Youth employment partnerSHIP

- EVALUATION STUDIES IN SPAIN, HUNGARY, ITALY AND POLAND

23-24 May 2019

Budapest
INAPP is the Italian *National Institute for Public Policy Analysis*

INAPP is a **public research Institute**.

INAPP’s activities are: **analysis, monitoring and evaluation of labour policies, education and training policies, social policies** and, more in general, all public policies having an impact on the labor market.

INAPP mission is two-fold: building public assets such as **databases accessible to all** and implementing **policy-oriented research** aimed at analysing policy-relevant phenomena and providing policymakers and stakeholders at large with usable knowledge for better public policies.

INAPP is also a **member of the Italian National Statistical System** and **partner of the European Institutions**. It provides methodological and scientific assistance for the European Social Fund System Actions and it is the National Agency for the Erasmus+ European Programme in the field of vocational education and training.
INAPP’s activities

Among the new initiatives, the following analyses are worth mentioning, by way of example:

- **Evaluation of** recent labour market and **unemployment benefit reforms** in Italy (so-called Jobs Act), looking in particular at **impact of reforms on share of open-ended contracts**; gross worker **turnover and mobility** within the labour market; **composition** of employment; eligibility, access and duration of unemployment benefits; reemployment rates of UB beneficiaries; **gender** segregation; impact on firm strategies;

- **Evaluation of** recent introduction of new **social assistance measures** (target efficiency; effectiveness in lifting **beneficiaries out of poverty**; effectiveness of social and employment insertion programmes);

- Effects of **pension reforms** on hiring strategies by the firms;

- Effects of decentralized **collective bargaining**.
Youth employment partneSHIP: Italian research report schedule

Part I, The recent public employment policies in Italy (which also affect young people)

Part II, The main characteristics of young population 15-29 years (facts, figures and trends)

Part III, The effects of the new employment policies on young people: the results of a counterfactual impact evaluation
Part I, The recent public employment policies in Italy

by

Collegio Carlo Alberto
Part II, The main characteristics of young population 15-29 years

by Inapp

Contents of the Report

- Long term trend of youth cohorts and demographic characteristics
- Main indicator of the investment in *Human Capital* (Education and training outcomes, Employment by sex, age and educational attainment level, Professional skills etc.)
- Employment dynamics and turnover in the labour market
- Youth employment conditions
- Quality of work in a multidimensional perspective
Long term trend of youth cohorts and demographic characteristics
Active population and activity rate, 15-29 years. Italy

Source: LFS (Istat), data processed by Inapp
Activity rate by age. Italy

Source: LFS (Istat), data processed by Inapp
Italian research report: II part

Employment rate by gender, 15-29 years. Italy

Source: LFS (Istat), data processed by Inapp
Italian research report: II part

Unemployment rate by gender, 15-29 years. Italy

Source: LFS (Istat), data processed by Inapp
Main indicator of the investment in *Human Capital* (Education and training outcomes, Employment by sex, age and educational attainment level; Professional skills etc.)
Italian research report: II part

Tertiary education by gender, age class and Country (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>From 25 to 29 years</th>
<th>From 25 to 64 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU 28</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>21.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>36.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU 28</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>34.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>39.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: LFS (Eurostat), data processed by Inapp
Employed: tertiary education by gender, age class and Country (%)

Source: LFS (Eurostat), data processed by Inapp
Italian research report: II part

Employment rate by gender, Country and level of education, 25-29 years

Source: LFS (Eurostat), data processed by Inapp
Employment dynamics and turnover in the labour market
Italian research report : II part

Transitions from unemployment and employment, Italy

Source: LFS (Istat), data processed by Inapp
Transitions to open ended contracts, Italy

Source: LFS (Istat), data processed by Inapp
Youth employment conditions
Italian research report: II part

Employment by sex, age and professional status, 15-29 years

Source: LFS (Eurostat), data processed by Inapp
Italian research report: II part

Temporary employees by Country, 15-29 years (% of employees)

Source: LFS (Eurostat), data processed by Inapp
Temporary employees by gender and Country, 15-29 years (% of employees) - Year 2018

EU 28: Males 31.1, Female 33.1
Spain: Males 55.0, Female 57.7
Italy: Males 46.7, Female 53.2
Hungary: Males 10.1, Female 11.8
Poland: Males 43.6, Female 49.6
Norway: Males 19.2, Female 22.0

Source: LFS (Eurostat), data processed by Inapp
Italian research report : II part

Temporary employees by Country and main reason, 15-29 years (% of employees) - Year 2018

Source: LFS (Eurostat), data processed by Inapp
Part III, The effects of the new employment policies on young people: the results of a counterfactual impact evaluation
Focus on

The main aim of Work Package 3 – WP3 for INAPP

We are interested in the effects of both, **rebates of non-wage labour costs** and **reduction of dismissal costs on new open-ended contracts of young people, with a focus on young women.**

Which the **effects of:**
1) three year 100% rebate of non-wage labour costs (Law 190/2014)
2) two year 40% rebate of non-wage labour costs (Law 208/2015)
3) reshape of regulation governing dismissals aimed at reducing firing cost (Decree 23/2015, under Law 183/2014, so called “Jobs Act”)

**On:**
a) the **newly signed open-ended contracts**, included fixed-end contracts converted into open-ended contracts (New Total Gross Hires)?
References

Selected Bibliography


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https://oa.INAPP.org/bitstream/handle/123456789/342/Gualtieri_Centra_SINAPPSi_2_2018.pdf?sequence=3

Deidda M., (2011), “2000-2010, the decade that led to the employment decline in Europe”,  


