

Findings of regional youth policies

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Paolo Federighi
University of Florence

1. Interlinked policies to support all youth life cycle transitions

- Youth exclusion can be predicted from early childhood till the transition to the adulthood
- Regions are potentially better placed to support all transitions
- Evidences from Regions:
 - Frame laws
 - Articulated youth policy plans

2. Anticipating the entrance to the labour market

- Despite PISA and PIACS results, the deep paradigmatic change of western educational model doesn't take off
- Regions, despite their limited power on educational systems reforms, are working in a frame of “additional strategy”
- Evidences: - creating parallel systems and - parallel integrative measures

But limited to a cluster and not involving all educational system yet

3. Youth retention into an active position

- After the access to the first (+ - regular) job, retention into the labour market should be considered by public policies
- Regions are implementing local targeted policies like:
 - public supported contracts
 - financial support for individuals and firms
- From Youth guarantee to Youth Entitlement

4. Work-based learning asks for specific quality assurance

- Working culture can be learned just in the working place
- Regions can better involve SMEs
- Regions are involved in promising policy measures like:
 - firms mentorship for youth workers
 - individual professional development plan
- Youth obligations could be considered