



Promoting access to employment for all

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EMPL B1**



The Youth Guarantee Initiative



Youth Guarantee

- Youth Guarantee as an EU response to **fight high youth unemployment and inactivity**
- **Objectives:** provide a good quality offer of employment, continued education, an apprenticeship or a traineeship within 4 months of leaving formal education or becoming unemployed.
- **Building blocks:**
 - Building effective partnerships
 - Ensuring early intervention and activation
 - Establishing supportive measures enabling labour market integration
 - Providing funding for policy implementation



Implementation supported by the mobilisation of EU funds (YEI and ESF)

- The Youth Employment Initiative (YEI) is the main EU **financial resource** to support the implementation of Youth Guarantee schemes
 - The YEI had an initial budget of **EUR 6.4 billion**
 - The YEI provided for the first time **direct targeted support to young NEETs** in regions with YU > 25 %
- Additionally, the European Social Fund (ESF) will directly invest at least **EUR 6.3 billion** from 2014-2020 to support the integration of young people into the labour market



The Long Term Unemployment Initiative



LTU Council Recommendation



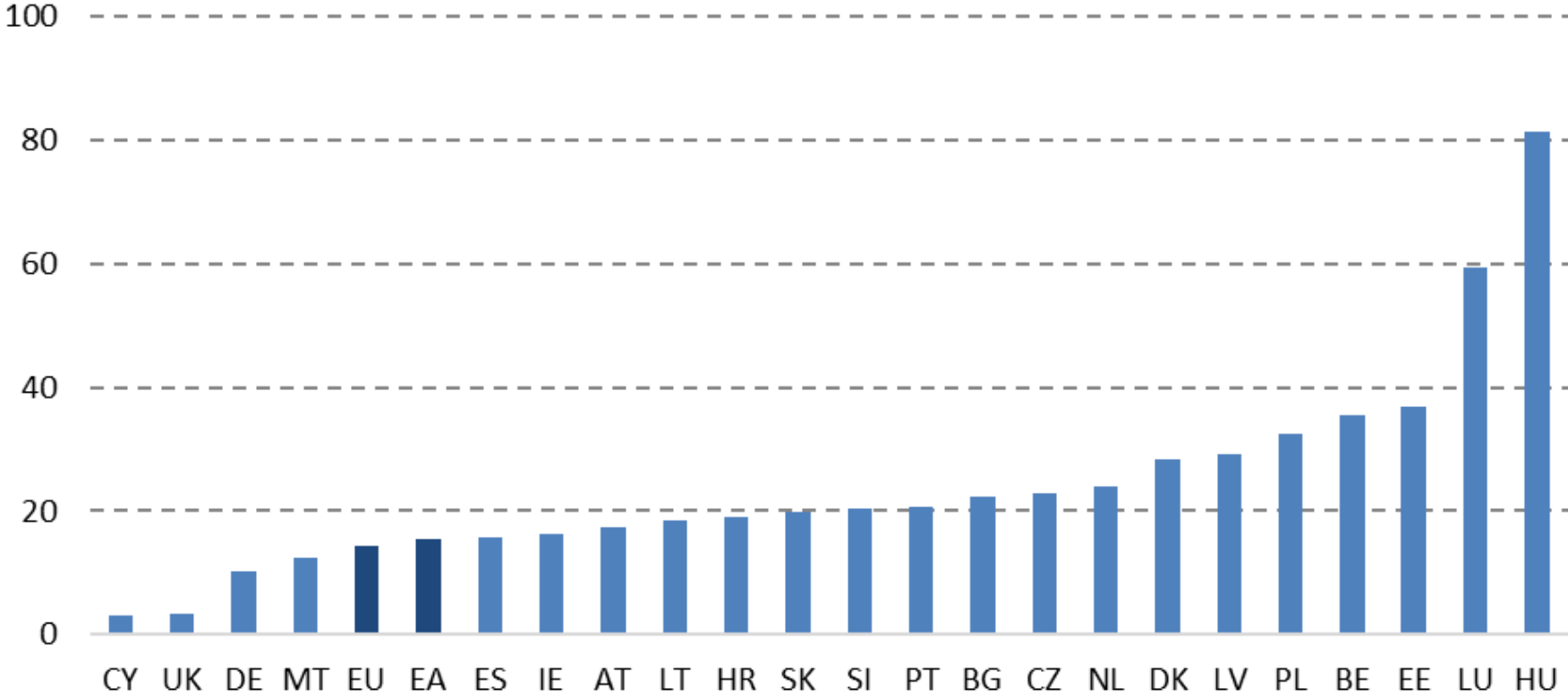
Adopted on 15 February 2016:

- Encourage registration with an employment service, improved provision of information on the support available
- Provide personalised guidance through Employment services, and other partners supporting labour-market integration (single point of contact)
- Offer a job-integration agreement at the very latest when they have reached 18 months of unemployment (persons not covered by the Youth Guarantee)
- Encourage and develop partnerships (employers, social partners, employment services, government authorities, social services and education/training providers)

Long term unemployment



Share of JIA users who regained employment 2016 %



Source: Own calculations based on administrative data collection



Recent policy initiatives

European Semester 2017

Country specific recommendations within Active Labour Market Policies (ALMP) and Public Employment Services (PES): BE, BG, CY, CZ, ES, FI, HU, IE, IT, LT, PT, RO, SI, SK

In spite of progress, problems persist in some Public Employment Services.

- Lack of personalised tailored services for the unemployed.
- Low investment and no comprehensive performance measurement system is an issue.
- Lack of targeting and prioritisation, and a problem of coordination between central and regional administrations.
- Ineffective, insufficient or not targeted enough to those furthest away from labour market.

European Pillar of Social Rights

Article 4:

"Everyone has the right to timely and tailor-made assistance to improve employment or self-employment prospects. This includes the right to receive support for job-search, training and qualification..."

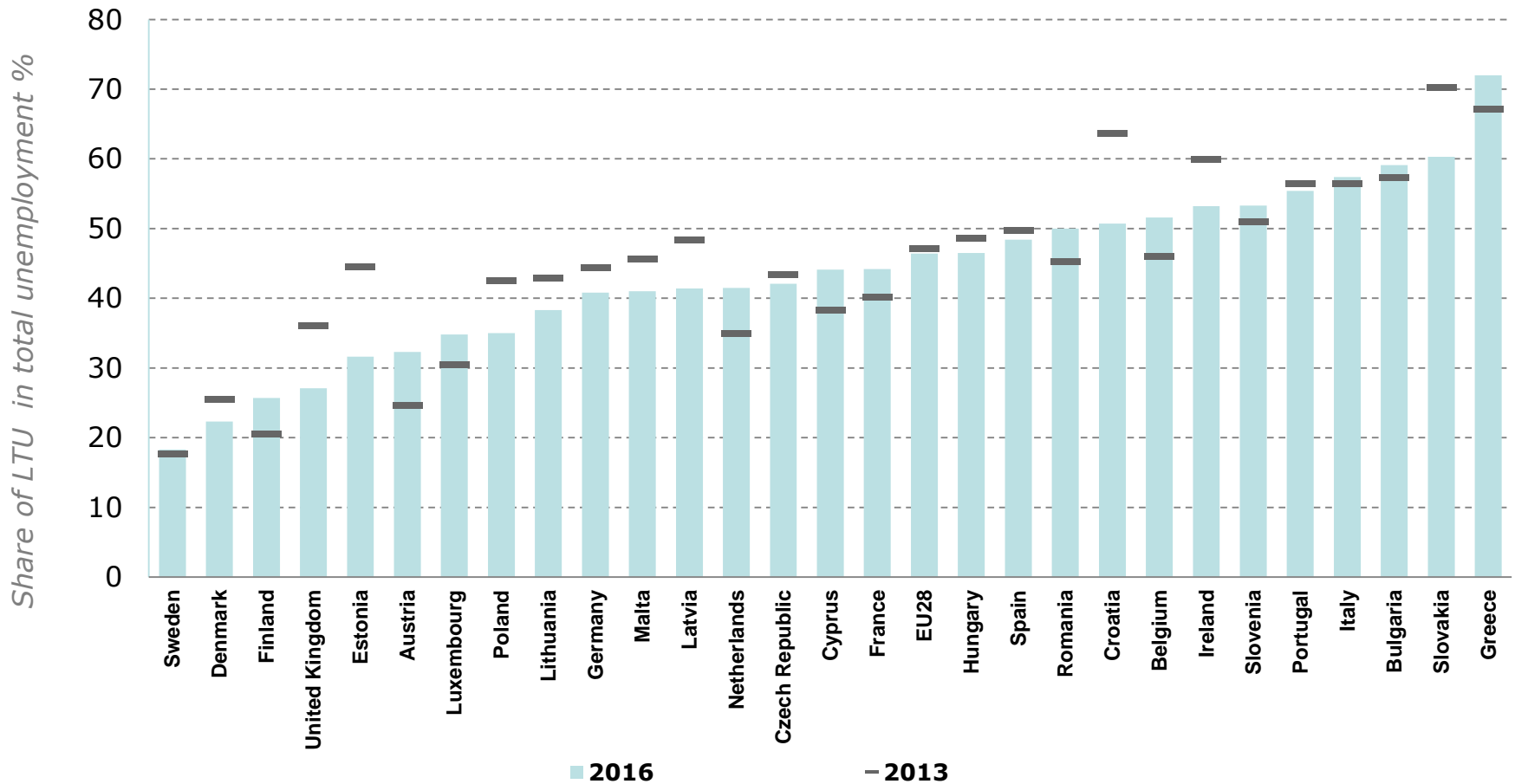
...people unemployed have the right to personalised, continues and consistent support. The long term unemployed have the right to an in-depth individual assessment at the latest at 18 months of unemployment"

Some recent results of active support

Long term unemployment

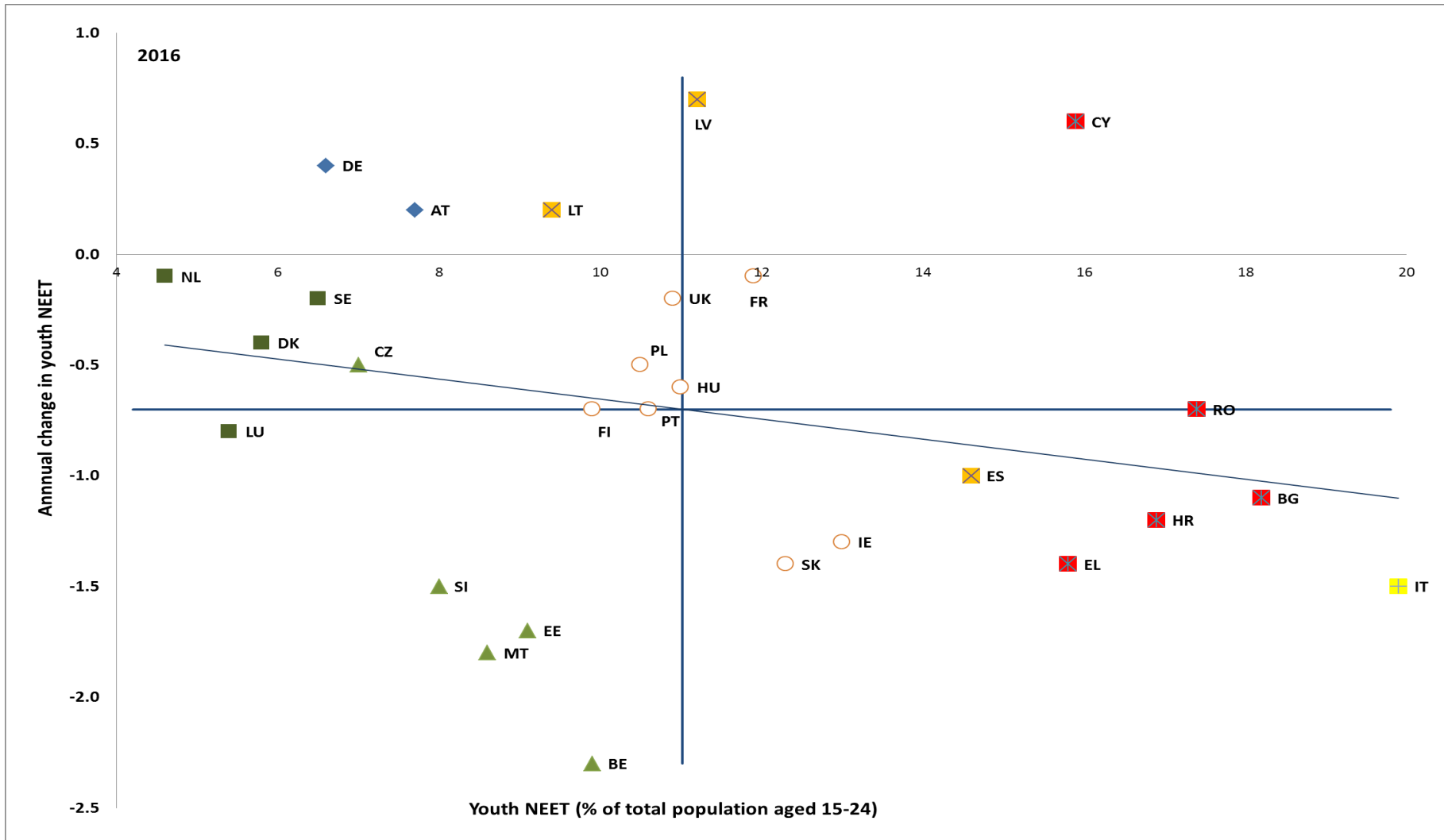


Share of long term unemployed in total unemployment (%), 2016





Improved convergence on youth NEET 2015-2016



Effects of active support to employment

