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「Demographic Transitions in an Ageing Society: Intergenerational challenges and labour market implications – Youth employment」OECD-EC Seminar Tokyo, 1st October, 2012 刊を読む

- 1. EU Policy context: youth unemployment crisis
 - (1) EU youth unemployment over 22 % = 5.5 million unemployed aged under 25
 - (2) Nearly 1/3 of low skilled youth on the labour market are unemployed
 - (3)Over 7.5 million young people 15-24 not in employment, education or training (NEET)
- 2. EU response focused on practice: Youth Opportunities Initiative
- Priorities:
 - (1) preventing early-school leaving
 - (2) developing skills that are relevant to the labour market
 - (3) helping gain first work experience/training
 - (4) · apprenticeships and traineeships
 - (5) helping access the labour market and get a job
- 3. ... EU strong on apprenticeships...
 - Some aggregate figures for 2009: -
 - (1) EU-27: approximately a total of 3.7 million students in apprenticeship in the strict sense
 - (2) Another 5.7 million students attend other apprenticeship-type schemes (i.e. mainly school-based VET training with compulsory work-based training)
 - (3) Together, EU businesses supplied company training positions for a total of 9.4 million students
 - (4) = apprenticeship-type students represent approximately85.2% of total secondary VET students and 40.5% of total secondary students in the EU 27

- 4. Traineeships an expanding practice ...
 - (1) •Graduate Trainee Schemes
 - Government-sponsored Traineeship Programmes
 - Traineeships offered on an ad hoc basis
 - (2) Employers increasingly use them as:
 - a recruitment screening & talent management device
 - source of new ideas/thinking
 - relatively inexpensive access to skilled labour
 - (3) Employers increasingly put a premium on young people, including higher education graduates, having acquired work experience through traineeships
- 5. The way ahead: an EU Youth Package

Commission preparing EU policy frameworks for promoting transitions through:

- (1) Youth Guarantees: ensuring that all young people receive a good quality offer of employment, continued education, an apprenticeship or a traineeship within four months of leaving school or becoming unemployed
- (2) Quality of traineeships: ensuring that traineeships are properly defined; potential elements include learning content, duration, social security, compensation
- 6. Youth Policy and ageing labour markets
 - (1) Ageing labour markets adding greater urgency to improving youth employment
 - (2) Today's young workers are tomorrow's older workers. The right skills' base is vital.
 - (3) Lifelong learning key to high productivity, high quality jobs for all workers.

7.

(1) Youth Opportunities Initiative:

http://ec.europa.eu/social/yoi

(2) Studies on apprenticeships and traineeships:

http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?refe rence=IP/12/731&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

[コメント]

青少年雇用に関する OECD ストラウス総務課長による 2012 年 10 月 1 日日本でのプレゼンテーション資料。日本でも大いに参考にしたい。第一級の報告書と確信する。

- 2012年10月17日林 明夫記-