

Scientific Labour Markets and Innovation Systems
Workshop

Birkbeck Centre for Innovation Management Research (CIMR)
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ISFOL PLUS

Participation Labour Unemployment Survey

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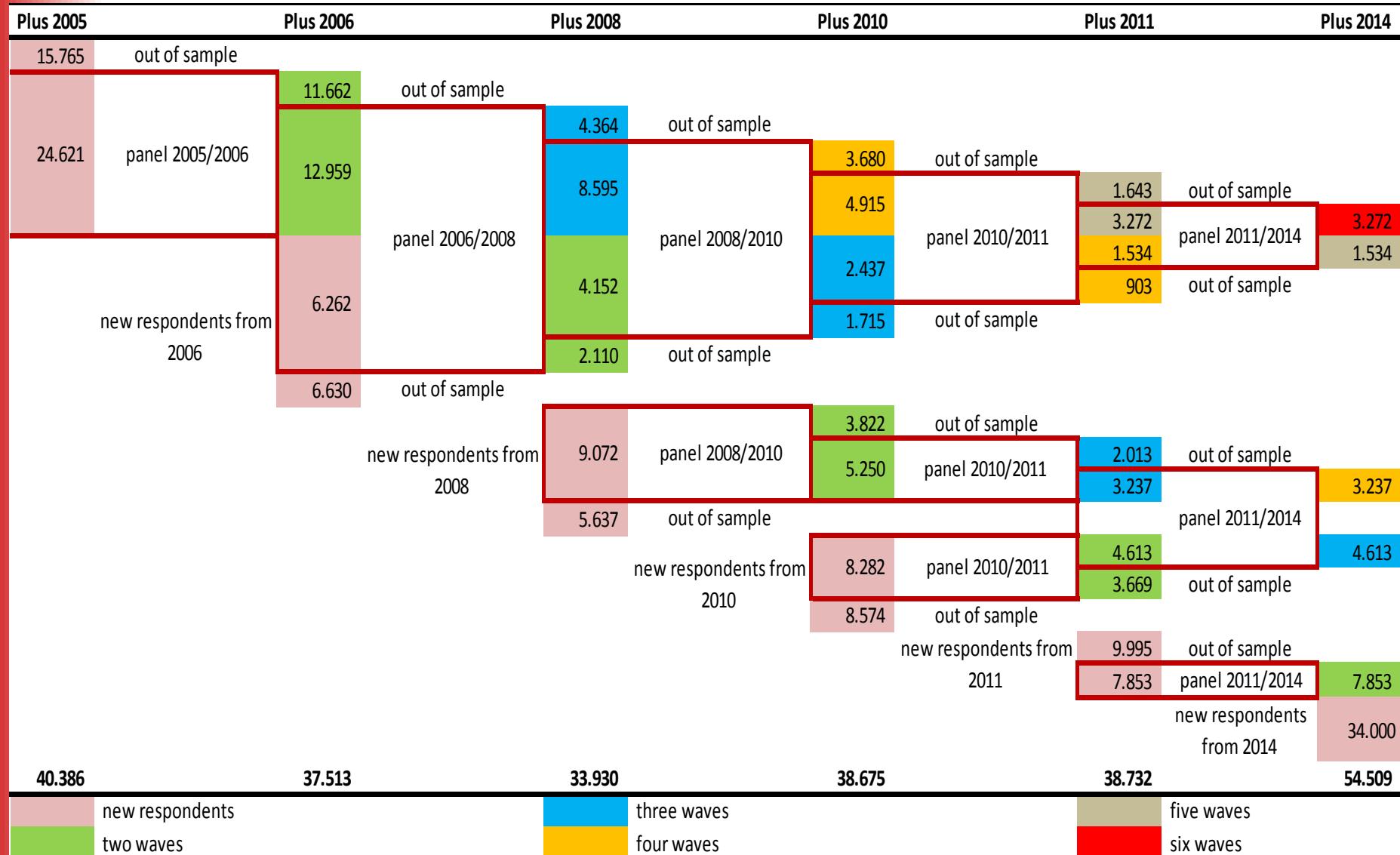
Methodology and Sampling

- waves available 2005, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2011 and (2014)
- The reference population is 18-64 years (18-74)
- 40,000 interviews, of which 2/3 Panel (55,000)
- Complex sampling (targets – quota)
- Telephonic interviews CATI
- Direct questions, no proxy respondents (improve quality of estimate)
- Regional significance, metropolitan cities, estimates of phenomena present in 1% of the population
- It is the longest panel currently available on labor supply in Italy

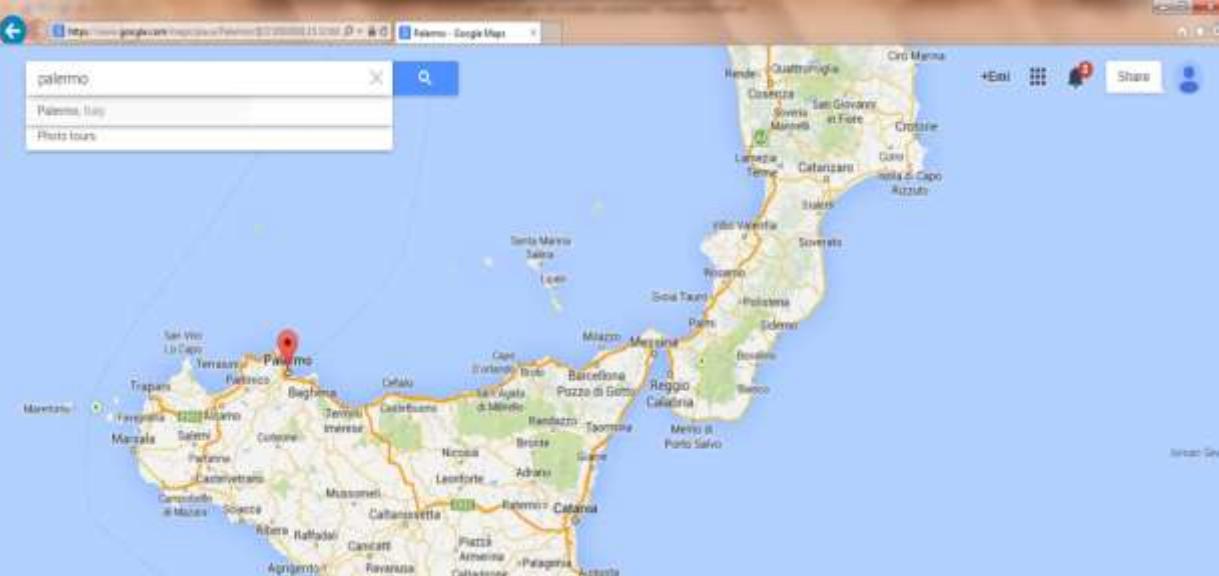
Purpose and usefulness

- Is a laboratory (without the constraints of Eurostat Regulation)
- Integrates other surveys (OECD PIAAC, PES monitoring, INPS database)
- It is a vector for other analysis tools (MACAD: capability approach on poverty)
- Geo-referencing: spatial location, social capital, services supply's, networks
- It is multi-disciplinary: economics, law, psychology, sociology, statistics
- It is multi-theme: labor, income, choices, family, training, education, etc.
- Overlapping and contamination: training, contracts, working conditions, experiences, behaviors, choices, earnings, income, backgrounds ...
- It is free! It is available on www.isfol.it

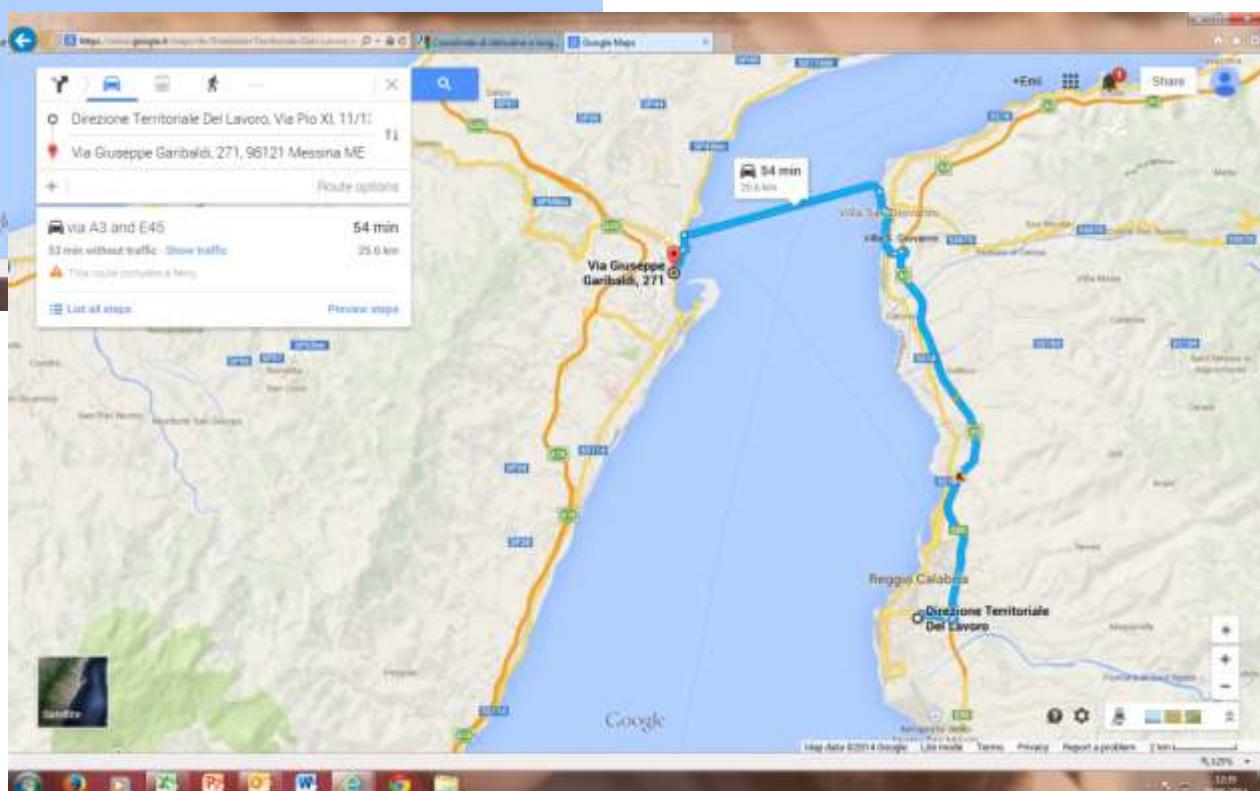
Panel Design



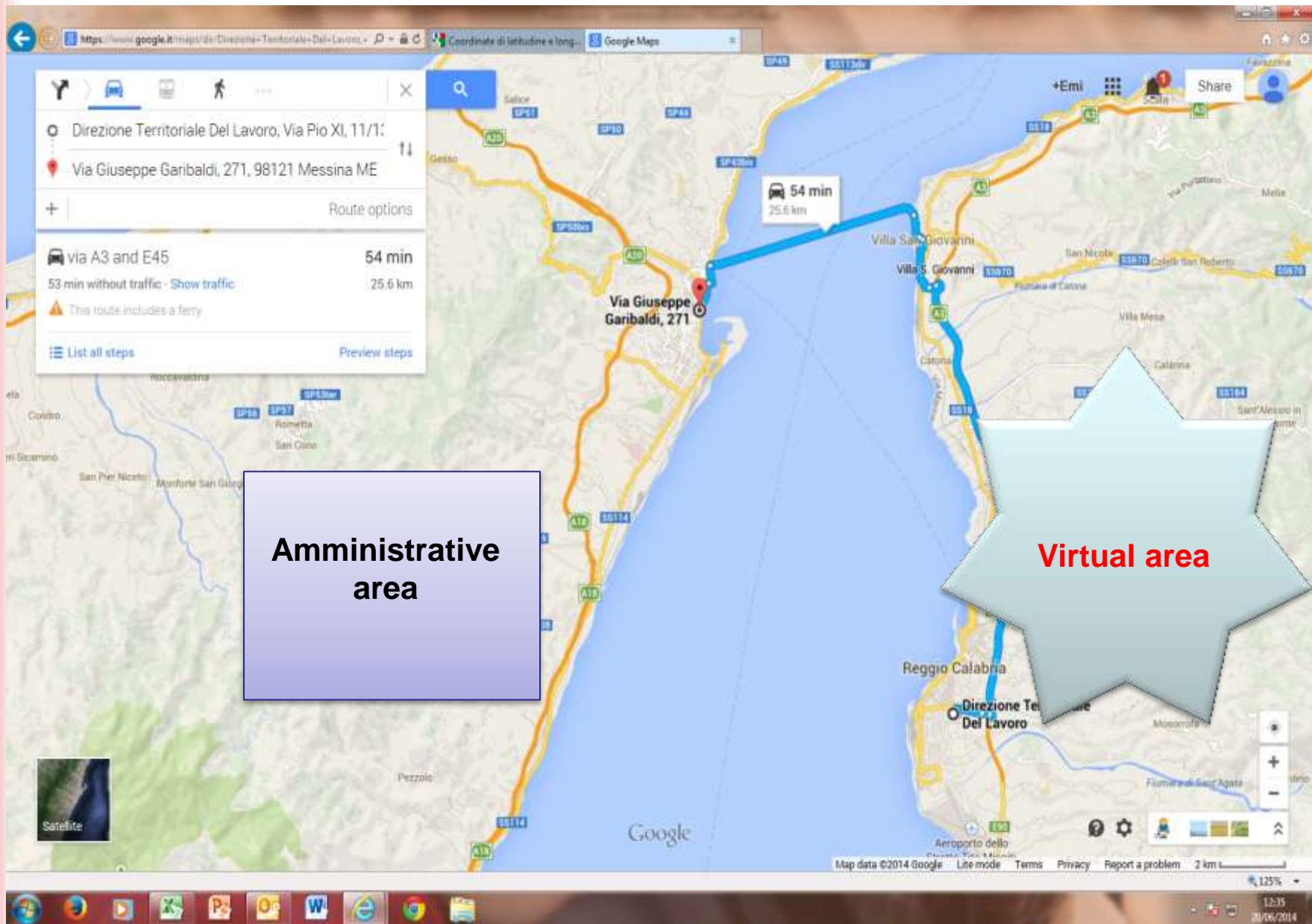
Geo-referencing 1



TARGET $T(lg, lt)$
PLUS $P(lg, lt)$



Geo-referencing 2



Youth Guarantee and the Italian PES

insights from ISFOL PLUS Survey data

OBJECTIVE AND STRUCTURE

OBJECTIVE

➤ ANALYSE ITALIAN PES' ADEQUACY TO IMPLEMENT 'YG',

taking into account:

- the reorganisation and strengthened financial effort needs;
- PES new role as 'transition management services'.

STRUCTURE

- YOUTH GUARANTEE IN ITALY
- PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES IN ITALY
- JOB SEARCH AND EMPLOYMENT TRANSITIONS
- PROFILING MODELS AND SCENARIOS

YOUTH GUARANTEE IN ITALY

YOUTH GUARANTEE IN ITALY

- An ‘organisational office’ (*struttura di missione*) created by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
- Excessive fragmentation of measures at different levels of government
- YG endowment for Italy is ca. 1.5 bln Euro
- Estimated YG beneficiaries between 1.2 – 2.2 mln (less than 1,000 € per person?)
- Implementation Plan 2014-2020 released in Feb 2014

YOUTH GUARANTEE IN ITALY

Italian YG Implementation Plan 2014-2020 envisages:

- A job offer, possibly associated with an employment incentive for employer;
- An apprenticeship offer;
- A traineeship, possibly associated with a grant;
- A voluntary civil service experience (with grant);
- Joining a transnational mobility programme;
- Joining a VET or formal education programme;
- Guidance on entrepreneurship and self-employment.

The unique access point is www.lavoro.gov.it and has been activated starting from May 2014.

YOUTH GUARANTEE IN ITALY

Tab 1 – YG cost estimates with respect to possible recipient sets, Italy - Forecasts 2013

Age	Type of education	Volume	Unemployed %	Unemployed	Offer	Average cost	Cost (000,000 €)
16	Qualification						
17	VET	104,813	41%	43,391	School reintegration or VET course	€ 2,500	108
18							
19	Upper secondary						
	Drop outs	205,949	31-41%	72,783	University guidance or VET course or employment entry initiative	€ 7,000	509
20	Drop outs						
21	I cycle tertiary ed.	9,800	31%	2,940	University reintegration or VET course	€ 3,000	9
22	University degree I cycle	105,857	30%	28,581	University guidance or VET course or employment entry initiative	€ 7,000	200
	3-year						
23	Drop outs						
	II cycle tertiary ed.	9,029	30%	2,438	University reintegration or VET course	€ 3,000	7
24	University degree I cycle	101,219		25,305			
25							
26	II cycle	11,486	27%	3,101	Employment entry initiative	€ 7,000	198
27	5-year						
		548,153		178,539			1,031

Source: elaboration on Eurostat data

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES IN ITALY

PES in Italy

- **2.6 million people visit PES each year**
- **PES staff totalling 10,000 units**
- **PES unemployed-to-staff ratio is around 270:1**
- **Expenditure in PES decreased dramatically over the last years, when unemployment almost doubled**

Public employment offices staff, resources, and unemployed people, 2007 and 2012

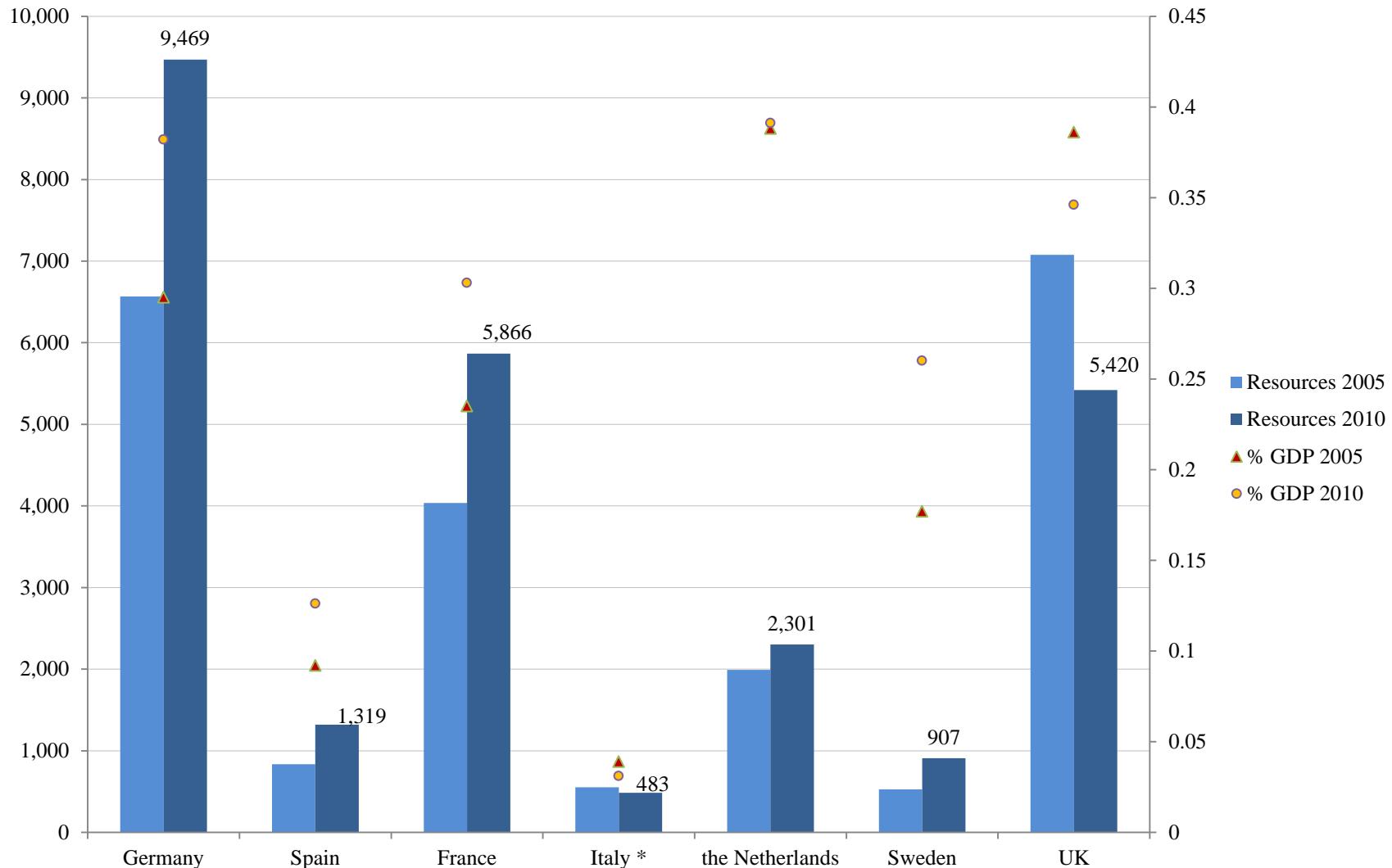
	Staff	PEO	Dimension	Jobseekers 2007		Jobseekers 2012		Resources 2005 (000€)	Resources 2010 (000€)	PEO Cost x jobseeker	
										2005	2010
				a	b	c=a/b	d	e=d/a	f	g=f/a	h
Germany	74,099	838	88.4	3,602	48.6	2,316	31.2	6,566	9,469	€ 1.823	€ 4.089
Spain	7,996	826	9.7	1,834	229.4	5,769	721.4	834	1,319	€ 455	€ 229
France	28,459	2,374	12	1,300	45.7	3,002	105.4	4,035	5,866	€ 3.104	€ 1.954
Italy	9,989	539	18.5	1,506	150.8	2,744	274.7	553	483	€ 367	€ 176
Sweden	10,248	325	31.5	296	28.9	403	39.3	528	907	€ 1.784	€ 2.251
UK	67,110	1,012	66.3	1,623	24.2	2,511	37.4	7,076	5,420	€ 4.360	€ 2.159

* Monitoring PES 2010, years 2007-2012. Source: elaboration on ILO and Eurostat data



PES in Italy

Fig. 1 - Resources dedicated to PES (in million Euros and in % of GDP)



*For Italy, the PES expenditure is composed of € 384ml for staff, € 33ml for general expenses, € 66ml for consultancy and information.
Source: elaboration Eurostat data, 2011

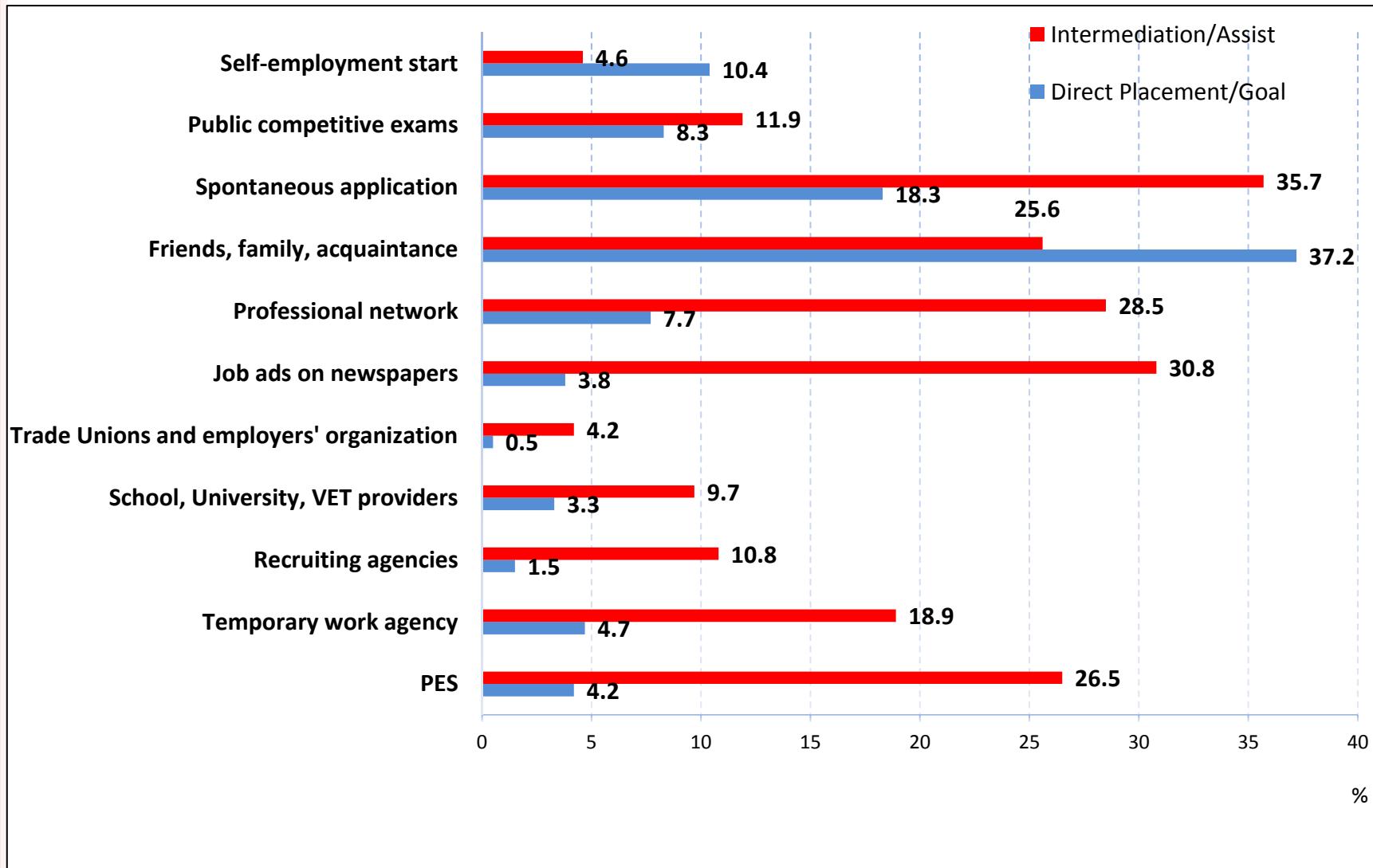
PES in Italy

- Several reforms on PES starting from 1990's
- With Legislative Decree n. 469/1997:
 - Shift of focus from placement services to employability services
- Main transformations from 1997 Reform:
 - 'Subsidiarity principle'
 - Revision of policy implementation modalities
 - Combination of PLMP with ALMP
 - Private actors

JOB SEARCH AND EMPLOYMENT TRANSITIONS

Job search and employment transitions

Fig. 2 – Job search after 2003: intermediation and direct employment placement



Source: ISFOL PLUS, 2011

Job search and employment transitions

Tab. 3 – Systematic selection in intermediation channels

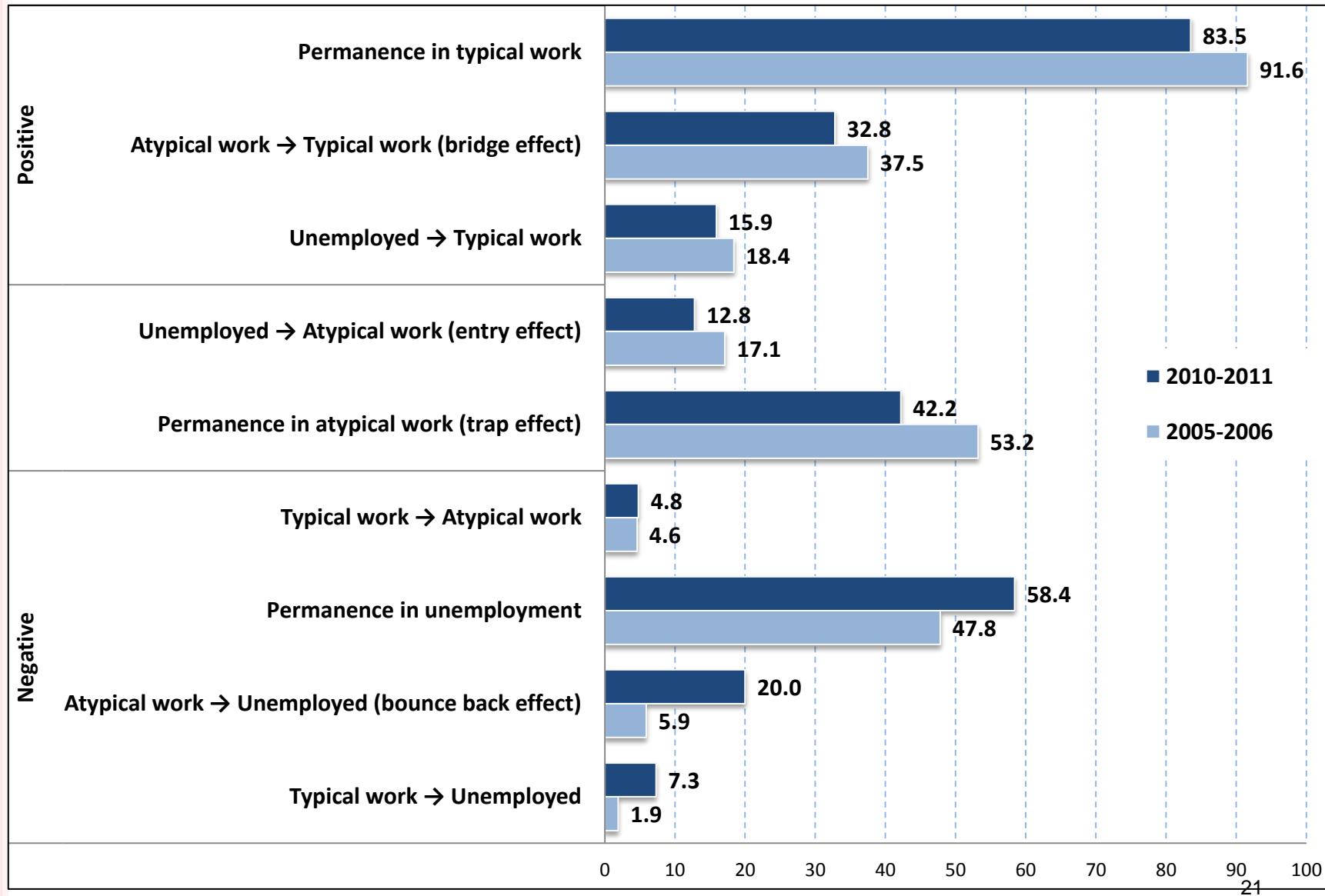
<i>Educational qualification</i>	Recruiting Agency	Schools, Universities VET providers	Job ads on newspapers	Professional network	Friends, Family acquaintance	Spontaneous application	Public competitive exams	Self-employment start	APL*	Total	PES
Lower secondary	20	9	29	35	50	34	13	33	32	35	51
Upper secondary	50	43	58	47	43	50	51	45	55	47	44
University degree	30	47	13	18	7	16	36	22	13	18	5
Geographical Area	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North-West	45	35	40%	34	30	33	26	24	42	30	25
North-East	23	23	22	27	20	25	20	23	27	22	18
Centre	16	20	20	22	22	21	22	18	19	21	23
South and Islands	16	22	18	17	28	20	32	35	12	27	34
Gender	100	100	60,4	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
Male	64	51	60	66	61	57	46	75	59	59	56
Female	36	49	40	34	39	43	54	25	41	41	44
Age class	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18 - 24	11	11	6	4	8	7	1	2	10	6	6
25 - 29	16	14	10	7	10	11	3	7	16	9	6
30 - 39	37	34	33	31	31	33	17	28	44	29	27
40 - 49	24	24	36	32	32	28	35	35	24	31	35
50 - 64	12	17	15	26	19	21	44	28	6	25	26
Father's education	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lower secondary	61	58	70	75	82	75	74	74	69	76	86
Upper secondary and Univ.	39	42	30	25	18	25	26	26	31	24	14
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note (*) Temporary Work Agencies

Source: ISFOL PLUS, 2011

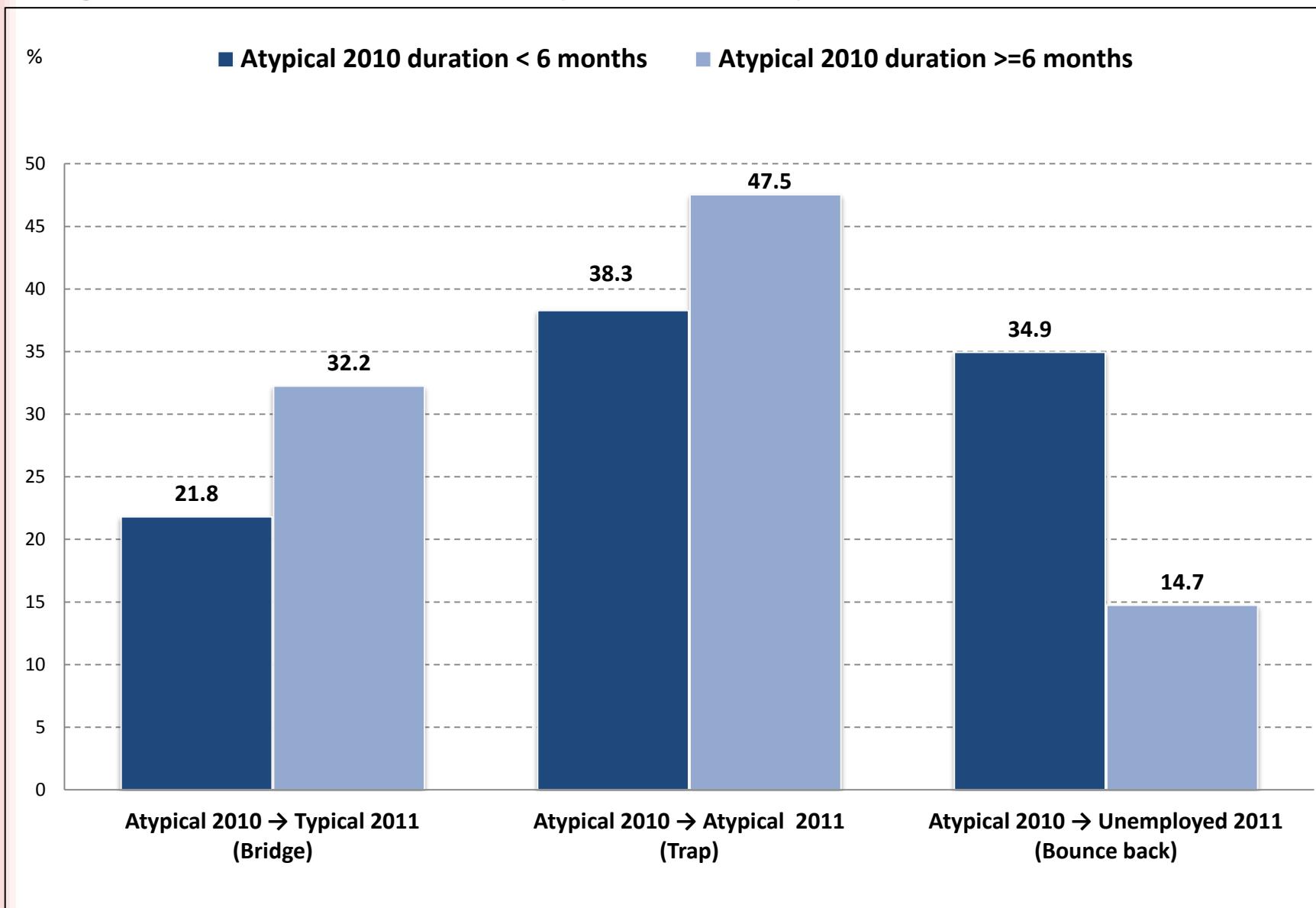
Job search and employment transitions

Fig. 3 – Comparison between labour force transitions in 2005-2006 and in 2010-2011



Job search and employment transitions

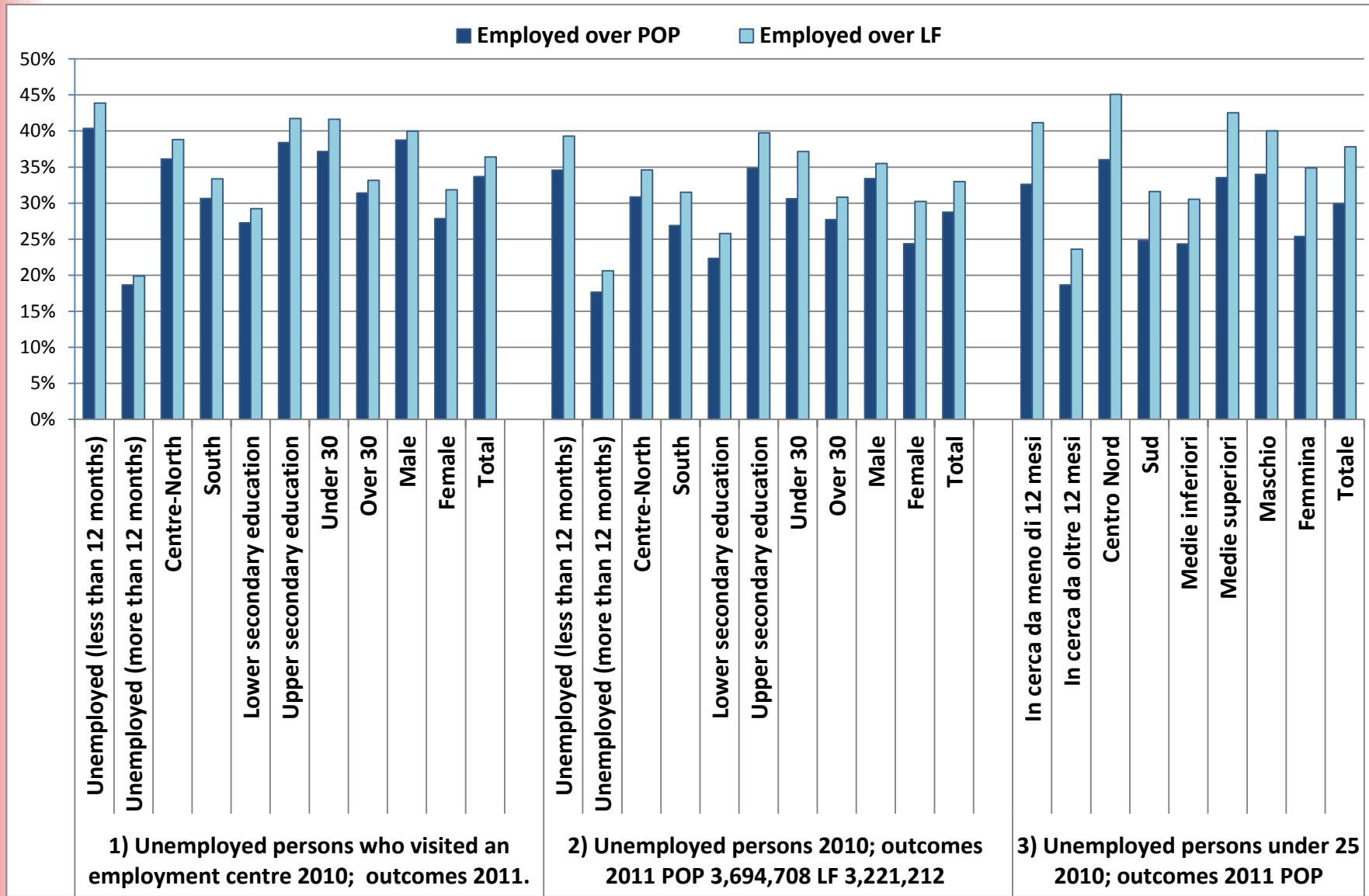
Fig. 4 – Labour force outcomes by duration of atypical contract, 2010-2011 (%)



PROFILING MODELS AND SCENARIOS

Profiling models and scenarios

Fig. 5 – Profiling unemployed persons in 2010; outcomes 2011



1) Unemployed persons who visited an employment centre 2010; outcomes 2011.

2) Unemployed persons 2010; outcomes 2011 POP 3,694,708 LF 3,221,212

3) Unemployed persons under 25 2010; outcomes 2011 POP

CONCLUSIVE REMARKS

Conclusive remarks

- Considerable investments are needed for transforming PES into ‘transition management services’ (trend reversal).
- Even if available resources are scarce, responding to the YG, requires a dramatic modernisation of Italian PES system.
- Is it really necessary to have a further intervention on labour supply side?

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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