Interreg Europe

Co-funded by the European Union

atWork4NEETs

Semester 3 - Profiling Neets for a more Consistent and Effective Activation Pathway

The Importance of Profiling Youth for the Youth Guarantee.

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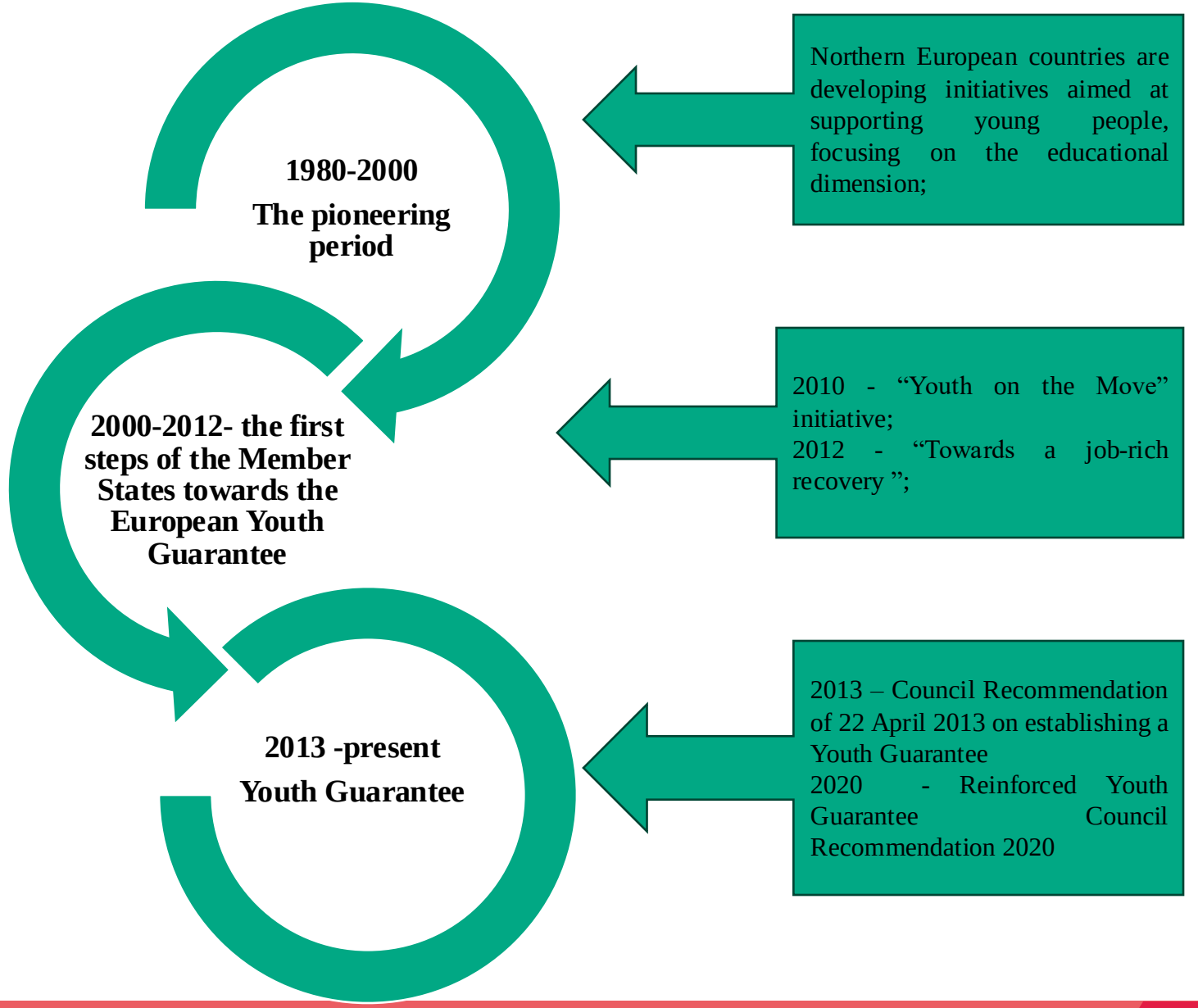
A brief review of the YG and NEETs:

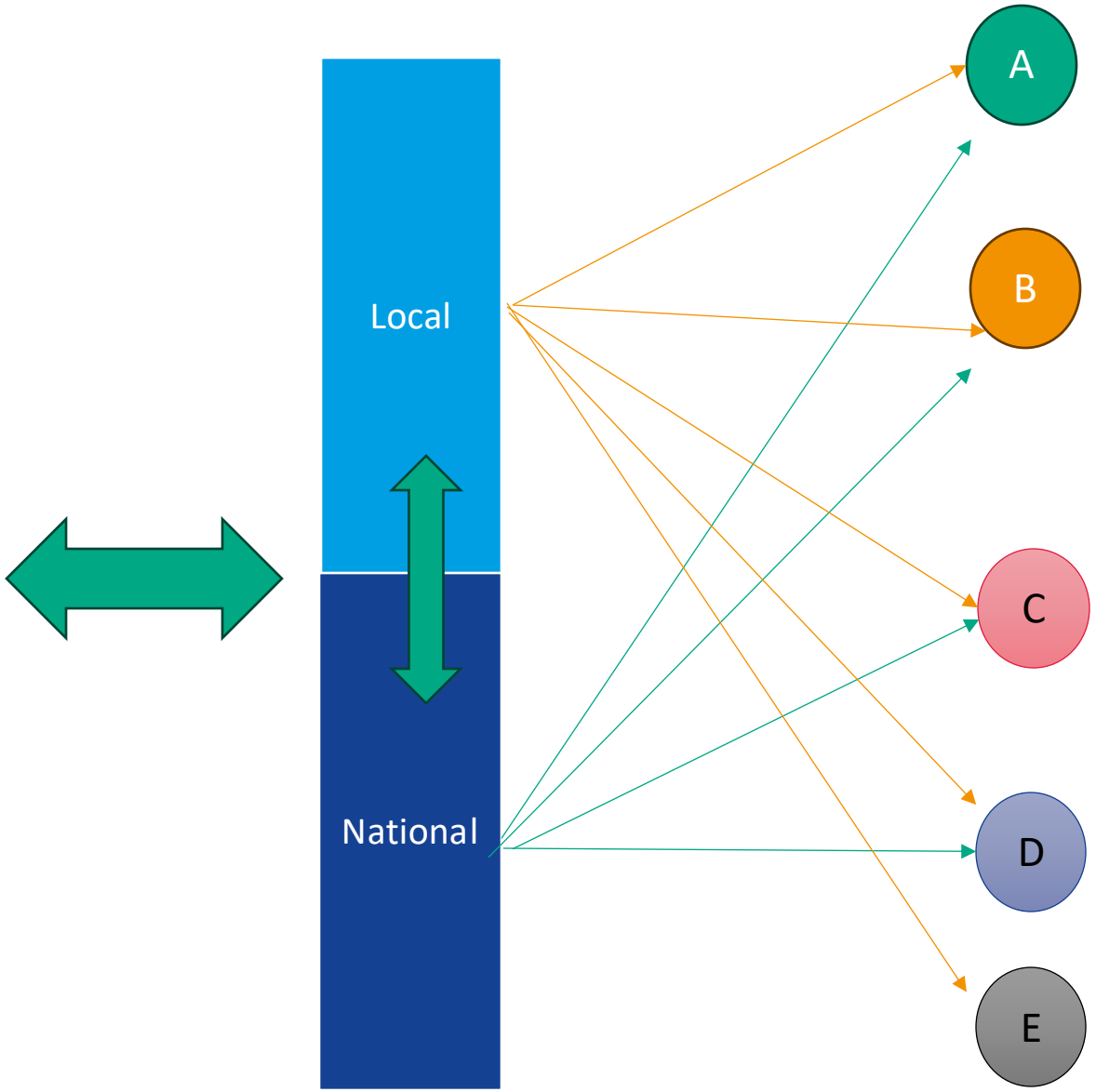
- Youth Guarantee (YG) - from the first initiatives for young people to the reinforced YG of today
- The first classifications of the NEET population and the need for their improvement
- What changes took place between 2013 - 2020 at the YG level

- Youth Guarantee - the most important steps

1. The Youth Guarantee aimed to ensure that all young people **under the age of 25** receive a good quality offer to get a job, continue their education, enter an apprenticeship or do a traineeship, in an interval of four months from entering unemployment or from the moment when they are no longer enrolled in formal education (Council Recommendation of 22 April 2013 on establishing a Youth Guarantee).
2. The reinforced Youth Guarantee is designed to ensure that all young people **under the age of 30** benefit from a quality offer of employment, further training, an apprenticeship or a traineeship within four months of becoming unemployed or having left formal education, under *Principle 4 of the European Pillar of Social Rights.* (Bridge to Jobs - Reinforcing the Youth Guarantee and replacing the Council Recommendation of 22 April 2013 on establishing a Youth Guarantee).



YG 2013 – present activities and institutions involved (*example of Romania*)



Job finding - local authorities, local and national employers

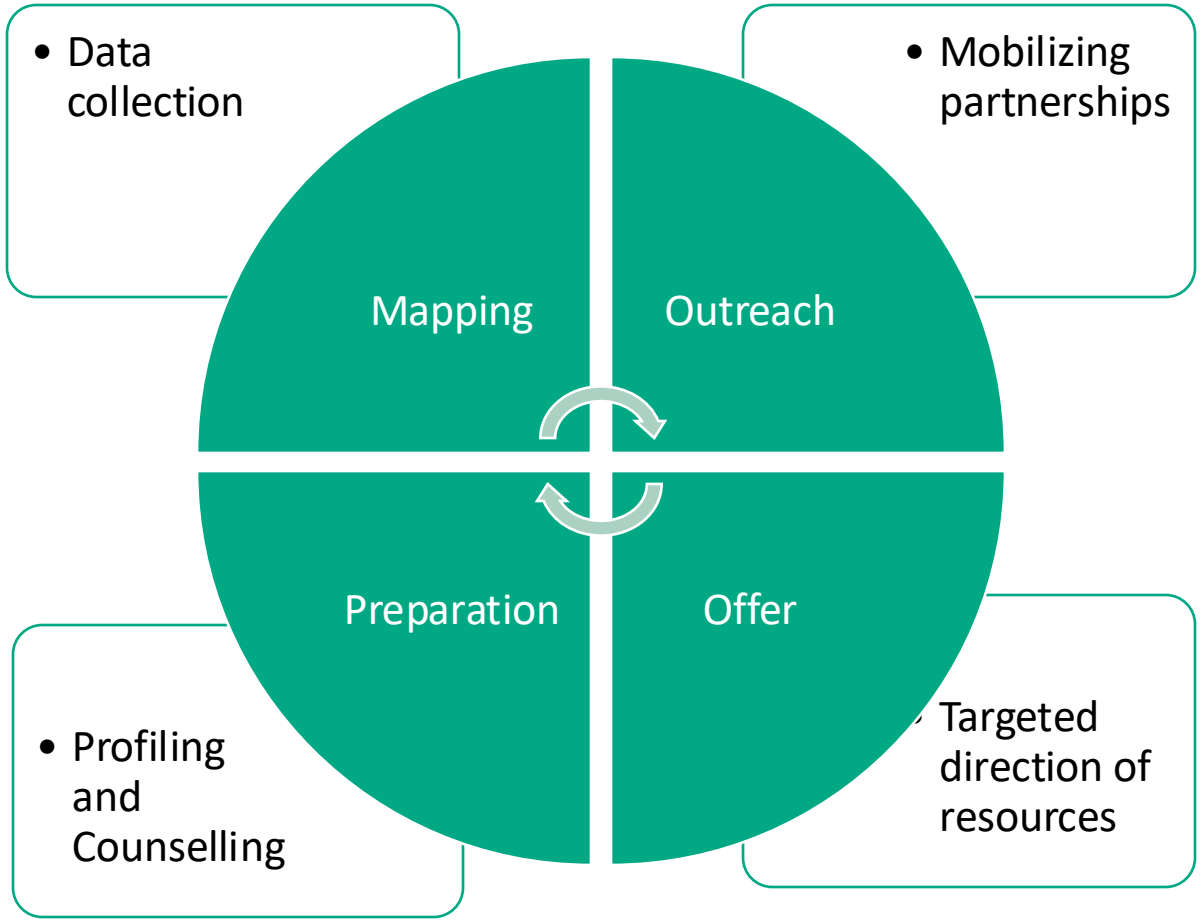
Vocational training - local or national vocational training providers

A second chance program - the Ministry of Education

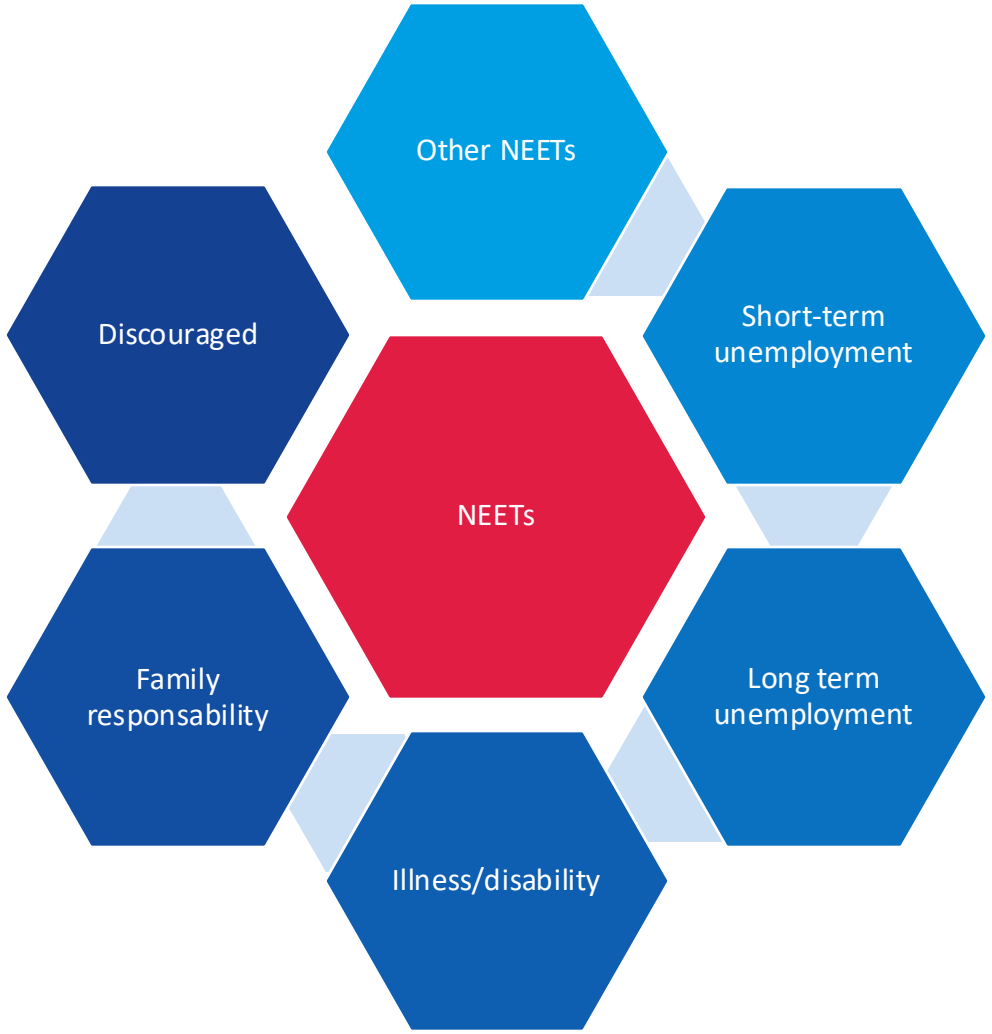
Unemployment benefit - local PES

Subsidising jobs - local PES for employers

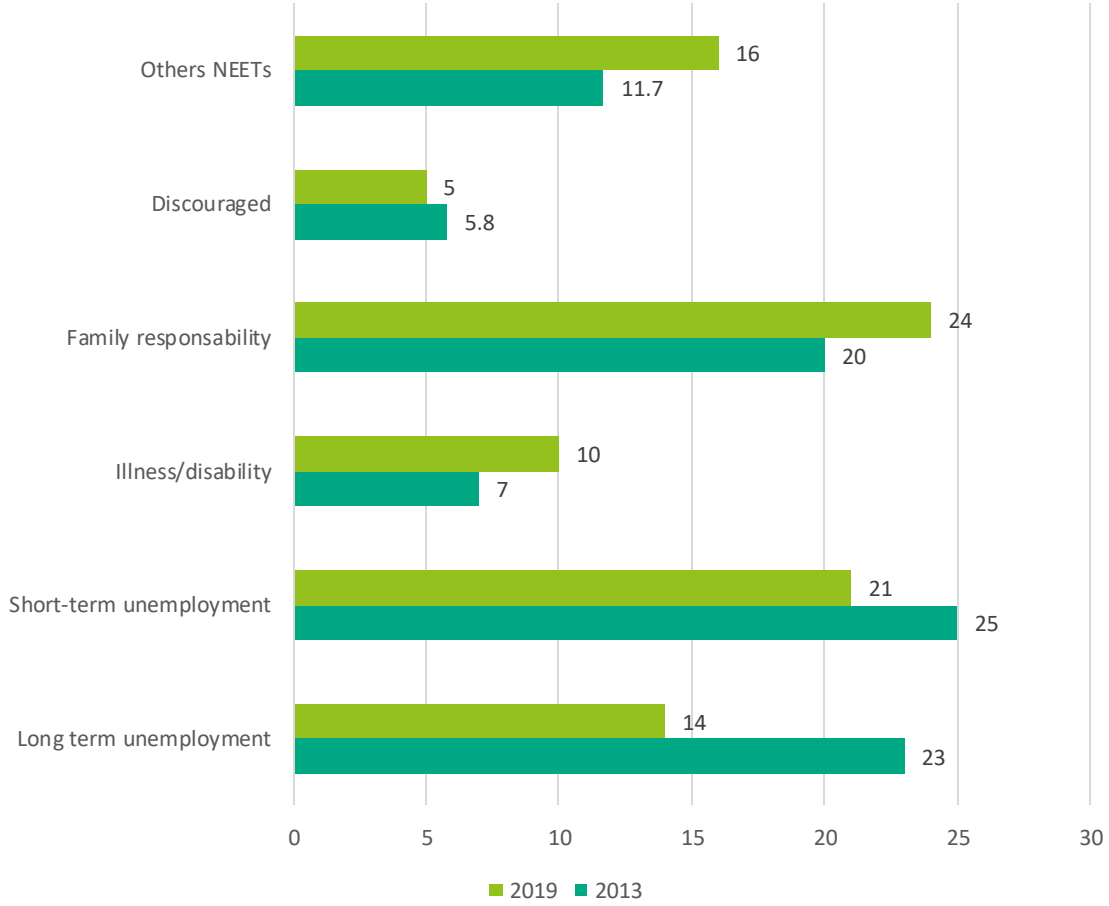
Reinforced Youth Guarantee- a new perspective



Composition of NEETs (%) in the EU



Mascherini et al., 2012; Mascherini, M.& Ledermaier, S., 2016



EU Labour Force Survey 2013 and Eurofound 2021

Old criteria. Old data.

Eurofound - The first classification of NEETs

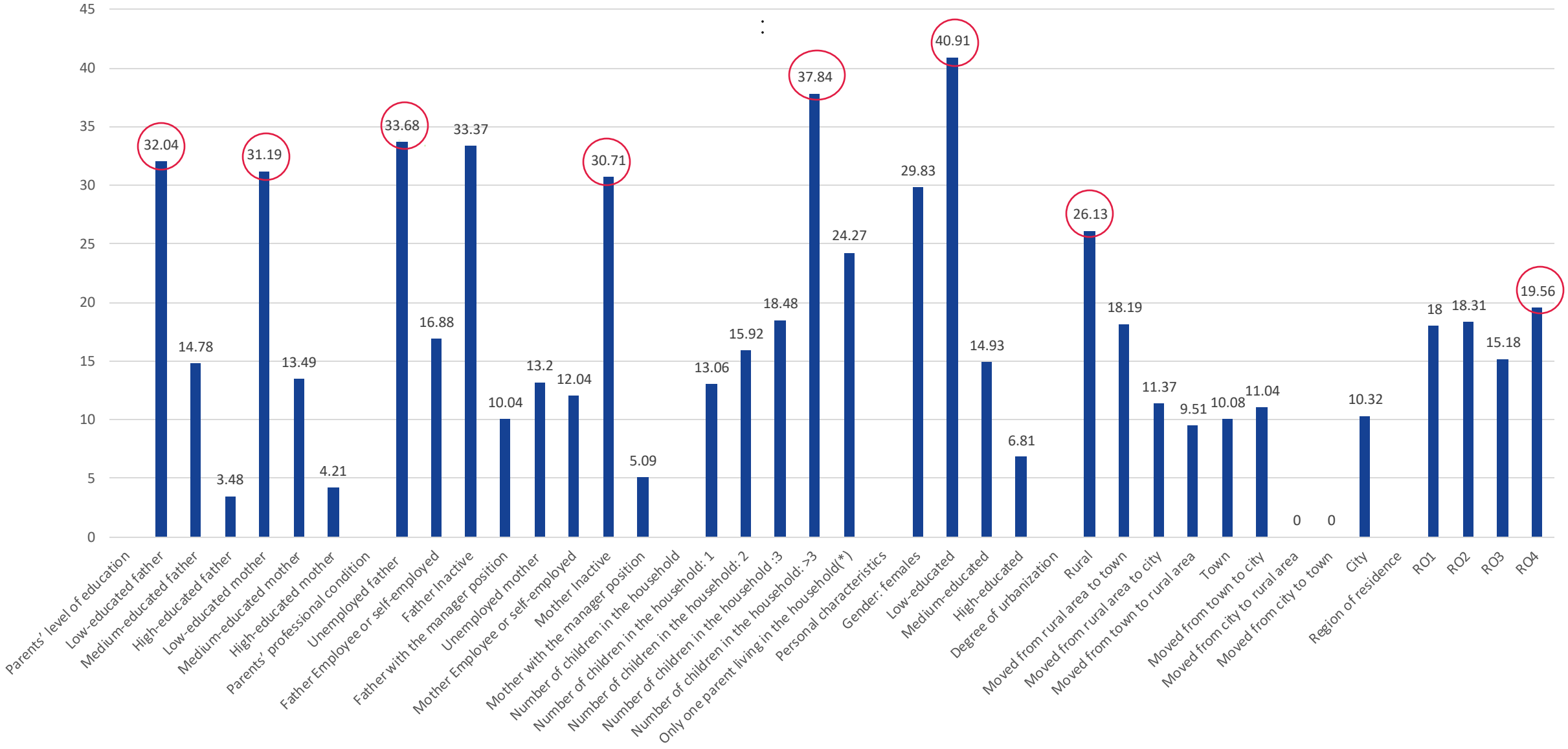
1. *socio-demographic* (age, gender);
2. *level of education* (at most secondary level);
3. *PES records* (register).

The heterogeneity of NEETs is not fully described by age, gender or education level and conceptual typologies.

Successive international reports (eg, LFS, 2016, 2018, 2020) have indicated that *socio-familial background, educational aspirations*, welfare and social protection system characteristics better describe the typologies and trajectories of NEETs.

Important: If a person is not considered vulnerable then there is a risk that they will not be included in support programmes

How well do we know the NEETS?



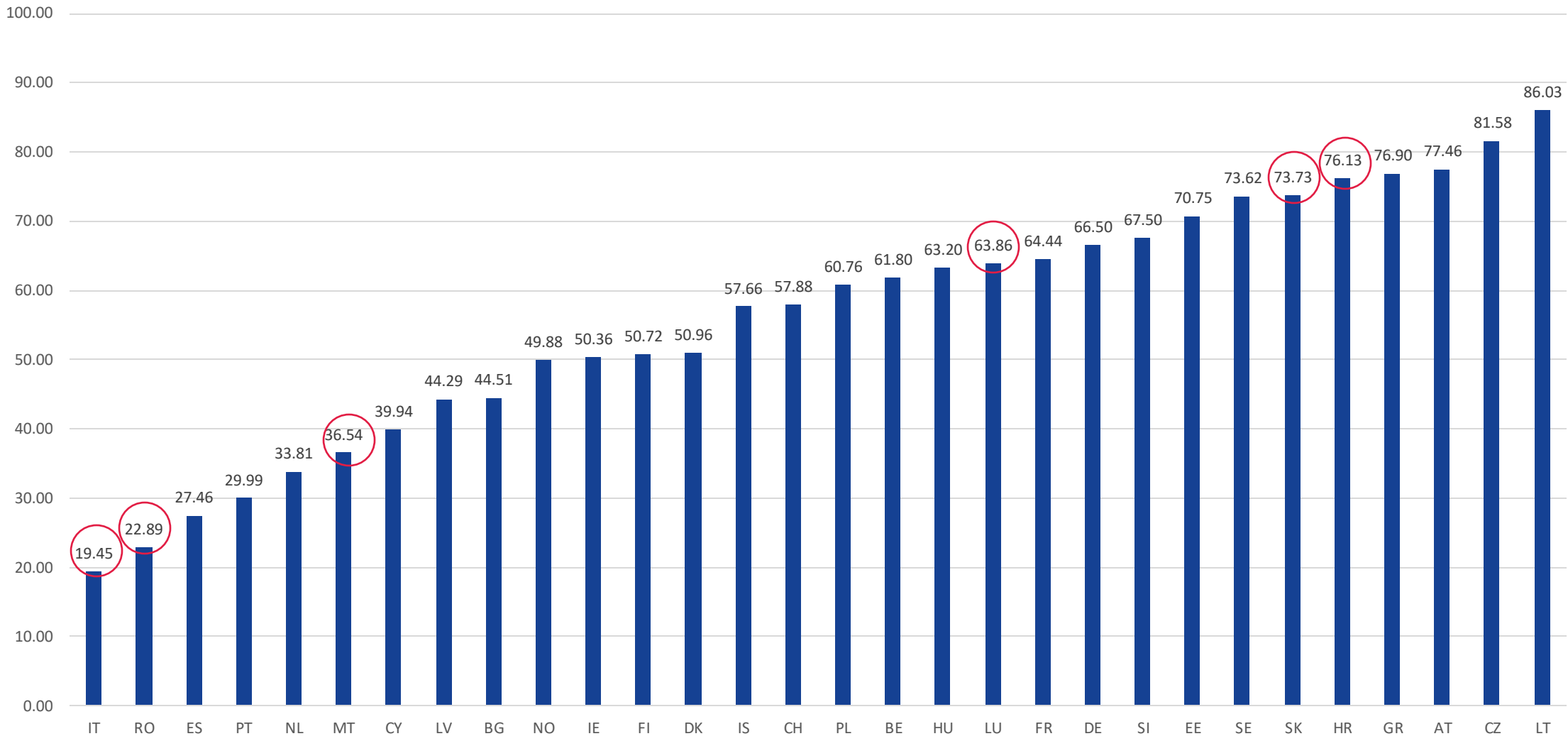
Elaboration based on EU Labour Force Survey, 2019 – 2020 (Date about Romania)

Job search strategies used by young people (%)

	PES	private Empl.Ag.	applied to employers	asked friends	inserted adv.	studied adv.
IT	**25,4**	**12,9**	**75,9**	**86,0**	**30,2**	**72,2**
AT	79,2	14,5	85,3	78,6	60,5	91,6
BE	64,5	46,8	31,1	32,3	17,9	52,4
CZ	82,5	33,1	62,6	94,1	33,8	78,5
DE	75,5	13,1	20,3	39,0	57,7	52,6
DK	55,3	4,5	77,4	74,2	68,5	88,9
BG	37,7	6,7	51,0	70,7	25,4	43,6
EE	60,7	17,0	23,1	55,6	56,3	72,9
IE	53,2	48,5	88,9	78,4	50,6	87,5
GR	76,5	4,2	89,0	94,5	48,6	77,6
ES	24,8	32,6	79,4	84,7	47,7	79,6
FR	67,9	41,3	61,3	73,5	54,4	34,0
HR	**65,6**	**12,8**	**45,7**	**88,0**	**19,5**	**72,2**
CY	45,9	4,9	55,7	82,5	13,7	63,4
LV	33,6	3,1	45,7	73,9	24,2	58,5
LT	**80,9**	**9,6**	**60,0**	**70,8**	**13,7**	**78,0**
LU	**70,4**	**31,4**	**75,2**	**82,9**	**54,1**	**68,6**
HU	66,6	30,2	72,6	88,4	42,2	77,9
MT	**27,2**	**27,3**	**52,1**	**47,4**	**17,9**	**43,1**
NL	30,5	46,6	70,9	56,7	24,5	23,6
PL	61,3	10,1	54,5	69,1	42,1	70,9
PT	36,5	41,9	73,1	68,6	63,5	78,7
RO	**29,9**	**10,8**	**52,9**	**87,2**	**48,1**	**83,7**
SI	71,8	30,6	81,3	86,2	53,8	94,8
SK	**72,4**	**21,0**	**32,6**	**86,7**	**49,0**	**77,6**
FI	57,8	31,9	61,2	50,5	63,8	93,9
SE	71,1	8,5	44,1	20,4	22,2	58,1
IS	50,5	18,8	81,6	57,7	46,8	96,4
NO	49,9	18,3	40,0	28,3	51,9	72,0
CH	47,7	30,7	43,8	16,3	6,6	74,4

Elaboration based on EU Labour Force Survey, 2019 – 2020 (Date at EU level)

Finding a job through PES in 2020

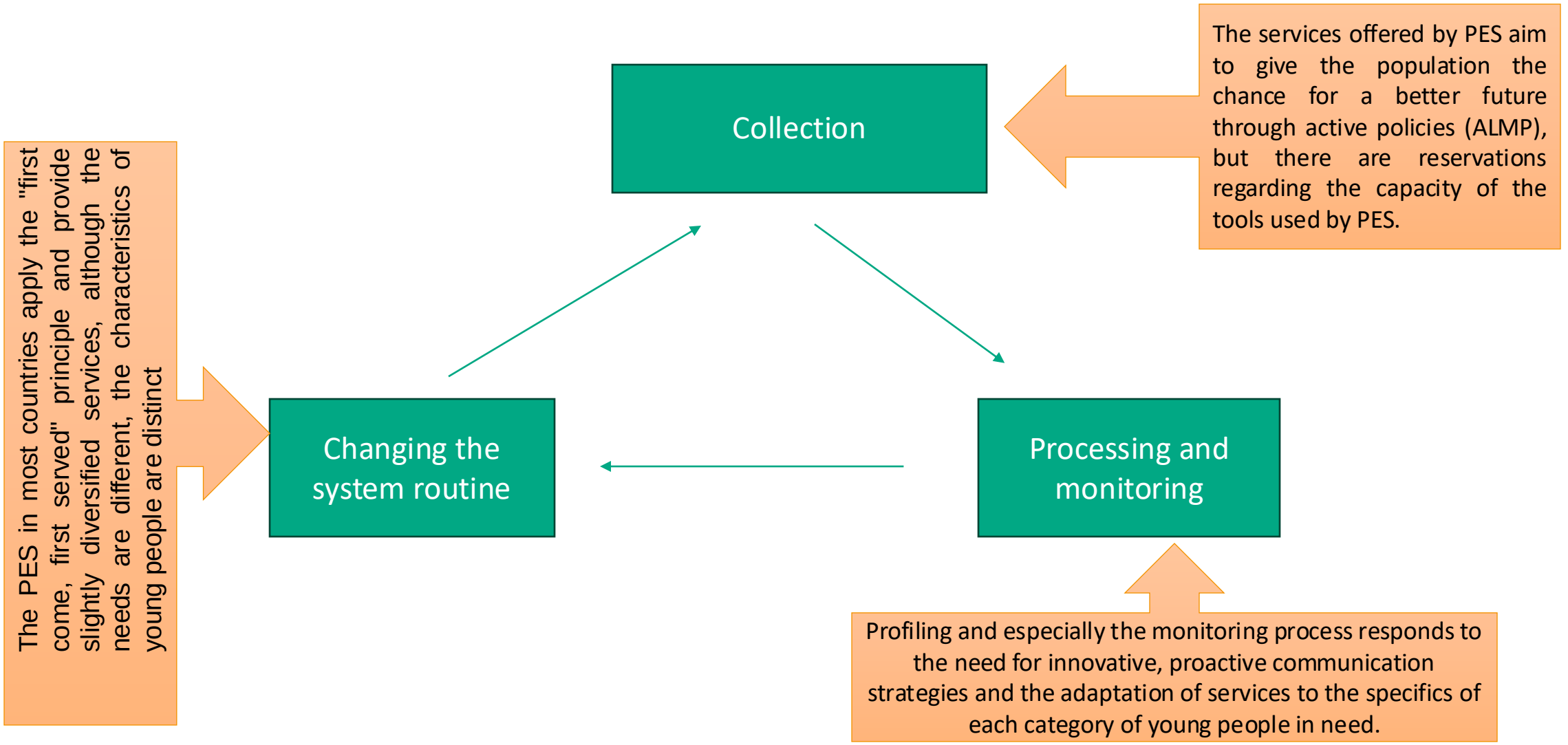


Elaboration based on EU Labour Force Survey, 2019 – 2020 (Date at EU level)

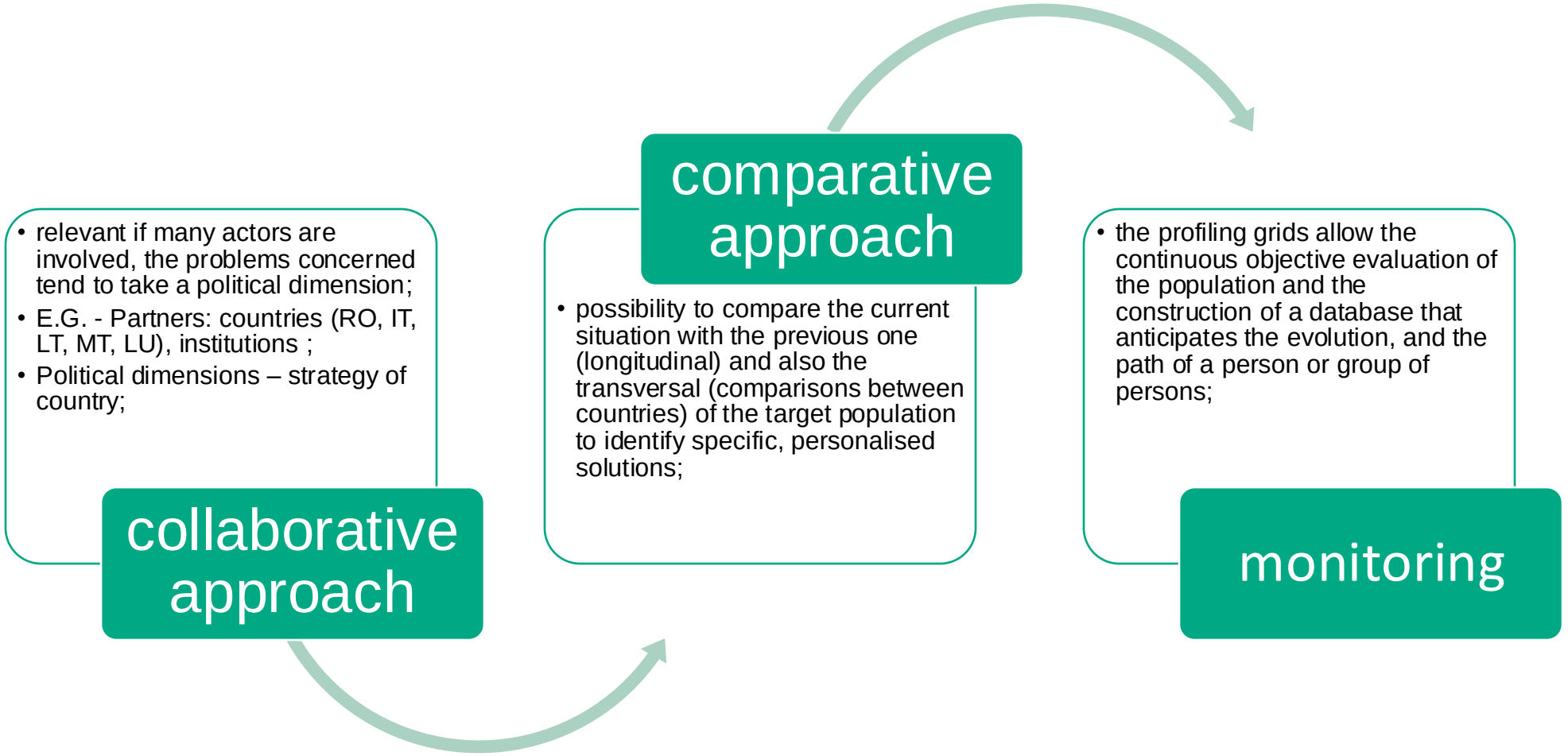
Profiling - beginnings and adaptation to the needs of the current society

1. Profiling - priority objective
2. Profiling - stages and expectations
3. Relevance of the profiling process
4. Best practice - atWork4NEETs
5. The utility and applicability of profiling NEETs
6. Conclusion

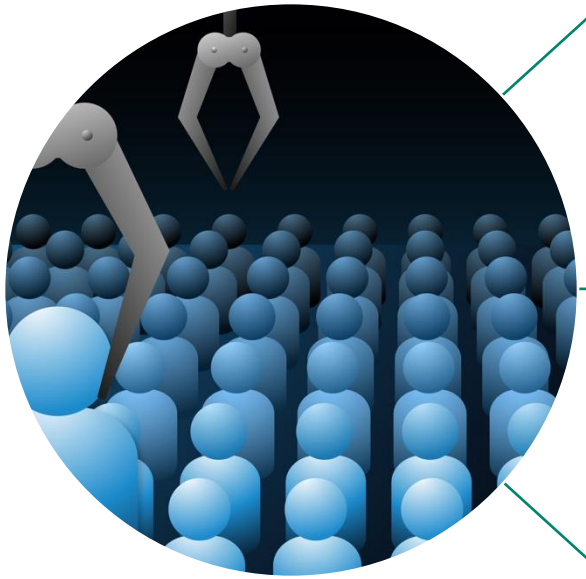
Profiling stage and expectations



Profiling - relevance



Best practice - atWork4NEETs - development of profiling of NEETs



new criteria for identification

- motivations, interests, counselling
- personalized assessment grids

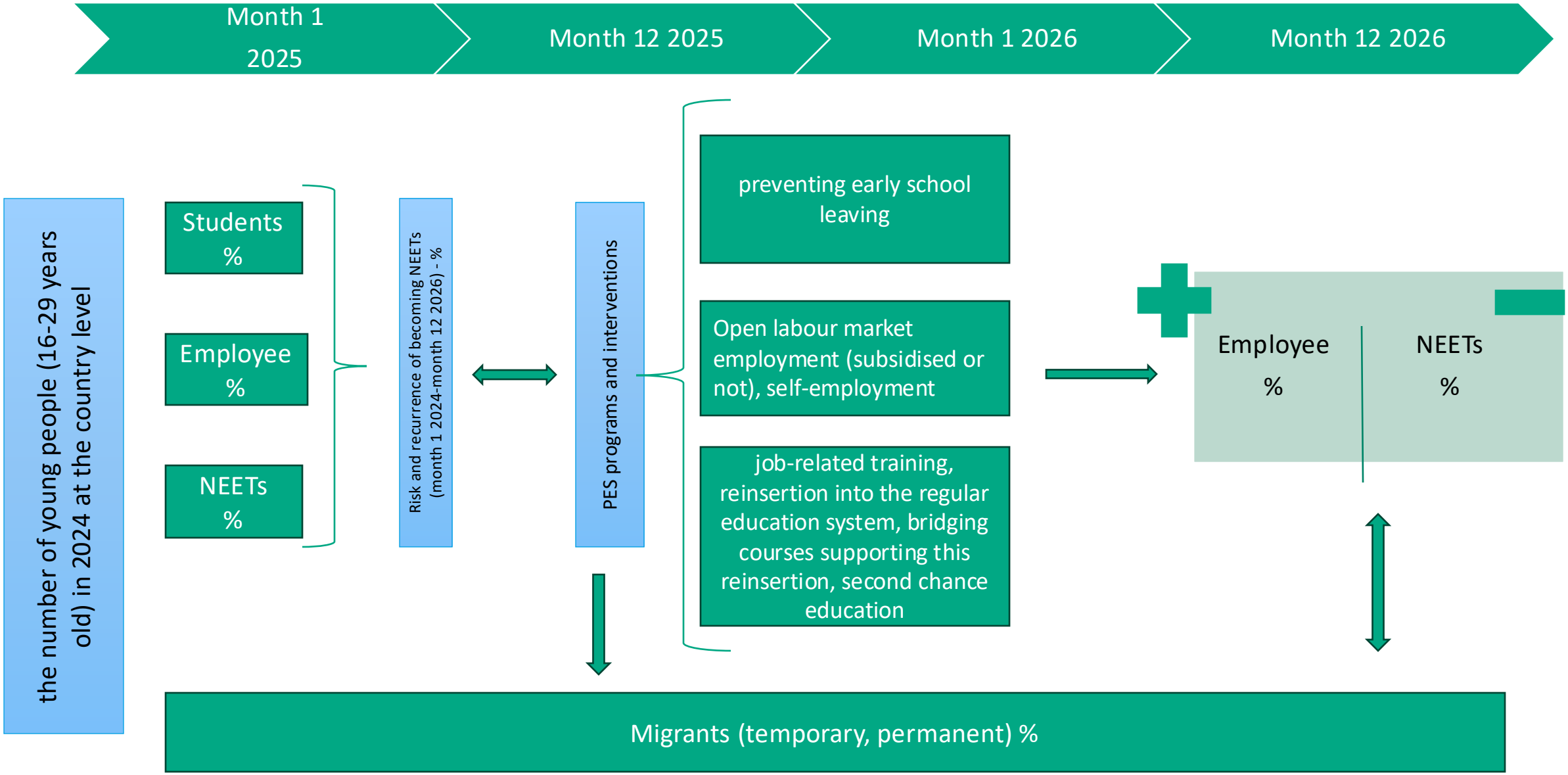
dynamic perspective

- databases that allow tracking the trajectory of young people (exits, entries on labor market, changes at family level)
- adapting the offer according to personal history

high degree of adaptability of the profiling grids

- the tools created can be taken over and adapted to any country

The utility and applicability of profiling NEETs



Conclusion

- YG- has adapted to the new labour market conditions and the needs of the population;
- The need for new tools to support the implementation of support for young people in need is demonstrated;
- There is a need to expand the list of criteria according to which support for young people is evaluated;
- Profiling - applicable both at the level of any country (transverse) and over long periods (longitudinal);
- The activities carried out in **atWork4NEETs** project have a high level of applicability and transferability.

Time for questions

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