Iceland Liechtenstein Norway grants

Norway grants

SCALING TRUST-BASED PARTNERSHIP MODELS TO RECHARGE YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP: SUPPORTING UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES WITH INNOVATIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP SUPPORT INSTRUMENTS

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The project

The beneficiary countries and the consortium

Agricultural University of Athens

KIZ SINNOVA Company for Social Innovation

Munich Business School

Youth Business International

Development Agency of Karditsa

Foundation Technology Incubator

Microfinanza

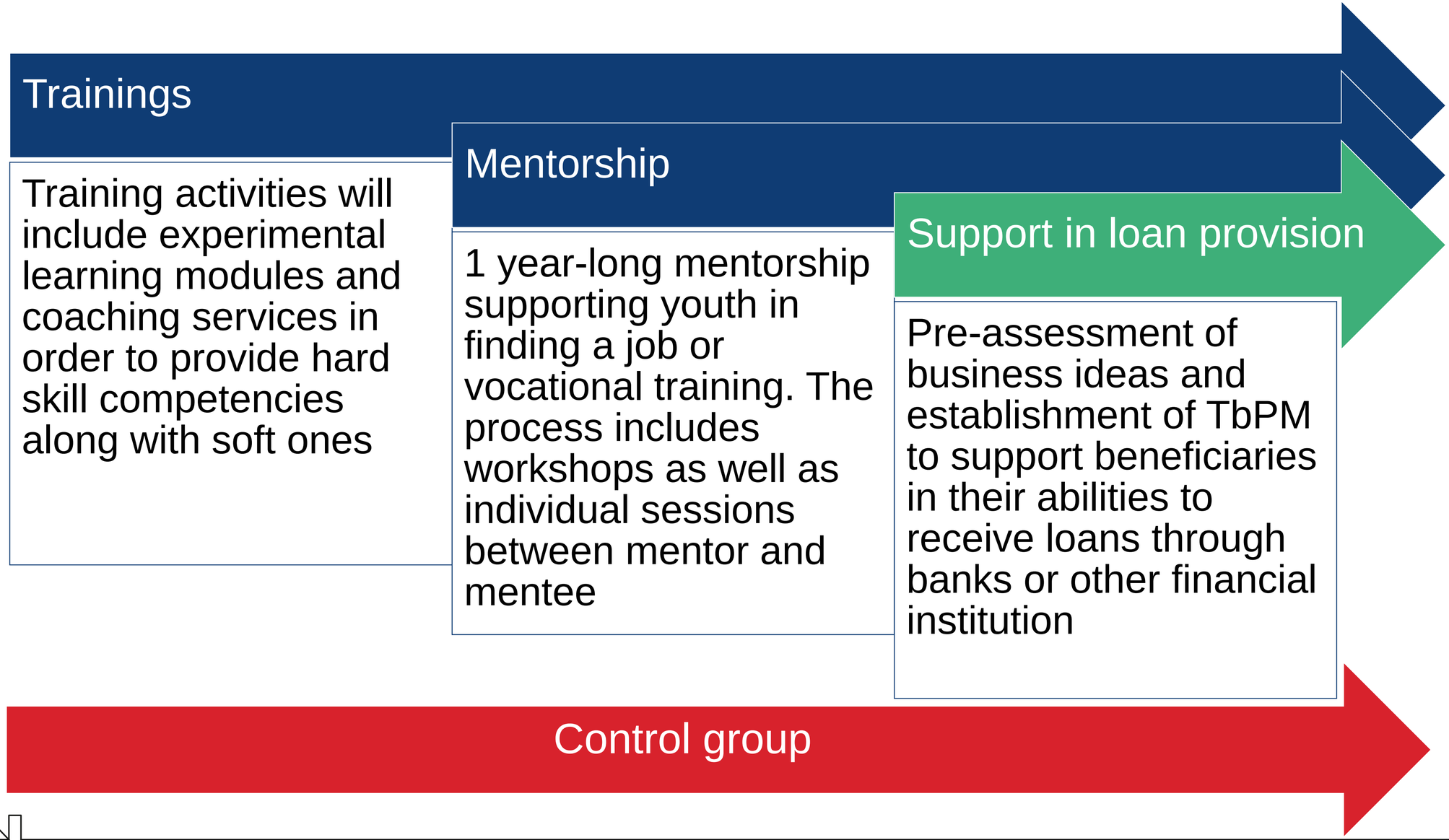
Autoocupació

Objective

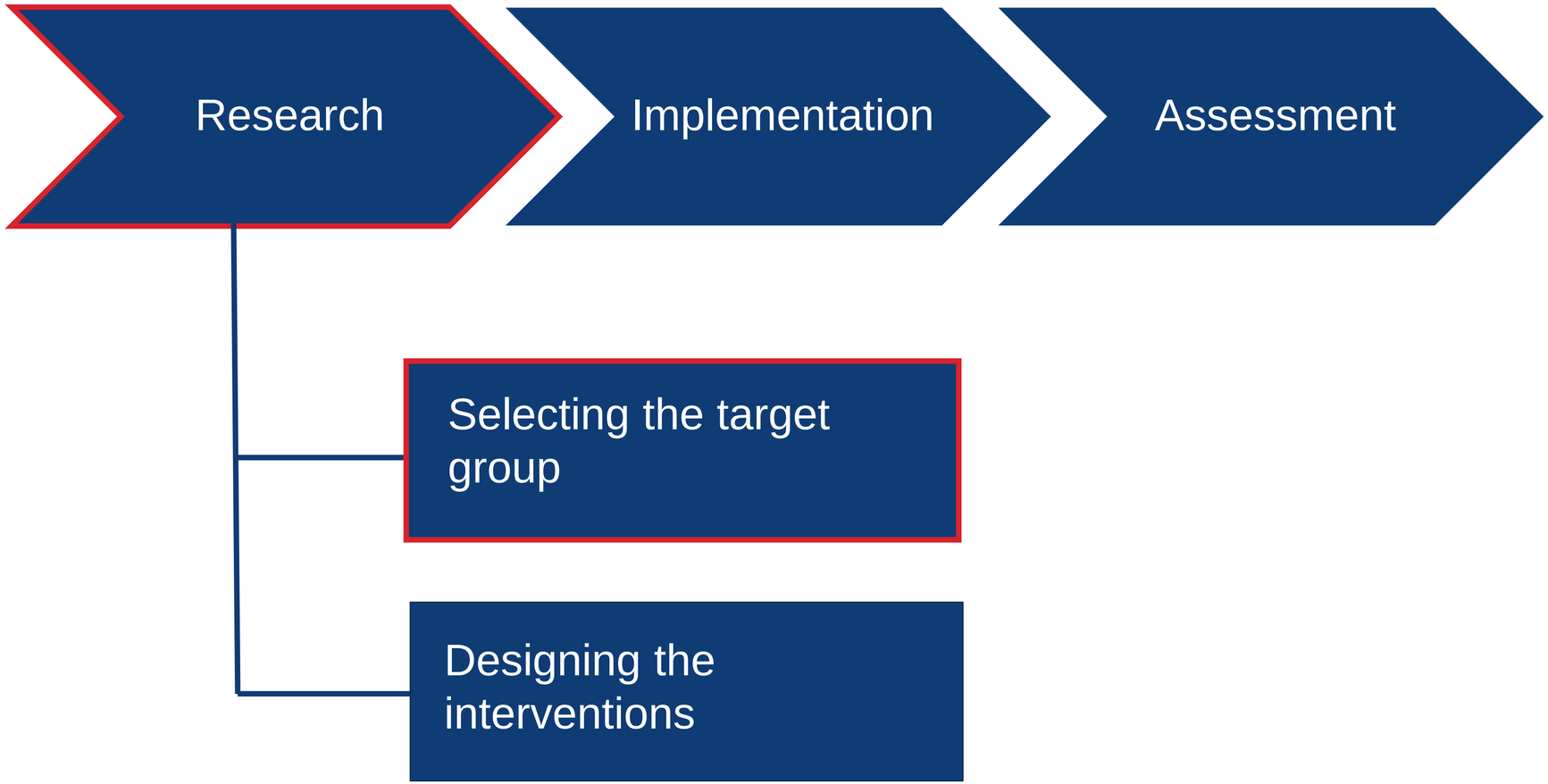
1,600 NEETs

Contributing to a better ecosystem for micro-entrepreneurs and financially unserved communities who can benefit from dedicated & highly specialized financial & non-financial business development services to enter (or re-enter) employment, education or develop their business idea.

The interventions

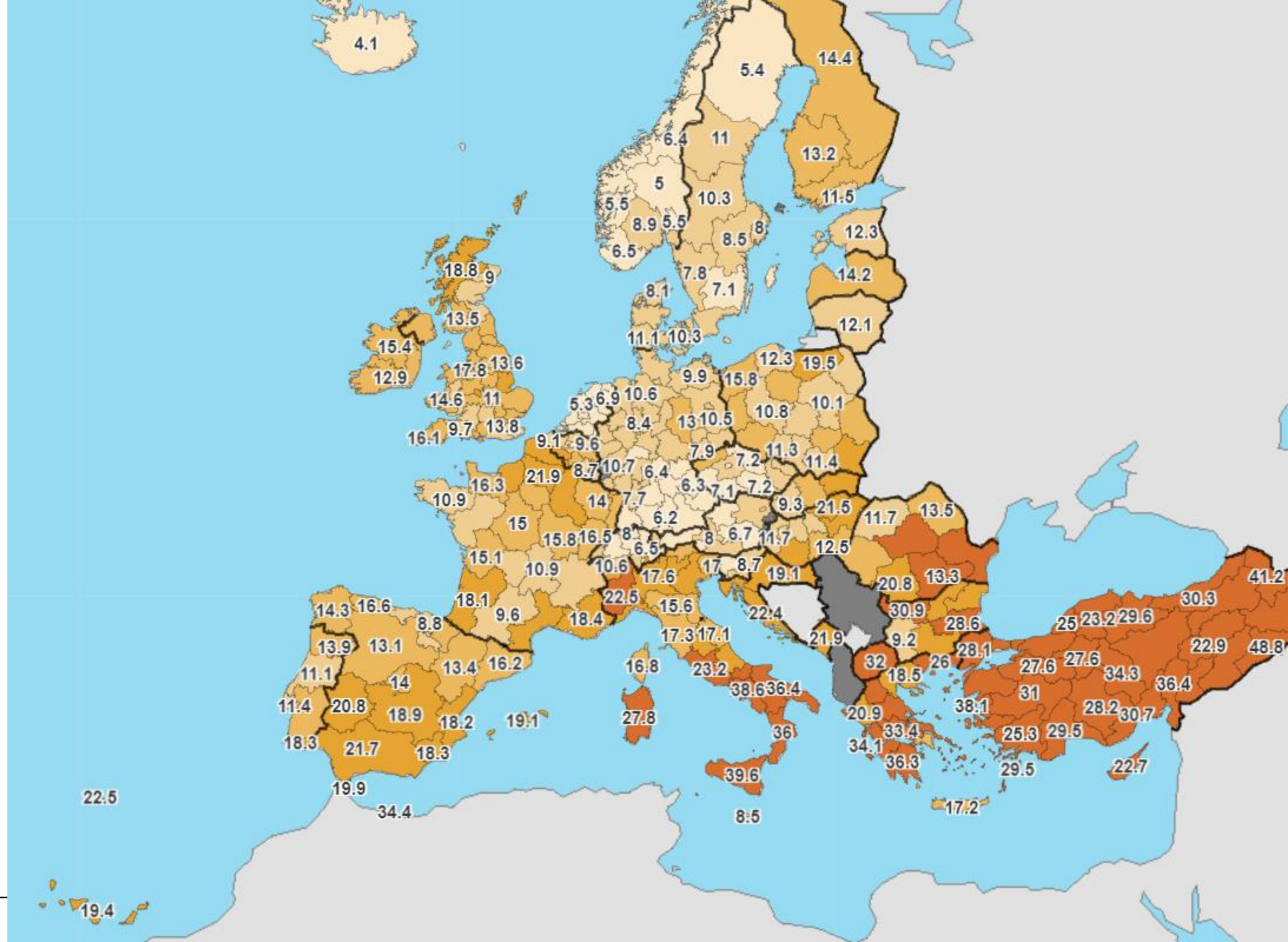


Context: where are we now?



The target group

NEET rates across Europe

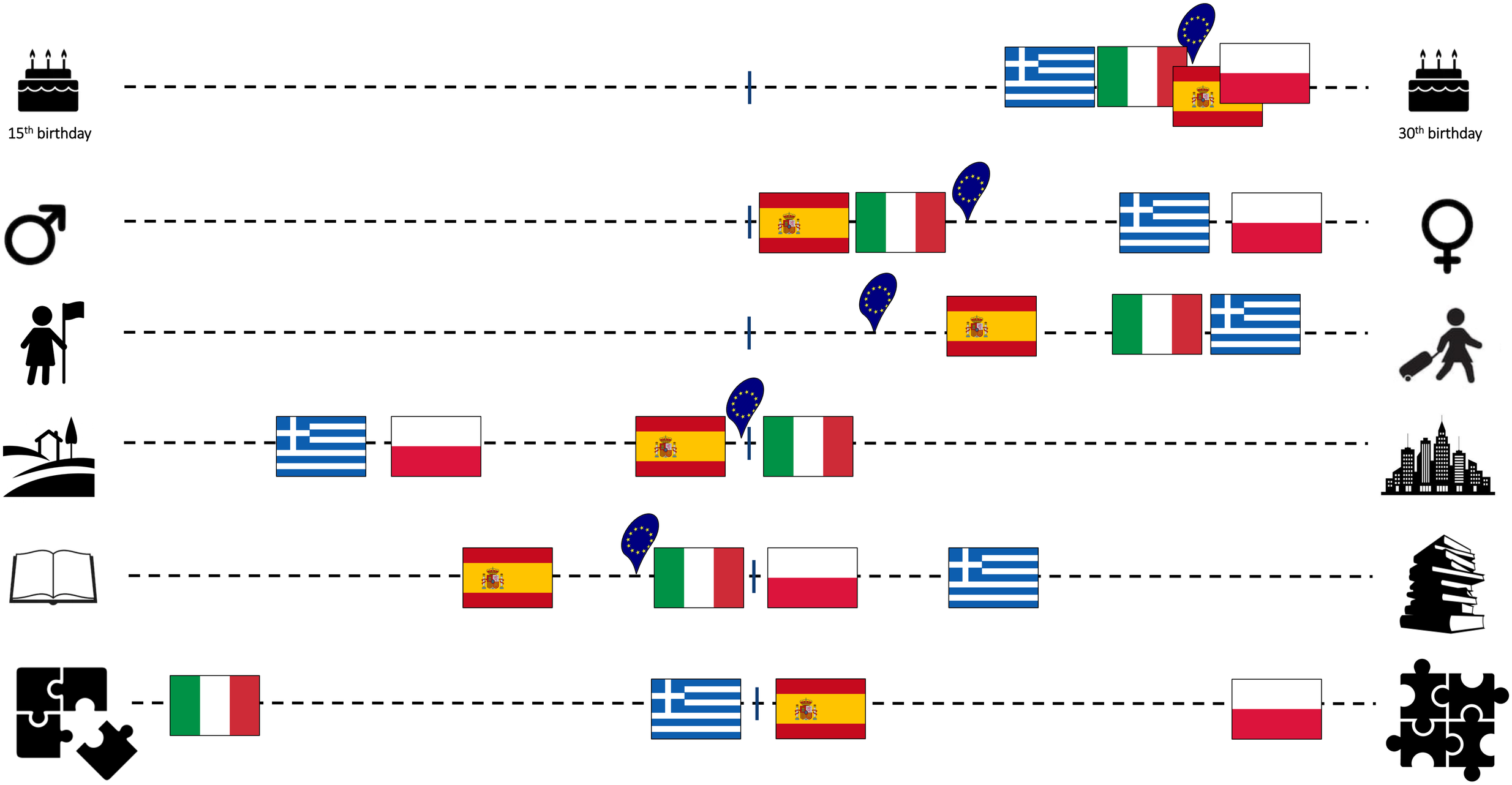


Young people neither in employment nor in education or training (NEETs), by NUTS 2 regions, 2017 (% share of population aged 18-24, EU-28 = 14.3)

Source: Eurostat - GISCO, 2018

15th birthday

30th birthday



Evidence-based decision making

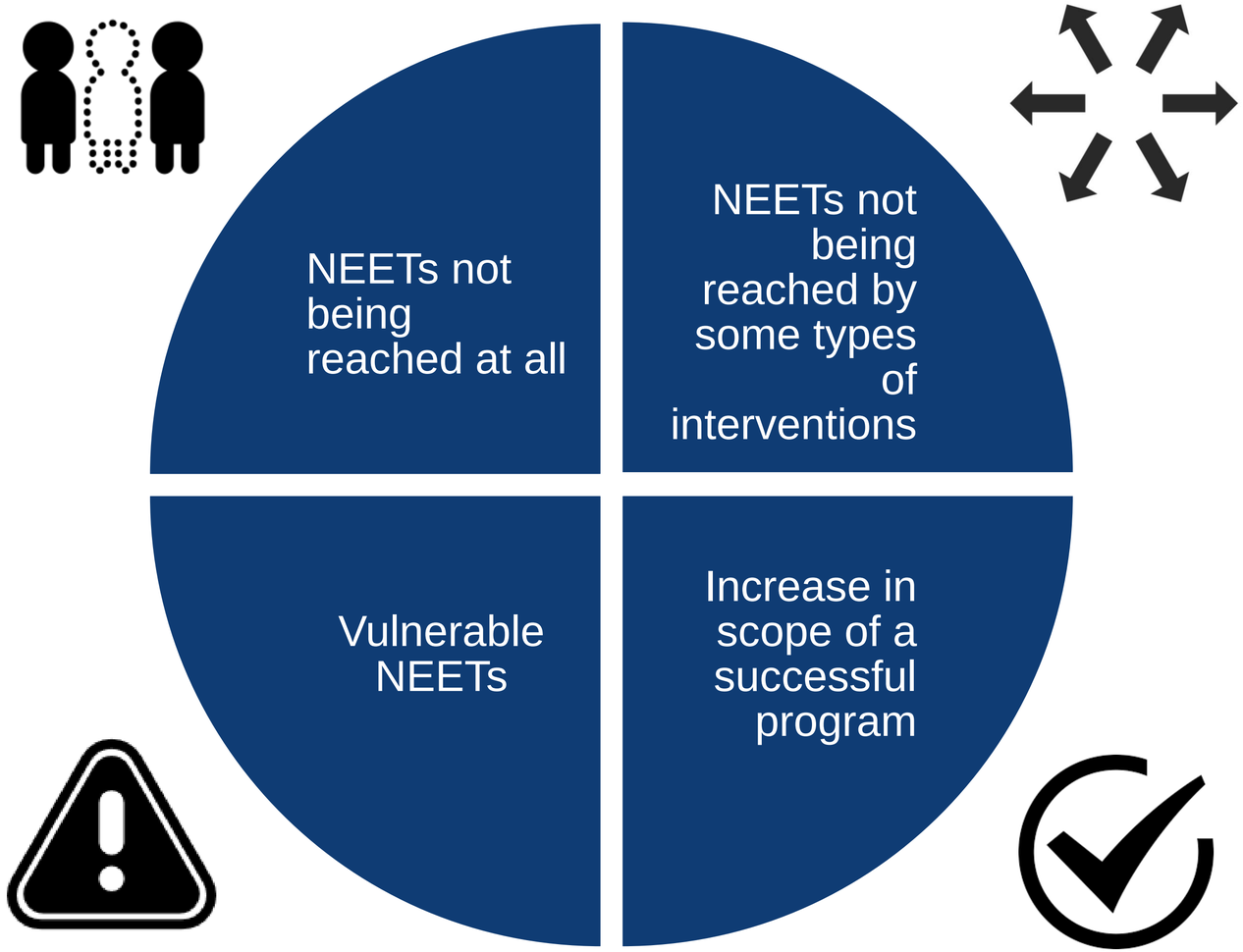
Evidence-based decision making:

- can guide decisions regarding the selection of a specific underserved target group within the NEET population.

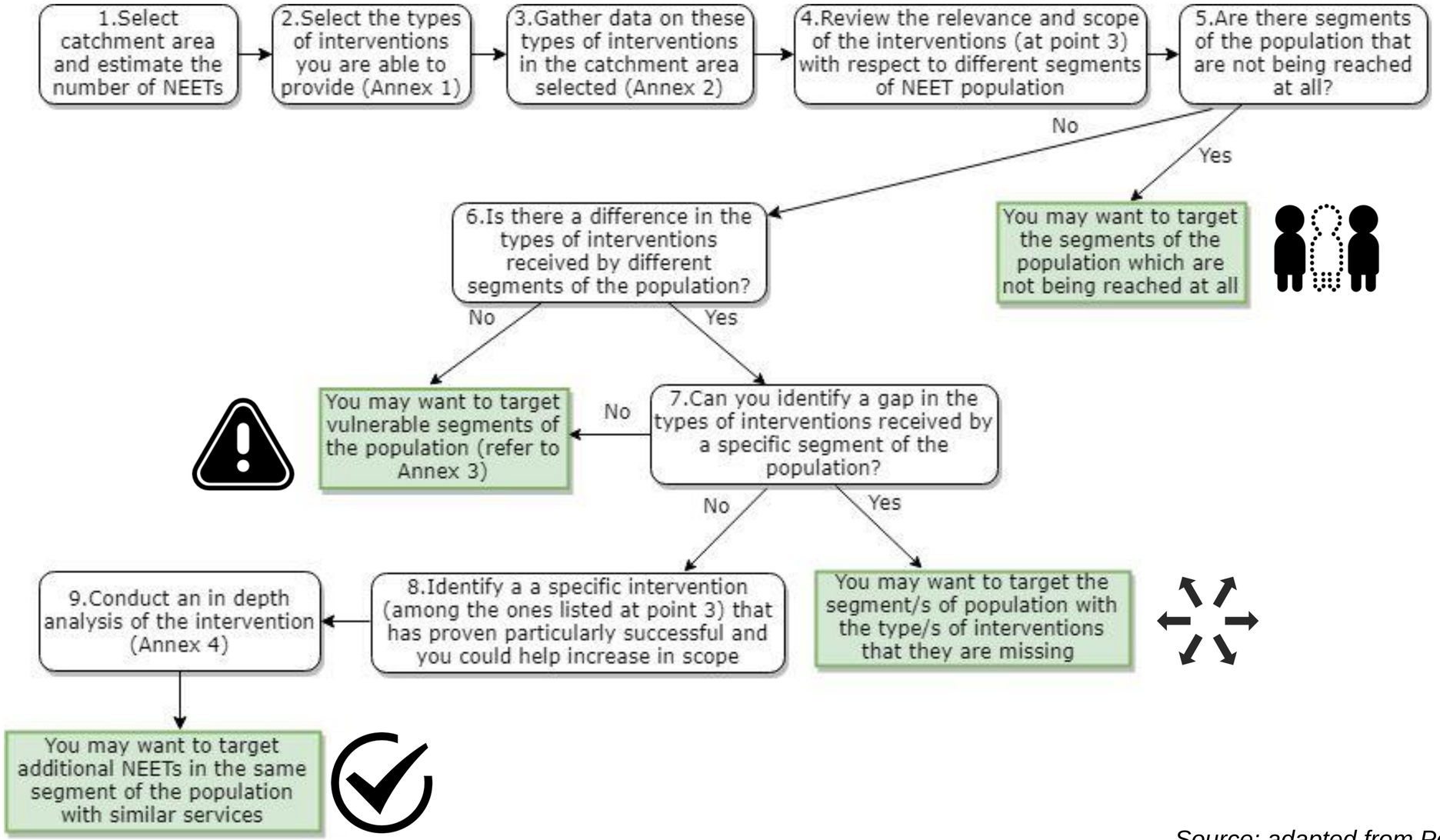
- can help designing theoretically-informed implementation interventions.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Identifying potential target groups with a selection tool



Guide to a selection tool



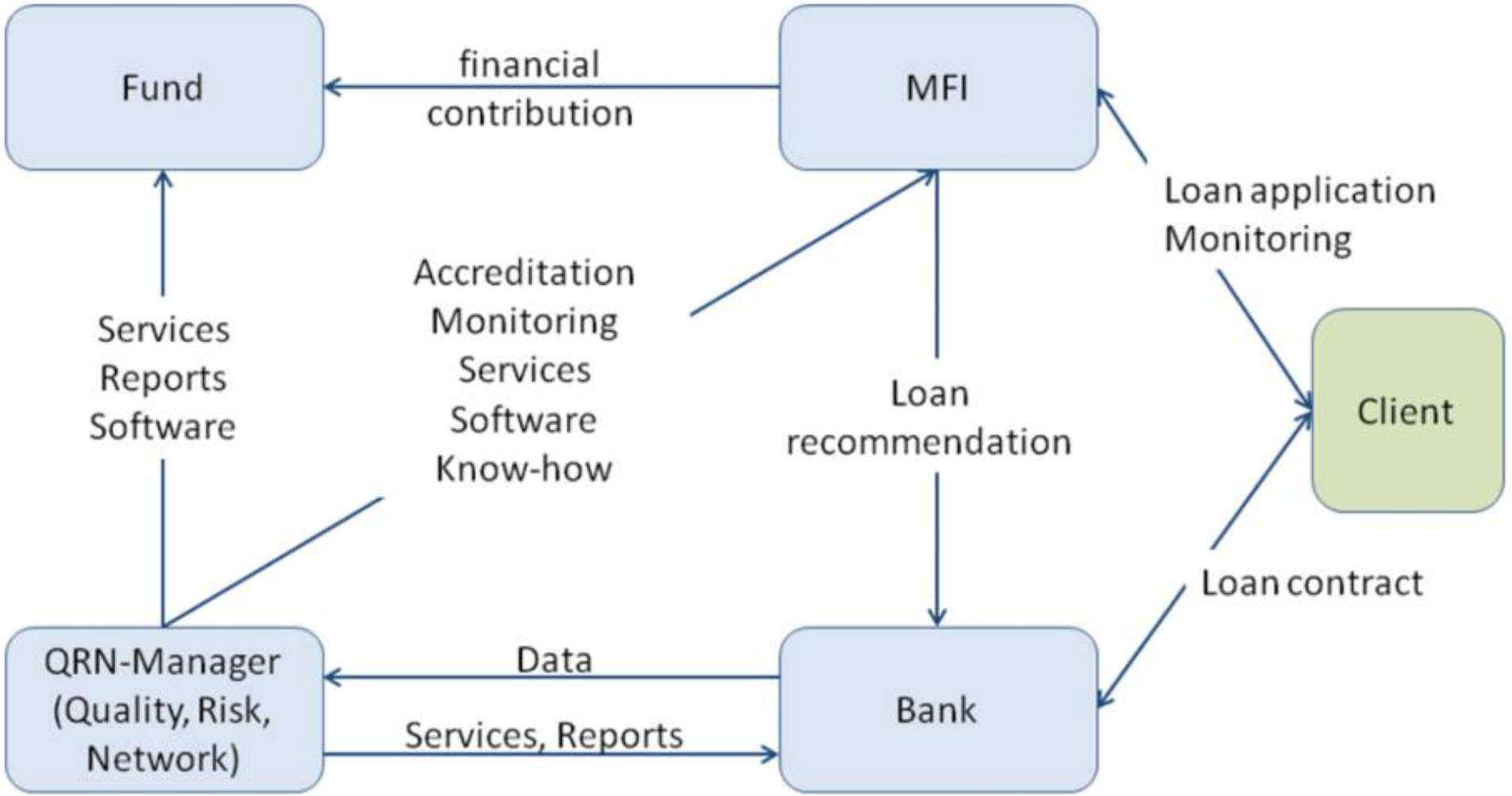
Source: adapted from Population Council, 2006.

Thanks for your attention!

Contact: giulia.parola@munich-business-school.de

Appendix

Slide 5: support in loan provision through TbPM

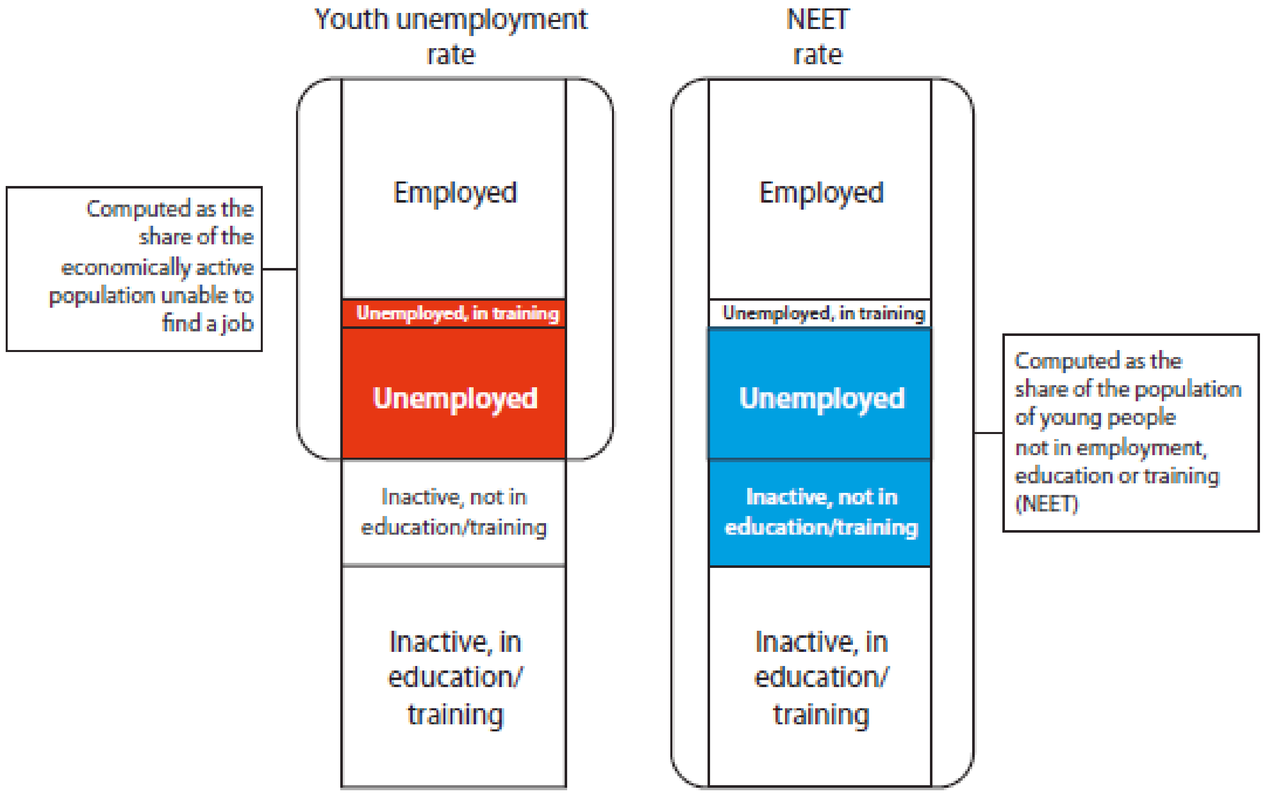


Slides 8-9: statistics

- NEET rate vs youth unemployment rate
- NEET trends and gender gap
- NEET rate and gap between native and foreign born residents
- NEET rates and age
- NEET rates and degree of urbanization
- NEET rates and education

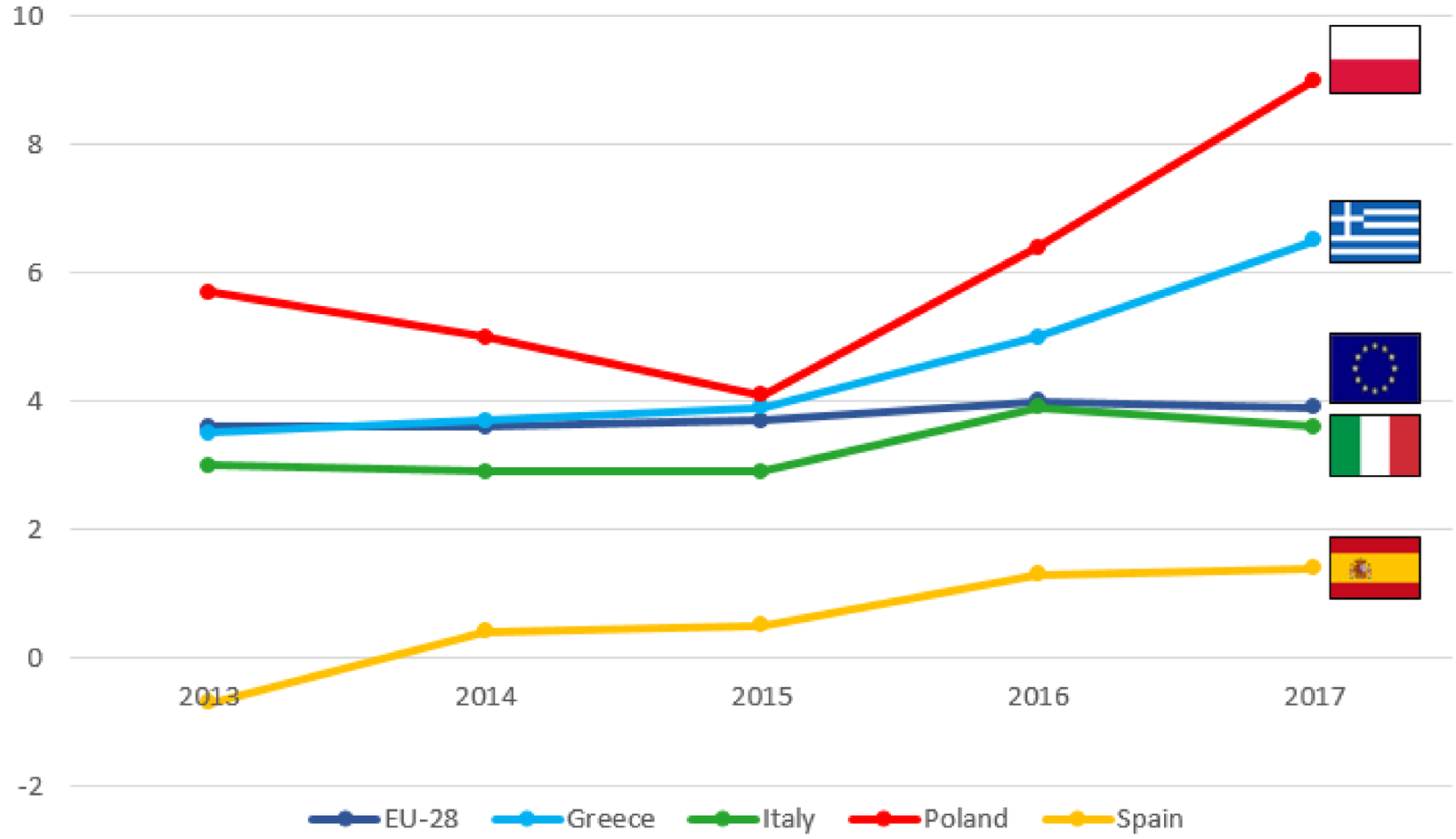
NEET rate vs youth unemployment rate

$$\text{NEET rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{(Number of youth – number of youth in employment + number of youth not in employment who are in education or training)}}{\text{Total number of youth}} \times 100$$



NEET trends and gender gap

- 15.4% of NEETs in Europe have family responsibilities (8 out of 9 in this category are women)
- Education attainments and migration history and current patterns might play a role with the local gender labour market structure
- Literature attributes part of the gender gap to stereotypical recommendations for girls and boys

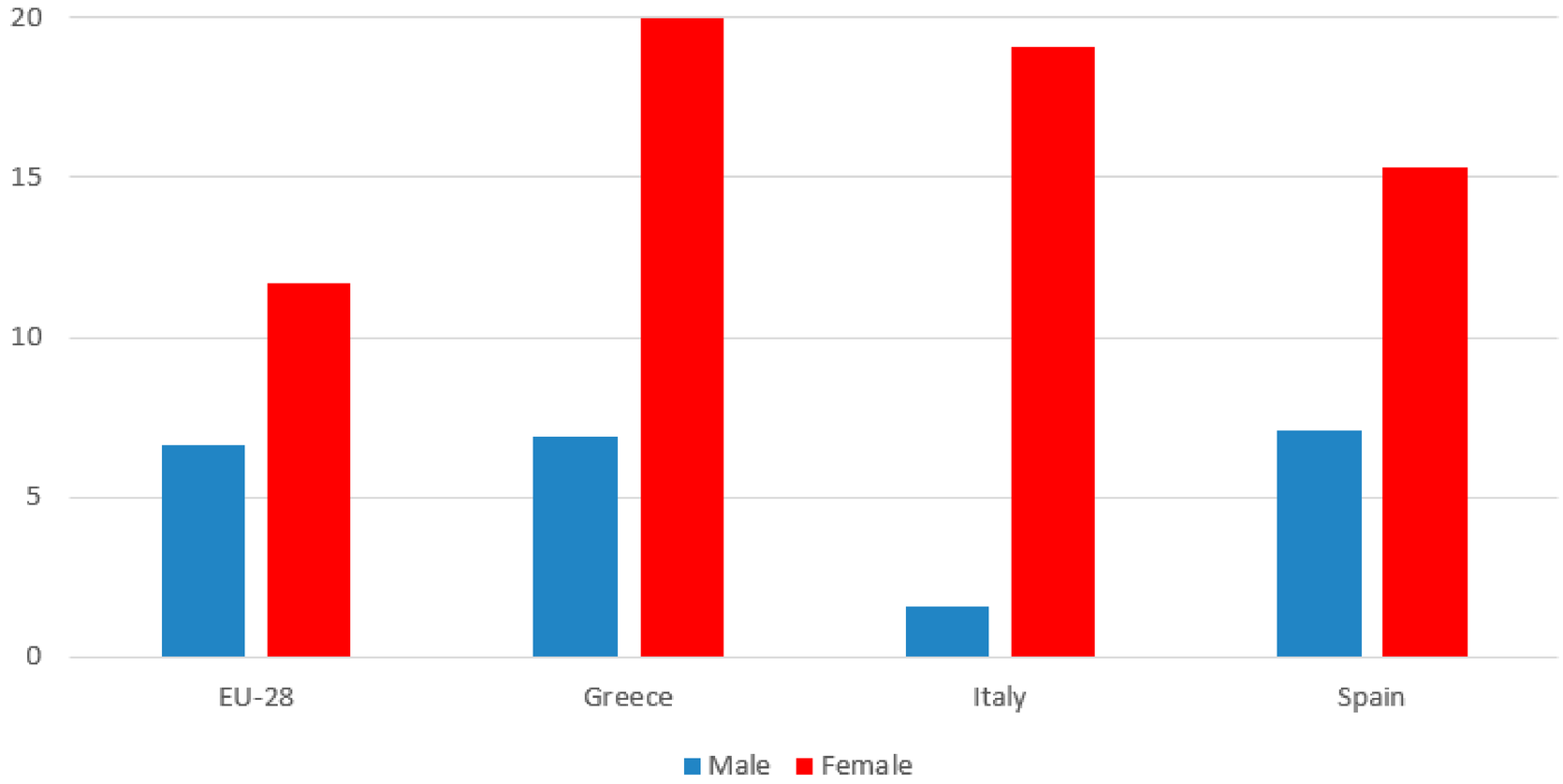


Gender gap of NEETs aged 15-29 years, 2013-2017 (%)

Source: Eurostat, 2018

NEET rates and gap between native and foreign born residents

- In general, the risk of becoming NEET is higher for immigrants (foreign born residents), especially women
- In countries like Greece and Italy, women immigrants are ~20% more likely to become NEET with respect to their national counterparts



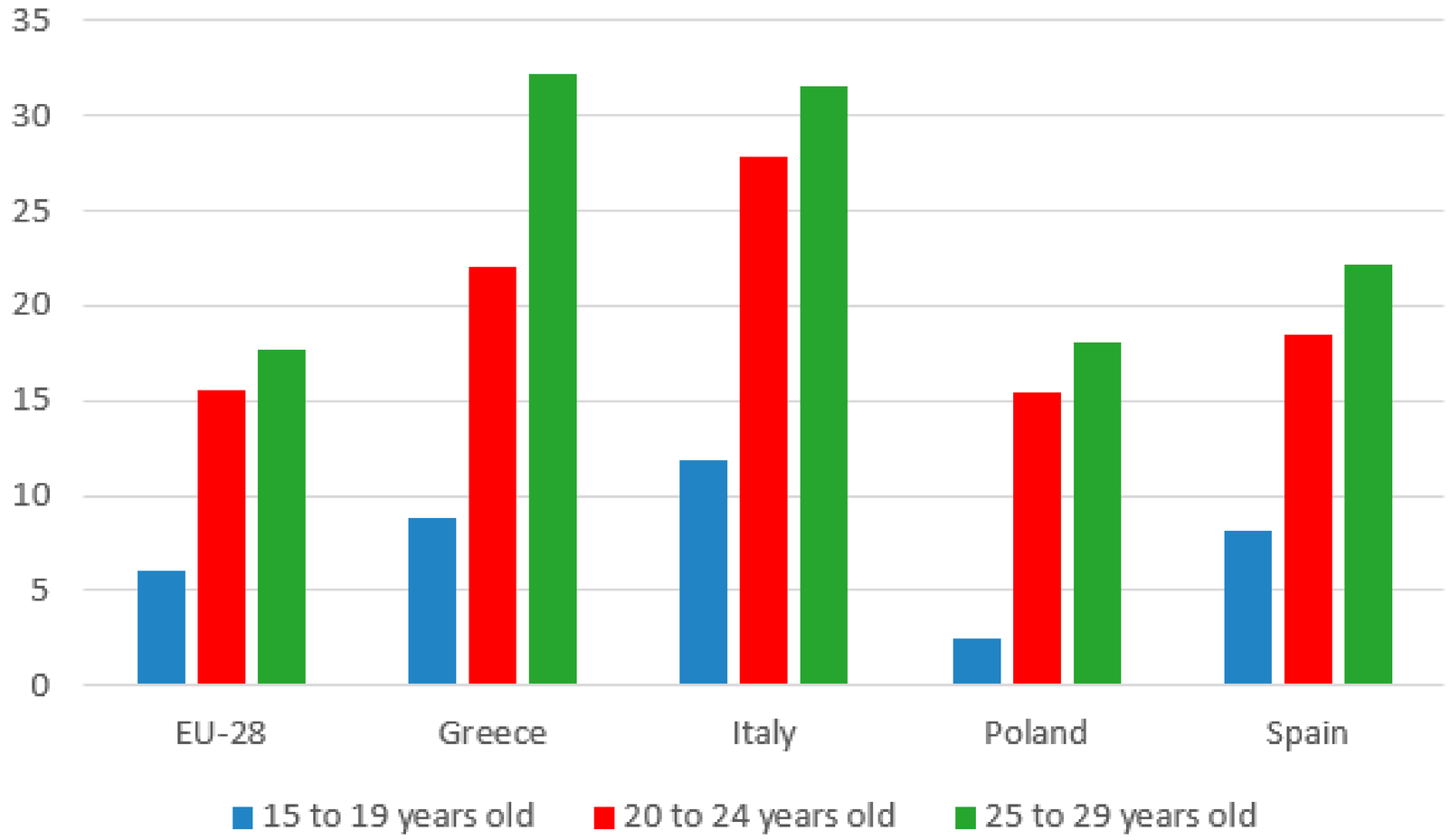
Native and foreign born resident gap of NEETs aged 15-29 years, 2017 %*

Source: Eurostat, 2018

*Data for Poland is not available

NEET rates and age

- In general, the risk of becoming NEET increases with age

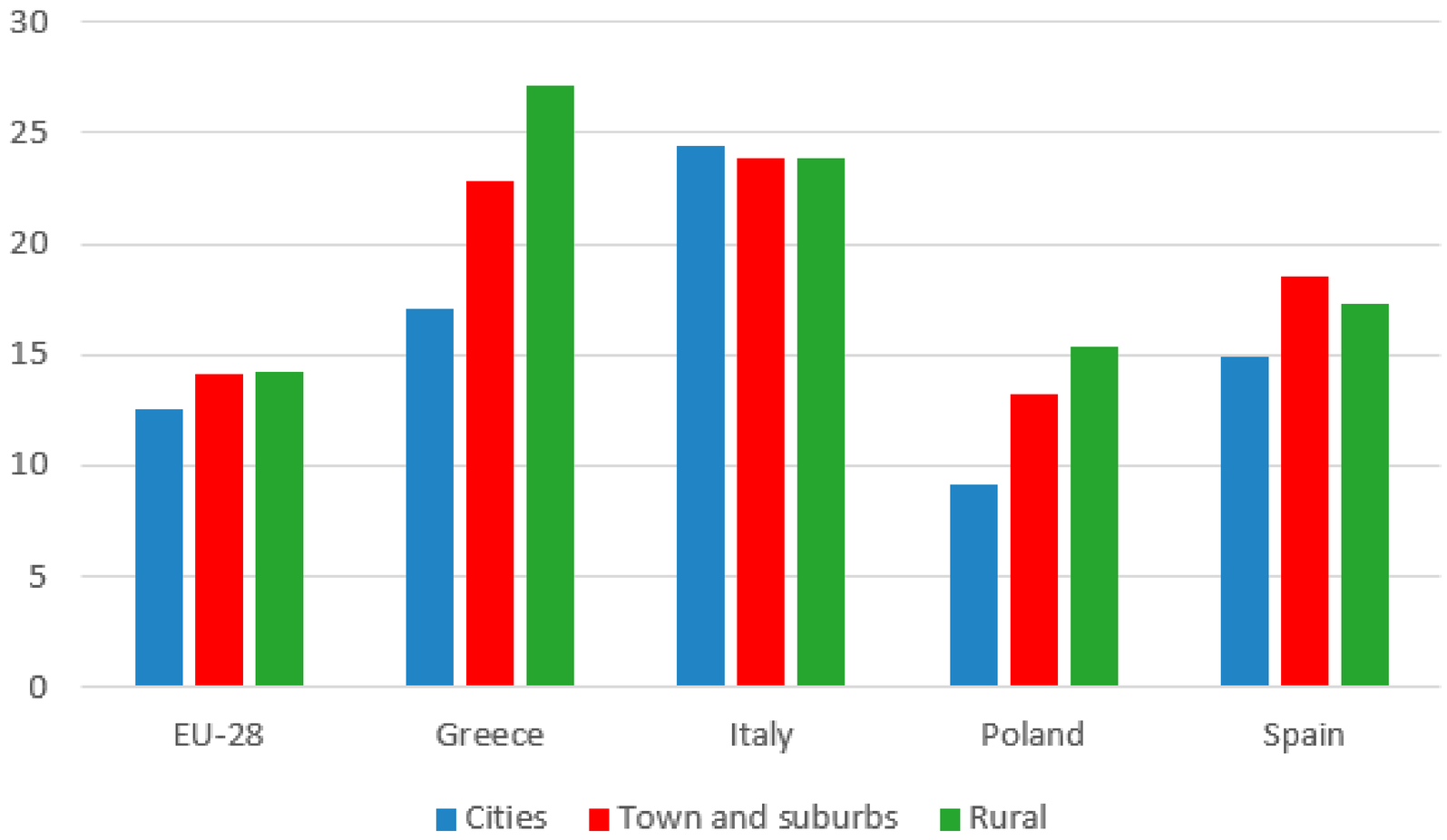


NEET rate by age, 2017 %

Source: Eurostat, 2018

NEET rates and degree of urbanization

- Italy is in line with EU averages (no significant differences in NEET rates with respect to the different degrees of urbanization
- Greece and Spain have higher NEET rates in rural areas
- Spain has higher NEET rates in intermediate density areas (towns and suburbs)



NEET rate by degree of urbanization, 15-29 years, 2017 %

Source: Eurostat, 2018

Degree of urbanization

The **Degree of urbanisation (DEGURBA)** is a classification that indicates the character of an area.

The latest update of the classification is based on 2011 population grid and the 2016 Local Administrative Units (LAU) boundaries. The next major update will be based on 2020 Census results.

Based on the share of local population living in urban clusters and in urban centres, it classifies Local Administrative Units level 2 (LAU2 or communes) into three types of area:

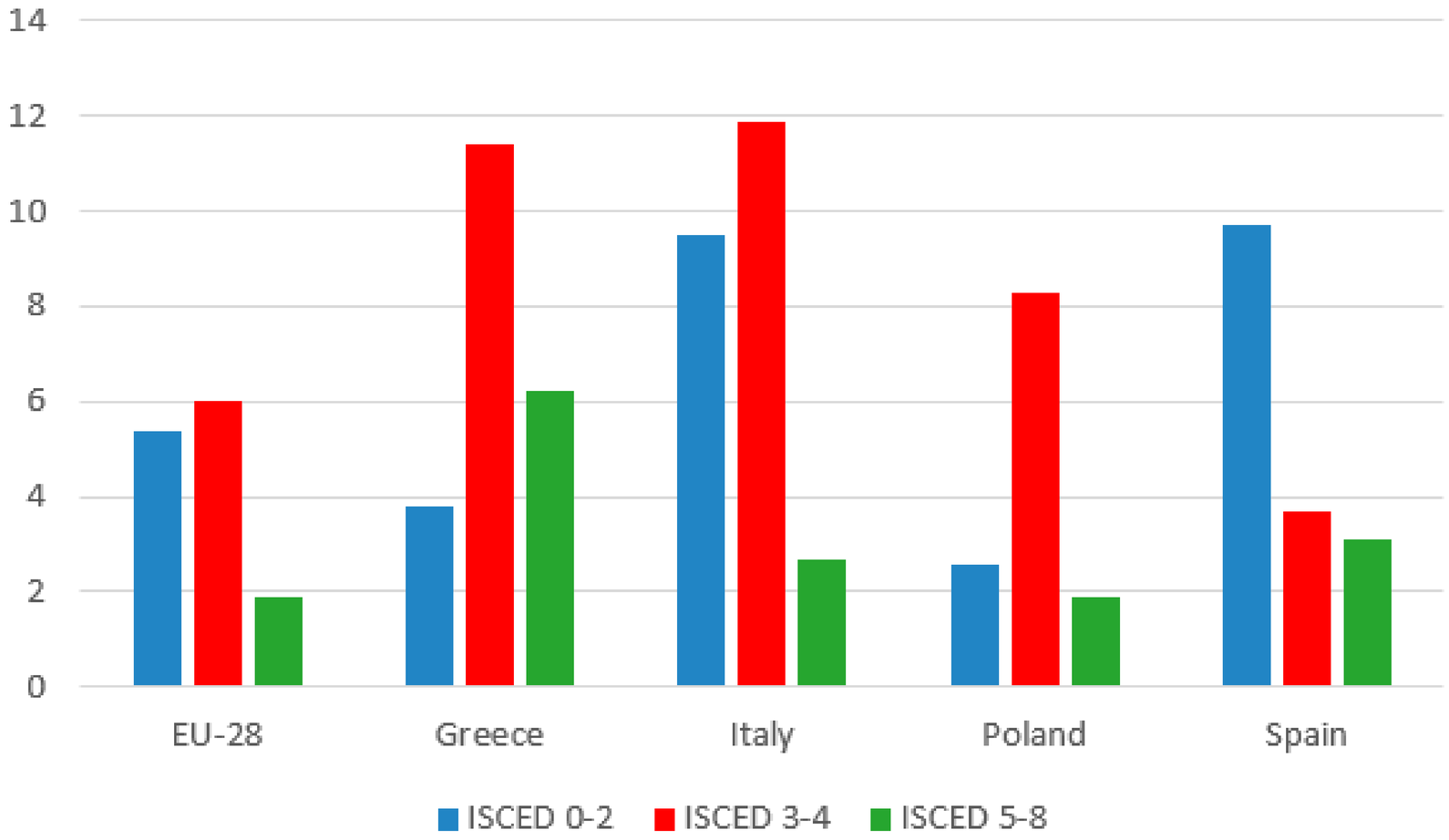
- **Cities** (densely populated areas)
- **Towns and suburbs** (intermediate density areas)
- **Rural areas** (thinly populated areas)

Statistics by degree of urbanisation provide an analytical and descriptive lens on urban and rural areas.

Data by degree of urbanisation is presently available for the following statistical domains: labour market, education, living conditions, welfare and tourism.

NEET rates and education

- Youth unemployment is partly attributable to a skills matching problem
- Greece is characterized by higher education mismatch (people with higher education have a job that does not require it); and this is because of low JVR (Q2-2018):
  - **Greece: 0.7%**
  - Italy: 1.2%
  - Poland: 1.3%
  - Spain: 0.9%



NEET rate by attainment level, 15-29 years, 2017 %

Source: Eurostat, 2018

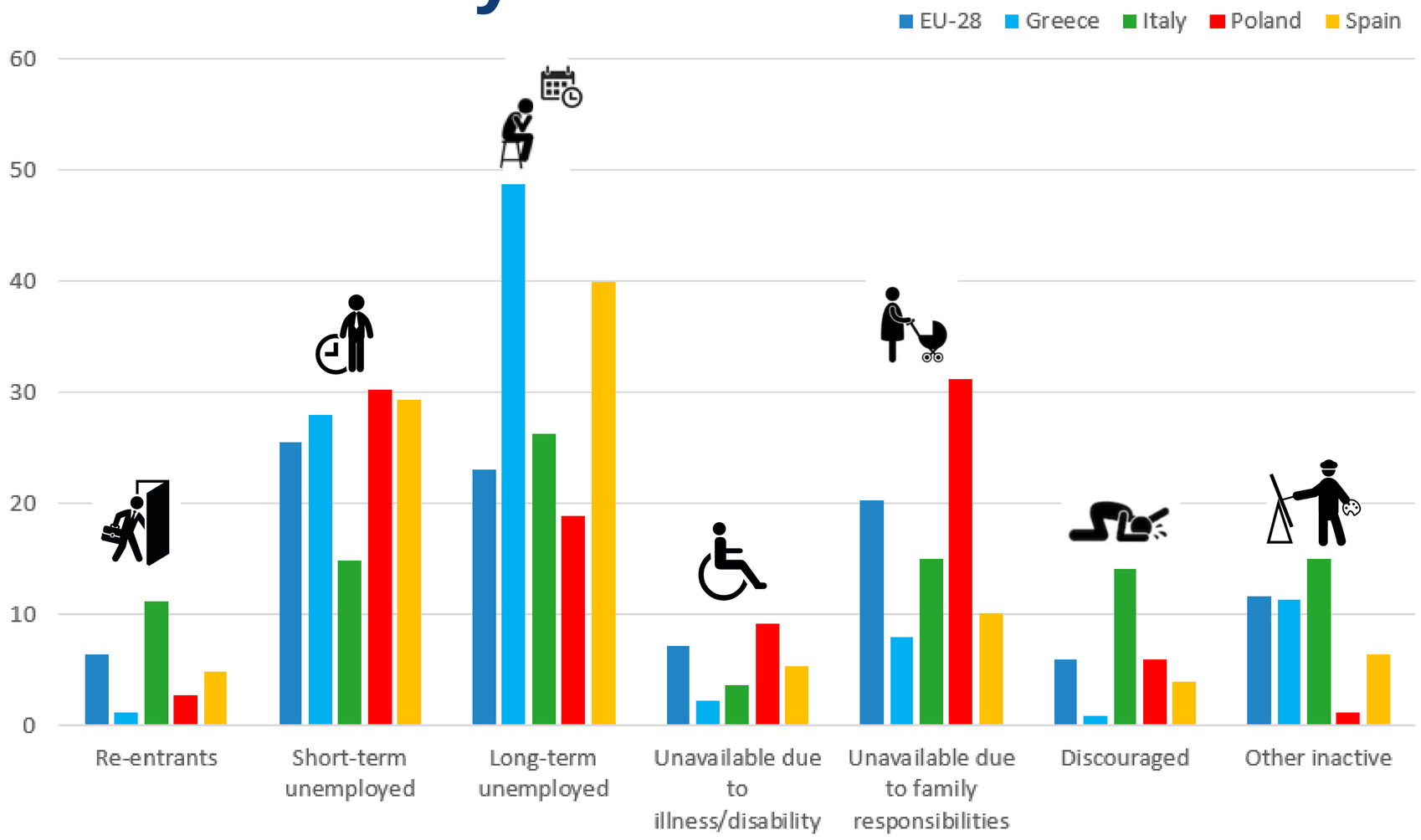
Education

ISCED 2011 has nine education levels, from level 0 to level 8 (tertiary education is more detailed):

- ISCED 0: Early childhood education (‘less than primary’ for educational attainment)
- ISCED 1: Primary education
- ISCED 2: Lower secondary education
- ISCED 3: Upper secondary education
- ISCED 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- ISCED 5: Short-cycle tertiary education
- ISCED 6: Bachelor’s or equivalent level
- ISCED 7: Master’s or equivalent level
- ISCED 8: Doctoral or equivalent level

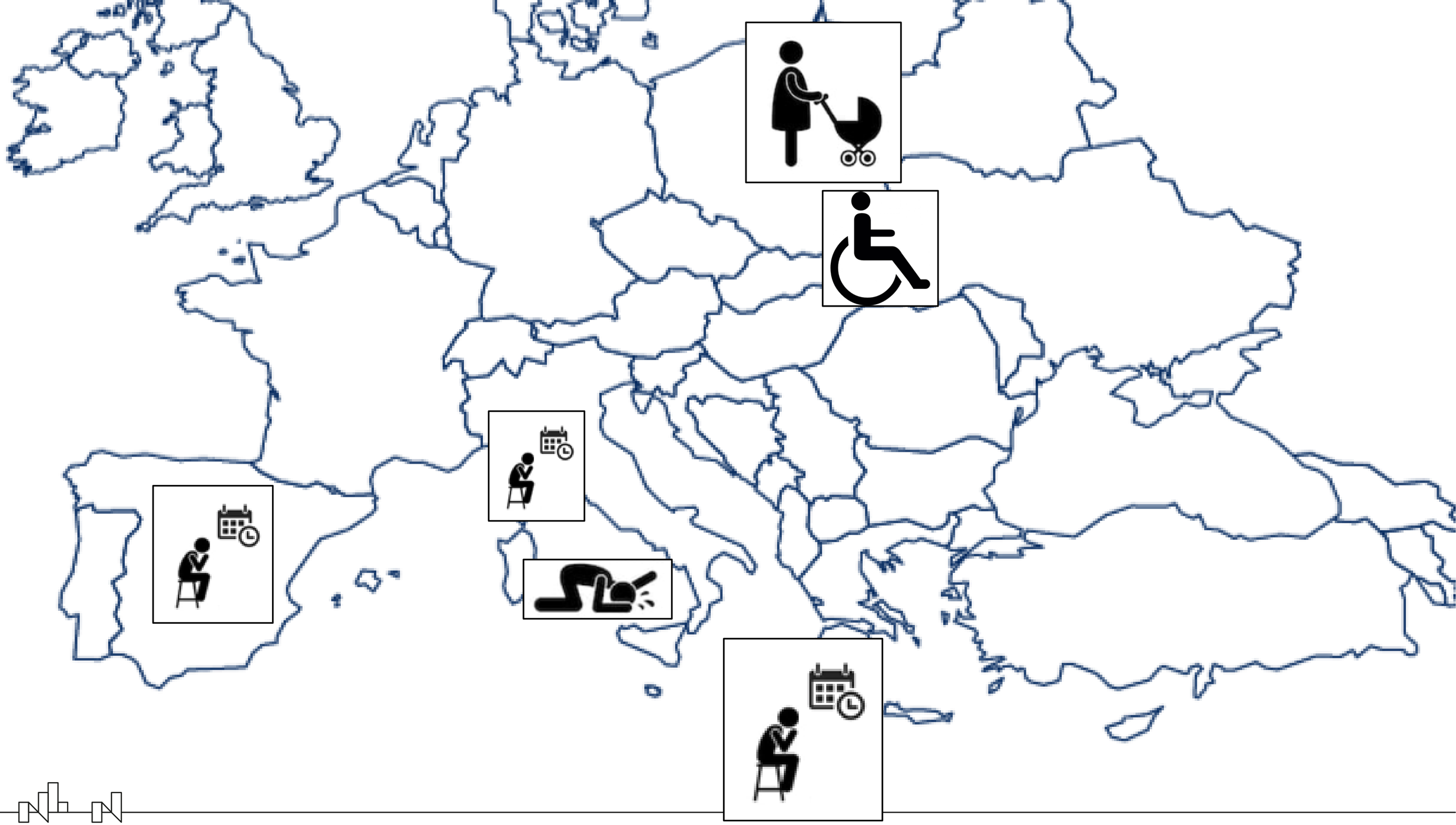
Slide 11: NEETs' vulnerability

- Highly vulnerable NEETs are long-term unemployed, discouraged workers and unavailable
- 50% (or more) of NEETs in Greece, Italy, Poland and Spain are highly vulnerable because of diverse reasons

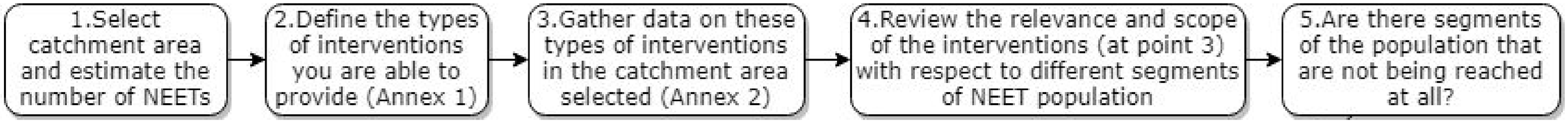


NEET based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS, 2013)

Source: Eurofund, 2016



Slide 12: An example of selection tool in use



Regional: Lombardia, 226,000 NEETs

- Career guidance and counseling (mentorship)
- Skills trainings
- Financial support for aspiring entrepreneurs

Annex 2

All interventions reach NEETs currently registered at PES

Yes: NEETs not registered at PES

Annexes 1 & 2

Annex 1

Select the types of interventions you are able to provide

Category	Type of interventions	Ability to provide it	
1.Education and/or skills development	Trainings for skills development	□ yes	□ no
2.Services for the entry into the labour market	Mentorship (individual guidance and counseling for the entry into the labour market/education)	□ yes	□ no
3.Entrepreneurship support & education	Support for loans provision	□ yes	□ no

Annex 2

Gather data on these types of interventions in the catchment area selected

Intervention type 1: Trainings for skills development

Name of the intervention	Timeline	Budget/ scale	Target group	Aims and objectives	Impact and results

Annexes 3 & 4

Annex 3

Vulnerable segments of the NEET population

According to Eurofund (2016), NEETs are subject to diverse degrees of vulnerability depending on their labour market participation and risk of social exclusion.

The following categories of NEETs are considered highly vulnerable:

- Long-term unemployed
- Discouraged workers
- Unavailable due to illness or disability
- Unavailable due to family responsibilities, especially if forced into
- Other inactive, depending on an individual assessment

The following categories of NEETs are characterized by a lower degree of vulnerability:

- Re-entrants
- Short-term unemployed

In order to systematically categorize NEETs into the aforementioned subgroups, you can use the definitions proposed by Eurofund (2016) or, alternatively, interrogate NEETs individually using the EU Labour Force Survey (see end of the document).

Re-entrants: This category captures those young people who will soon re-enter employment, education or training and will soon begin or resume accumulation of human capital through formal channels. They are people who have already been hired or enrolled in education or training.

Annex 4

In-depth analysis of an intervention

Name of the intervention

Timeline

Budget/scale

Geographical reach

Target group

Aims and objectives

Stakeholder running the intervention

Activities involved

Impact and results

Formal evidence of its success

Success factors

Room for improvement