



Designing youth employment programmes: Lessons learnt from the Youth Guarantee in Europe





International
Labour
Organization

Youth Guarantee schemes in Europe



Content

Youth Guarantee Implementation Plans in Europe:

- ✓ New youth employment policy features;
- ✓ Target groups;
- ✓ Intake process;
- ✓ Key policy pillars;
- ✓ Continuous monitoring and assessment

Youth employment policy features

- ✓ **Universal reach** (all young NEETs less than 25 or 29)
- ✓ Mix of **preventative** and **curative policies**, accompanied by **outreach strategies** to service disengaged youth ;
- ✓ **Integration of different policies** (coherence and coordination);
- ✓ **Strong partnerships** (public institutions, social partners, youth organizations);
- ✓ Strengthening of **the Public Employment Services (PES)**;
- ✓ Continuous (performance) **monitoring** and **impact evaluation**

Target groups/1

- ✓ A number of countries extended the coverage of the YG scheme to young people in the age group 25-29;
- ✓ All YGIPs target young NEETs, but only Ireland and Italy originally disaggregates this broad group into:
 1. **Unemployed youth** (with a distinction between registered and unregistered), and
 2. **Inactive youth** (not in education and training)

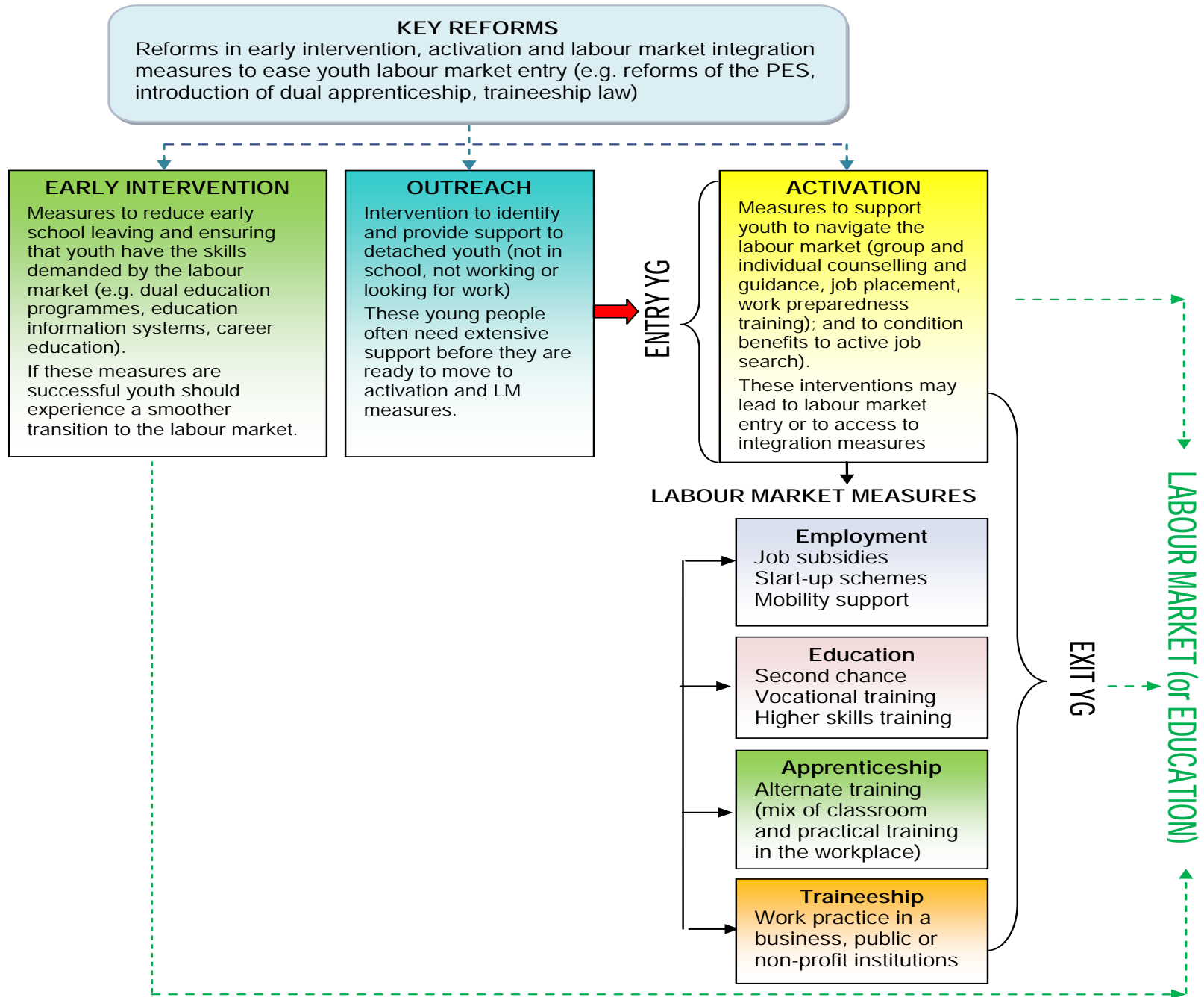
Target groups/2

- ✓ **Newly registered** youth and **stock** (four month or less) of young unemployed (all countries);
- ✓ **Long-term unemployed** (gradual extension, only Ireland and Italy);
- ✓ **School leavers** (separate group only in Spain and Ireland, for other countries it is a priority criterion);
- ✓ **Inactive youth** (not envisaged in YGIPs, but targeted through pilot projects funded by the EU).

Intake process

- ✓ Most countries have a **single point of entry** (web-based platform or the PES).
- ✓ Some countries envisage **two or more entry points** (for example Latvia has two and Portugal has multiple entry points).
- ✓ In Italy, Ireland and Spain applicants are **profiled** to prioritize service and programme delivery;
- ✓ Most intake processes are grounded on **individualized counselling, employment planning and referral**;
- ✓ Activities to **reach-out to NEETs** (unregistered unemployed and inactive youth) are often **entrusted to implementing partners** and mainly comprise information and motivation training.

The pillars of Youth Guarantee schemes





Monitoring and evaluation

- ✓ Most YGIPs made reference to the standard monitoring and evaluation principles of the European Social Fund (performance monitoring and summative evaluation);
- ✓ The EU Commission introduced in 2015 a new monitoring system for the YG (EMCO Indicators framework) that is aimed at **monitoring flows** on young NEETs in the YG service system and at checking the YG effect on **aggregate labour market indicators** .
- ✓ In addition, the new ESF regulation calls upon Member States to run **impact evaluations**.

QUESTIONS?



Potential YG beneficiaries: BiH

BiH: Key youth employment figures	
Young (15-24) unemployed	61,000
Registered unemployed (15-24)	N.A.
Inactive (not in school) 15-24	43,700
NEETs (15-24)	104,000

- ✓ Extending services to all young NEETs (modelled on the EU Youth Guarantee) would nearly double the stock of youth eligible for services;
- ✓ Total costs would amount to around KM65 million (around €35 million)*

*Based on 2014 service and programme costs in FBiH and RS