

2017 Launch and Symposia



GLOBAL SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT
INNOVATIONS

Innovate • Evaluate • Disseminate

PANEL

**ECONOMIC SECURITY AND
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT**

October 12, 2017

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The Evolution of Positive Youth Development as a Key International Development Approach

Christy Olenik, Making Cents International

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Moderator: Terri Friedline, University of Kansas

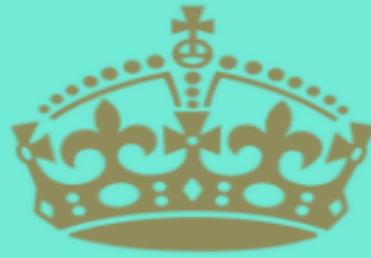


Making Cents International

The Evolution of Positive Youth Development as a Key International Development Approach

**Christy Olenik, Vice President Technical Services
October 12, 2017**

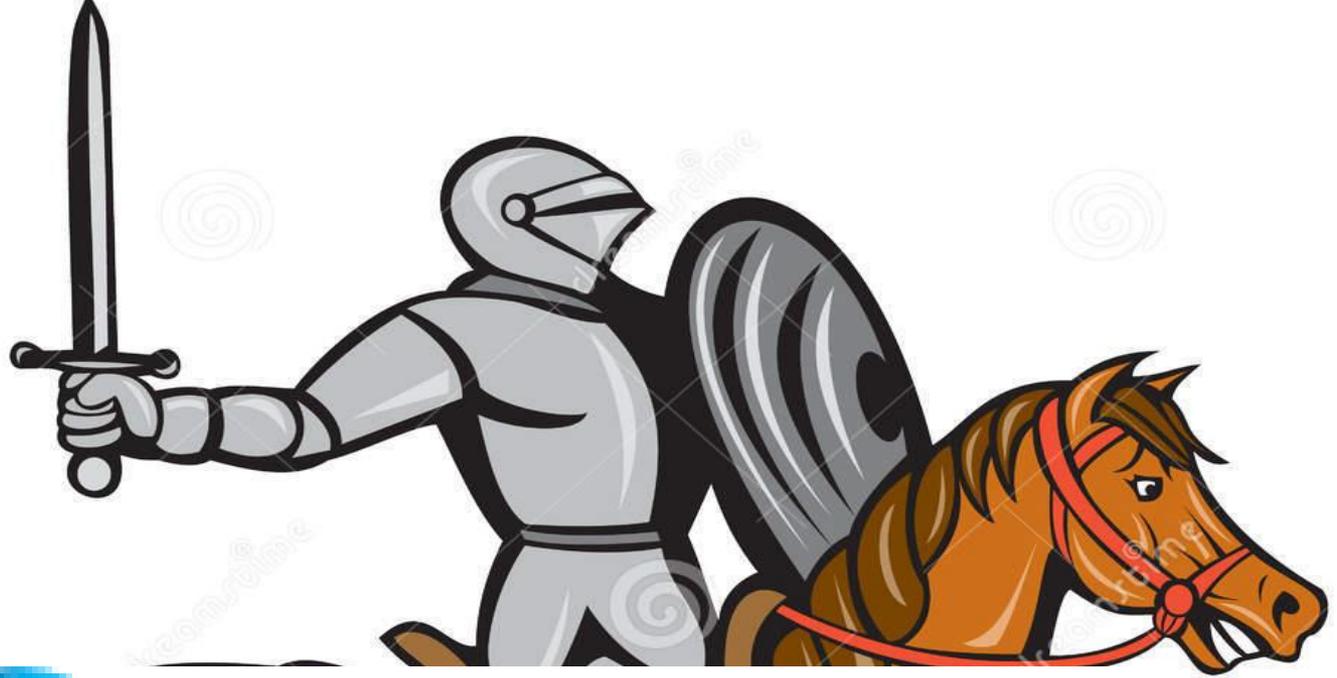




**KEEP
CALM
I'M A
SOCIAL
WORKER**



1. How has Positive Youth Development evolved in international development?
2. What is the evidence on Positive Youth Development in low and middle income countries?



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA



- ✓ Youth bulge
- ✓ Investments in youth = benefits to society
- ✓ If we get it right today there could be huge payoffs in the future
- ✓ Outcomes would include expanded economic growth, decreased poverty, increased stability



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Youth
Policies**



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from the British people

YOUTHPOWER

**CHANGING THE WORLD BY
UNLOCKING THE POWER OF YOUNG
PEOPLE**

Involves:

- ✓ developmentally appropriate structure
- ✓ emotional support
- ✓ positive adult interaction
- ✓ skills development
- ✓ engaging youth in their communities

Supports youth in:

- ✓ building foundation skills
- ✓ developing a positive self-concept
- ✓ creating healthy relationships

**25,281 studies
reviewed**

- randomized controlled trial
- quasi-experimental
- pre-post non-experimental
- mixed methods
- qualitative
- post-test quantitative or qualitative



**39 studies that
showed impact**

Systematic Review Findings: Education & Employment

- ✓ Reductions in school dropouts
- ✓ Increased secondary schooling
- ✓ Stronger school bonding
- ✓ Better 'future expectations'
- ✓ Increased knowledge of how to start a business
- ✓ Increased and better employment & self-employment
- ✓ Increased income



Systematic Review Findings: Social/Emotional Skills

- ✓ Increased:
 - prosocial behaviors
 - coping skills
 - self-efficacy
 - self-esteem
- ✓ Higher levels of empowerment
- ✓ Better communication, conflict management, and problem solving skills



- Donors continue to be interested in youth as a target population for services
- Many international youth programs do not identify as PYD
- Education needed for youth-serving organizations globally on PYD strategies
- More evidence on how holistic intervention impacts economic, health, and other specific sector outcomes
- Opportune time to build the practice and measurement of PYD globally



Thank you!!

Please reach out anytime:
Christy@makingcents.com

Resources:

www.youthpower.org

www.youtheconomicopportunities.org

Next

LAUREN GRAHAM

A youth development approach to evaluating youth workforce development programmes

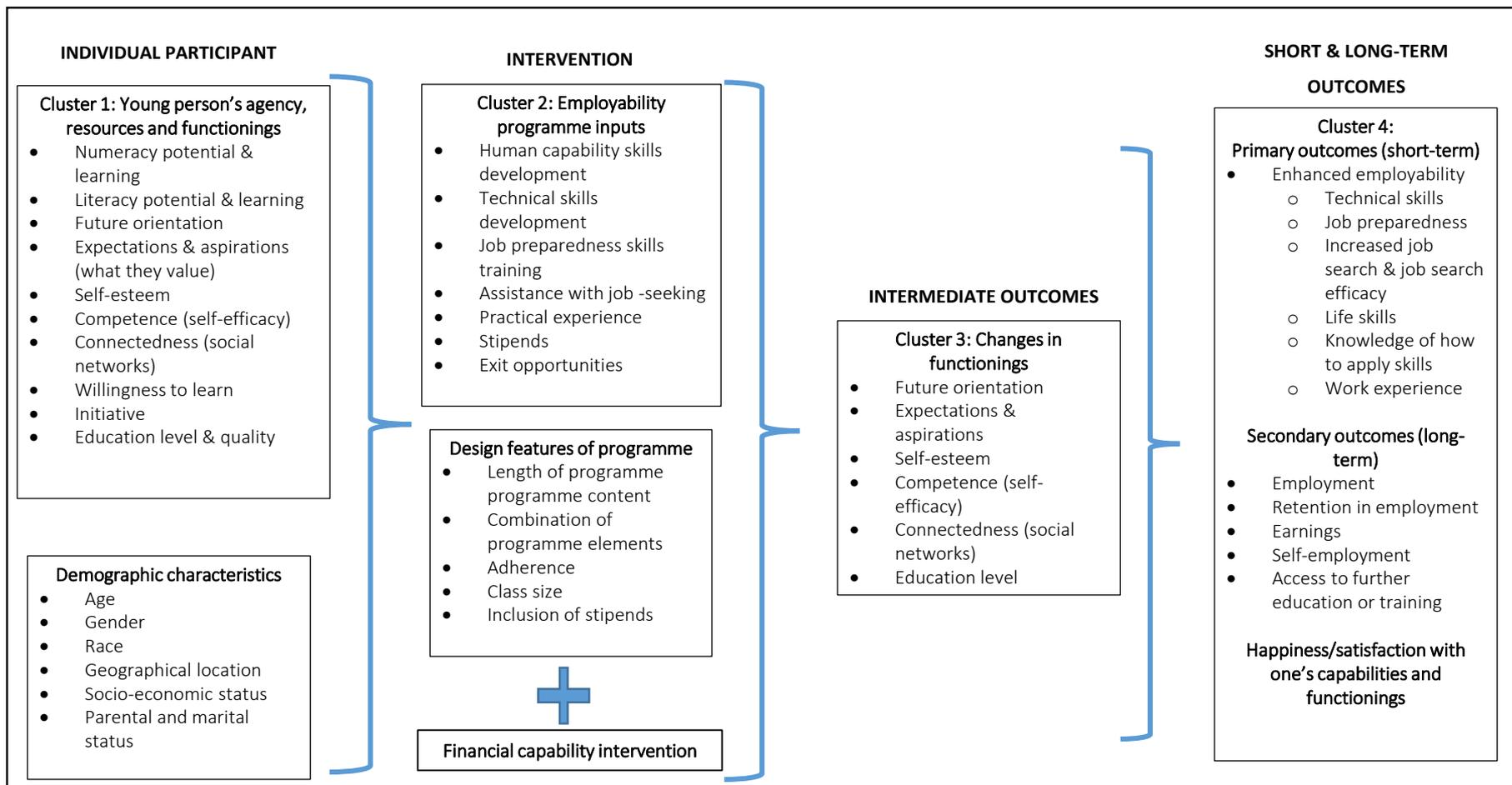
Lauren Graham



**The youth
unemployment
challenge in South
Africa**

A youth development lens





STRUCTURAL CONSTRAINTS (e.g. high levels of unemployment sp. youth unemployment)



These young people should be seen as very employable



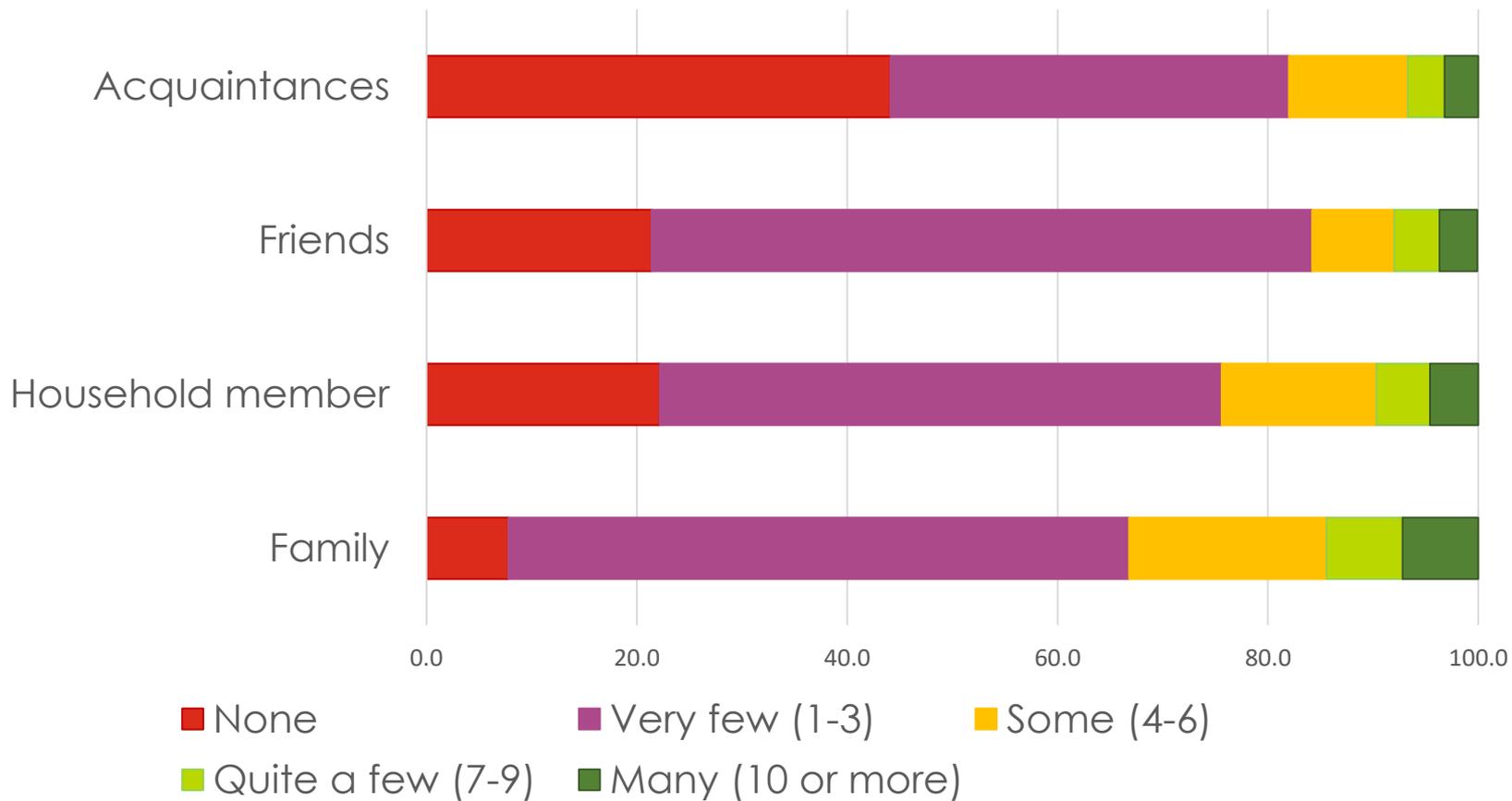
53% has prior work experience
Average reservation wage in line with national average earnings

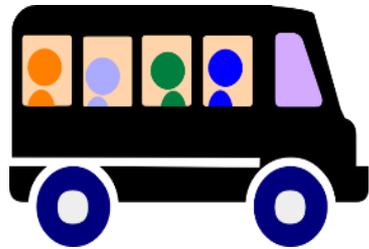


Consistently high levels of self-esteem and self-efficacy
High levels of perceived employability



91% had matric
35% had a post-secondary qualification





R350
(average: R558)



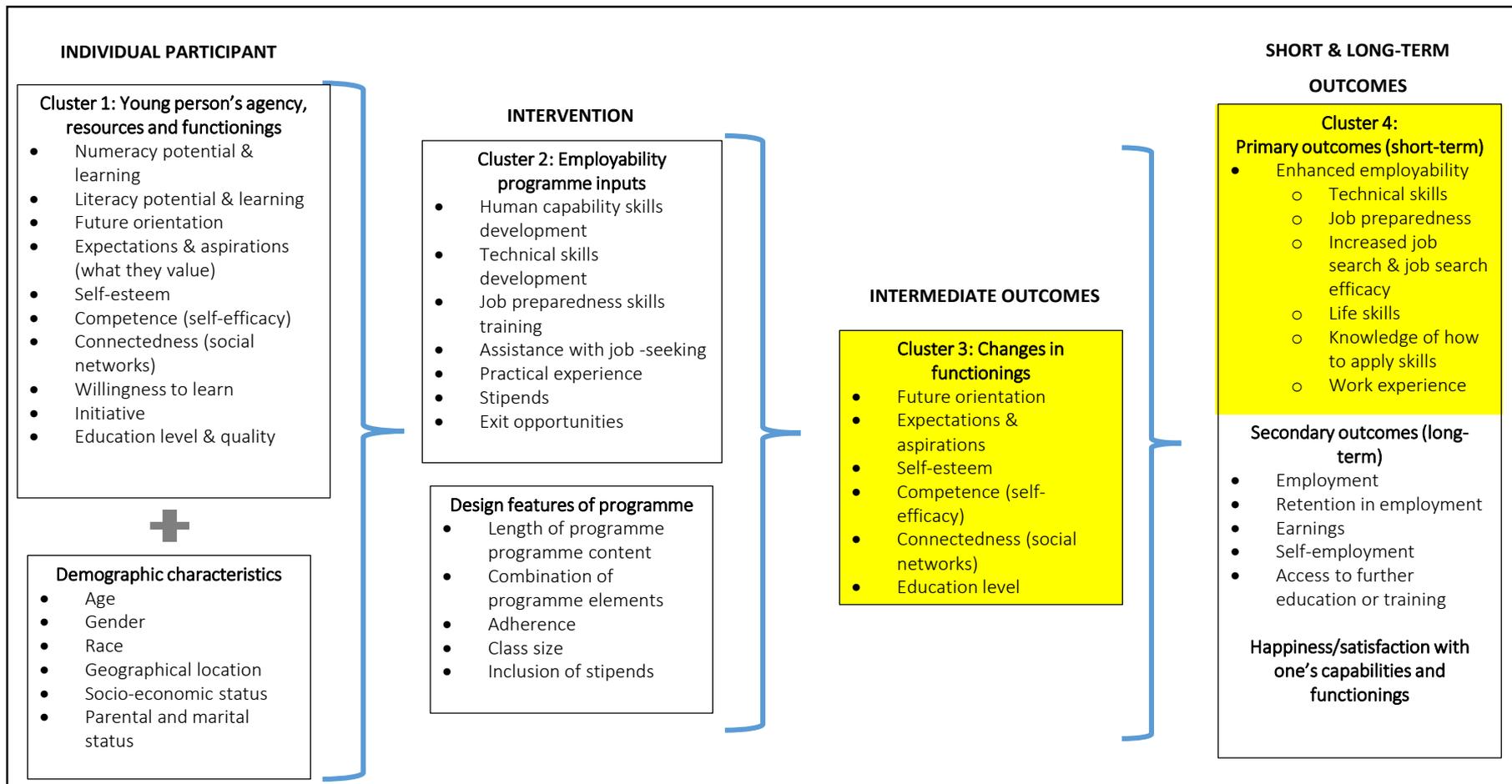
R200
(average: R380)



R550
(average: R938)

**What
changes by
post-test?**





STRUCTURAL CONSTRAINTS (e.g. high levels of unemployment sp. youth unemployment)



Psychosocial factors

Self-esteem remains consistent

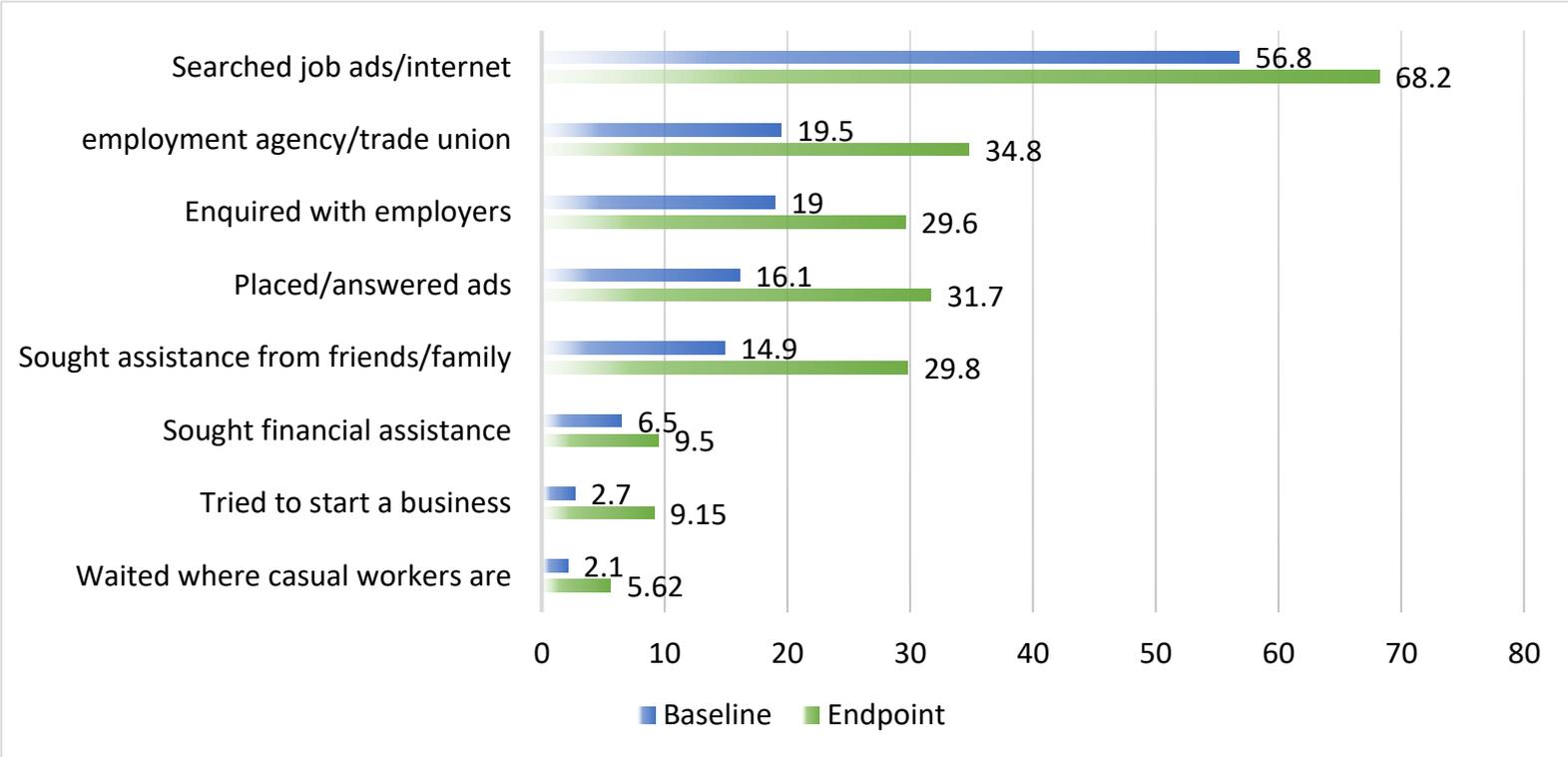
Self-efficacy remains consistent

Future orientation declines

BUT

Protective effects of financial
capability intervention

Work search efficacy





Do they achieve what they value?

Yes, actually it's an interesting place I went through the program. Because it has taken a lot of mystery off it. I didn't think it would be as prepared me better for the professional I'd say you could like doing things and getting early on the program, each and every day of the program, it will help you get the job when I was like you go to an interview, it helps me to be more confident, you can see like when in the give person, it's difficult to start so now being a manager, it's not like, with people without struggling to open up or like... initiate the conversation.

The value of a youth development approach

1. Recognising the assets that young people already have
2. The value of supporting young people
3. Combination of interventions



Thank you

Comments, questions welcome

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Grateful thanks to:



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FOUNDATION



South Africa Siyasebenza



NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
OUR YOUTH. OUR FUTURE.



UNIVERSITY
OF
JOHANNESBURG

Next

WILLIAM ELLIOTT

The Robot Worker: Implications for Children's Assets, Higher Education, and Social Mobility

Global Social Development Innovations Launch
Oct. 12, 2017

William Elliott III, PhD
Center on Assets, Education, and Inclusion (AEDI)



SCHOOL OF
SOCIAL WORK
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The Robot Age

Autonomous Cars



Farming



Package Delivery



Problem Solving



- Robot – “any sort of machinery from computers to artificial intelligence programs that provide a good substitute for work currently performed by humans” (Freeman, p. 1).

Implications of Robots and AI for Human Workers

- An estimated 47% of total U.S. employment is at risk of automation over the next decade (Frey & Osborne, 2013).
 - Worse in some locations
 - More than 60% of jobs in places like El Paso, Las Vegas, Orlando, Louisville, and Greensboro, North Carolina (Chen, 2017).
- While technical feasibility is a necessary precondition for automation of a particular job, what is technically feasible today may change—even dramatically—in the relatively near future.

Robots Changing Work Environment of Humans

- Automation is:
 - ▣ Transforming What Humans do in the Workforce
 - ▣ Increasing Cost of Entry to High-Return Labor Markets
 - ▣ Diminishing Bargaining Power of Human Workers

Wealth Inequality in America Exacerbates the Problem

- One Dimension Inequality
 - ▣ The top 5% of the income distribution increased their share of income by 13% between 1989 and 2013
 - ▣ Top 5% of the wealth distribution has 40.9 times as much wealth as the middle of the wealth distribution.
- The Wealthy are Increasing Their Share of Income (1989 – 2013)
 - ▣ Share of income received by the top 5% of wealth-holders increased by 22%.
- The Wealthy are also Increasing their Consumption (1989 – 2013)
 - ▣ Share of consumption received by top 5% of wealth-holders increased by 14%

All data from Fisher, Johnson, Smeeding, and Thompson (2017)

Robots and the Intensification of Wealth Inequality

- Frederick Kuo (2017) in his article *Inequality in the Robotic Age* says, “In the past three decades, Silicon Valley and the San Francisco Bay area have emerged at the forefront of disruptive innovation and unequalled wealth generation” (p. 2).
- ▣ He points out, for example, that in San Francisco the top 1% earn 44 times the average income of the bottom 99%. Further, the top 1% in the South Bay area have seen 248.8% growth in wealth from 1989 to 2013. In contrast, the bottom 99% have seen only 23.2% growth.

Economic Mobility Requires Asset Building

- In our modern world, employment wages (thought of as the principal source of personal income) are no longer synonymous with family economic wellbeing, and certainly not with the upward mobility that has characterized America.
- Personal Income consists of:
 - Wages
 - Capital income (e.g., business profits, dividends, net capital gains, taxable interest, and tax-exempt interest)
 - Transfers
- The wealthy in America understand that their capital income makes up a significant portion of their personal income.
 - Among the top 1% of households, only 39% of personal income is derived from wages while 53% is capital income (Rosenberg, 2013).
- In contrast, we often see those who are at or near poverty focus their economic attentions on their labor market outcomes.
 - These Americans make demands for higher wages (Bernstein & Spielberg, 2016) and more adequate benefits (Associated Press, 2010), but rarely do we see them protest for greater access to asset-building policies.

Strong Policy Response Needed: The Case for Children's Assets

- In a paper titled, “Who owns the robots rules the world,” economist Freeman (2015) provides a hint of the type of policies needed to facilitate mobility in the robot age:
 - ▣ *There is only one solution to the long-term challenge posed by machines substituting for human skills and reducing demand for skilled labor. That is for you, me, all of us to have a substantial ownership stake in the robot machines that will compete with us for our jobs and be the vehicle for capital's share of production. (p. 8)*
- However, the legacy of wealth inequality in America unfairly positions some for success in the new industrial revolution, while almost surely condemning others to failure. The question, then, becomes:
 - ▣ “What policies can be enacted to reduce existing wealth inequality and position all Americans with enough assets so that they have an equal chance to prosper in the age of the robot?”

Growth of CSAs Reflect Growing Demand for Asset Building Opportunities

- Therefore, as automation takes hold, we suggest that the US has an acute need for universal, progressive, robustly-funded children's asset policy.
 - ▣ Children's Savings Accounts are a policy vehicle for allocating intellectual and financial resources to low- and moderate-income children. They are typically started at birth or kindergarten, and families' investments are leveraged with an initial deposit and encouraged with savings matches, usually at a 1:1 ratio.
- At the end of 2016, there were nearly 313,000 children with a CSA in 42 programs in 29 states, a 39% increase from the end of 2015 (CFED, 2016).

CSA Effects on the Opportunity Pipeline

- Four stages of what may be called the ***opportunity pipeline***:
 - (1) early childhood;
 - (2) school years
 - (3) college years
 - (4) post-college years.
- Policies focusing on all four stages are crucial to the construction of a solid ladder of equitable upward mobility in the robot age.
- Areas where CSAs have shown promise at influencing the opportunity pipeline:
 - Early Childhood
 - Social Emotional Development
 - Parental Educational Expectations
 - School Years
 - Children's Educational Expectations
 - Reading & Math Achievement
 - College Years
 - Improved enrollment/graduation
 - Post-College Years
 - Asset ownership
 - Financial inclusion

Opportunity Investment Accounts (OIAs), a Strong Policy Response

- If labor income is shrinking in its value for producing economic mobility, policies are needed that also allow more Americans to take advantage of income from **capital** and **transfers**. Otherwise, it is difficult to imagine how the American way of life, let alone the aspiration to upward mobility, can survive.
- Proposal - We build on the architecture of CSAs to propose national policy that would include a significant, progressive initial deposit:
 - ▣ OIAs (Build capital and provide a transfer)
 - An asset-building account to every child, automatically at birth
 - Families would be required to make some modest contribution
 - Low-wealth families would receive approximately \$10,500 in public investment at birth with incremental declines to \$1,000 for the highest wealth households
 - With contributions as low as \$5 per month, children could expect to have about \$40,000 in assets by 18.

OIAs Could Reduce the Wealth Gap

- Researchers from Institute on Assets and Social Policy (IASP) find that a universal, progressive children's asset building intervention could close:
 - ▣ the Latino/White wealth gap by 28% and
 - ▣ the Black/White wealth gap by 23%
- In their model, \$7,500 was given to low-wealth households with incremental declines to \$1,250 for the highest wealth households.

(Sullivan, Meschede, Shapiro, Asante-Muhammed, and Nieves, 2016)

Conclusion: Accounts Alone are not Enough

- It can be argued that accounts alone should be the policy objective (small dollar accounts)
 - ▣ From this perspective, CSAs are like infrastructure, a sort of social utility that has to be put in place—like plumbing—so that the benefits that these structures confer can then ‘flow.’
 - ▣ Others may be enticed by the chance for an easier win.
- However, in the age of robots, more may be needed, to counter wealth inequality and provide the bargaining power and capital potential children will need to compete—and thrive.

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