

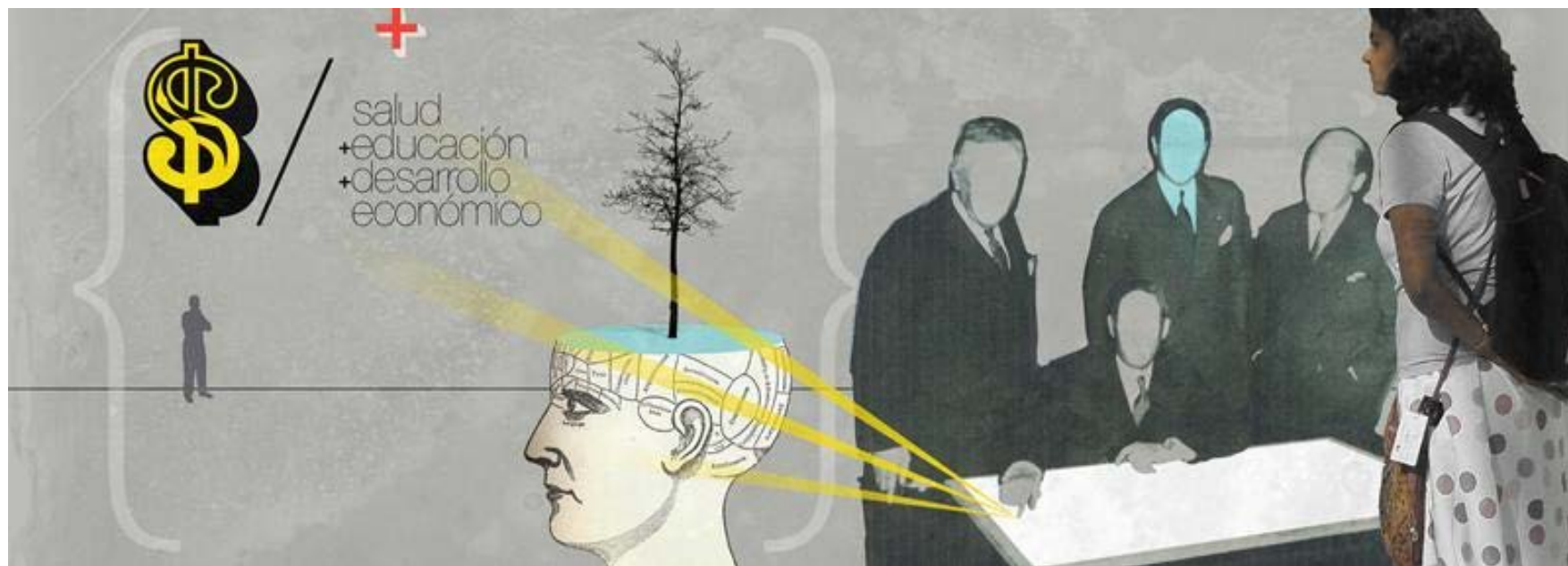
Youth Investment in Mexico

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I. Methodology

II. Results

I. Methodology



To consider whether a budget program (BP) has a component of youth care, the following characteristics were analyzed:

- 1. The purpose or objective of the budget program**
- 2. The beneficiary population**
- 3. The components or modalities of the program**

- **There were 212 BPs in 2016 with an allocated budget and impact on the well-being of young people age 12 to 29 in Mexico**
- **The number of programs varies each year due to mergers, eliminations or renaming of the programs: "Program Structure 2016" (*Estructura Programática 2016*)**

- **This study used three criteria to classify budget programs that serve youth:**
 - **Specificity: How direct is public spending on young people?**
 - **Function and sub-function classification: What is the money spent on (education, health, safety, among others)?**
 - **Type of budget program: Is the program subject to operating rules or is it an investment project, among others?**

- **With regard to the specificity of the programs, the following four categories were taken into account:**

Specific expenditure: Refers to programs or initiatives specifically aimed at adolescents and young people

Indirect expenditure: The expense that benefits young people from initiatives aimed at families or other agents, with the requirement of having children of that age

Expanded expenditure: The largest program spending such as spending for vulnerable groups or programs aimed at the entire population

Expenditure on public goods: The proportion of expenditure destined to adolescence and youth in the provision of public goods not included in the remaining classes

- **Within the BP that serve young people, four large groups were identified based on the target population:**

Group 1: Programs that focus exclusively on young people

Group 2: Programs that focus on youth and adults

Group 3: Programs that focus on children and youth

Group 4: Programs that focus on the entire population, including young people

Weight assignment



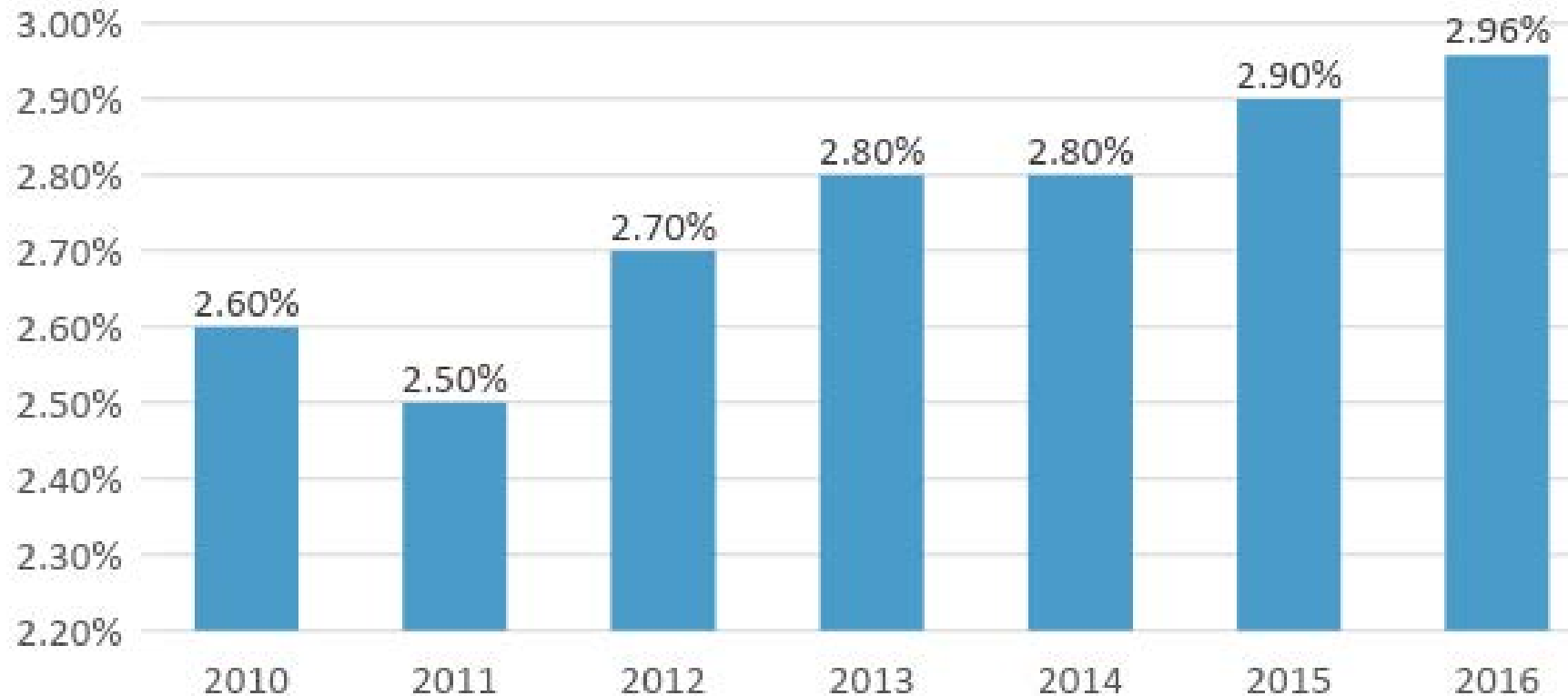
Program	Weight for 2016
1. Youth	1
2. Youth and adults	0.41
3. Youth and children	0.61
4. Entire population (youth, adults and children)	0.32

II. Results



- **The budget for young people increased between 2010 and 2016: In 2010, public social expenditure on youth represented 2.6% of GDP; in 2016 it reached 2.96%**
- **Most of the budget programs were not designed exclusively to serve youth, but to serve diverse populations of different age groups**
- **Most of the programs do not have data on the percentage of their expenditure that directly benefits children, adolescents, youth and adults**

Public expenditure on youth as a percentage of GDP 2010-2016 (Constant prices, 2016 = 100)



Fuente: CONAPO y Cuenta de la Hacienda Pública Federal 2010-2016, SHCP.

Results of the estimation of public social expenditure in youth 2010-2016 (Constant prices , 2016 = 100)

Youth expenditure	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Specific	218.273.943.971	221.012.650.204	227.562.890.026	239.163.852.812	247.140.417.732	254.921.540.327	254.124.261.037
Indirect	32.058.631.402	28.123.560.553	22.160.212.584	23.785.836.059	26.864.083.942	26.866.016.858	25.136.405.504
Expanded	155.504.953.529	165.307.824.886	190.706.720.766	198.624.503.536	217.832.309.905	227.476.724.581	254.583.520.030
Public goods	23.494.769.833	24.309.635.603	45.982.664.035	48.989.109.823	37.262.130.119	38.761.980.700	44.161.319.065
Total expenditure on youth	429.332.298.735	438.753.671.246	486.412.487.410	510.563.302.229	529.098.941.697	548.026.262.465	578.005.505.636
Expenditure on youth as a % of total social expenditure	18.90%	18.40%	19.40%	21.40%	21.10%	20.60%	19.64%
Expenditure per young person	11.559	11.730	12.922	13.486	13.903	14.334	15.057

Fuente: Elaboración propia con datos de CONAPO y SHCP.

- **It is problematic to identify the exact amount that is assigned to different sub-age groups (12-14 years, 15-17, 18-24 and 25-29)**
- **Much of the program budget goes to operating expenses, including spending on salaries, benefits, and general services, among others, which does not directly benefit young people**

Some of the biggest problems of youth (teenage pregnancies and employment) do not seem to be priorities for the Mexican State

- The National Strategy for the Prevention of Pregnancy in Adolescents was funded, in 2016, with little more than 12 million pesos**
- The portion for youth out of the Employment Support and Temporary Employment programs was \$1,605,667,737 pesos, which seems to be not enough for the millions of unemployed young people**

- **The next investigation can focus on analyzing and evaluating the quality of public expenditure**
- **It is essential to continue analyzing the impact and concrete results obtained with the budget programs that serve young people**
- **It is also necessary to continue analyzing the distribution of public social spending on adolescents and young people to identify how equitable it is, what sectors of the population it favors and whether the public resources invested are sufficient so that groups with more disadvantages can overcome the inequality gaps**

- **The large number of budget programs in Mexico adds complexity to the analysis of youth spending. According to the programmatic structure of 2017, in 2016 alone, there were 772 budgetary programs**
- **While we consider fundamental the government's strategy of reviewing budget programs to find coincidences and eliminate duplication, it is necessary that this effort is carried out year after year and that it be accompanied by greater transparency, especially with regard to the disaggregation of public expenditure by age group or population group**



¡Gracias!

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