

Interreg



North-West Europe

IMAGINE

European Regional Development Fund

THEMATIC PRIORITY



INNOVATION



T1.2.2 - BENCHMARK REPORT ON SOCIAL LEGISLATION ACROSS NWE



LAST UPDATE - APRIL 4th 2022



T1.2.2 - BENCHMARK REPORT ON SOCIAL LEGISLATION ACROSS NWE

Report for Action & Transition association by

Emmanuel Monneau

Monneau-Expertise-Conseil-Action (MECA)

CONTRIBUTORS



Document design and layout by
PALME Association

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	11
A. Young NEETs	11
1. Genesis and dissemination of an acronym.....	12
2. Main characteristics of young NEETs.....	12
a. NEET rate in the European Union	12
b. An increase in the rate of NEET with age.....	12
c. A gender imbalance in the NEET rate to the detriment of women	13
d. A more frequent probability of having children	13
e. Very low financial resources.....	14
f. A lower level of qualification on average.....	14
g. A more frequent immigrant or foreign origin	14
h. More frequent disability or illness.....	14
i. More cohabitation	14
j. Socio-economic difficulties inherited from family origins.....	15
k. Young long-term NEETs concentrate socio-economic difficulties	17
3. Exclusion and non-resort	18
B. European youth policy	18
1. Institutionalisation and objectives of a European youth policy.....	18
2. Construction of a European youth guarantee.....	19
C. An approach in terms of socio-economic citizenship	23
1. Socio-economic citizenship regimes.....	23
2. Young people's economic citizenship	24
3. Social citizenship of young people.....	26
4. A typology of socio-economic citizenship regimes for young people.....	27
5. Policies aimed at NEETs and non-recourse according to the typology of socio-economic citizenship regimes for young people	30
a. Policies for NEETs.....	30
b. Non-use of social assistance among the NEETs	31
D. Conclusion	31
BELGIUM	32
Belgian youth policies	33
A. Institutionalisation and developments	33
B. Denied socio-economic citizenship	33
1. A selective education system.....	34
2. The work-first of employment policies	34
3. Familialised social citizenship.....	35
Socio-economic citizenship measures	36
A. National measures	37
1. Economic citizenship.....	37
a. Youth guarantee from the Walloon Office for Vocational Training and Employment.....	37
➤ Forem's global action plan.....	37

3. A familiarisation of social citizenship.....	47
Socio-economic citizenship measures	48
A. National measures	49
1. Economic citizenship.....	49
a. Youth Commitment Contract.....	49
b. Contractualised support path towards employment and autonomy.....	50
c. Single integration contract - Skills employment path.....	50
d. Other measures	51
➤ Periods of simulation in a professional environment.....	51
➤ Sponsorship for employment.....	51
➤ Civic service	51
➤ Certificate of aptitude for the functions of animator and certificate of aptitude for the functions of director.....	51
e. Education and formation.....	51
➤ Training obligation raised to 18 years.....	51
➤ Second Chance Schools.....	52
➤ Back-to-school structures.....	52
➤ Public employment integration establishment	52
➤ Voluntary military service	53
f. Mobility aids	53
➤ City policies	53
➤ Mobility and Youth Access to Employment	53
➤ Youth advantage card 12-27 from the French National Railways Company.....	53
g. Aid for business creation	54
➤ Training.....	54
➤ Erasmus for young entrepreneurs	54
2. Social citizenship.....	54
a. Solidarity labour income.....	54
b. Active solidarity income for young workers.....	54
c. Housing assistance	55
➤ Housing allowances.....	55
➤ Visale guarantee: deposit for the tenant.....	55
d. Health protection.....	55
➤ Universal health protection	55
➤ Supplementary solidarity-based health.....	55
e. Allowance for disabled adults	55
B. Local measures	56
1. Economic citizenship.....	56
a. Education and training.....	56
b. Mobility aids	56
➤ Driving license assistance for young people in integration - Île-de-France.....	56
➤ Navigo - Free package for young people in integration - Île-de-France	56
➤ Navigo - 50% package	57
2. Social citizenship.....	57
a. The Youth Assistance Fund.....	57
b. Child welfare.....	57

c. Housing Solidarity Fund.....	58
d. Mobility aids	58
▶ Navigo Youth weekend - Île-de-France	58
▶ Free Imagine R Pass - Île-de-France	58
e. Banking benefits	58

Conclusion 58

LUXEMBOURG..... 59

Luxembourg youth policies 60

A. Institutionalisation and developments 60

B. Denied socio-economic citizenship 60

1. The education system: a social reproduction of Luxembourg's middle classes, producing educational inequalities	61
2. The work-first logic of employment policies	61
3. A familialisation of social citizenship.....	62

Socio-economic citizenship measures 62

A. National arrangements..... 63

1. Economic citizenship	63
a. Youth guarantee	63
▶ National Youth Service	63
▶ Employment Development Agency's #YouthYourFuture programme	64
▶ Orientation House.....	64
b. Learning promotion aids	64
c. Employment support contract.....	65
d. Employment initiation contrac	65
e. Jobelo.....	65
f. Help to create an inclusive job for the long-term unemployed.....	66
g. Tax credit.....	66
h. State participation in favour of disabled employees	66
i. School maintenance subsidy.....	67
2. Social citizenship.....	67
a. Social Inclusion Income.....	67
b. Welfare	69
c. Cost of living allowance	69
d. Reduced cost of living allowance.....	69
e. Income for people with severe disabilities.....	70
f. Back-to-school allowance	70
g. Birth allowance	70

Conclusion 71

THE NETHERLANDS 72

Dutch youth policies..... 73

A. Institutionalisation and development..... 73

B. An enabling socio-economic citizenship..... 73

1. An inclusive education system.....	74
2. The learn-first of employment policies.....	74

3. An individualisation of social citizenship	75
Socio-economic citizenship measures	76
A. National arrangements.....	77
1. Economic citizenship.....	77
a. Youth guarantee	77
b. Education and formation.....	78
➤ Qualification requirement raised to 18 years.....	78
➤ Entrepreneurship in education (Ondernemerschap in het onderwijs - O2LAB)	78
2. Social citizenship.....	78
a. General assistance (Algemene bijstand).....	78
b. Study allowance (studietoelage)	78
c. Tax credit (skorting)	79
➤ General tax credit (algemene heffingskorting)	79
➤ Labour tax credit (arbeidskorting or loonheffingskorting)	79
d. Housing assistance (huurtoelage).....	79
e. Health care allowance (zorgtoelage)	79
f. Maternity assistance	79
g. Incapacity benefit after illness (Arbeidsongeschikt na ziekte)	80
➤ Return to work programme for partially disabled people (Werkhervatting Gedeeltelijk Arbeidsgeschikten - WGA)	80
➤ Allowance for totally disabled people (Inkomensvoorziening Volledig Arbeidsongeschikten - IVA) ..	80
h. Wajong allowance	80
B. Local measures	80
1. Economic citizenship.....	80
a. Regional Information and Coordination Service (Regionale Meld- en Coördinatiefunctie).....	80
2. Social citizenship.....	80
a. Individual income allowance (Individuele inkomenstoelage)	80
b. Special aid (Bijzondere bijstand).....	81
c. Participation contribution (Meedoenbijdrage)	81
d. Housing tax exemption (Kwijtschelding gemeentelijke belastingen)	81
e. Collective health insurance (Collectieve zorgverzekering gemeentepolis) ..	81
f. Municipal personal loan (Persoonlijke lening van de gemeente).....	81
g. Help with debt (Hulp bij schulden)	82
h. "Be there on time!" ("Op tijd erbij!").....	82
Conclusion	82

THE UNITED KINGDOM

UK youth policies	84
A. Institutionalisation and development.....	84
1. Second-class socio-economic citizenship.....	84
2. An unequal and selective education system.....	85
3. The work-first and the workfare of employment policies.....	85
4. An individualisation of social citizenship	85
Socio-economic citizenship measures.....	87

A. National measures	88
1. Economic citizenship	88
a. Youth guarantee	88
➤ Pilot projects in England	88
➤ The Scottish Young Person's Guarantee	88
b. Youth Engagement Fund.....	89
c. Youth Offer Programme (England, Scotland and Wales)	89
d. Sector-Based Work Academy Programme (England and Scotland).....	89
e. Internships.....	89
f. Kickstart Scheme	89
g. Mentoring Circles.....	90
h. Aid for business creation	90
i. Other devices	90
➤ National Careers Service.....	90
➤ Work and Health Programme.....	90
➤ Work trials.....	90
➤ National Citizen Service	91
k. Employment and Support Allowance	91
l. Education and formation.....	91
➤ Training obligation raised to 18 years.....	91
➤ September Guarantee	91
➤ Education Maintenance Allowance (Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales)	91
➤ 16-19 Bursary Fund (England)	91
2. Social citizenship.....	92
a. Universal Credit	92
b. Personal Independence Payment.....	92
c. Disability premiums	92
d. Maternity allowance.....	92
e. Help with energy bills (Warm Home Discount Scheme)	92
B. Local measures	93
1. Economic citizenship	93
a. Surrey County Council's 14-19 plan	93
➤ The project.....	93
➤ Results.....	93
b. Haslemere Youth Hub	93
c. Education and training.....	94
➤ Support for young people in their knowledge of the labour market and professional opportunities.....	94
➤ Work Clubs	94
2. Social citizenship.....	94
a. Housing assistance	94
➤ Housing tax reduction (Council Tax Support)	94
➤ Discretionary Housing Payment	94
b. Surrey Crisis Fund	94
Conclusion	95

GENERAL CONCLUSION 96

USEFUL LINKS 98

- A. EU 98*
- B. Belgium 98*
- C. France 100*
- D. Luxembourg 104*
- E. The Netherlands 106*
- F. The United Kingdom 108*

ACRONYMS AND INITIALS 112

BIBLIOGRAPHY 115

INTRODUCTION

This report is part of the European Interreg-Imagine Programme which aims to fight against youth unemployment by providing job prospects in the market gardening sector in peri-urban regions of North West Europe. More precisely, this report is willing to participate to one of the three sub-objectives of the programme, which consists in developing an approach and a proliferation of concrete tools that can be duplicated. From this point of view, the objective here is to provide both elements of comparative analysis on social policies aimed at young people, and in particular NEETs aged 15 to 34, implemented in the five countries participating in the project (Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) and to identify the public measures which target this population and trying to inform about their effectiveness when possible.

The introduction, which offers a reflective look informed by social science work on social policies aimed at young people, is carried out in three stages. The first is an analysis of the term

NEET and what is known about young people assigned to this category. The second deals with the presentation of the European Youth Guarantee, the main mechanism implemented at European Union (EU) level. The third presents a comparative analysis of youth policies developed in different countries based on the concept of socio-economic citizenship.

The five parts that compose the report are based on the same policies implemented in the five countries studied: Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Each of the five parts is based on a presentation of youth social policies and national and local measures aimed at the target audience. The reader should be able to find there elements allowing to answer an operational question in the field: how to optimise the integration of young NEETs thanks to the assistance put in place at their destination in each territory?

Furthermore, the use of this report is intended to be improved, supplemented or even amended by readers on the spot.

A. Young NEETs

The acronym "NEET" stands for Not in Employment, Education or Training, and is widely disseminated and used today. As a social construction that has become both a statistical and administrative category and a target population for public policies, the name NEET is intended to bring together in the same group young people who do not accumulate human capital¹. However, there is a strong heterogeneity of the young people behind this acronym.

Box 1: Youth, the age of integration

Youth is a sequence of biographical trajectory which is defined sociologically by the outstanding "individual events" which compose it. If we stick to the family, school and professional spheres, "we can consider that youth is the age of life when the double passage from school to professional life and from the origin family to the family of procreation" [Mauger, 2010, 14]. From this perspective, youth can be defined as a "double process of integration": integration into the labour market on the one hand and integration into the marriage market on the other [Mauger, 1999, 55].

By following generational approaches, which favour the comparison of temporal effects rather than of the ages of life at a given moment, each age cohort constructs its experiences of youth in a different socio-economic context. The category "youth" can thus designate today in Europe this "new age of life" [Galland, 1990] characterised for many young people by a progressive and erratic path towards adult life. Indeed, European youth have seen their transitions to adult status lengthen, diversify and be deeply marked by unemployment. A significant part of this youth "is pushed to overinvest in education while remaining despite everything faced with the devaluation of diplomas and social downgrading" while "another part disappears from the radar because it goes beyond the norm" [Vendramin, 2020, 65-66].

¹According to the OECD definition, human capital covers "the set of knowledge, skills, competences and individual characteristics that facilitate the creation of personal, social and economic well-being" [OECD, 1998]. It "constitutes an intangible good that can advance or support productivity, innovation and employability" [OECD, 2001].

1. Genesis and dissemination of an acronym

The genesis of the appearance of the NEET category can be seen in the context of the late 1980s in the United Kingdom when the limit age for receiving social benefits was raised from 16 to 18 years (1988) thus contributing to the development of the vulnerable and the exclusion of this age group that researchers then called "Status A" (1994) then "Status Zer0". In 1999, in the publication by the British government of the Bridging the Gap report [Social Exclusion Unit, 1999], the term NEET was officially used to replace "Status Zer0", designating then "a category of young men from working-class backgrounds, suspected of having rationally chosen to abandon any study or training system, and underlines the lack of employability resulting from these "choice" presuppositions "[Nativel, 2011, 93]. This name then gradually extended to the 15-24 age group, spread internationally until today, and has become a common statistical indicator of importance for evaluation in terms of employment and social inclusion of national situations.

However, countries do not always use the same definitions for this category of NEET. The first difference is related to age: nowadays, in most European countries, people in the age group between 15 and 24 are considered to be young. In other countries, the age limit used is lower (for example, in Scotland, the range 16-19 years is used) or on the contrary higher (up to 34 years in South Korea and Japan). The second difference is based on the way of quantifying the NEETs by taking into account or not non-formal training. For example, the Eurostat definition can be considered as "restrictive" insofar as young people neither in employment, neither in studies, nor in training are no longer considered as NEET when they practice a non-formal activity (sport lessons, or related to cultural and leisure activities). Conversely, the measure of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which is described as "extended", includes young people undergoing non-formal training in its indicator [Cuzzocrea, 2014, 75].

2. Main characteristics of young NEETs

The heterogeneity of young people categorised as NEET makes it difficult to develop a typical portrait of this population. In addition, due to their propensity for social and economic vulnerability that keeps them away from institutions, it is difficult to obtain data on this population. However, some characteristics of young NEETs can be highlighted in particular in comparison with young non-NEETs.

a. NEET rate in the European Union

In 2019 in the EU, it was in the Netherlands (5.7%), Sweden (6.3%) and Luxembourg (6.5%) that the share of NEETs among 15-29 year olds was the weakest. The United Kingdom (11.4%) and Belgium (11.8%), on the other hand, are just below the EU average (12.5%) while France (12.9%) is the only country studied which is above this average (see Table 1 and Graph 1).

b. An increase in the rate of NEET with age

NEETs share increases sharply with age. Due to compulsory education, it is initially very low around the age of 15. With young people with little education leaving the school system around the age of 18, it increases quite sharply before then growing more moderately and finally stabilising around the age of 30.

²Following the 2010 European Youth on the Move initiative, Eurostat and the OECD developed their NEET indicator in order in particular to broaden the category of unemployed, which is too dependent on international classifications, and to promote international comparisons. While not considering young people pursuing studies as inactive, the NEET indicator makes it possible in particular to focus the analysis on periods outside of studies and training. According to the OECD, a high proportion of NEETs corresponds to a difficult transition from school to work.

Thus in France, the NEET rate at 15 or 16 years old was on average below 3% between 2015 and 2019, increased between 17 and 20 years old to around 16% and then rose more moderately until 24 years old. (19%) before stabilising at the age of 29 [INSEE, 2021].

In the Netherlands, if we look at the (extended) NEET rates, the 15-20 age group shows a rather stable and low rate of around 2%. As in other countries, with the end of compulsory education, older age groups have higher NEET rates. In 2014, 20-24 year olds had a NEET rate of 8.7% and that of 25-29 year olds peaked at 11.6%.

In Wallonia, the share of NEETs for 15-19 year olds is 6%, 17% for 20-24 year olds, 22% for 25-29 year olds and 24% for 30-34 year olds.

c. A gender imbalance in the NEET rate to the detriment of women

In all EU countries except Luxembourg, the share of NEETs aged 15 to 29 is higher among young women than among young men. There is a general tendency to reduce this gap under the influence of a decrease in the inactivity rate of young women and an increase in that of young men, who are more likely to be excluded from employment by illness or disability. This gender imbalance is dependent on age in that women are initially NEET less often than men, because they are more frequently in school, before being more numerous. This inversion of the imbalance, which occurs more or less early depending on the country, is largely explained by the significant propensity observed of women with children to exercise their “family responsibility” by taking charge of their family and/or their daily life, their home leading them more frequently in a situation of professional inactivity.

In France, in 2019, the share of NEETs among 15-29 year olds was 13.7% for young women against 12.1% for young men. Until the age of 21, women are less often NEET than men. It is from the age of 22 that the trend is reversed, while the share of NEETs stabilises and then falls among young men, it continues to increase for young women [INSEE, 2021].

In the Netherlands, among 25-29 year olds, the rate of NEET remains against women even if the gap tends to be narrowing (14.1% against 9.2%).

In Wallonia, the difference in the rate of NEET between women and men is almost non-existent until the age of 30 when women are 29% to be NEET against 20% for men.

In the UK, historically, more young women than young men are NEET. Since 2016, the ratio has been reversed due to cumulative increases in the employment rate of women and that of men excluded from employment by disease or disability. However, the rate of non-employment among young NEETs women remains much higher than for men (63% versus 51%). In the 12 months leading up to March 2021, around 30% of young NEET women were inactive compared to only around 4% of young NEETs men. However, this rate decreased considerably for young women between 2012 and 2020. Indeed, in 2012, almost three quarters of NEET women were inactive for this reason [Powell, 2021].

d. A more frequent probability of having children

Compared to other young people, the NEETs are on average almost twice as likely to have one or more children.

For example in France, on average between 2015 and 2019, among the NEETs, nearly two out of three women between the ages of 25 and 29 are mothers, i.e. twice as many as among those in employment, in studies or in training [INSEE, 2021].

e. Very low financial resources

Young NEETs have particularly low financial resources.

For example in France, the resources of the NEETs amounted to an average of 370 euros per month in 2017. They were mainly made up of social income (70%), the rest of their resources came from regular parental financial assistance (22%) and labour income (8%) [Portela and Raynaud, 2019, 32-33].

f. A lower level of qualification on average

Among the various factors that can explain the risk of being NEET, the level of education plays a central role. In 2019, 36.9% of young Europeans aged 20 to 34 with little or no education found themselves in a NEET situation, compared to 14.3% of young people having reached upper secondary education and 9.6% of those having reached Higher Education. Even if the rate of NEET varies considerably between European countries, a low level of initial training systematically increases the risk of being in a NEET situation [Giret and Jongbloed, 2021].

In the United Kingdom, the Netherlands or Belgium, the NEETs with less than an upper secondary qualification are more than twice as numerous as those with a higher education qualification [Kramarz and Viarengo, 2015, 22-23].

g. A more frequent immigrant or foreign origin

The country of birth is also a common characteristic among NEETs as young people born outside the country or having at least one parent born outside the country are more often NEET than those born in the country or having both parents born in the country.

In the Netherlands, young people born outside the Netherlands have much higher NEET rates than those born in the Netherlands. For the 25-29 age group born outside the EU, the NEET rate peaked at 23.5% in 2014. Thus, young immigrants were twice as likely to become NEET.

In the UK, young people of Pakistani and Bangladeshi immigrant background have a NEET rate of 13% (compared to 10.6% for all young people) [Powell, 2021].

In Luxembourg in 2019, among young people aged 15 to 29 not born in the EU, 19.1% belonged to the NEET category, much more than among natives (8.1%). In 2014, the children of immigrants represented 59% of the population of young NEETs while they represented 47% of the age group [Hauret, 2017].

h. A more frequent immigrant or foreign origin

Disability or illness is an important risk factor for a young person to be NEET, especially in the countries of northern Europe.

In the Netherlands, among young NEETs, illness or disability is the main reason for not wanting to work (37.5% in 2015).

In the UK, the proportion of young NEETs is higher among people with a disability (28% vs. 10.6% for all young people) [Powell, 2021].

i. More cohabitation

NEETs tend to live with their parents more frequently. It is young people with fewer resources who find it more difficult to move out of cohabitation. In addition, in most European countries a large number of young NEETs are raised by only one parent.

In France, in 2017, the NEETs lived much more frequently with their parents (75% against 51% for young people in studies and 57% for young people in employment) who are also more frequently separated parents (almost a third of 'between them against a little more than a quarter of young people in employment) [Portela and Raynaud, 2019, 30-31].

In Luxembourg, in 2014, 83% of NEETs lived with their parent [Hauret, 2017].

j. Socio-economic difficulties inherited from family origins

The NEETs are more often from working-class backgrounds with a high proportion of worker or employee fathers (in 2017 in France they are 64% against 53% for young people in employment and 35% for young people in studies in France) and parents with little graduates (in 2017 in France in 79% of cases the father has a diploma below the baccalauréat, 75% for mothers, versus 49% and 43% respectively for young people in studies) [Portela and Raynaud, 2019, 30-31]. In addition, the NEETs are more frequently of a migratory origin, which can constitute an additional obstacle to their professional integration [Danner, Guégnard and Joseph, 2020, 66].

k. Young long-term NEETs concentrate socio-economic difficulties

Various studies show that it is useful to distinguish between long-lived and short-lived NEETs with a limit between the two that can be set at one year. Young long-term NEETs concentrate more socio-economic difficulties than young NEETs of short duration. Indeed, young people with little education, those born abroad or whose two parents are of foreign nationality, young people living without their parents or having a child living in their home as well as women or young people with health problems, are over-represented among young long-term NEETs. Long-term NEETs are also less often in contact with the public employment service [Dares, 2020, 5].

This attempt to portray young NEETs should not mask the heterogeneity of the population concerned by this categorisation. To remedy this difficulty, there are various attempts in the literature to typify NEETs. We can note, for example, that of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions which differentiates seven distinct groups: short-term or long-term unemployed, sick and disabled, responsible for families, discouraged, young people awaiting help, a job or immediate training, other inactive [Danner, Guégnard and Joseph, 2020, 62-63]. We can also mention the typology established within the framework of a Luxembourg report which proposes 8 distinct groups of NEETs: NEETs suffering from a health problem, NEETs young mothers with low human capital, NEETs by choice, Demotivated NEETs in difficulty of integration, NEETs with deviant behaviour, NEETs leading an intense job search but having difficulty integrating, NEETs in a situation of transition and NEETs socially integrated and endowed with a relatively high level of employability [Hauret, 2017].

Table 1 : Share of NEET among 15-29 year olds in the European Union at 28 in 2019 [INSEE, 2021]

Countries	NEET rate (%)
Netherlands	5.7
Sweden	6.3
Luxembourg	6.5
Malta	7.5
Germany	7.6
Austria	8.3
Slovenia	8.8
Portugal	9.2
Finland	9.5
Denmark	9.6
Estonia	9.8
Czech Republic	9.8
Latvia	10.3
Lithuania	10.9
Irland	11.4

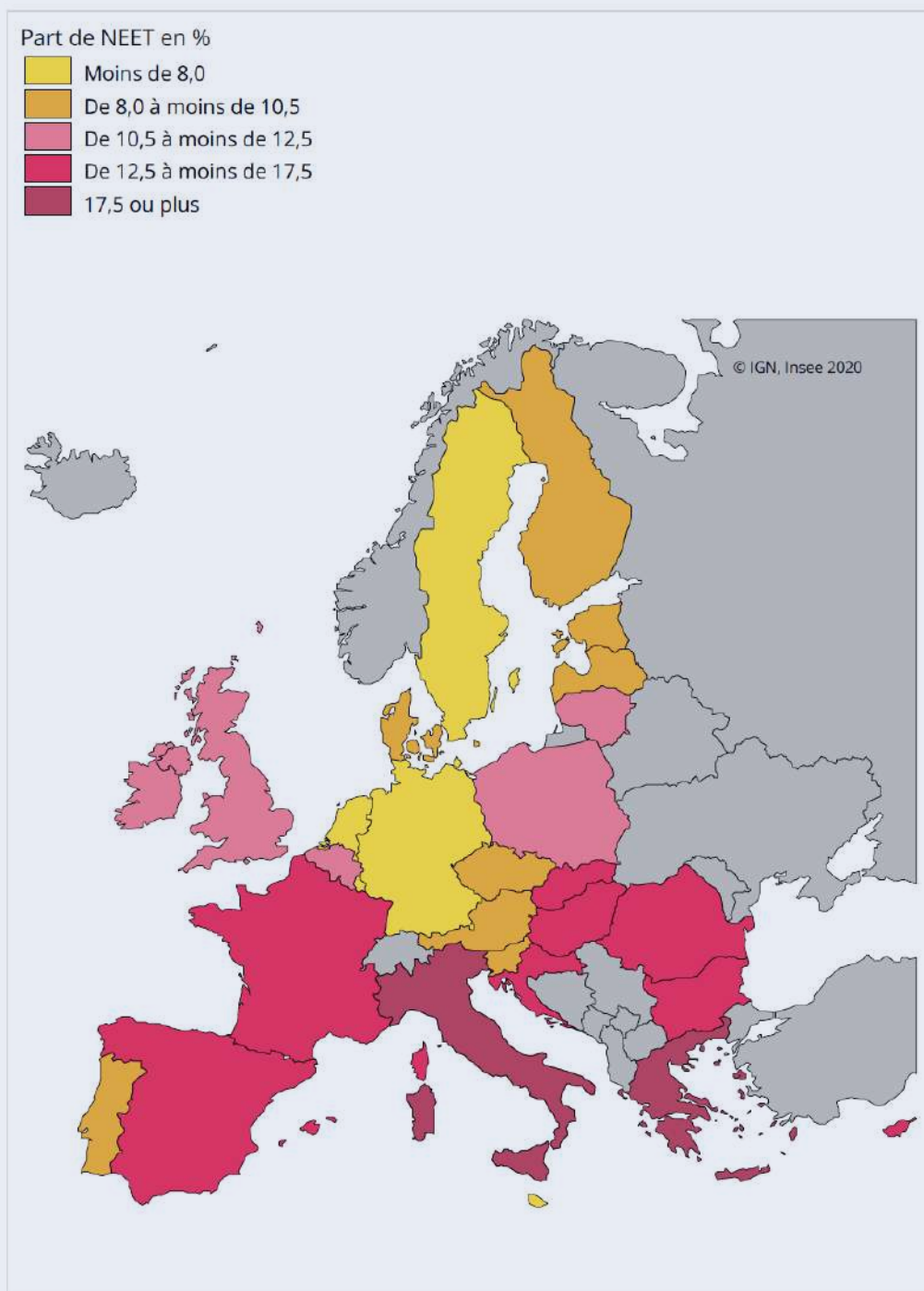
Countries	NEET rate (%)
United Kingdom	11.4
Belgium	11.8
Poland	12.0
28 EU	12.5
France	12.9
Hungary	13.2
Cyprus	14.1
Croatia	14.2
Slovakia	14.5
Spain	14.9
Bulgaria	16.7
Romania	16.8
Greece	17.7
Italy	22.2

Interpretation : in 2019, in France, 12.9 % of young people aged 15 to 29 are neither in employment, not in studies, not in training (NEET).

Scope : people living in ordinary housing, aged 15 to 29.

Source : National Statistical Institutes, Eurostat, Community Labor Force Surveys, May 2020 extraction.

Figure 1: Share of NEET among 15-29 year olds in the European Union at 28 in 2019 [INSEE, 2021]



Lecture : en 2019, en France, 12,9 % des jeunes de 15 à 29 ans ne sont ni en emploi, ni en études, ni en formation (NEET).

Champ : personnes vivant en logement ordinaire, de 15 à 29 ans.

Source : Instituts nationaux de statistique, Eurostat, enquêtes communautaires sur les forces de travail, extraction mai 2020.

3. Exclusion and non-resort

The NEET category encompasses a heterogeneity of situations and thus tends to homogenise their difficulties, making it difficult to understand their degree of exclusion. Even more, the priority given to training or employment is likely to benefit the least vulnerable young NEETs in the first place. The others, considered less employable, may on the contrary be relegated to the background of these policies, which increases their vulnerability [Bonnard, Giret and Kossi, 2020, 135]. "Finally, this heterogeneity is not sufficiently taken into account [Furlong, 2006]" which risks preventing the identification of people who are truly in danger of marginalisation or exclusion [Cuzzocrea, 2014, 76].

The most vulnerable NEETs are arguably the hardest target to hit. In order to grasp this difficulty, it is necessary to mobilise the phenomenon of non-resort which "refers to the situation of any person who does not benefit from a public offer of rights and services to which he could claim" [Vial, 2016, 79] and tends to emerge as a public problem³. Four explanatory regimes have been put forward to account for this phenomenon of non-use: by not knowing (the offer is not known); by no-demand (the supply is known but not requested); by no-offer (the offer is not offered or is not activated by a social intermediary); by non-receipt (the offer is requested but not or only partially received) "[Vial, 2016, 79].

B. European youth policy

As we have seen, the category of NEET is relatively recent and the devices which aim to stem the growing proportion of young people assigned to this category are therefore just as recent. On the other hand, there is an age of social youth policies which are said to be specialised⁴ and "multilevel" insofar as they are deployed from the international level to the local level via the state level. It seems useful to come back here to the process of institutionalising a European youth policy and to the main mechanism implemented within the framework of this policy, the youth guarantee.

1. Institutionalisation and objectives of a European youth policy

Since the early 2000s, the EU has established itself as a major player in public policies aimed at young people. When the European Commission published a White Paper on the future of youth in 2001, one of the main objectives of EU youth policy was to promote so-called "integrated" policies consisting of improve the living conditions of young people through better coordination of services [Mabuluki and Siurala, 2019, 95] [Labadie, 2020, 88-89] which fall within the broader framework of its public action carried out with a view to New Public Management⁵. It was with the European Youth Pact of 2005 that the EU considerably broadened its scope of action for young people. Then in a context of crises tending to generate unprecedented rates of unemployment among young people, the EU developed its youth policy by relying on the youth guarantee system. It was first with the economic crisis of 2008 that this mechanism at the European level was initiated and then reinforced with that of the sanitary crisis of 2019.

³ In France, non-recourse "could concern more than one in two young people in a variety of fields (integration, health, housing, etc.)" [Vial and Dulin, 2019, 165-166] [Labadie, 2020, 91-92].

⁴ Social policies constitute a particular area of public policy. They are defined as "the implementation by the State of a system intended to take charge of an economic, political or social problem or situation requiring intervention in the form of encouragement, support, framing, control, etc. prevention or protection" [Löchen, 2018, 4]. As a social production, social policies develop, adapt or fall into disuse and are accompanied by social struggles [Löchen, 2018, 4]. They can be universal by addressing the entire population or specialized by limiting themselves to a specific population or issue [Löchen, 2018, 5].

⁵ New Public Management is characterized by: "Separation between the functions of strategy, management and control and the operational functions of implementation; fragmentation of vertical bureaucracies through the creation of autonomous administrative units (agencies), decentralization or the empowerment of user groups; systematic use of market mechanisms (competition between public actors and with the private sector, individualization of incentives, outsourcing of supply); implementation of results-based management based on the achievement of objectives, measurement and evaluation of performance and new forms of control within the framework of contractualization programmes" [Bezes and Demazière, 2011].

2. Construction of a European youth guarantee

The Youth Guarantee is a scheme for young people that was first introduced in Sweden in 1984 before spreading to certain countries in northern Europe during the 1990s (Norway in 1993, Denmark and Finland in 1996 as well as the United Kingdom in 1998 with its New Deal for Young People) then more widely in the 2000s (the Netherlands in 2007 with its Jeugdwerkplan and Austria in 2008). The common feature of these first youth guarantee experiences was to offer a wide range of activation measures that could be combined in different ways and shared the same principle of universality for young people under 25 (with the exception of the Danish programme where eligibility was extended up to 30 years). However, they differed in their objectives: “the youth guarantees implemented in Finland, Norway and Sweden were particularly aimed at improving the educational trajectories of the participants, while the emphasis was rather on learning in the case of the Austrian and Danish programmes. [...] Although having been modified in recent decades, these first guarantees for youth effectively reduced youth unemployment, even during the crisis of the 1990s, which had put them to the test very soon after their creation” [Escudero and López Mourelo, 2018, 91-92].

As early as 2005, these successful experiences with the first youth guarantees led the EU institutions towards the establishment of a European youth guarantee which ended in 2013⁶, in a context of social emergency for young people⁷. By May 2014, all Member States had submitted their Youth Guarantee implementation plans which are currently being rolled out (See Table 2) [Escudero and López Mourelo, 2018, 92-94].

This European Youth Guarantee commits the Member States to guarantee to all young people under the age of 25, within four months of losing their job or leaving the education system, a qua-

lity job offer in line with their skills or their experience, the possibility of training or entering an apprenticeship or even a professional internship. The Youth Guarantee combines the concept of a “guarantee” based on the promotion of rights, which is accompanied by a maximum period for countries to take certain measures, and the idea that activation measures must, in order to be effective, be comprehensive in nature. It includes: educational and vocational training programmes; remedial measures for dropping out of school; intermediation services vis-à-vis the labour market; active labour market policies aimed at influencing labour demand, such as direct job creation, hiring subsidies or business start-up incentives [Escudero and López Mourelo, 2018, 90].

From October 2020, in a context of a health crisis which particularly affects young people, all EU countries have made a commitment to a reinforced youth guarantee which broadens the objective of the youth guarantee to young people under 30 years old (25 to 29 years old). As part of this enhanced youth guarantee⁸, more attention is being paid to making it more inclusive, for example by improving the support offered to young people who have not worked, studied or trained for a long time. In addition, the Commission puts a stress on the importance of carrying out a census to better understand the target group and to strengthen support for early intervention as well as post-placement support. Within this framework, the offer of support that member States should make is divided into four phases: 1) mapping the NEET target group; 2) make individual connections with young people who fit the definition of the NEETs; 3) develop an action plan consisting of support in line with needs; 4) offer a job, secondary education, an apprenticeship or an internship.

⁶ In 2013, the European Council created the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI), with an allocation of 6.4 billion euros, to support young NEETs in the framework of the implementation of the Youth Guarantee over the 2014-2020 period. Beneficiaries of the YEI are European regions with an unemployment rate for young people aged 15 to 24 above 25%. Half of the YEI is made up of a specific budget line and half of the European Social Fund (ESF).

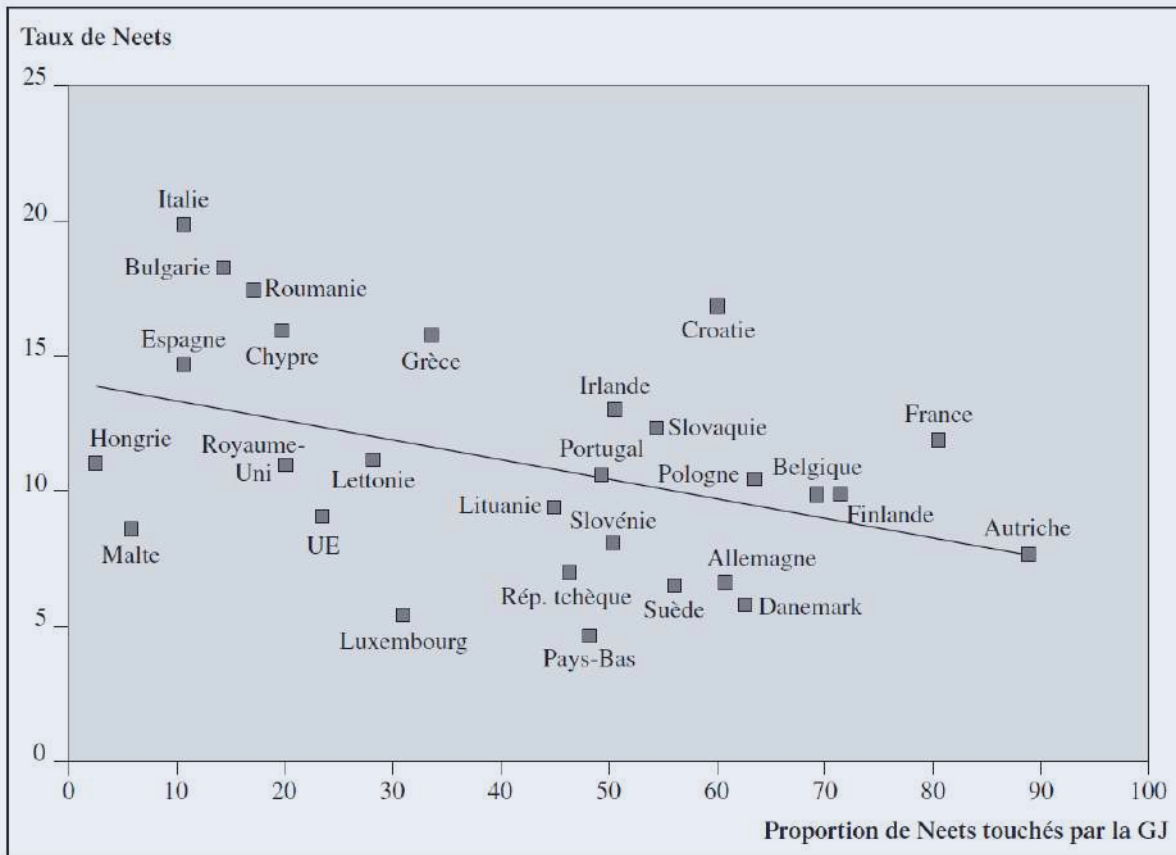
⁷ In 2013, in the European Union of 28, the unemployment rate for young people aged 15 to 24 reached 23.6% and exceeded 50% in some countries such as Greece (58.3%) and Spain (55, 5%). In addition, there were a very large number of NEETs: 13% of young people in the EU and as high as 20% in the case of Bulgaria, Greece and Italy.

⁸ As part of the 2021-2027 European budget programming, measures to support youth employment will be financed through the Next Generation EU recovery plan, which will be complemented by the ESF.

According to the European Commission, since the creation of the Youth Guarantee, more than 24 million young Europeans who have used it through national systems have accepted an offer of employment, internship, apprenticeship or continuing training. In 2016, the proportion of NEETs assisted by the youth guarantee was very variable across all EU countries and for the five countries studied: France has 80% of NEETs affected by the youth guarantee, Belgium around 70 %, the Netherlands 50%, Luxembourg 30% and the United Kingdom 20% (See Graph 2) [Escudero and López Mourelo, 2018, 112]. In February 2020, in the span of seven years and just before the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of young NEETs in the EU fell by 1.7 million and youth unemployment had fallen to a record level of 14.9%. The Youth Guarantee has thus opened new doors for young people and has been a powerful driver of structural reform and innovation. It has led most public employment services to improve and expand their services for young people. For their part, youth organisations indicate that the low quality of youth guarantee offers is one of its main weaknesses. Therefore, they call for quality standards to be developed at the European level in order

to prevent youth guarantee programmes from reinforcing trends in precarious work. However, due to the recent nature of their implementation, the impact of the national programmes of the European Youth Guarantee has yet to be systematically assessed. On the other hand, on the basis of existing research and evaluation work on older national experiences with Youth Guarantee, it is possible to distinguish six prerequisites for European Youth Guarantee programmes to function successfully. The first concerns the clarity of the eligibility criteria of the devices. The second, early intervention (in the first months of unemployment) as a success factor. The third is to have a wide range of devices. The fourth prerequisite concerns the creation of appropriate institutional frameworks among which the public employment services play a fundamental role. The fifth prerequisite for the effective implementation of youth guarantee programmes is to ensure sufficient resources for the services in charge of their implementation [Escudero and López Mourelo, 2018, 99]. The sixth and final prerequisite involves ensuring that beneficiaries meet their obligations [Escudero and López Mourelo, 2018, 96-99].

Graph 2: NEET rate and proportion of NEETs affected by the youth guarantee [Escudero and López Moureló, 2018, 111]



Source : calculs effectués par les auteures, à partir d'Eurostat et des fiches d'informations par pays dans « La Garantie pour la jeunesse et l'Initiative pour l'emploi des jeunes - bilan des trois premières années » ("Youth Guarantee and Youth Employment Initiative – three years on").

Table 2: Main characteristics of national Youth Guarantee plans, by country [Escudero and López Mourelo, 2018, 102]

Pays	Période maximale	Groupe d'âge	Groupe principalement ciblé : Neet	Chômeurs de longue durée ciblés spécifiquement	Cibles spécifiques
Allemagne, Autriche, Belgique, Chypre, Irlande, Luxembourg, Malte, Suède	– 4 mois – Autriche, Allemagne, Suisse : 3 mois	< 25 ans	✓	×	
Hongrie	4 mois	< 25 ans	✓	✓	
Finlande	3 mois	< 25 ans	✓	×	Niveaux particuliers d'instruction (diplômés récents âgés de moins de 30 ans)
Roumanie	4 mois	< 25 ans	✓	×	– Populations roms – Femmes
France	4 mois	< 26 ans	✓	×	
Pays-Bas	4 mois	< 27 ans	✓	×	
Croatie, République tchèque, Danemark, Estonie, Grèce, Lituanie, Portugal	– 4 mois – Danemark : 3 mois	< 30 ans	✓	×	
Lettonie, Slovaquie	4 mois	< 30 ans	✓	✓	
Slovénie	4 mois		Chômeurs	✓	
Bulgarie	4 mois	< 30 ans	✓	✓	– Populations roms – Niveaux particuliers d'instruction
Italie	4 mois	< 30 ans	✓	✓	Populations roms
Pologne	4 mois		✓	✓	Individus présentant un handicap
Espagne	4 mois	< 30 ans	✓	×	– Femmes – Individus présentant un handicap – Niveaux particuliers d'instruction
Royaume-Uni	4 mois	< 30 ans	✓	✓	– Individus présentant un handicap – Niveaux particuliers d'instruction

Source : Informations compilées par les auteures, à partir des plans de mise en œuvre de la GJ et des fiches par pays disponibles en ligne : <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1161&langId=en> ; UE (2016b et 2016c).

C. An approach in terms of socio-economic citizenship

1. Socio-economic citizenship regimes

In order to analyse the multiplicity of youth policies in a comparative approach, it was chosen to mobilise the theoretical approach developed by Tom Chevalier from the concept of "socio-economic citizenship". Numerous works in the human and social sciences have highlighted the existence of a diversity of citizenship [Chevalier, 2018, 5]. However, access to these citizenship in terms of age does not necessarily overlap, generating a period of uncertainty about the citizenship status to be granted to individuals between these age limits. "In accordance with its function of "age police" which allows it to recognise and define the ages of life, the State can thus put in place a whole series of public policies aimed at promoting the access of young people to resources. financial: this is what we call socio-economic citizenship policies"[Chevalier, 2018, 5]. "The state can indeed promote youth autonomy in two distinct ways. On the one hand, public action can help young people to gain access to employment: this is the issue of their "economic citizenship", which is structured by education policies and the job policies. This economic citizenship can take two forms: it can be "inclusive" or "selective". It is inclusive when it seeks to deliver skills to all young people by limiting dropping out of school. On the contrary, it is selective when the education system is elitist and produces strong educational inequalities, leading to a large number of poorly qualified young people in difficulty on the labour market. On the other hand, public action can deliver income, public assistance to young people via a financial transfer: this is the issue of their "social citizenship", with family policy, student aid, housing allowances, unemployment cover, etc. This social citizenship can also take two forms. It is "familialised" when young people are considered as children in social protection. On the other hand, it is "individualised" when young people are considered as adults. By crossing these two dimensions, we obtain four citizenship regimes "[Chevalier, 2018, 10] (See Table 3) which make it possible to analyse the diversity of European policies aimed at young people [Chevalier, 2018, 13]. Within this framework, the state can intervene on "economic citizenship" or on "social citizenship".

Table 3: Socio-economic citizenship regimes for young people in Europe

	Selective economic citizenship	Inclusive economic citizenship
Individualised social citizenship	<i>Second classe citizenship</i> United Kingdom, Ireland	<i>Enabling citizenship</i> Sweden, Netherlands, Finland, Denmark
Familialized social citizenship	<i>Denied citizenship</i> France, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Luxembourg, Belgium, Italy	<i>Supervised citizenship</i> Germany, Austria

⁹"Thomas Humphrey Marshall, for example, distinguished three citizenships according to the associated rights: "civil citizenship" refers to civil rights and the emergence of the rule of law," political citizenship "refers to the rights of political participation and the establishment of representative democracies, and finally "social citizenship" refers to social rights and the development of the welfare state" [Chevalier, 2018, 5].

¹⁰"In order to disconnect the issue of access to financial resources from the idea of "rights" contained in Marshall's theory", Tom Chevalier suggests using the concept of "socio-economic citizenship" rather than that of "social citizenship"[Chevalier, 2018, 5].

2. Young people's economic citizenship

"Economic citizenship" concerns education policies and employment policies which are to be linked to the action of the State on the transition between education and work, with a view to facilitating the access of young people to employment, synonymous with access to economic independence. In this context, Tom Chevalier distinguishes two public policy strategies affecting the economic citizenship of young people.

The first strategy aims "to deliver skills for all to all young people, in an inclusive manner, so that they can all fit properly into the labour market. In the training-employment link, training is the priority of this strategy, from a perspective sometimes called "learn-first" "[Chevalier, 2018, 14-15]. In this strategy, in a complementary way with the education policy, the employment policies will try to "compensate for the deficiencies at the margins of the education system" by focusing on young people who have not reached a level of qualification. sufficient in the initial training system to give them a second chance within the framework of what are called "youth guarantees" "[Chevalier, 2018, 15].

The second strategy aims, on the contrary, to deliver competences above all to an elite (skills for the best), in a selective manner. Producer of inequalities, a large proportion of young people leave education and training prematurely with a low level of qualification. In this context, it is employment that becomes the priority of the training-employment pair (work-first). The state

aims here to enable this population of young people in difficulty to get a job despite everything. The employment policy complements the education policy in the sense of synergy (without compensation for the education policy), that is to say by strengthening the logic and accentuating the effects [Chevalier, 2018, 15-17]. This policy is more focused on business demand than on the employability of young people. "To do this, lowering the cost of labour, for example via the introduction of a minimum wage for young people or exemptions from social contributions, is the most used instrument, with the development of atypical managed jobs. mainly aimed at young people, either by direct job creation and employment subsidies, or by making the labour market more flexible" [Chevalier, 2018, 17-18].

Here, Tom Chevalier is based on the hypothesis that it is "macrocorporatism" that makes it possible to account for the type of economic citizenship of young people at the state level (H1) (See Table 4). "With this expression, we wish to insist on the coordination of economic actors and their participation in the development of public policies". Macrocorporatism uses forms of national associations for institutional cooperation that involve high levels of coordination in the representation of the interests of labour market actors, in collective bargaining procedures, and in the participation of employers and unions in labour market. forums for the adoption of tripartite national public policies [Chevalier, 2018, 22-23].

¹¹ In this context, the education system is highly elitist, its function is first to classify young people according to their supposed merit and focuses on the best students while not providing a second chance for low-skilled young people.

¹² "And when training is available in the employment policy, this training is not explicitly aimed at these young people in difficulty, but mainly benefits young people who have already been trained" [Chevalier, 2018, 17-18].

Table 4: The two figures of the economic citizenship of young people [Chevalier, 2018, 48]

	Inclusive economic citizenship	Selective economic citizenship
Global goal of the strategy	<i>Learn-first</i> => Schooling +	<i>Work-first</i> => Schooling -
Education policy	<p>Logic of the education policy : inclusion and <i>skills for all</i> => Low school inequalities</p> <p><i>Indicators :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Education spending + . Schooling + . Student disengagement - . 2nd chance <i>via the education system</i> + 	<p>Logic of the education policy : elitism et skills for the best => High school inequalities</p> <p><i>Indicators :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Education spending - . Schooling - . Student disengagement + . 2nd chance <i>via the education system</i> -
Job policy	<p>Complementarity in the sense of compensation with the education policy: => Develop human capital and give the low-skilled a second chance => Focused on the labor supply</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Vocational training for low-skilled young people + . Non-formal education and training for low-skilled youth + . Youth guarantees + 	<p>Complementarity in the sense of synergy with the education policy: => Lower the cost of labor and promote atypical jobs for the low-skilled => Focused on labor demand</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Vocational training for low-skilled young people - . Non-formal education and training for low-skilled young people - . Youth guarantees -
Macrocorporatisme (HI)	Yes	No

3. Social citizenship of young people

Social citizenship of young people, which also takes two distinct forms, concerns a number of policies whose function is to deliver an income, to operate a financial transfer as long as young people do not have access to a job. These can be unemployment benefits, social assistance benefits, housing allowances or student aid. Finally, young people can also indirectly claim, via their parents, other types of benefits, within the framework of family policy (family allowances and tax assistance to parents, for example) [Chevalier, 2018, 28-29].

The first form of social citizenship is called "familialised", it implies a status of dependent, or "dependent child", in social protection, which means that the benefits are addressed to parents, and not directly to young people. This "familialisation" of social citizenship means an extension of the institutionalisation of the age of childhood.

The second form of social citizenship, called "individualised", refers to an institutionalisation that has more to do with adulthood, and therefore with adult social citizens. In this context, young people can claim, in their own name, for aid as independent beneficiaries [Chevalier, 2018, 30-32].

Tom Chevalier is based here on the hypothesis that in the States of Western Europe, "it is the welfare state system in general, and the religious tradition in particular in which it is enrolled, which makes it possible to determine the presence of familiarised or individualised social citizenship for young people" (H2) [Chevalier, 2018, 36-37] (See Table 5).

Table 5: The two figures of youth social citizenship [Chevalier, 2018, 65]

	Familialization	Individualization
Youth representation	Childhood : in education	Adulthood : at work
Support obligations for the parents toward their adult children	Yes	No
Status in the social security	Dependant	Independant
Age limits	Late (often after 2, around 25)	Early (often before 20 ans, around 15)
Student aid Family policy Study grants and / or loans	Yes <i>Grants subject to parental means</i>	No <i>Universal grants and / or loans, not dependent on parental income</i>
Social security	Low	High
Social protection system	Bismarckian/catholicism	Beveridgin/ protestantism

¹³"It is common to classically define the welfare state by opposing two major models of the welfare state: the Bismarckian welfare state, founded in Germany by the laws of 1880, and the Beveridgian welfare state, which is based on the Social insurance and allied services report of 1942 (known as the "Beveridge Report") originated in the United Kingdom after the Second World War. The first is based on the mechanism of social insurance, in which the benefits are the counterpart of contributions, while the second, financed by taxes, provides uniform benefits to all members of society "(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syst%C3%A8me_bismarckien).

4. A typology of socio-economic citizenship regimes for young people

In addition, Tom Chevalier formulates a final hypothesis (H3) according to which the growth strategy can help to account for both the coherence and the evolution of these socio-economic citizenship regimes. On the basis of this set of criteria and hypotheses (See Box 2: Summary of hypotheses on the determinants of economic and social citizenship), he proposes a new two-dimensional typology of socio-economic citizenship of young people in Europe which makes it possible to understand the arrangement of different public policies and classify the different countries. This typology distinguishes four socio-economic citizenship regimes for young people (see table 6).

"Supervised citizenship" refers to the cross between family social citizenship and inclusive economic citizenship. "It is said to be "supervised" insofar as young people remain dependent on their families and where the apprenticeship system strongly structures entry into working life" [Chevalier, 2018, 44].

"Enabling" citizenship intersects an individualised social citizenship typical of Beveridge wel-

fare states based on the notion of citizenship as the basis of social rights, and inclusive economic citizenship, exemplifying macro-corporatism. It is "empowering" as it aims to empower young people as early as possible by giving them the means, whether in financial terms or in terms of training "[Chevalier, 2018, 44].

"Denied" citizenship refers to the cross between family social citizenship and selective economic citizenship (due to very low macro-corporatism). "Citizenship is said to be "denied" when neither social citizenship nor economic citizenship allows independence synonymous with adult life: young people here are children above all" [Chevalier, 2018, 44-45].

"Second-class" citizenship corresponds to the cross between an individualised social citizenship and a selective economic citizenship (due to a very low macro-corporatism). Citizenship is "said to be" second-class "when young people are considered as adults, but the devices to which they can claim are not of the same nature or of the same quality as those to which other adults may claim" [Chevalier, 2018, 44-45].

Table 6: The typology of socio-economic citizenship regimes for young people

	Familialization of the social citizenship	Individualization of the social citizenship
Inclusive economic citizenship	<i>Supervised citizenship</i>	<i>Enabling citizenship</i>
Selective economic citizenship	<i>Denied citizenship</i>	<i>Second class citizenship</i>

Regarding the assignment of countries to this typology, in terms of economic citizenship, "two families of countries emerge, with on the one hand the Nordic and continental European countries promoting an inclusive strategy, and on the other the Anglo-Saxon and Mediterranean countries which seem more to follow a selective strategy. On the other hand, in terms of social citizenship, familialisation is the logic that can be found in all the countries of continental Europe (including the Mediterranean countries), while individualisation is predominant in the Anglo-Saxon and Nordic countries. "[Chevalier, 2018, 47]. In the end, the political economy of the socio-economic citizenship of young people in Europe (see Table 7) makes it possible to classify the countries of Western Europe in the four regimes of socio-economic citizenship of young people and to identify the origin of these regimes [Chevalier, 2018, 122].

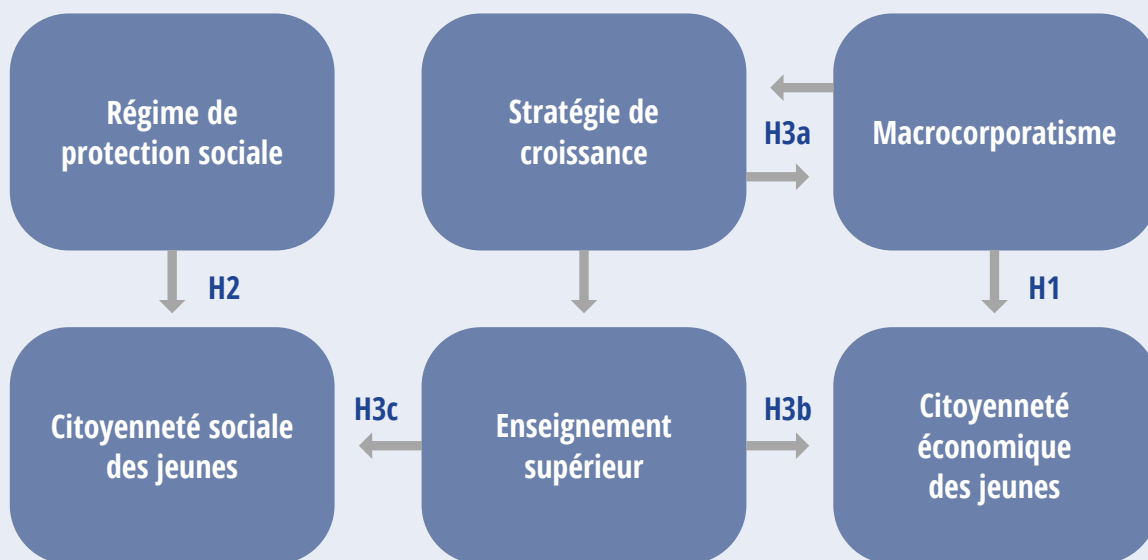
Table 7: The political economy of socio-economic citizenship of youth

Origins of the regimes		Macrocorporatism -	Macrocorporatism +
	Dimensions of citizenship	Selective economic citizenship	Inclusive economic citizenship
Protestant welfare state tradition	Individualized social citizenship	<i>Second class citizenship</i> : United Kingdom , Ireland	<i>Enabling citizenship</i> : Sweden, Netherlands , Finland, Denmark
Catholic welfare state tradition	Familialized social citizenship	<i>Denied citizenship</i> : France , Spain, Portugal, Greece, Luxembourg , Belgium , Italy	<i>Supervised citizenship</i> : Germany, Austria

Box 2: Summary of hypotheses on the determinants of economic and social citizenship

- "H1: the protection system makes it possible to account for the social citizenship of young people, insofar as we will find a familialized social citizenship in the Bismarckian welfare states of Catholic tradition, and an individualized social citizenship in the Beveridgian welfare states of Protestant tradition.
- H2: macrocorporatism makes it possible to account for the economic citizenship of young people, to the extent that we will find an inclusive economic citizenship of learn-first in strongly macrocorporatist states, and a selective work-first economic citizenship in weakly macrocorporatist states.
- H3: the growth strategy has an effect on the socio-economic citizenship regimes of young people insofar as:
 - a. the pursuit of an export-led growth strategy depends in part on the state's macro-corporatism, reinforcing the effect of macro-corporatism on the economic citizenship of young people (H1);
 - b. the pursuit of an export-led growth strategy in sectors with high general skills (such as services) requires the development of higher education, moving in the direction of a learn-first economic citizenship;
 - c. the development of higher education in the service of such a growth strategy depends on the fact that the students are solvent, that is to say that they can finance the continuation of their studies, which is allowed by the individualisation of student aid, and hence the social citizenship of young people"[Chevalier, 2018, 43].

Figure 2: Hypotheses and socio-economic citizenship of young people [Chevalier, 2018, 43]



5. Policies aimed at NEETs and non-recourse according to the typology of socio-economic citizenship regimes for young people

a. Policies for NEETs

In order to understand the diversity of state public policies in the direction of the NEETs, Tom Chevalier's typology into four socio-economic citizenship regimes ("denied citizenship", "supervised citizenship", "enabling citizenship" and "citizenship second class") is useful. Indeed, each citizenship regime corresponds to distinct methods of dealing with the problem of young NEETs.

"In the enabling citizenship regime [...] 'youth guarantee' arrangements have been put in place by articulating education policy, social policy and employment policy. They aim to provide the NEETs with an allowance, personalised support, as well as an offer of employment, training or professional experience.

In the supervised citizenship regime, education systems are structured around learning and it is more vocational training programmes that are

put in place. The logic of familialisation present in these countries [...] does not, however, always allow young people participating in these schemes to access an allowance.

In the second-class citizenship regime, on the other hand, the logic of individualisation allows young NEETs to access social benefits [...] but they encourage the resumption of a job, whatever its quality ("Workfare").

Finally, in the regime of denied citizenship, the combination of the familialisation of social citizenship and a selective strategy of economic citizenship that does not seek to invest in the skills of young NEETs leads to an absence of support: young NEETs constitute a blind spot for public action, since they represent both the failure of family support and that of the various public measures promoting access to employment "[Chevalier and Grobon, 2019, 59].

Table 8: Typology of socio-economic citizenship policies for young people and treatment of NEETs [Chevalier and Grobon, 2019, 60]

		Familialization	Individualization
Economic citizenship	Inclusive strategy	<i>Supervised citizenship</i> Professional training	<i>Enabling citizenship</i> Youth Guarantee Netherlands
	Selective strategy	<i>Denied citizenship</i> blind spot, segmentation of measures Belgium, France, Luxembourg	<i>Second class citizenship</i> Workfare United Kingdom

b. Non-use of social assistance among the NEETs

The phenomenon of non-resort, in particular in the context of non-demand, refers to the confidence that young people have in public institutions. Following Tom Chevalier, trust in institutions is a function of the type of socio-economic citizenship [Chevalier, 2019, 20-21]:

- ▶ "the more inclusive economic citizenship, the more young people have confidence in institutions";
- ▶ "the more individualised social citizenship, the more young people have confidence in institutions";
- ▶ Young NEETs tend to have less confidence in institutions than other young people. There is "a negative effect of being NEET on the institutional confidence of young people, regardless of the country";
- ▶ "the more inclusive economic citizenship, the less being a NEET negatively affects the level of institutional trust of these young people" (macro moderating effect);
- ▶ "the more individualised social citizenship, the less the fact of being NEET negatively affects the level of institutional trust of these young people".

D. Conclusion

The "young" and "NEET" categories have become the object of European public policies under the effect of successive crises which particularly exposed this population to vulnerability and social exclusion. However, they remain difficult to define, in particular by the heterogeneity that characterises them, and therefore to target. EU policies aimed at young people, as it is the age of integration, tend to focus on the professional integration of young people, with the youth guarantee as the main mechanism. This trend helps to better understand the emergence and dissemination of the NEET category, which has become both a statistical and administrative category and the main target population for youth policies. The heterogeneity of this category tends to distinguish among the NEETs those furthest from employment who constitute the subpopulation to be targeted in the context of the implementation of public policies. In fact, the measures introduced so far have admittedly made it possible to reduce the rate of NEET in the EU, but a large proportion of those who remain meet the NEETs criteria furthest from employment and tend to become the main public problem that the European youth policy tries to resolve. In order to analyse these community policies at the state level as well as to report on those existing at this level to compare them, it is useful to mobilise the approach developed by Tom Chevalier based on the concept of citizenship and making it possible to establish socio-economic citizenship regimes for young people in Europe. It is from this approach that the youth policies of the five countries studied in this report are analysed before listing their measures.

BELGIUM



BELGIAN YOUTH POLICIES

A. Institutionalisation and developments

At the end of the Second World War, a youth policy, based on the idea of “associative initiative”, was established in Belgium with the desire that it would be managed by the young people themselves and not by the State (whose role is limited to the recognition of youth associations) following the awareness of the dangers posed by a State policy for the supervision of young people. To do so, Belgium created several institutions: a Youth Service (1945), a Youth Council (1946) considered to represent youth as a whole, a Material Loan Centre (1948) and the first house of young people (1950s) [Jamin and Perrin, 2005, 50-51].

In accordance with the communitarisation of Belgium in 1970, youth policies are also following this path. Thus, the National Youth Council, for example, has been replaced by two autonomous councils, a French-speaking one, the other being Dutch-speaking. Then in a context of economic crisis and growing unemployment (especially among young people), youth policies focu-

sed on the professional integration of young people in the 1980s [Jamin and Perrin, 2005, 86]. At the end of this decade, new forms of public action, in particular aimed at young people from disadvantaged backgrounds (example of the “Youth Summer” operation in 1988), new actors and new ways of considering youth were developed in a desire for social and professional integration of young people. In this context, the State enters into a more interventionist relationship by setting limits and conditions to be respected in order to benefit from subsidies in a logic known as of experimentation and social innovation [Jamin and Perrin, 2005, 115-120]. At the same time, local authorities on the one hand, popular education movements and social action associations on the other hand are widely called upon to ensure the establishment of the many mechanisms that the State promotes to solve the problems faced by young people and those they pose, which are seen from an increasingly safe perspective by considering young people as excluded and at risk.

B. Denied socio-economic citizenship

In Belgium, the social protection system is of the Bismarckian type. In this context, Belgian citizens must register for an insurance scheme by joining a mutuality¹⁴. There are three main protection regimes, namely the salaried workers scheme, the self-employed workers scheme and the public sector scheme (civil servants). For certain categories of people without professional status, the public authorities have created “subsidiary schemes” in order to guarantee them minimum allowances.

Belgium's political economy is characterised by a coordinated market economy and conservative corporatism [Katzenstein, 1985]. Very open to the international market, it exports heavy products and capital goods. Belgium experienced an early industrial revolution and in particular in

Wallonia (coal) which until after World War II was the engine of its economic growth. From the 1950s, industrial crises followed one another in Wallonia, where economic conversion was difficult. Conversely, Flanders benefited from this period of significant growth and structural reconversion (port industrialisation of Antwerp and Ghent, industrial development in West Flanders based on dynamic small and medium-sized local businesses and Fordist industries in the North-East) gradually making it become the economic centre of the country. As for the capital, it deindustrialised from the end of the 1960s and developed a financial centre as well as an economic and political command (national and international). From the 1980s and especially the 1990s in a context of economic globalisation, the engine of Belgian economic growth became that

¹⁴ Mutual societies are non-profit associations, based on a system of social solidarity based on mutual assistance among members. In Belgium, they are very politicized.

of the commercial service of the economy with the boom in logistics, high-level services to companies, financial internationalisation and the development of European institutions.

Despite a high level of macro-corporatism and an inclusive political will, the economic citizenship of young people is selective and social citizenship is familialised, which generates a socio-economic citizenship that is refused for young Belgians.

1. A selective education system

The Belgian education system is characterised first of all by its communitarisation, namely that it is the three communities which have almost all the competences in matters of education. Although there are priority education policies aimed in particular at improving access to education for children from ethnic minorities in an inclusive logic, the strong disparities in level between students but also between schools tend to place Belgium on the side of selective economic citizenship.

2. The work-first of employment policies

In the context of the economic crisis of the 1970s and 1980s, Belgium implemented employment policies for young people. As part of the recovery plan at the time, a first measure specifically aimed at young people was adopted in 1976 through the obligation for companies with 100 or more employees to hire trainees¹⁵ for 1% of their workforce. Above all, in 1977, the government decided to make specific arrangements for young people within the framework of a programme law (later called "Plan Spitaels"). Among these provisions are the accentuation of internships for young people, the employment of the unemployed through the performance of public utility works which applied to young people¹⁶ and the "special temporary framework" which consisted in hiring the unemployed by the intermediary of an employment contract of two months to one year for work or activities useful to the Community and the remuneration of which was provided by the State (these contracts were mainly used for young people under 25) [Jamin and Perrin, 2005].

Following the prerogatives of the European Community in the 1980s, the measures adopted in Belgium emphasized the relationship between employment and training (in particular

through work-study training). In this context, in 1983 Belgium raised the age of compulsory schooling from 14 to 18, making it the country which offers the longest period of schooling as well as the highest compulsory schooling age in Europe. This compulsory education is carried out full-time until the age of 15 and then part-time from 16 to 18. In order for the state to be able to assume this compulsory education, it has developed work-study training programmes for 16-18 year olds, which at the same time promotes links between education and the professional world. Between 1985 and 1987, the government paid more attention to young people over 18 by developing work-study training for the 18-25 year-olds. Although carried out in a learn-first logic, these transformations will lead to an increased complexity of the school system which tends to reinforce its selectivity.

At the end of the 1990s, in a work-first logic and always adopting the recommendations of the EU, Belgium set up "a first job for young people" ("Rosetta Plan") with the objective of allowing every young person, primarily under 25, to enter the labour market within six months of leaving school and thus preventively fight against the spiral of exclusion. This measure offered either a

¹⁵The internship, lasting between 6 months or 26 weeks, gives entitlement to compensation of 75% of salary and concerns young people under 30 who have not yet worked

¹⁶The proportion of trainee in relation to the total workforce of the company has been increased from 1 to 2% and the trainee's allowance has been increased to 90% of salary.

first job, for a minimum period of one year, full-time and for a normal salary, or work-study training or additional training. To make this measure active, reductions in social contributions for employers and companies with more than 50 workers who hire a young person are introduced. In 2002, an independent Rosetta plan was created with the aim of encouraging young people to become self-employed by granting a loan at a pre-

ferential rate and by providing assistance to young people in their efforts. To benefit from these measures, young people had to be under 30, never been self-employed and be registered as job seekers. If self-employment ceased within nine years after its creation, the young person was directly readmitted to unemployment [Jamin and Perrin, 2005].

3. Familialised social citizenship

In Belgium, family solidarity takes precedence over community solidarity. Thus, it is the parents who must first and foremost provide for the needs of their children until they are 18 or 25 if they are in school. In this context, the social citizenship of young people is primarily familialised, in particular for those who are in school¹⁷. However, young people who have left the school system without a job and without training can claim certain social assistance when they are no longer 18 years old.

The socio-economic citizenship of young people in Belgium is mainly refused firstly because selective economic citizenship does not allow a large proportion of young people access to stable quality employment due to an unequal distribution of qualifications and then because

family social citizenship does not allow access to adult status for young people in school. On the other hand, the individualisation of social assistance for young NEETs as well as policies aimed at their inclusion are more advanced than in other nations subscribing to a social security regime where socio-economic citizenship denied to young people. In 2020, Belgium had around 120,000 NEETs aged 15 to 24, i.e. a rate of 11.4% for this age group, placing it below the EU average (14.4%). On the other hand, the NEET rate in Wallonia is just above this EU average at 14.8%, the highest rate of the three Belgian regions. The devices intended for young NEETs tend to develop, but later than in countries with enabling or even denied socio-economic citizenship regimes.

¹⁷ Scholarships in Belgium are awarded on social criteria. They are part of a principle of familialization of aid insofar as their allocation is dependent on the income of the student's tax household to which is mingled a redistributive principle of social justice, the objective of which is to give more to young people from disadvantaged areas.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CITIZENSHIP MEASURES

Box 3: Measures linked to the health crisis

In order to reduce the effects of the health crisis, Belgium has broadened its income support measures for young people through the "Zoom 18/25" initiative. Within this framework, 24 million euros were allocated to local social service agents to help students and young people. For students in the field of health and education, the maximum quota of working hours authorized per student, set at 475 hours per year, has been raised and exceptional tax measures have been introduced so that the income of working students are not counted.

Belgium has also put in place hiring aid to help create jobs for young people. In Brussels, an additional recruitment incentive has been created ("Phoenix.brussels") allowing employers to request a wage subsidy of up to 800 euros per month (for a maximum of six months) to hire non-unemployed higher education graduates (500 euros per month for those aged 18 to 30). Actiris, the public employment service in Brussels, also subsidizes nearly 1,200 jobs in the social economy and directs its assistance more particularly towards young people who are unemployed and have left the education system. In Flanders, employers can apply to be exempt from social security contributions for the hiring of low-skilled workers under 25 for a period of up to two years. In Wallonia, under certain conditions, job seekers under the age of 25 can benefit from employment assistance for a maximum period of three years. This aid is then deducted from the salary and therefore functions as a salary subsidy. Wallonia has also implemented the "Tremplin 24 mois +" measure to support employers in sectors particularly affected by the health crisis in their need for labour and to reduce its impact on long-term job seekers. This measure (only available for 600 full-time equivalents during the year 2021) provides a subsidy of 1,000

euros per month (for a maximum period of two years) to the employer of one of the 17 sectors particularly affected by the crisis which has engaged a job seeker in this status for at least 2 years. The employer must provide training for the job seeker hired under an employment contract (minimum 40 hours per year for the duration of the subsidy).

In Flanders, employers who benefit from an internship bonus of 500 or 750 euros per year and per apprentice when they offer an apprenticeship of at least three months to a young person under the age of 18 have seen this bonus temporarily increase to 1,000 euros per year for the 2020-2021 school year. In addition, the conditions of the integration allowance, intended for young people leaving school who have completed a 12-month professional integration period and who have not found a job, have been relaxed. Finally, within the framework of the Enhanced Youth Guarantee, a new Flemish action plan for youth and children's rights was adopted in 2020. The Government of Wallonia has decided on an emergency measure to support the resumption of internships for young people in work-study training in the form of an incentive bonus of 390 euros (at most the first 4 months of resumption of activity and reactivation of the work-study contract) so that the closed sectors (hotels-restaurants-café, beauticians, hairdressers, personal care services) can reactivate a contract or conclude a new work-study contract.

In addition, since July 2020, Belgium has introduced a temporary bonus of 50 euros, then 25, ("Corona bonus" extended until December 31, 2021) for beneficiaries of integration income or equivalent social assistance. to the integration income.

A. National measures¹⁸

1. Economic citizenship

a. Youth guarantee from the Walloon Office for Vocational Training and Employment

As part of the Youth Guarantee, the Walloon Office for Vocational Training and Employment (Forem) has strengthened the measures intended for young people which were already included in its service offering and has put in place specific actions. These different elements are structured in a global action plan aimed at young people which integrates the structural offer of Forem and the projects validated within the framework of the ESF programming. This plan is deployed in a logic of results by ensuring that any young person between 18 and 25 years old is offered a quality job, training, an apprenticeship or an internship within four months of being registered as a jobseeker. This comprehensive action plan is structured around five components.

➤ Forem's global action plan

- ▶ Promotion of jobs: Forem promotes jobs through several operations in order to allow young people to discover in a fun and concrete way the jobs and the professional environment in which they can register ("kids" actions, "job discovery" days, "job villages" or "company visits"). Forem has also launched the "Jobs go to school" initiative to help young people get to know the world of work and the job market better and help them find their way. In addition, it participates in the deployment of three cities of trades in Wallonia¹⁹ (Charleroi, Liège and Namur);
- ▶ Support: Forem offers young people individualised support and sponsorship;

- ▶ Training: Beyond its traditional training offer including qualifying training and alternate training, Forem promotes the acquisition of key skills through the implementation of modules adapted to the needs of young people (remediation modules in mathematics or communication, learning Information and Communication Technologies, preparation for the company and its operation or in foreign languages). Forem also offers work experience placements (MISIP) to test working conditions and the requirements of a profession, as well as a "job trial" action plan for young NEETs;
- ▶ Internships: Forem is intensifying its internship offer (Training-Integration Plan, Youth Training-Integration Plan, professional transition internship, etc.) and offers end-of-training internships which consist in putting into practice the knowledge acquired in a training centre;
- ▶ Employment.

➤ Specific actions of the Forem

Forem sets up specific actions for a public very far from employment through activities such as sport and culture in order to get in touch with this public and to promote their confrontations with the world of education., training or employment.

¹⁸By virtue of the principle of communalism which regulates Belgium, there is sometimes a question here in the so-called national systems of systems relating to Wallonia.

¹⁹The Cité des Métiers is inspired by the model of the Cité des Sciences and Industry in Paris. It is a multi-partnership mechanism bringing together actors from the world of: guidance, training, education and the economic sector. These partners, brought together on a single, easy-to-access platform, offer to answer and support users in all questions relating to their professional life.

b. Youth employment initiative in French-speaking Belgium

In French-speaking Belgium, the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI) is part of measure 4.2 of the Operational Programme which targets young NEETs under 25, whether or not registered as job seekers, living in Brussels, Liège or Hainaut. It is aimed primarily at young people with at most a lower secondary education certificate and also concerns young people who have dropped out of school. The organisations benefiting from measure 4.2 are developing guidance, support, training, education and job placement actions in order to integrate young people into the labour market.

c. First Employment Agreement

Established in the late 1990s, a first job agreement (CPE) is "a kind of label that is stuck on one or the other type of existing contract". It corresponds to any occupation of a young person under the age of 26 who has an ordinary employment contract at least part-time, an apprenticeship contract, an internship or integration agreement. Or, in other words: as long as the young person is not 26 years old, any occupation under a contract which can act as a CPE, automatically has the quality of a CPE. To this end, no formalities need to be completed. The CPE has some specificities compared to other contracts: reduced remuneration in the event of training²⁰, maintenance of remuneration in the event of absences to respond to job offers²¹ and reduced notice²².

d. Learning Middle Classes

The apprenticeship of the Middle Classes is a work-study programme (generally of three years) intended for young people between 15 years and 29 years old, having satisfied the full-time schooling obligation, which allows the apprenticeship of a trade in a company. (more than 200 trades available) while continuing to follow general and vocational training courses in a training centre. At the end of his apprenticeship, the apprentice obtains an apprenticeship certificate approved by the Wallonia-Brussels Federation. With this certificate, the apprentice can either work for an employer or pursue additional training as a business manager in order to be able to set up as a self-employed person.

e. Socio-professional integration centres

The Socio-professional Integration Centres (CISP)²³ provide training for interns who are far removed from employment. To do this, they use specific pedagogy to enable trainees to acquire general and technical skills, while benefiting from psychosocial support. CISPs have one or more of the following three goals:

- ▶ Professional guidance: structured educational actions allowing the trainee to consider different alternatives that promote his socio-professional integration as well as actions allowing to design or confirm his professional and personal project;

²⁰ When a young person is hired under a type 1 CPE status employment contract (at least half-time employment contract), the employer may, during the first 12 months of employment, devote the training of this young person an amount equal to a maximum of 10% of his remuneration. In this case, the employer can deduct this amount from the young person's normal salary, but this cannot be lower than the guaranteed minimum average monthly income.

²¹ During the first 12 months of his employment under a CPE, the young person may be absent at any time, with maintenance of his remuneration or his allowance, to respond to job offers.

²² If the young person has an employment contract or an apprenticeship contract for a salaried profession, he may, during the first 12 months, terminate this contract by giving 7 days' notice if he has found another job.

²³ 53 CISP are currently accredited by the Regional Minister of Employment.

- ▶ Basic training: general or technical training aimed at the acquisition of elementary knowledge, general and technical skills and behaviours useful for socio-professional integration and which are not necessarily linked to a specific profession;
- ▶ Professional training: training aimed at acquiring the knowledge, skills and socio-professional behaviour necessary for the exercise of a specific profession.

f. Employment via Articles 60⁵⁷ and 61

An "article 60" contract²⁴ is a type of employment contract by which a beneficiary of social integration income (RIS) or social assistance from the Public Centre for Social Action (CPAS), registered in the population register (or foreigners) and who do not have full unemployment benefits, can benefit from a job placement measure. In this context, the beneficiary is hired by the CPAS thus allowing him to benefit from professional experience and, at the end of the employment contract (the duration of the employment contract corresponds to the necessary duration that the person needs to be entitled unemployed) to open the right to unemployment benefits.

The "article 61" contract is of the same order as the "article 60" contract with the difference that the work is carried out with a partner of the CPAS (municipal administration services, associations, etc.) and that this partner can benefit from subsidies, bonuses and reductions in employers' social contributions.

g. Professional integration internship - Integration allowance

The professional integration course is aimed at young people aged 18 to 25 at the end of their studies. Lasting 310 days, it gives the right to integration benefits which can last up to three years.

h. Citizen Service

The Citizen Service is an experience which enables the acquisition of personal, professional and civic skills (solidarity, conviviality, culture of diversity, emancipation, learning by experience, engagement and mobilisation of civil society). The Citizen Service is a six-month programme in which a young person engages full-time to accomplish solidarity projects. This programme should allow young people to gain self-confidence, to feel useful, to pick up a pace and to define the plan for the future while committing to the service of others. The time is divided between field missions (80% of the time) and training, time for maturation, orientation and exchanges between young people (20% of the time). Commitment to citizen service allows you to receive a daily commitment allowance.

i. Pulse 12 months +

Impulse 12 mois + is a two-year work allowance (which the employer deducts from the worker's net salary) aimed at job seekers who have been unoccupied for at least 12 months (it is not specifically intended for young people). The work allowance is granted for a maximum period of 24 months, from the date of entry into service²⁵. It can be combined with a reduction in social contributions, whether federal or regional, and with aids from the Agency for a Quality Life (Aviq).

²⁴This type of contract, as well as those called "Article 61", results from the organic law of July 8, 1976 on the Public Centre for Social Action.

²⁵The amounts of the monthly work allowances are as follows: 500 euros the first twelve months, 250 euros from the thirteenth to the eighteenth month and 125 euros from the nineteenth to the twenty-fourth month.

j. Creation training vouchers (Business vouchers)

Creation vouchers are a device to help the creation of a business during the phase preceding the launch of the activity. The beneficiary can benefit from personalised support in the development of his business plan and adapted training provided by training operators approved by Wallonia (funding up to 80% of these services). To benefit from this system, it is necessary to develop a project whose main activity will take place in Wallonia and which is not part of one of the excluded sectors, to undertake to follow training courses or to benefit from personalised support in connection with the creation of a business.

2. Social citizenship

a. Right to social integration

➤ Social integration income

In Belgium, there is a right to social integration that the CPAS of each municipality has the task of guaranteeing. In this context, it can offer employment (see above) or the grant of an RIS. To benefit from it, the applicant must be 18 years of age or over²⁶, live habitually and permanently in Belgium, hold Belgian nationality or one of the EU nationalities or even be recognised as a stateless person or refugee, have insufficient resources, be willing to work (unless prevented for health or equity reasons) and sign an integration contract or Individualised Social Integration Project (PIIS).

➤ Social assistance equivalent to social integration income

As part of the right to social integration, the CPAS may also grant social assistance equivalent to the RIS. This is financial assistance for people who do not have the right to RIS but who are in a similar situation of need in order to allow them

a life in conformity with human dignity. To benefit from it, the applicant must have his usual and effective residence on Belgian territory and be authorised to stay there, and be in a state of need (accommodation, food, clothing, health). The request is assessed by a social survey (provision of documents, home visit).

➤ Urgent medical help

The CPAS must help people without resources who are on its municipal territory if this person needs immediate care following an accident or illness, even if they are staying illegally, and even if the CPAS has refused them assistance previously.

➤ Financial aid

The CPAS can grant occasional financial assistance to people having to deal with unforeseen expenditure. It can be paid regularly and may or may not be refundable.

b. Open environment action

The Open Environment Action (AMO) is a service that provides free, confidential and anonymous help to young people under the age of 22 in their usual living environment (family, school, etc.). The priority objective of an AMO is to help young people to flourish in their living environment and in their relations with the social environment by providing them with individual help, by supporting their projects or by helping them to solve their difficulties.

²⁶ Minors can benefit from this device if they are emancipated by marriage or unmarried and have the care of one or more children (or pregnant in the case of a minor).

c. Housing assistance

➤ Moving and rent allowances

Wallonia offers a moving and rent allowance (AdeL) to people living in uninhabitable or overcrowded homes, homeless people and people with disabilities. To benefit from it, it is necessary to be at least 18 years old or to be an emancipated minor and not to be (alone or with a member of your household) owner or usufructuary, of the whole of a dwelling or to become one (except for housing that cannot be improved or that cannot be lived in).

➤ Rental guarantee

The CPAS can help a tenant within the framework of his rental guarantee²⁷ in the form of a zero-rate loan. To benefit from this assistance in the constitution of the rental guarantee, it is necessary to reside on Belgian territory and to be in a state of need.

➤ Emergency housing

"Emergency accommodation" is an accommodation that the CPAS rents for a short period to people who are in a situation of need. The occu-

pancy agreement is concluded for a period of 6 months renewable once. Staying in an emergency accommodation provides a temporary period of housing security to find a lasting solution to the housing problem. This helps prevent people from being dragged into a spiral of precariousness.

➤ Installation grant

The installation grant is financial assistance to help settle into a home (furniture, energy subscriptions, etc.).

➤ Help with energy costs

Citizens who receive allowances from the CPAS, the Directorate General for Disabled People of the Federal Public Service Social Security or the National Pensions Office as well as tenants of a social apartment with shared energy installation, are entitled at a social tariff for gas and electricity from their energy supplier. In addition, the CPAS can act as a debt mediator between households having difficulty paying and their energy supplier.

d. Income replacement allowance

Income Replacement Allowance (ARR) is granted to disabled people who, due to their physical or mental situation, can earn at most 1/3 of what an able-bodied person can earn in the labour market. To benefit from this allowance, the disability must be recognised by the doctors of the General Directorate for Disabled People of the Federal Public Service for Social Security. It is also necessary to be at least 18 years old, to be registered in the population register, to be domiciled in Belgium (and actually reside there) as well as to have income inferior than certain upper limits.

e. Special solidarity fund

The Special Solidarity Fund constitutes an additional social safety net to the classic coverage of compulsory health insurance. This Fund provides, for certain non-reimbursable medical benefits, financial assistance to patients suffering from a very serious condition and who meet certain criteria.

²⁷The rental guarantee generally consists of a sum of money. This sum is used to guarantee the person who is renting out accommodation (in general, the owner) that he will not be deprived if the tenant does not respect, in whole or in part, his obligations. This is the case, for example, when the tenant does not pay the rent on the due dates, does not maintain the rented accommodation, does not carry out the repairs which are incumbent on him, does not return the accommodation in good condition at the end of the contract, etc.

f. Mobility aids

The Belgian National Railway Company offers various offers for children under 26:

- ▶ The Youth Ticket: a fixed price ticket regardless of the route.
- ▶ The Youth Multi: a fixed price ticket regardless of the journey per book of 10 journeys.
- ▶ The Youth Holiday: unlimited trips during school holidays.

B. Local measures²⁸

1. Economic citizenship

a. Namur Regional Employment Mission

The Regional Job Mission of Namur (MIRENA) offers measures to job seekers or part-time workers who meet at least one of the following conditions: not having an upper secondary education certificate (CESS) or " an equivalent qualification, have two years of unemployment over the last three years, benefit from the RIS or social assistance, re-enter the labour market (have had no income for at least three years), be a recognised refugee in Belgium or foreign national in order of papers or to be recognised by Aviq.

➤ Intensive coaching

MIRENA offers support for young people through a job coach which enables young people to take stock of their career paths, to get to know each other better in order to talk about themselves, to highlight their skills and professional qualities, to develop effective tools and benefit from exclusive job offers. This intensive coaching can last up to a year. During this period, the young person benefits from an internship status and signs a professional training contract.

➤ Short-term internships

Depending on the profile and the needs of young people, MIRENA can offer two types of short-term internships (two weeks maximum):

- ▶ The integration internship (pre-employment) which makes it possible to test the skills for the job, to ensure integration into the company and to verify that the job corresponds to the professional project and the expectations of the employer ;
- ▶ The immersion (discovery) internship makes it possible to confirm the professional project in a real situation, to assess the skills for a profession and to make oneself known to an employer.

➤ Employment monitoring

Once a job has been obtained, MIRENA remains in contact with the employee for up to six months after the signing of the employment contract in order to ensure their successful integration.

➤ Starter Kit

MIRENA offers a 6-week starter kit that alternates collective sessions and individual interviews in order to allow the beneficiary to highlight his strengths with regard to the requirements of the job market, to perform well in job interviews, to have all the tools (CV, cover letters, etc.) to carry out an effective job search, to target employers who match his profile, to develop an active job search strategy, to understand the im-

²⁸ The local systems studied here are those of the territories relating to the Belgian institutions involved in the project. Consequently, the territory concerned is that of the province of Namur.

portance of digital identity and effective use of social networks.

➤ "Trace ton chemin!" ("Make your way!")

MIRENA offers through "Trace ton chemin" ("Make your way!") a scheme specially designed for unemployed young people under 25 who meet one of the following conditions: not having their CESS, being a beneficiary of the CPAS,

being a foreign national authorised to stay or a recognised refugee in Belgium, having benefited from unemployment benefits for 24 months over the last three years, benefit from an Aviq decision or an extended criterion. This system consists of personalised support with the possibility of doing an internship, tips and tricks to boost job search, various activities to gain self-confidence and the supervision of three job coaches.

b. City of Trades of Namur

The objective of the City of Trades in Namur is to respond to current challenges in terms of training and employment. Resulting from a partnership between the lively forces (Qualifying Education Basin - Training and Employment) and the City of Namur, it aims to spread its influence in Wallonia and to do so receives financial support from the Walloon government. The Cité des Métiers de Namur is part of the Cités des Métiers Network and their associated centres in order to implement a true unique multi-partner system for lifelong guidance and to make it a lever of Walloon redeployment, creating jobs for all Walloons. The services offered by the City are completely free and accessible without an appointment. In addition to the expertise of seasoned advisers, free access to documentary and IT centres, partner publications and multimedia tools are offered on site.

2. Social citizenship

a. Namur Youth Law Department

Youth Law Services (SDJ) are part of the circle of Open Environment Assistance services²⁹. These are social services that provide a place of listening, social and legal assistance and, on request, support. They fight against social exclusion and promote access to autonomy for young people and families. In addition, the SDJs carry out community-type actions (round tables, working group, publication, activities in schools, etc.), organise training courses and seek to be a body of appeal of political, administrative, social and economic authorities.

b. Mobility aids

TEC (Transport En Commun), the only public bus and coach operator in Wallonia, offers preferential subscriptions for young people between 12 and 17 years old and between 18 and 24 years old.

²⁹There are also two other AMOs in the Province of Namur: AMO Passages and Imagin'AMO asbl.

CONCLUSION

Youth policy in Belgium, initially centred on associative initiative in the context of the post-WWII era, gradually turned towards the issue of professional integration in the 1980s, generating State interventionism in the implementation of actions aimed at young people, perceived even more as a problem to be dealt with from an increasingly security perspective.

In a context of Bismarckian social protection, of an open coordinated market economy - where the exports of heavy products and of capital goods constitute the engine of the economic growth of the country - and of a conservative corporatism with a high degree of macrocorporatism, Belgium is characterised by a selective economic citizenship - induced by an unequal education system and employment policies centred on the logic of work-first - as well as by a familialised social citizenship producing a denial of socio-economic citizenship to youth.

In such a configuration, Belgium however has a NEET rate below the EU average (average exceeded in the case of Wallonia) placing it at a lower rate than other countries classified in the same regime of denied socio-economic citizenship.

This relatively low level can be explained by a development of the individualisation of the citizenship of young people and the inclusion of those most in difficulty. In particular, access to the RIS is possible from the age of 18 and educational policies aimed at young people in greatest difficulty are implemented. However, the political treatment of the NEETs is very underdeveloped and recent. It is mainly based on more universal devices and not intended specifically for this target population. Among these mechanisms, Wallonia has implemented, through the intermediary of Forem, a comprehensive action plan consisting of five components within the framework of the youth guarantee: promotion of professions, support, training, internships and employment. Only one local device seems to exist in Namur, "Trace ton chemin!" ("Make your way!") which is aimed exclusively at a certain part of the NEETs under 25 who are unemployed and who meet certain criteria. The health crisis provided a favourable context for the development of measures aimed at young people in greatest difficulty, which must certainly be reflected in the framework of a reinforced youth guarantee that the EU is calling for.

FRANCE



FRENCH YOUTH POLICIES

A. Institutionalisation

Although youth policies in France do not constitute a unified sector of public policy intervention³⁰ [Parisse, 2019, 16], they have nevertheless tended, over the past fifty years, to develop and become institutionalised³¹ [Labadie, 2020, 79] around three main orientations: autonomy, integration and citizenship [Becquet, Loncle and Van de Velde, 2012, 10-11]. They are also characterised by what has been called a "mille-feuille" of devices and instruments induced by the multiplicity of actors who contribute to them [Labadie, 2020, 79].

Public policies aimed at young people took off in France after the events of May 1968. Then they developed very noticeably from the 1990s under the combined influence of mass unemployment and the rise of local authorities power, within the framework of the decentralisation policy of the State, as well as under the pressure of youth mobilisations. From the beginning of the 2000s, youth policies in France are characterised by a

double movement. On the one hand, we observe a movement of disengagement of the French State in the local territories, weakening its deconcentrated services and strengthening the autonomy of the local authorities - under the effect in particular of the law of general revision of public policies (RGPP) of 2004 and the organic law relating to finance laws (LOLF). On the other hand, we observe the dissemination by the State of new capacities for steering territorial policies inspired by New Public Management which materialise through "agencification"³², the development of experimentation as well as the use of requests for proposals and competition between local authorities. This new form of domination of the upper territorial levels tends to impose a homogeneous conception of public action producing a standardisation of the ways of apprehending the challenges of public action aimed at young people as well as of ways of doing at the territorial level [Labadie, 2020, 77-85].

B. Denied socio-economic citizenship

France's social protection system refers mainly to the Bismarckian welfare state regime where there is a principle of subsidiarity at the basis of the familialisation of the social citizenship of young people [Chevalier, 2018, 251]. In terms of political economy, France is characterised by an importance of the State but with a fairly limited macrocorporatism leading to a growth strategy based on domestic demand, maintained thanks to relatively high salaries preserved by the existence of a legal minimum wage where the economic citizenship of young people is selective and centred on a work-first logic. This arrangement leads for young people to a "refused" socio-economic citizenship [Chevalier, 2018, 251].

1. The education system: a republican elitism

The French education system is characterised by a very strong "republican" elitism [Baudelot and Establet, 2009], producing strong educational inequalities. In this context, the strategy followed by France is more in line with a selective logic than an inclusive logic. There is a synergy between the elitism of the

³⁰ Public policies aimed at young people in France depend mainly on the Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports.

³¹ In 2020, public expenditure programmed for young people in France (excluding expenditure by local authorities) amounted to 95 billion euros [Ministry of National Education and Youth, 2019] (against 31 billion in 2001) [Labadie, 2020, 77].

³² The term "agencification" refers to the use of agencies by public authorities when implementing their policies.

education system and the familialisation of student aid, thus producing "a centrifugal logic of increasing inequalities, to the detriment of the working classes" [Chevalier, 2018, 277].

2. The work-first of employment policies

Based on a diagnosis inherited from the 1970s according to which there would be a gap, which would induce youth unemployment, between the productivity and the cost of youth labour, three types of measures have been put in place.

The first type of measure consists in reducing the cost of labour with exemptions from social contributions when hiring young people. This reduction in labour costs in a selective work-first logic constitutes the main pillar of action used by successive governments [Chevalier, 2018, 279].

From a "learn-first" inclusive perspective, the second type of measure followed by the employment policy aimed at young people consisted of promoting their training, either through an employment contract with compulsory training (work-study) or through a placement in a company under the status of trainee in vocational training [Chevalier, 2018, 282].

The third type of measure is based on "support" for young people. In this context, the report published by Bertrand Schwartz in 1981 on "the social and professional integration of young people" was decisive, leading in particular to the setting up of community aid projects ("missions locales") and of reception, information and support services which have since become the one and only counter for young people to solve their integration difficulties thanks to a global and personalised support [Chevalier, 2018, 283].

3. A familialisation of social citizenship

The familialisation of social citizenship first finds its source in the Civil Code which, in France, distinguishes two types of family obligation: the "food obligation", which concerns food and what is necessary for daily life (clothing and housing), and the "maintenance obligation", which includes in addition to the "food obligation" all costs relating to the education of children (school fees and school materials). These family obligations, in accordance with legal provisions, have gradually generated a logic of familialisation in public aid for young adults [Chevalier, 2018, 269-271]. Thus, the coverage of young people in school³³ like that of unemployed young people³⁴ is family-based. The familiarisation of social citizenship is also found in family policies³⁵ as well as in the tax assistance available to parents with adult children³⁶.

³³Scholarships based on social criteria are the main French programme for the allocation of financial assistance to young people. They are part of a principle of familyization of aid insofar as their allocation is dependent on the income of the student's tax household to which is mingled a redistributive principle of social justice, the objective of which is to give more to young people from disadvantaged areas. Young people in a situation of NEET may be eligible for it with a view to resuming their studies if they meet the criteria:

- ▶ Be under the age of 28 on September 1 of the academic year;
- ▶ Be of French nationality or a European country depending on the situation;
- ▶ Hold the Bac at least;
- ▶ Complete full-time studies;

In addition, the award of a scholarship is subject to:

- ▶ Income from the student's tax household;
- ▶ The number of dependent children of the family;
- ▶ Away from the place of study.

³⁴"The age limit of the minimum income (active solidarity income) set at 25 years constitutes the official age of social majority (or social citizenship), below which young people are considered as social minors" [Chevalier, 2018, 286].

³⁵Family allowances benefit families with children up to the age of 20 regardless of their situation.

³⁶Parents receive an additional half share of the family quotient as part of income tax as long as their children are under 21 and under 25 when studying.

“The socio-economic citizenship of young people is mainly refused in France, not only because family social citizenship does not allow access to adult status, but also because selective economic citizenship does not allow a large proportion of young people access to stable, quality employment due to an unequal distribution of qualifications “[Chevalier, 2018, 292-293]. All in all, access to adult status and autonomy comes late in France. In this context, before the adoption of the youth guarantee, there were no social policies specifically dedicated to the NEETs in France. In 2019, the country counted (excluding Mayotte) around 1.5 million NEETs aged 15 to 29, or 12.9% of this age group [INSEE, 2021]³⁷. This rate, higher than the European average, is the highest among the five countries studied in this report.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CITIZENSHIP MEASURES

Box 4: Measures linked to the health crisis

In France, an initial payment of 200 euros was made in May 2020 to 800,000 young people under the age of 25 facing financial difficulties (mainly young people under 25 who are not attending school and receiving housing assistance). This was followed by the adoption of two decrees in December 2020 which fixed the establishment of a monthly allowance for former holders of a higher education scholarship under the age of 30 and looking for a job, and for young job seekers under the age of 26 registered to the employment services.

During the summer of 2020, in the midst of the health crisis, the French State launched, as part of its recovery plan, the “1 young person, 1 solution” plan in order to offer a solution to every young person under 26. This plan mobilises a set of existing levers: employment assistance (bonus of up to 4,000 euros for the hiring of an employee under 26 for a period of at least three months), employment apprenticeship contracts (bonus for companies between 5,000 and 8,000 euros between July 1,

2020 and December 31, 2021), training, support, financial aid for young people in difficulty, etc. In addition, the government has increased the financial resources allocated to community aid projects to enable an increase in the number of youth guarantee entries by bringing the total number of potential beneficiaries to 200,000 young people supported in 2021.

This plan also provides the establishment of an “engagement income” accompanied by the signing of a “contract of engagement”. This is a reciprocal commitment between actors in the public employment service and young people. Youth engagement income will be based on three pillars:

- ▶ individualised support;
- ▶ income for all young people in need;
- ▶ a real commitment of the young which will condition the payment of the income.

³⁷ Public statistics in France (INSEE via employment surveys) provide data on NEETs aged 15 to 29.

A. National measures

1. Economic citizenship

a. Youth Commitment Contract

The Youth Commitment Contract is a mechanism implemented from March 1st 2022 to replace the Youth Guarantee program.

It takes the form of a contract, signed by each recipient, which allow them to obtain a revenue up to 500 euros, conditioned to the fulfilment of their contractual obligations.

Each young person will benefit from an individualized monitoring by a counselor until the end of the contract, as well as 15 to 20 hours per week of qualifying training, social interest mission and embedding into companies.

The duration of the program is from 6 and up to 12 months (and it may exceptionally be renewed up to 18 months).

The Youth Commitment Contract is available for all young people between 16 and 25 included and to those under 30 if they benefit from the status of disabled worker. The young people can apply if they don't have a training nor a job, or if they don't have a precise professional project, or if they are facing particular material and financial difficulties.

³⁸ The Youth Priority Plan (Plan Priorité Jeunesse) is a transversal action involving twenty-four ministries in an action plan comprising forty-seven measures divided into thirteen major projects. These measures were intended to act at the same time for health, housing, living conditions, the place of young people in society and in political life.

³⁹ The youth guarantee is a specific modality of the contractualized support path towards employment and autonomy (Pacea for Parcours contractualisé d'accompagnement vers l'emploi et l'autonomie).

b. Contractualised support path towards employment and autonomy

Created in 2016, the contractualised support path towards employment and autonomy (Pacea) is the contractual framework for supporting young people through community aid projects. It meets an objective of readability and simplification by putting an end to the stacking of measures. The implementation of Pacea thus allows community aid projects to focus their action on building the pathways for young people according to their needs. Pacea is aimed at all young people aged 16 to 25 who wish to embark on a contractual support path. Before any entry into Pacea, an initial diagnosis carried out between the counsellor and the young person must make it possible to identify the situation, the requests, the needs or the expectations of the young person as well as the skills acquired. The conclu-

sions of this initial diagnosis are intended to be enriched throughout the course of the young person in Pacea thanks to the actions mobilised by the advisor and his partners. The young person and the advisor have one month to sign a support programme after the first interview. The engagement of young people in the Pacea is materialised by the signing with the community project of a contract for the contractual support path towards employment and autonomy. Pacea is made up of successive support phases which can be linked for a maximum of 24 consecutive months. Depending on the situation and the needs of the person concerned, the benefit of an allowance may be granted to a young person entering a Pacea via the Youth Guarantee⁴⁰.

c. Single integration contract - Skills employment path

The skills employment pathways (Pec) are intended for groups furthest from the labour market. Particular attention is paid to certain audiences such as disabled workers or residents of priority areas of the city. But the orientation towards a skills employment path is primarily based on the diagnosis made by the public employment service adviser. The skills employment pathways are private law contracts with a minimum duration of 6 months (3 months for people who has been sentenced and benefiting from a modified sentence). The period of coverage by the State for these contracts is renewable up to a cumulative limit of 24 months. The unique employment skills integration contract is divided into two types of contract depending on the sector of activity: the employment support contract (CUI-CAE) intended for the non-profit sector and the

employment initiative contract (CUI-CIE) intended for the commercial sector. The Pec employee benefits throughout their contract from the support of their referent advisor structured around 3 additional phases:

- ▶ a tripartite interview (prescriber referent, employer and future employee) in order to formalise the commitments and skills that the position must allow to acquire;
- ▶ dematerialised monitoring during the contract;
- ▶ an exit interview, if necessary, 1 to 3 months before the end of the contract aimed in particular at keeping the beneficiary in an active job search position.

⁴⁰ The Youth Guarantee constitutes a specific modality of the contractualized support path towards employment and autonomy. In this context, no young person will be able to enter Youth Guarantee without having simultaneously or previously integrated a Pacea.

⁴¹ As part of the employment skills pathway, employers can benefit from monthly professional integration assistance paid by the state in the amount of 30 to 60% of the gross hourly minimum wage. The coverage rate is set by order of the regional prefect. This assistance can be increased up to:

- ▶ 65% for young people under 26 and disabled workers under 30;
- ▶ 80% for residents of priority districts of the city policy (QPV) and rural revitalization zone (ZRR).

d. Other measures

➤ Periods of simulation in a professional environment

As part of a preventive (salaried beneficiary looking for a job or professional reorientation) and proactive (private beneficiary of a job, registered or not with Pôle Emploi), the work experience periods are aimed at to any person receiving personalised social or professional support. Any period of work experience has one purpose and only one, necessarily one of the three set by law: either to discover a trade or a sector of activity, to confirm a professional project, or to initiate a recruitment process. The operational objectives for the period are defined by the scenario agreement. Concluded for a maximum period of one month, a period of work experience can be carried out continuously or discontinuously. It may be exceptionally renewed if it failed to achieve the defined objective(s), also for a maximum period of one month. The maximum duration of all the cumulative periods, for the same beneficiary and in the same reception structure, cannot exceed two months over a period of 12 months.

➤ Sponsorship for employment

Sponsorship for employment aims to facilitate the access and retention in employment of people encountering difficulties in professional integration by providing them with support from volunteers, working professionals or retirees, who share their experience. Sponsorship helps to strengthen equal opportunities for professional integration and aims to combat all forms of discrimination. The duration of the employment sponsorship can be extended to up to 6 months

e. Education and formation

➤ Training obligation raised to 18 years

Since the beginning of the 2020 school year, the law of July 26, 2019 "for a school of trust" makes training compulsory up to the age of 18, thus extending compulsory education. In concrete terms, between 16 and 18 years old, any young

and may be extended on a case-by-case basis depending on the sponsored person. The sponsored young people are young people between 16 and 30 years old, volunteers, motivated and engaged in an active job search process.

➤ Civic service

Since 2010, the Civic Service has been a voluntary commitment in the service of the general interest, open to all young people aged 16 to 25, without qualification requirements, extended up to 30 years for young people with disabilities. The Civic Service, compensated 580 euros per month, can be carried out with associations, local authorities (town halls, departments or regions) or public establishments (museums, colleges, high schools...), over a period of 6 to 12 months in France or abroad, for a mission of at least 24 hours per week⁴².

➤ Certificate of aptitude for the functions of animator and certificate of aptitude for the functions of director

The certificate of aptitude for the functions of animator (BAFA) and the certificate of aptitude for the functions of director (BAFD) are diplomas which make it possible to supervise non-professionally, on an occasional basis, children and adolescents in collective groups of minors' receptions. The training sessions leading to the issuance of the BAFA and the BAFD are organised by training organisations authorised by decision of the minister responsible for youth. There are several financial contributions that young people can claim to finance these trainings.

person who is not in studies must be offered: either an entry into a school path or apprenticeship or a job, a civic service, a path of support or a social and professional integration. The community aid projects are responsible for ensuring compliance with this training obligation.

⁴² It can be carried out in nine main areas: "culture and leisure", "international development and humanitarian action", "education for all", "environment", "emergency response in the event of a crisis", "memory and citizenship", "Health", "solidarity" and "sport".

➤ Second Chance Schools

Since the second half of the 1990s, in accordance with the guidance provided by the European Commission, the second chance schools (E2C) were created in order to fight against early school leaving. They welcome young people aged 16 to 25 without a job, no diploma or qualification and who have not been in school for at least a year by offering them paid training (on average around 300 euros per month) to enter the labour market. In this context, each young person follows a work-study programme (40% of the training time which is made up of internships in a company allowing them to discover professions) and individualised learning including a refresher of basic knowledge (mathematics, French, IT) and support in the development of the training and social and professional integration project. The duration of the training course is variable. It depends on the time required to acquire sufficient knowledge and skills to integrate into working life. It usually lasts 4 to 18 months. At the end of the course, a certificate of acquired skills is issued. The young person may also be offered an integration assistance contract, an apprenticeship contract or a qualifying training. Knowing a strong growth for more than 10 years, the E2C network has 135 school sites located in 12 regions, 59 departments and 5 outermost regions. In 2020, the E2C welcomed nearly 15,000 young people. Despite everything, these numbers remain very low compared to the rate of early leavers⁴³ which stood at 11.6% in 2012, or about 620,000 young people aged 18-24 (excluding overseas) [Ministry of National Education, 2014]. Only around 2.3% of these young people leaving the school system early are therefore in E2C.

➤ Back-to-school structures

The "Return to School Structures" ("Microlycées" or "Lycées de la Nouvelle Chance") are innovative and experimental national education systems which are part of the fight against dropping out of school. They allow young people who have dropped out of school to return to training to prepare for a diploma. These structures wel-

come young volunteers with complex itineraries and chaotic journeys presenting multiple fragilities and often confronted with difficult personal situations. Born in 2000 for the first one and numbering 71 today, they have developed in different forms. These structures are currently being mobilised to contribute in particular to the reception of young people falling under the compulsory training of young people aged 16 to 18. They offer original pedagogical forms and modify the usual frameworks of school operations. Their work is based on a few common axes:

- ▶ consideration of the student as a person (monitoring of each student by adult referent);
- ▶ modification of the usual school form (bridges, co-teaching, taking into account a discontinuous and partial presence, hybridisation of training methods, etc.);
- ▶ benevolent evaluation in the service of learning;
- ▶ articulation between the individual consideration of each and the construction of a school community;
- ▶ overall teaching posture of adult-teacher-educator;
- ▶ anchoring in the support institution, in the FOQUALE⁴⁴ network and in the academic landscape.

➤ Public employment integration establishment

The Establishment for Integration into Employment is a public administrative establishment placed under the triple supervision of the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Vocational Training and Social Dialogue and the Ministries of Defence and of the City. This establishment supports young people who have left the school system without a diploma or professional qualification, in the success of their social and professional project. The public employment integration

⁴³This rate refers to the share of 18-24 year olds who are not in school and who do not have an upper secondary school diploma.

⁴⁴The Training Qualification Employment (Foquale) networks bring together national education stakeholders involved in the care of young people who have left without a diploma: establishments, information and guidance centres (CIO), Mission to fight against dropping out of school, back-to-school structures.

establishment welcomes 3,000 young dropouts between the ages of 18 and 25 and offers them assignments lasting an average of 8 months in a boarding school where re-socialisation is the main objective. This organisation has 20 centres in mainland France. The trainees take refresher courses there and military-type values are important.

➤ Voluntary military service

Voluntary military service is a contribution from the Ministry of the Armed Forces in the field of

f. Mobility aids

City policies

In order to fight against spatial inequalities in access to employment, France has opted since 1980, as part of its city policy, for a strategy that aims to bring jobs closer to people by subsidising the creation of jobs in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. "The public action consisted in promoting the establishment of businesses in these priority districts thanks to tax exemptions within urban free zones (ZFU) or to employment and investment aid within zones regional aid (AFR). A social clause can also be mobilised on public contracts, imposing a certain number of local or social jobs. However, the results of these policies are disappointing: the effect on ZFU employment is small and not very durable. It also generates significant employment displacement effects. The high number of priority neighbourhoods, benefiting from specific aid leads to a certain dilution of the amounts distributed [...]. In addition, the very definition of priority neighbourhoods, risks having an unfavourable stigmatisation effect on the employment of the people who reside there "[Anne, Le Gallo and L'Horty, 2020, 523-524].

➤ Mobility and Youth Access to Employment

Based on an experimental evaluation of sixteen different youth mobility assistance programmes selected by the Youth Experimentation Fund within the framework of the call for projects "Mobility and Access of Youth to Employment"(Maje) launched in 2015, Denis Anne, Julie Le Gallo and Yannick L'Horty compared the evolution of the situation of young people with integration difficulties who have or have not benefited from mobility assistance measures. Their study shows that there is a positive effect of mobility aids on the

civic and professional integration of young French people from metropolitan France and abroad aged 18 to 25 excluded from the labour market. This is to offer young people a path of integration into employment, from 6 to 12 months, within specific military units. This variable duration makes it possible to offer all trainee volunteers an individualised course which is organised around two pillars: training for collective life and professional training.

probability of obtaining a new diploma, on access to full-time employment as well as on obtaining a driver's license. "Other complementary results emerge when we distinguish the programmes according to the level of intensity of the support they offer to young people. We distinguish two levels of intensity, low and medium. [...] These results suggest that the effectiveness of mobility aids for young people excluded from employment depends strongly on their intensity. Medium-intensity assistance, such as preparation for a driving license or material assistance providing access to individual means of transport for a period exceeding several days, can improve residential and road mobility of young people excluded from employment and ultimately their level of education and employment situation. On the contrary, too little intensive assistance, which consists of a simple mobility diagnosis or a collective awareness-raising workshop over one or two half-days, is at best ineffective and can even have negative effects on the social and professional integration of the young workers "[Anne, Le Gallo and L'Horty, 2020, 537-538].

➤ Youth advantage card 12-27 from the French National Railways Company

The French National Railway Company offers an "advantage card" for young people aged 12 to 27. This card at 49 euros per year allows reductions on train journeys (-30% guaranteed on all TGV INOUI and INTERCITÉS trains with compulsory reservation), last-minute offers ("No Flex"), prices capped on the all destinations in France regardless of the day and time of the reservation as well as other various advantages.

g. Aid for business creation

➤ Training

Pôle emploi, the Chamber of Business and Industry, the National Association for Adult Vocational Training, and the National Centre for Distance Learning offer general information workshops dedicated to business creation, during which a speaker explains all the major challenges of creation, the typical stages, the possible and accessible financial aid, the different statuses and identifies the main questions to be asked. This support is relatively insufficient and many other initiatives help business creators⁴⁵.

➤ Erasmus for young entrepreneurs

"This European programme offers the opportunity for young European entrepreneurs to benefit

from the experience of more seasoned European entrepreneurs in the management of a small business. For their part, the entrepreneur who welcomes the young person in training is confronted with the new perspective of the one who is just starting out. The exchange of practices and knowledge is also an opportunity for both of them to learn more about new markets and potential foreign partners. This stay with a seasoned entrepreneur can last up to 6 months and is partially funded by the European Union. In addition to learning the basics of entrepreneurship (sales, marketing, accounting, customer relations, business plan), the young host will also deepen their language skills. Several local contact points are selected by the European Union in order to guide the candidates "[Trinidad-Chadeau, 2014, 68].

2. Social citizenship

a. Solidarity labour income

The active solidarity income (RSA) provides people without resources a minimum level of income that varies according to the composition of the household. The RSA is open, under certain conditions, to people at least 25 years old and to young workers aged 18 to 24 if they are single parents or have a certain length of professional activity.

b. Active solidarity income for young workers

Launched in 2010 for young adults aged 18 to 24, following the recommendations of the Green Book of the Youth Policy Commission of 2009, the solidarity income for young workers (RSA young active) is intended to guarantee a minimum income for young people with limited resources. For pregnant women or young people who already have at least one dependent child, they benefit from active solidarity income ("normal" regime). This "young active RSA" device goes against the familialisation process that characterises French youth policies. However, to be eligible for it, you must have worked two years full time in the last three years. The monthly allowance is dependent on the number of people depending on the tax household; for a single person it is 565.34 euros.

⁴⁵For example, there are "management shops", associative structures, which offer individualized help in a supportive logic. "Open to everyone, they provide invaluable help in defining the objectives of the project, structuring the creative process and confronting it with reality [...]. They also offer an "incubator" service to test an offer if it requires little investment. Otherwise, they can refer to specialized incubators "[Bapteste, 2014, 54-55].

c. Housing assistance

➤ Housing allowances

Young people can apply for housing assistance in their own name from the age of 18, thus promoting their individualisation. Housing assistance - paid by the family allowance funds (CAF) and the agricultural social mutuality (MSA) under means conditions - covers part of the housing expenditure of households, and consists of three benefits:

- ▶ Personalised housing assistance (APL), created in 1977, is granted as a priority and is aimed at anyone living in subsidised housing.
- ▶ The family housing allowance (ALF), which entered into force in 1948, is paid to families with a dependent child, an ascendant or a disabled close relative, as well as to young couples without dependent children who do not enter the scope of the PLA.
- ▶ Social housing allowance (ALS), introduced in 1971, has been gradually extended to

anyone with limited resources who cannot qualify for the APL or the ALF. It mainly concerns young people, students, households without children (other than young households) and the elderly or disabled.

➤ Visale guarantee: deposit for the tenant

The Visale guarantee⁴⁶ is a deposit: natural person (individual) or legal person (organisation) who undertakes in writing (surety bond) to pay the owner, in particular the rent, charges and rental repairs when the tenant does not do so. It exempts the tenant from presenting any other deposit to the owner (lessor). This is a completely free service, for the tenant and for the owner. In the event of unpaid rent and unpaid charges, Action Logement reimburses the owner up to the equivalent of 36 monthly payments (over the entire term of the lease, even renewed, from the date of signature). The tenant must then reimburse Action Logement for all sums paid on his behalf to the owner.

d. Health protection

➤ Universal health protection

Since 2016, universal health protection (Puma)⁴⁷ has made it possible to cover health costs without breach of rights. For young people aged 16 and 23, individualised information is provided on social security coverage rights, free examinations and prevention programmes.

➤ Supplementary solidarity-based health

The complementary health solidarity (CSS)⁴⁸ is a free or paid mutual according to income which allows the reimbursement of the complementary part of health expenses.

e. Allowance for disabled adults

The allowance for disabled adults (AAH) is a financial aid which allows disabled people to have a minimum of resources. This assistance is granted subject to compliance with criteria of disability (minimum 80%), age (minimum 20 years of age), residence and resources (10,843 euros per year for a single person). It is granted by decision of the Committee on the Rights and Autonomy of People with Disabilities. It amounts to a maximum of 903.60 euros for a single person who does not work.

⁴⁶ The Visale guarantee has replaced the loca-pass guarantee since 2019.

⁴⁷ Puma replaces universal health coverage (CMU).

⁴⁸ CSS replaces complementary universal health coverage (CMU-C).

B. Local measures⁴⁹

1. Economic citizenship

a. Education and training

➤ Support for parents

Support measures for parents aim to involve them in their children's school and extracurricular activities. A randomised experimental study, carried out in middle schools in disadvantaged neighbourhoods in the Paris region, shows that children from families thus helped can read and write better and obtain better results in terms of behaviour [Kramarz and Viarengo, 2015, 95-102].

b. Mobility aids

➤ Driving license assistance for young people in integration - Île-de-France

Since March 2021, the Île-de-France region has financed all or part of the driver's license for young Ile-de-France residents aged 18 to 25 enrolled in a professional integration process in order to promote their access to employment or training.

The evaluations of aids for obtaining a driving license show that these aids are effective. For example, this is indicated by the evaluation of the experiment "10,000 licenses for success" launched in 2009 by the Youth Experimentation Fund and which consisted in proposing a grant in the amount of 1000 euros with a support system for young people with integration difficulties to help them pass the driving license. This evaluation has shown that the support given to young people has a fairly clear effect on their chances of successfully obtaining a driving license. "At the same time, the evaluation indicates that the acquisition of a driving license⁵¹ does, in the end, have a positive impact on the

➤ Young working income - Île-de-France

To cope with the precariousness experienced by many young Ile-de-France residents due to the health crisis linked to Covid-19, the Île-de-France Region has been offering, since March 2021, an "income for young workers" (RJA) of 4 000 euros for 6 months (increased to 5000 euros for a young person with a disability), conditional on free training in one of the 10 sectors in tension⁵⁰, intended for unemployed 18-25 year olds.

integration trajectories of young people, both on their employment situation and on their housing autonomy. However, it concludes that there was an initially negative effect on job search in the first year. This initial effect can be explained by the time and energy required to prepare for the driver's license exam. Getting a driver's license is akin to an investment in human capital, in training that is both long and expensive, which entails an opportunity cost for the young person, reducing the availability necessary to look for a job or another training. It is only once this investment is made that the young beneficiaries of aid see their chances of professional integration improve "[Anne, Le Gallo and L'Horty, 2020, 524-526].

➤ Navigo - Free package for young people in integration - Île-de-France

The Île-de-France region finances the free young people in integration package for young people from the Ile-de-France aged 16 to 25, allowing certain young trainees in "continuing vocational training" to travel free of charge on all modes of

⁴⁹ The local systems studied here are those of the territories relating to the Belgian institutions involved in the project. Consequently, the territory concerned is that of the province of Namur.

⁵⁰ These are the following sectors: "Building and public works", "Industry", "Security", "Health and social sectors", "Digital", "Agriculture", "environment", "Living environment and cleanliness", "Communication" and "Transport and logistics".

⁵¹ "The rate of obtaining a driving license is 25.2% at 12 months for young people receiving aid and 44.8% at 24 months, against 13.6% and 29.8% in the witness group".

transport in the Ile-de-France region, throughout the entire duration of their training.

➤ Navigo - 50% package

In Île-de-France, since July 2021, Service Civique volunteers can benefit from a 50% reduction on their monthly and weekly Navigo subscription, as well as on ticket books and origin-destination tickets.

2. Social citizenship

a. The Youth Assistance Fund

The Youth Assistance Fund (FAJ) is a compulsory departmental social action plan intended for French people, or for foreigners in a legal situation, aged 18 to 25, in difficulty of social and professional integration and with little of resources. Created in 1989 to compensate for the non-eligibility of under 25s for the minimum integration income, the youth assistance fund is a last resort aid to fight against the exclusion of young people experiencing social or professional integration difficulties. It aims to promote their integration and, if necessary, to provide them with temporary assistance to meet urgent needs. It's

a flexible system, which can be mobilised several times a year and managed directly by the departments according to their own terms as the size, funding, age limits and use of the FAJ vary according to the territories. Whatever the departments, the priority criteria for the allocation of assistance are: social situation, family situation (parental income, family breakdown) and enrolment in a professional integration path. No minimum period of residence is required to ensure that all young people, wherever they are, can benefit from the system without delay.

b. Child welfare

Social assistance for children (Ase) is a departmental service supporting young people under the age of 21 whose family unit is absent or failing. Child protection in France "aims to ensure that the basic needs of the child are taken into account, to support their physical, emotional, intellectual and social development and to preserve their health, safety, morals and education, while respecting their rights" (Code of Social Action and Families). It therefore covers many aspects, ranging from prevention to the identification of emergency situations or risk of danger, until the implementation of administrative or judicial protection measures for minors and adults under the age of 21. This policy is mainly entrusted to the departmental councils, whose ASE services are responsible for three main categories of missions. First of all, they have a role of raising awareness and informing people who may be affected by minors who are in danger or

at risk of being. Then, they develop preventive missions with minors and their families, either individually or collectively (specialised prevention). Finally, they must provide for the needs of the minors entrusted to them, by administrative or judicial decision or as wards of the State. For the purposes of individual prevention and protection, various child welfare benefits exist. We can in particular note the young adult contract for young people over 18 years old. It allows young people entrusted to ASE to extend the assistance they receive during their minority. This help can take many forms such as educational support, accommodation, psychological and educational support, financial allowance, etc. Ultimately, this support should allow young adults to live independently. A law was recently adopted providing the replacement of this young adult contract by a contract of access to autonomy.

c. Housing Solidarity Fund

The Housing Solidarity Fund (FSL) is departmental, and it provides ad hoc financial assistance, in the form of a subsidy or loan, to people who encounter difficulties related to the occupation of housing. Its objective is to make it easier to move into a new home or stay in one's home, whether in the social or private rental market.

d. Mobility aids

➤ Navigo Youth weekend - Île-de-France

The Navigo Jeunes Week-end Pass is a contactless daily pass, reserved for young people under the age of 26, and can only be used on Saturdays, Sundays or public holidays. This package allows unlimited travel in the selected areas, on all Île-de-France transport modes. The cost of the package varies depending on the area of travel.

➤ Free Imagine R Pass - Île-de-France

Since 2020, the city of Paris has offered the Imagine R pass free of charge for young Parisians aged 4 to 18.

e. Banking benefits

Young people can also benefit from financial assistance through zero-interest loans (for the purchase of housing or the financing of studies) as well as savings accounts at favourable rates (Youth book).

CONCLUSION

Youth policy, which emerged in France following the social movement of May 1968, is characterised by a "mille-feuille" of measures, a triple orientation - autonomy, inclusion and citizenship - and a double movement - on the one hand, the disengagement of the State for the benefit of local authorities and, on the other hand, the development of new capacities for the State to steer territorial policies via New Public Management, producing a trend towards standardisation of this public action.

Regarding socio-economic citizenship, France "refuses" it under the influence of a Bismarckian welfare state regime coupled with a familialisation of social citizenship and a political economy where the state is certainly important but where macro-corporatism is weak and which growth strategy is based on domestic demand. The economic citizenship of young people is selective (elitist education system and employment policies centred on a work-first logic).

In fact, access to adult status comes late in France and targeted policies aimed at young NEETs are limited. Of the five countries studied, it has the highest NEET rate (above the EU average) at around 13%. The public effort aimed at the NEETs has tended to focus on the education system (E2C, back-to-school structures, etc.) but tends to develop more widely under the influence of the implementation of the youth guarantee. The health crisis was also an opportunity to display a plan for young people ("1 young person, 1 solution") which tends to institutionalise aid aimed at this public and therefore individualise them against a logic of familialisation which mainly prevents young people to access social citizenship (accessibility to RSA mainly from 25 years old).

LUXEMBOURG



LUXEMBOURG YOUTH POLICIES

A. Institutionalisation and developments

Luxembourg's youth policies are characterised by a double orientation with, on the one hand, social action which aims to support young people in their integration into adult life and, on the other, civic action which seeks to facilitate their participation in society [Schroeder, 2012] [Schroeder, 2013].

It was with the emergence of concerns about youth leisure in the 1950s and 1960s that Luxembourg institutionalised public action aimed at young people. In 1964, with this in mind, the Ministry of Education created the National Youth Service (SNJ), which became a public administration in 1984.

With the emergence from the 1970s of new youth problems (drug addiction, noise pollution, etc.), we are witnessing the development of a social work sector aimed at young people which

has since tended to professionalise, in particular under the effect of the introduction of a Differentiated Education Service within the Ministry of Education and compulsory education for disabled children in the early 1970s (1973).

In 1989, a state youth bureau was created (renamed Ministry of Youth in 1994) and accompanied a movement to create local youth centres. Then at the end of the 1990s, youth policies were integrated into the Ministry of the Family. In the 2000s, Luxembourg's youth policy turned towards a policy of citizenship.

In 2008, under the influence of European policies, the Luxembourg Parliament adopted a Youth Law which aims to strengthen the triangular relationship between youth participation in policy making, youth research and youth work from a transversal and qualitative perspective.

B. Denied socio-economic citizenship

Luxembourg's welfare state is of the Bismarckian type. As evidenced by the integration of youth policies into the Ministry of the Family, the social citizenship of young people is familialised there under the influence of the Catholic Church.

Luxembourg's political economy is characterised by a coordinated market economy and conservative corporatism whose strong economic growth was first enabled by its industrial activity. Indeed, after having nearly been a colonial territory to be exploited for the Netherlands at the time of its independence in 1815, Luxembourg became a world industrial power turned towards export on the eve of the First World War. Since the 1970s and the crisis in the steel industry, Luxembourg has gradually deindustrialised in fa-

avour of financial activity by becoming an attractive territory for this sector due in particular to its weak legislative and regulatory provisions⁵². Therefore, its economic growth is mainly based on its financial activity. This economic prosperity which is accompanied by a social democratic political regime⁵³ has enabled Luxembourg to develop generous social protection.

In Luxembourg, in the context of family social citizenship and selective economic citizenship - due to an unequal school system and an employment policy centred on work-first - socio-economic citizenship of young Luxembourgers is akin to a denied one.

⁵² Under the leadership of Prime Minister Pierre Werner, the Grand Duchy is adopting an arsenal of legislative measures favourable to financial services. This initiative takes advantage of factors such as political stability, a climate of social peace, a central geographical location, a population speaking several languages and the presence of European institutions.

⁵³ An essential element of this policy is the "Luxembourg social model" based, on the one hand, on tripartite (internal negotiations between unions, employers and government) and, on the other hand, on the interventions of the Prime Minister, after consultation with the Grand Duke, in very delicate matters which would risk calling into question "social peace" in Luxembourg [Meyers, Busana, Langers and Poncelet, 2008].

1. The education system: a social reproduction of Luxembourg's middle classes, producing educational inequalities

The Luxembourg school system is strongly influenced by its conservative-corporatist socio-economic model which favours the reproduction of the middle classes while producing very strong educational inequalities to the detriment of immigrants traditionally very numerous in the population of Luxembourg.

To guarantee a better socialisation of Luxembourg children as well as better educational and social integration of the children of immigrants, since January 2005 all municipalities have offered early education⁵⁴ (optional scheme for children aged three) [Meyers, Busana, Langers and Poncelet, 2008].

2. The work-first logic of employment policies

From the end of the 1970s, under the effect of the extent of youth unemployment, Luxembourg introduced policies to promote employment. As in other countries, it is assumed that in a context of employment deficit, young people are particularly exposed to unemployment because of their low productivity, their training unsuited to the job market, the demographic change which is unfavourable to them and a tendency to desecrate work. In a work-first logic, Luxembourg then initiated two main measures intended for young people under 25: an internship-initiation contract in order to facilitate the transition between school and the integration into working life as well as a division of temporary auxiliaries⁵⁵ likely to be assigned temporarily to tasks of public or social interest as well as to tasks of cultural interest proposed and delivered by the public sector and non-profit organisations. Continuing with this in mind, Luxembourg supplemented these measures in 1983 with the creation of the company preparation course⁵⁶.

In 1999, under the impetus of the EU, Luxembourg put in place the national action plan for

employment. The changes concerning measures in favour of youth employment mainly aimed at harmonising the conditions (in particular of compensation) for internships in the public and private sectors, in order to encourage young people to orient themselves more towards initiation and preparation internships. However, this plan marks a real reform of the existing systems. The law of February 12, 1999 provides three measures in favour of the employment of young people under the age of thirty: the temporary auxiliary contract in the public sector, the temporary auxiliary contract in the private sector and the internship of integration into a company. In the mid-2000s, the two forms of temporary auxiliary contract have been merged into an employment support contract and the insertion internship has been modified into an employment initiation contract [Zanardelli, Brosius and Clement, 2006]. These reforms are part of a work-first logic and tends to increase the actors awareness of their responsibilities with vocational training for young people as an objective, as the State is failing to resolve the inequalities produced through the school system.

⁵⁴ In Luxembourg, compulsory education begins at age 4 and ends at age 16.

⁵⁵ The Temporary Auxiliary Division (DAT) offers job seekers subsidized employment in the public sector and non-profit organizations.

⁵⁶ Company preparation courses, comprising alternating periods of practical training and theoretical training may be offered by the Employment Development Agency (ADEM) to job seekers, unemployed, registered with ADEM and not having exceeded the age of 25 years. The job seeker admitted to or requesting the benefit of full unemployment benefit may not refuse, without valid reason, the placement in the preparation course offered by ADEM; when he refuses without valid reason, placement in preparatory training, he is excluded from the benefit of full unemployment benefit. In the event of placement in preparatory training, the benefit of full unemployment benefit is maintained.

3. A familialisation of social citizenship

Luxembourg youth policies are the prerogative of the Ministry of the Family, reflecting the familialisation of social citizenship in Luxembourg, which is mainly the cover of unemployed young people⁵⁷. The coverage of young people in school, on the other hand, is more individualised⁵⁸.

The socio-economic citizenship of young people in Luxembourg is mainly denied because of its tendency towards familialised social citizenship

and selective economic citizenship. However, this denied citizenship tends to be circumscribed to a relatively small part of the population which is predominantly immigrant. In addition, the country economic expansion limits the socio-economic difficulties that young people may encounter there. In this context, the rate of young NEETs was below 6% in 2017. In addition, among the NEETs, Luxembourg assesses at a third of them those who would be anchored (for more than a year) in this category.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CITIZENSHIP MEASURES

Box 5: Measures linked to the health crisis

In the context of the COVID-19 health crisis, in July 2020 Luxembourg paid a flat-rate subsidy of 1,500 to 5,000 euros per apprentice (in addition to existing aid) to employers of apprentices in order to encourage them to recruit more.

The Luxembourg employment services have widened the conditions for access to vocational training internship offers to include job seekers

under the age of 30 between July 2020 and December 2021. The objective of the project is to encourage employers to offer young job seekers a six to nine week internship which gives the intern the opportunity to prove himself and the opportunity of a possible job offer while benefiting from a daily allowance paid by the employment services.

⁵⁷ The age limit for social inclusion income set at 25 is the official age of social majority (or social citizenship), below which young people are considered social minors.

⁵⁸ In Luxembourg, each student can apply for a scholarship to finance their studies (there are four types of scholarship: basic scholarship, mobility scholarship, scholarship based on social criteria and family scholarship).

A. National arrangements⁵⁹

1. Economic citizenship

a. Youth guarantee

The implementation of the Youth Guarantee in Luxembourg, officially launched in June 2014, is well advanced according to a report by the European Commission from October 2020. The Employment Development Agency (ADEM), the Local Youth Office (ALJ) and the National Youth Service (SNJ) jointly participate in the concrete implementation of the Youth Guarantee. At the end of 2018, one in five people (20.7%) registered for the Youth Guarantee scheme in Luxembourg had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months (below the EU average of 48.6%). Half (50.5%) of those who left the Youth Guarantee in 2018 accepted an offer within the target period of 4 months (above the EU average of 46.7%). However, on average in 2018, less than one in four NEETs (23.4%) under the age of 25 was enrolled in the Youth Guarantee scheme. To a certain extent, this low coverage reflects the fact that the population of young NEETs is now dominated by inactive NEETs, who are not covered by the Luxembourg Youth Guarantee, but also the possibility of accessing this measure only once.

In Luxembourg, the revised national plan for the implementation of the enhanced youth guarantee currently being drawn up will include mapping of target groups and the adoption of measures to reach vulnerable groups more broadly. Among the political responses to the phenomenon of young NEETs, Luxembourg plans to fight against dropping out of school by improving the school climate and better psycho-social support for students. The government's recruitment plan thus provides the creation of 350 new positions in the years to come. To meet the needs of the most vulnerable, several services will be specifically reinforced in terms of staff and 8 skill centres specialised in educational psychology will provide appropriate care based on the deficiencies detected during the schooling of each

student. Collaboration between the school and out-of-school sector, particularly during the transition to working life, will be strengthened by the integration of ALJs into the SNJ. In the future, the new local branches for young people will function as a unique counter by bringing together the support measures available to young people. Finally, in secondary and technical secondary education, greater importance will be placed on extracurricular activities to strengthen the supervision of young people during their school career.

📍 National Youth Service

The National Youth Service (SNJ) is aimed at young people between the ages of 15 and 30. Its slogan "Jonker staark maachen, Making young people stronger" indicates its aim to help young people become responsible, active and critical citizens. Through its 11 branches present in the territory, the SNJ also covers the field of action of non-formal education, which includes all educational activities organised outside the formal school system. In addition to its internal training, the SNJ offers four types of devices:

- ▶ voluntary service;
- ▶ training to strengthen resilience and prepare for the next stage, focusing on four themes: life project, professional practice, life skills and personal development;
- ▶ workshops aiming to help find motivation in a creative way in the spirit of upcycling (sewing, carpentry, cooking, printing);
- ▶ discovery courses on professional life.

⁵⁹ The local systems studied here are those of the territories relating to the Luxembourg institutions involved in the project. Consequently, the territory concerned is that of the district of Diekirch. However, this territory does not seem to offer specific devices. As a result, for Luxembourg we limit ourselves to national measures which can sometimes be implemented locally.

➤ **Employment Development Agency's #YouthYourFuture programme**

Launched by ADEM in 2019, the #YouthYourFuture programme aims to help young job seekers develop their career plan. The first week of the programme is dedicated to the development of soft skills (skills inherent in the personality or acquired through experience) with the target that young people come out with a professional project that they will develop during the rest of the programme with their individual coaches. Another part of the programme is to help young people ask themselves questions about essential values when looking for a job (empathy, acceptance of mistakes, absence of prejudices, motivation, questioning, authenticity).

➤ **Orientation House**

The Orientation House ("Maison de l'Orientation") is a structure bringing together all those working in guidance in Luxembourg. It is composed with:

- ▶ the Professional Orientation Service of the Employment Development Agency (ADEM-OP) which supports any person wishing to orient or reorient themselves by making available a great deal of information relating to the choice of a profession, by organising individual orientation interviews and managing the apprenticeship placement;
- ▶ the Psychosocial and School Support Centre (CePAS) which offers young people, in high schools and technical high schools, both psychological and educational support but

also orientation interviews. A coordination platform between students, their families and teachers, CePAS identifies the capacities of each and actively cooperates with ADEM-OP to offer students a targeted orientation;

- ▶ the regional branch of the Local Youth Office (ALJ) which targets young people in the transition phase between school and employment. The ALJ offers individual mentoring for people who need technical support in finding a job, who wish to go back to school or who have abandoned their school career;
- ▶ the National Youth Service (SNJ) and its regional centre, which allows people who have doubts about their orientation and their future plans to carry out an internship of a few months which offers the possibility of experimenting and understanding the world of work while benefiting from personalised supervision;
- ▶ the school reception unit for newcomer pupils (Casna) which is aimed at young people between 12 and 17 years old who have just immigrated to Luxembourg and who wish to continue their studies there by providing them support, in particular linguistic support;
- ▶ the Centre for Documentation and Information on Higher Education (Cedies) which provides information and advice to young people wishing to pursue higher education in Luxembourg or abroad.

b. Learning promotion aids

An employer who employs an apprentice on the basis of an apprenticeship contract can benefit from an apprenticeship promotion aid. The apprentice may, if successful, benefit from an apprenticeship bonus. The Employment Fund pays the employer assistance 27% to 40% of the gross apprenticeship allowance depending on the type of apprentice. The employer can also obtain reimbursement of the employer's share of social charges relating to the apprenticeship allowance paid.

c. Employment support contract

The employment support contract (CAE) allows non-commercial organisations (State, municipalities, public utility establishments, institutions, associations or groups of people pursuing a non-profit goal) to hire, for a period of 12 months that can be extended by 6 months, a job seeker under the age of 30, unemployed and registered with ADEM for at least 3 months, benefiting from the reimbursement of part of the salary paid to the applicant⁶⁰ and the entire employer charges.

d. Employment initiation contract

The objective of the employment initiation contract (CIE) is to provide practical training (during working hours and in the workplace) to young job seekers registered with ADEM for at least 3 months (or pending an apprenticeship contract) under 30 years old. An employer who hires young job seekers, unemployed and registered with ADEM under a CIE contract for a period of 12 months on a full-time basis (with the possibility of a 6-month extension)⁶¹ can benefit from the reimbursement of part of the salary al-

lowances, as well as the full employer's share of social charges⁶². In addition, the young beneficiary of a CIE has a tutor, chosen by the employer within the company, whose role is to assist and supervise the beneficiary of the CIE throughout the duration of the contract. If staff is recruited within 3 months after the end of the internship, for the same type of position, the company has the obligation to hire as a priority the intern who has again become a job seeker.

e. Jobelo

An employer who hires a young person aged 18 to 29, registered with ADEM, under a CAE Approval contract (duration of 12 months with possibility of extension) can benefit from the reimbursement of part of the salary paid to the applicant and the full employer charges⁶³. The Jobelo project is aimed at young people aged 18 to 29, without qualifications, registered with ADEM. Their journey begins with training at the Socioprofes-

sional Orientation Centre (COSP), whose mission is to assess the social and professional skills of young job seekers and guide them in their professional project. After a 2-month training at the COSP, the young person begins a "Professional initiation experience" (EIP) in a company. During this period, the employer has the opportunity to get to know the young person before continuing with a CAE Approval contract. The 12-

⁶⁰The contract indemnities are calculated on the basis of the unqualified social minimum wage (SSM) and are subject to the social and fiscal charges provided for in terms of salary: 80% of the unqualified SSM for young people under 18; 100% of the unqualified SSM for young people without diplomas and young people holding a technical and professional aptitude certificate or a technician, technical secondary or secondary school leaving diploma; 130% of the unqualified SSM for young people holding a higher technician's certificate with a bachelor's or master's degree. The Employment Fund reimburses monthly for the first 12 months, to promoters other than the State: 75% of the compensation received by the young job seeker and 100% of the employer's contributions. In the event of an extension, the Employment Fund reimburses monthly 50% of the compensation received by the young jobseeker and at the request of the promoter who hired (CDI without trial period), the Fund for employment reimburses the employer for the 12 months following the date of employment.

⁶¹The remuneration of a young job seeker with an initiation to employment contract (CIE) is the same as that of the CAE.

⁶²The Employment Fund reimburses the employer on a monthly basis during the first 12 months of the CIE: 50% of the basic allowance (65% in the event of employment of persons of the under-represented sex in the sector of activity of the promoter and / or in the profession in question) and the full employer's share of social charges. In the event of an extension of the CIE, the Employment Fund reimburses the employer, for the duration of the extension (maximum 6 months): 30% of the basic allowance and the full employer's share of social charges. . At the request of the employer who subsequently hired the young job seeker, the Employment Fund reimburses him / her the employer's share of social charges for 12 months from the date of hire.

⁶³The Employment Fund reimburses employers: 75% of the allowance for 12 months and 50% for the 6-month extension and 100% of employers' contributions.

month Jobelo contract (with a possible extension of 6 months)⁶⁴ is concluded between ADEM and the young person who follows a training plan drawn up by the employer. The young person also has the possibility of taking refresher courses.

f. Help to create an inclusive job for the long-term unemployed

The employer who wishes to create an inclusive job for the long-term unemployed may, under certain conditions, benefit from financial assistance⁶⁵. The creation of integration jobs and the benefit of aid can only be requested by the following employers: the State, municipalities and municipal unions, public establishments, social impact companies whose social capital is made up of 100% impact shares, non-profit associations, foundations. The employment

contract offered to the job seeker must be concluded for an indefinite period and in a new position. For his part, the job seeker must be at least 30 years old, registered with ADEM and unemployed for at least 12 months. For long-term unemployed aged 30 to 49, the employer receives assistance for the first 3 years after hiring, following the signature of an indefinite employment contract.

g. Tax credit

An employer who hires a job seeker can benefit from a tax credit. This monthly tax credit of 10% of the amount of the gross monthly remuneration (deductible as an operating expense) is intended for commercial, industrial, mining or craft businesses, operations generating agricultural and forestry profits as well as independent professional activities. For the employer to be eligible, the hired person must be unemployed, registered for at least 6 months with ADEM and be offered by the ADEM placement service. The bonus may also be granted for the internal reclassification of the employee, the hiring of an employee benefiting from an external reclassification decision (in this case, the registration period may be less than 6 months), the hiring of a

job seeker during or following his assignment to an employment measure (employment initiation contract, employment reintegration contract). The employment contract offered to the employee must be: either a permanent contract, or a temporary contract of at least 18 months, or a temporary contract to replace parental leave (specified in the contract). The occupation must be at least 16 hours of work per week. In addition, the aid that the employer may receive for the integration and training of job seekers cannot be combined with the tax credit. The tax credit can be granted for a maximum period of 12 months, and is contingent upon the continuation of the contract during this period.

h. State participation in favour of disabled employees

Any employer with more than 25 employees has an obligation to fill a certain percentage of their positions with disabled employees. In order to help employers comply with this obligation, the State may cover part of the salary costs, training

costs, costs of fitting out workstations and access to work, transport costs as well as the provision of suitable professional equipment. Self-employed workers recognised as disabled workers who continue their professional activity can

⁶⁴ The remuneration for the young person is that of the unqualified minimum social wage (SSM).

⁶⁵ The Employment Fund reimburses the salary costs actually incurred: 100% of the salary costs for the first year, 80% of the salary costs for the second year and 60% of the salary costs for the third year. In addition, the amount of reimbursement of salary costs is capped at 150% of the SSM for unskilled employees. In addition, the employer must return to the Employment Fund 75% of the reimbursements received in the event of termination of the CDI before the end of the sixth year of the contract, for reasons not inherent to the person.

also benefit from this aid⁶⁶. An employer who does not meet this obligation must pay the public treasury a compensation tax of 50% of the SSM each month for each disabled worker not hired. An employer who employs a number of disabled employees higher than the mandatory employment rates benefits from exemption from the employer's share of social security charges for positions beyond the mandatory number.

i. School maintenance subsidy

The school maintenance subsidy is intended for adult students in psycho-social distress and forced to live alone. To be entitled to this aid, several conditions must be met: be between 18 and 30 years old on the date of the request, be enrolled full-time (or in concomitant training) in a Luxembourg public secondary or technical secondary school or a private school under a contractual regime applying the official programme, continue their education until obtaining a diploma, be forced to live alone and be in

a situation of psycho-social distress, have a rent certified by a social report from the Psycho-social and school support service (SePAS), be followed by a social worker and/or a psychologist from SePAS. The school maintenance subsidy is granted for the duration of one school year. This is paid directly to the account of the young person who made the request, in three-month increments from the request. The amount is fixed according to the income situation and the rent costs.

2. Social citizenship

a. Social Inclusion Income

The Social Inclusion Income (REVIS), which replaces the guaranteed minimum income since January 1, 2019, has four objectives: fostering a social inclusion approach; establish a coherent system between stabilisation, social activation and professional reintegration policies; take action against child and single-parent families poverty; administrative simplification.

REVIS has two components: an inclusion allowance to combat poverty and an activation allowance to encourage work. The inclusion allowance (formerly "supplementary allowance") is financial assistance for the household providing

basic livelihoods to people who have no income or whose income does not reach a certain threshold. It includes: a basic flat-rate component per adult (751.46 euros maximum), a basic flat-rate component per child (233.32 euros maximum), an increased basic flat-rate component for children living in a single-parent household (302.27 euros maximum), a component for common costs per household (751.46 euros maximum)⁶⁷ and a component for common costs per household with children (864.23 euros maximum). The activation allowance (former "integration allowance") is an allowance up to the unqualified minimum wage for the person participating

⁶⁶The state can take charge of:

- ▶ between 30% and 100% of gross wages, including the employer's share of social contributions when the disabled employee is guided on the ordinary labor market;
- ▶ 100% of the gross salary when the disabled employee works in a sheltered workshop;
- ▶ all or part of the costs.

⁶⁷Parents living with their children as well as children living with their parents and considered as single persons benefit only from the basic flat-rate component per adult. People hospitalized for more than two months and whose inpatient treatment has been authorized for coverage by the Social Security Medical Control only receive the basic flat-rate component per adult. The component for common costs per household may however be granted if the person proves that he or she has a dependent personal accommodation or is obliged to pay alimony.

in an activation measure of the "collective utility work" type. The amount of the REVIS is determined according to: the domestic community⁶⁸ and its income⁶⁹.

To be able to benefit from the REVIS, the applicant must⁷⁰: be officially and effectively residing

in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg⁷¹, be at least 25 years old⁷², have insufficient resources for their domestic community, be registered with ADEM⁷³ and be actively looking for a job, except if exempted from it and being ready to exhaust all legal possibilities to improve one's situation.

⁶⁸A domestic community includes all the people who live in a common household and who must be admitted to have a common budget. The following are considered to form a domestic community alone: parents who live in the domestic community of their adult children, adults unable to work who live in the domestic community of their parents or their brother / sister and people accommodated free of charge in a domestic community for a maximum period of 12 months.

⁶⁹The following income is not taken into account for the calculation: family allowances, back-to-school allowance, childbirth allowances, special allowance for severely disabled people, cash benefits under long-term care insurance, the professional income of the child under 25 up to the amount of the maximum inclusion allowance for an adult as well as financial aid from the State, social offices and other private social works. In addition, to reward work there is an income immunization mechanism, that is to say that 25% of income immunized is not considered for the calculation of the amount of REVIS. The exempt income is as follows: professional income, replacement income and pensions, allowances paid for a measure in favor of employment by the Agency for the development of employment (ADEM) and the allowance of activation and alimony.

⁷⁰There are categories of people who cannot benefit from REVIS: a) who voluntarily abandoned or reduced their professional activity; b) who has been dismissed for serious misconduct; c) who does not respect the collaboration agreement with ADEM or who refuses to participate in a measure proposed by ADEM; d) who refuses to collaborate with the National Social Inclusion Office (Onis); e) from which unemployment benefit has been withdrawn; f) who has made an incomplete or inaccurate declaration to the National Solidarity Fund (FNS); g) which does not inform the SNSF of facts which may have an effect on the calculation of the REVIS; h) who is on unpaid or part-time leave; i) who leaves the Grand Duchy for more than 35 days per year to stay abroad; j) who is subject to preventive detention or deprivation of liberty; k) pursuing higher education; l) who is covered for obtaining a residence permit.

⁷¹Applicants who are not nationals of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg or of another Member State of the European Union or of the European Economic Area or of Switzerland, must provide proof of effective residence for five years during over the past 20 years. Beneficiaries of international protection are exempt. Applicants from a country of the European Union, who have recently entered the country, are not entitled to REVIS during the first three months of their stay in Luxembourg. In addition, a person who leaves a refugee home, a penitentiary centre or another structure housing people in distress and who is accommodated free of charge in a household not benefiting from the REVIS can receive the REVIS for 12 months maximum.

⁷²A person under 25 can benefit from the REVIS, if: she is raising a child for which she receives family allowances, she is pregnant (from eight weeks before childbirth), she is unable to earn a living, to from the age of majority or she has the capacity of caregiver of a person benefiting from the long-term care insurance, from her majority.

⁷³The self-employed can receive the inclusion allowance without having to register with ADEM if their professional income is lower than the unqualified SSM, this for a period of 6 months, renewable once. After this period, he must register with ADEM as long as his professional income remains below the SSM.

b. Welfare

Everyone staying in Luxembourg has the right to social assistance in order to be able to lead a decent life. Social assistance provides people in need and their families with access to goods and services adapted to their particular situation in order to help them acquire or preserve their independence. It intervenes on a subsidiary basis and can supplement social measures and financial benefits provided by other laws and regula-

tions that the beneficiary is required to exhaust. It is of a palliative, curative or preventive nature and focused on short, medium or long term social support; if necessary, this support will be combined with material assistance in kind or in cash⁷⁴. To apply for social assistance, the person in need must contact the social office for the territory of the municipality where they live⁷⁵.

c. Cost of living allowance

The National Solidarity Fund grants, on request and under certain conditions, a specific allowance for low-income households⁷⁶. To benefit from the cost of living allowance⁷⁷, household income must not exceed a certain threshold. The amount of the allowance is determined according to the domestic community of the applicant⁷⁸. The allowance is paid once a year and is exempt from taxes and social contributions.

d. Reduced cost of living allowance

A person who has income above the cost of living allowance may receive a reduced cost of living allowance. The amount of this allowance corresponds to the difference between: the amounts of the cost of living allowance normally obtained by an applicant in a comparable situation and the part of the amount of annual income that exceeds the overall annual income threshold.

⁷⁴ However, the following are excluded from the benefit of material assistance in cash: a person with the status of applicant for international protection who benefits from a regime specific to his situation; the person who has obtained a residence permit following a commitment made by a third party to provide for his needs; the foreign pupil or student, who settles in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to pursue studies or professional training; a national of the European Union or of another state which has acceded to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or of the Swiss Confederation or a member of his family, whatever his nationality, during the first three months of his stay in Luxembourg territory or during the period when he is looking for a job if he entered the territory for these purposes. This exemption does not apply to workers, salaried or self-employed, or to persons who retain this status or to members of their family, regardless of their nationality; the person temporarily staying in Luxembourg; a person who is the subject of a preventive detention measure or a custodial sentence, except during the period of penal leave.

⁷⁵ The social office carries out all the research allowing it to have as complete a view as possible of the applicant's situation and the means available to provide an appropriate response to the request. For this purpose, social inquiries can be carried out and additional documents can be requested. The social survey should make it possible to assess the applicant's situation and to propose measures that could lead to improvement.

⁷⁶ The following people are excluded from receiving cost-of-living allowance: the person receiving state financial assistance for higher education; third-country nationals who entered Luxembourg as a student, pupil, trainee, volunteer or au pair; the person who is the subject of a preventive detention measure or a sentence of imprisonment, except during the period when he is subject to the system of semi-liberty and that he benefits from a suspension execution of a sentence, parole, or placement under electronic surveillance.

⁷⁷ The person who wishes to benefit from the cost of living allowance must: benefit from a right of residence in Luxembourg; be registered in the main register of the National Register of Natural Persons (RNPP); actually reside in the place where their habitual residence is established; have resided in Luxembourg continuously for 12 months before the month in which the application is submitted; have, alone or with persons belonging to the domestic community at the time of the submission of the application, a modest annual income.

⁷⁸ 1,452 euros for a single person; 1,815 euros for a community of 2 people; 2,178 euros for a community of 3 people; 2,541 euros for a community of 4 people; 2,904 euros for a community of 5 people or more.

e. Income for people with severe disabilities

The law on disabled people⁷⁹ introduces in favour of the person recognised as a disabled worker, either a salary due to his professional activity with an ordinary employer or with a sheltered workshop, or an income for severely disabled people when they do not have access to such a job or cannot work in an ordinary or sheltered environment. Can claim income for people with severe disabilities (RPGH), the person who meets the following conditions: be at least 18 years old, have a decrease in working capacity of

at least 30% as a result of a physical, mental, sensory or psychic impairment acquired before the age of 65, have such a state of health that it is impossible to adapt a workstation to their needs in the ordinary or protected environment and have the authorisation to reside in the Luxembourg, to be domiciled there and actually live there. In addition, non-EU nationals must avail themselves of a legal stay of 5 years within the last twenty years.

f. Back-to-school allowance

The back-to-school allowance is set at 115 euros for a child over 6 years old and 235 euros for a child over 12 years old. It is paid automatically in August of each year. The allowance ceases and is no longer paid during the calendar year in which secondary or equivalent studies are completed.

g. Birth allowance

The birth allowance - consisting of prenatal, birth and postnatal care - is paid on request and in three instalments of 580.03 euros each.

To obtain prenatal care, the mother must undergo 5 medical examinations and be affiliated with the Luxembourg Social Security Common Centre at the time of the last scheduled medical examination.

Once the childbirth has occurred, the mother can claim birth aid if she undergoes the postna-

tal examination, if she is affiliated with the Luxembourg Social Security Common Centre and if the child is born viable (with a gestation of more than 22 weeks).

For the postnatal allowance, the child must have 6 medical examinations until the age of two and one of his parents must work in Luxembourg by being affiliated to the Social Security Common Centre from birth to two-year-old child.

⁷⁹ As a disabled worker, any person who has a reduction in working capacity of at least 30% and who is recognized as suitable for salaried employment on the ordinary labor market or in a sheltered workshop. This quality can be recognized by anyone who works for a company legally established in Luxembourg or who is registered as a jobseeker with the employment offices of the employment administration.

CONCLUSION

Along with public concerns about young people's leisure time, Luxembourg youth policies emerged in the years 1950-1960. They are characterised by their national character based on a double orientation with on the one hand a social action which aims to support young people in their integration into adult life and on the other hand a civic action which seeks to facilitate their participation in society.

Luxembourg is an economically prosperous country offering generous social citizenship based on the Bismarckian model coupled with familialised social citizenship. This generosity is enabled by its strong economic growth centred on the financial activity of its political economy characterised by a market economy and a conservative corporatism which engender a strong macrocorporatism. Like Belgium and France, Luxembourg combines selective economic citizenship (generated by an unequal educa-

tion system and an employment policy oriented on the logic of work-first) and familialised social citizenship (not allowing young people under 25 years of access to REVIS) which ultimately tends to deny socio-economic citizenship to young people.

The economic prosperity of the country enables it to have a low rate of NEET (below 6%) among which there is a significant proportion of immigrants and children of immigrants. This low rate and this economic prosperity also undoubtedly contributed to the failure to implement specific policies aimed at young people during the health crisis. On the other hand, in the mid-2010s, the country introduced a youth guarantee which is well advanced, as well as the development of the reinforced youth guarantee which will aim to meet the needs of the most vulnerable young people who are most often NEETs.

THE NETHERLANDS



DUTCH YOUTH POLICIES

A. Institutionalisation and development

The institutionalisation of youth policy in the Netherlands dates back to the publication in 1969 (after the social movements) of a youth programme by the political authorities which aimed to reach young people (aged 10 to 20) in their free time by providing them recreational and educational options [Notten & Elling, 1998].

From 1984 and the publication of a second youth policy programme and then even more from 1993 with a third programme (*Jeugdverdiend de toekomst*), youth policy in the Netherlands focused on young people at risk in an intersectoral logic based on projects. In addition, the youth policy initially centred on socio-educational structures has moved towards an approach centred on the "client" (which means that

people who ask for help are individualised and made responsible in their own search for help and solutions to their problems rather than dependent on the mission of youth professionals). At the same time, we are witnessing a decentralisation of youth policy with the assumption that lower levels of government are more able to orient policy towards regional and local issues, and that these are more effective in addressing regional and local issues, and in the use of local options and possibilities. In this context, youth policy is increasingly determined by the twelve provinces, metropolitan areas and cities, the role of the central government being limited to establishing the contours and determinants of the policy and distributing the funds among the local authorities [Notten and Elling, 1998].

B. An enabling socio-economic citizenship

From 1945, with the proposals of the Van Rhijn Commission, the social protection system in the Netherlands was developed in a universal logic inspired by the Beveridge plan. In the context of the economic prosperity of the sixties and the political domination of the Christian democracy, the coverage rate for social risks in the Netherlands was among the highest in Western Europe at the beginning of the seventies. The economic crisis, which began in the 1970s, generated an increase in demands and expenditure for social protection, gradually leading the Netherlands to replace their universalist social protection system towards targeting the public receiving social benefits⁸⁰ [Hamel, 2006, 55-56]. Since 1994, the Dutch government has insisted on the transition from a welfare state to a participatory society in which the state encourages citizens to become more active and to assume responsibilities that

previously belonged to the state while assuming a will to fight against poverty and exclusion. Today, the social protection system in the Netherlands is made up of two insurance schemes: the workers' insurance scheme (*werknemersverzekeringen*) (mostly funded by employee contributions, managed by employers and unions and supervised by the state) and the national insurance scheme (*volksverzekeringen*) (covers all persons legally resident in the Netherlands). In addition, the social protection provided by the State is carried out in a very largely decentralised manner (this decentralisation has been accompanied by budget cuts).

In terms of political economy, the Netherlands is characterised by a coordinated market economy and "liberal democratic corporatism" [Katzenstein, 1985]⁸¹. This high macro-corporatism

⁸⁰ There is a form of trilemma consisting in pursuing simultaneously three objectives of full employment, low inequalities and a certain budgetary discipline to which the change of protection regime seems to provide a solution for the Netherlands.

⁸¹ This strong coordination of the different economic and political actors in the Netherlands has given its name to the "polder model" (Dutch word for areas of land surrounded by dikes) which is based on a method of decision-making by consensus described as "pragmatic recognition of pluriformity" and "cooperation despite differences". The Dutch polder model is characterized by tripartite cooperation between employers' organizations, trade unions and the government.

combined with a neoliberal economic policy of privatisation, flexibility of the labour market (with a high recourse to part-time work) and budget cuts, would have favoured the strong economic growth of the country during the 1990s. This Dutch economic growth is based on the opening up of its economy⁸² and a very early development of the tertiary sector⁸³ and in particular that of international services, not only in traditional, financial and business services, but also in very specific niches such as high-speed towing sea and dredging works. In the end, the strong coordination of the various economic and politi-

cal actors made it possible both to preserve high levels of social protection and to remain competitive on international markets, thus promoting an economic growth model driven by exports in high-value sectors. We find in the Netherlands a certain reconciliation between social protection and work insofar as the reduction of inequalities but also the maintenance of full employment, reflecting the "work ethic" characterising countries with a Protestant tradition, appear to be essential national policy goals. Thus, the Netherlands offer enabling socio-economic citizenship for young people.

1. An inclusive education system

The Dutch education system is characterised by an inclusive learn-first strategy in which private and public institutions coexist⁸⁴. For more than fifty years, the Netherlands has implemented education policies aimed at combating the inequality of educational opportunities caused by the social background and ethnic origin of pupils. The inclusive education policy strategy of the Netherlands is partly based on the diversifi-

cation of secondary education from the age of 12. The pupils therefore follow a common core developed according to the level of the pupils in different types of establishments for three years. In addition, there are special measures for pupils who feel excluded from mainstream education, such as gifted pupils or pupils with "specific talents" (artistic or athletic, for example).

2. The learn-first of employment policies

The employment policy aimed at young people in the Netherlands is part of an inclusive logic, primarily targeting young people in difficulty. To do this, the Netherlands is implementing policies seeking to limit the number of young people leaving school prematurely in a learn-first logic. Within this framework, the country has strengthened the links between education and the labour market, improved the quality and availability of on-the-job training and encouraged employers

to increase employment opportunities for young people. In addition, the existence of a youth guarantee, in exchange for the participation of young people, complements the State's commitment to full employment by a commitment to deliver a minimum level of skills to all young people in order to promote their entry and stabilisation in the labour market. Moreover, the Netherlands introduced a young minimum wage⁸⁵ in 1974 in order to promote integration⁸⁶.

⁸² In the Netherlands, one of the most open economies in the world, the level of exports (machinery and transport equipment, chemicals and hydrocarbons as well as agricultural and animal products) is higher than that of imports.

⁸³ From the 15th century, the Netherlands developed maritime trade and financial activities with the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

⁸⁴ Private schools, mostly religiously oriented, are free but have the right to refuse the enrollment of a pupil or to expel him (unlike public establishments), they cater for the majority of pupils.

⁸⁵ The Dutch minimum wage rate increases in annual steps, with the lowest rate awarded to 15-year-old workers. The adult rate is reached on the workers' 23rd birthday, ie after 9 successive annual increases [Kabátek, 2015].

⁸⁶ Jan Kabátek observes a perverse effect of the young minimum wage through the opportunistic behavior of employers insofar as the separation rates (end of contract) increase in the three months preceding the birthday of young people [Kabátek, 2015].

At the same time, employment policies aimed at young people are part of the broader framework of national employment policies which, since the 1990s, have been characterised by increased flexibility in the labour market in a work-first oriented logic. Flexibility is therefore seen as a development that both companies and employees can benefit from. In 1999, the “flexibility and security” law was introduced, which consists in facilitating the use of temporary employment

contracts by companies, granting the same rights to workers in matters of social security, whatever the type of contract, and to subject temporary employment agencies to stricter rules. This flexibilisation of the labour market combined with a reorganisation of social protection aims to support the competitiveness of the Dutch economy. In this economic context, the Dutch labour market for young people is very flexible⁸⁷.

3. An individualisation of social citizenship

In accordance with its social protection system, social coverage for young Dutch people is individualised. In the Netherlands, parents have an obligation to cover the costs of care, but also education, for those under 18, as well as the costs of living and education for young adults aged 19 to 21, regardless of their own income. Thus, young Dutch people are empowered and individualised relatively early on. As a result, family allowances paid quarterly without means conditions⁸⁸ from the first child end when the child is 18 (or 16 if the young person's income exceeds a certain ceiling), the age from which they can claim the available social assistance (if they fulfil the criteria) such as the general assistance allowance. In addition, generally in a logic of individualised social citizenship, students must finance their pursuit of study through work and borrowing.

All in all, the Netherlands mainly refers to an enabling citizenship regime for young people due to developed individualised social protection involving inclusive economic citizenship closely linked to individualised social citizenship in a logic of empowerment of youth. In the end, access to adult status and autonomy occurs early in the Netherlands, which facilitates the establishment of social policies specifically dedicated to the NEETs. With a rate of around 5%, the Netherlands has for several years been the country with the lowest rate of NEET in Europe. In 2017, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek), this country had around 84,000 young NEETs aged 15 to 24, or around 4% of young people in this age group⁸⁹. The Dutch government estimates around 300,000 the number of young adults aged 16 to 27 far from the labour market.

⁸⁷ In the 20-24 age group, the percentage of temporary workers was 47.8% in 2015, which is well above the EU28 average of 39.4%. In the Dutch 25-29 age group, the rate of temporary workers was 30.7% in 2015, compared to an EU28 average of 23.1% for the same age group [Bekker and Klosse, 2016].

⁸⁸ The amount of family allowances is a lump sum and depends on the age of the children. A double amount can be paid if the child does not live in the family home because of his studies or a disability or if the parents provide home care for their severely disabled child who requires prolonged care. A supplement may also be paid (monthly), depending on the means and age of the children, to parents with at least one dependent child eligible for family allowances and with annual resources below 20,109 euros. In addition, parents who are employed or who are studying may benefit from a monthly allowance for childcare subject to means-tested conditions and the number of hours of childcare.

⁸⁹ The statistical measure of young NEETs in the Netherlands, which concerns the 15-24 age group, is restrictive as Dutch national statistics define NEETs as young people who do not participate in education programmes or training, who are not looking for work and are not immediately available for the labor market. As soon as an out-of-school youth starts looking for a job, or becomes available for the job market, he is no longer considered a NEET.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CITIZENSHIP MEASURES

Box 6: Measures linked to the health crisis

In order to mitigate the consequences of the crisis, the government announced in mid-May 2020 that it would invest nearly another 500 million euros in education. Part of this additional funding consists of compensating for educational inequalities and ensuring a sufficient number of internships and apprenticeships, in particular for young people who are far from the labour market.

The rules of eligibility for social assistance for young people under the age of 27 were relaxed in November 2020, including those for access to reintegration schemes that promote the return to work, and have been maintained until July 2021. From March 2020 until July 2021, municipalities were allowed to be more flexible about the mandatory four-week job search period before young people aged 18-27 can benefit from general assistance when they request it.

Emergency one-off income support ranging from 800 to 2,000 euros has been allocated to students enrolled in vocational training and higher education to help young people complete their studies despite the backlog. In addition, a 50% reduction in tuition and training

fees for post-secondary students in 2021-22 is planned.

Regional mobile teams were formed in November 2020 in response to the COVID-19 crisis. The role of these multidisciplinary teams is to reach out to workers threatened by unemployment or who have recently lost their jobs due to the health crisis and to put them in contact with the employment services. These teams meet people of all ages, but young people are among the priority target groups.

An action plan for homeless young people had already been adopted for the period 2019-2021 with the aim of ensuring that no young person remains in a foster home for more than three months by the end of 2021. Facing the COVID-19 crisis, an investment of 200 million euros (construction in particular of 10,000 additional residences to accommodate homeless people) was made in 2020 in order to reduce the number of homeless people, especially among young people. Specific measures to ensure that no young people are homeless have also been developed during the COVID-19 crisis at the regional level.

A. National measures

1. Economic citizenship

a. Youth guarantee

The Netherlands presented a plan to implement the Youth Guarantee to the EU on April 7, 2014. Although the country has not adopted any new measures in this framework, it is well advanced in the construction of a youth guarantee. This is based on partnerships between various ministries, local public administrations, social partners and other actors.

As part of the youth policy, youth unemployment in the Netherlands is dealt with comprehensively by the departments of the Ministries of Education, Culture and Science, and Social Affairs and Employment, in collaboration with municipalities, employers, unions and educational institutions. The policies build on the experience gained with the Law on Investment in Youth (*Wet investeren in jongeren*) (2009)⁹⁰ and aim to further reduce the number of young people leaving school prematurely and to strengthen the links between education and the labour market. As part of its Youth Guarantee implementation plan, the Netherlands improved the quality and availability of on-the-job training (both through vocational education and training and through internships), and incentives to employers to increase employment opportunities for young people ("Work Agreements").

The evaluation of the Youth Guarantee carried out by the European Commission in 2016 indicates that, on the whole, the Dutch system seems relatively ineffective in relation to the objective of providing a job, education or training offer in a 4 month period. Indeed, on average in 2018, more than two-thirds (71.1%) of those registered in the Dutch youth guarantee remained in the preparatory phase for more than 4

months. However, this relatively small population of young NEETs includes a high concentration of people furthest from the labour market and particularly difficult to place⁹¹. This assessment also indicates that the main remaining challenges for the Netherlands relate to improving support for young people with an immigrant background and those with disabilities. Regarding young people with an immigrant background, they experience a less favourable employment situation. This is especially true for people with two parents born abroad who had an employment rate of around 67% in 2016 (compared to 88% for those with both parents born in the Netherlands). The gap was even more pronounced for young women with an employment rate of around 61% (87% for those with both parents born in the Netherlands). While daughters of immigrant parents do well in the education system (often better than young men), this does not always translate into success in the labour market. The unfavourable employment situation faced by native-borns with an immigrant background is partly linked to lower educational outcomes. Indeed, indigenous children with immigrant parents are less likely than indigenous children to have a tertiary education (25% and 35% respectively). Part of the disadvantages faced by young people in the second generation is due to the lower socio-economic level inherited from their parents. Finally, (indirect) discrimination also plays a decisive role. The labour market situation for young people with disabilities also remains difficult, partly due to the introduction of the 2015 law on participation (*Participatiewet*) and the reform of the social benefits scheme for young people with disabilities (*Wajong*).

⁹⁰ The Youth Investment Act (*Wet investeren in jongeren - Wijj*), introduced in 2009 and abolished in 2012, was aimed at young people aged 26 and under. It made participation in public employment programmes, apprenticeships or internships compulsory.

⁹¹ On average, less than half (45.5%) of all NEETs under the age of 25 were covered by the Youth Guarantee scheme in 2018, which is still above the EU average (38.9%).

b. Education and formation

➤ Qualification requirement raised to 18 years

In order to give young people a better chance in the labour market, the law on compulsory education was amended in 2006 and compulsory qualification was introduced up to the age of 18⁹².

➤ Entrepreneurship in education (*Ondernemerschap in het onderwijs - O2LAB*)

The Dutch government is supporting entrepreneurship through an Education Development Plan (O2-LAB) to strengthen collaboration between education and business. This support for entrepreneurship is favoured because it is seen as facilitating a faster takeover of work and career. With entrepreneurship, young people would see more opportunities, capture new ideas and thus know how to create value for themselves and for others. Society demands more and more of this mindset and skills.

2. Social citizenship

a. General assistance (*Algemene bijstand*)

Since 2015 and the participation law⁹³ (*Participatiewet - Pw*), the Netherlands has provided a (additional) income, up to the "social minimum", through an assistance allowance for people over 18 who are legally resident in the Netherlands and do not have the necessary resources to pay their living expenses and those of their families. This social assistance is seen as the last safety net that individuals must resort to. Under the Participation Act, a beneficiary who has not reached the statutory retirement age must obtain, accept or keep a job, be a volunteer or be given a consideration (applied in various ways according to the municipalities). The monthly amount

of this allowance is reduced if the beneficiary is between 18 and 21 years old and varies according to family composition in accordance with the "cost-sharing standard". When determining the number of co-residents, do not count: young people up to the age of 21, co-residents (not in family) with their own rental agreement, and students. This national supplementary income is set up by the municipalities (in collaboration with the central government). For young people aged between 18 and 27, they must look for work or training during the four weeks preceding the application to benefit from it.

b. Study allowance (*studietoelage*)

The Individual Study Allowance is an income support contribution for students who, due to a medical disability, are unable to structurally work and earn an income in addition to their studies. Other students must finance their further study through work and borrowing.

⁹² The state obliges education up to 16 years and the obligation of qualification for young people from 16 to 18 years who do not have a diploma under penalty of the elimination of family allowances.

⁹³ The basic principle of this law is that everyone participates in society according to their abilities and ensures as much as possible their own support. It replaces the laws on labor and social assistance (WWB), on sheltered employment (WSW) and much of the law on work and employment assistance for young people with disabilities (Wajong). The main objective of the Pw is to guide or support the greatest number of people in working capacity to find a job or to support them in it. The second objective of this law is to guarantee everyone an income.

c. Tax credit (*skorting*)

➤ General tax credit (*algemene heffingskorting*)

The general tax credit is a tax relief on income tax, which amount depends on the level of income. The general tax credit is calculated by the employer and applied to wages.

➤ Labour tax credit (*arbeidskorting or loonheffingskorting*)

Everyone working in the Netherlands is entitled to the labour tax credit. Like the general tax credit, the labour tax credit depends on income level and is calculated by the employer who applies it directly to wages.

d. Housing assistance (*huurtoeslag*)

Housing assistance is paid according to income, amount of rent, age, household composition and level of savings. It amounts to a maximum of 442.46 euros for 18-23 year olds without children (752.33 euros for others).

e. Health care allowance (*zorgtoeslag*)

Health insurance is compulsory for all people who live or work in the Netherlands. The monthly health insurance premium (*zorgverzekering*), paid directly to the chosen private health insurance fund (*Ziekenfonds*)⁹⁴, is expensive (on average around one hundred euros per person per month). This monthly premium is however free for those under 18. Citizens must also pay an additional contribution, 7.75% of annual income⁹⁵

up to a ceiling (around 50,000 euros), paid to employers to finance a health insurance fund. Due to the difficulties for some populations to bear these costs relating to their health, the Dutch government has been offering a health care allowance since 2006 to help cover monthly premiums. The amount of this monthly allowance varies according to income.

f. Maternity assistance

Salaried women are entitled to 16 weeks maternity leave. They are required to take a minimum of 4 weeks leave before childbirth and 10 weeks after childbirth. During this leave, they receive daily allowances in an amount equal to 100% of the daily salary up to a limit of 203.85 euros per day. If the total of daily allowances and other family resources is less than a defined amount, a supplement may be granted. Furthermore,

when a woman is admitted to a hospital or a special maternity centre after medical advice, she is exempt from any financial contribution.

Paternity leave is optional, there is the possibility of two days of paid leave at 100% of daily salary (provided by the employer) and 3 days of unpaid leave. It can be taken part time or full time, and/or intermittently.

⁹⁴ Employers' social contributions are collected by the Ministry of Finance.

⁹⁵ For retired people or with self-employed status, this contribution amounts to 4.4% of their annual income.

g. Incapacity benefit after illness (*Arbeidsongeschikt na ziekte*)

The Work and Income According (WIA), composed of two schemes, targets those who, due to illness or disability, cannot work or earn less than 65 % of their old income. However, this allowance assumes that the beneficiary works as much as their medical condition allows.

🔍 Return to work programme for partially disabled people (*Werkhervatting Gedeeltelijk Arbeidsgeschikten - WGA*)

The return to work programme concerns people

who are partially or temporarily disabled and have been ill for two years or more, are unable to work in the future, and who cannot earn more than 65% of their old salary.

🔍 Allowance for totally disabled people (*Inkomensvoorziening Volledig Arbeidsgeschikten - IVA*)

The allowance for totally disabled people is intended for people who are totally incapacitated for work and who cannot earn more than 20% of their old salary.

h. Wajong allowance

Young people with disabilities who reach the age of 18, who have no working capacity and are not able to develop it in the long term may be entitled to an allowance of 300 euros per month (since very recently; previously the amount depended on each municipality). In addition, young people who fall ill or become disabled before

their 30th birthday, who have no working capacity and are unable to develop it can also benefit from this allowance if they have studied for at least six months in the previous year. In addition, recipients of this allowance can benefit from a disabled youth tax credit in the amount of 761 euros.

B. Local measures⁹⁶

1. Economic citizenship

a. Regional Information and Coordination Service (*Regionale Meld- en Coördinatiefunctie*)

In the Netherlands, young people aged 18 to 23 who leave school prematurely without a basic qualification are encouraged to get training. The Regional Information and Coordination Service (Regionale Meld- en Coördinatiefunctie - RMC) for early school leaving helps young people in this situation to find a suitable education, a job or a combination of work and education.

2. Social citizenship

a. Individual income allowance (*Individuele inkomenstoeslag*)

The individual income supplement is an additional contribution paid once a year. This allowance exists nationally but is managed by the municipalities, causing variations in the conditions of allocation and the amount of the allowance.

In Eindhoven, this allowance is intended for people aged 23 or over who have not yet retired.

To benefit from it, you must have had a minimum income for five consecutive years before applying, have annual assets over the same limited period and demonstrate that you have tried to improve your situation during this period. If these conditions are met, the beneficiary will have an allowance of 532 euros (for a single person).

⁹⁶ The local systems studied here are those of the territories relating to the Dutch institutions involved in the project. Therefore, the territory concerned is that of Eindhoven.

b. Special aid (*Bijzondere bijstand*)

In addition to the assistance allowance, within the framework of the *Pw*, there is also the possibility of exceptional assistance, one-off or sometimes periodic benefit for the necessary expenses resulting from particular circumstances and which cannot be paid from own income or capital (housing and medical costs for instance). This special allowance is managed by the municipalities and there are considerable differences regarding its deployment.

In Eindhoven, to be eligible for this special aid, you must have assets of less than 6,295 euros for a single person. For young people between the ages of 18 and 21, it is also necessary that their parents cannot help them financially in accordance with the legal maintenance obligation.

c. Participation contribution (*Meedoenbijdrage*)

The participation contribution is aimed at people aged 18 or over who have a low income and live in Eindhoven (income at most 20% above the social assistance standard). It is a sum of money paid once a year so that everyone can practice a sport or a hobby, pay their parental contribution or school supplies. The benefit of

this participation contribution allows in addition to benefit from free bus transport, reduced prices at the library and at the swimming pool (children from 6 years old can obtain their swimming diploma for free). The participation contribution is available for each family member (except students who are not eligible).

d. Housing tax exemption (*Kwijtschelding gemeentelijke belastingen*)

The municipality of Eindhoven offers an exemption from the housing tax. To benefit from it, the Information Office conducts an inspection to determine the attribution of this exemption. The criteria taken into account for the inspection are:

the total balance of bank accounts (which cannot exceed the social assistance standard of one month), net housing costs, net medical costs, social assistance (family allowances, health and housing), car⁹⁷, and home mortgage.

e. Collective health insurance (*Collectieve zorgverzekering gemeentepolis*)

The municipality of Eindhoven offers the subscription to collective health insurance (basic insurance and supplementary insurance) for people aged 18 or over whose income does not exceed by more than 30% the standard of social

assistance, whose assets are less than 6,295 euros for a single person (12,590 euros for a person married or cohabiting in family) and having no arrears of payment to the current health insurance fund.

f. Municipal personal loan (*Persoonlijke lening van de gemeente*)

The Municipality of Eindhoven offers a personal loan to people aged 18 or over (up to retirement age) with an income below 30% of the social assistance standard who are facing unexpected high spendings or who have been recently denied from a loan by a commercial bank. To benefit from it, the applicant must also not be in a si-

tuation of over-indebtedness. The municipal personal loan depends on personal and financial situations, it amounts to a maximum of 1,650 euros for a single person (2,400 euros for a person in a couple and 2,150 for a single-parent family) with an annual interest rate of 7.2%.

⁹⁷ The Information Office inspects the theme of the personal vehicle, the applicant must not have a vehicle worth more than 2,269 euros, have several cars or have bought a car during the tax year during which the request is made.

g. Help with debt (*Hulp bij schulden*)

The Municipality of Eindhoven, in collaboration with the WJJeindhoven Foundation, offers assistance for people who are experiencing financial difficulties through a debt settlement scheme, which targets to resolve all debts, or assistance in the management of budget, aiming to maintain a stable financial situation by continuing to pay fixed costs.

h. "Be there on time!" (*'Op tijd erbij!'*)

With the aim of preventing the inhabitants of Eindhoven from having difficult debts to settle, in collaboration with the WJJeindhoven Foundation, the municipality of Eindhoven is working on the early detection of arrears of payment of its inhabitants. In this context, the municipality has

entered into agreements with "fixed-charge partners" (housing companies, health insurers and energy suppliers) so that assistance is offered in the event of late payment to these partners. The system aims to prevent a payment arrears from turning into an insurmountable debt.

CONCLUSION

The institutionalisation of youth policy in the Netherlands took place at the end of the 1960s as a result of the social mobilisation of young people and the desire of the public authorities to offer them educational leisure activities to occupy their free time. Gradually, Dutch youth policy has focused on those at risk in a logic of individualisation of young people and local implementation of this policy.

This individualisation is in accordance with the social citizenship of young people which characterises the country and to which is associated a universal social protection system inspired by the Beveridge model. In a context of post-WWII economic prosperity, the Netherlands offered very high social protection which has since evolved into a participatory society under the impact of successive economic crises. The political economy of the Netherlands combines a market economy and liberal democratic corporatism with a strong macrocorporatism. Its economic growth is based on its international openness and the early development of its tertiary sector

leading to inclusive economic citizenship for young people enabled by an inclusive education system and an employment policy centred on the learn-first logic. Inclusive economic citizenship and individualised social citizenship generate an enabling socio-economic citizenship for young Dutch people for whom access to adult status occurs early, thus promoting public action towards the NEETs whose country has the lowest rate of the EU (around 5%). During the health crisis, the Netherlands extended their national policy of investing in education and implemented numerous measures aimed at young people, in particular by providing financial support.

In such a context, the Netherlands have not adopted a specific youth guarantee plan, which is however already well advanced. Its low NEET rate, however, has the counterpart of difficulty in reaching NEETs, who are a large proportion of long-term NEETs with an immigrant background or with disabilities.

THE UNITED KINGDOM



UK YOUTH POLICIES⁹⁸

A. Institutionalisation and development

In the United Kingdom, the genesis of public action towards youth has its origins in the Second World War with the creation of a Service of Youth in 1944⁹⁹. It was then essentially a framework which organised youth work in correspondence with local and regional voluntary organisations.

It was in 1960 that youth policy in England (and Wales) took off following the work of the Almarle Committee and the publication of its report. This committee called on the state (both national and local) to play an active role in the financing, provision and development of services for young people. From this committee was born in particular a Youth Service Development Council (YSDC), which considerably increased state funding in youth policies, as well as a doubling over five years of the full-time staff of the State in charge of this policy. Youth policy was later ignored during the Thatcher period and focused on

government priorities, which at that time of very high youth unemployment were about keeping young people in education and employment, and supporting youth training programmes. At the end of the 1990s, the new Labour Party - through its New Deal for Young People launched in 1998 - put in place a so-called integrated youth policy, a targeted commitment to audiences deemed to be the most vulnerable and at risk (like the NEETs) in a logic of "result"¹⁰⁰. Since 2010, these policies have developed even more systematically, with as a priority the modification of behaviour through "early intervention" and the "targeting" of young people considered to be in need of rehabilitation in a context of reduced public spending and transfer of competences at the territorial level affecting youth policies¹⁰¹ [Ord and Davies, 2018].

1. Second-class socio-economic citizenship

After the Second World War, the UK welfare system, introduced by the Labour Party through the Beveridge Plan, was seen as a model to follow. From the 1980s, following reforms adopted by successive Conservative governments, the UK social protection system became more "minimal" [Chevalier, 2018, 209]. Regarding its political economy, it is characterised by a liberal market economy in which macro-corporatism is underdeveloped and whose growth strategy is driven by domestic demand and the development of the service sector. The development of this sec-

tor generates a strong polarisation of jobs and the wage structure insofar as it is based both on dynamic services (insurance and banking) which provide quality qualified jobs and non-dynamic services (retail trade, airline industry, fast food restaurants) which provide low-quality low-skilled jobs in low value-added sectors. In this context, the socio-economic citizenship regime of young British people resembles a "second-class" regime, with rather selective economic citizenship and individualised social citizenship [Chevalier, 2018, 207-211].

⁹⁸ England's population makes up almost 85% of the UK's total population of over 68 million. As this country is the dominant country within the UK and the territory of the IMAGINE project partner (County of Surrey) is in England, we are mainly interested in the youth policies of England.

⁹⁹ Since the 19th century there have been programmes for young people in the form of organised clubs, popular universities and Sunday schools funded by local political or religious organisations.

¹⁰⁰ "Services must be mobilised to achieve five major outcomes for young people: satisfactory health, personal fulfillment, personal safety, active involvement in communities and economic well-being" [Wylie, 2006, 88].

¹⁰¹ England Youth Service budgets between 2010-2011 and 2015-16 fell by £ 387 million, some six hundred youth centres were closed, 139,000 places for young people were lost and 3,650 jobs youth workers have been removed [Ord and Davies, 2018, 40].

2. An unequal and selective education system

The UK education system is highly unequal and follows a selective logic. It tends to deliver general skills in line with its strategy of economic growth oriented towards services which require more general skills than other sectors of activity. Thus, vocational training and apprenticeship are very little developed there. The level of general skills delivered by the British education system is dual with, on the one hand, young people entering higher education, strongly developed by education policies, and developing there high general skills suitable for dynamic service jobs,

and on the other hand, young people with a low level of qualification who can only access non-dynamic service jobs with low added value (high skills/low skills model) [Chevalier, 2018, 211-213]. The United Kingdom is one of the earliest European countries to stop education, and it is significant that the expression "NEET" originally comes from the British context [Chevalier, 2018, 220]. In an effort to contain educational inequalities, the United Kingdom has implemented several reforms in its school system since the 2000s.

3. The work-first and the workfare of employment policies

The United Kingdom is characterised by both an individualisation of social coverage for unemployed young people and an approach of young people unemployment in a logic of assistantship¹⁰² [Chevalier, 2018, 240]. As their function is not to compensate for education policies (in fact they replace them), employment policies in favour of young people have developed in a selective logic of economic citizenship. Based on the diagnosis of a labour cost for young people

considered to be too high preventing companies from hiring them, public action to combat youth unemployment has been structured in the direction of action on the demand for work, mainly through the deregulation of the labour market and the lowering of the cost of juvenile labour in a work-first logic. The accompanying reduction in social benefits for young people is part of a logic not only of work-first but also of workfare¹⁰³ [Chevalier, 2018, 230-240].

4. An individualisation of social citizenship

In the United Kingdom, social benefits are individualised in accordance with the principle of universality of the social protection system inspired by the Beveridge plan. In this context, young people access services as social citizens. In addition, the development of higher education has consolidated and developed the individualisation of social citizenship with a reform of student aid in the direction of a greater individualisation, supposed to allow as many young people as possible to pursue higher studies¹⁰⁴. At the foundation of this individualisation of social citizen-

ship, we find the idea of a rational individual, in accordance with neoclassical economic thought [Chevalier, 2018, 248-249]. This individualisation of the social citizenship of students is rooted in the absence of family policy mechanisms to support students. Indeed, since the Child Support Act of 1991, the maintenance obligations of parents towards their children end when they reach the age of 16 and can be extended until the age of 19 if the children are still in full-time schooling. This definition of childhood can be found in access to child benefits and family tax

¹⁰² Youth unemployment has been perceived and constructed as a problem of welfare dependency and idleness by being linked to the more general problem of the popular classes (underclass).

¹⁰³ Workfare (literally "to work for the good being") refers to a social assistance of the United States set up in the 1970s which provides that beneficiaries able to work must work in exchange for their allowance.

¹⁰⁴ The development of higher education, coupled with the Beveridgian tradition of the British welfare state, has resulted in the credit individualization of student aid [Chevalier, 2018, 213]. The student aid system is made up of three pillars: a loan for registration fees (fee loan), a loan for living expenses (maintenance loan), and possibly a grant based on social criteria (maintenance grant).

assistance (Child Tax Credit) since the age limits for claiming it are the same. Finally, Housing Benefits are also individualised since they are open to young people, but are part of another logic, that of the fight against poverty rather than that of the residential independence of students, to the extent that they cannot claim it [Chevalier, 228-229].

All in all, the United Kingdom is characterised by a selective economic citizenship, reflecting both the weak British macro-corporatism and the growth strategy driven by demand, thanks to household debt, accompanied by specialisation in dynamic services sectors, such as finance, which has led to the strong development of higher education. This development of higher education confirmed the selective work-first strategy. Not supplemented by reforms of the education system as a whole and limiting the extent of dropping out of school and the number of unskilled young people, educational inequalities have persisted and even worsened. These inequalities in terms of qualifications reflect the strong inequalities that can be found in the labour market, due to a growth strategy based on the coexistence of the dynamic service sector on the one hand (well paid and highly qualified jobs) and low-end, poor-quality services on the other (low-paid and low-skilled jobs). If young people receive social benefits, these being individualised, they receive benefits of poorer quality, less generous and more strongly activated, within the framework of the fight against unemployment thus registering them in a second-class socio-economic citizenship [Chevalier, 2018, 247-248]. In this context, the treatment of young NEETs in the UK is carried out from a workfare perspective. In addition, the local level is largely privileged by the public autho-

rities in supporting young people to prevent them from becoming NEET. In this context, it is the Counties (Councils) which are responsible for managing and reducing the size of the NEET population within them. However, the evaluations show difficulties for the Counties in the implementation of their missions, in particular budgetary ones caused by the reduction in the financial allocations at their disposal, but also a lack of cooperation from potential employers reducing the opportunities for education, training and employment. However, for the past 10 years, the UK has lowered its NEET rate. In the first quarter of 2021, 728,000 NEETs aged 16 to 24 were counted in the United Kingdom¹⁰⁵, or 10.6% of this age group. Since a peak at 16.9% in the third quarter of 2011, this rate is steadily decreasing under the effect of the combined increase in the education¹⁰⁶ and employment¹⁰⁷ of young people in this age group [Powell, 2021].

¹⁰⁵ The Office for National Statistics publishes statistics on the NEETs for the whole of the UK but not for individual countries. Statistics for the NEETs are regularly published for England, Wales and Scotland, but not for Northern Ireland. In addition, the definition of NEETs varies from country to country which makes their comparison difficult.

¹⁰⁶ The NEET rate for under 18s in the UK is low (3.4% among 16-17 year olds in 2021). Until 2016 and since the mid-2000s, this rate decreased significantly due to an increase in the enrollment rate of this age group, from around 75% in 2005 to 91% in 2020, induced by the creation of the "September Guarantee" in 2007 and the raising of the age of compulsory schooling or training to 18 in 2013 [Powell, 2021].

¹⁰⁷ The 18-24 age group was impacted by the economic crisis of the late 2000s on the labor market, seeing its employment rate drop from 65% in the first quarter of 2007 to 56% in the third quarter of 2011. During the same period, the enrollment rate of this age group increased but to a lesser extent from 19% to 24%, producing an increase in the number of NEETs. Then, between 2011 and 2017, while the number of employed young people in this age group steadily increased reaching an employment rate of 63%, the enrollment rate remained relatively stable at around 25%. As a result, as a result of the increased employment rate for 18-24 year olds, the NEET rate in this age group has declined [Powell, 2021].

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CITIZENSHIP MEASURES

Box 7: Measures linked to the health crisis, the Plan for Jobs

The UK implemented a Plan For Jobs during the COVID-19 health crisis [Freyssinet, 2021]. In this context, several measures aimed at young people have been adopted:

- ▶ the "Kickstart Scheme";
- ▶ bonuses for the hiring of apprentices: in addition to the existing bonus of £ 1,000 for apprentices aged 16 to 18, the State grants a premium of £ 2,000 for each apprenticeship place created (£ 1 500 if the apprentice is over 25) between August 2020 and March 2021 then £ 3000 between April 2021 and 30 September of the same year;
- ▶ Traineeships: for young people aged 16 to 24 who are unemployed and have little professional experience, but who can be prepared for a job or an apprenticeship within six months, companies benefit from a aid of £1000 between September 2020 and July 2022 per intern;
- ▶ financial assistance for young people aged 18 and 19 who leave the school system to work and have difficulty finding a job or an internship in return for following a training course leading to a level 2 or 3 qualification;

- ▶ support for young job seekers consisting of a 13-week programme;
- ▶ the desire to triple the number of internships in sector-based work academies (Sector-Based Work Academy Programme);
- ▶ the "Social Work Together Programme" to promote volunteering at the local level;
- ▶ the creation of Youth Hubs which centralise various services and organisations where young people can find the additional support of a work coach for 6 months.

According to a report from the House of Commons [Powell, 2021], in the year following the coronavirus epidemic, the number of young NEETs continued to decline (from 11.4% in the first quarter of 2020 to 10.6 % in the first quarter of 2021). While the employment rate of 16-24 year olds decreased (from 55% to 51%) during this period, the enrolment rate increased (from 30 to 35%). This period was thus conducive to the transfer for some young people from employment to education, thus producing a decrease in the NEET rate.

A. National measures

1. Economic citizenship

a. Youth guarantee

The United Kingdom has not adopted the Youth Guarantee (Scotland adopted it in September 2020), but has nevertheless participated in its experimentation¹⁰⁸ and has established an alternative to the Youth Guarantee through a contract programme for young people (2012) replaced by an obligation programme for young people (2017) then a youth offer programme in 2020¹⁰⁹.

➤ Pilot projects in England

The United Kingdom is the only one of the five cases studied here which has benefited from European pilot projects (three: two in England¹¹⁰ and one in Wales) as part of the establishment of the European Youth Guarantee. These experiments were carried out in 2015 as part of the European Parliament Preparatory Action on Youth Guarantee in areas combining bad indicators on the youth employment market and unsatisfactory dropout rates. The three British projects took part in group 1 of the pilot projects (Preparing young people still in full time education for transition into (further) education, training or employment) with the intention of identi-

fying children who would be most at risk from secondary school to become NEET through the monitoring of several indicators (school results, absenteeism, special educational needs) with a view to offering them particularly adapted support in advance. As part of these projects, an indicator has been constructed: the RONI (Risk Of becoming NEET Indicator).

➤ The Scottish Young Person's Guarantee

The Scottish Youth Guarantee aims to ensure that no young person is left behind; every young person between the ages of 16 and 24 is guaranteed an educational opportunity, an apprenticeship programme, a job including work experience, or participation in a formal volunteering programme. This Youth Guarantee is further supported by additional funding for apprenticeships and a new allowance ('Job Start') providing 250 pounds sterling, or 400 pounds sterling for people with children, supporting around 5,000 young people per year starting a new job after a period of unemployment. In the longer term, the aim is to involve young people in the Green New Deal to help the nation fight climate change.

¹⁰⁸ In 2009, following the onset of the economic crisis, the Flexible New Deal was introduced to replace the old systems. In the same year, the government launched the Future Jobs Fund programme to tackle long-term unemployment, especially among 18-24 year olds receiving Jobseeker's Allowance. To do this, several mechanisms had to be put in place, ranging from direct grants to companies to the launch of a Young Person's Guarantee. However, the change of government initially led to the end of these employment policies aimed at young people [Chevalier, 2018, 237-238].

¹⁰⁹ These devices intended for young NEETs could be considered as equivalent to the youth guarantee, leading the United Kingdom not to give a plan to implement a youth guarantee to the European Commission. However, "the House of Lords underlined in a report that the Youth Contract must still be distinguished from a Youth Guarantee for two reasons. On the one hand, in the Youth Contract [...], it is less a question of improving the long-term employability of young people by increasing their human capital than of acting on the demand for work, in particular via subsidies. at hiring. On the other hand, these schemes ... do not meet the objective of early intervention, within four months of the onset of unemployment, since they all start at six months. In other words, they do not seek to intervene upstream of long-term unemployment, to prevent it, but rather downstream [Chevalier, 2018, 238].

¹¹⁰ The counties of Hartlepoolle and Croydon are the two English territories that participated in this experiment:

- ▶ The county of Hartlepool (a former industrial town of around 90,000 inhabitants in the north-east of England) where the unemployment rate for 18-24 year olds was then 12.7%, with strong geographical disparities (73, 4% of NEETs live in the poorest areas of the county). The objective was to promote the retention of adolescents in school through a tutoring system targeting the 16-17 age group.
- ▶ The County of Croydon (largest borough of Greater London) has a young population who have a high unemployment rate (some areas of the county have a rate of 35% against 9.4% for the whole county and 6.8 % for Greater London as a whole) with a high proportion of long-term unemployment. The objective of the device was to support the school-to-work transition in connection with the local economic fabric with the target of the 13-18 age group.

b. Youth Engagement Fund

Launched in May 2014, the Youth Engagement Fund was created with the goal of improving the educational outcomes of disadvantaged young people aged 14 to 17, thereby improving their employability. It funds projects aimed at preventing young people from becoming NEET. An evaluation of the fund in March 2020 concluded that its goals had been met for some young

people, but to some extent the programme could be seen as a missed opportunity. It recommends that the programme consider supporting young people in 9th grade and provide more comprehensive support by focusing on employers, parents and young people. The government therefore only funds projects that have had positive results.

c. Youth Offer Programme (England, Scotland and Wales)

The Youth Employment Programme aims to prepare young people between 18 and 24 who apply for Universal Credit for employment and professional integration. This programme can include different devices: a Sector-Based Work Academy Programme, an internship, professional experience, a placement in the framework of the Kickstart programme, an apprenticeship, at-

tending animated sessions by experienced staff at large companies for help with CV writing, goal setting, job applications and interviewing ("mentoring circles") or other work-related training. This programme lasts 13 weeks and begins with a job and skills assessment with a "work coach" with whom the young participant will be interviewed throughout the programme.

d. Sector-Based Work Academy Programme (England and Scotland)

The Sectoral Work Academy programme helps prepare unemployment benefit recipients to apply for jobs in a different work field. A sectoral work academy can last up to 6 weeks and is based on three main components: pre-employment training (tailored to the needs of the industry and funded by the Education and Skills Fun-

ding Agency), work experience and a guaranteed job interview or help with the recruitment process of an employer. Programme participants keep their social benefits and the government covers all travel and childcare costs. Thus, there is no direct cost for an employer in the management of a sectoral work academy.

e. Internships

Young people aged 16 to 24 have the opportunity to do an internship (maximum 6 months) for which companies receive support of £ 1,000 between September 2020 and July 2022.

🔍 Work Experience

"Work experience" is available to young people between the ages of 18-24 and those who have been unemployed for a long time. It consists of a professional experience of 2 to 8 weeks (25 to 30 hours per week). Social assistance recipients aged between 18 and 24 have their benefits maintained and financial assistance can be provided for transport or childcare.

f. Kickstart Scheme

The start-up programme is a form of subsidised employment for 16-24 year olds receiving universal credit who are at risk of long-term unemployment. This device, specially set up for the NEETs, ends on December 31, 2021, and offers the creation of jobs of 25 hours per week paid full-time at the minimum living wage for a period of 6 months, the compensation for employers being a decrease in their social contributions.

g. Mentoring Circles

"Mentoring circles" are public-private partnerships that were first established to bring people from ethnic minorities closer to employment before being extended, because of their success, to all young people in March 2019. Initiated by the British government to encourage companies to assume their social responsibility¹¹¹, these

mentoring circles consist for companies to take charge of a group of young people (often ten) to introduce them to the company (one day in immersion in the company), get them to talk about their aspirations and career choices, give them advice on writing CVs and cover letters as well as offer them blank job interviews.

h. Aid for business creation

The New Enterprise Allowance is an aid for the creation or development of a business. To benefit from it, you must be over 18 and receive benefits. The beneficiary is assigned a "mentor" to help him in his business creation project. Once the project is validated, weekly aid is paid (up to £ 1,274 for 26 weeks). Young entrepreneurs also have the option of using a Start Up Loan of between £ 5,000 and £ 25,000.

i. Other devices

➤ National Careers Service

The National Career Service (NCS) was created in 2013 following the conclusions of the strategic report Investing in Skills for Sustainable Growth published in 2010 by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills. This service aims to help young people from the age of 13 by informing and advising them on education and training, career choices and job search. Among the six priority groups identified by the NCS are the NEETs aged 18 to 24.

Reduction from employer contributions for employees under 21 and apprentices under 25 (Employer National Insurance contributions reliefs for apprentices under 25 and employees under 21).

Since April 2015, the United Kingdom has been practising Employer National Insurance Contributions for employees under the age of 21 and apprentices under the age of 25 since April 2016. A government evaluation of this scheme indicates that it enables companies to make

substantial savings but has no significant impact on the decisions of companies to employ young people as financial incentives are not decisive for employers in their decision to hire.

➤ Work and Health Programme

The work and health programme targets individuals likely, with support, to find a job within 12 months. Launched in November 2017 for Wales and the North East of England, it has been extended to the whole country since the first quarter of 2018 and is aimed more particularly at people with barriers to entry the labour market, in particular disability, but also other forms of social vulnerabilities, such as being unemployed for more than two years.

➤ Work trials

The work trial is a short period (30 days maximum for a contract of 6 months or more¹¹²) allowing the discovery of a new professional activity, while retaining social assistance, and which offers the beneficiary the possibility of being offered a job at the end of the trial period (the

¹¹¹ We can also note that the Ready for Work programme, led by the Business In The Community association (an organization founded by Prince Charles in 1982 to promote ethical conduct in companies and encourage them to take a corporate social responsibility approach), aims to encourage employers to work with the NEETs.

¹¹² The work trial can last longer than 30 days if the job seeker needs more time to adjust to their return to work. This must be agreed before the start of the trial run.

termination of the trial period or the refusal of a job offer at the end of it has no impact on the payment of social assistance). The work trial is only used as a means for the employer and the potential employee to decide whether they are suitable for the job, for a job where the job seeker is the only person likely to be hired and for an employment of at least 16 hours per week for a minimum duration of 13 weeks.

j. Employment and Support Allowance

The employment and support allowance is intended for people with a disability or a health problem that affects their ability to work¹¹³. This allowance helps the beneficiary to pay living expenses or to support them in returning to work. To benefit from it, you must be working or have sufficiently contributed to national insurance in recent years. This allowance can be up to £ 59.20 per week for those under 25 and £ 74.70 per week for those over 25.

k. Education and formation

📌 Training obligation raised to 18 years

Since 2015, to fight against dropping out of school, the age at the end of compulsory education has been raised to 18 years. The objective is to allow all young people to access upper secondary level, through four alternative routes:

- ▶ learning;
- ▶ non-formal education;
- ▶ general qualification;
- ▶ diplomas at levels 1, 2 and 3.

📌 September Guarantee

Created in 2007, the September guarantee obliges local authorities to find education and training places for 16-17 year olds.

📌 Education Maintenance Allowance (Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales)

Created in 2004 to encourage young people to

📌 National Citizen Service

The national civic service was established in 2009, it is open to young people aged 15 to 17 with the aim of supporting young people in their emancipation through work and actively including them in the citizen community. It is a kind of four-week "course" aimed specifically at bringing together young people from different social classes and ethnicities in a residential experience and a local volunteering project.

finish their training in upper secondary school, the education maintenance allowance is means-tested. It is paid directly to the student for a maximum amount of £ 30 per week. To benefit from this allowance, the young person must be between 16 and 19 years old and reside in Scotland, Northern Ireland or Wales (England replaced it by the 16-19 scholarship fund, see below).

📌 16-19 Bursary Fund (England)

For young English people between 16 and 19, there are two types of scholarships to help defray study costs: the scholarship for students from vulnerable groups¹¹⁴ worth up to £ 1,200 and the scholarship at the discretion of the institution offering the training. Young people over the age of 19 are also eligible if they are continuing a "course" started from 16 to 18 years old ("19+ continue") and benefiting from an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP)¹¹⁵.

¹¹³ ESA also benefits those who cannot work while in isolation due to the coronavirus (COVID-19).

¹¹⁴ To belong to a vulnerable student group, the young person must meet one of the following conditions:

- ▶ have recently left the help (care) of the local authorities;
- ▶ benefit from income support or universal credit;
- ▶ receipt of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) or Employment and Support Allowance (ESA);
- ▶ obtaining Personal Independence Payment (PIP).

¹¹⁵ This EHCP is aimed at children and young people under the age of 25 who have special educational needs and disabilities.

2. Social citizenship

a. Universal Credit

With a view to simplifying the rules and making them more readable for beneficiaries and saving management costs, Universal Credit was created in 2012 to replace six pre-existing means-tested social assistance formulas: unemployment benefits, benefits for handicaps and inabilities (Income Support), Housing Benefit, tax credits for children or low income from activity (Child Tax Credit). This benefit is open to people over 18 (or from 16 years old under certain conditions: orphans or young people with family breakdown) who are unemployed and with low incomes who have not reached retirement age.

b. Personal Independence Payment

The "personal independence payment" (PIP) is intended for people over 15 years of age who have a physical or mental health problem or a long-term incapacity as well as those who have difficulty performing certain daily tasks or to travel because of their state of health. The PIP can be broken down into two types of aid: aid devoted to daily living (financial aid ranging between

60 and 89.60 pounds per week) and aid dedicated to mobility (financial aid ranging between 23.70 pounds sterling and 62.55 pounds sterling per week). The PIP can be combined with work and other social benefits, moreover it is exempt from tax. People with disabilities may possibly have other social assistance, in particular tax reductions (especially on vehicles and transport).

c. Disability premiums

The "personal independence payment" (PIP) is intended for people over 15 years of age who have a physical or mental health problem or a long-term incapacity as well as those who have difficulty performing certain daily tasks or to travel because of their state of health. The PIP can be broken down into two types of aid: aid devoted to daily living (financial aid ranging between

60 and 89.60 pounds per week) and aid dedicated to mobility (financial aid ranging between 23.70 pounds sterling and 62.55 pounds sterling per week). The PIP can be combined with work and other social benefits, moreover it is exempt from tax. People with disabilities may possibly have other social assistance, in particular tax reductions (especially on vehicles and transport).

d. Maternity allowance

There is a maternal allowance for women who could not benefit from traditional maternity leave. In an amount between 27 and 151.97 pounds per week for a maximum of 39 weeks, this allowance is reserved for women in employment, self-employed or having worked at least 26 weeks out of the 66 preceding the term of pregnancy, and having earned at least £ 30 per week for a minimum of 13 weeks during this period.

e. Help with energy bills (Warm Home Discount Scheme)

For low-income people, there is a reduction in the energy bill of up to £ 140 for the winter of 2021 to 2022 under the Warm Home Discount Scheme.

B. Local measures¹¹⁶

1. Economic citizenship

a. Surrey County Council's 14-19 plan

In the early 2010s, Surrey County participated in an experiment (Surrey County Council's 14-19 plan) with the aim of creating new opportunities for young NEETs or likely to become young NEETs.

➤ The project

This project brought together schools, universities, employers and associations through the establishment of the 14-19 Learning Network with a view to improving the quality, consistency and communication of the offer of diplomas and training in line with the needs of young people. This project combined two components, namely work on the health and well-being of young people and work on participation and self-realisation. Concretely, the measures put in place were as follows:

- ▶ increase apprenticeship opportunities: the County increased the number of apprenticeship places available and demanded that companies that work with the County as a public service delegation offer apprenticeship places;
- ▶ early actions to prevent young people from becoming NEET: establishment of mentoring for young people in studies (years 11 and 12) identified as at risk of becoming NEET by the RONI indicator;

- ▶ social work as close as possible to young people: support from the Surrey's Family Service with a view to "case-management" for young people who have failed in their school-to-work transition;
- ▶ an increase in financial assistance;
- ▶ effective monitoring of participation.

➤ Results

This experiment had several notable effects:

- ▶ a 59% decrease in the number of NEETs between 2009 and 2014, making Surrey the geographic area with the lowest NEETs share in the country;
- ▶ a 90% drop in the number of first entrants to the justice system among young people, leading Surrey to have the lowest rate in the country here too;
- ▶ 90% success of the system among young people identified as at risk of becoming NEET;
- ▶ savings of £ 7 million for the public accounts over the years 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 (Public Health England report 2014).

b. Haslemere Youth Hub

As part of the Plan For Job, Surrey has set up a local Youth Hub as well as the Surrey Local Offer which centralises support opportunities for families and young people.

¹¹⁶ The local systems studied here are those of the territories relating to the British institutions involved in the project. Consequently, the territory concerned is that of the County of Surrey.

¹¹⁷ Case Management is a specific support method for managing complex issues relating to social action, health and insurance. In a systematic and cooperative process, quality services meeting individual needs are provided in order to efficiently achieve agreed objectives and results. Case management requires inter-professional and institutional cooperation. It respects the autonomy of beneficiaries and avoids wasting resources.

c. Education and training

➤ Support for young people in their knowledge of the labour market and professional opportunities

Since January 2016, Jobcentre Plus have been working with schools to offer young people aged 12 to 18 (from October 2019 extension until the age of 24 for young people with special educational needs) support in their knowledge of the labour market and professional opportunities that may be open to them, such as apprenticeships or internships. Each school determines

the level of support it needs, and an advisor is responsible for organising this support through individual interviews or plans organising access for students to work experience.

➤ Work Clubs

Under the supervision of Jobcentres, "Work clubs" are organised locally by employers or local associations to discuss job search (knowledge, experiences and tips).

2. Social citizenship

a. Housing assistance

➤ Housing tax reduction (Council Tax Support)

A reduction in the housing tax, administered by the counties, according to:

- ▶ social assistance already received by the applicant;
- ▶ age;
- ▶ Income;
- ▶ savings;
- ▶ the composition of the household;
- ▶ the amount of Council Tax before reduction.

➤ Discretionary Housing Payment

County Discretionary Housing Assistance is exceptional housing assistance granted by each County Council.

b. Surrey Crisis Fund

Since the Welfare Reform Act (2012), emergency aid and loans are the responsibility of local administrations (Local welfare assistance schemes). The Surrey Crisis Fund (managed by Surrey County Council) has been in operation since April 1, 2013 (formerly known as the Local Assistance Plan). It provides financial assistance to Surrey residents aged 16 and over who have nowhere to turn in an emergency or following a disaster. It can also provide assistance with a birth. It can finance, for example, the purchase of food and hygiene products, essential goods, or emergency transport for a hospitalisation or a job interview.

CONCLUSION

Youth policy in the UK emerged in World War II to flourish in the 1960s before being neglected and then revived in the late 1990s through integrated youth policies and focused commitment.

Originator of the Beveridge model of social protection, which has since become smaller, the United Kingdom has developed an individualised social citizenship for young people but differentiated according to age. Its political economy is characterised by a liberal market economy with low macro-corporatism and whose economic growth is driven by domestic demand and the development of the service sector. In the United Kingdom, this sector is a producer of inequalities in the labour market in the continuity of those resulting from its education system and favoured by an employment policy centred on the logic of work-first thus placing the United Kingdom of the side of a selective economic citizenship for young people. Selective economic citizenship and individualised social citizenship create second-class socio-economic citizenship for young British people.

In this context, the treatment of the NEETs problem, which has emerged in the United Kingdom, is carried out in a logic of workfare. Substantial experience in this area has enabled the United Kingdom to reduce its NEET rate in ten years to around 10%. This reduction is made possible by an increase in the age of compulsory schooling and an increase in youth employment. The UK also stands out for its willingness to address the issue of the NEETs early in the life cycle (from childhood). In the context of Brexit, the UK has not instituted a Youth Guarantee (with the exception of Scotland) although it has actively participated in its experimentation, especially at the local level. On the other hand, the country has established an employment programme for young people and has developed specific measures for young people concerning their professional integration as part of an employment plan during the health crisis.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

Initially constructed socially as a "new age of life", youth has tended to become since the second half of the twentieth century a field of public action in EU countries. The genesis of this setting on the political agenda finds its reasons, social integration and citizen participation being the two main ones, in a variety of arguments relating to different national and historical contexts. In the five countries studied, one finds among the arguments developed the desire to promote and supervise the leisure activities of young people in a context of post-war development of a leisure society where economic expansion is rampant and immediately favourable to the populations (Luxembourg and the Netherlands). Conversely, the supervision of young people by the public authorities appeared at the end of the Second World War as potentially dangerous, leading public action to favour associative initiative (Belgium). This desire to mobilise young people, which is sometimes manifested by social movements, required public intervention to channel it (France and the Netherlands).

Public youth policies are not sufficient in explaining the differentiated situation of young people at the scale of the comparative analysis between nations to which this report attempts to shed some light. Indeed, the mobilisation of social science work makes it possible to account for the influence of socio-economic structures on these diverse situations. Thus, the work of Tom Chevalier provides support for the analysis of this diversity through socio-economic citizenship regimes which make it possible to account for the situation of young people in a given national context based on economic and social structures. In this context, the five countries studied fall under three regimes of economic citizenship based on their social protection, their political economy and their political organisation (in which the macro-corporatist intensity and the influence of religion play a determining role). Thus, Belgium, France and Luxembourg tend to deny the access to socio-economic citizenship for their young people (by offering them family social citizenship and selective economic citizenship) while the United Kingdom tends to offer second-class socio-economic citizenship (with

selective economic citizenship and individualised social citizenship) and the Netherlands offers enabling socio-economic citizenship (with inclusive economic citizenship and individualised social citizenship).

From the categorisation of countries in these socio-economic citizenship regimes, it seems easier to understand the situation of the NEETs in a given national context. It is in the case of the enabling socio-economic citizenship of the Netherlands that concern for the NEETs appears to be the most developed. Even if in that of second-class citizenship in the United Kingdom this concern is old, it remains confined to a treatment centred on its professional integration from a logic of implementation of public policies in a logic of New Public Management. While in the cases of Belgium, France and Luxembourg, the NEETs were not a concern.

This is the British approach, reflected at the European level when it was released, which seems to have gradually imposed itself on the agenda of European public policies aimed at young people. Indeed, under the impetus of the EU, which tends to institutionalise a European youth policy from the 2000s, other countries have gradually adopted youth policies centred on the logic of work-first in the idea to promote the professional integration of young people. It is in this perspective that emerged the categorisation of NEET which tends to become the target audience for European youth policy. Thus, we observe a homogenisation of public youth policies within the framework of the EU, whose national implementations are carried out at the local level based on the targeting of the NEETs. It is through public action mechanisms such as the youth guarantee (or even civic service) that the situation of young people in EU countries tends to standardise towards a more inclusive economic citizenship. This homogenisation contrasts with the heterogeneity of the target audience the NEETs are and we perceive, under the effect of the evaluations of the systems developed in its favour, that it is necessary to make it more complex.

The evaluation work shows that the best way to reduce the proportion of NEET is through early intervention (well before the age of youth), reducing the barriers that young people may encounter in educational or job changes, transcending geographic and organisational boundaries and involving local employers. In addition, monitoring individuals, recording their progress, evaluating the programmes in which they enrol as well as involving the NEETs in the evaluation and construction of the programmes appear to be effective measures to improve the systems offered.

Finally, taking the integration of young people and their development seriously requires a broadening of the socio-economic approach

(centred predominantly on economic citizenship and more precisely on employment policies). Among the possible extensions, it seems first of all that taking into account the analysis of criminal citizenship would make it possible to objectify the trend of control at work in the development of policies aimed at young people. Moreover, on a more normative level, increased attention to social citizenship could help orient EU public policies towards greater intra and intergenerational equality. We could also consider the analysis and development of political, sexual and health citizenship that the COVID-19 crisis highlights through the importance of the theme of the mental health of young people, particularly exposed to the risk of pathological mood disorders and suicide.

USEFUL LINKS

A. EU

- ➔ Youth European policy

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52001DC0681&from=NL>

- ➔ Youth Guarantee

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:120:0001:0006:EN:PDF>

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A52016DC0646>

- ➔ NEET

<https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/fr/publications/report/2016/labour-market-social-policies/exploring-the-diversity-of-neets>

B. Belgium

- ➔ Public social action centre - CPAS

https://www.belgium.be/fr/famille/aide_sociale/cpas

- ➔ Walloon Office for Vocational Training and Employment (Forem)

<https://www.leforem.be>

- ➔ Forem Youth Guarantee

<https://www.leforem.be/a-propos/projets-garantie-jeunesse.html>

- ➔ Namur City of Trades

<https://www.cdmnamur.be>

- ➔ End of training courses

<https://www.leforem.be/entreprises/stage-fin-de-formation.html>

- ➔ Youth employment initiative in French-speaking Belgium

<https://www.fse.be/index.php?id=268>

➔ First Employment Agreement – CPE

[https:// emploi.belgique.be/fr/themes/emploi-et-marche-du-travail/mesures-demploi/regime-des-premiers-emplois-plan-rosetta/la](https://emploi.belgique.be/fr/themes/emploi-et-marche-du-travail/mesures-demploi/regime-des-premiers-emplois-plan-rosetta/la)

➔ Learning Middle Classes

[https:// inforjeunes.org/2016/09/13/apprentissage-classes-moyennes](https://inforjeunes.org/2016/09/13/apprentissage-classes-moyennes)

[https:// www.ifapme.be/formations-pour-jeunes](https://www.ifapme.be/formations-pour-jeunes)

➔ Socio-professional integration centres – CISP

[https:// emploi.wallonie.be/home/formation/cisp.html](https://emploi.wallonie.be/home/formation/cisp.html)

➔ Employment via Articles 60§7 and 61

[https:// actionsociale.wallonie.be/insertion-activation-aide-sociale/articles-60-61](https://actionsociale.wallonie.be/insertion-activation-aide-sociale/articles-60-61)

➔ Professional integration internship - Integration allowance

[https:// www.onem.be/fr/documentation/feuille-info/t35](https://www.onem.be/fr/documentation/feuille-info/t35)

➔ Citizen service

[https:// www.service-citoyen.be/service/service-citoyen.html](https://www.service-citoyen.be/service/service-citoyen.html)

➔ Creation training vouchers (Business vouchers)

[https:// emploi.wallonie.be/home/formation/cheques-creation.html](https://emploi.wallonie.be/home/formation/cheques-creation.html)

➔ Right to social integration

[https:// www.socialsecurity.be/citizen/fr/aide-cpas/aide-financiere/droit-a-l-integration-sociale](https://www.socialsecurity.be/citizen/fr/aide-cpas/aide-financiere/droit-a-l-integration-sociale)

➔ Urgent medical help

[https:// www.socialsecurity.be/citizen/fr/aide-cpas/aide-financiere/l-aide-medicale-urgente](https://www.socialsecurity.be/citizen/fr/aide-cpas/aide-financiere/l-aide-medicale-urgente)

➔ Housing assistance

[https:// lampspw.wallonie.be/dgo4/site_logement/aides/particuliers](https://lampspw.wallonie.be/dgo4/site_logement/aides/particuliers)

➔ Income replacement allowance – ARR

[https:// handicap.belgium.be/fr/nos-services/allocation-replacement-revenu.htm](https://handicap.belgium.be/fr/nos-services/allocation-replacement-revenu.htm)

➔ Special solidarity fund

[https:// www.inami.fgov.be/fr/themes/cout-remboursement/par-mutualite/fonds-solidarite/Pages/default.aspx](https://www.inami.fgov.be/fr/themes/cout-remboursement/par-mutualite/fonds-solidarite/Pages/default.aspx)

➔ Mobility aids (SNCB)

[https:// www.belgiantrain.be/fr/tickets-and-railcards/overview-products/young-child](https://www.belgiantrain.be/fr/tickets-and-railcards/overview-products/young-child)

➔ Namur Regional Employment Mission

[https:// mirena-job.be](https://mirena-job.be)

➔ City of Trades of Namur

[https:// www.cdmnamur.be](https://www.cdmnamur.be)

➔ AMO of Namur - Namur Youth Law Department (ASBL)

[https:// www.sdj.be/presentation/namur](https://www.sdj.be/presentation/namur)

➔ AMO of Namur - Imagin'AMO (ASBL)

[https:// pro.guidesocial.be/associations/imagin-amo-asbl.14314.html](https://pro.guidesocial.be/associations/imagin-amo-asbl.14314.html)

➔ AMO of Namur - AMO Passages

[https:// www.guidesocial.be/passages](https://www.guidesocial.be/passages)

➔ Mobility aids (TEC)

[https:// www.letec.be/#/View/Avantages/168](https://www.letec.be/#/View/Avantages/168)

C. France

➔ Youth Aid Fund: 18-25 years old

[https:// www.missionlocale.paris/toutes-les-offres-de-la-mlp/offres-vie-sociale/le-fonds-daide-aux-jeunes](https://www.missionlocale.paris/toutes-les-offres-de-la-mlp/offres-vie-sociale/le-fonds-daide-aux-jeunes)

[https:// www.mission-locale-pdf.com/nossites](https://www.mission-locale-pdf.com/nossites)

➔ Youth guarantee: 16-25 years old

[https:// www.missionlocale.paris/jeunes/accompagnements/la-garantie-jeunes](https://www.missionlocale.paris/jeunes/accompagnements/la-garantie-jeunes)

[https:// www.mission-locale-pdf.com/garantie-jeunes](https://www.mission-locale-pdf.com/garantie-jeunes)

- ➔ Second Chance School – E2C : 16-25 years old

[https:// e2c-paris.fr](https://e2c-paris.fr)

[https:// e2c77.org](https://e2c77.org)

- ➔ Back-to-school structures - Microlycée de Paris

[https:// www.ac-paris.fr/serail/jcms/s1_2285553/fr/microlycee-de-paris](https://www.ac-paris.fr/serail/jcms/s1_2285553/fr/microlycee-de-paris)

- ➔ Back-to-school structures - Innovative Pole High School student in Paris, Sas towards general, technological and professional training

[https:// pilparis.org](https://pilparis.org)

- ➔ Back-to-school structures - LTC-Lycée du Temps Choisi in Paris, ES, L et STMG in the general and technological path

[https:// www.lycee-jean-lurcat.net/drupal/sites/default/files/notices/ltdc.pdf](https://www.lycee-jean-lurcat.net/drupal/sites/default/files/notices/ltdc.pdf)

- ➔ Voluntary military service

[https:// www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/LEGITEXT000019485145](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/LEGITEXT000019485145)

[https:// www.le-smv.org](https://www.le-smv.org)

- ➔ Establishment for integration into employment

[https:// www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/id/LEGISCTA000006151650](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/id/LEGISCTA000006151650)

[https:// www.epide.fr](https://www.epide.fr)

- ➔ Training obligation up to 18 years - Reference legislative texts

[https:// www.education.gouv.fr/bo/20/Hebdo41/MENE2027186j.htm](https://www.education.gouv.fr/bo/20/Hebdo41/MENE2027186j.htm)

- ➔ Training obligation up to 18 years - Skills job path

[https:// travail-emploi.gouv.fr/emploi-et-insertion/parcours-emploi-competences/pec](https://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/emploi-et-insertion/parcours-emploi-competences/pec)

- ➔ Training obligation up to 18 years - Aid for business creation

[https:// www.talentsdescites.com](https://www.talentsdescites.com)

[https:// www.erasmus-entrepreneurs.eu](https://www.erasmus-entrepreneurs.eu)

- ➔ Periods of simulation in a professional environment – PMSMP

[https:// www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/id/LEGISCTA000028698637](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/id/LEGISCTA000028698637)

[https:// travail-emploi.gouv.fr/formation-professionnelle/formation-des-demandeurs-d-emploi/article/periodes-de-mise-en-situation-en-milieu-professionnel-pmsmp](https://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/formation-professionnelle/formation-des-demandeurs-d-emploi/article/periodes-de-mise-en-situation-en-milieu-professionnel-pmsmp)

[https:// www.missionlocale.paris/jeunes/avenir-pro/stages-pmsmp](https://www.missionlocale.paris/jeunes/avenir-pro/stages-pmsmp)

➔ Contractualised support path towards employment and autonomy – Pacea

[https:// www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000032983213](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000032983213)

➔ Solidarity labor income – RSA

[https:// www.caf.fr/allocataires/vies-de-famille/accident-de-vie-precarite/problemes-d-emploi/rsa-jeune-mode-d-emploi](https://www.caf.fr/allocataires/vies-de-famille/accident-de-vie-precarite/problemes-d-emploi/rsa-jeune-mode-d-emploi)

➔ Child welfare – ASE

[https:// www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/article_lc/LEGIARTI000032207276](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/article_lc/LEGIARTI000032207276)

[https:// www.assemblee-nationale.fr/dyn/15/textes/l15b1081_proposition-loi](https://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/dyn/15/textes/l15b1081_proposition-loi)

➔ Housing assistance

[https:// www.caf.fr/allocataires/droits-et-prestations/s-informer-sur-les-aides/logement-et-cadre-de-vie/les-aides-personnelles-au-logement](https://www.caf.fr/allocataires/droits-et-prestations/s-informer-sur-les-aides/logement-et-cadre-de-vie/les-aides-personnelles-au-logement)

➔ Housing Solidarity Fund – FSL and garantie loca-pass

[https:// www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F1334](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F1334)

[https:// cdn.paris.fr/paris/2019/07/24/b6c50a6b91ee142d58a89fda8c58a6fb.pdf](https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2019/07/24/b6c50a6b91ee142d58a89fda8c58a6fb.pdf)

[https:// www.seine-et-marne.fr/fr/aides-au-logement](https://www.seine-et-marne.fr/fr/aides-au-logement)

➔ Visale warranty

[https:// www.visale.fr/visale-pour-les-locataires/eligibilite](https://www.visale.fr/visale-pour-les-locataires/eligibilite)

[https:// www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33453](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33453)

➔ Universal health protection - Puma

[https:// www.ameli.fr/assure/droits-demarches/principes/protection-universelle-maladie](https://www.ameli.fr/assure/droits-demarches/principes/protection-universelle-maladie)

[https:// www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F34308](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F34308)

[https:// www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/section_lc/LEGITEXT000006073189/LEGISCTA000031668675](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/section_lc/LEGITEXT000006073189/LEGISCTA000031668675)

[https:// www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/article_lc/LEGIARTI000036687784](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/article_lc/LEGIARTI000036687784)

➔ Complementary solidarity health – CSS

[https:// www.ameli.fr/assure/droits-demarches/difficultes-acces-droits-soins/complementaire-sante/complementaire-sante-solidaire](https://www.ameli.fr/assure/droits-demarches/difficultes-acces-droits-soins/complementaire-sante/complementaire-sante-solidaire)

[https:// www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10027](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10027)

➔ Youth advantage card 12-27 from the French National Railways Company

[https:// www.sncf.com/fr/offres-voyageurs/cartes-tarifs-grandes-lignes/carte-avantage-jeune](https://www.sncf.com/fr/offres-voyageurs/cartes-tarifs-grandes-lignes/carte-avantage-jeune)

➔ Allowance for disabled adults – AAH

[https:// www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F12242](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F12242)

➔ "1 young 1 solution" Plan

[https:// www.1jeune1solution.gouv.fr](https://www.1jeune1solution.gouv.fr)

➔ Young working income – Île-de-France

[https:// www.iledefrance.fr/revenu-jeunes-actifs](https://www.iledefrance.fr/revenu-jeunes-actifs)

[https:// www.iledefrance.fr/trouvez-une-formation-100-financee-et-remuneree-par-la-region](https://www.iledefrance.fr/trouvez-une-formation-100-financee-et-remuneree-par-la-region)

➔ Driving license assistance for young people in integration – Île-de-France

[https:// www.iledefrance.fr/aide-au-permis-de-conduire-pour-jeunes-en-insertion](https://www.iledefrance.fr/aide-au-permis-de-conduire-pour-jeunes-en-insertion)

➔ Navigo Youth weekend – Île-de-France

[https:// www.ratp.fr/titres-et-tarifs/navigo-jeunes-week-end](https://www.ratp.fr/titres-et-tarifs/navigo-jeunes-week-end)

➔ Navigo - Free package for young people in integration – Île-de-France

[https:// www.iledefrance-mobilites.fr/titres-et-tarifs/detail/le-forfait-gratuite-jeunes-en-insertion](https://www.iledefrance-mobilites.fr/titres-et-tarifs/detail/le-forfait-gratuite-jeunes-en-insertion)

➔ Free Imagine R Pass – Paris

[https:// mairiepariscentre.paris.fr/pages/le-pass-imagine-r-gratuit-pour-les-moins-de-18-ans-8181](https://mairiepariscentre.paris.fr/pages/le-pass-imagine-r-gratuit-pour-les-moins-de-18-ans-8181)

➔ BAFA-BAFD

[https:// www.jeunes.gouv.fr/-BAFA-BAFD-](https://www.jeunes.gouv.fr/-BAFA-BAFD-)

[https:// bafa.ufcv.fr/Infos-pratiques/Aides-financi%C3%A8res/Ile-de-France](https://bafa.ufcv.fr/Infos-pratiques/Aides-financi%C3%A8res/Ile-de-France)

- ➔ Sponsorship for employment

[https:// travail-emploi.gouv.fr/emploi-et-insertion/mesures-jeunes/parrainage-emploi/article/le-parrainage-pour-l-emploi-c-est-quoi](https://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/emploi-et-insertion/mesures-jeunes/parrainage-emploi/article/le-parrainage-pour-l-emploi-c-est-quoi)

- ➔ Solidarity labor income – RSA

[https:// www.caf.fr/allocataires/vies-de-famille/accident-de-vie-precarite/problemes-d-emploi/rsa-jeune-mode-d-emploi](https://www.caf.fr/allocataires/vies-de-famille/accident-de-vie-precarite/problemes-d-emploi/rsa-jeune-mode-d-emploi)

- ➔ Civic service

[https:// www.service-civique.gouv.fr](https://www.service-civique.gouv.fr)

[https:// www.iledefrance-mobilites.fr/titres-et-tarifs/detail/reduction-50-pourcents-volontaires-service-civique](https://www.iledefrance-mobilites.fr/titres-et-tarifs/detail/reduction-50-pourcents-volontaires-service-civique)

- ➔ Bank - Prêt étudiant garanti par l'État

[https:// www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F986](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F986)

- ➔ Bank - Zero interest loan

[https:// www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10871](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10871)

- ➔ Bank - "Livret jeune"

[https:// www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2904](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2904)

D. Luxembourg

- ➔ National Youth Service – SNJ

[https:// hey.snj.lu/fr/accueil](https://hey.snj.lu/fr/accueil)

- ➔ Employment Development Agency's #YouthYourFuture programme – ADEM

[https:// adem.public.lu/fr/actualites/adem/2020/07/youthyourfuture.html](https://adem.public.lu/fr/actualites/adem/2020/07/youthyourfuture.html)

- ➔ Orientation House

[https:// maison-orientation.public.lu/fr.html](https://maison-orientation.public.lu/fr.html)

- ➔ Professional Orientation Service of the Employment Development Agency - ADEM-OP

[https:// adem.public.lu/fr/orientation-professionnelle.html](https://adem.public.lu/fr/orientation-professionnelle.html)

- ➔ School psycho-social and support centre – CePAS

[https:// cepas.public.lu/fr.html](https://cepas.public.lu/fr.html)

- ➔ School Reception Unit for Newcomer Pupils – Casna

[https:// integratioun.lu/project/la-cellule-daccueil-scolaire-pour-eleves-nouveaux-arrivants-casna-et-le-service-de-scolarisation-des-enfants-etrangers-secam](https://integratioun.lu/project/la-cellule-daccueil-scolaire-pour-eleves-nouveaux-arrivants-casna-et-le-service-de-scolarisation-des-enfants-etrangers-secam)

- ➔ Higher Education Documentation and Information Centre – Cedies

[https:// cedies.public.lu/fr.html](https://cedies.public.lu/fr.html)

- ➔ Learning promotion aids

[https:// guichet.public.lu/fr/entreprises/financement-aides/aides-emploi-recrutement-formation/aides-emploi/aides-primas-promotion-apprentissage.html](https://guichet.public.lu/fr/entreprises/financement-aides/aides-emploi-recrutement-formation/aides-emploi/aides-primas-promotion-apprentissage.html)

- ➔ Employment support contract – CAE

[https:// adem.public.lu/fr/employeurs/demander-aides-financieres/embaucher-jeune/cae.html](https://adem.public.lu/fr/employeurs/demander-aides-financieres/embaucher-jeune/cae.html)

- ➔ Employment initiation contract – CIE

[https:// adem.public.lu/fr/employeurs/demander-aides-financieres/embaucher-jeune/cie.html](https://adem.public.lu/fr/employeurs/demander-aides-financieres/embaucher-jeune/cie.html)

- ➔ Jobelo

[https:// adem.public.lu/fr/employeurs/demander-aides-financieres/embaucher-jeune/jobelo.html](https://adem.public.lu/fr/employeurs/demander-aides-financieres/embaucher-jeune/jobelo.html)

- ➔ Help to create an inclusive job for the long-term unemployed

[https:// guichet.public.lu/fr/entreprises/financement-aides/aides-emploi-recrutement-formation/aides-emploi/creation-emploi-insertion-chomeurs-longue-duree.html](https://guichet.public.lu/fr/entreprises/financement-aides/aides-emploi-recrutement-formation/aides-emploi/creation-emploi-insertion-chomeurs-longue-duree.html)

- ➔ Tax credit

[https:// adem.public.lu/fr/employeurs/demander-aides-financieres/obtenir-bonification-impot.html](https://adem.public.lu/fr/employeurs/demander-aides-financieres/obtenir-bonification-impot.html)

- ➔ State participation in favor of disabled employees

[https:// guichet.public.lu/fr/entreprises/financement-aides/aides-emploi-recrutement-formation/aides-emploi/aide-embauche-travailleurs-handicapes.html](https://guichet.public.lu/fr/entreprises/financement-aides/aides-emploi-recrutement-formation/aides-emploi/aide-embauche-travailleurs-handicapes.html)

- ➔ Social Inclusion Income – REVIS

[https:// guichet.public.lu/fr/citoyens/sante-social/action-sociale/aide-financiere/revenu-inclusion-sociale-revis.html](https://guichet.public.lu/fr/citoyens/sante-social/action-sociale/aide-financiere/revenu-inclusion-sociale-revis.html)

- ➔ Welfare aid

[https:// guichet.public.lu/fr/citoyens/sante-social/action-sociale/aide-financiere/aide-sociale.html](https://guichet.public.lu/fr/citoyens/sante-social/action-sociale/aide-financiere/aide-sociale.html)

- ➔ Cost of living allowance

[https:// guichet.public.lu/fr/citoyens/sante-social/action-sociale/aide-financiere/allocation-vie-chere.html](https://guichet.public.lu/fr/citoyens/sante-social/action-sociale/aide-financiere/allocation-vie-chere.html)

- ➔ Income for people with severe disabilities – RPGH

[https:// adem.public.lu/fr/demandeurs-demploi/handicap/revenu-pgh.html](https://adem.public.lu/fr/demandeurs-demploi/handicap/revenu-pgh.html)

- ➔ Back-to-school allowance

[https:// cae.public.lu/fr/allocations/premiere-demande/allocation-de-rentree-scolaire.html](https://cae.public.lu/fr/allocations/premiere-demande/allocation-de-rentree-scolaire.html)

- ➔ Birth allowance

[https:// cae.public.lu/fr/allocations/premiere-demande/allocation-de-naissance.html](https://cae.public.lu/fr/allocations/premiere-demande/allocation-de-naissance.html)

E. The Netherlands

- ➔ Entrepreneurship in education (*Ondernemerschap in het onderwijs – O2LAB*)

[https:// www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/innovatief-ondernemen/ondernemerschap-het-onderwijs](https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/innovatief-ondernemen/ondernemerschap-het-onderwijs)

- ➔ General assistance (*Algemene bijstand*)

[https:// www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/bijstand/vraag-en-antwoord/wanneer-heb-ik-recht-op-bijstand](https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/bijstand/vraag-en-antwoord/wanneer-heb-ik-recht-op-bijstand)

- ➔ Special help (*Bijzondere bijstand*)

[https:// www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/bijstand/vraag-en-antwoord/wanneer-heb-ik-recht-op-bijzondere-bijstand](https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/bijstand/vraag-en-antwoord/wanneer-heb-ik-recht-op-bijzondere-bijstand)

[https:// www.eindhoven.nl/inkomen-zorg-en-onderwijs/inkomen/hulp-bij-geldzorgen/inkomensondersteuning/bijzondere-bijstand](https://www.eindhoven.nl/inkomen-zorg-en-onderwijs/inkomen/hulp-bij-geldzorgen/inkomensondersteuning/bijzondere-bijstand)

➔ Individual income allowance (*Individuele inkomenstoelag*)

[https:// www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/participatiewet/vraag-en-antwoord/individuele-inkomenstoelag](https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/participatiewet/vraag-en-antwoord/individuele-inkomenstoelag)

[https:// www.eindhoven.nl/inkomen-zorg-en-onderwijs/inkomen/hulp-bij-geldzorgen/inkomensondersteuning/individuele-inkomenstoelag](https://www.eindhoven.nl/inkomen-zorg-en-onderwijs/inkomen/hulp-bij-geldzorgen/inkomensondersteuning/individuele-inkomenstoelag)

➔ Study allowance (*studietoelag*)

[https:// www.rijksoverheid.nl/actueel/nieuws/2019/07/08/studietoelag-voor-student-met-medische-beperking-overal-%E2%82%AC-300-per-maand](https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/actueel/nieuws/2019/07/08/studietoelag-voor-student-met-medische-beperking-overal-%E2%82%AC-300-per-maand)

➔ General tax credit (*algemene heffingskorting*)

[https:// www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/inkomstenbelasting/vraag-en-antwoord/wat-is-een-heffingskorting-en-welke-heffingskortingen-zijn-er](https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/inkomstenbelasting/vraag-en-antwoord/wat-is-een-heffingskorting-en-welke-heffingskortingen-zijn-er)

➔ Labor tax credit (*arbeidskorting ou loonheffingskorting*)

[https:// www.svb.nl/nl/aow/bedragen-aow/loonheffingskorting](https://www.svb.nl/nl/aow/bedragen-aow/loonheffingskorting)

➔ Health care allowance (*zorgtoelag*)

[https:// www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/zorgverzekering/vraag-en-antwoord/kan-ik-zorgtoelag-krijgen](https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/zorgverzekering/vraag-en-antwoord/kan-ik-zorgtoelag-krijgen)

➔ Inability to work allowance after illness (*Arbeidsongeschikt na ziekte*)

[https:// www.uvw.nl/particulieren/ziek/ziek-wia-uitkering/wia-uitkering-aanvragen/detail/wat-beteken-wia-wga-iva](https://www.uvw.nl/particulieren/ziek/ziek-wia-uitkering/wia-uitkering-aanvragen/detail/wat-beteken-wia-wga-iva)

➔ Wajong

[https:// www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/wajong](https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/wajong)

➔ Participation contribution (*Meedoenbijdrage*)

[https:// www.eindhoven.nl/inkomen-zorg-en-onderwijs/inkomen/hulp-bij-geldzorgen/inkomensondersteuning/meedoenbijdrage](https://www.eindhoven.nl/inkomen-zorg-en-onderwijs/inkomen/hulp-bij-geldzorgen/inkomensondersteuning/meedoenbijdrage)

➔ Exemption from housing tax (*Kwijtschelding gemeentelijke belastingen*)

[https:// www.eindhoven.nl/stad-en-wonen/wonen/belastingen/kwijtschelding-gemeentelijke-belastingen](https://www.eindhoven.nl/stad-en-wonen/wonen/belastingen/kwijtschelding-gemeentelijke-belastingen)

➔ Group health insurance (*Collectieve zorgverzekering gemeentepolis*)

[https:// www.eindhoven.nl/inkomen-zorg-en-onderwijs/inkomen/hulp-bij-geldzorgen/inkomensondersteuning/collectieve-zorgverzekering-gemeentepolis](https://www.eindhoven.nl/inkomen-zorg-en-onderwijs/inkomen/hulp-bij-geldzorgen/inkomensondersteuning/collectieve-zorgverzekering-gemeentepolis)

- ➔ Municipal personal loan (*Persoonlijke lening van de gemeente*)

[https:// www.eindhoven.nl/inkomen-zorg-en-onderwijs/inkomen/persoonlijke-lening-van-de-gemeente](https://www.eindhoven.nl/inkomen-zorg-en-onderwijs/inkomen/persoonlijke-lening-van-de-gemeente)

- ➔ Help with debt (*Hulp bij schulden*)

[https:// www.eindhoven.nl/inkomen-zorg-en-onderwijs/inkomen/hulp-bij-geldzorgen/hulp-bij-schulden](https://www.eindhoven.nl/inkomen-zorg-en-onderwijs/inkomen/hulp-bij-geldzorgen/hulp-bij-schulden)

[https:// www.wijeeindhoven.nl](https://www.wijeeindhoven.nl)

- ➔ "Be there on time!" (*"Op tijd erbij!"*)

[https:// www.eindhoven.nl/inkomen-zorg-en-onderwijs/inkomen/hulp-bij-geldzorgen](https://www.eindhoven.nl/inkomen-zorg-en-onderwijs/inkomen/hulp-bij-geldzorgen)

- ➔ Regional Information and Coordination Service (*Regionale Meld- en Coördinatiefunctie – RMC*)

[https:// www.eindhoven.nl/inkomen-zorg-en-onderwijs/onderwijs/jong-leren-werkt/rmc-voor-professionals](https://www.eindhoven.nl/inkomen-zorg-en-onderwijs/onderwijs/jong-leren-werkt/rmc-voor-professionals)

F. The United Kingdom

- ➔ Plan For Jobs

[https:// www.gov.uk/government/publications/plan-for-jobs-progress-update](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/plan-for-jobs-progress-update)

- ➔ National Careers Service

[https:// nationalcareers.service.gov.uk](https://nationalcareers.service.gov.uk)

- ➔ National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage

[https:// www.gov.uk/national-minimum-wage-rates](https://www.gov.uk/national-minimum-wage-rates)

- ➔ The Young Person's Guarantee

[https:// youngpersonsguarantee.scot](https://youngpersonsguarantee.scot)

- ➔ Youth Employment Programme

[https:// www.gov.uk/guidance/help-to-find-work-for-universal-credit-claimants-aged-18-to-24](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/help-to-find-work-for-universal-credit-claimants-aged-18-to-24)

➔ Sector-Based Work Academy Programme (England and Scotland)

[https:// www.gov.uk/government/publications/sector-based-work-academies-employer-guide/sector-based-work-academies-employer-guide](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sector-based-work-academies-employer-guide/sector-based-work-academies-employer-guide)

[https:// www.youthemployment.org.uk](https://www.youthemployment.org.uk)

➔ Traineeships

[https:// www.gov.uk/government/collections/traineeships--2](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/traineeships--2)

➔ Work Experience

[https:// www.gov.uk/government/publications/employers-could-you-offer-work-experience/work-experience-employer-guide](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/employers-could-you-offer-work-experience/work-experience-employer-guide)

➔ Kickstart Scheme

[https:// www.gov.uk/government/collections/kickstart-scheme](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/kickstart-scheme)

➔ Mentoring Circles

[https:// www.gov.uk/government/news/national-mentoring-initiative-to-tackle-employment-inequality-across-uk](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/national-mentoring-initiative-to-tackle-employment-inequality-across-uk)

➔ Department for Work and Pensions Youth Hubs

[https:// www.theyouthhub.co.uk](https://www.theyouthhub.co.uk)

➔ Employer National Insurance contributions reliefs for apprentices under 25 and employees under 21

[https:// www.gov.uk/government/publications/employer-national-insurance-contributions-reliefs-for-apprentices-under-25-and-employees-under-21](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/employer-national-insurance-contributions-reliefs-for-apprentices-under-25-and-employees-under-21)

➔ Social Work Together Programme

[https:// www.local.gov.uk/socialworktogether](https://www.local.gov.uk/socialworktogether)

➔ Work trials

[https:// www.gov.uk/jobcentre-plus-help-for-recruiters/work-trials](https://www.gov.uk/jobcentre-plus-help-for-recruiters/work-trials)

➔ Work and Health Programme

[https:// www.gov.uk/work-health-programme](https://www.gov.uk/work-health-programme)

➔ New Enterprise Allowance

[https:// www.gov.uk/government/collections/new-enterprise-allowance-campaign](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/new-enterprise-allowance-campaign)

➔ National Citizen Service

[https:// www.gov.uk/government/get-involved/take-part/national-citizen-service](https://www.gov.uk/government/get-involved/take-part/national-citizen-service)

➔ Employment and Support Allowance

[https:// www.gov.uk/employment-support-allowance](https://www.gov.uk/employment-support-allowance)

➔ Education Maintenance Allowance (Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales)

[https:// www.gov.uk/education-maintenance-allowance-ema](https://www.gov.uk/education-maintenance-allowance-ema)

➔ 16 to 19 Bursary Fund (England)

[https:// www.gov.uk/1619-bursary-fund/further-information](https://www.gov.uk/1619-bursary-fund/further-information)

➔ Universal Credit

[https:// www.gov.uk/universal-credit](https://www.gov.uk/universal-credit)

[https:// www.understandinguniversalcredit.gov.uk](https://www.understandinguniversalcredit.gov.uk)

➔ Personal Independence Payment

[https:// www.gov.uk/pip](https://www.gov.uk/pip)

➔ Disability premiums

[https:// www.gov.uk/disability-premiums/what-youll-get](https://www.gov.uk/disability-premiums/what-youll-get)

➔ Maternity Allowance

[https:// www.gov.uk/maternity-allowance](https://www.gov.uk/maternity-allowance)

➔ Warm Home Discount Scheme

[https:// www.gov.uk/the-warm-home-discount-scheme](https://www.gov.uk/the-warm-home-discount-scheme)

➔ Haslemere Youth Club

[https:// www.thehaslemerehub.com](https://www.thehaslemerehub.com)

➔ Surrey Local Offer

[https:// www.surreylocaloffer.org.uk/kb5/surrey/localoffer/home.page](https://www.surreylocaloffer.org.uk/kb5/surrey/localoffer/home.page)

➔ Work Clubs

[https:// www.gov.uk/government/publications/work-clubs](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/work-clubs)

➔ Council Tax Support

[https:// www.surreycc.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/finance-and-performance/council-tax](https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/finance-and-performance/council-tax)

➔ Discretionary Housing Payment

[https:// www.surreyheath.gov.uk/residents/benefits/discretionary-housing-payments](https://www.surreyheath.gov.uk/residents/benefits/discretionary-housing-payments)

➔ Surrey Crisis Fund

[https:// www.surreycc.gov.uk/people-and-community/surrey-crisis-fund](https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/people-and-community/surrey-crisis-fund)

ACRONYMS AND INITIALS

- ▶ *AAH : Allocation aux Adultes Handicapés* (Allowance for Disabled Adults)
- ▶ *Adel : Allocation de déménagement et de Loyer* (Removal and Rent allowance)
- ▶ *ADEM : Agence pour le Développement de l'Emploi* (Employment Development Agency)
- ▶ *ADEM-OP : Service d'Orientation Professionnelle de l'Agence pour le développement de l'emploi* (Professional Orientation Service of the Employment Development Agency)
- ▶ *AFR : Aide à Finalité Régionale* (Regional Aid)
- ▶ *ALF : Allocation de Logement Familiale* (Family Housing Allowance)
- ▶ *ALJ : Antenne Locale pour Jeunes* (Local Youth Antenna)
- ▶ *ALS : Allocation de Logement Sociale* (Social Housing Allowance)
- ▶ *AMO : Action en milieu ouvert* (Action in an open environment)
- ▶ *APL : Aide Personnalisée au Logement* (Personalised Housing Assistance)
- ▶ *ARR : Allocation de remplacement de revenus* (Income replacement allowance)
- ▶ *ASE : Aide Sociale à l'Enfance* (Social Assistance to Children)
- ▶ *AviQ : Agence pour une vie de qualité* (Agency for a quality life)
- ▶ *BAFA : Brevet d'Aptitude aux Fonctions d'Animateur* (Certificate of Aptitude for the Functions of Activity Leader)
- ▶ *BAFD : Brevet d'Aptitude aux Fonctions de Directeur* (Certificate of Aptitude for the Functions of Director)
- ▶ *CAE : Contrat d'appui-emploi* (Employment support contract)
- ▶ *CAF : Caisses d'allocations familiales* (Family allowance funds)
- ▶ *Casna : Cellule d'accueil scolaire pour élèves nouveaux arrivants* (School reception unit for newcomer students)
- ▶ *CDI : Contrat à Durée Indéterminée* (Contract of indefinite duration)
- ▶ *CDD : Contrat à Durée Déterminée* (Fixed-term contract)
- ▶ *Cedies : Centre de documentation et d'information sur l'enseignement supérieur* (Documentation and Information Centre on Higher Education)
- ▶ *CePAS : Centre psycho-social et d'accompagnement scolaires* (Psycho-social and school support centre)
- ▶ *CESS : Certificat d'enseignement secondaire supérieur* (Upper secondary education certificate)
- ▶ *CIE : Contrat d'Initiation à l'Emploi* (Employment Initiation Contract)
- ▶ *CIO : Centre d'Information et d'Orientation* (Information and Guidance Centre)
- ▶ *CISP : Centres d'insertion socioprofessionnelle* (Socio-professional integration centres)
- ▶ *CMU-C : Couverture Maladie Universelle - Complémentaire* (Universal Health Coverage - Complementary)
- ▶ *COSP : Centre d'Orientation Socio-Professionnelle* (Centre for Socio-Professional Orientation)
- ▶ *CPAS : Centre Publique d'Action Sociale* (Public Centre for Social Action)
- ▶ *CPE : Convention de premier emploi* (First employment agreement)
- ▶ *CSS : Complémentaire Santé Solidaire* (Supplementary Solidarity Health)

- ▶ CUI : *Contrat Unique d'Insertion* (Single Integration Contract)
- ▶ DAT : *Division d'Auxiliaires Temporaires* (Temporary Auxiliary Division)
- ▶ E2C : *Écoles de la deuxième Chance* (Second Chance Schools)
- ▶ EHCP : *Education, Health and Care Plan*
- ▶ EIP : *Expérience d'initiation professionnelle* (Professional initiation experience)
- ▶ FAJ : *Fonds d'Aide aux Jeunes*. (Youth Assistance Fund)
- ▶ FNS : *Fonds National de Solidarité* (National Solidarity Fund)
- ▶ Foquale : *Formation qualification Emploi* (Employment qualification training)
- ▶ Forem : *Office wallon de la formation professionnelle et de l'emploi* (Walloon Office for Vocational Training and Employment)
- ▶ FSE : *Fonds social européen* (European Social Fund-EFS)
- ▶ IEJ : *Initiative pour l'Emploi des Jeunes* (Youth Employment Initiative-YEJ)
- ▶ Insee : *Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques* (National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies)
- ▶ Imagine : *Inclusive Market Agriculture Incubator in North-West Europe*.
- ▶ Maje : *Mobilité et accès des jeunes à l'emploi* (Mobility and access of young people to employment)
- ▶ MIRENA : *Mission Régionale pour l'Emploi de Namur* (Regional Employment Mission of Namur)
- ▶ MISIP : *Mise en situation professionnelle* (Professional situation)
- ▶ MSA : *Mutualité Sociale Agricole* (Agricultural Social Mutuality)
- ▶ NCS : *National Careers Service*
- ▶ NEET : *Not in Employment, Education or Training*
- ▶ O2LAB : *Ondernemerschap in het onderwijs* (plan for the development of entrepreneurship in education)
- ▶ OCDE : *Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques* (OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
- ▶ Onis : *Office national d'inclusion sociale* (National Office for Social Inclusion)
- ▶ Pacea : *Parcours contractualisé d'accompagnement vers l'emploi et l'autonomie* (Contractualised path of support towards employment and autonomy)
- ▶ Pec : *Parcours emploi compétences* (Job skills path)
- ▶ PIIS : *Projet Individualisé d'Intégration Sociale* (Individualised Social Integration Project)
- ▶ PIP : *Personal Independence Payment*
- ▶ PMSMP : *Périodes de Mise en Situation en Milieu Professionnel* (Periods of Positioning in a Professional Environment)
- ▶ Puma : *Protection universelle maladie* (Universal health protection)
- ▶ Pw : *Participatiewet* (law of participation)
- ▶ QPV : *Quartiers Prioritaires de la politique de la Ville* (Priority Districts of City Policy)
- ▶ REVIS : *REVenue d'Inclusion Sociale* (Income for Social Integration)
- ▶ RPGH : *Revenu pour Personnes Gravement Handicapées* (Income for Severely Handicapped People)
- ▶ RIS : *Revenu d'Intégration Sociale* (Income for Social Integration)
- ▶ RJA : *Revenu pour les Jeunes Actifs* (Income for Young Workers)
- ▶ RMC : *Regionale Melden Coördinatiefunctie* (Regional Information and Coordination Service)

- ▶ RNPP : *Registre National des Personnes Physiques* (National Register of Natural Persons)
- ▶ RSA : *Revenu de Solidarité Active* (Solidarity labor income)
- ▶ SDJ : *Services Droit des Jeunes* (Youth Law Services)
- ▶ SePAS : *Service Psycho-social et d'Accompagnement Scolaires*. (Psycho-social and School Support Service.)
- ▶ SNJ : *Service National de la Jeunesse* (National Youth Service)
- ▶ SSM : *Salaire Social Minimum* (Minimum Social Wage)
- ▶ TEC : *Transport en commun de Wallonie* (Public transport in Wallonia)
- ▶ WIJ : *Wet investeren in jongeren* (Youth Investment Act)
- ▶ YSDC : *Youth Service Development Council*
- ▶ ZFU : *Zones Franches Urbaines* (Urban Free Zones)
- ▶ ZRR : *Zone de Revitalisation Rurale* (Rural Revitalisation Zone)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ▶ Denis Anne, Julie Le Gallo et Yannick L'Horty, 2020, « Faciliter la mobilité quotidienne des jeunes éloignés de l'emploi : une évaluation expérimentale », *Revue d'économie politique*, Vol. 130, pp.519-544.
- ▶ Baudelot Christian et Establet Roger, 2009, *L'élitisme républicain. L'école française à l'épreuve des comparaisons internationales*, Paris, Seuil, coll. « La république des idées ».
- ▶ Bekker Sonja et Klosse Saskia, 2016, « NEETs – Can the Dutch tackle their needs? », *Reflect Research Paper*.
- ▶ Becquet Valérie, Loncle Patricia et Van de Velde Cécile (dir.), 2012, *Politiques de jeunesse : le grand malentendu*, Nîmes, Champs social, coll. « Questions de société ».
- ▶ Bezes Philippe et Demazière Didier (dir.), 2011, « Introduction du Dossier débat : New Public Management et professions dans l'État : au-delà des oppositions, quelles re-compositions ? », *Sociologie du travail*, vol. 53, n°3, pp.293-348.
- ▶ Bonnard Claire, Giret Jean-François et Kossi Yann, 2020, « Risque d'exclusion sociale et ressources des jeunes NEET », *Economie et Statistique*, n°514-516, pp.133-155.
- ▶ Chevalier Tom, 2018, *La jeunesse dans tous ses États*, Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, coll. « Le Lien social ».
- ▶ Chevalier Tom, Grobon Sébastien, 2019, « Où va la politique de jeunesse en France ? », *Revue française des affaires sociales*, n°2, pp.53-77.
- ▶ Chevalier Tom, 2019, « La confiance institutionnelle des jeunes en Europe. Quel effet de l'action publique ? », *Revue française de sociologie*, Vol. 60, pp.13-42.
- ▶ Commission européenne, 2016, « La garantie pour la jeunesse et l'initiative pour l'emploi des jeunes, trois ans après », Bruxelles, *Communication de la commission au parlement européen, au conseil européen, au conseil, au comité économique et social européen et au comité des régions*.
- ▶ Couronné Julie, Loison-Leruste Marie et Sarfati François, 2019, « D'une politique de défamilialisation à des pratiques de refamilialisation : les ressources des jeunes saisies par la garantie jeunes », *Revue française des affaires sociales*, n°2, pp.79-96.
- ▶ Cuzzocrea Valentina, 2014, « Chapitre 5. La catégorie des NEET : quel avenir ? », *Conseil de l'Europe, Points de vue sur la jeunesse*, Vol. 1, pp.73-87.
- ▶ Danner Magali, Guégnard Christine et Joseph Olivier, 2020, « Les jeunes NEET : résistances et évolutions sur vingt ans », *Formation emploi*, n°149, pp.61-85.
- ▶ DARES, 2020, « Les jeunes ni en études, ni en emploi, ni en formation (NEET) : quels profils et quels parcours ? », *DARES Analyses*, n°6.
- ▶ Drees, 2017, « Le fonds d'aide aux jeunes en 2015 », *DREES Études et résultats*, n°996.
- ▶ Dulin Antoine, 2012, « Droits formels/droits réels : améliorer le recours aux droits sociaux des jeunes », *Conseil économique, social et environnemental (CESE)*, Paris, Les éditions des Journaux officiels.
- ▶ Escudero Verónica et López Mourelo Elva, 2018, « La garantie européenne pour la jeunesse. Bilan systématique des mises en œuvre dans les pays membres », *Travail et emploi*, n°153, pp.89-122.
- ▶ Eurofound, 2012, *NEETs - Young people not in employment, education or training: Characteristics, costs and policy responses in Europe*, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union.
- ▶ Eurofound, 2016, *Exploring the diversity of NEETs*, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union.
- ▶ Fabre Claire, 2015, « INTRODUCTION », *Cahiers de l'action*, n°45, pp.21-25.

- ▶ Freyssinet Jacques, 2021, « Royaume-Uni. Covid-19 et inégalités sur le marché du travail », *Chronique Internationale de l'IRES*, n°174, pp.18-33.
- ▶ Furlong Andy, 2006, « Not a very NEET solution: representing problematic labour market transitions among early school-leavers », *Work, Employment and Society*, Volume 20, Issue 3, pp.553-569.
- ▶ Giret Jean-François et Jongbloed Janine, 2021, « Les jeunes en situation de NEET : le rôle des compétences de base », *CERQ - Bulletin de Recherches Emploi Formation*, n°413.
- ▶ Hamel Marie-Pierre, 2006, « Les transformations de l'État-providence néerlandais et l'accès aux droits sociaux. L'exemple de la municipalité d'Amsterdam », *Recherches et Prévisions*, n°86, pp.55-63.
- ▶ Hauret Laetitia, 2017, « NEETs au Luxembourg : Une population hétérogène », *Les rapports du LISER*.
- ▶ Heckman James J., 2008, « Schools, Skills and Synapses », *IZA Discussion Paper*, n°3515.
- ▶ INJEP, 2020, « Ni en emploi, ni en étude, ni en formation. Les « NEET », des ressources et des conditions de vie hétérogènes », *INJEP Analyses et synthèses – Statistique publique*, n°31.
- ▶ INSEE, 2021, « Les jeunes ni en emploi, ni en études, ni en formation : jusqu'à 21 ans, moins nombreux parmi les femmes que parmi les hommes », *INSEE FOCUS*, n°229.
- ▶ Jamin Charlotte et Perrin Nathalie, *Les politiques publiques en matière d'enfance et de jeunesse au XXe siècle, en Belgique et en Communauté française*, Université de Liège, 2005.
- ▶ Join-Lambert Marie-Thérèse (dir.), 1994, *Politiques sociales*, Paris, Presses de la Fondation nationale des sciences politiques et Dalloz, Coll. « Amphithéâtre ».
- ▶ Kabátek Jan, 2015, « Happy Birthday, You're Fired! The Effects of an Age-Dependent Minimum Wage on Youth Employment Flows in the Netherlands », *IZA Discussion Paper*, 9528.
- ▶ Kalala Mabuluki Etch et Siurala Lasse, 2019, « « Politiques intégrées de jeunesse » : difficultés et leviers d'action », *Cahiers de l'action*, n°54, pp.95-100.
- ▶ Katzenstein Peter, 1985, *Small States in World Markets. Industrial Policy in Europe*, Ithaca/London, Cornell University Press.
- ▶ Kramarz Francis et Viarengo Martina, 2015, *Ni en emploi, ni en formation. Des jeunes laissés pour compte*, Paris, Presses de Sciences Po, Coll. « Sécuriser l'emploi ».
- ▶ Labadie Francine, 2020, « L'action publique en direction des jeunes : à quand le changement ? », *Agora débats/jeunesses*, n°86, pp.77-95.
- ▶ Lima Léa, 2012, « Politiques d'insertion et citoyenneté sociale des jeunes », in Becquet Valérie, Loncle Patricia et Van de Velde Cécile (dir.), 2012, *Politiques de jeunesse : le grand malentendu*, Nîmes, Champs social, coll. « Questions de société », pp.126-137.
- ▶ Löchen Valérie, 2018, *Comprendre les politiques sociales*, Paris, Dunod, [6ème édition].
- ▶ Loncle Patricia, 2012, « Politiques de jeunesse : de quoi parle-t-on ? », dans Becquet Valérie, Loncle Patricia et Van de Velde Cécile (dir.), 2012, *Politiques de jeunesse : le grand malentendu*, Nîmes, Champs social, coll. « Questions de société », pp.15-31.
- ▶ Marshall T. H., *Citizenship and Social Class and Other Essays*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1950.
- ▶ Martin Cathie Jo et Thelen Kathleen, 2007, « The state and coordinated capitalism. A contribution of the public sector to social solidarity in postindustrial societies », *World Politics*, vol. 60, n°1.
- ▶ Mauger Gérard, 1999, « Chapitre 3. Jeunesse, insertion et condition juvénile », in Charlot Bernard (dir.), *Les jeunes, l'insertion, l'emploi*, Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, coll. « Éducation et formation », pp.55-58.
- ▶ Mauger Gérard, 2010, « Jeunesse : essai de construction d'objet », *Agora débats/jeunesses*, n°56, pp.9-24.

- ▶ Meyers Christian, Busana Gilbert, Langers Christian et Poncelet Débora, 2008, « Chapitre 1. L'école luxembourgeoise aux Luxembourgeois ? L'influence du modèle conservateur-corporatiste luxembourgeois et de ses mécanismes de construction et de reproduction de l'identité nationale sur le fonctionnement actuel du système scolaire », in Martin Romain, Dierendonck Christophe, Meyers Christian et Noesen Melanie, *La place de l'école dans la société luxembourgeoise de demain*, Bruxelles, De Boeck Supérieur, coll. « Pédagogies en développement », pp.27-72.
- ▶ Ministère de l'éducation nationale, 2014, *Évaluation partenariale de la politique de lutte contre le décrochage scolaire*.
- ▶ Ministère de l'éducation nationale et de la jeunesse, 2019, « Politique en faveur de la jeunesse », *Document de politique transversale (DPT). Projet de loi de finances pour 2020*.
- ▶ Nativel Corinne, 2009, « Tightening the net on the « NEETs » : Le durcissement des politiques de workfare envers la jeunesse britannique », *Revue française de civilisation britannique*, Vol. VX, n°3, pp.19-34.
- ▶ Nativel Corinne, 2011, « Royaume-Uni : « Génération perdue » et politiques de dans un contexte de crise économique et d'alternance politique », *Informations sociales*, n°165-166, pp.92-100.
- ▶ Notten Ton et Elling Maarten, 1998, « Manners in youth policy. Three decades of youth policy in the Netherlands », *International Journal of Child & Family Welfare*, pp.259-268.
- ▶ OCDE, 1998, *L'investissement dans le capital humain*.
- ▶ OCDE, 2001, *Du bien-être des nations, le rôle du capital humain et social*.
- ▶ OCDE, 2014, *Education at a Glance*.
- ▶ OCDE, 2014, *Indicators*, Paris, OECD Publishing.
- ▶ Ord Jon et Davies Bernard, 2018, « Chapter 2: Youth Work in the UK (England) », in Ord Jon, Carletti Marc, Cooper Susan, Dansac Christophe, Morciano Daniele, Siurala Lasse et Taru Marti (dir.), *The Impact of Youth Work in Europe: A Study of Five European Countries*, Humak University of Applied Sciences Publications, pp.32-48
- ▶ Quintini Glenda et Manfredi Thomas, 2009, « Going Separate Ways? School-to-Work Transitions in the United States and Europe », *OECD, Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers*, 90.
- ▶ Parisse Jordan, 2019, « Jeunes. Les enjeux d'une démarche d'expérimentation », *Cahiers de l'action*, n°54, pp.15-22.
- ▶ Andrew Powell, 2021, « NEET :Young people Not in Education, Employment or Training », *The Commons Library*
- ▶ Sallée Nicolas, 2020, « Vingt-cinq ans de politiques publiques du traitement pénal de la jeunesse. Glissement paradigmatique et dissémination d'une logique de contrôle mondialisée », *Agora débats/jeunesses*, n°86, pp.97-11.
- ▶ Schroeder Ralph, 2012, « Chapter 7 : An overview of the history of youth work in Luxembourg », in Taru Marti, Coussée Filip et Williamson Howard, *The history of youth work in Europe Relevance for today's youth work policy*, Council of Europe Publishing, Vol. 4, pp.61-70.
- ▶ Schroeder Ralph, 2013, « Ein Überblick über geschichtliche Entwicklungen, aktuelle Rahmenbedingungen und zukünftige Herausforderungen », Bodeving Claude, Dupont Eliane, Grün Simone, Mann Cristof, *Handbuch Offene Jugendarbeit in Luxemburg*, Luxembourg, Ministère de la famille et de l'intégration – SNJ, pp.13-36.
- ▶ Trindade-Chadeau Angélica, 2014, « Comment les institutions accompagnent-elles les jeunes entrepreneurs ? », *Cahiers de l'action*, n°41, pp.67-76.
- ▶ Vendramin Patricia, 2020, « Pour un monde du travail ouvert à la jeunesse. Regards sur le marché du travail des jeunes en Europe », *Agora débats/jeunesses*, n°86, pp.61-76.

- ▶ Vial Benjamin, 2016, « Ne pas se sentir concerné par ses droits. Une analyse du non-recours dans les parcours sociaux juvéniles », *Agora débats/jeunesses*, n°74, pp.77-88.
- ▶ Vial Benjamin et Dulin Antoine, 2019, « Chapitre 7. Élargir les droits des jeunes », in Warin Philippe, 2019, *Agir contre le non-recours aux droits sociaux*, Grenoble, Presses universitaires de Grenoble, coll. « Libres cours Politique », pp.165-180.
- ▶ Wylie Tom, 2006, « La politique de jeunesse au Royaume-Uni : une évaluation critique », *Agora débats/jeunesses*, n°42, pp.86-94.
- ▶ Zanardelli Mireille, Brosius Jacques et Clement Franz, 2006, « Évaluation de l'efficacité des mesures en faveur de l'emploi au Luxembourg. Rapport final pour le compte de l'ORPE et du Ministère du Travail et de l'Emploi », *Cahier PSELL*, n°155.

Interreg



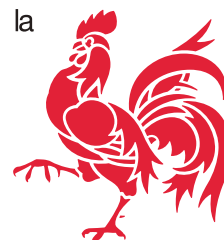
EUROPEAN UNION

North-West Europe

IMAGINE

European Regional Development Fund

Avec le soutien de
la



Wallonie



imaginefutureEU



@imaginefutureEU



imaginefuture

www.nweurope.eu/imagine

www.imagine-future.eu

