

## **EASI - EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INNOVATION PROGRAMME**

### **UN TOIT SUR LA TÊTE: UN JOB DANS LA POCHE! (UN TOIT, UN JOB)**

#### **INNOVATIVE HIGHLIGHTS**

- Providing a basic income for young people

#### **SCALE AND TYPE OF SOCIAL INNOVATION**

- Incremental and Process Innovation

#### **CALL NAME**

Establishing and testing integrated interventions aimed at supporting people in (the most) vulnerable situations

#### **COUNTRY**

France

#### **POLICY AREAS**

Promotion of a high level of quality and sustainable employment  
Guarantee adequate and decent social protection

#### **TARGET GROUPS**

National, regional and local authorities  
Employment services

#### **COORDINATOR**

Métropole de Lyon

#### **CO- BENEFICIARIES**

ALYNEA  
CLLAJ  
ACOLEA  
Rock Trust  
FEANTSA

#### **EU CONTRIBUTION**

€ 1,253,994 (80% of the total costs)

#### **TOTAL COSTS**

€ 1,567,493 (estimation)

#### **DURATION**

January 2021 - July 2024

#### **WEBSITE**

[www.grandlyon.com](http://www.grandlyon.com)

# SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

For young people aged 18-25 who are not eligible for social minimums, the Métropole de Lyon has created a minimum income scheme. It is the first local government in France to take steps toward generational equality and to address socioeconomic prejudice that has kept young people under the age of 25 from having access to resources.

Pôle Emploi (public employment service) has 16,356 young adults aged 18 to 25; 9% of whom are considered “permanently removed from employment.” One-quarter of people under the age of 30 are poor (15 percent for the rest of the population). This minimal income was still not in force (state approval was required), but it was scheduled to be implemented in early 2021, i.e. prior to the project’s launch in April 2021.

The initiative thus aims to include 300 young people under the age of 25 through housing and employment, since they are fundamentally the most vulnerable segment of the population, with the greatest unemployment rate, the most limited resources, and the most uncertain access to housing autonomy. The consortium, on the other hand, hopes to build an innovative approach to inclusion via employment through this project: providing young people with residential stability and an effective right to housing. Housing as a basis for inclusion boosts self-esteem and the dignity of owning a house, and the increased well-being and autonomy provided by housing will surely lead to greater job opportunities.

*Keywords: a minimum income system; inclusion through housing and employment*

In 2017, 12 percent of the 168,300 people living in the greater Lyon region were between the ages of 18 and 24. Approximately 8,900 of them were living on less than €300 per month. Furthermore, 22.6 percent of fiscal households with a referent between the ages of 19 and 29 fall below the poverty level. This equates to 15.7 percent of all homes in the Lyon metropolitan area. Given these alarming figures.

“There is an obvious need to enhance social outcomes for Lyon’s young people, particularly given the lack of a minimum income tool for those aged 18 to 24”

## OBJECTIVES

### 01

This pilot aims to bring together two important public policies for Lyon.

### 02

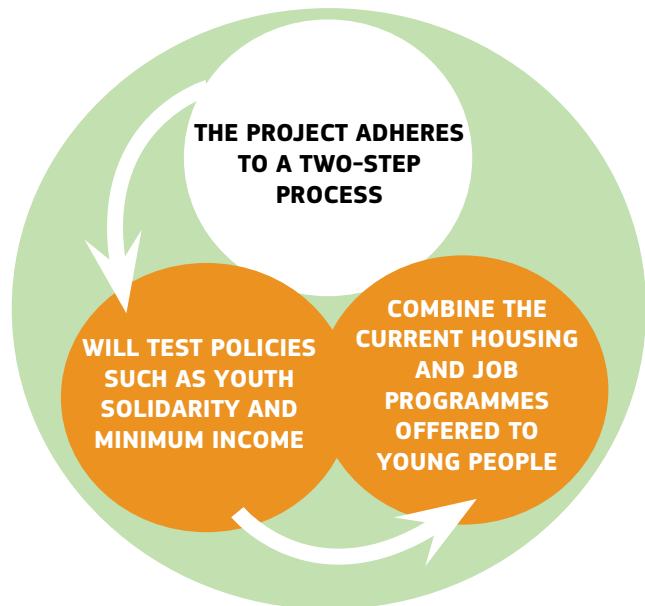
Test a minimal income for young people, along with job training and a housing assistance programme.

### 03

Enhance the social inclusion of young people who are at danger of being unemployed or homeless on a long-term basis.

## CONTEXT AND NEEDS

- 1 300 YOUNG PEOPLE ARE EXPECTED TO TAKE PART IN THE TRIAL
- 2 ALL OF THEM ARE CURRENTLY RECEIVING THE YOUTH MINIMUM WAGE



The project adheres to a two-step process. First, it will test policies such as Youth Solidarity and Minimum Income, which will allow recipients to get housing and job assistance. Second, the effort strives to combine the current housing and job programmes offered to young people.

## RESULTS

At least 300 young people are expected to take part in the trial, all of whom are currently receiving the youth minimum wage. The aforementioned income has been in place since June 2021, and it is being tested separately from the EaSI project. A group of 611 young individuals have been accepted to get the aforementioned income benefit as part of the other action. This pool will be used to choose pilot participants. However, like with all other pilots from the 2020 request, this project was still in the early stages of deployment in early 2022. As a result, no more data on efficacy is currently available. A start, interim and final assessment will be conducted as part of the pilot, revealing the recipients' employment and housing results.

“The pilot is likely going to involve at least 300 young participants, who are already benefitting from the youth minimum income.”

“What is innovative is the cooperation between the NGOs of the consortium. We have NGOs involved in the employment policies and others in housing policies.”

“The project will provide a new way of cooperation between NGOs as well as a new way of delivering the same service. They will gather apartments that already exist and help the young people to pay rent, to access them, etc.”

The notion of providing a basic income for young people is undoubtedly the most unique component of the pilot: such a system has never been tried in France for this age range. Furthermore, the pilot establishes a new method of collaboration amongst new institutions. Metropole de Lyon is collaborating with many local NGOs on the initiative to acquire and manage residences for beneficiaries, resulting in a new collaboration. Although the apartments and infrastructure are difficult to provide, the new model of collaboration provides a different approach to locating them and making them available to beneficiaries.

## TRANSFERABILITY AND UPSCALING

Once the findings of the pilot's evaluation are known, this will most likely be handled at the conclusion of the project. In fact, the initiative plans to conduct a comparison study with its European project partners to determine the possibility of transferring the technology to other European sites. Furthermore, municipal administrations in France have great autonomy when it comes to following their own policies, which makes executing the same programme in a different city challenging.



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## PROJECT CANVA



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