

<i>- 'YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY – INTEGRATED EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE -</i>	
<b><u>Organisation / Country:</u></b>	Federal Employment Agency / Germany
<b><u>Website:</u></b>	An example from <a href="#">Berlin</a>
<b><u>Contact this email for further information:</u></b>	<a href="mailto:policy@esn-eu.org">policy@esn-eu.org</a>
<b><u>Summary:</u></b>	<p>Youth Employment Agencies are based on cooperation between different organisations, namely the Federal Employment Agency, the Jobcentres, county districts, and public social services. Their cooperation has been developed to address youth employment through integrated support. The target group for integrated employment support is young people up to 25.</p> <p><b>Services from the Youth Employment Agency</b> Three operations are combined “under one roof” in the Youth Employment Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• job coaching,</li> <li>• career counselling, and</li> <li>• social support.</li> </ul> <p>These services are provided with a philosophy of self-activation (e.g. ‘Do something for yourself, we help you.’) and build on the individual responsibility of a young person.</p> <p><b>Staff structure and tasks</b> Staff in Youth Employment Agencies are public sector employees. A job coach has between 70-80 cases. Job coaches strictly apply rules such as 10 per cent benefit deductions on the occasion of a missed meeting or a 30 per cent deduction in case of a rejected job offer.</p> <p><b>Cooperation with other sectors</b> The Youth Employment Agencies cooperate with actors such as NGOs, schools, and social services. Outreach-oriented social services are particularly useful in identifying disconnected young people who would benefit from extra support.</p> <p><b>Support to people with a migration background.</b> Immigrants are offered 900 hours of German language education up to level B1.</p>

<b><u>Issues:</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different legal logics of the different social security books impede the efficiency of support.</li> <li>• Double provision of assistance can happen.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in the provision of support may occur and can lead to waiting times.</li> <li>• It can happen that young people do not take up available benefits.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Resources:</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Written agreements between municipalities, regions, and the Federal Employment Agency determine the scope of cooperation and the allocation of resources.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Objectives:</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the quality of employment support for young people</li> <li>• Reducing youth unemployment</li> <li>• Creating integrated services with a strong network of support services</li> <li>• Improving young people's school-to-work transitions</li> </ul>
<b><u>Outcomes:</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced waiting times for the individual young person and the involved professionals.</li> <li>• Improved communication between professionals and between professionals and young people</li> </ul>
<b><u>Evaluation:</u></b>	n. a.
<b><u>Documents:</u></b>	<p><a href="#">Policy frameworks to tackle social inequalities experienced by young people in 10 cities across Europe, Citispyce, Work Package 3</a></p> <p><a href="#">Transnet report from Hamburg "BASFI, Jugendberufsagentur, and Job Centre"</a></p>

