Brief on - Handbook of Youth Economy

Today, there is still no discipline that address youth issues and specially at a time where youth make more than 80% of the migrants around the world. There is a clear gap in literature when we compare the world readiness to meet the quote of Franklin Roosevelt that called upon eight five years ago that if we cannot build the future for our youth, we can build our youth for the future. Roosevelt quote carries many meanings and insights that address how youth should see the opportunity of life, time and contribution with a mindset that create differentiation. This should in turn develop youth commitment and determination thus raise their natural wealth that can be capitalised upon by any country, community and/or organisation. Since the world need this natural wealth a special discipline dedicated for this cause that would help to “build youth” for a “better sustained future” is introduced and coined to be called “Youth Economy”.

Research till date does not convince any researcher that youth are considered to be a main economic resource of any country in the world today. However, one cannot skip the trend the world is witnessing where more countries, societies and organisations are now looking to find best ways to build their strategies and plans based on youth needs, demands, capacities and even forecasting youth outlook for the future than ever done before. During a holistic research about youth economy, the fundamental change that bring youth competitiveness and value added contribution was explored, as a resource that could be capitalised on for sustained differentiation and stability.

Strangely enough, literature doesn’t have any established macro-economic approach for the potentials that youth spirit and energy could bring today to the world practices. The literature doesn’t give any hints about the psychological components of youth phase, or the uniqueness of their energy and spirit, if it is to be utilised as a precious resource, let alone being used as a type of currency that might affect the socio-economic outcome. This currency is highly utilised by leading organisations today and is reflected on their unique effectiveness.

Therefore, this handbook target to develop a common understanding of what is happening to youth, in today and across different generations, as a resource and as a spirit and energy that try to utilise or optimise or capitalise on, regardless of age. The focused aim of this humble work is to raise the youth contribution and optimise how it is being preserved and utilised to the benefit of humanity and its community.
Therefore, this first “Handbook of Youth Economy” come with the intention to build “youth for the future”. It is a total reverse thinking approach to many policies and practices today in relevance to youth. However, this book believes also that “youth” is not only a time, or a period of our life that is going to parish with time, it is rather a behaviour that survive with unique spirit and energy which differentiate those who carry this energy or practice it. It is therefore a handbook for almost all ages as it helps to define the way our life contribution can be optimised. This handbook explores how to optimise youth energy, dreams and aspirations as life precious asset to deal with socio-economic challenges and manage them effectively.

In five main parts this youth economy handbook presents in an exciting curious ways the main conceptions of youth related economy where it starts with Youth Economy Enablers, followed by part two which focus on Youth Economy Motivators. Parts Three and Four tackle Youth Economy Obstacles and Youth Economy Outcomes, consequently. The book concludes with part five which focus on Sustaining Youth Economy. Each part has 2 to 5 sections as per Figure (0-1) which shows the basis of YE framework.

Figure (0-1) Framework for Youth Economy Handbook

"Youth Economy" (YE) as a concept can be interpreted in many different ways, each way reveals the complexity of the subject as it is having a paradox input and a hybrid output. This is what the handbook try to leave the reader with. The book takes the reader through many different examples
to using the best potential of youth and what youth spirit and practices resembles. It an economy that target to reduce the numerous gaps between the youth expectations, hopes and the reality of their situations. YE targets to sustain the unique youth spirit by overcoming the different hurdles and enhancing their access to suitable learning and choices of work.

This handbook presents youth economy as a concept that is driven by knowledge and opportunity on how to succeed during the stamina of youth spirit, and how to remain open for generations while experiencing far less economic certainty than the prior three generations. In short, this is a work that study how the exploitation of youth behaviours would lead to better socio-economic differentiations defined as in two words “youth economy”.

Besides the YE examples, the book is supported with contemporary YE stories and YE formulas that synthesised from the discussion and facts driven or evidence based research. These examples, stories and formulas should encourage researchers and youth practitioners to dig further to prove it, or replace it.

Hence this is a book that calls for observing the opportunities that comes with the spirit and energy of every youth generation. It would be interesting if policy makers and business leaders utilise this handbook to prepare forward, and work toward, a better youth future that would utilise them as unique human capitals that are better than productivity enhancement. Rather, it is hoped that the “Handbook of Youth Economy” and its future editions would be more than a tool that can transform our thinking about how development is created for generations to come.

Having a series of “Handbook of Youth Economy” would help to trigger more research and practitioners case studies on exploring the complex relationship between labour market, cultural identities and the need of youth specific programs for improving their contribution towards the socio-economy. This Handbook suggest much further transitional studies needed to aspire the youth culture and improve their economic outcome. Therefore, the parts of this book takes us through spatial divisions of both economically and socially segmented parts and sections that would open further discussions and reflections among different stakeholders of youth groupings and generations.

The dependency ratios for both (youth and elderly), due to low fertility, are increasing all over the world. This means that people between the age of 18-
60 need to produce more **effective outputs and outcomes** and be more efficient if our societies to **survive without going into poverty, or deep recessions.**

The call for a youth focused economy comes from the need of the world to **produce enough innovative products and services** that minimize **human labour shortages and inequality.** With youth economy therefore we would ensure the world would not be **scarce of resources.**

**The world sustainability** needs mechanism that compromise the **extending long life of human beings** with **social and economic businesses models** that would ensure that youth shift from being dependents (i.e. non decision making consumers) to more **youth becoming early consumers and effective decision makers.** Therefore, we need to ensure that the **psychology of youth (productivity vs. competitiveness)** is fit for these dynamical changes. We need to ensure that youth have **high readiness for peace,** rather than war. We need to prepare youth with the **capacity to reallocate the resources and to create a radical change, through transitional dynamics that ensures stable socio-economies.**

YE reviewed in this handbook tries to break the shield for classifying youth of under 18 years of not being **competent to participate in any socio-economic activity.** With today challenges and **fast development of education and technology** we can consider youth as **demanding consumers of resources** even starting from age 11 to 13 years old depending on level of community development. They might not have exact power of decisions making as adults, but surely these early youth candidates can influence decision making more than similar group of population used to be before 3 decades.

**Youth economy once introduced in any organisation or community it would enhance the life journey outcome of such entities and its population.** Studies in this book opens an area for more research on the **role of youth economy and its intervention in raising the return of capital employed on youth and those who carry their spirit and energy.**

When we evaluate the role of YE in the current app generation, we will notice that socio-economic influence of app generation need to be further explored in different functionality. As youth enter the workplace as an app generation they are expected to influence or change the way things are delivered and speed up the changes in the workplace. **YE would provide**
the holistic studies that cover the multi-discipline approach of these changes, be it economic, social, technical, psychological, managerial, etc.

YE presented in this handbook expect to deliver more flexible and mobile workforce that would better communicate and collaborate through different networks. *By re-thinking the way future employees do businesses, youth driven economy will help to create a happier, healthier and more productive workforce.*

The book calls for focused *programs and strategies designed for integration of youth and retrieval of youth spirit* to enhance, or sustain organisations and societies reputation towards more competitive and sustained youth socio-economy. It includes *policies development towards youth affairs and in relevance to the economy and the society.* Besides here we set an opening points that need to be further investigated about **the complexities of youth issues**, with emphasis on *democracy and equality when dealing with their problem*, or the challenges of those carrying the *reviving youth spirit*.

This handbook is available in the following bookstores and more than 30 book sales websites:

https://www.amazon.co.uk/s/ref=nb_sb_noss?url=search-alias%3Daps&field-keywords=9781546289074

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Also, it is going to be available as Kindle e-book Version by end of next week.
Understanding Youth Economy is becoming an essential need that is to be addressed on the level of organizations, communities and countries, due to the speed of technology that increased the generations gap. This new concept helps to illustrate ways for capitalizing on the “youth” potentials that would create a more stable socio-economy. This first comprehensive “Handbook of Youth Economy” reviews all the sources and perspectives that set together a youth-driven economy that is explained in five main parts. The handbook covers how to capture, create and sustain youth economy. It is an innovative work that present areas for deeper exploration to decision makers, economist, educators, researchers, practitioners, academicians, social change advocates and youth development mentors. Besides, it would be an eye opener for those who carry youth energy and spirit whatever their age or profession is.

This work brings in exciting various studies that would clarify the influence of youth in different economies. Practically the book covers the enablers, followed by the motivators and the obstacles that might face any youth economy initiatives. All chapters present examples and stories that bring in solutions for better youth engagement while dealing with the youth psychology and exploring the different learning needs and styles that impact social development. The role of app generation, gamification and artificial intelligence are analyzed along with current and coming youth business models to show practically how would they change the way we live, survive, earn and thrive.