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WORKSHOP

Implementing the
Youth Guarantee at
local level: challenges
and opportunities

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- Increasing Youth unemployment has had a significant impact on Europe's major cities
- Youth unemployment exacerbated other issues such as urban poverty and inequality
- Youth unemployment has a clear urban dimension as tends to concentrate on specific urban areas



Differences in youth unemployment in cities

- Large differences in youth unemployment rates within and between cities
- *Berlin*: youth unemployment rate in Neukoelln is 24.1%, in Tempelhof-Schoeneberg it is 12.7%
- *Malmö*: the richest area of the city has a youth unemployment rate of 9.3%, in the poorest it is 21.2%



Background of the Survey

- Youth Employment is one of the priorities of the EUROCITIES Declaration on Work (*February 2015*)
- **EUROCITIES WG Employment** worked on the topic since 2013 and addressed specifically the YG as a crucial tool
- **Survey on the YG implementation at local level**
(*June - September 2015*)



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EUROCITIES Survey on the Youth Guarantee

Cities that participated to the survey: 19

- Austria - 1
- Belgium - 3
- Finland - 1
- France - 1
- Germany - 1
- Latvia - 1
- Italy - 1
- Slovenia - 1
- Spain - 1
- Sweden - 3
- The Netherlands - 2
- UK - 3





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EUROCITIES Survey on the Youth Guarantee

Cities demonstrated to play a crucial role in the implementation of the Youth Guarantee at local level:

- outreach, information and awareness raising activities
- partnerships with local organisations and institutions
- coordinating and integrating different services at city level
- providing tailored measures



Innovative elements have been introduced by cities

- preventive measures to tackle unemployment & early school leaving
- individualized and intense support including coaching & job placement
- concentration of different city resources.



Lack of cooperation between levels of governments

- Cities need to be more **informed and involved** in the design and implementation of the YG
- Some cities directly involved in the implementation were **not consulted** in the design of the YG
- Some **cities don't have the needed resources** to fulfil these tasks.



Flexibility

- Youth guarantee often not flexible and not adapted to the local needs
- Tailored approaches answering specific local target groups' needs are more effective
- Measures must be adapted to the local labour markets



Innovation

Few measures funded by the YG are brand new

but

the YG had a positive effect on the pre-existing measures:

- more funding available
- more integrated and transversal approach
- existing measures reviewed and tailored



Main challenges and directions for improvement - 1

- Cooperation with the other levels of governments must be strengthened
- Proper involvement in the design and a sufficient funding must be ensured by national and regional authorities
- Collaboration with other local stakeholders improved in particular with business partners and service providers

Main challenges and directions for improvement - 2

Outreaching to NEETs and not registered young people

- ad-hoc measures targeting the farthest from usual channels
- improving the inclusiveness of the scheme



Main challenges and directions for improvement - 3

- Need of structural changes and reforms that cities can't achieve on their own
- Multi governance effort needed for facing wider challenges (such as stimulation of the economy and the creation of jobs)



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Thank you very much!