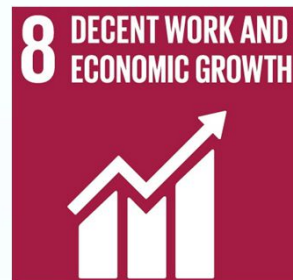


Families, Youth Employment and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



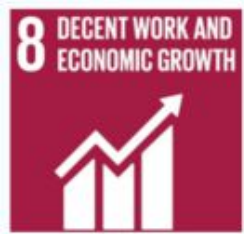
Esuna Dugarova

United Nations Development Programme

16 May 2018, UNHQ New York

Youth employment and 2030 Agenda

- **SDG 8:** promote productive employment and decent work for all, particularly youth employment
- **Target 8.5:** achieve productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people (indicator: **unemployment rate**)
- **Target 8.6:** substantial reduction of the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training on young people (indicator: **share of youth NEET**).

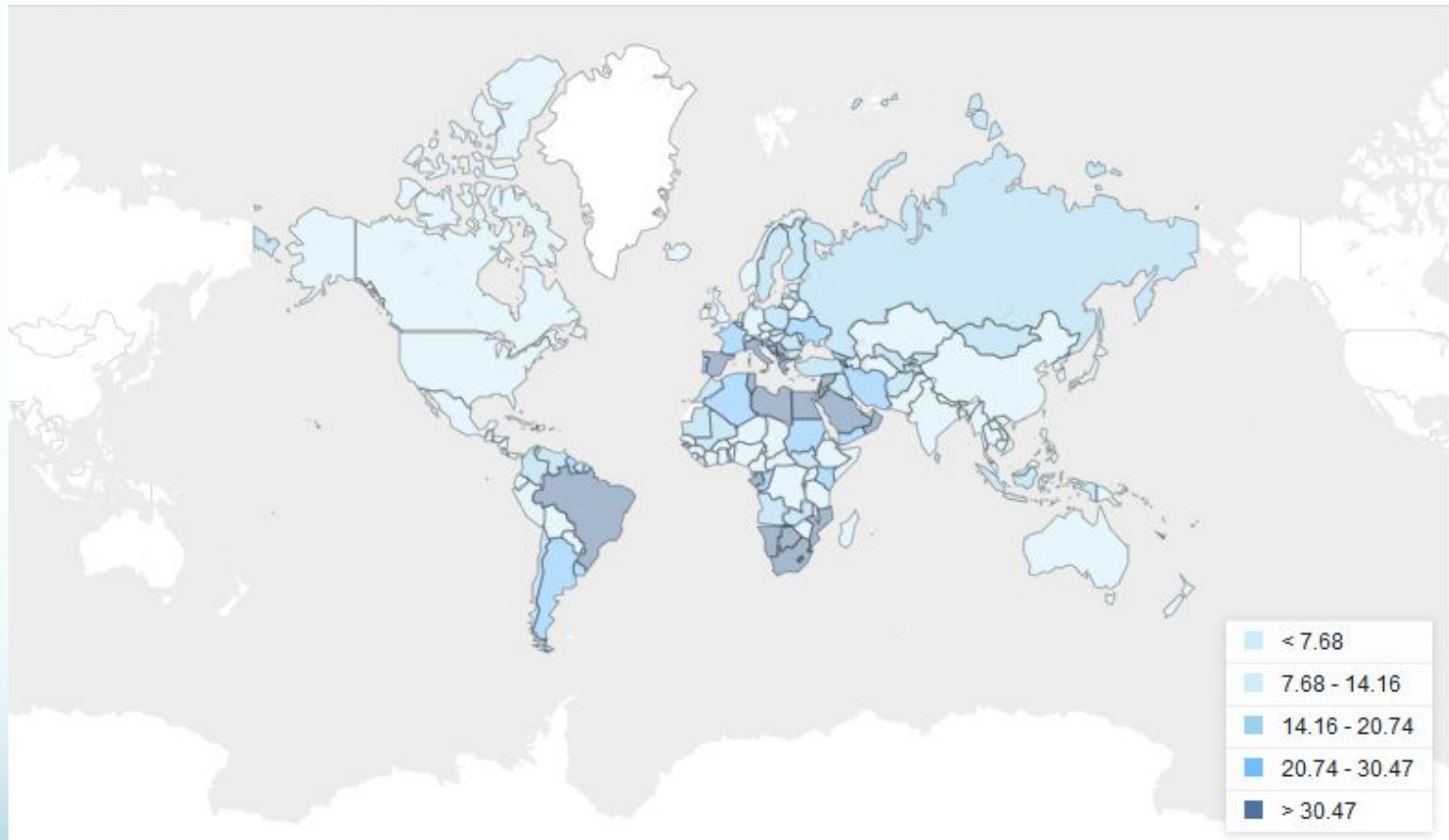


Key questions

- i. What is the role of family in promoting youth employment?**
- ii. How can family policies improve youth performance in the labour market?**

Youth unemployment affects all regions and countries

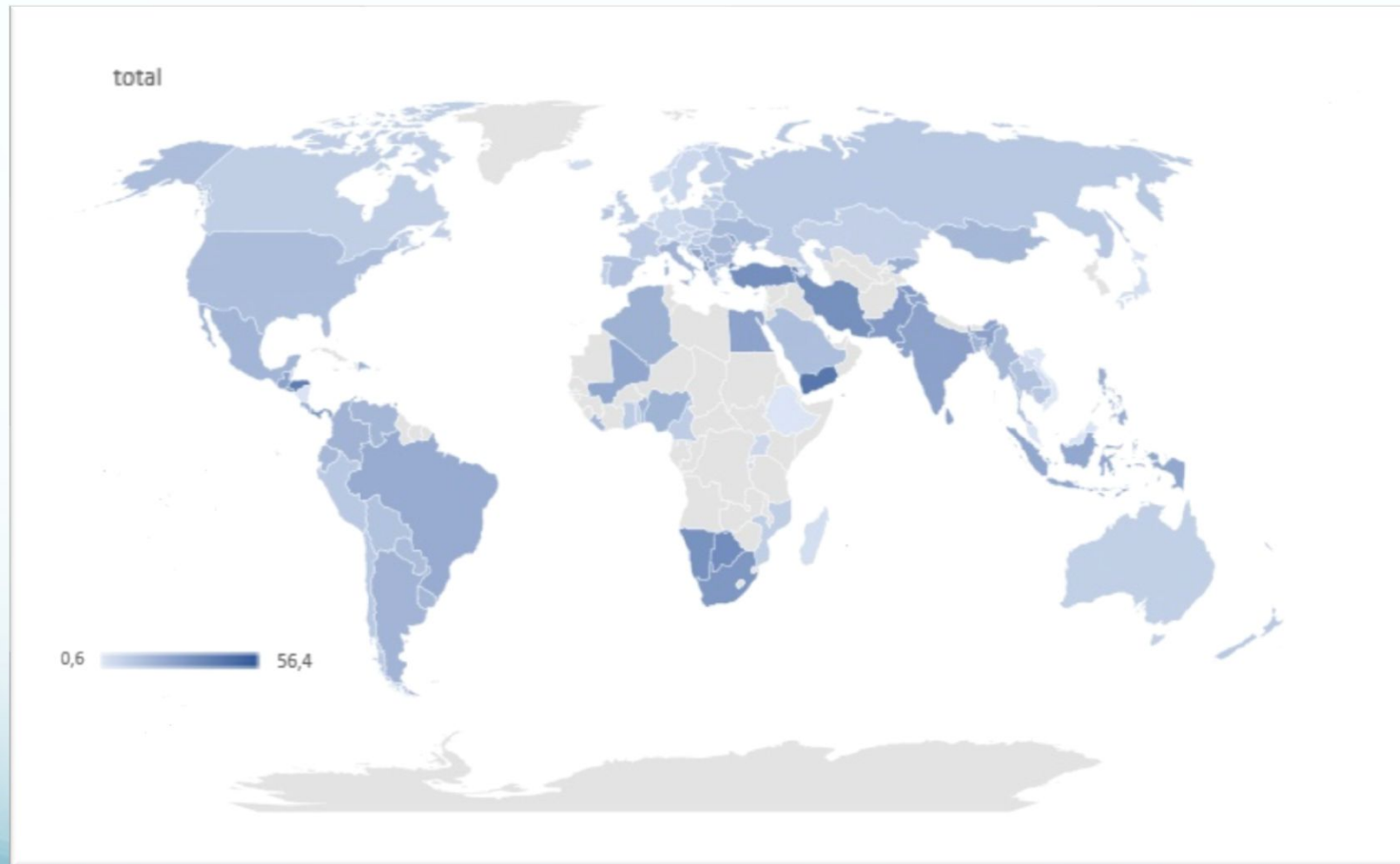
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force age 15-24), 2017



Source: ILO STAT

Transitions from education into work are increasingly difficult

Youth NEET, % – age 15-24, 2009-2016



Source: ILO STAT

Impact of family on youth employment: *conceptual framework*

Family structural variables	Family process variables
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• parental education and occupation• household income• socioeconomic status• nationality• location	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• family relationships• parental aspirations• family support (more influential in career development!)

Source: adapted from Whiston and Keller (2004)

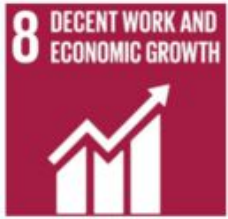
Family policies and youth employment:

key findings from evaluated empirical studies

- 1. Little linkage between family policies and youth employment.**
 - Most policy interventions on youth employment fall under labour market and/or youth policies.
- 2. Where such linkage exists, lack of rigorous/systematic evaluations of policy interventions.**
 - Main focus: (i) effectiveness of labour market policies on employment outcomes of youth; (ii) impact of family policies (e.g. family benefits) on reducing poverty, improving health and education.

Evaluated family interventions for youth employment

SDGs	Family interventions	Outcomes	Evidence
SDG 1 SDG 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment assistance programmes (US interventions for young people leaving foster care) • Conditional cash transfers (<i>Oportunidades</i> in Mexico) 	Employment rates and earning levels	Limited positive effects on youth employment outcomes, wages or intergenerational occupational mobility
SDG 5	Conditional cash transfers (<i>Oportunidades</i> in Mexico)	Female labour market participation	Positive impacts on increases in work for older girls
SDG 8	Conditional cash transfers (<i>Oportunidades</i> in Mexico)	Service sector employment	Shifts in youth employment from agricultural to non-agricultural employment



Key messages

- *More evidence is needed on the role of family in promoting youth employment and school to work transition.*
- *Important to make policy interventions to strengthen families and avoid intergenerational transmission of weak labour market attachment.*
- *Helping parents to have decent work would have positive effects on the well-being of their children and labour market outcomes.*
- *Youth should be incorporated in family policies as part of comprehensive sustainable development strategies.*



THANK YOU!

