



United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Division for Inclusive Social Development



EGM-Doha: The Role of Families and Family Policy in Supporting Youth Transition

Youth Transitions in LATAM: Generational Economy

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Transition = Test



Family Support

- Care: time poverty
- Education: invest
- Training: skills

Environment

- Expectations
- Aspirations
- Network

Family-Social Policies

- Social integration
- Job opportunities
- Poverty Cycle

Employment outcomes

1. Prepare the transition (0-24 yrs.)
 - Care, Education and Training support
 - Family members and policies
2. Measure the support (transfers)
 - Type of support
 - Amount of support
 - Timeline—> Development process
3. Evaluate the outcome (policies/effective)
 - Expectations-entitled
 - Aspirations-motivate



Generational Economy

National Transfer Accounts

Deficit

Economic life cycle

- Children, youth and older persons incur in more consumption than their labor income.

Key concept

- Relationship between individuals who have economic resources to give and those who need them.

Intergenerational Resource reallocation across time

- Consistently quantified
- Linked to the socio-economic develop.
- Families and Societies

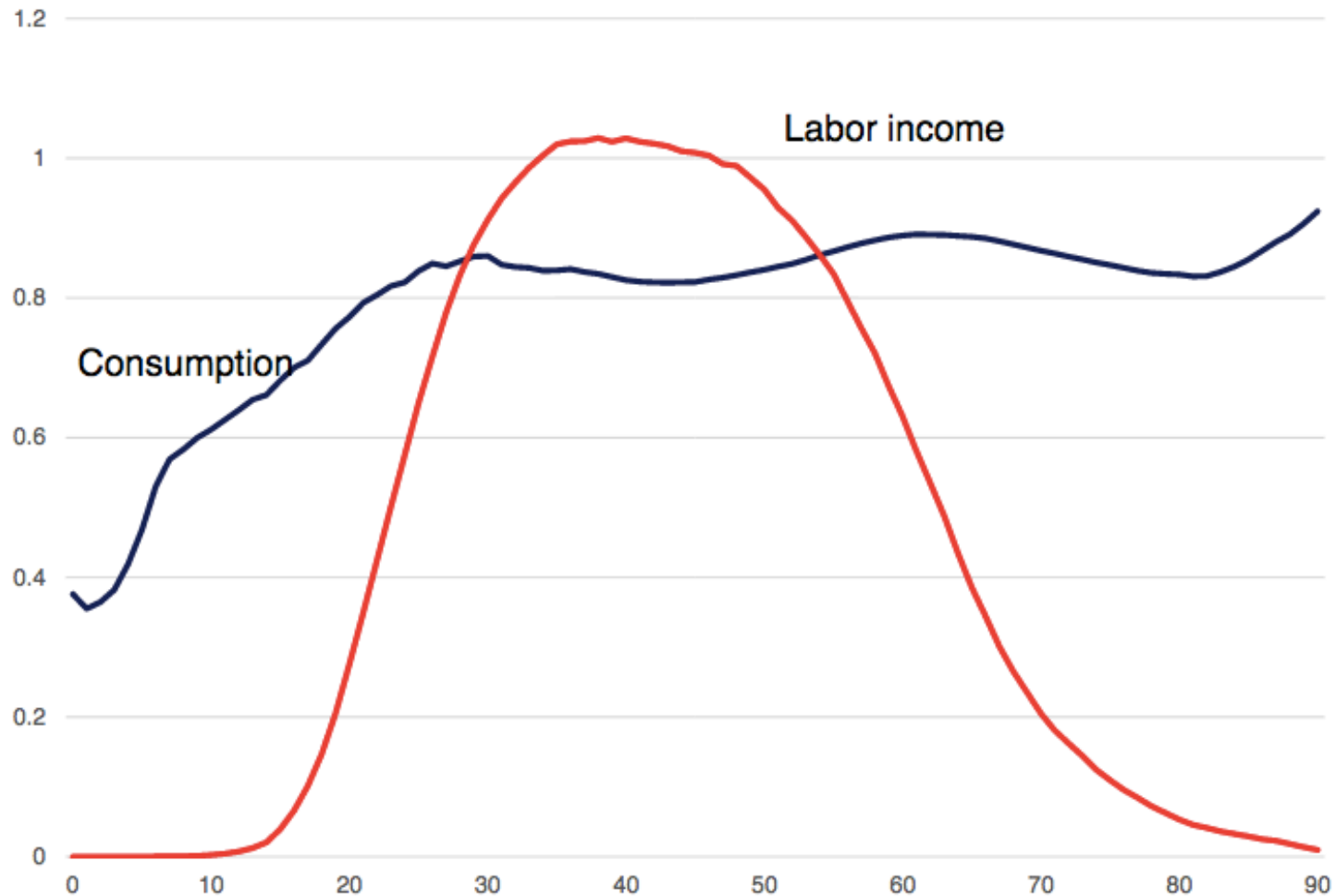
Surplus

Economic Life cycle

- Parents have a labor income that covers their consumption.
- Transfer to other members of the family

Generational Economy

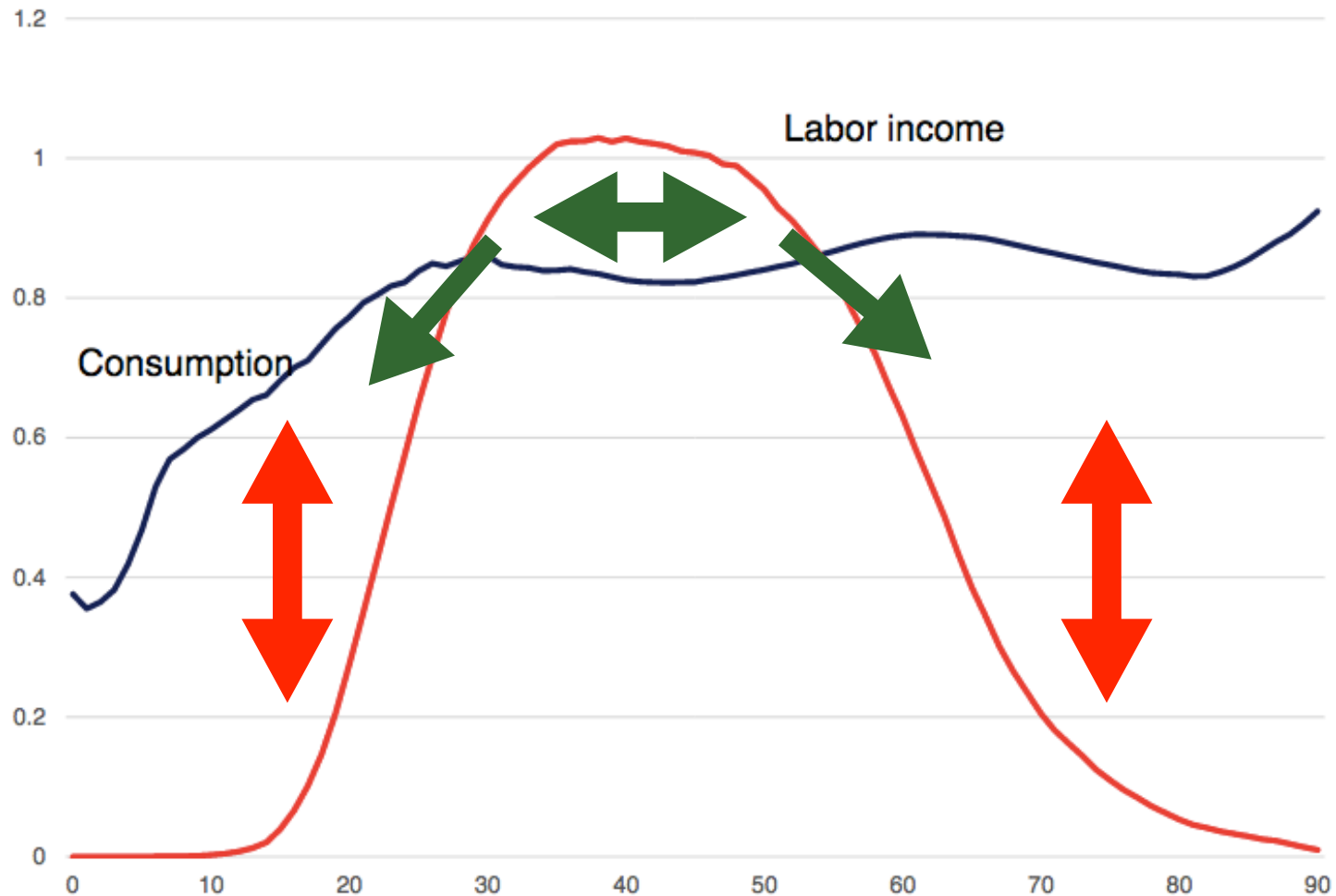
Economic Life Cycle



Source: "Consumption and labor income per capita by age", average of four Latin-American countries with data availability, CEPAL.

Generational Economy

Economic Interdependency



Source: "Consumption and labor income per capita by age", average of four Latin-American countries with data availability, CEPAL.

Family Support to Youth Transition

Intergenerationla Private and Public Transfers

Family

+ Private Transfers

- Parents/Grandparents
- Assets accrued, property, intergenerational wealth

- Private Transfers

- Children, youth, grandparents
- Education, health, training, time, care

+ Public Transfers

- Social benefits, family policies, tax deductions

- Public Transfers

- Taxes (public health and education)

Youth

+ Private transfers

- Parents/grandparents/extended family
- Education, health, training, time, care
- Indirect social benefits to parents or grandparents (tax deductions/services)

+ Public transfers

- Services (Education)
- Cash transfers
- Indirect social benefits (Private sector)

- Private transfers

- Students loan

Family Support to Youth Transition

Age and time period: Before and during transition

Before

+ Private Transfers

- Parents/Grandparents
- Property
- Early Childhood Education
- Healthy habits (prevention)
- Skills development + extracurricular activities according to expectations and aspirations.
- Parenting: time, care and attention

+ Public Transfers

- Social benefits
- Family policies
- Tax deductions

During

+ Private Transfers

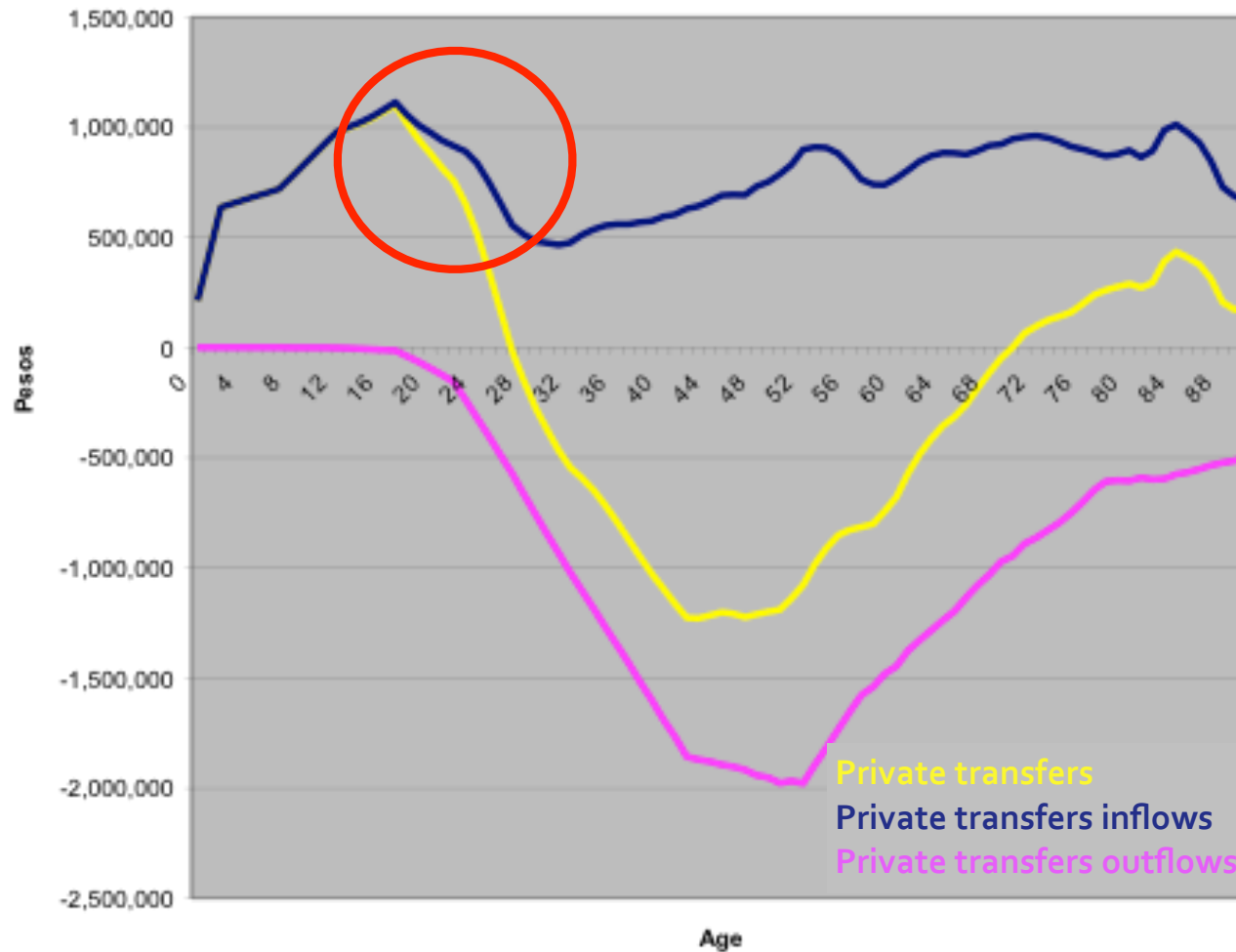
- Parents/Grandparents
- Networks via extended family
- Housing
- Training/skills according to expectations
- Parenting: time, care and attention (reduced)

+ Public Transfers

- Social benefits
- Youth targeted policies
- Indirect tax deductions for parents with young members at home
- Indirect social benefits via private sector

Generational Economy

Per-capita private transfers, Chile



Source: . Per-capita private transfers, Chile. NTA project, www.ntaccounts.org. Average of countries with available data, as of May 2009.



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