



STATE OF URBAN YOUTH REPORT 2012-2013

YOUTH IN THE PROSPERITY OF CITIES

STATE OF URBAN YOUTH REPORT 2012-2013

Youth in the Prosperity of Cities

Core Team

Director and Principal Author: **Oyebanji Oyelaran-Oyeyinka**

Coordinators: **Mutinta Munyati**

Contributors and Advisors: **Subramonia Ananthakrishnan, Hoda Mansour, Sarah Bryce, Padma Prakash, Ndali Ojeikere, Kaushalesh Lal, Boladale Abiola Adebowale, Willem Kt Vanvliet, Paul Wambua, Victoria Chebet, Catherine Tololwo, John Anugraha, Guenter Karl, Markandey Rai, Douglas Ragan, Thierry Naudin and Oluyomi Ola-David.**

Administrative Support: **Jacqueline Macha, Grace Nduru**

Design and Layout: **Andrew Ondoo**

Sponsor: **Government of Norway**

First published in Nairobi in 2013 by UN-Habitat.

Copyright © United Nations Human Settlements Programme 2013

All rights reserved

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

P. O. Box 30030, 00100 Nairobi GPO KENYA

Tel: 254-020-7623120 (Central Office)

www.unhabitat.org

HS/089/12E

ISBN (Series): 978-92-1-133400-5

ISBN (Volume): 978-92-1-132504-1

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the United Nations, or its Member States.

Excerpts may be reproduced without authorization, on condition that the source is indicated.

Front cover photos

Infrastructure: © Maria Fleischmann /World Bank

Productivity: © IRIN

Environmental Sustainability: © UN-Habitat

Equity and Social Inclusion: © IRIN

Quality of life: © World Bank

Photos Credits:

Page X: © Bzzuspajk/Shutterstock

Page 1: © Gerardo Pesantez/ World Bank

Page 7: © Arindam Banerjee / Shutterstock

Page 14: © Gerhard Jörén / World Bank

Page 20: © Ladywewa /Shutterstock

Page 20: © Simone D. McCourtie /World Bank

Page 29: © Eirik Brun Sorlie

Page 34: © Heba Aly/IRIN

Table of Contents

Foreword	v
Country Profiles	viii
Definitions	viii
Quick facts	x
The countries and cities under review	x
Main Findings, Messages and Policy Recommendations	xii
Policy Actions and Recommendations	xiv
CHAPTER 1.0: Youth and the Prosperity of Cities	1
Introduction	1
Methodology	3
Conceptual Framework	5
CHAPTER 2.0: Youth and Quality of Life	7
Introduction	7
CHAPTER 3.0: Urban Youth Employment and Productive Cities	14
Cities as Engines of Economic Growth	14
Declining Youth Employment	15
CHAPTER 4.0: Urban Infrastructure Policies and Institutions	20
Introduction	20
Electricity	22
Urban Mobility and Infrastructure	23
Telecommunications Infrastructure	25
Access to Basic Services	26
Infrastructure for recreation	26
CHAPTER 5.0: Prosperity and Equity-Based Youth Development	29
Political inclusion	31
Economic Inclusion	31
Societal Implications of Inequality	34
CHAPTER 6.0: Conclusions and Recommendations	37
Findings from the field surveys	37
References	43

List of Boxes, Figures and Tables

BOXES

Box 1.1: Field Study Methodology in Four Cities	4
Box 3.1: Sustainable Livelihoods in Accra, Ghana: YouthWorks!	18
Box 3.2: Creating jobs and building houses, while reducing waste: Techamos Una Mano	18
Box 4.1: Improving sanitation, creating jobs and promoting social inclusion in Cairo	26
Box 4.2: Young Urban Environmental Leaders Project	25
Box 5.1: Youth-Led Development in Civic Participation and Job Creation	35
Box 5.2: Urban Youth in Governance and Development	35
Box 6.1: Renewable Energy for Youth Entrepreneurs: Liberian Initiative creates clean energy jobs while improving educational opportunities	42

FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Regional Distribution of the Youth Population, 2012	2
Figure 1.2: Youth and Prosperity in Cities: Conceptual Framework	5
Figure 2.1: Young people's rating of the importance of factors contributing to a sense of prosperity by city	8
Figure 2.2: What is preventing youth in your city from becoming more prosperous?	12
Figure 3.1: Global youth employment and employment - to - population ratio, 1991 to 2011	15
Figure 3.2: What hampers economic productivity in your city the most?	16
Figure 3.3: Is urban economic growth in your city generating youth employment?	17
Figure 4.1: Importance of Infrastructure Development to Youth Prosperity Concerns	21
Figure 4.2: Ease of infrastructure access by youth in 4 cities	22
Figure 4.3: Youth perceptions of infrastructure problems by city	23
Figure 4.4: What is the most important effect on youth of infrastructure underdevelopment in your city?	24
Figure 5.1: Reasons why Urban Initiatives Promoting Youth Equity are not Effective	32
Figure 5.3: Factors Limiting Greater Equality for Youth in Four Cities	34
Figure 5.4: Who Benefits from Economic Prosperity?	33
Figure 6.1: Which factor has enabled youth in your city to become more prosperous?	41

TABLES

Table 1.1: Regional Distribution of the Youth Population, 2012	3
Table 1.2: Survey respondents in four cities by age (N=443)	4
Table 1.3: Proportion of young people stating that their local government is committed to dimensions of prosperity (by city)	6
Table 2.1: Young people's rating of the importance of factors contributing to a sense of prosperity by city	9
Table 2.2: Categories of Violence to which Youth are Subjected	11
Table 2.3: What is preventing youth in your city from becoming more prosperous?	13
Table 3.1: Youth unemployment rate 2011 by region	15
Table 3.2: What hampers economic productivity in your city the most?	16
Table 4.1: Importance of Infrastructure Development to Youth Prosperity Concerns	20
Table 4.2: Ease of infrastructure access by youth in 4 cities	21
Table 4.3: Youth Perceptions of Infrastructure Problems by City (per cent)	23
Table 4.4: What is the most important effect on youth of infrastructure underdevelopment in your city?	25
Table 5.1: Equity in Four Cities Youth Field Survey Responses in Accra, Bangalore, Cairo, and São Paulo (per cent)	30
Table 5.2: Reasons why Urban Initiatives Promoting Youth Equity are not Effective	31
Table 5.3: Who Benefits from Economic Prosperity?	32
Table 5.4: Factors Limiting Greater Equality for Youth in Four Cities	33
Table 6.1: Incidence of austerity measures in 158 countries, 2010-2012	38
Table 6.2: Which factor has enabled youth in your city to become more prosperous?	40

Foreword



I am pleased to present the second *State of the Urban Youth* report focusing on *Youth and the Prosperity of Cities*. This Report builds on the 2010/11 edition, “*Leveling the Playing Field – Inequality of Youth Opportunity*” and its insights into the state of urban youth. Much like the findings of the previous report, this

one provides further evidence of the fundamental importance of job oriented education to the development of urban youth.

At a time when the global economy is looking for paths to recovery and seeking innovative ideas to rejuvenate itself, young people may offer the best hope. The events of the Arab Spring demonstrated that youth can be a powerful social force for positive change. The unexpected nature of these events, point to an underlying problem that afflicts youth in all corners of our world. The question is, why, in an increasingly urbanised world, are young people underappreciated by many governments and not at the forefront of economic activity and innovation?

The increasing prominence of the youth bulge in most urban areas presents a unique opportunity, as they represent the most dynamic human resource available. Their numbers today are larger than at any point in human history. Yet this group suffers the most from urban unemployment and often feels that they lack equal access to opportunities. This is especially acute in developing countries, which have a relatively youthful population that must be mobilised to realise greater economic and social development goals.

Today, 90 million youth around the world are unemployed (or 47 per cent of the total number of unemployed) and an additional 300 million belong in the “working poor” category—they are in unskilled, insecure jobs and live in poor conditions. This Report takes a closer look at the condition of youth in major urban centres in four developing nations - Accra (Ghana), São Paulo (Brazil), Bangalore (India) and Cairo (Egypt).

The conditions of these cities, and the way they are perceived by young people, are seen as representative of those in their respective regions, and therefore provide a reasonable basis for policy recommendations focused on shared prosperity for urban youth. The four-city survey demonstrates that young people suffer disproportionately from poor prospects and low quality employment.

The developing world continues to feature the fastest growing numbers of youth unemployment and persistent rural-to-urban migration; if these young people are to realise their potential, they need innovative solutions that are anchored in local realities.

Survey outcomes suggest that educational and training systems must be better aligned with the current and future needs of young people. In this regard, it would be helpful to share experiences and to investigate alternative educational arrangements for the provision of basic literacy, job skills training and lifelong education. This Report is a step in that direction.

Young people in the survey want equity for better shared prosperity both for their own and their cities’ benefit, and they regard education as the best way of bringing about a more equitable type of urban development. They point to other significant challenges like structural constraints and lack of a democratic culture in their respective cities. These are issues over which local authorities wield a degree of influence that puts them in the best possible position to take remedial action. Local authorities must also seek to mainstream youth issues into all aspects of their planning and operations policy areas.

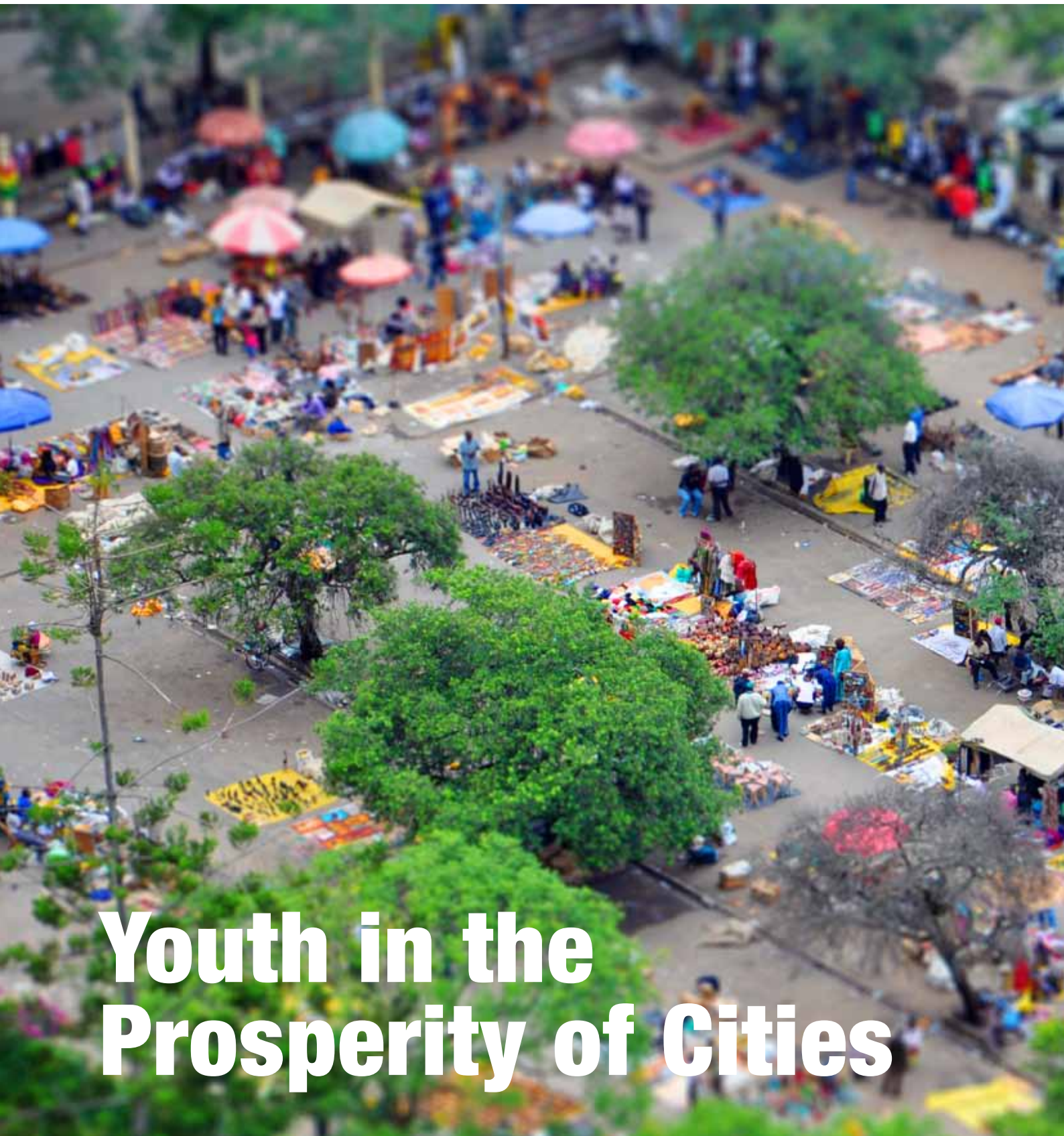
The report recommends a better match between skills and labour markets through vocational training and with the participation of the private sector. ‘Soft’ skills matter more in service-oriented economies, young people in informal settlements need entrepreneurial abilities, and capacities must be better geared to knowledge-intensive business services.

With their typical dynamism and energy, young people can exercise a unique multiplier effect on urban prosperity: the more they are allowed to benefit, the more they can give back, for the overall good of the society.

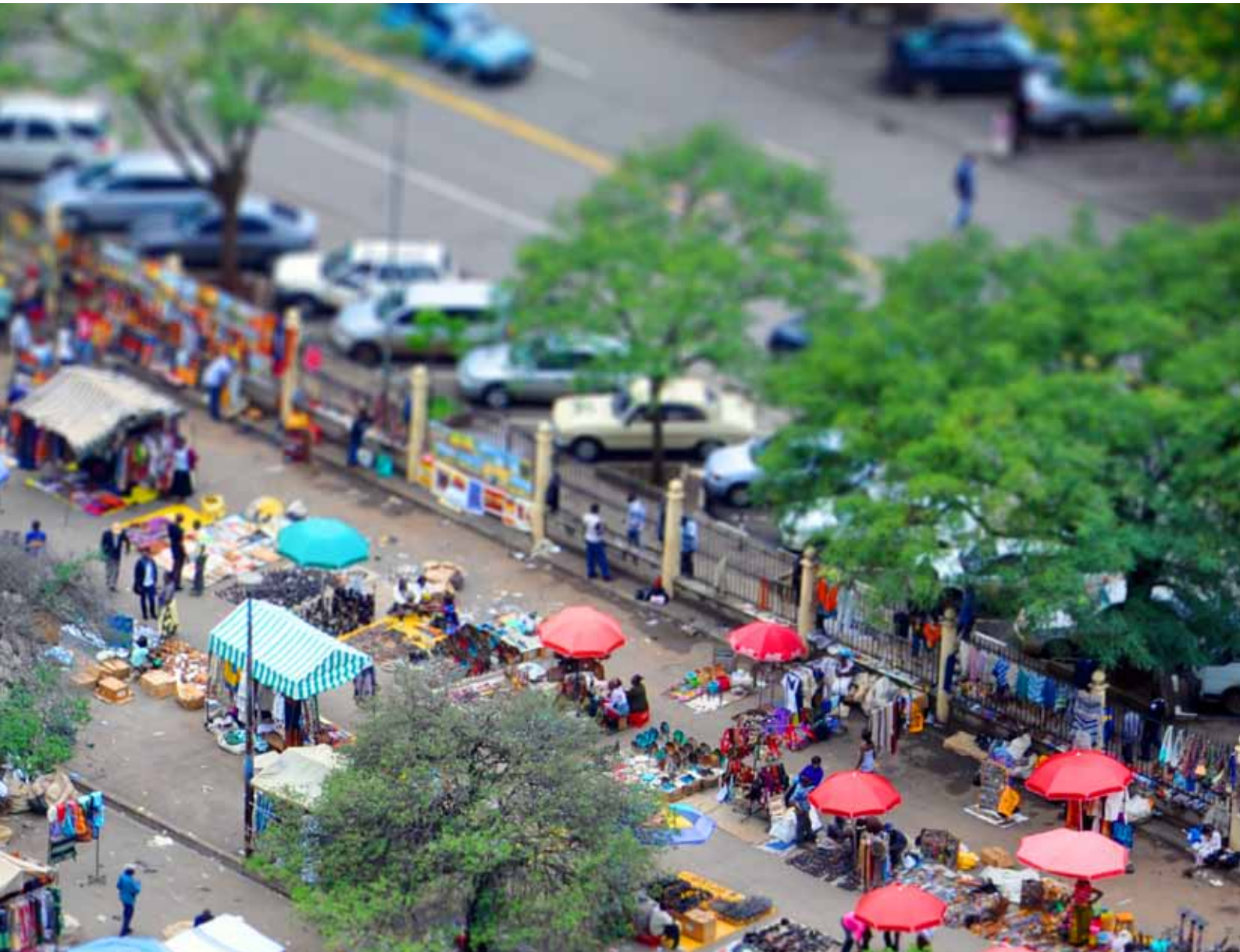
“No nation can achieve prosperity unless it makes education one of its central concerns. Education brings honour, independence and freedom to a government and its people” - 16 year-old Supawat Yasothon province, Thailand.

Joan Clos

Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
(UN-Habitat)



Youth in the Prosperity of Cities



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码

<https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?report>