Labour Law and Social Policies Tackling Youth Unemployment. A First Look Between North and South Europe

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FURTHER STEPS

- Comparing all national labours institutions
- Mapping innovation policies and best practices
- Disseminations (articles, conferences, a blog, a book)
- Creating a network with scholars in different fields
- Connecting stakeholders and policy-makers
- Creating an observatory with experts and stakeholders

SOURCEs

EU framework: directives, regulations and “soft law” tools
National legislations
Regional legislations (if any)
Collective agreements
Cases (if any)
Administrative schemes
Social policies at national and regional level

Legal + sociological + economical perspective: experiential analysis of regulations?

ABSTRACT

Starting from updated data on youth unemployment in Europe, my research focuses on the different instruments provided by European Union together with Nordic and Southern European Countries to fight this phenomenon. These tools are divided in two different macro-areas.

The first is connected to Labour Law and considers all the different rules concerning the contract of employment (such as the apprenticeships), other kinds of contractual relations (like the traineeships or the internships) and the economic and normative incentives set in order to promote inclusion of young people in the labour market.

The second macro-area is related to social policies and best practices on social innovation.

RESULTS

- The concept of the right to work could be a common ground
- But its enforceability varies from country to country
- “Cynical optimism” behind measures like Youth Guarantee

INTRODUCTION

European Commission - MEMO/14/466 – 8 July 2014:

5.2 million young people unemployed in the EU-28 (May 2014) for a rate of 22.2% - 23.3% Euro Area
Extremely high gap between the countries with the highest and the lowest jobless rates for young people – 50% between Germany and Greece
The workforce in employment in the EU is around 216.1 million persons of which only 7.5 million (3.1%) are working in another Member State
EU surveys show that young people are the group most likely to be mobile

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