

PRACTICAL GUIDE OF PUBLIC POLICIES

YOUTH WORK DEVELOPMENT

BACKGROUND



Young people represent a quarter of the country's total population (31.1 million)

They represent 29.3% of the economically active population and 39.7% of the non-economically active population (ENOE, 2018 Q1).

1 out of 2 young people employed, earns a maximum of two monthly minimum wages.

CAUSES



Low human capital development



Disconnection between demand and the supply of skills (qualifications)



Labor market conditions

WHAT WORKS AND WHAT DOESN'T? Based on evidence



POSITIVE IMPACT

- Interventions including components such as job training, life skills training (or socio-emotional skills) and counseling, tend to be more effective.
- On-the-job training has positive income effects for young women.
- Vocational Education, has positive (but reduced) effects on paid employment, formal employment and monthly income.
- Evidence shows that interventions on labor education and training incentive young people to develop specific professional skills (interview skills, curriculum development and job search).
- Job search services, like assistance in labor enquiries, show positive effects in the short term.



INCONCLUSIVE IMPACT

- Evidence on the effectiveness for young people in rural areas is missing, as well as for people with higher education.
- There is inconclusive evidence on the effect of subsidizing youth work.



This Practical Guide aims to show an overview of the consensus on what works or not in terms of evidence for youth work development, and to contribute in the decision-making process and the improvement of the country's public policy mechanisms based on evidence.

