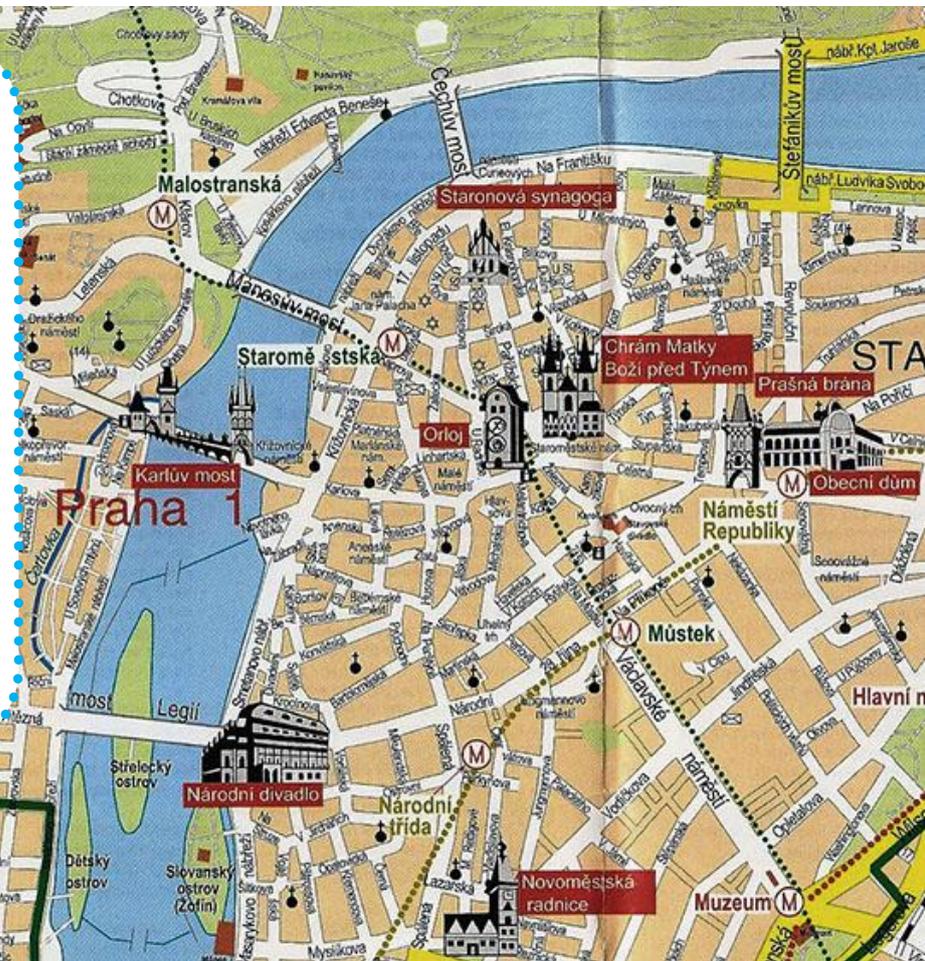


YOUNG ACTIVE METHODS

youngactive
METHODS

3^o MEETING
PRAGUE, CZECH
REPUBLIC



A stylized map of Prague, Czech Republic, with various landmarks and street names labeled in Czech. The map is framed by a decorative border of blue dots. Overlaid on the map is the text 'PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC: MEETING ON 13-14TH OCTOBER 2011' in a bold, black, serif font.

PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC: MEETING ON 13-14TH OCTOBER 2011

- **YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN EUROPE**
- **PARTNER'S MAP DIRECT BENEFICIARIES AND POTENTIAL USERS PRESENTATION.**
- **COMMON REPORT PRESENTATION.**



YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN EUROPE



In the countries that make up our project, the situation is different but there is something true: the current crisis has aggravated the unemployment rates among young people, which is a very important risk to the pillars of the European Union, based on Lisbon Council in March 2000. According to this Council,

"For the people entering the job market can act in the knowledge economy, it is necessary that their education level is sufficiently high. Since the inverse relationship between educational level and the unemployment rate tends to be accentuated, Europe needs to increase the training level at the end of the studies. "

CZECH REPUBLIC



There are considerable regional differences in the labor market of Czech Republic. It is now estimated that on average there are 15 people for every vacancy.

The main aspects are:

1. Young man has no interest in professions which are missing on the labor market.
2. There are a large number of people studying the same profession.
3. Some potential employers declined their production and don't need new employees.
4. Competences (skills, knowledge, attitudes) of young people don't match the potential employers' demands.
5. Missing special working experience.
6. Insufficient specialization.
7. Graduates and school-leavers don't want to work in the branch for which they have been prepared during their studies.
8. They are not prepared to accept the "preliminary" (lower) level of salaries.

SWEDEN:



The number of unemployed persons in the 15-74 age group amounted to 467,000 during the second quarter of 2010. This is not a statistically significant change compared to the corresponding quarter last year, which means that it is the first time since the third quarter of 2008 that there has not been an increase in the number of unemployed persons compared to the second quarter of 2009. Neither does the unemployment rate, which was 9.3 percent for the 15-74 age groups, show any significant change for men or for women.

The number of unemployed 15-24 year-old amounted to 208,000, or 29.7 percent of the labor force, in the second quarter of 2010. This is not a statistically significant change compared to the second quarter of 2009. Fifty-one percent or 106,000 unemployed young people were full-time students. According to the Swedish Public Employment Service “Swedish education within international statistics - 2005”. Historically Sweden has had a large proportion of graduates from University and Higher Learning College. In 2003 every third person in the age group 25-64, whilst the average within OECD was 24 %. The corresponding figures for the age group 25-34 in Sweden were 17 % and 8 % within OECD (original source: Education at Glance 2005).

SPAIN



In the Spanish country, the youth unemployment rate has increased 2.5% in the first three months of this year, reaching 45% of the total amount of unemployed people. The total amount of unemployed people younger than 25 is 860,000, representing a clearly negative tendency especially compared to the data of 2007 when the youth unemployment rate was lower than 18%. In this period the percentage is more than double.

According to National Institute of statistics data for the second quarter of 2011 in 4 regions state that the unemployment rate is higher than 50%. The lowest level of unemployment per region is 28%. At this moment 45% of youth aged 16 to 25 who want to work can't do it. The damages in the social structure are very important. This young people are going to be unemployed in the most important years of their working life. A lot of unemployed young Spanish people have, nonetheless, a high level of training which leads to a strong frustration. An alternative to this young people is the emigration as a solution to start being part of a "Spanish lost generation". This is reinforced by high rates of unemployment, job insecurity, due to high seasonality, low salaries and difficulties of emancipation. A study by the UGT union shows that young people being out are the ones who have received the highest education, which means a significant loss of talent in our country, and besides, most of those who want to leave, have no prospect of return.

AUSTRIA



The number of unemployed young people aged 15-24 was 31,996. That means that 3.6% less of young people were unemployed than some months before.

In comparison with other European countries, the Austrian unemployment rate of young people (aged 15-24) is quite low, 8.8 percent (source: Statistic Austria, first quarter of 2011). This is the third lowest place in comparison with all countries in the European Union. Nevertheless, to be unemployed is a big problem for young people. According to a newspaper article (Der Standard, Wednesday, 13th July, page 33) a lot of young unemployed people are missing basis knowledge of school education.

“A good education level is the “key” to prevent young people from unemployment” (according to a speaker of the Employment Centre Vienna, in Austria). Many young people stop their application phase because they have no staying power and a lot of frustration regarding many refusals. According to the Economy Ministry, the school education of young migrants often ends after nine years. In such a way it is very difficult to access the labor market. The unemployment rate of people with migration background is higher (10.2%) than the unemployment rate of Austrian citizens.

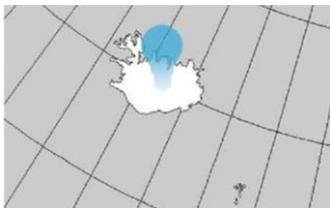
BULGARIA



According to Statistics Employment Agency, in Bulgaria, a monthly average 66,434 young people view the job postings. While in Europe the economic turmoil drove the streets mainly low-skilled people, in our country hurt also young people graduated from universities and various professional schools. For a year, graduated young people registered in employment offices have increased by 6,175 people, but they are only 8.5% of all unemployed young people. Low youth employment rate and high percentage of school dropouts were among the main problems highlighted in the recent sector analysis by the World Bank.

The labor market in Bulgaria is not yet fully formed and elaborated. Several years after its creation and development is far from being able to believe that there is some history and even less practice of regulation. Therefore to solve young people unemployment problem, all efforts are necessary. It is required much work and responsibility by the employment offices and by the unemployed people themselves, so the implementation and deployment of activities related to the mass popularization among teenagers, to necessary information and to models of behavior in the labor market.

ICELAND



Prior to the recession Iceland had one of the strongest labour markets in the OECD. High labour force participation rates and extremely low unemployment, particularly long-term unemployment and youth unemployment, were fostered by a quickly growing economy, relatively low labour taxes, and a flexible labour force. The deep recession of the past couple of years has, however, significantly impaired Iceland's labour market.

Even so, this has only moved the Icelandic labour market performance to around the OECD average in terms of unemployment. The Icelandic government has increased programmes targeted at youth and long-term unemployment, groups which otherwise would have a high likelihood of remaining without work. Further, outside of the hard hit construction sector, it appears there is little sectoral shift in the demand for labour.

These features, along with continued low taxes and a flexible labour force, suggest that the Icelandic labour market is well placed to pick up strongly as economic growth resumes. Nonetheless, adjustments to labour market policies through revising courses for the unemployed to better address the needs of the labour market, increasing the size of on-the-job training programmes, and revising the structure of unemployment benefits would reduce the likelihood of an increase in structural unemployment and promote a return to work in Iceland.



PARTNER'S MAP DIRECT BENEFICIARIES AND POTENTIAL USERS PRESENTATION

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES



**ASAJA
GRANADA**

ACADEMIA TOMAS (TOMAS LOPEZ)

ACADEMIA MILENIUM, S.L.L (FRANCISCO NAVARRO)

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS MOLINA (ANA EUSTAQUIA AMADOR HERRERA)

THE INFO HOUSE (JOSE MARIA LOPEZ LA CALLE)

ACADEMIA TOMAS (TOMAS LOPEZ)

ACADEMIA MILENIUM, S.L.L (FRANCISCO NAVARRO)

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS MOLINA (ANA EUSTAQUIA AMADOR HERRERA)

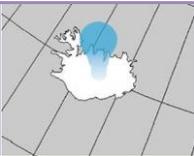
VET ACADEMY

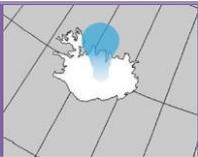
4 TEACHERS

NATURAL PERSON

1 TUTOR

<p>POTENTIAL USERS</p>	<p>ASAJA GRANADA</p> 
<p>6</p>	<p>YOUNG PEOPLE WHO LOOK FOR THEIR FIRST JOB</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>YOUNG UNEMPLOYED OR WITH FRAGMENTED WORK EXPERIENCES</p>

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES	 FRAMVEGIS
Director of Labour in Reykjavik	Public unemployment office
Union federation	Union-Federation of state and municipal employees
Youth Community Centre of the Municipality	Agencies of training
Life Long Learning Centre (Framvegis)	
ICT Learning Centre	
Councilor's	5
Teacher's, tutor's	5

POTENTIAL USERS	FRAMVEGIS	
5	Young how look for their first job	
5	Young people unemployed or with fragmented work experiences	

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES	KOMPETENS GRUPPEN 
Arbetsförmedlingen	Swedish Public Employment Service
Arbetsförmedlingen	Swedish Public Employment Service
Swedbank	Bank (with special training programs for young unemployed)
Socialtjänsten i Uppsala kommun	Social Services Office in Uppsala /Youth departement
Atri Idrott, hälsa och utveckling	Coaching / Kommunikolog
3	Coach
1	Consultant (former county council-vulnerable people young & adults) Now consultant
1	Coach/agency of training “work-coaching”

POTENCIAL USERS	KOMPETENS GRUPPEN	
1	Young people who look for their first job	
9	Young people with a low education level	

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES	BULGARIA TRAINING 	
Institut for postgraduate studies	Center for postgraduate studies and coalification	
Director “Policy in Vocational education and continuing training”	Department of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy	
Non-Governmental Organization “WEST”	NGO	
Director for European Affairs and International Cooperation	Department of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy	
164 Spanish Secondary School “Miguel de Cervantes”	Schools	
1	Teacher	NATURAL PERSONS
1	Director of department of foreign languages	
1	State expert	
1	Executive director	
1	Director	

POTENTIAL USERS

**BULGARIA
TRAINING**



7

Young who look for their first job

3

Young unemployed people or with fragmented work experiences

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES			INSTITUT INPRO
SEMIS spol. s.r.o.	Agencies of training		
ICV-Institut certifikovaného vzdělávání			
CIMA o.s.			
JUBELA s.r.o.			
Urad prace Pardubice	Public body providing job consultancy		
5		Tutors	Natural persons

<p>POTENCIAL USERS</p>	<p>INSTITUT INPRO</p>	
<p>3</p>	<p>Young how look for their first job</p>	
<p>7</p>	<p>Young people unemployed or with fragmented work experiences</p>	

<h1>DIRECT BENEFICIARIES</h1>		IBIS ACAM
IBIS ACAM	AGENCIES OF TRAINING	
WIFI WIEN	PRIVATE COACHING INSTITUT	
ERFOLGSCOACHING	AGENCIES OF TRAINING	
IBIS ACAM		
10	TRAINER	

POTENCIAL USERS



IBIS ACAM

10

YOUNG PEOPLE WITH A LOW
EDUCATION LEVELS



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