



The ILO Turin Centre's facilities

Located in an attractive park on the banks of the River Po, the Centre's campus provides a congenial environment in which to live and study.

- It contains 21 pavilions with fully equipped modern classrooms, conference halls and meeting rooms fitted out for multilingual simultaneous interpretation, a computer laboratory, and a computerized documentation centre linked to various data banks.

The campus has 287 study/bedrooms, all with private bathrooms, telephones and cable television. It also has:

- a reception desk open 24 hours a day;

- a restaurant, a self-service canteen and a coffee lounge, all catering for international dietary needs;
- a bank;
- a travel agency;
- a laundry service;
- a post office;
- an internet point;
- a recreation room;
- facilities for outdoor and indoor sports;
- an infirmary.

Social events are regularly held both on and off campus, so that participants from different cultural backgrounds can make the most of a stimulating international environment.

For further information, please contact

International Training Centre of the ILO
Viale Maestri del Lavoro 10,
10127 Torino, Italy



Copyright © International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization, 2017. All rights reserved.
Printed by the International Training Centre of the ILO, Turin, Italy

Made of paper awarded the European Union Eco-label, reg.nr FR/011/002, supplied by International Paper.



International
Labour
Organization



Learning exchange programme: Social cost benefit analysis of the Youth Guarantee

12 – 14 July 2017
Turin, Italy



International Training Centre

A4011030

Learning exchange programme: Social cost benefit analysis of the Youth Guarantee

Rationale

The global economic and financial crisis has hit young people in Europe hard. It has resulted in: (i) the deterioration of youth employment quality; (ii) the highest youth unemployment since data have been collected and compared at international level; (iii) a longer time that is required to get a job (school-to-work transition); (iv), an increased discouragement and labour market detachment among youth; and (v) and greater labour market vulnerability of certain categories of disadvantaged youth.

High youth unemployment and inactivity have a number of adverse consequences for individuals, the economy and society. The costs of youth unemployment and inactivity include higher benefit payments, foregone earnings and taxes, but also the costs associated with the long-lasting scarring effect of unemployment and inactivity on future income, unemployment risk, health status, well-being and probability of becoming socially excluded or being exposed to anti-social behaviour.

It is in this context that in April 2013, The Council of the European Union adopted the Recommendation on “Establishing a Youth Guarantee”. This Recommendation calls for EU member States to ensure that young people receive a quality offer of employment, continued education, apprenticeship or

traineeship within a period of four months of becoming unemployed or leaving formal education.

In the framework of the collaboration between the European Commission (EC) and the International Labour Office (ILO), a joint Action has been developed to support member States in enhancing national capabilities to assess and improve Youth Guarantee schemes, including through policy support on apprenticeship systems.

Co-funded by the EC and the ILO, the Action aims to strengthen national capacity for the implementation, performance monitoring and assessment of youth employment policies and programmes that are part of the Youth Guarantee. This includes the development of a practical approach to estimate the economic and social costs and benefits of Youth Guarantees, including the assessment of the human, capital and financial investments and the benefits resulting from a decrease of youth unemployment and inactivity. The ILO has organized a learning exchange with the managers of the Youth Guarantee teams of Latvia, Portugal and Spain to discuss the main elements that should be taken into account while conducting a social cost-benefit analysis. This exchange will take place at the International Training Centre of the ILO (Turin, Italy) from 12 to 14 July 2017.

Objectives

The objectives of the learning exchange programme are:

- Discuss methodological approaches to estimate the socio-economic costs of Youth Guarantees;
- Exchange learning and experience in respect of the main costs and benefits that take into account country-specific situations;
- Define the steps required to estimate the social cost-benefits arising from the implementation of Youth Guarantees.

Target audience

The workshop is designed for senior Government officials responsible for the implementation of the Youth Guarantee in Latvia, Spain and Portugal.

Structure of the learning exchange

The learning exchange will be structured around three broad topics:

- Introduction to economic and social costs and benefits: These sessions will discuss: (i) the main socio-economic costs and benefits relating to the implementation of the Youth Guarantee; and (ii) the different actors that benefit from and/or bear the costs of non-action in the short and long run.

- Measurement of costs and benefits: These sessions will review measurement approaches (e.g. micro-simulation, macro-modelling) and sources of data (e.g. LFS, SILC, administrative data) that can be used for conducting SCBAs.
- How to conduct SCBAs: The last sessions will discuss the modalities to implement a SCBA of the Youth Guarantee at national level. It will also provide insights on how to communicate on and raise awareness of the importance of investing in young people through the Youth Guarantees.

Methodology and validation

The workshop will use a participatory approach that will allow for the exchange of information, knowledge and experience among participants and between participants and facilitators. It will be delivered through a combination of presentations, discussions and group activities with a view to creating a conducive learning environment.

The validation of the learning exchange will be done on a daily basis, through continuous feedback between the facilitators and the participants. At the end of the programme, the participants will be asked to validate its content, facilitation and organizational aspects.