

**A system of guarantees for young
people
The contribution of regional
policies**

Paolo Federighi

Polarisation

- **Young Europeans are better educated than in the past.**

Many of them are capable of fulfilling productive and social functions unthinkable for the previous generations of young people. Europe must maintain and reinforce this capability of making its talents grow.

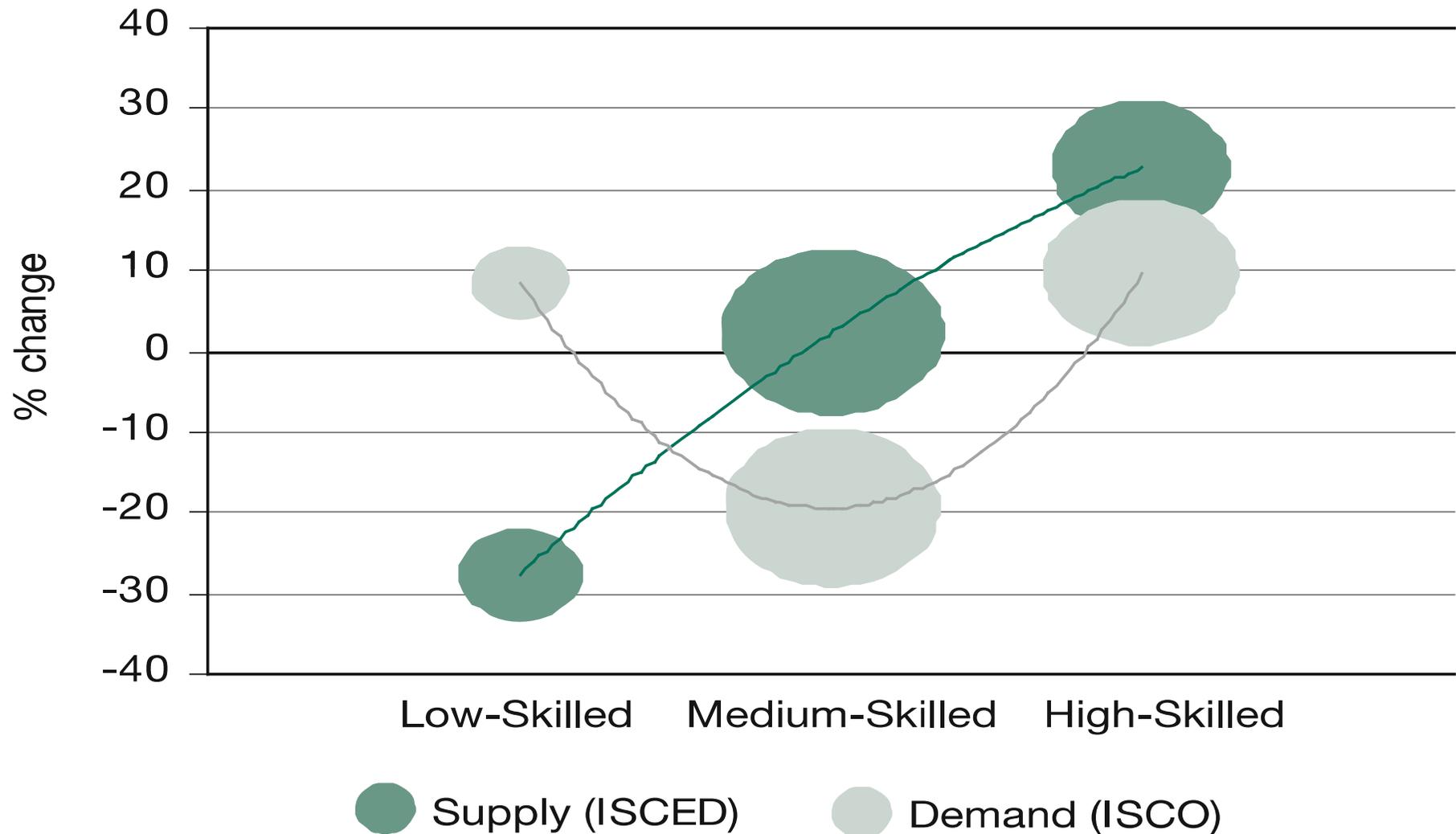
- **At the same time there is no decrease in the number of low-skilled young people, the unemployed, the over-skilled working in low quality jobs, in hardship conditions.**

Thinking about the future means considering that the high number of low-skilled fifteen-year-olds will remain unchanged unless there are provisions with an adequate impact.

Polarisation

- **Processes of society and job market polarisation are going on.**
- **The differences between the various strata of young people increase as they never did in the past.** Public policies should prevent and reduce the effects of polarisation. They produce a loss of human potential and weakness in social cohesion.

Demand and Supply of Work with Respect to Skills/ Tasks in the EU27, 2010-2020



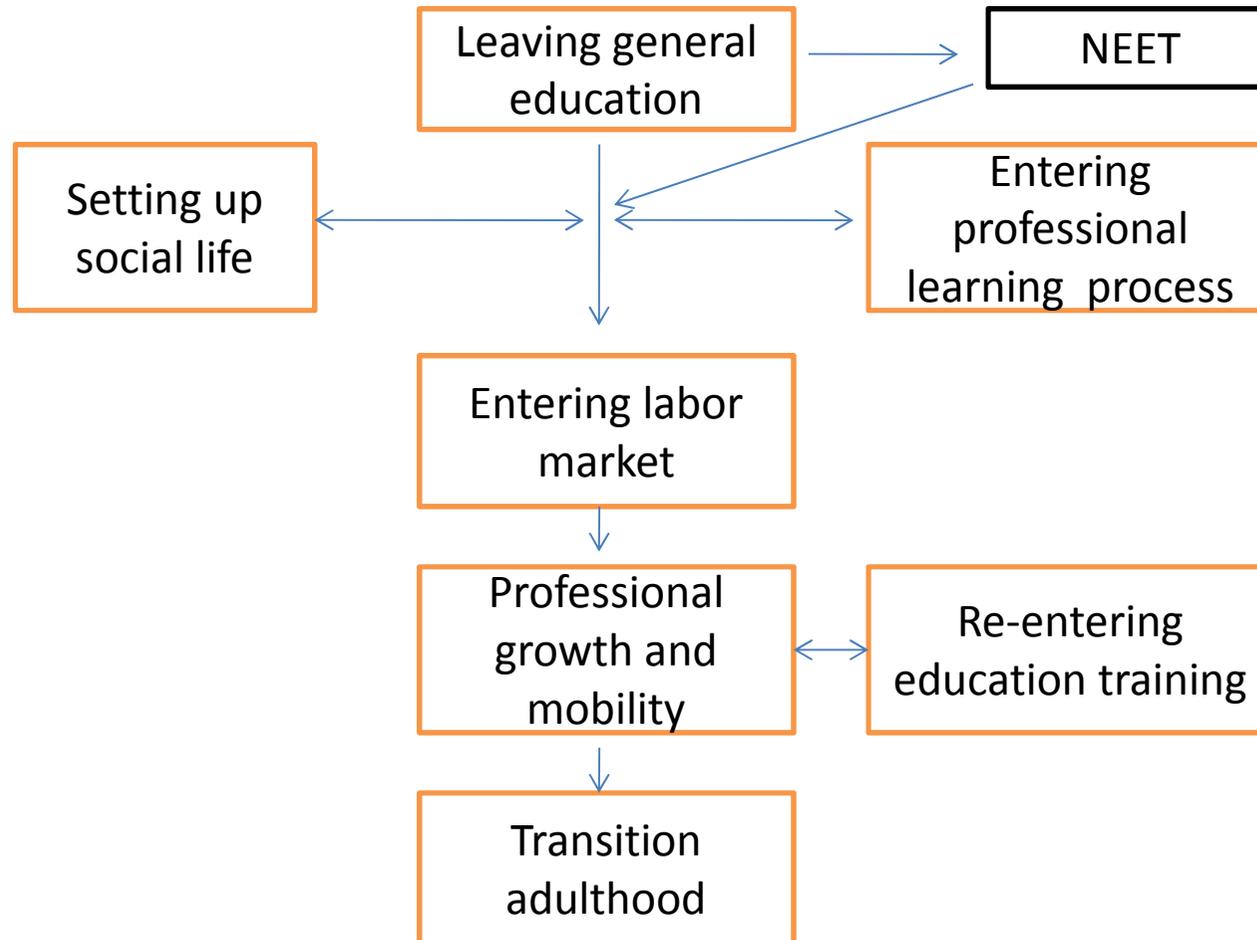
Avoiding stigmatisation

The experience of regional governments shows how it is important to make available measures that

operate simultaneously on various strata of young population and encourage growth towards autonomy: from the early school leavers, to the NEETs, to the talents.

Public policies must not stigmatise young people because of their momentary condition.

Youth lifecycle: key transition processes considered



Adopting all the measures that respond to the entire life-cycle of young people

- 1. Completing education and acquiring the right skills,** by guaranteeing that the years of schooling correspond to acquiring effective skills and reinforce the relationship with the working world;
- 2. Insertion and growth in the job market,** by offering incentives, aimed also at self employment, offering valid, qualitative systems of apprenticeship and training, effective orientation and counselling services that follow the young person in his first and subsequent work experiences, and, furthermore, by supporting the development of professional aspects,

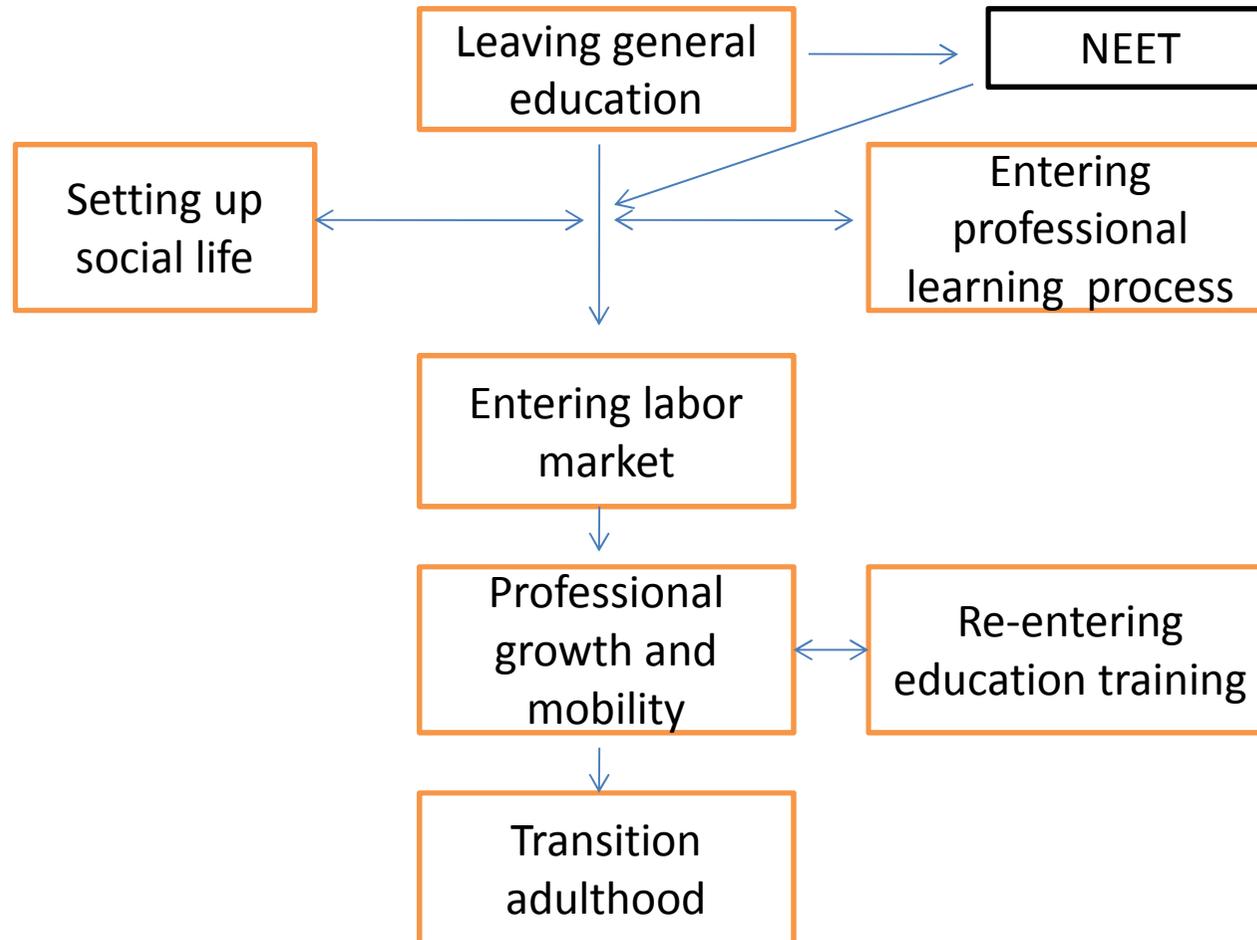
3. Containing situations of disadvantage, by monitoring the life routes of each single young person and activating measures pertinent to each transition;

4. Developing an adequate social and cultural life, by attributing the cultural infrastructures with new functions in response to the various needs of young people and through support to the growth of quality social networks;

5. Achieving autonomy and parenthood, through support in having the basic conditions for an independent life and to procreate;

6. Income support and tax incentives, using measures of income integration and taxation forms and administrative simplification that encourage employment and the creating of companies by young people.

Youth lifecycle: some key transition processes



One step ahead: activating life-cycle policies

- Today governments can offer young people not only curative measures connected to the various transitions. **Today it is possible to implement policies that offer paths of personal and professional growth, that accompany young people in their life cycle for the necessary amount of time.**
- Alongside solid and specific measures for autonomy, work and family, **it is necessary that anyone in need make use of a route with a variable time line, aimed at achieving personal and professional goals in a period of the young person's life.**

One Strategy but Different models

- The Member States and Regional Governments of Europe have **different welfare models** for young people's policies. Some of them are more focussed on the role of the family, others on work, others on the individual or the State. None of these models is the best solution, valid for everyone.
- **The young people's condition needs an integration of these various approaches.**

The role of regional policies

Building European strategies must start from the observation that

the most significant differences are not between the welfare models, they are between the territories

Unemployment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (%), Age from 15-24

| GEO/TIME | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 | 2000 | 1999 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Baden- Württemberg | 8,3 | 6,6 | 6,8 | 8,8 | 11,0 | 9,6 | 7,4 | 5,4 | 3,7 | 5,7 | 5,1 |
| País Vasco | 31,5 | 19,2 | 17,1 | 20,8 | 19,1 | 24,5 | 23,4 | 22,2 | 21,3 | 25,6 | 29,0 |
| Toscana | 17,8 | 14,4 | 13,7 | 15,4 | 16,7 | 16,0 | 15,0 | 16,2 | 16,9 | 16,9 | 20,9 |
| Steiermark | 10,0 | 6,8 | 8,2 | 7,5 | 8,3 | 7,3 | 5,9 | 5,8 | 6,3 | 6,3 | 5,3 |
| Jämtlands län | 33,6 | 26,0 | 21,1 | 17,2 | 19,7 | 17,6 | 12,8 | 14,2 | 13,7 | 9,7 | 16,0 |
| Wales | 19,9 | 15,9 | 14,5 | 13,7 | 12,9 | 11,8 | 13,1 | 14,0 | 14,3 | 15,7 | 16,8 |

Basic ingredients

- Responding the entire **Youth life cycle**
- Making evolve the four **Models**
- Focusing on **Territorial dimension**