PRACTICAL GUIDE OF PUBLIC POLICIES

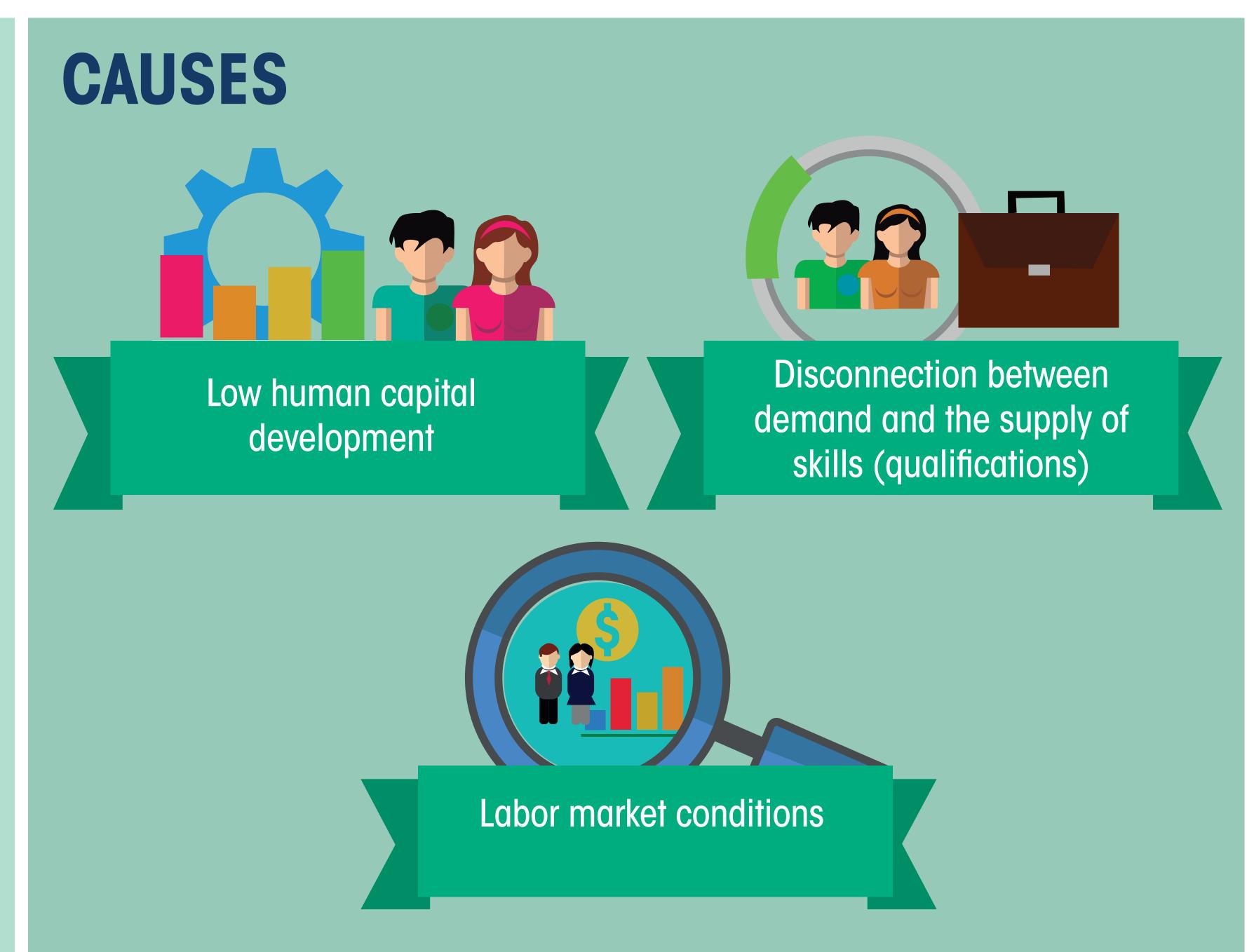
YOUTH WORK DEVELOPMENT



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.



WHAT WORKS AND WHAT DOESN'T? Based on evidence

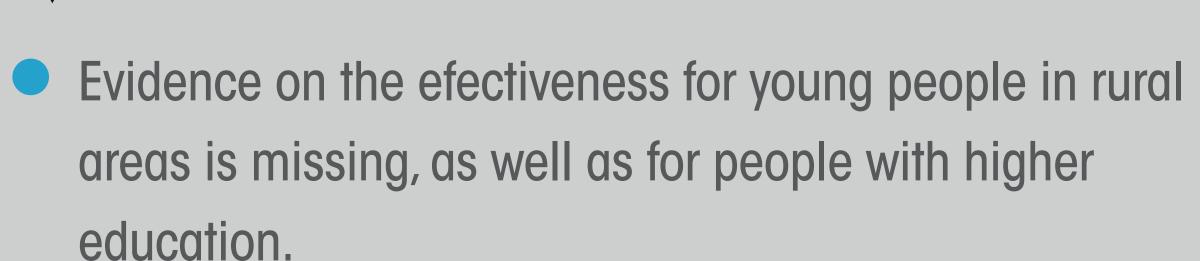


POSITIVE IMPACT

- 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



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.











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