



Foreword

Prospects of Youth Quality of Life

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Abstracts

Studies of YE enablers shows that many youth needs are left unaddressed for years, thus it creates negative consequences across the different situations in their quality of life and which have bad consequences also on the communities socio-economy. When young people don't see or have a sustainable economic path, our families, our communities and our countries suffer. Thus, finding the intrinsic socio-economic powers that ensures the best youth's quality of life is becoming a must and even more essential for effective development of any economy.

In this foreword of this special issue of IJYE we focus on the quality of life. This comes in a time where many countries are striving to make a differentiation of their competitiveness outcome through the delivery of best quality of life specially for youth that would generate for it both youth spirit and youth energy. In this review examples can be extended even more to ageing countries such as Japan and Germany.

Keywords: Youth Economy, Quality of Life, Socio-economy.

1 Introduction

There is now greater recognition that the quality of young people represents the shape of the future of any country development. Statistics shows that today's generation of youth is the largest in history. Over 3 billion people nearly half of the world's population are under the age of 25. Almost 90% of all youth are living in developing or emerging economies countries. Therefore, many leading countries started to realise that youth are the most valuable assets available today to their countries and began investing in them to bring out more social and economic benefits. Buheji (2018)



The quality of life of youth help the world to face more persistent complex challenging issues that still faces humanity including poverty, poor quality of life, violence and crime, unemployment, drugs, HIV/AIDS, etc. Therefore, if YE is established, youth would adopt even concepts as lifelong learning programs, innovation and entrepreneurship would be flourished.

Samoilenko and Carter (2015) shown the importance of youth outcome driven economy for New Zealand where governments can create a focused approach towards the youth quality of life, lifelong learning, voice and accountability, post-conflict transitions, livelihoods, resilience and human rights. This can differentiate any community and its ability for wealth creation. By youth getting involved in their cultural issues they can positively impact the quality of life of their community too.

Youth today, especially in developed and rich developing countries, more than ever don't carry the view that good economy should be about more availability of money, but rather more focused on the quality of life and availability of potential freedom to innovate. Even youth migration dilemma is highly linked to pursuing happiness than being only becoming rich.

Studies shows that changes in generation habits can be influenced by the level of their education, demographics, financial status and the level of their country quality of life. Therefore, developing countries even though life expectancy is high, quality of healthy life compared to life expectancy have deteriorated. Buheji and Ahmed (2017).

Through youth economy projects, we can help to create more focused approaches towards young people quality of life, lifelong learning, resilience and livelihood. Such YE projects and programs develop better understanding of how to optimise poorly implemented programs of youth and how to enhance its outcomes. Thus through these programs, we could enhance and select better youth-adult partnerships and also measure youth engagement in communities.

Despite the proven critical value of youth to the future of any society wellbeing and quality of life, many countries still underinvest in youth development related programs, or at least very cautious on their investment programs. To close the gap and answer the earlier questions, we need to understand the current and desired social returns to any investments in youth and how much it should be higher than other alternatives.

To invest in youth quality of life we need to understand their behavior or performance. For example, how the investment would reduce youth unemployment, or strengthen the demand for schooling, or improving their productivity performance, or reducing their health risks.

Youth of all ages are capable of forming a whole picture of the economy. Actually the work of Todd and Wolpin (2004) confirms that production of cognitive achievement would make youth quality of life flourish even further. Therefore, low-income and poor youth can be holistically engaged in the development of their economy in some ways. With the availability of life purposefulness of youth anywhere, we could overcome the challenges of poverty, the lack of employment opportunities, the lack of equality, the failure in learning capacity, the failure in the educational system, and the failure in addressing youth to market needs.



Studies shows today that countries whom are focusing too much on one area only of youth involvement are proven to fail in many socio-economic tests to come. Youth of all ages are capable of forming a whole picture of the economy. Actually, the production of cognitive achievement could make youth quality of life flourish even further. Therefore, low-income and poor youth can be very engaged in the economy in some ways.

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