



# Intellectual output 1

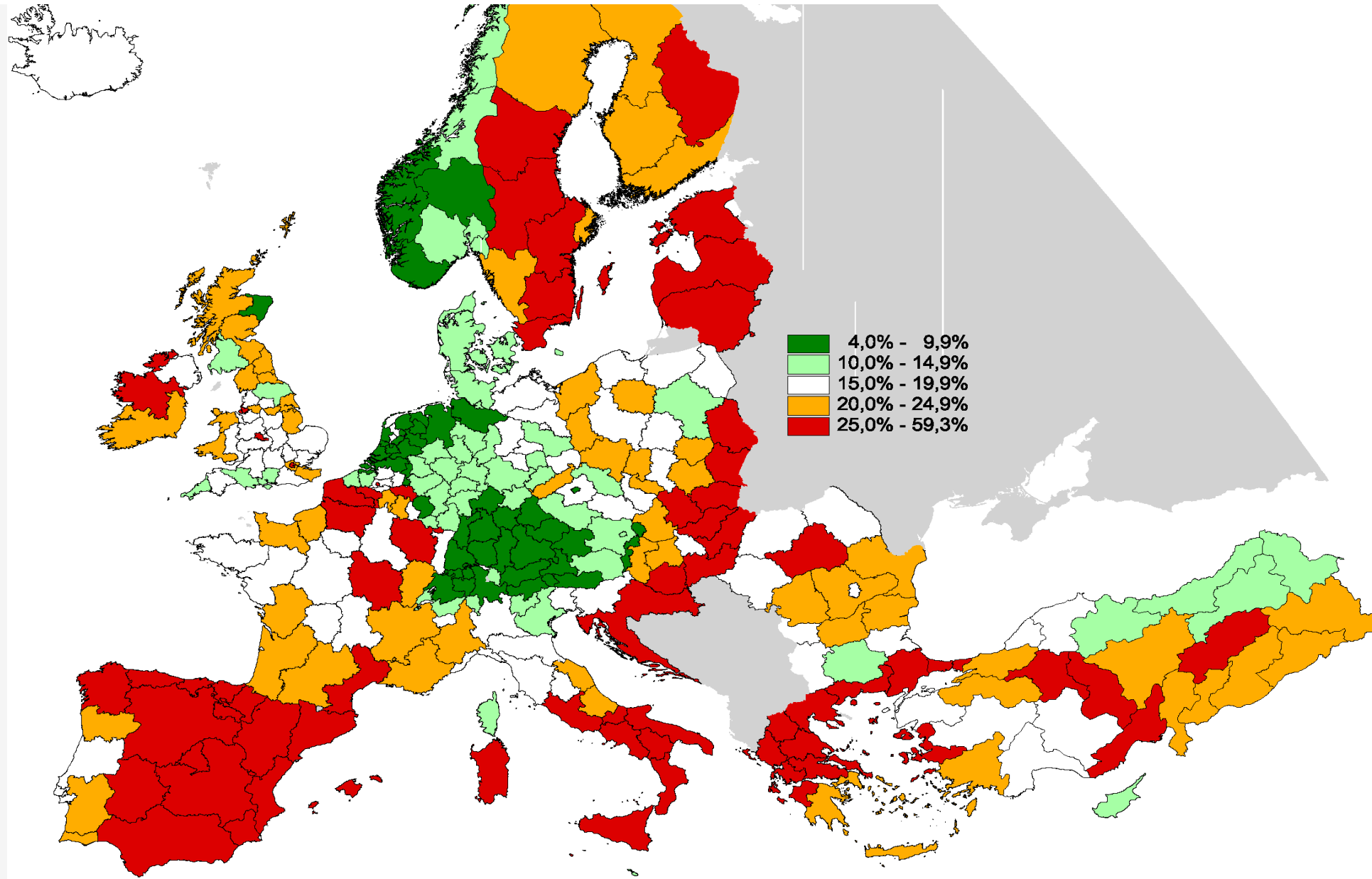
*Labour Demand and*

*Road Mapping of Youth Mobility in Europe*

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April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2016

# Youth unemployment rate

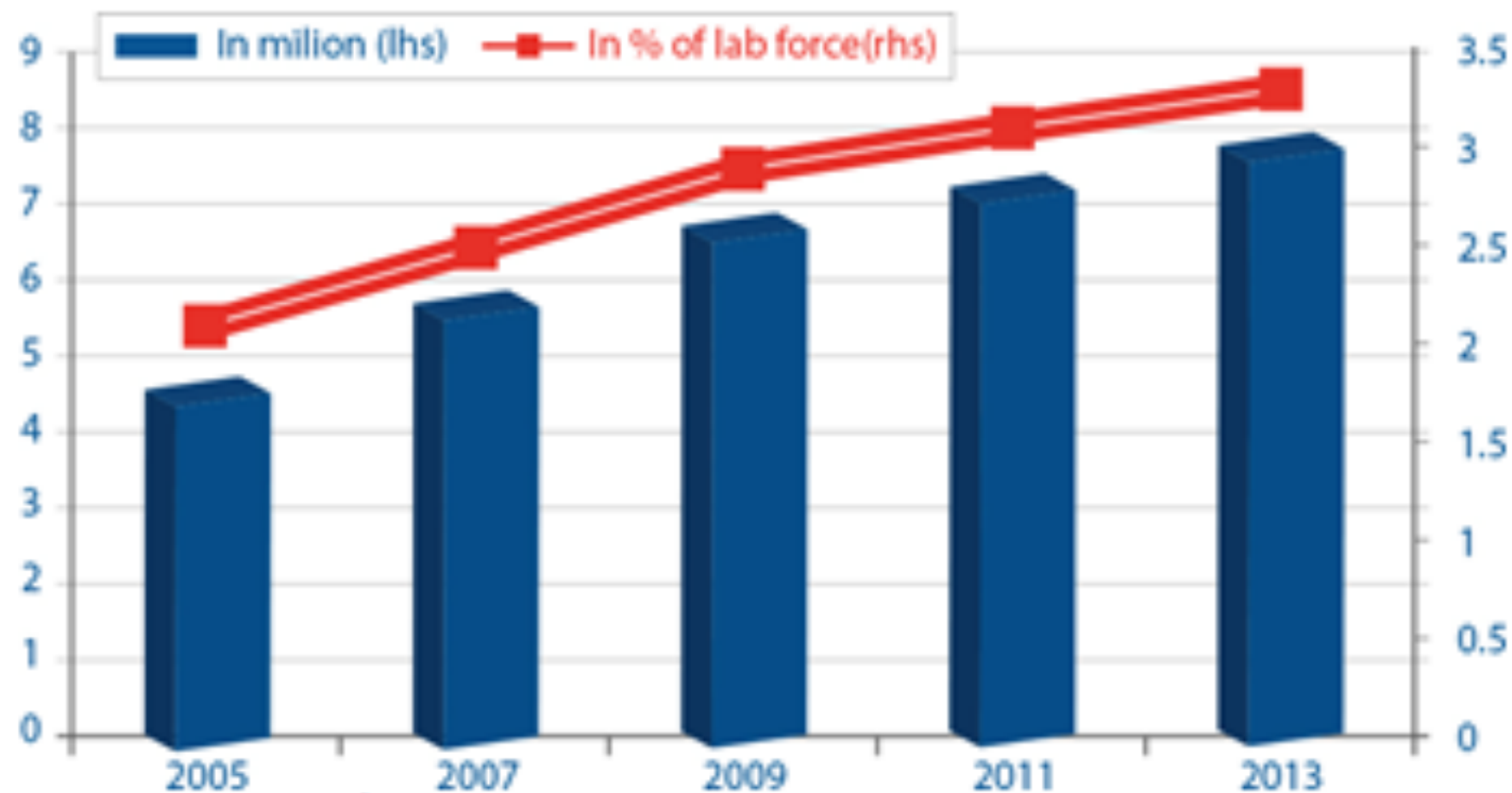


# The positive impact of labour mobility

- It helps correct imbalances between high and low unemployment regions
- It promotes the dissemination of knowledge and innovation across Europe.

# Increase in numbers of mobile EU workers after 2004 and 2007 enlargements

EU workers residing in another member country in millions and as a percentage of total labour force (2005-13)

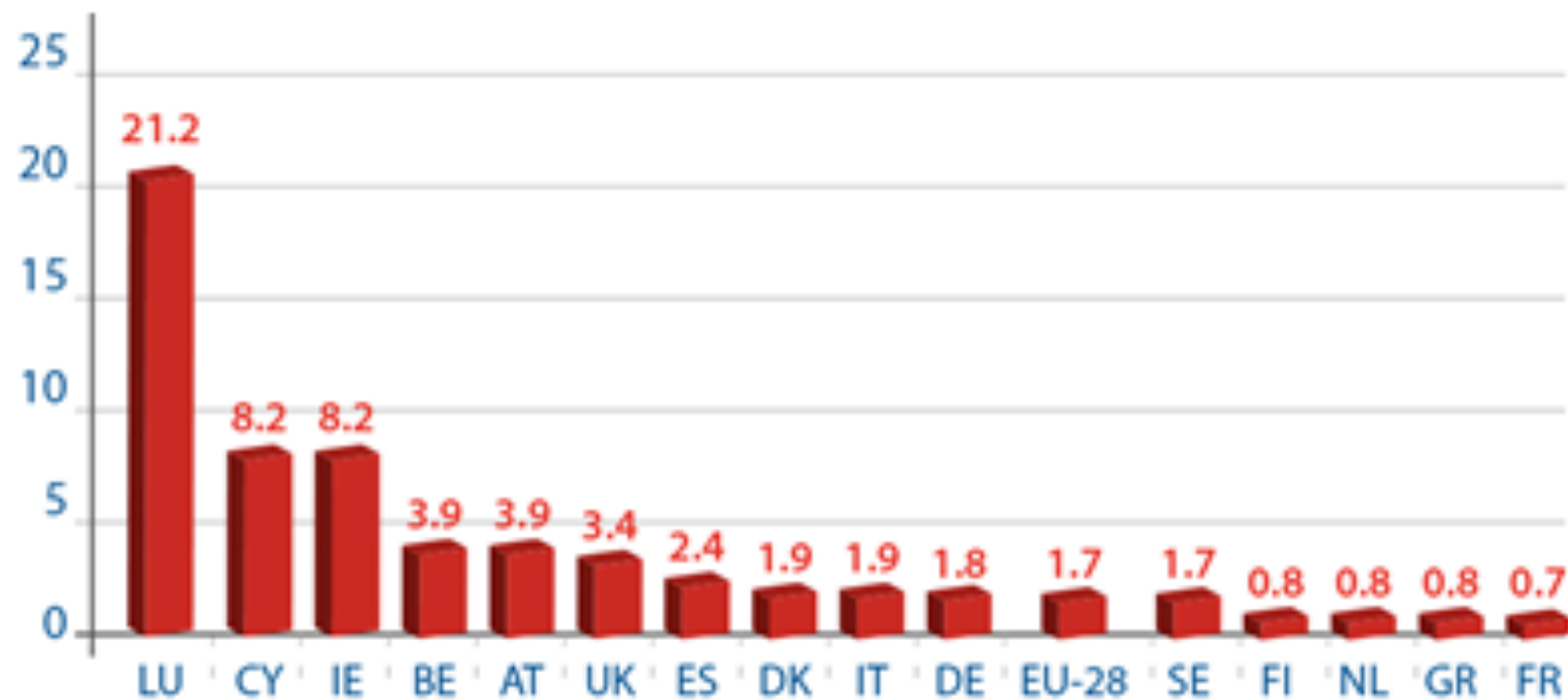


Source: Eurostat and European Commission estimates.

NB: Croatian nationals included from 2009 on.

# Limited flows to most Member States

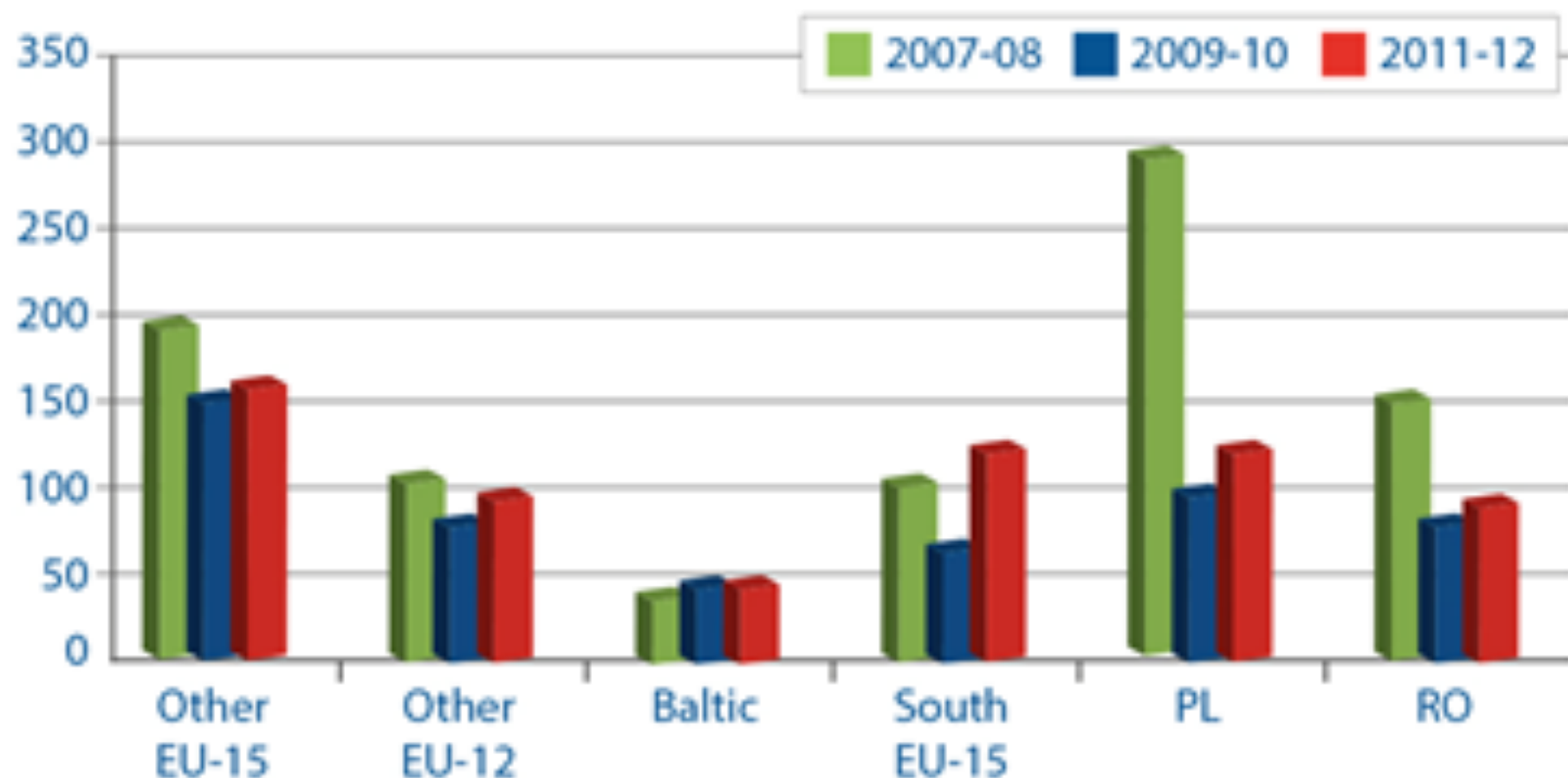
Recent (< 10 years) mobile EU workers (economically active) as a percentage of the host country's labour force



Source: Eurostat, LFS and European Commission calculations.

# Impact of crisis on distribution of mobile workers by region of origin

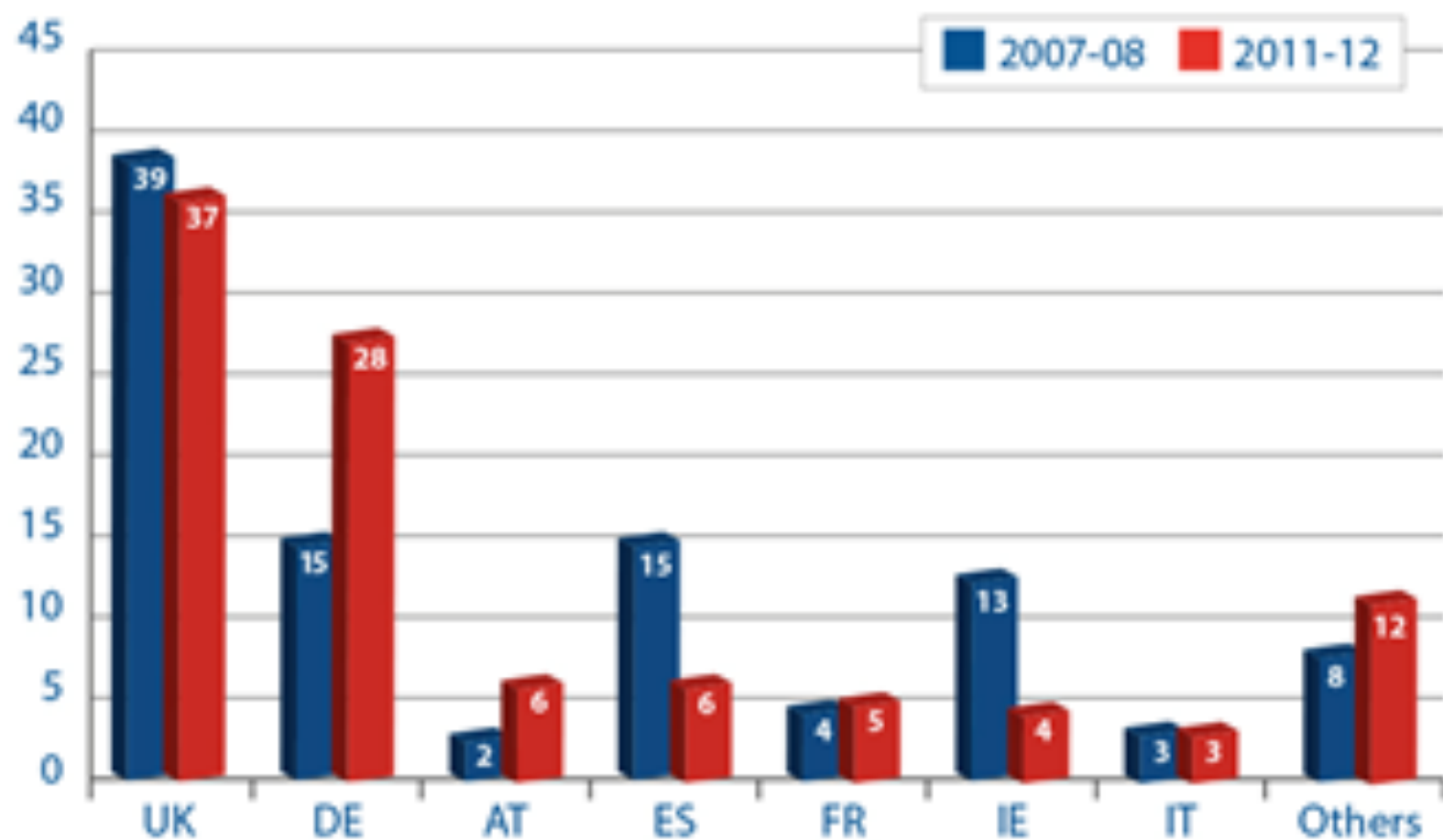
Recent (< 2 years) mobile EU workers (econ. active) by region of origin ('000)



Source: Eurostat(LFS) and EC calculations.

# Impact of crisis on distribution of mobile workers by host country

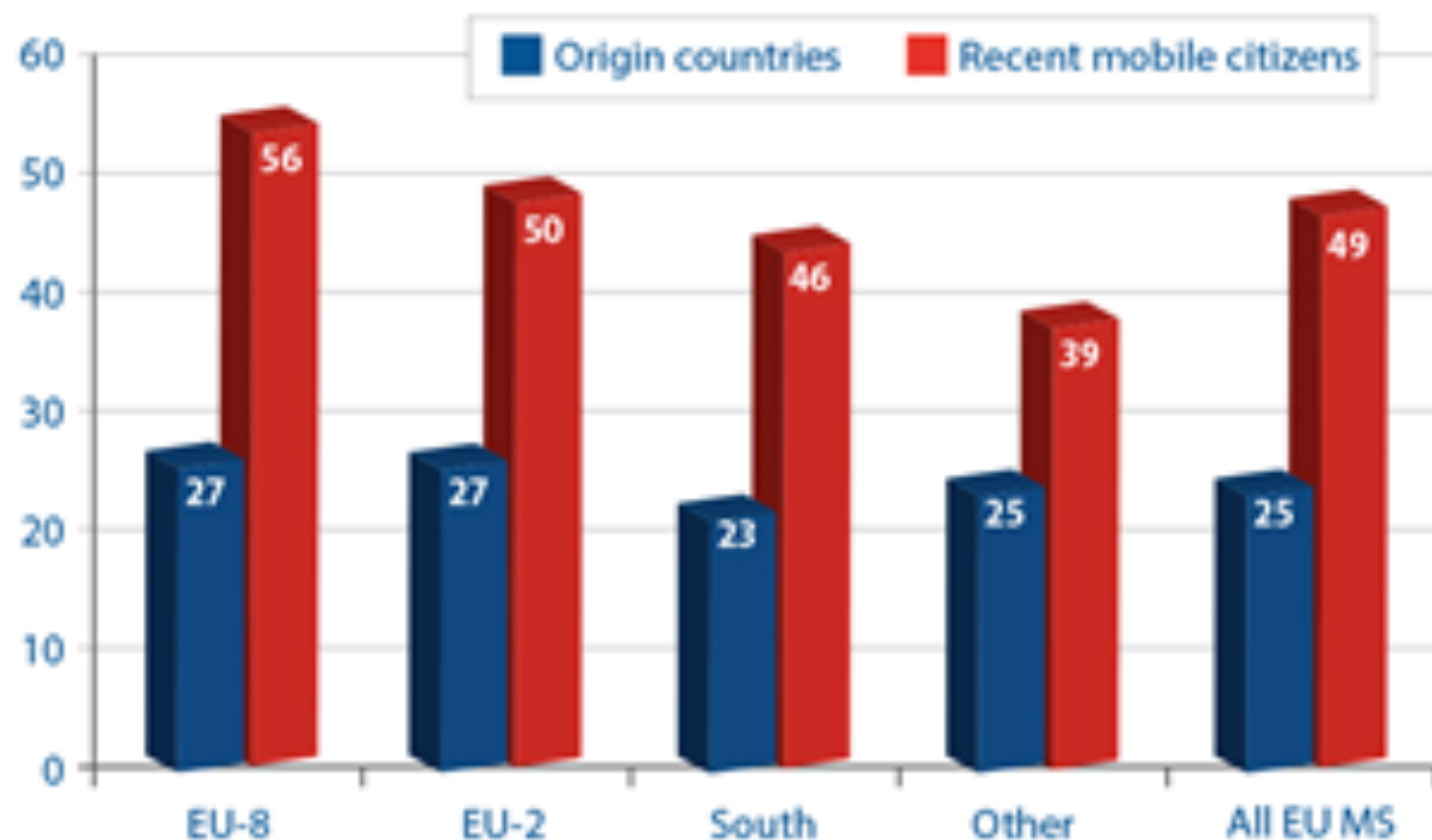
Recent (< 2 yrs) mobile EU citizens (econ. active) by host country (as % of total)



Source: Eurostat (LFS) and EC calculations.

# Mobile EU citizens tend to be young

Percentage of young people (15-34) among recent (<10 years) mobile EU citizens and in population of countries of origin, by group of EU countries, 2013

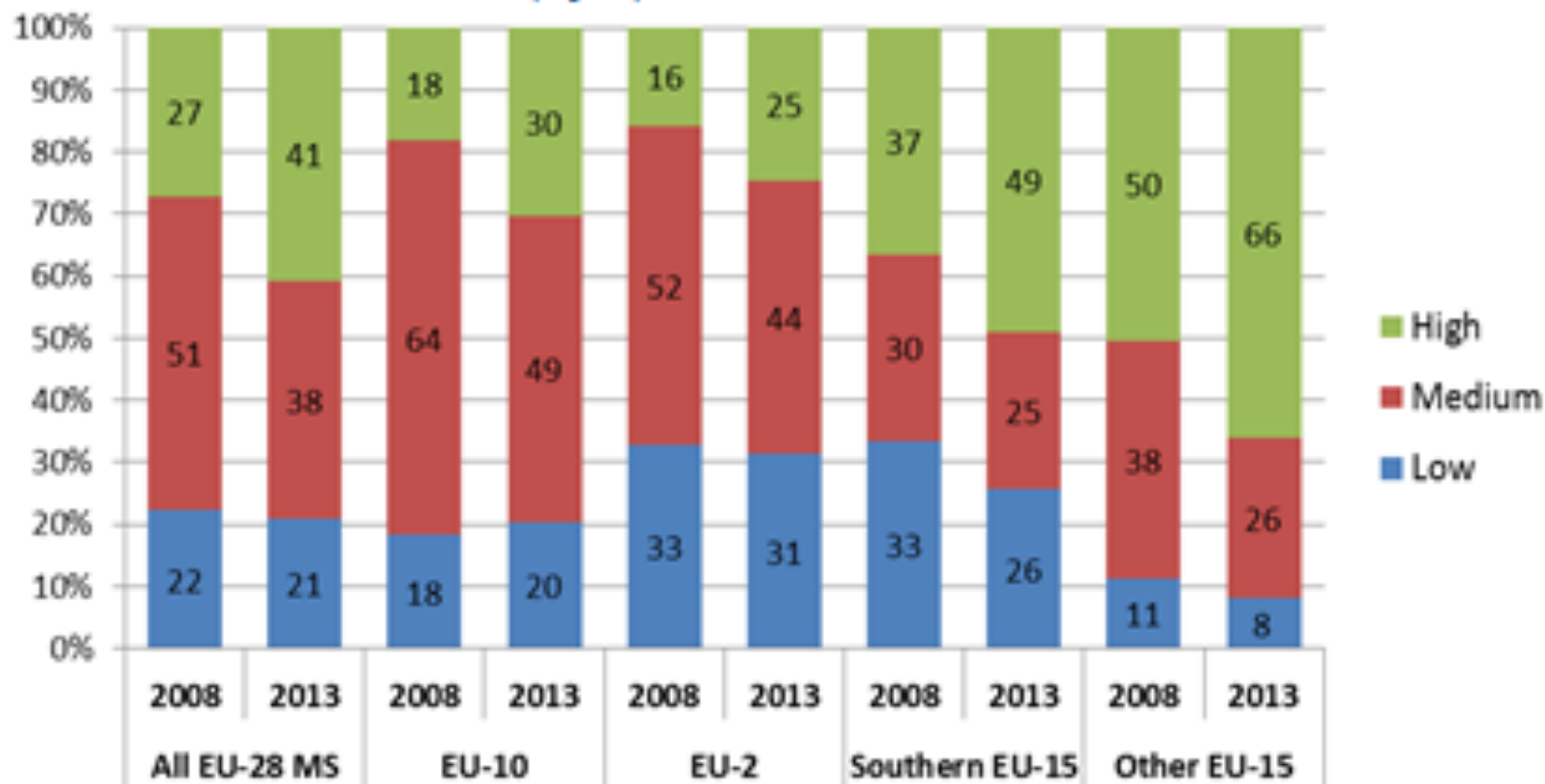


Source: Eurostat EU-LFS and European Commission calculations



# Growing percentage of tertiary graduates among mobile EU workers

Distribution of economically active intra-EU movers (established for less than 5 years in 2008 and 2013) – by level of education and citizenship groups, as % of the total



# EU policy for supporting labour mobility

- *The EU's three-pronged approach to promoting labour mobility:*
  - Remove remaining obstacles to labour mobility
  - Actively support labour mobility and cross-country matching of jobseekers and vacancies
  - Tackle economic and social challenges linked to labour mobility

# 1. Removing remaining obstacles to the free movement of labour

- ***'Portability' of supplementary pensions***
  - Directive on improving the acquisition and preservation of supplementary pension rights for mobile workers
- ***Recognition of professional qualifications***

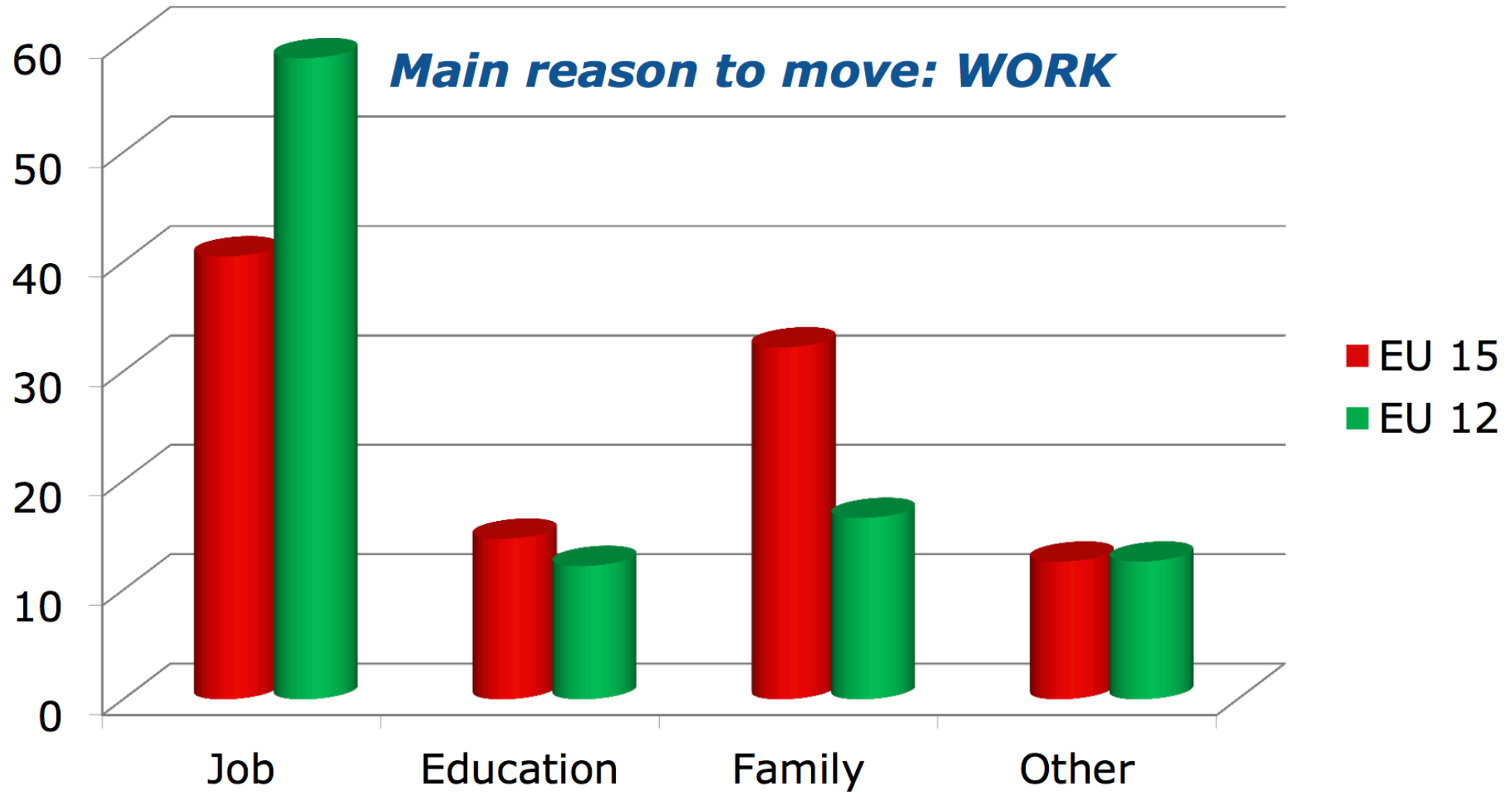
## **2. Actively supporting labour mobility and cross-country matching of jobseekers and vacancies**

- *Enforcement Directive on the exercise of the right to free movement of workers*
  - Advice to mobile workers; easier redress when rights breached
- *Upgrading EURES into a pan-European recruitment and placement tool*

### **3. Addressing related economic and social challenges**

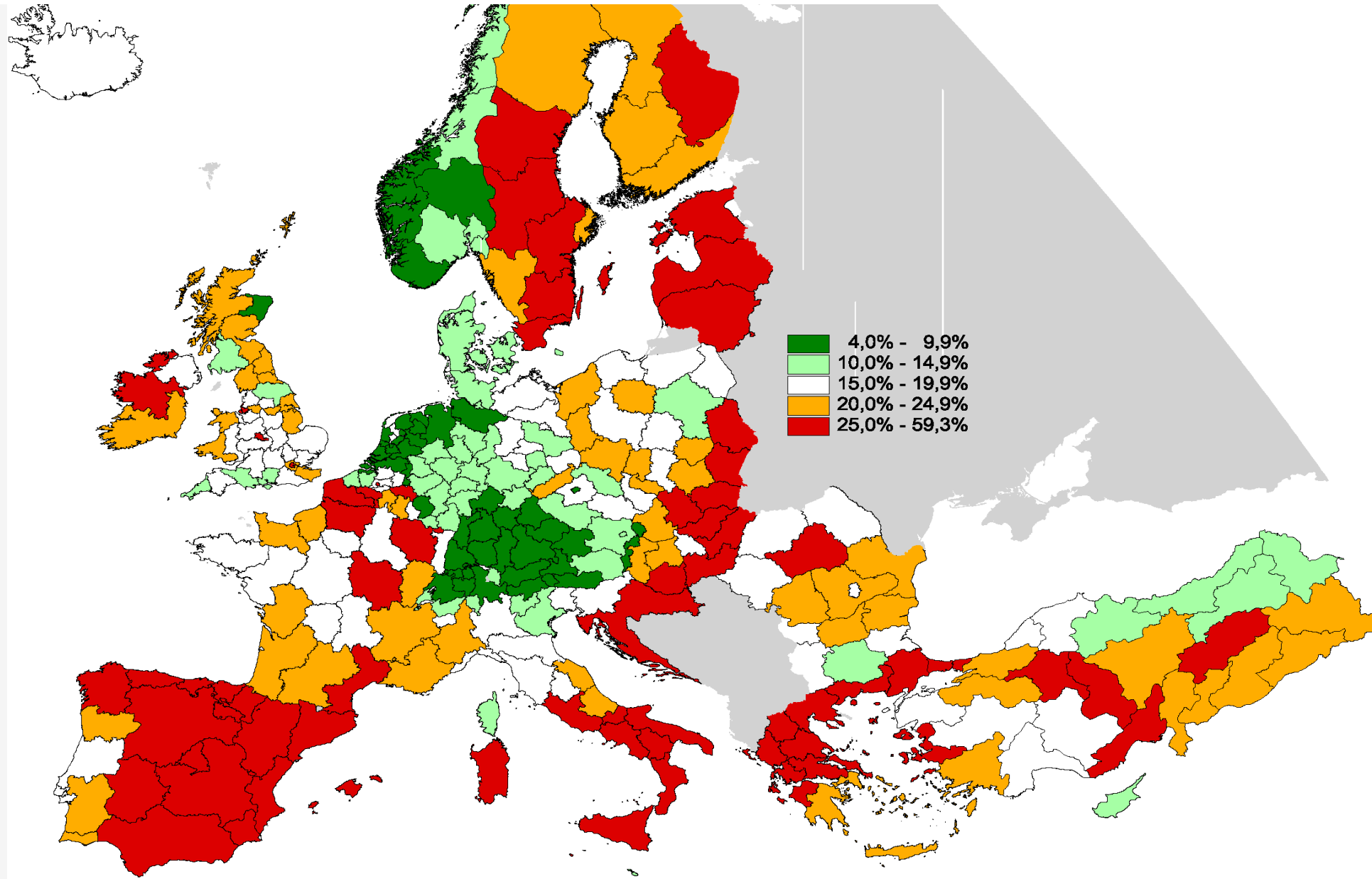
- *European Social Fund (> €80bn in 2014-20)*
- *Proposal for a European Platform to prevent and deter undeclared work*
- *Enforcement Directive on the posting of workers*

# Main reason to move: WORK



*Main reasons to move to another MS (% of Eurobarometer respondents)*

# Youth unemployment rate



# AIMS OF OUR THE PROJECT (1)

- A growing number of employers highlight the disequilibrium and the difficulties to recruit people matching with their constantly evolving needs.
- Higher education programmes are too often behind compared to the emerging needs of the economy in general, and specifically to emerging career paths.
- High youth unemployment, even among highly skilled young adults, is the result of such delay, particularly dramatic in southern Europe.
- It emerges the necessity to involve employers in the definition of the curricula, introduce the opportunity for students to combine practical experience with formal learning.



## AIMS OF OUR THE PROJECT (2)

- To facilitate youth integration in the labour market and stimulate job creation, and actual placement, there is need to close the gap between labour demands and people actual training and competences.
- In this context, Dual Learning Systems seem to have the potential to substantially increase the employability of young people at the end of the educational experience.
- Building on existing good practice the goal of EuroDuaLE is to find cost-effective ways for EU Members States to establish and expand the apprenticeship approach, with the development of an integrated transnational Dual Learning framework, where HEIs and relevant stakeholders in the labour market establish a synergy and provide students with new curricula, combining formal training and training on-the job, physical and virtual mobility.