



International
Labour
Organization

Monitoring and evaluation of Youth Guarantee schemes



Content

1. Indicator framework for monitoring the YG (EMCO):
 - ✓ Aggregate macroeconomic indicators;
 - ✓ Direct monitoring indicators;
 - ✓ Follow-up indicators.

2. ESF/YEI indicators:
 - ✓ Output (implementation/process) indicators;
 - ✓ Result (outcome) indicators.

EMCO: Aggregate indicators/1

These indicators are an indirect means to monitor the effects of YG implementation.

1. NEET rate, % (main indicator)

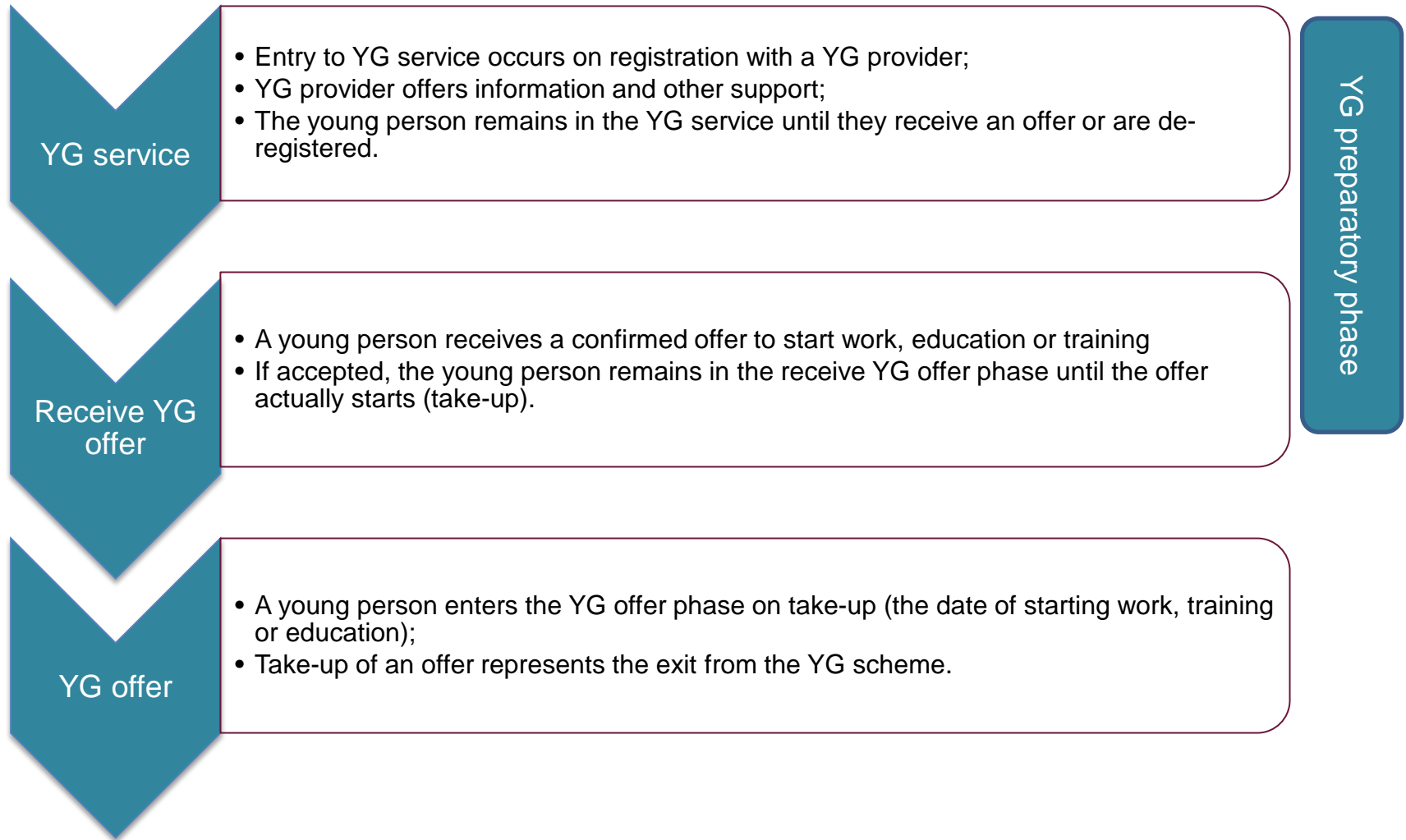
2. Labour market indicators

- ✓ Youth employment rate
- ✓ Youth employment ratio
- ✓ Youth unemployment rate
- ✓ Youth unemployment ratio
- ✓ Ratio youth to adult unemployment rate

3. Educational attainment indicators

- ✓ Youth (20-24) with ISCED level 3 and over (%);
- ✓ Employment rate of recent graduates (20-34 years old, ISCED level 3-8);
- ✓ Youth (20-29) with low educational attainment (ISCED level 0-2);
- ✓ Share of 30-34 with tertiary education (ISCED level 5-8);
- ✓ Early school leavers (18-24), ISCED level 0-2;

EMCO: Direct monitoring indicators



EMCO: Direct monitoring indicators/2

- 1. Proportion of young people in the YG preparatory phase beyond the 4 month target**
(by age, sex, status at entry)
- 2. Positive and timely exit from YG service, %**
(by age, sex, status at entry, by type of destination, by type of offer)
- 3. Average annual stock of youth in the YG preparatory phase** (coverage, by sex and age)

EMCO: Follow-up indicators

- 1. Situation of young people after exiting the YG preparatory phase, (at 6, 12 and 18 months), (by type of outcome [positive, negative, unknown])**
- 2. Situation of young people 6, 12 and 18 months after exiting the preparatory phase by type of offer.**

ESF/YEI: Process indicators

1. Number of participants by personal characteristics and type of intervention

(by sex, age group, labour market status, educational attainment, rural area; migrants, individuals with foreign background; persons with disability; individuals living in a jobless household; living in a single household with dependent children; and other disadvantage).

2. Number of participants who complete a funded intervention

(disaggregation as above)

ESF/YEI: Result indicators

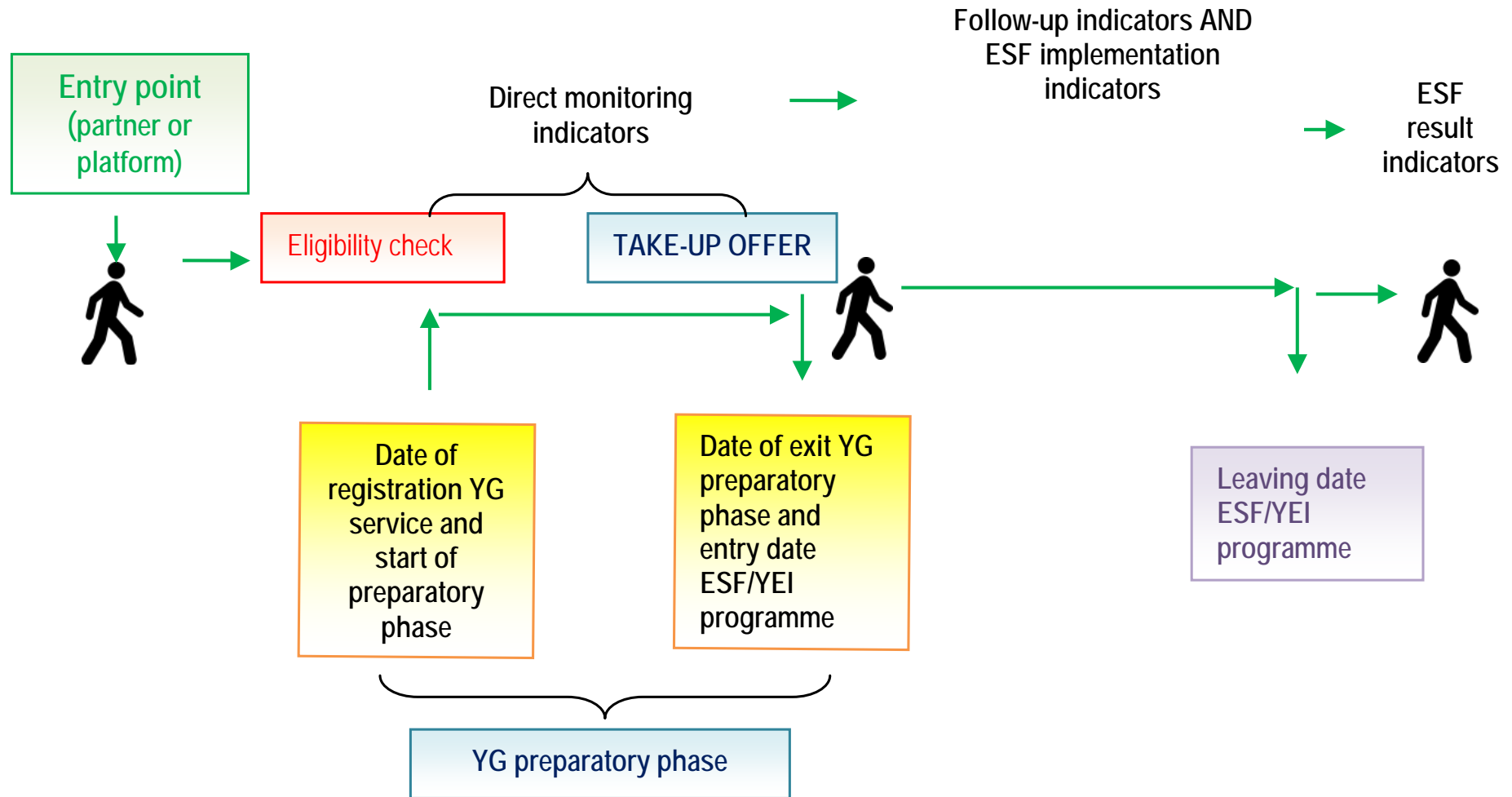
1. Participants situation upon leaving the supported intervention (within 4 weeks)

(by individual characteristics at entry, programme and labour market status at exit)

2. Participants situation 6 months after leaving the supported intervention

(disaggregation as above)

In practice.....



Evaluation of YG interventions

Two broad categories of impact evaluations are considered by the ESF/YEI programming document:

1. ***Theory-based impact evaluation***, which follows each step of the intervention logic to identify mechanisms of change and answer the question of why and how an intervention works. This approach mainly produces a qualitative estimate of impacts.
2. ***Counterfactual impact evaluation***, which uses control or comparison groups. This method is useful in answering how much of the change is due to the intervention and for whom, and in comparing the effects of different instruments (or the same instrument applied to different target groups).

Key results of the EU Youth Guarantee

- ✓ Since 2014, 14 million youth have entered the Youth Guarantee and 9 million youth have taken up an offer.
- ✓ In 2015 approximately 5.4 million youth received an offer and 2.2 million (40.3%) took up an offer within 4 months of registration.
- ✓ Most (70.2%) took up an employment opportunity. Traineeship or continued education was taken up by 13.6% and 12.1% of youth. Only 4.1% took up an apprenticeship ().

Key results of the EU Youth Guarantee

- ✓ Of the 2.5 million youth who left YG schemes in 2015, roughly 35.5% were known to be in employment, education or training 6 months after exit.
- ✓ In 2015 YG schemes therefore covered 37.5% of all NEETs aged 15-24 in the EU.
- ✓ Overall, the number of young NEETs in Europe declined by 700,000 between 2013 and 2015. Such drop is due to the declining number of young unemployed (63,000 youth) but foremost to a decline of the youth population (by 1 million youth).

QUESTIONS?

