

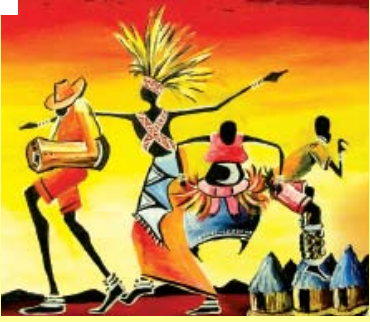
Development and the Next Generation



The World Development Report 2007

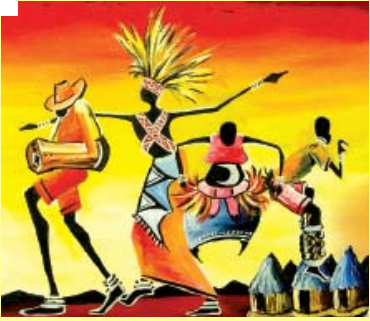
March 2007

www.worldbank.org/wdr2007



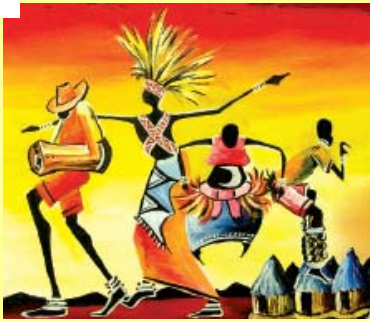
Outline

- **Motivation**
- **Structure and framework**
- **How can we help young people make better decisions?**
- **Where do we go from here?**



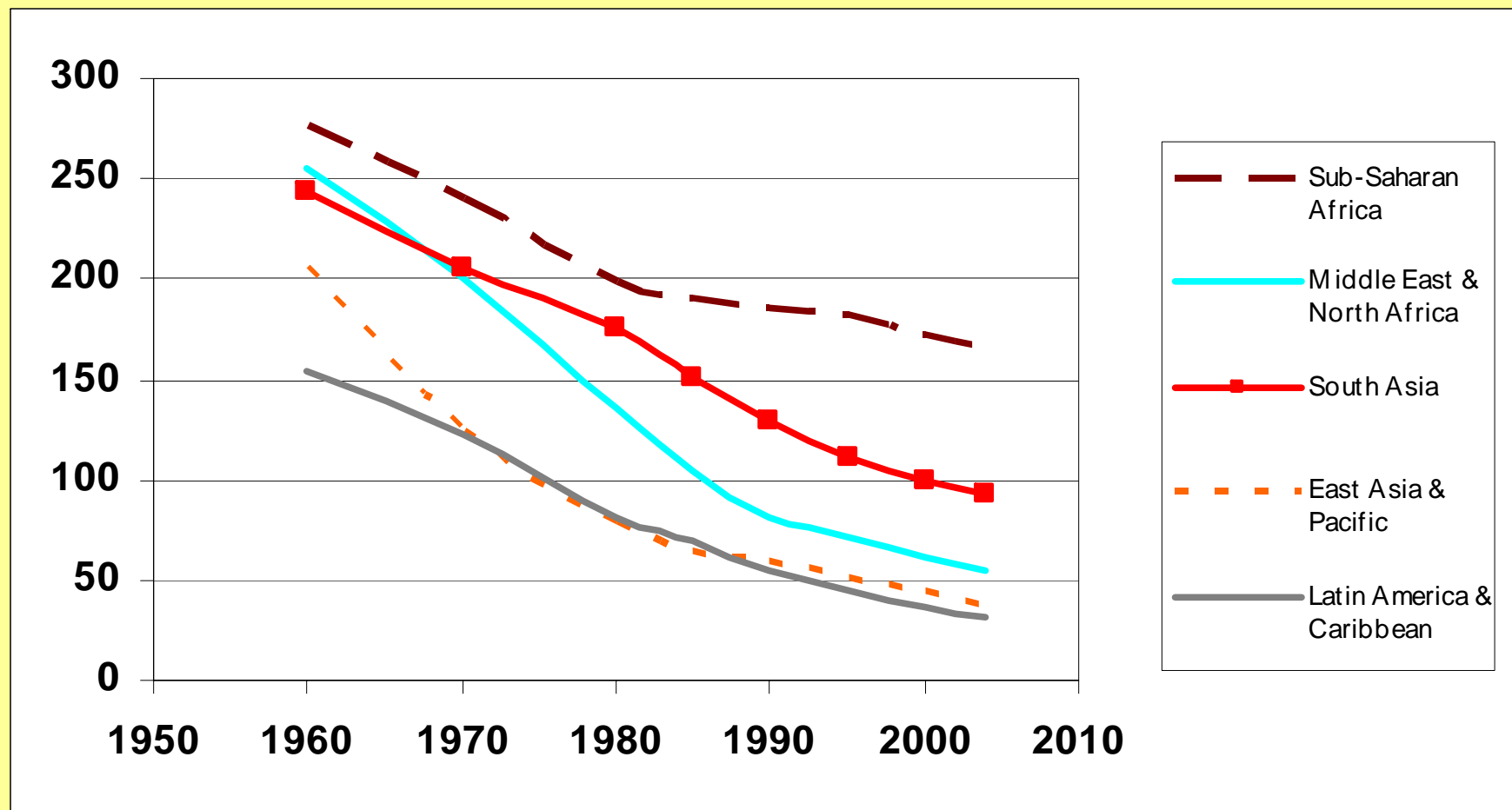
Outline

- **Motivation**
 - ▣ **Growth in human capital**
 - ▣ **Demographic dividend**
- **Structure and framework**
- **What can we do?**
- **Where do we go from here?**

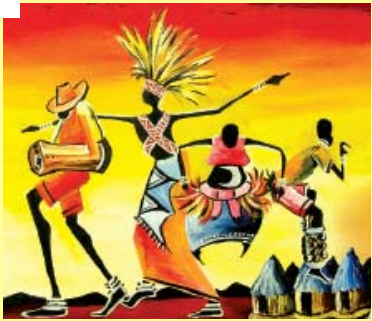


Great progress in human capital development

Under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births

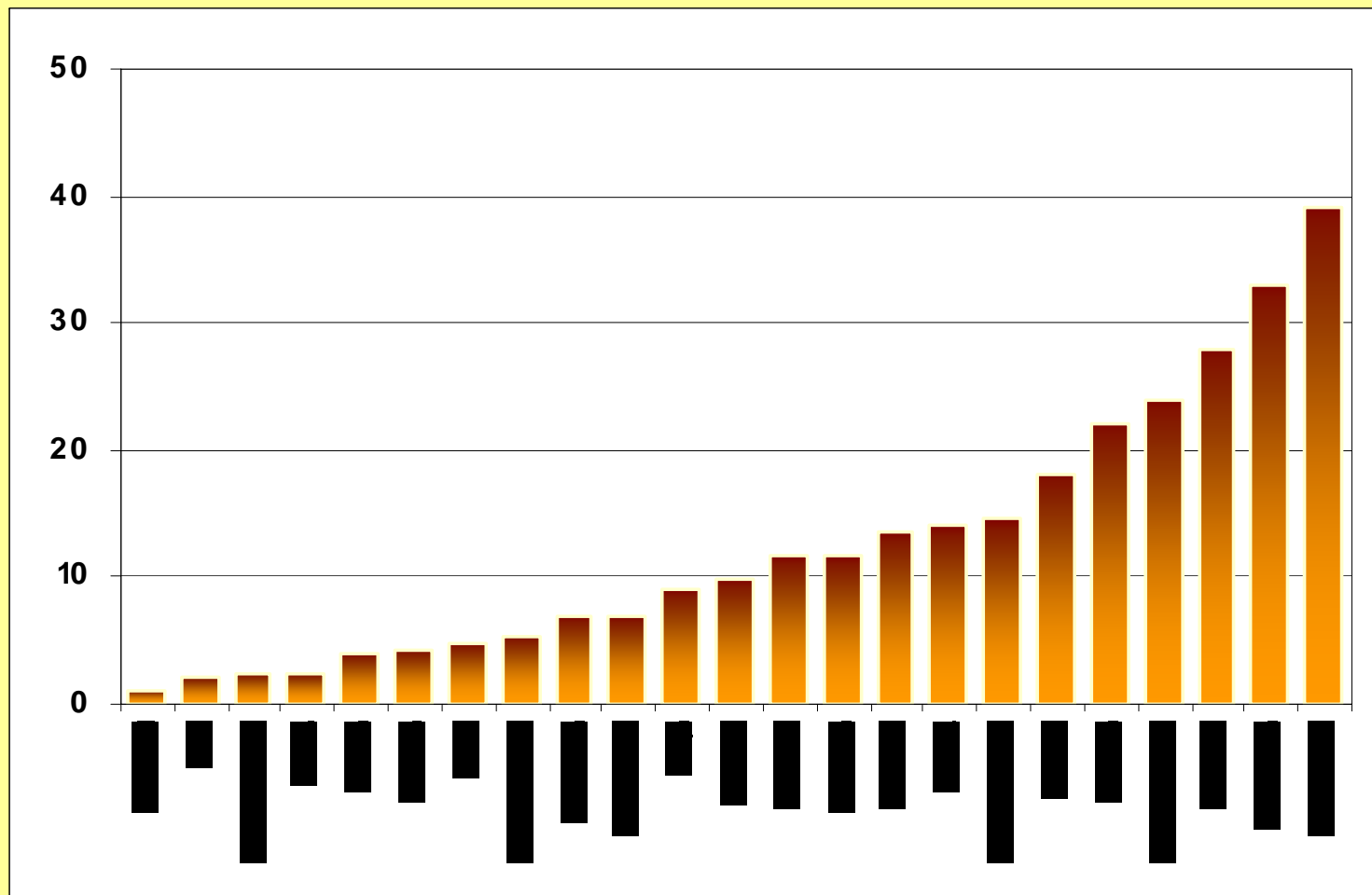


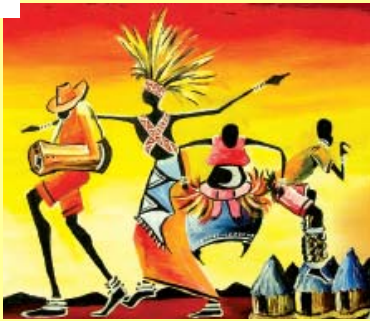
Source: World Bank



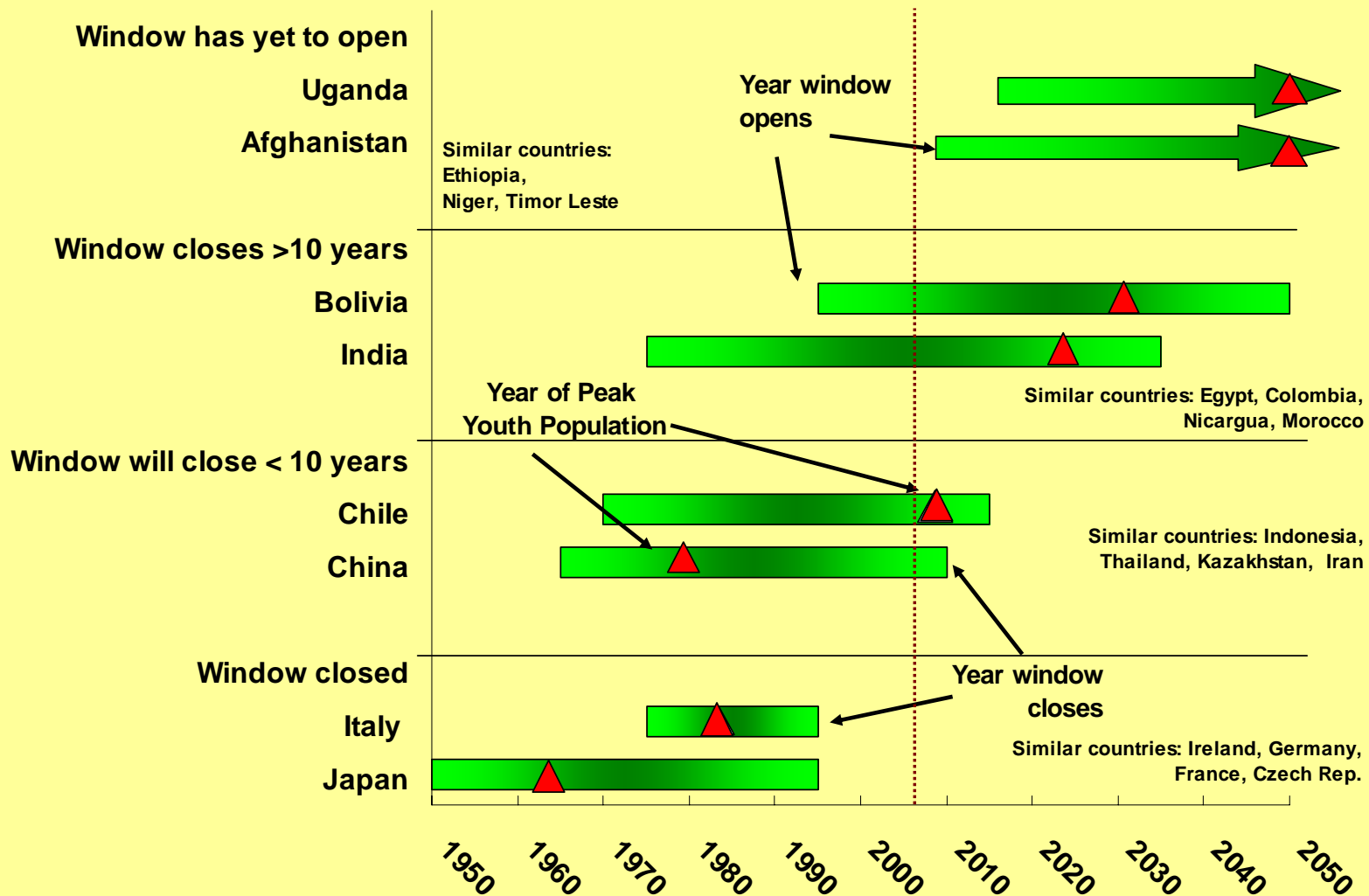
But new challenges for youth

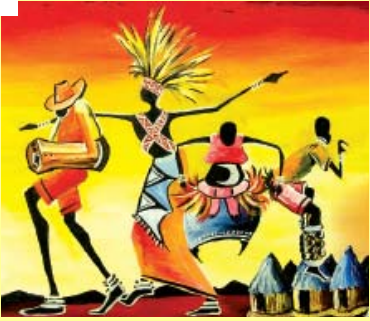
HIV prevalence rate (%) in young (15-24) pregnant women





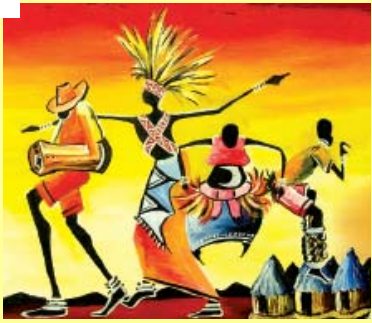
The demographic window of opportunity





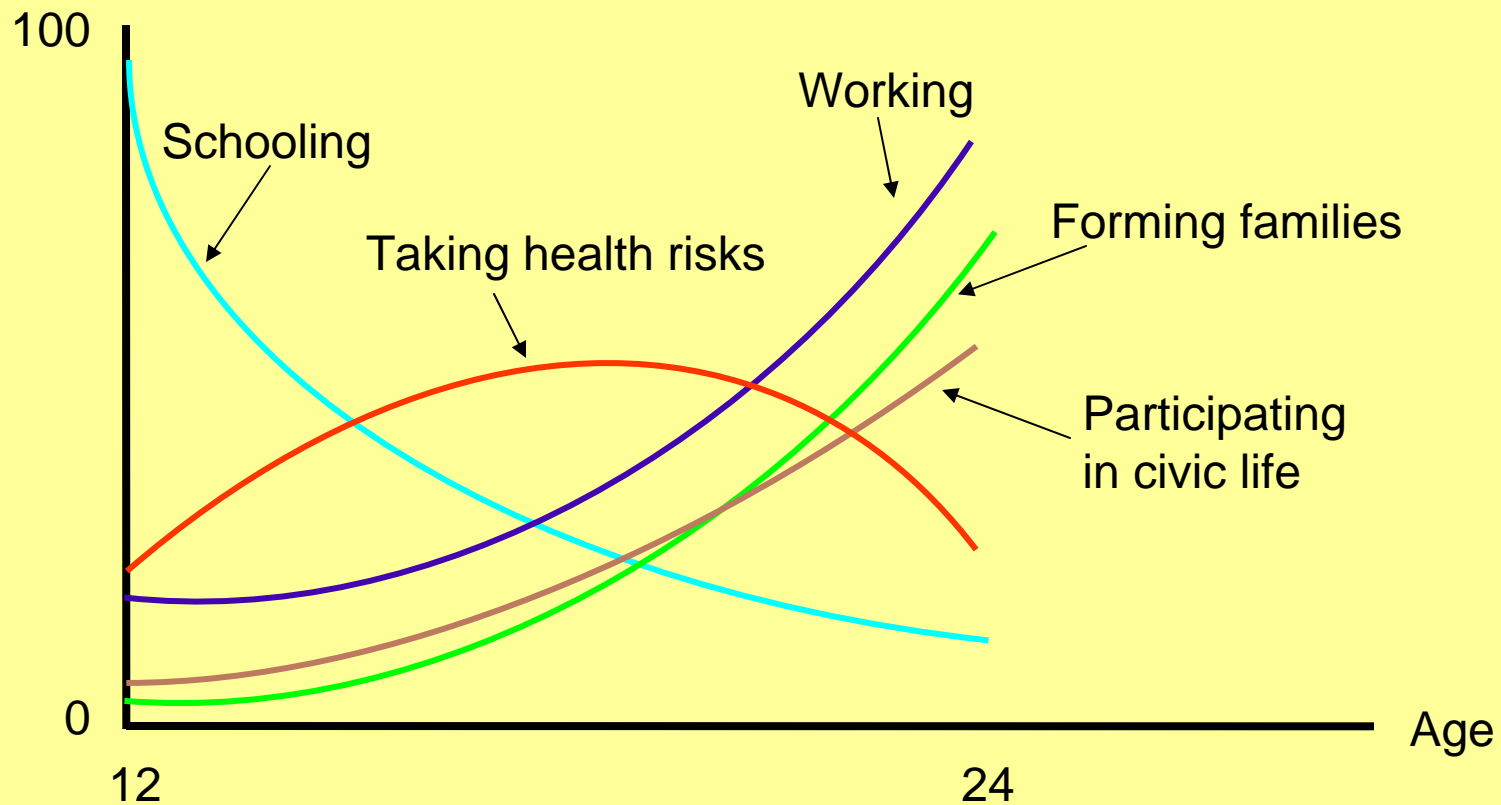
Outline

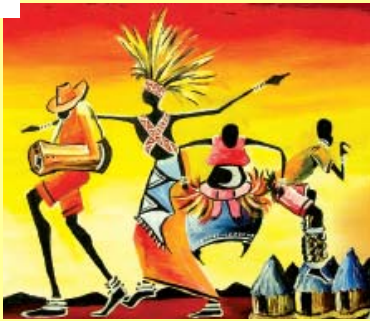
- Motivation
- **Structure and framework**
 - **Five transitions**
 - **Three questions**
- What can we do?
- Where do we go from here?



Five youth transitions

Percent of Cohort



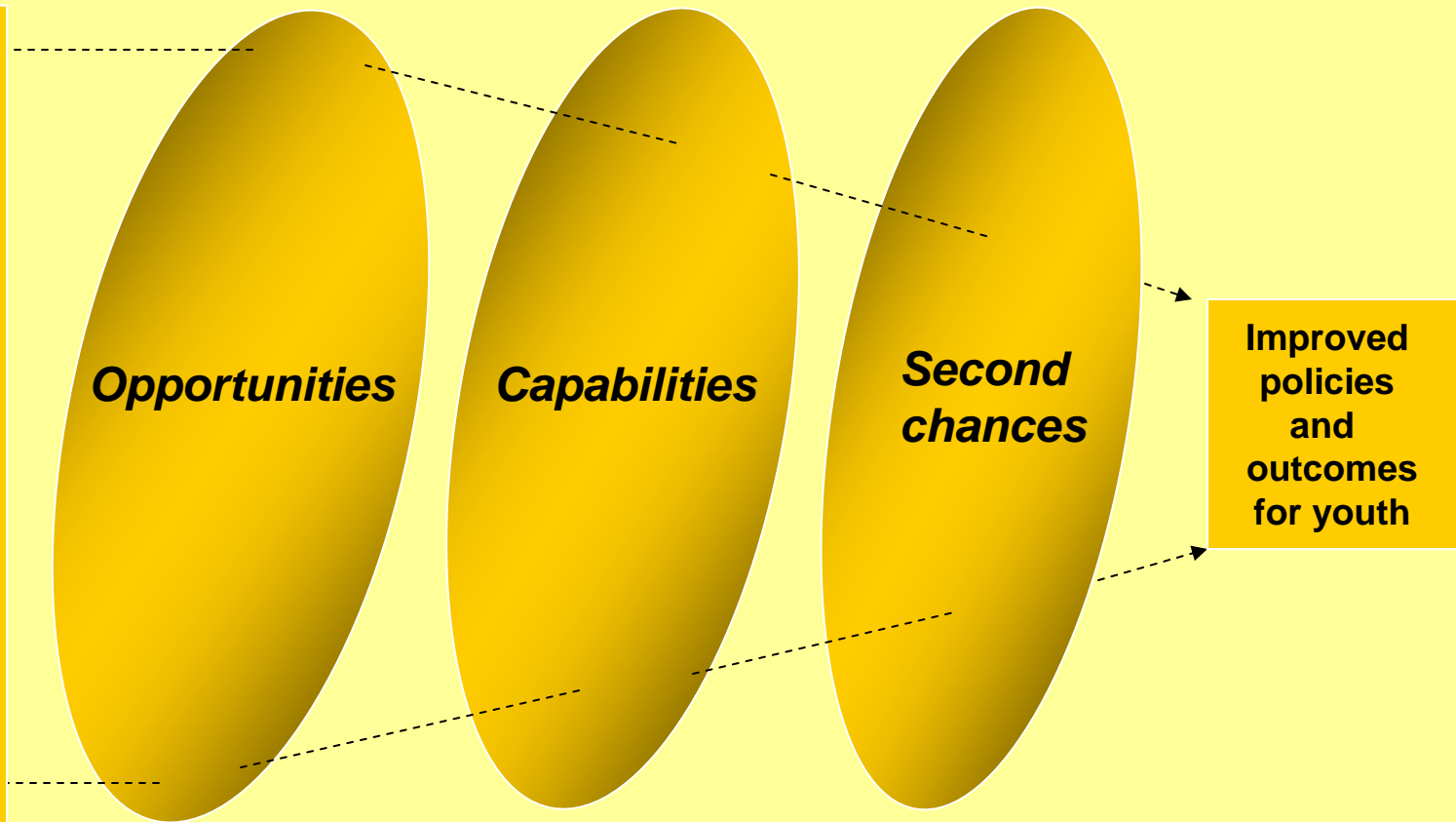


Three questions for each transition

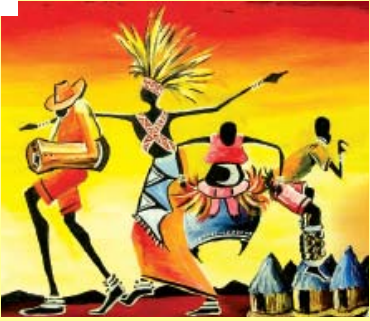
Youth 'lenses:' policies in these spheres determine youth outcomes

Policies affecting human capital formation during youth transitions:

- Economy wide policies and insts: macro stability, invest. climate, governance, labor market regulations
- Education
- Training
- Health services
- Welfare & family services
- Infrastructure

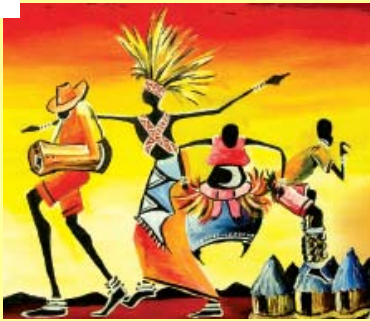


These 'lenses' enable the design of more effective policies



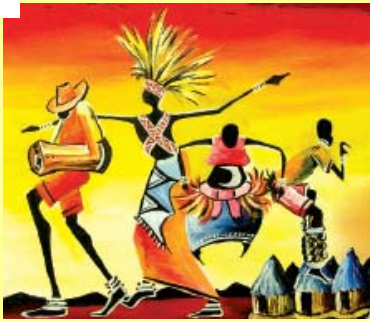
Outline

- Motivation
- Structure and framework
- **How can we help young people make better decisions?**
 - Provide opportunities
 - Enhance capabilities
 - Guarantee second chances
- Where do we go from here?



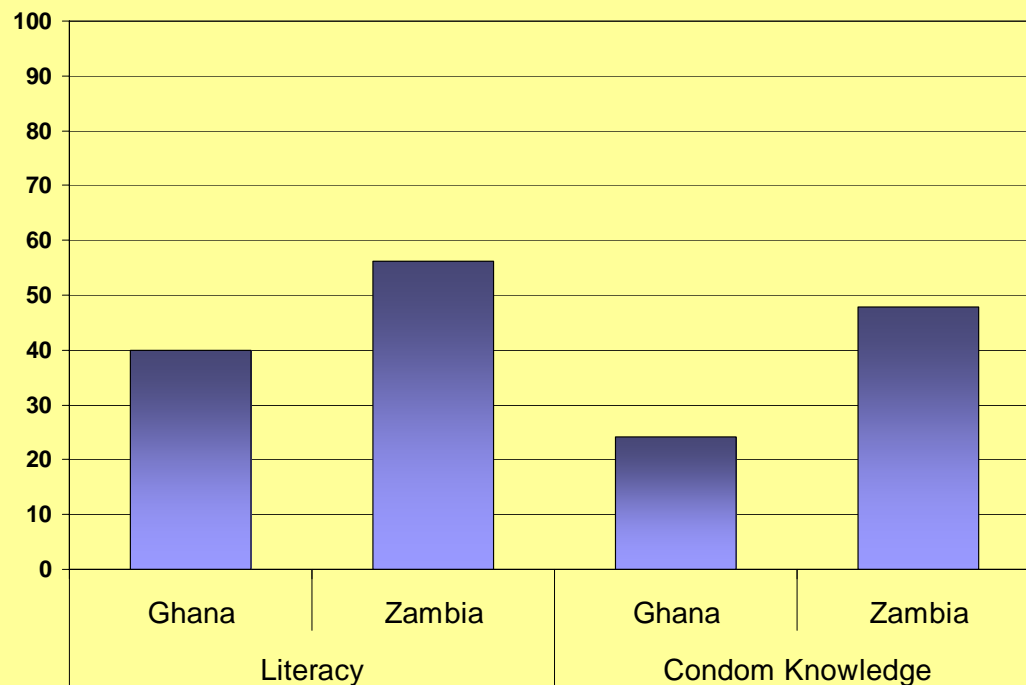
Opportunities: health services

- ❑ alternatives to early marriage and childbearing (e.g. schooling)
- ❑ proper nutrition
- ❑ access to reproductive health technology and services
- ❑ access to antenatal and obstetric care
- ❑ access to child health services
- ❑ involving young men in SRH

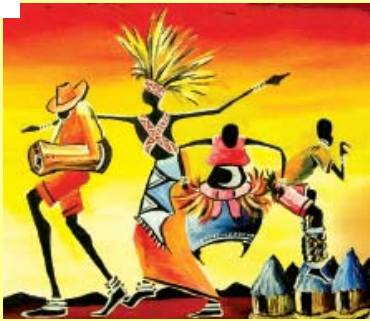


Opportunities: a good education

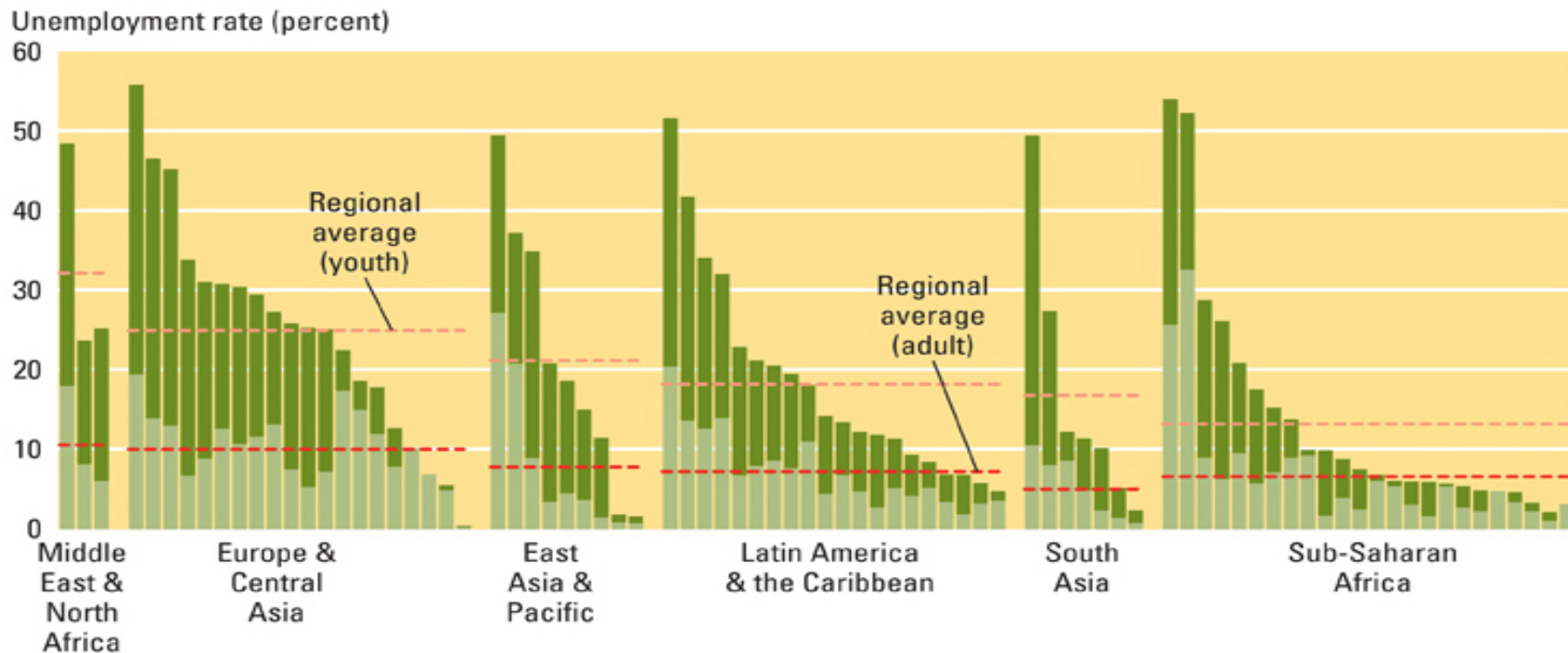
Percent of young women, 15-24, who can read a simple sentence or know condoms can prevent HIV/AIDS after six years of primary school



- Inadequate preparation for adolescence
➡ improve quality of basic education
- Relevance of education for jobs
➡ curriculum reform, flexibility in school systems



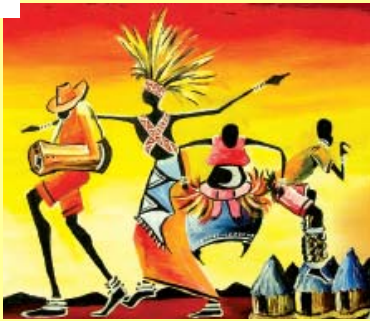
Opportunities: entry to work



Source: Authors' calculations based on Fares, Montenegro, and Orazem (2006a). Country names available on request.

Note: The full length for each bar shows the unemployment rate of youth in a single country; the light segment shows the unemployment rate of adults in the same country.

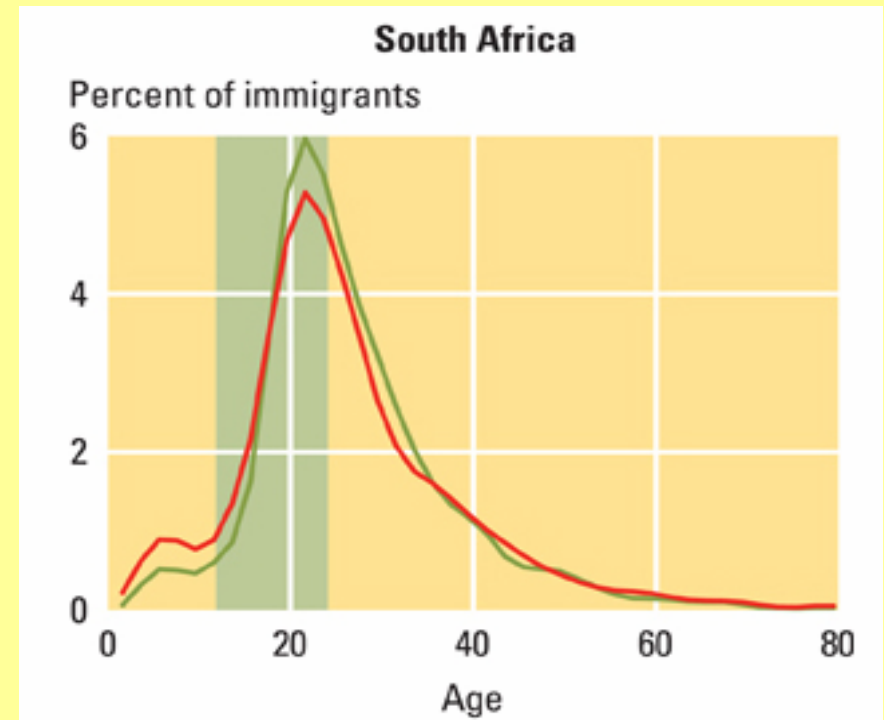
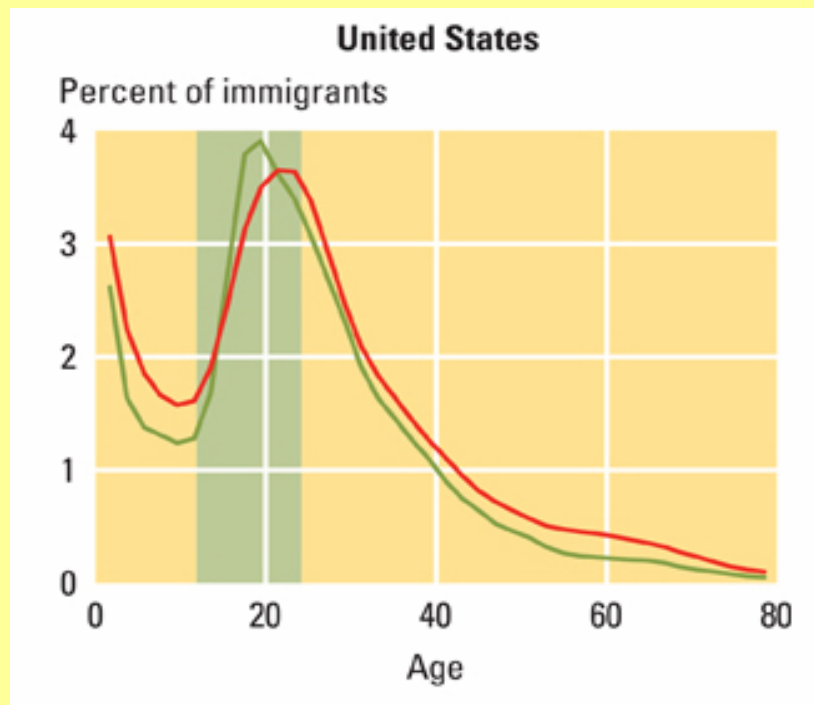
- Promote growth that leads to greater youth employment
- Reform institutions that inhibit job creation for and mobility of unskilled youth
 - ❑ Excessively high minimum wages or employment protection
 - ❑ Opening up opportunities to migrate



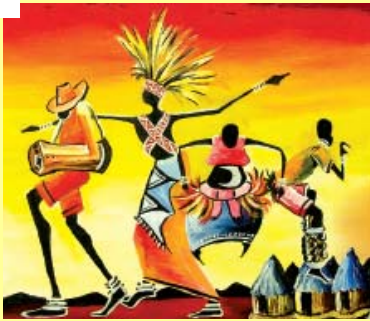
Opportunities: migration

Most migrants are young

(Figures: Migrants *to* South Africa and Migrants *to* the United States)

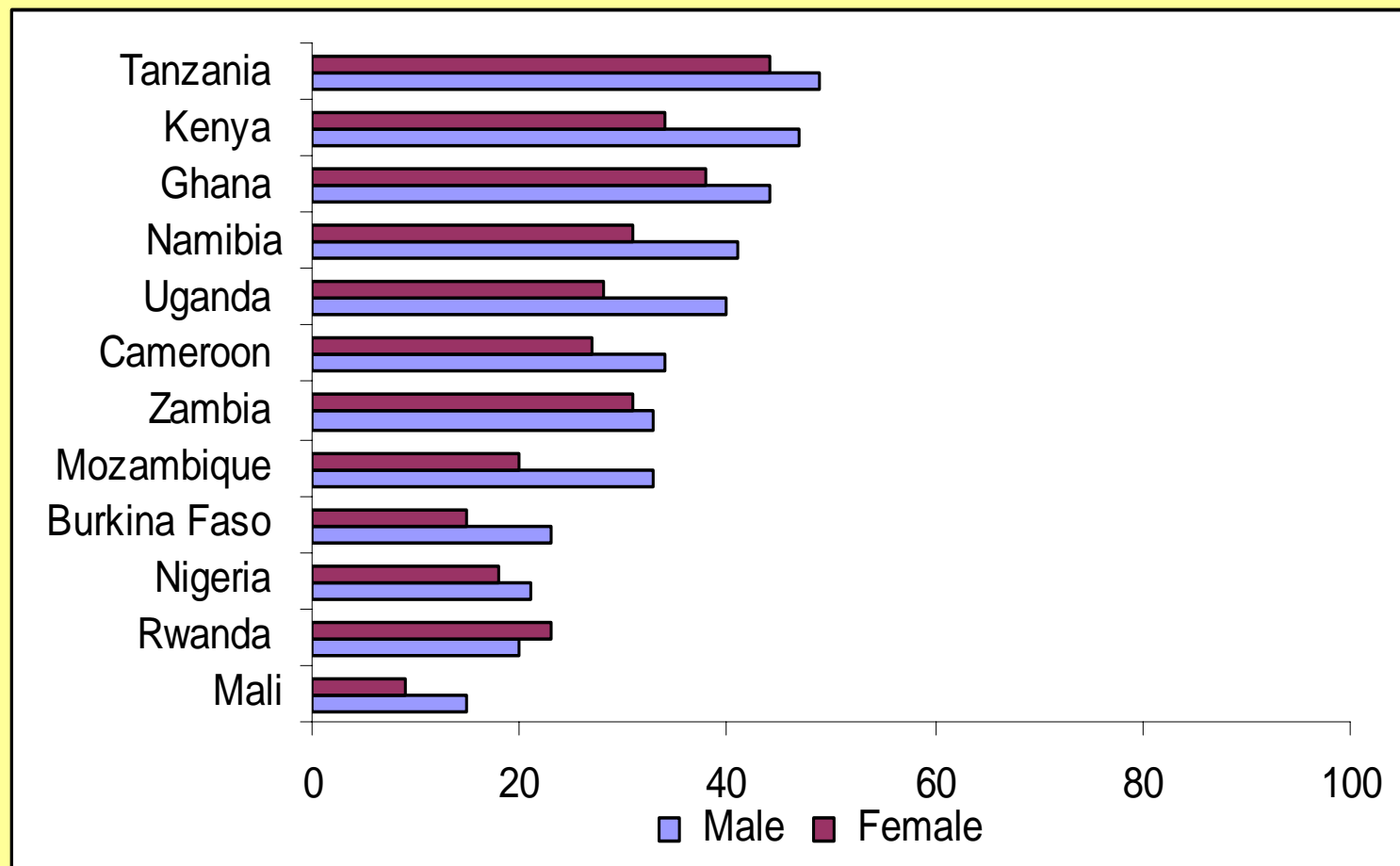


- Facilitate temporary movement
- Reduce remittance costs
- Information campaigns to reduce risks
- Improve invest climate at home



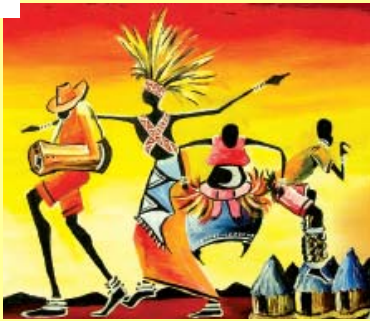
Capabilities: information

Percent of young people who are aware of multiple ways to prevent HIV/AIDS



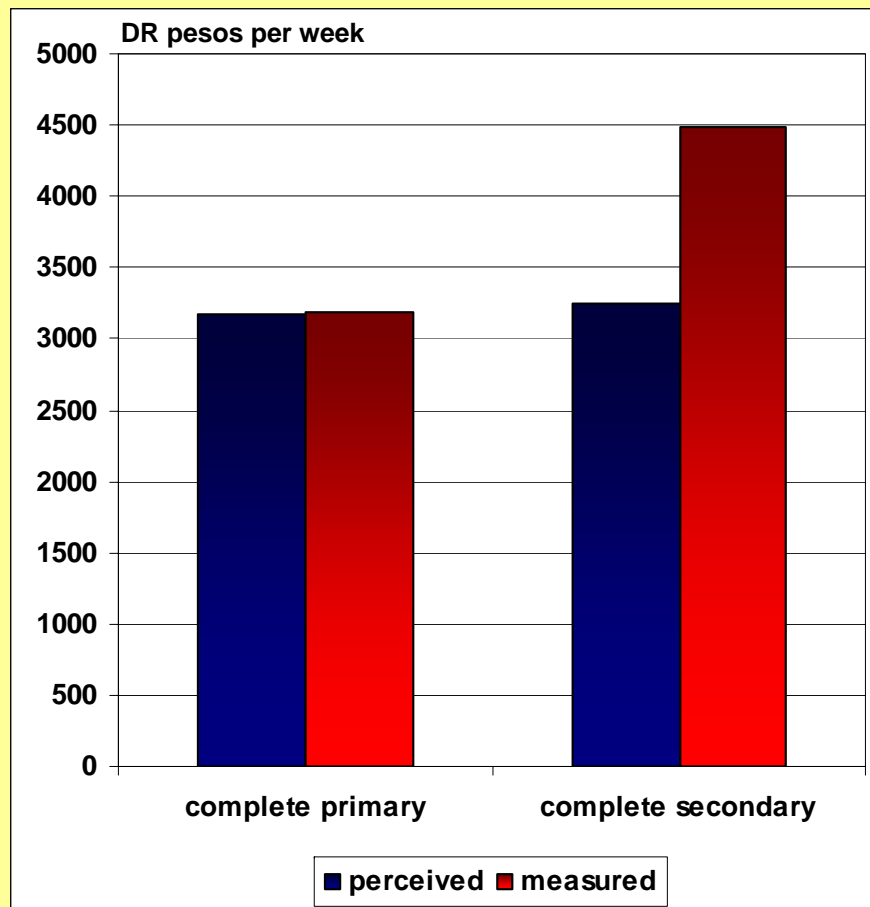
Source:
DHS

Source: DHS



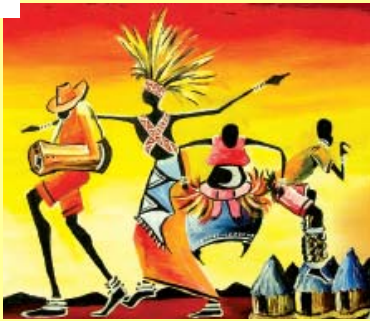
Capabilities: information matters

Perceived and actual benefits from schooling in the Dominican Republic



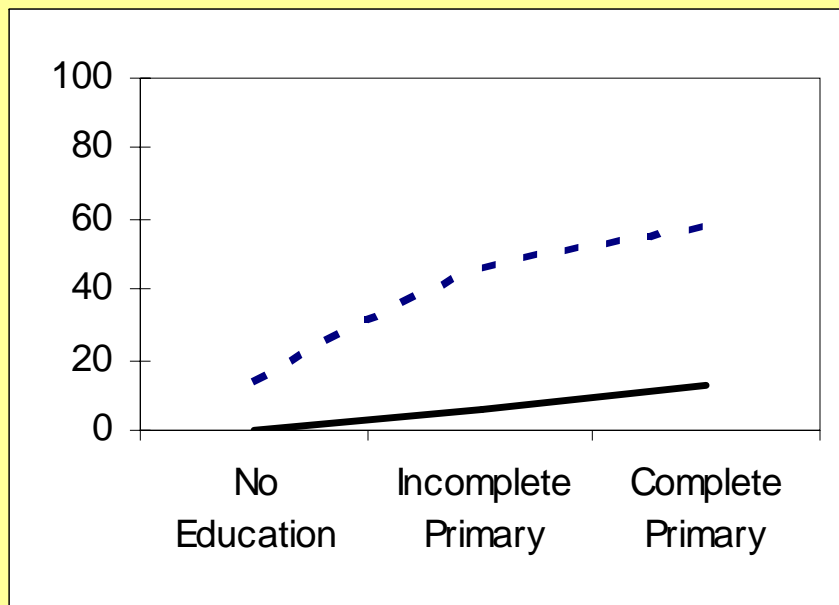
- **Measured = actual earnings based on worker surveys**
- **Perceived = earnings perceived by 8th grade boys if they finish primary or secondary school**
- **Measured returns significantly exceed perceived returns**

Program provided information campaigns in AND outside schools

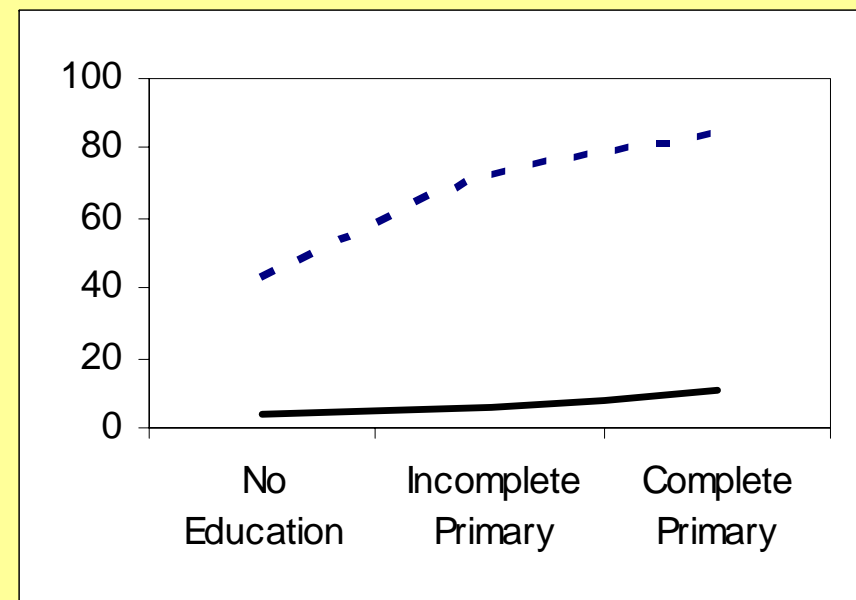


Capabilities: but information may not be enough

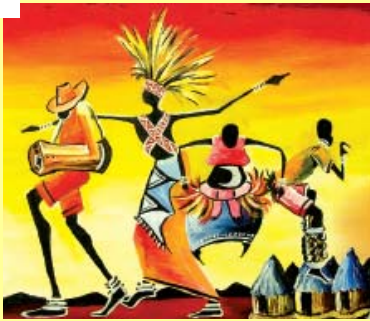
Kenya



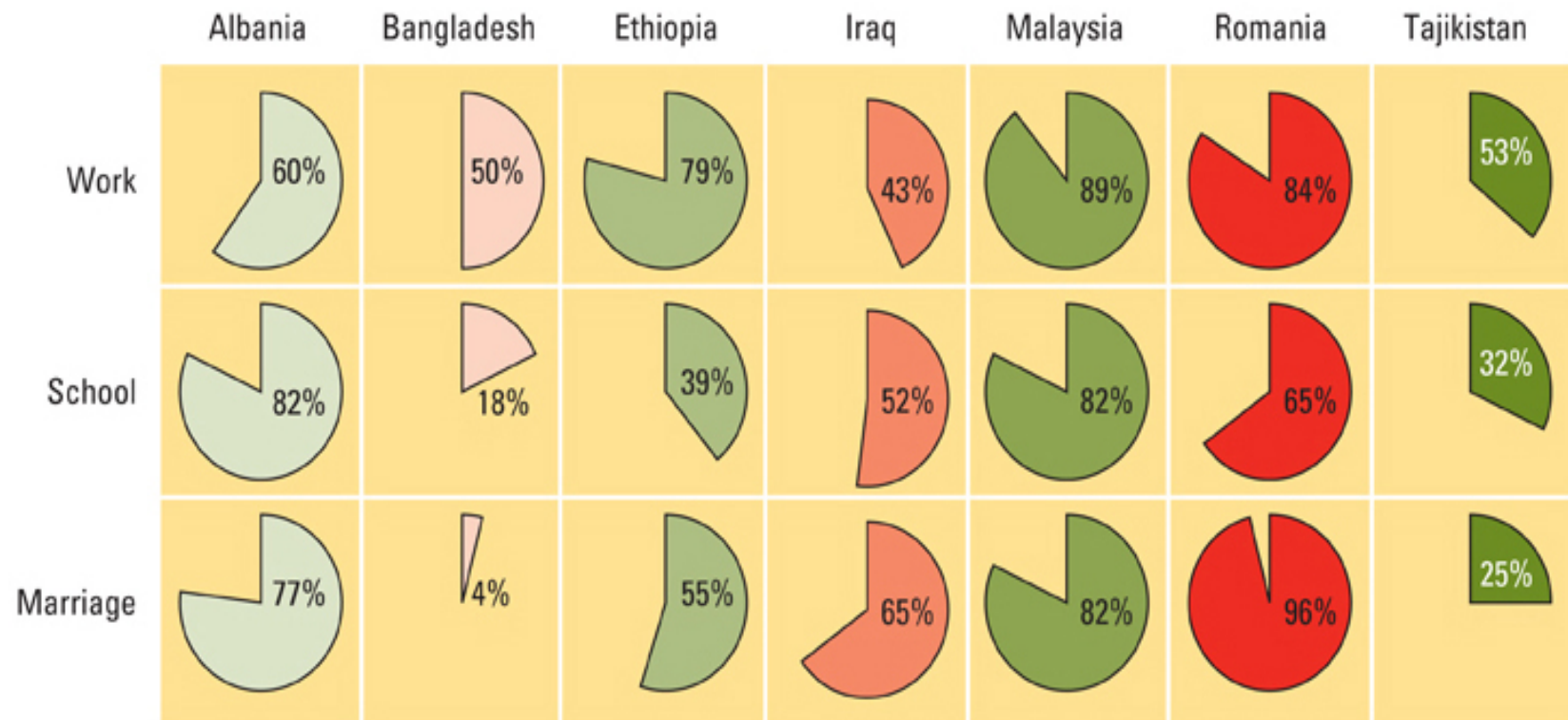
Dominican Republic



- - - - - Percent who know that condoms prevent HIV transmission
 _____ Percent who used condoms at last sex

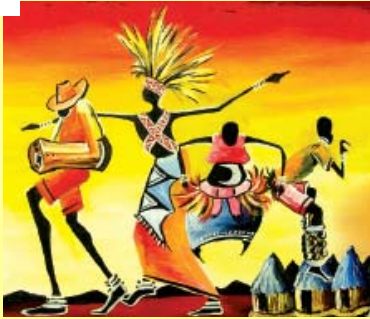


Capabilities: can you decide for yourself?



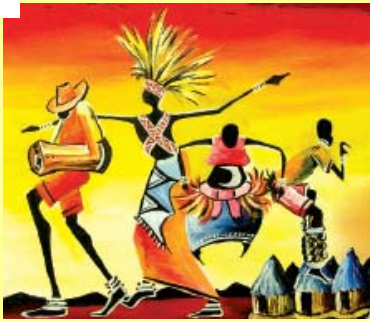
Source: WDR 2007 InterMedia surveys.

Note: The figure shows the percentage of people ages 15–24 who answered “myself” (rather than parents, government, or other) to the question: “Thinking of [each transition: your current or most recent occupation, your years of schooling, and your marriage partner], who has had the most influence?”

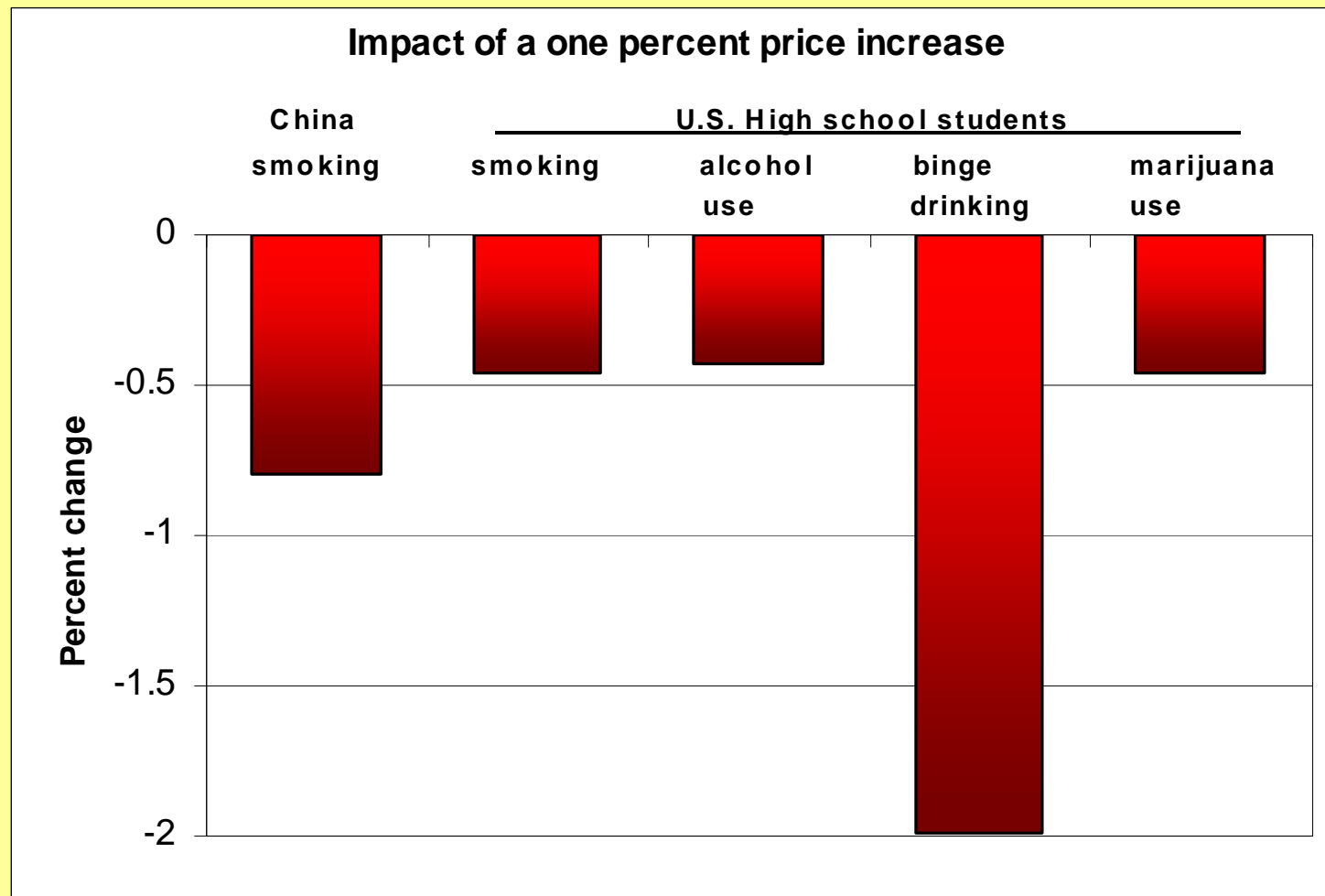


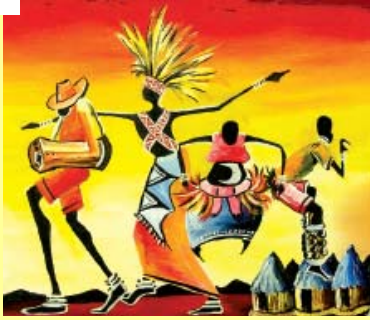
Do you have the proper incentives?

- **Conditional transfers**
 - **Mexico's Oportunidades**
 - 0.2 more years of schooling among 13-15-year-old children
 - reduced child morbidity and mortality
 - **Bangladesh's Female Secondary Stipend Program**



Do you have the proper incentives?



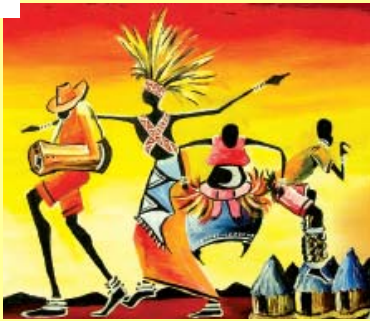


Incentives matter

Projected impact of tobacco price increase

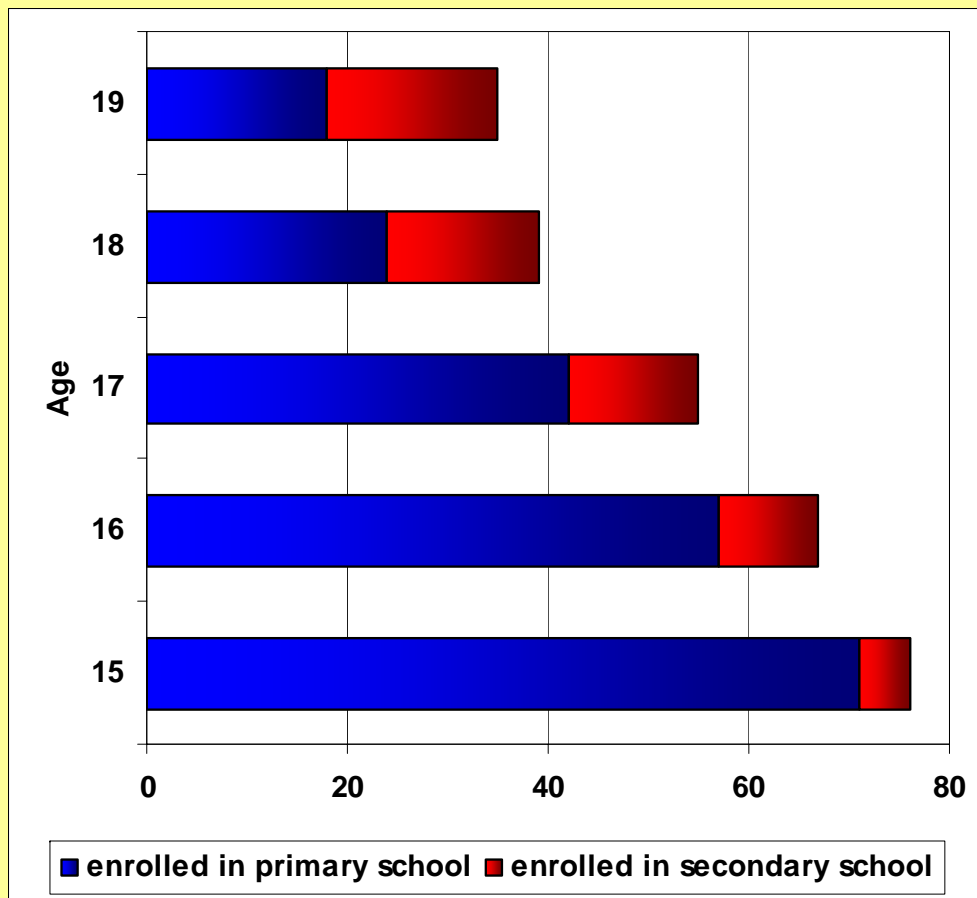
(Million deaths averted by 2050 by a 33% price increase)

East Asia / Pacific	27.5
East Europe / Central Asia	8.1
Latin America / Caribbean	6.7
Middle East / North Africa	2.2
South Asia	8.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.7
(Total LMIC)	(56.8)
High-income countries	2.1
World	58.9



So do second chances

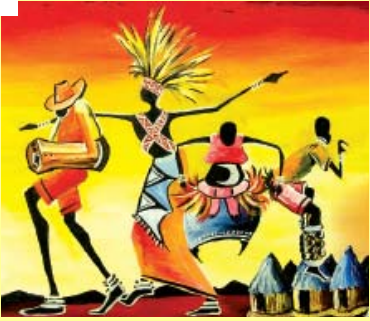
School enrollment in Malawi, 2000



Half of all enrolled 19-year-olds in Malawi are in primary school

Programs will be more successful if:

- they are designed to meet the needs of diverse young people
- they are well-targeted
- they help youth reenter the mainstream (e.g., graduate equivalency programs)



Second chances in employment

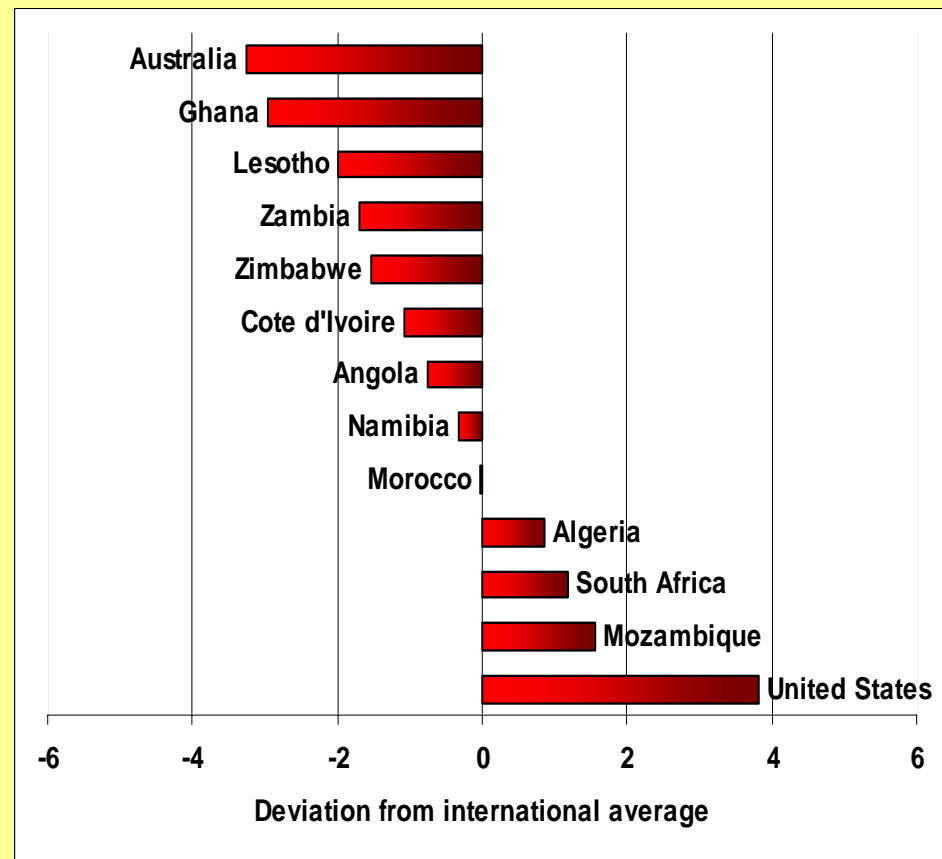
- **Provide work experience: e.g., Senegal's AGETIP builds infrastructure**
 - Contractors use labor-intensive technology
 - Employ trained but inexperienced youth
 - 35,000 person-yrs of employment in 7 years
- **Provide relevant skills: Jovenes programs combine tech and life skills training**
- **Encourage competition among providers**



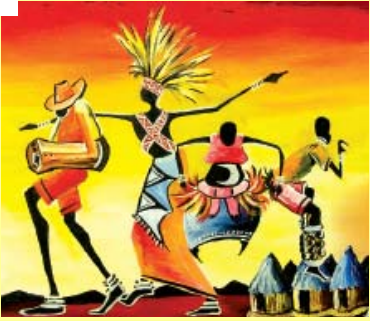
Second chances for justice

Countries incarcerate youth at different rates

- Minimize “status crimes”
- Avoid harsh penalties
- Don’t incarcerate youths with adults
- Provide access to justice
- Promote restorative justice over retribution (South Africa’s Truth and Reconciliation Program)

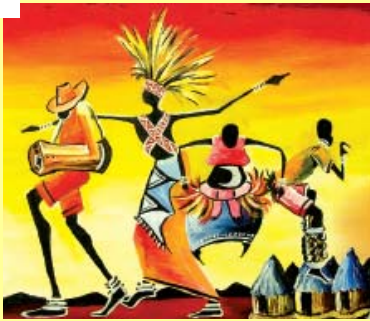


Source: WDR 2007



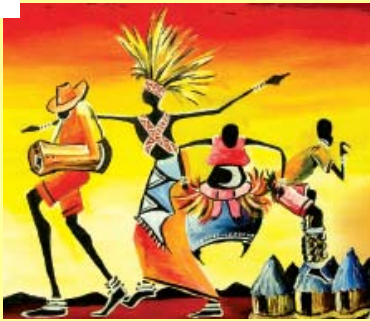
Outline

- Motivation
- Structure and framework
- What can we do?
- **Where do we go from here?**
 - **Coordination**
 - **Voice**
 - **Evaluation**



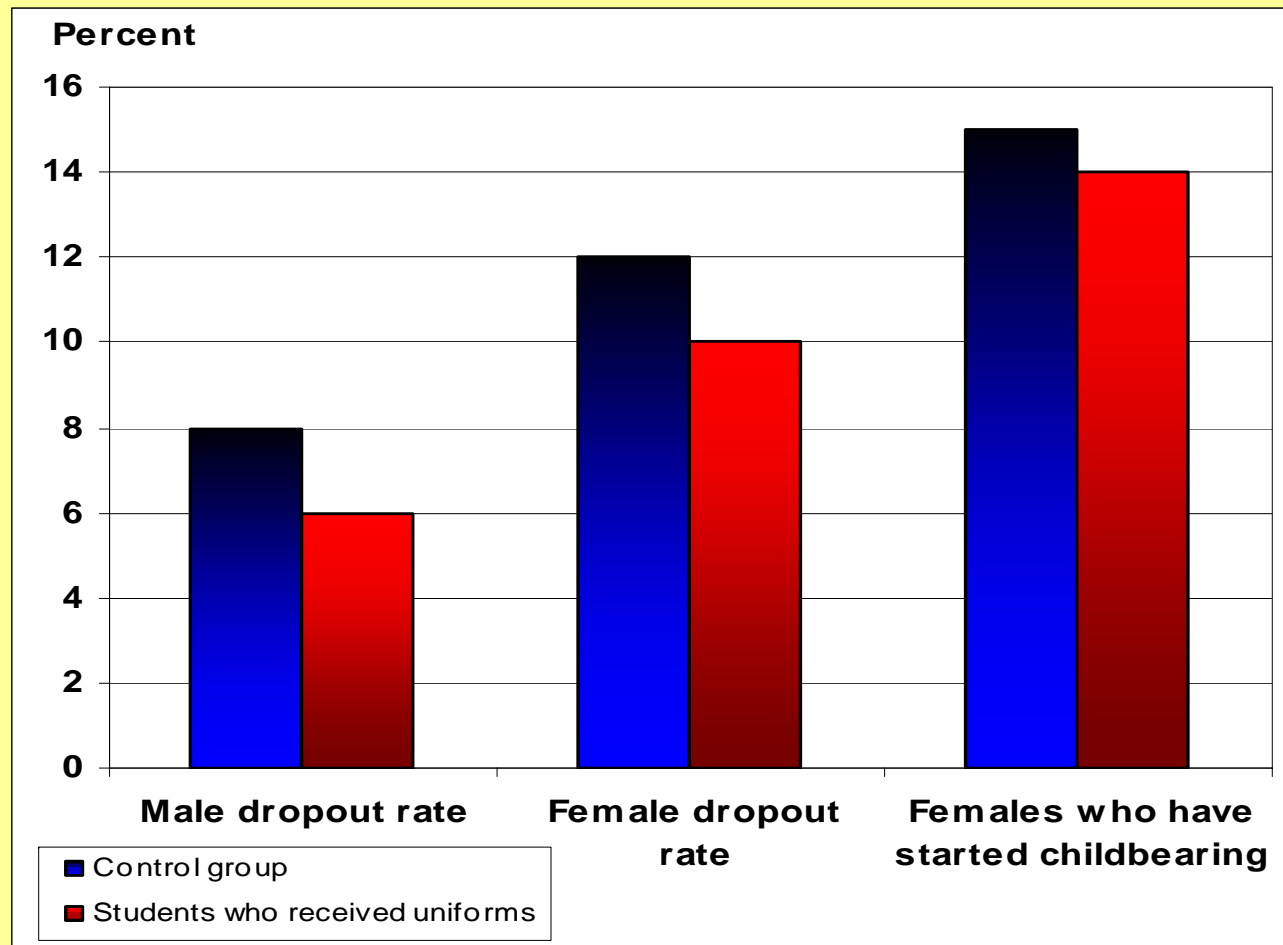
Where do we go from here?

- **Coordination.** Youth outcomes are improved by multi-sectoral efforts – but most policy is sectorally focused.
- **Voice.** The constituency of youth is weak, but potentially powerful.
- **Evaluation.** Many youth-specific initiatives are still new; impact must be evaluated carefully; donors can play a key role.

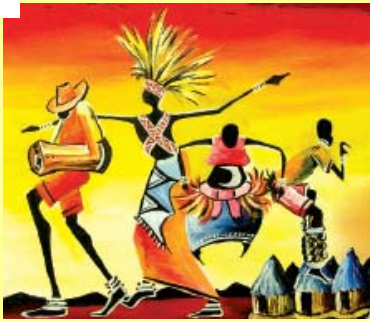


Coordination

Providing school uniforms not only increased enrollment in Kenya – it also lowered pregnancy rates.

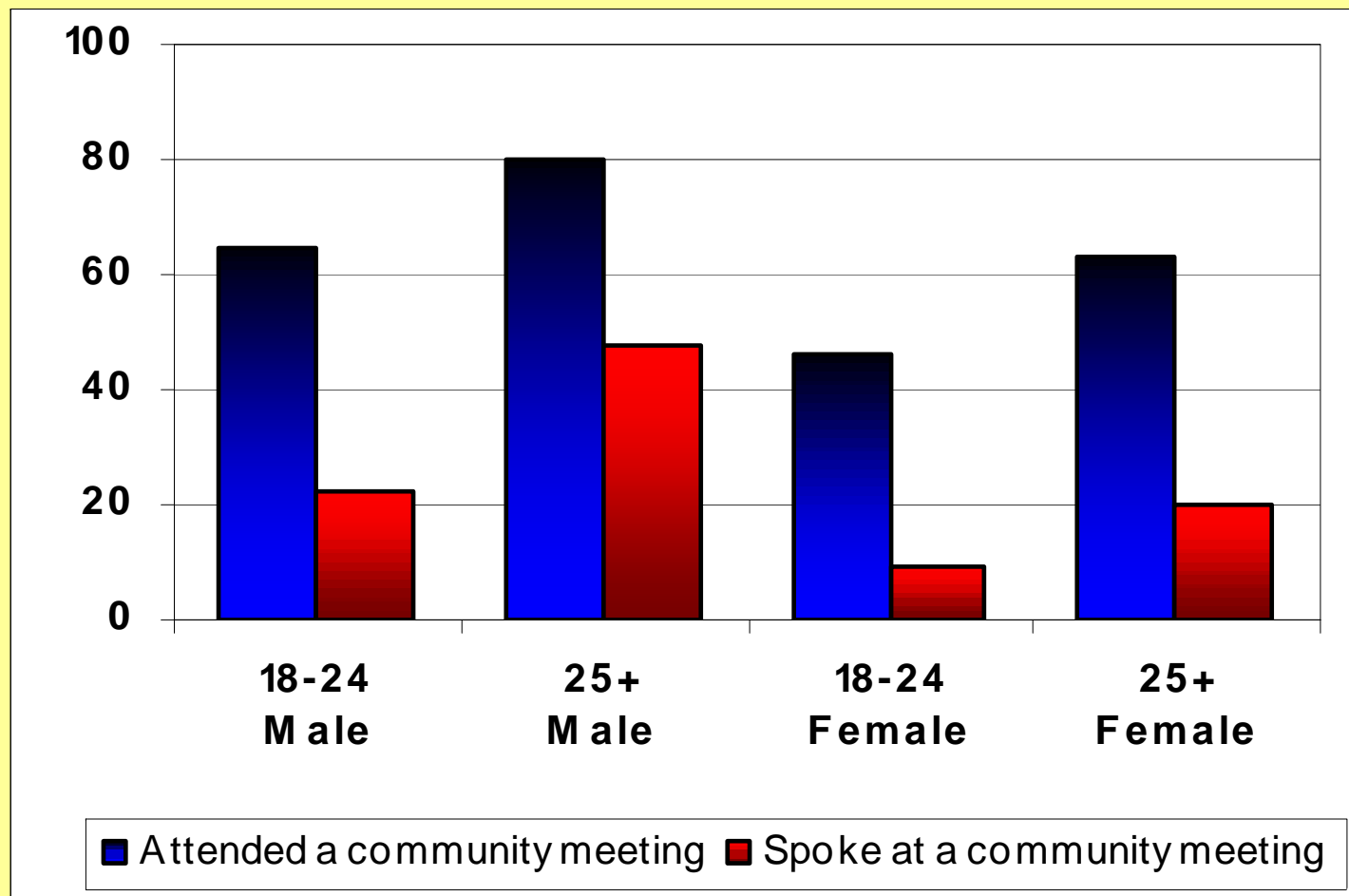


Source:
Duflo et
al. 2006



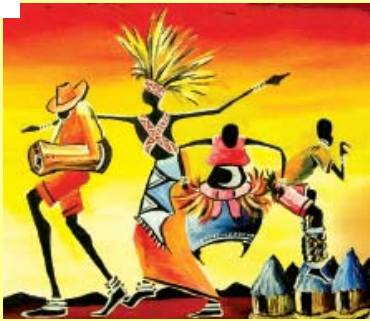
Voice

Young people in Sierra Leone less likely to attend or speak at community meetings – but they are excited about 2007 elections.



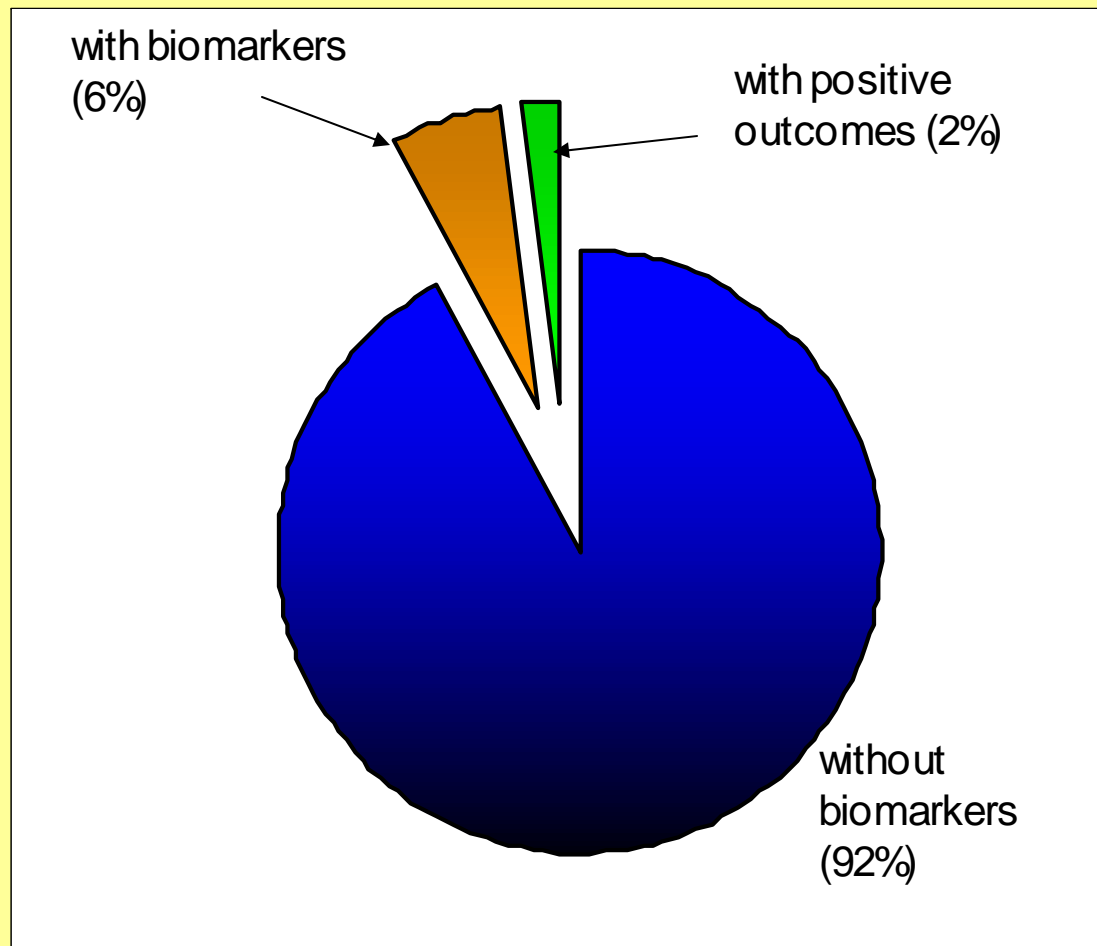
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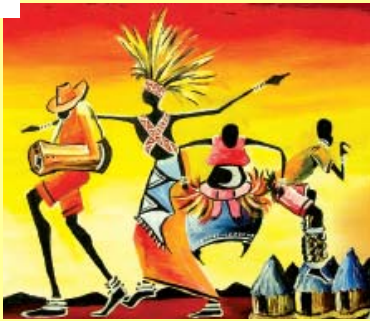
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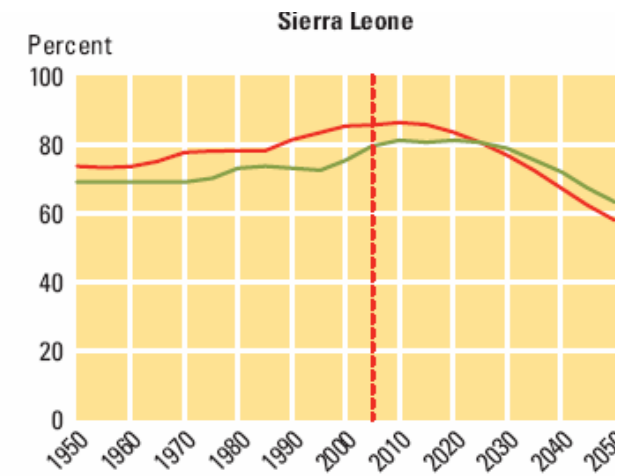
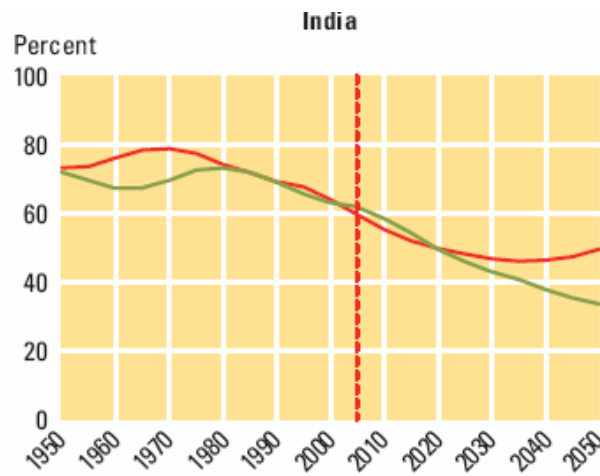
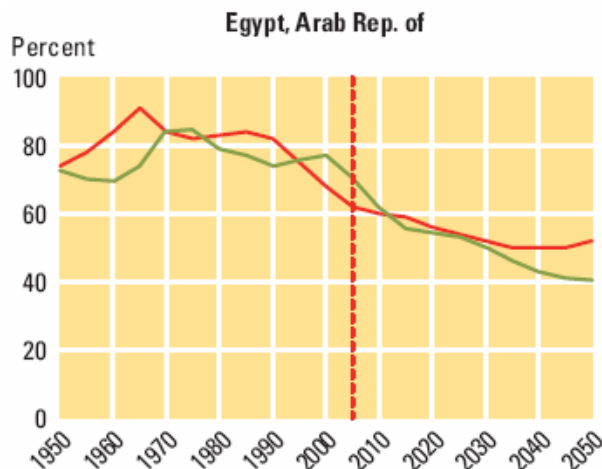
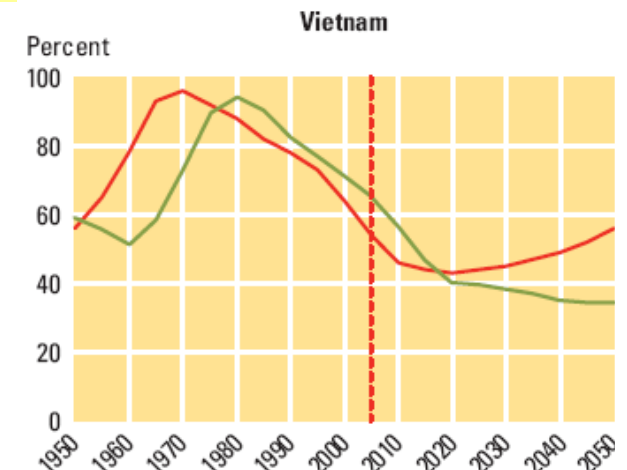
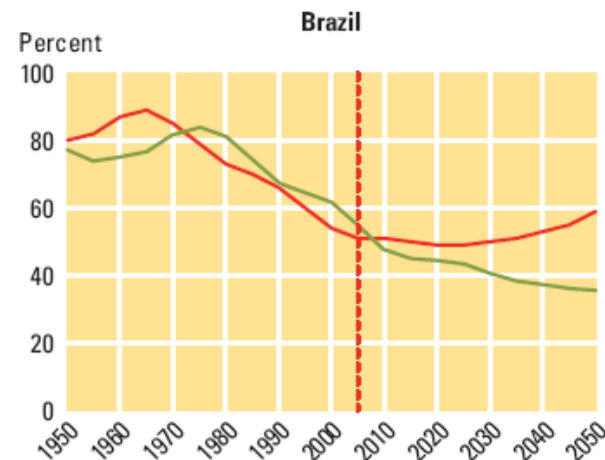
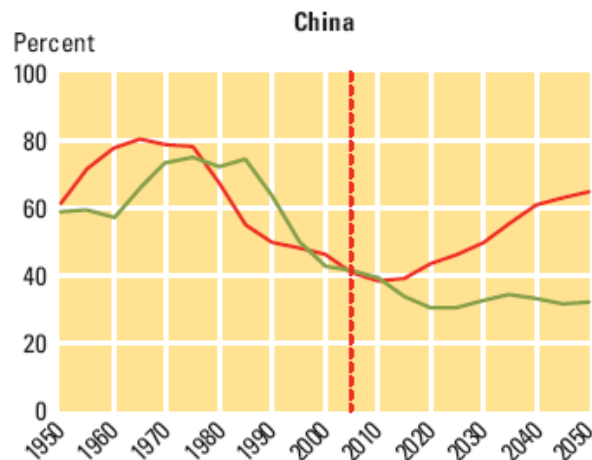
Evaluation

Of more than 300 studies of youth HIV/AIDS interventions, fewer than two percent show positive, objectively measured outcomes.





The demographic window of opportunity



— Relative size of population ages 12–24 to population 25–60
— Dependency ratio of population ages 0–14 and 65+ to population 15–64

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