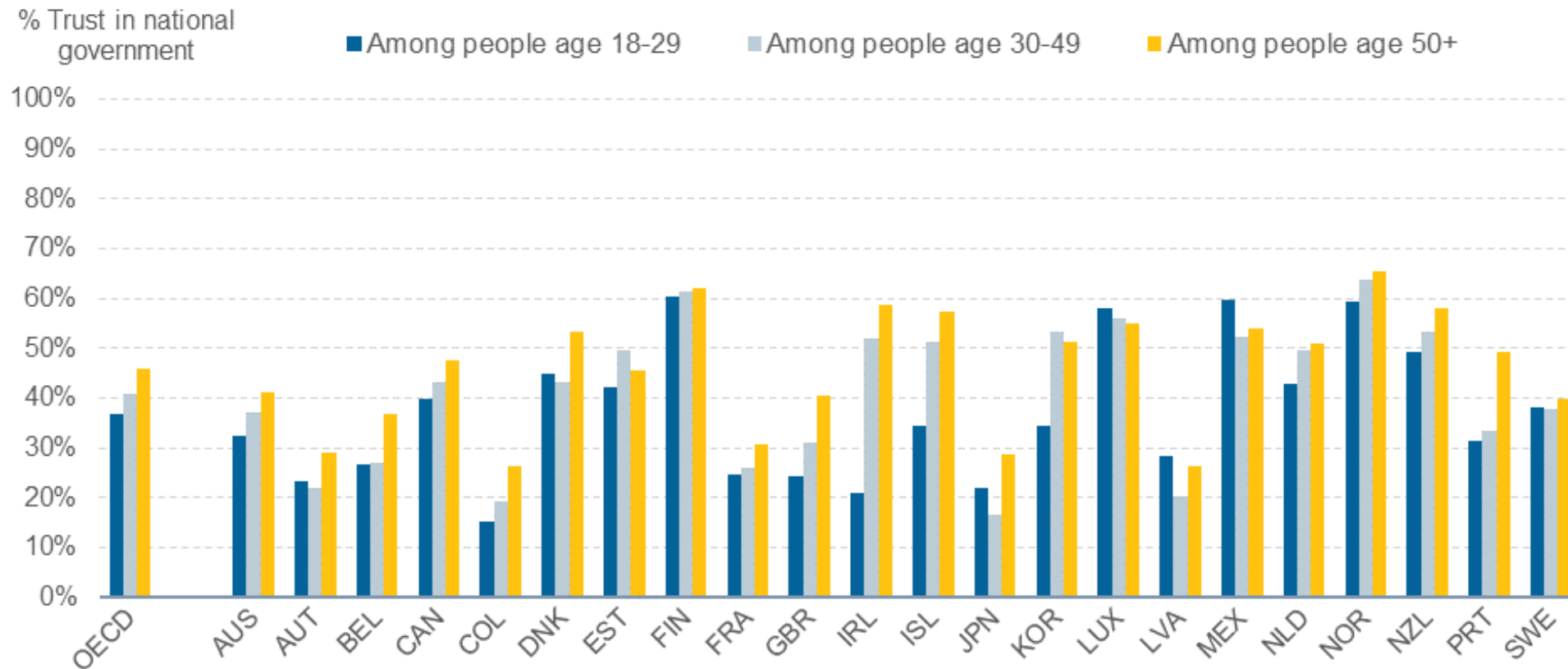


Mainstreaming youth policy: Why?



I. What is at stake?

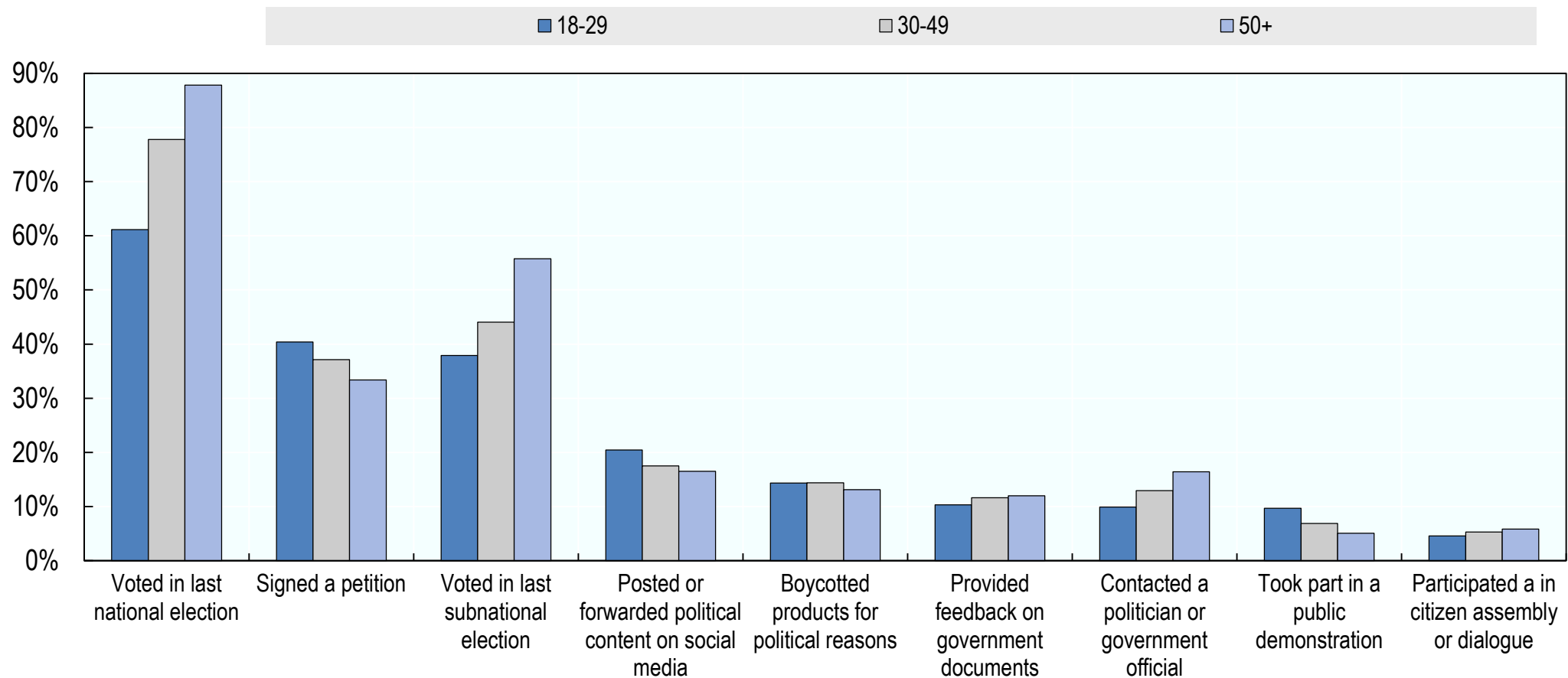
Young people tend to express lower trust in government: Only 37% of people aged 18 to 29 expressed trust in government on average across OECD





II. What is at stake?

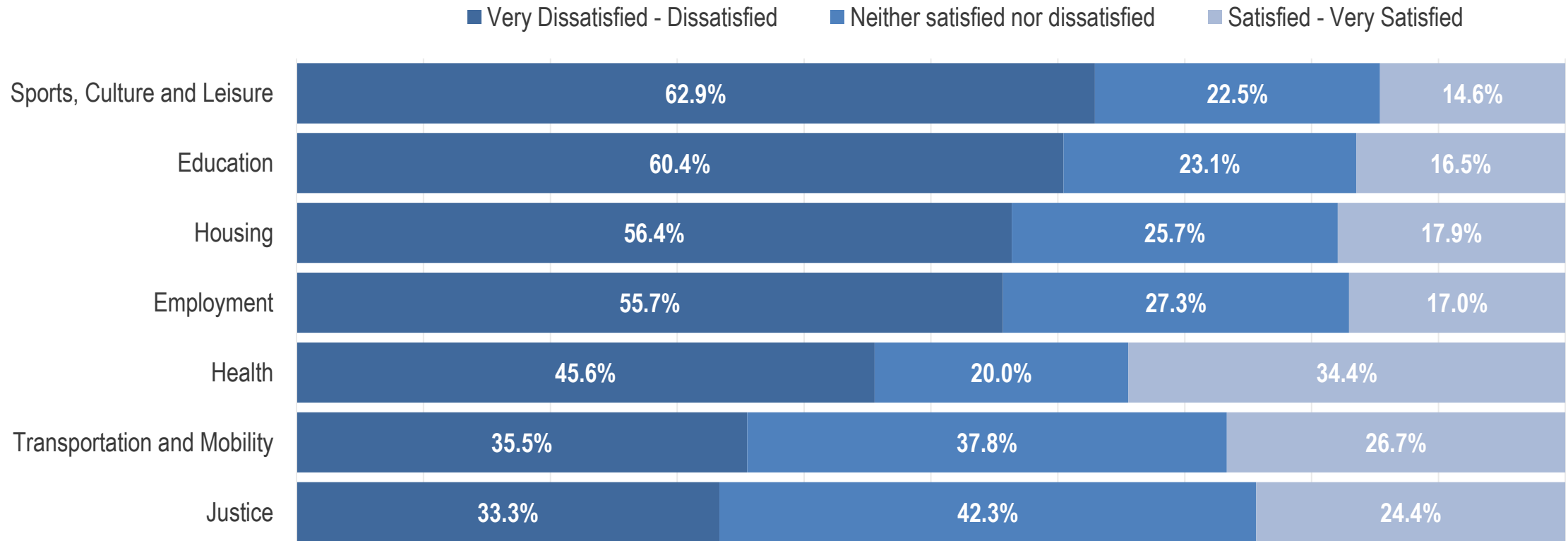
Young people are less likely to vote in national elections, but they participate more actively in public life through non-institutionalised channels





III. What is at stake?

Youth organisations in OECD countries express low levels of satisfaction with public services, especially in sports, culture and leisure, education, housing and employment





Mainstreaming youth policy: How?



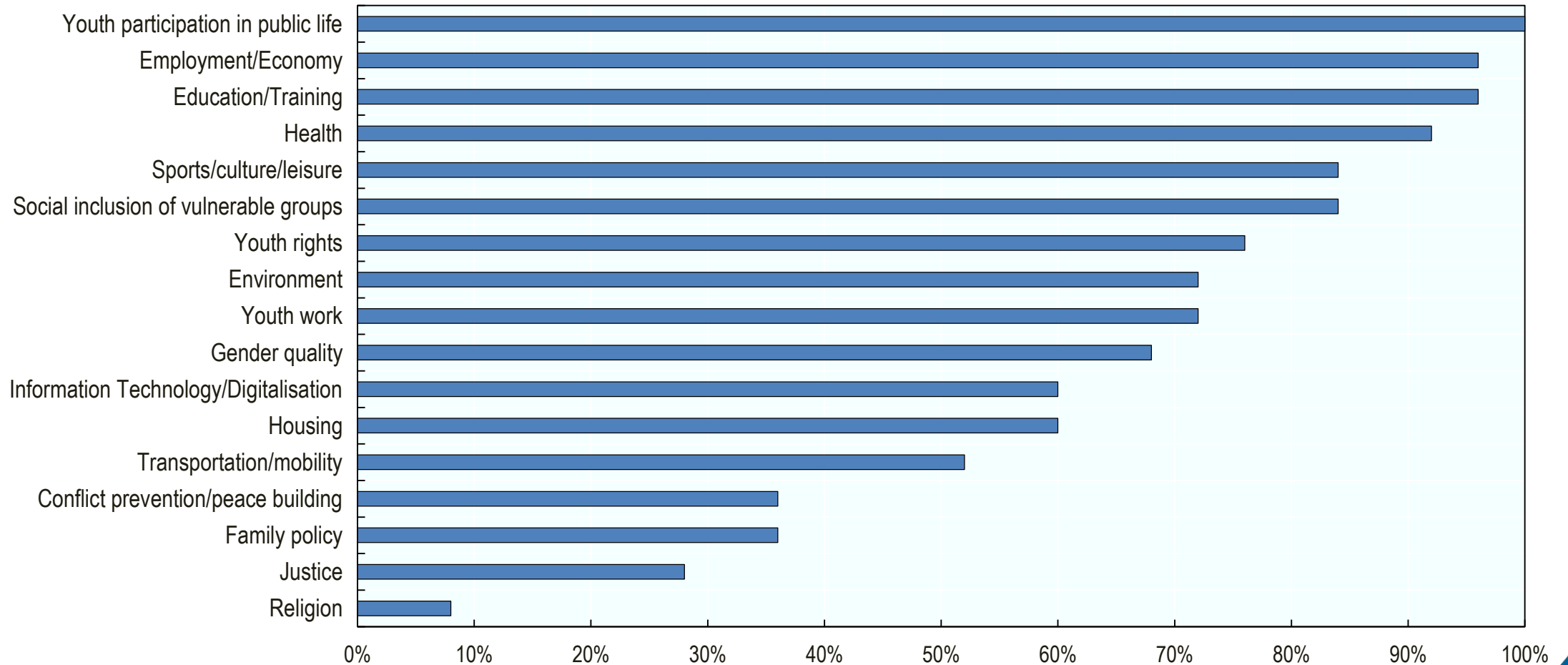
How can governments mainstream youth policy?

- National youth strategies
- Inter-institutional coordination mechanisms (e.g. working parties)
- Governance tools (e.g. age disaggregated data, RIAs, budgeting)
- Meaningful youth participation
- Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and oversight mechanisms



I. National youth strategies can help integrate youth considerations across various sectors

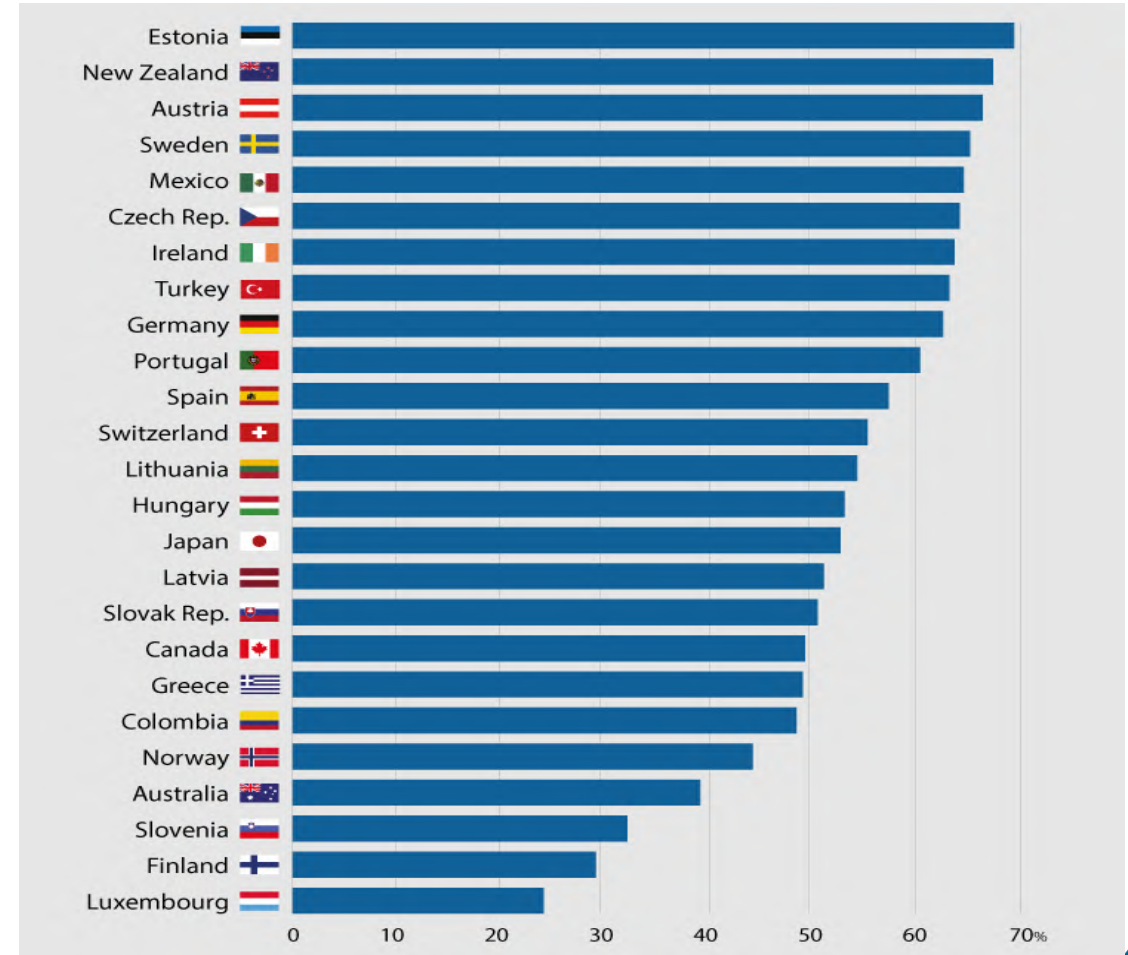
Thematic areas covered in national youth strategies across OECD countries





I. Yet, their impact is often limited by lack of resources and weak monitoring and evaluation

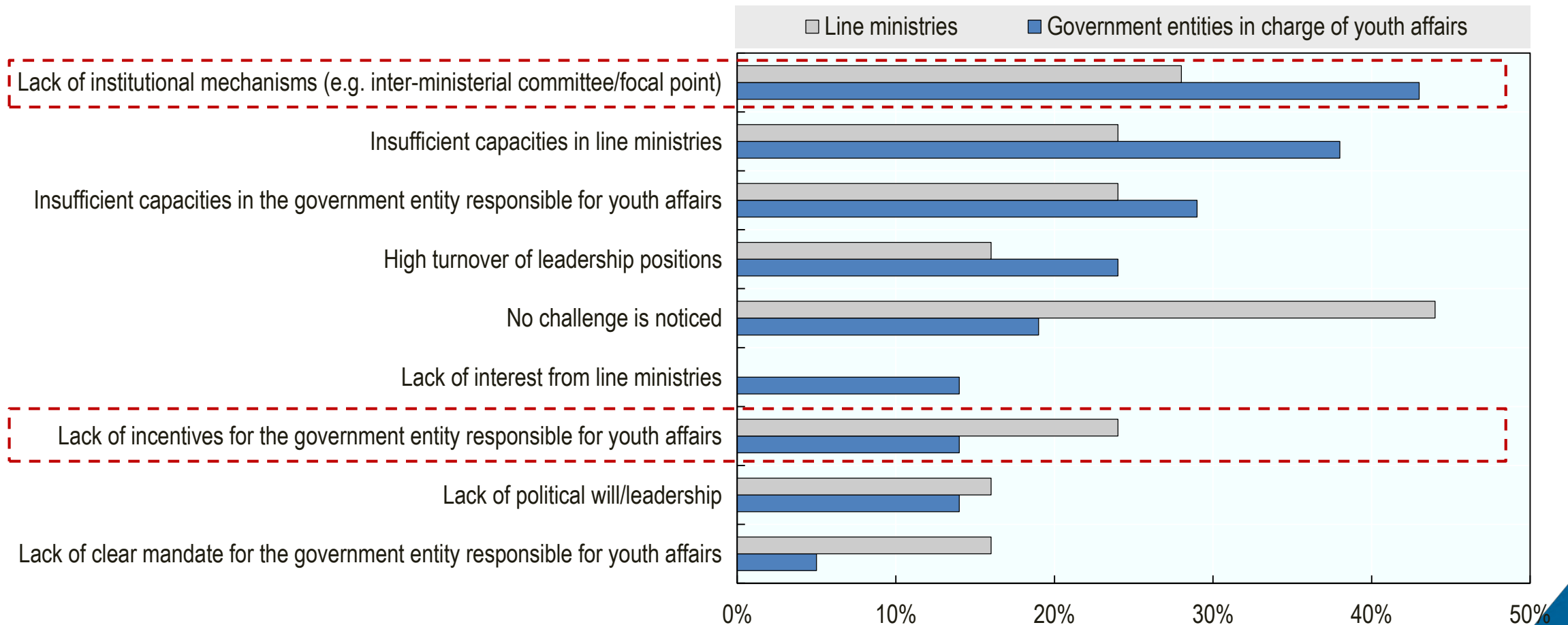
Extent to which national youth strategies meet the principles of the OECD Assessment Framework (%)





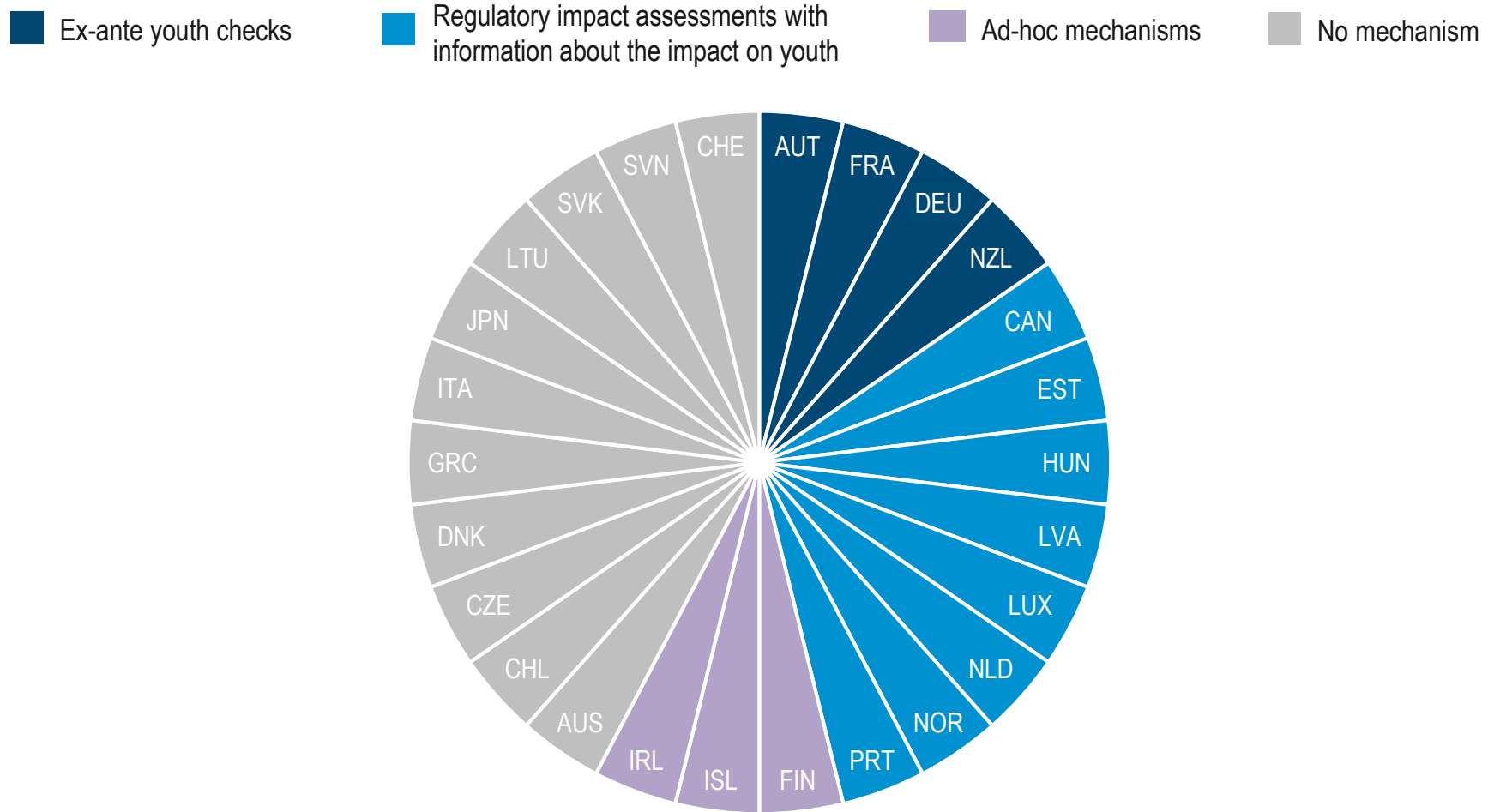
II. Inter-ministerial coordination demands structured mechanisms, incentives, mandates and capacities

Entities in charge of youth affairs and line ministries express diverging views about co-ordination challenges





III. Youth checks can help embed the perspectives of young people in rule and policymaking



Source: OECD (2020), Governance for Youth, Trust and Intergenerational Justice: Fit for All Generations?

Note: Based on answers by ministries in charge of youth affairs to survey question “How does your Ministry assess the impact of draft regulations on youth?”



III. Examples of youth checks and similar tools in OECD countries

Austria: Jugendcheck, mandatory, integrated in RIA-system

Canada: Gender-Based Analysis Plus (GBA+), mandatory

Flanders, Belgium: JoKER (Child and youth impact report), mandatory by law

France: Clause d'impact jeunesse, integrated in RIA-system

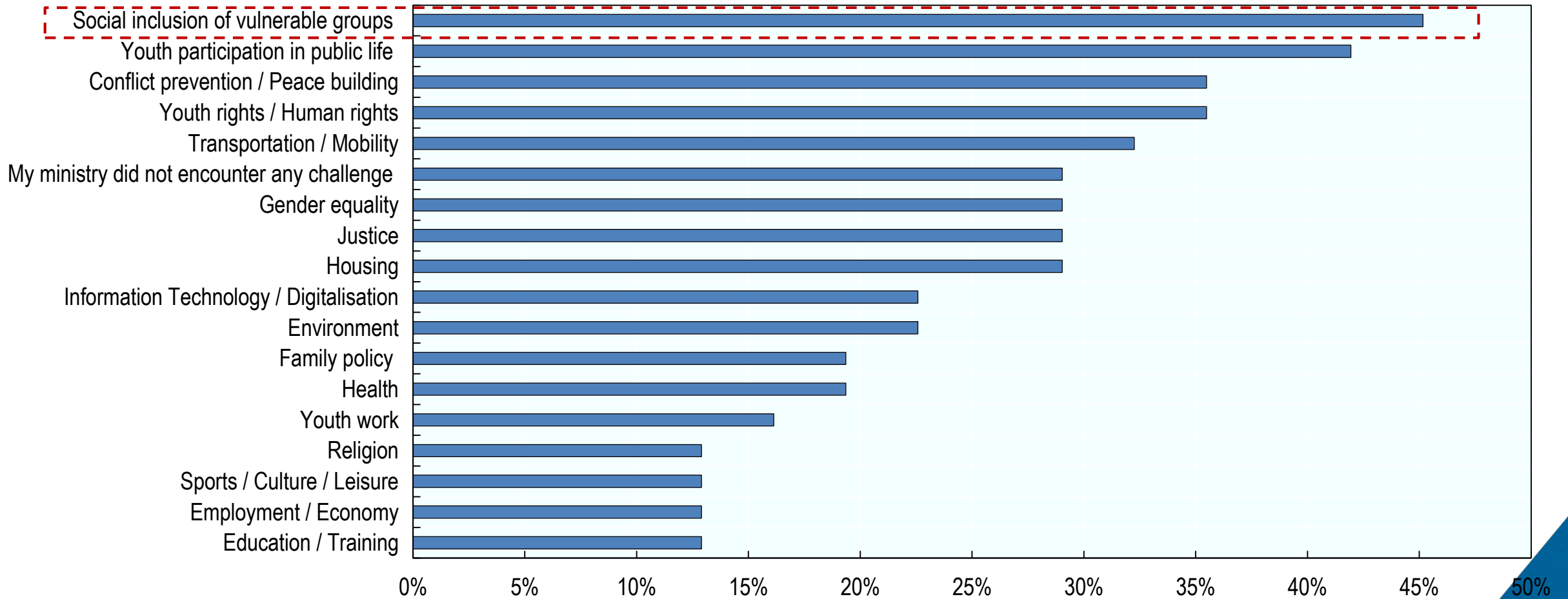
Germany: Jugendcheck, project-based

New Zealand: Child Impact Assessment



III. The availability and use of age-disaggregated data remains uneven across policy areas

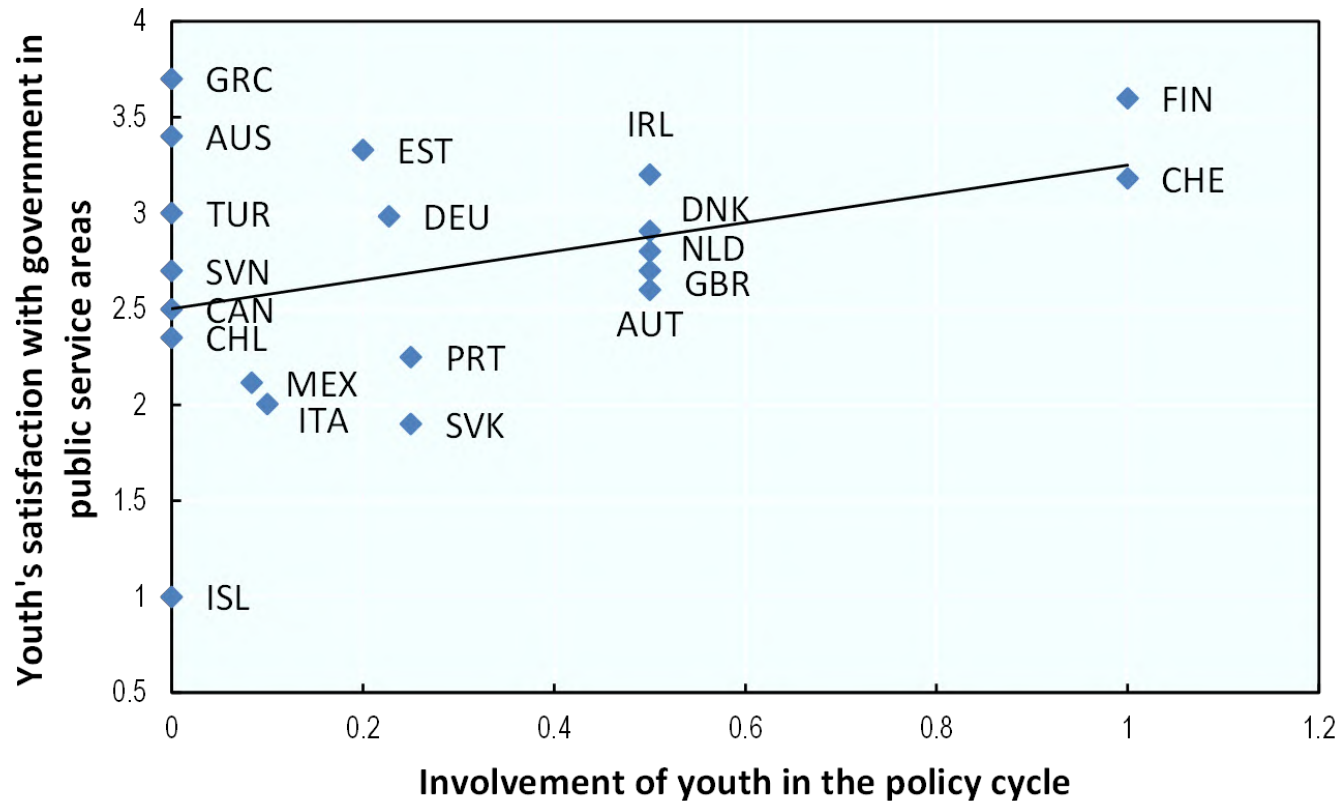
Challenges to the collection of age-disaggregated data across OECD countries





IV. Effective mainstreaming needs to be informed by the voices of young people themselves

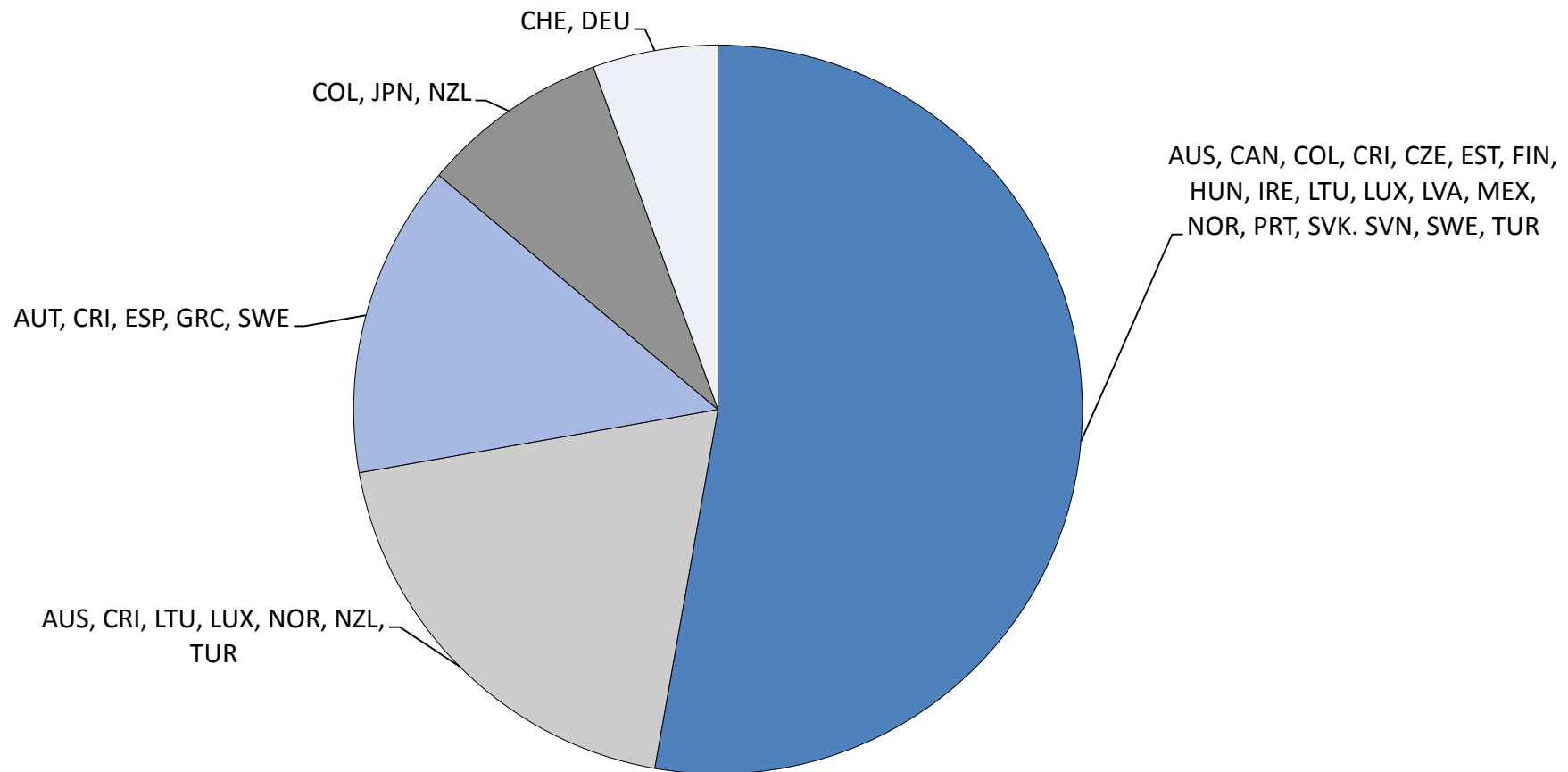
Young people are more satisfied with policy outcomes when they are engaged in policymaking





V. Oversight institutions help ensure quality of youth mainstreaming but they are not widely used

■ Ministry coordinating youth portfolio □ Line ministries (e.g. Ministries of Education, Employment, Health, etc.) ■ Other ■ Centre of Government □ N.A.





The way forward

- The OECD offers support to countries in the areas of:
 - Comparative data collection and identification of good practices (“what works and what does not”).
 - Comparative analysis of strengths and gaps in governance arrangements for mainstreaming youth policy across all relevant sectors.
 - Practical implementation support.



Thank you!

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