



Youth Guarantee: Looking for Explanations

Saeed Almalki*

Department of Special Education, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia

*Corresponding author. E-mail: saeed_a11@hotmail.com

Received 07 December 2021; Accepted 21 December, 2021; Published 28 December 2021

INTRODUCTION

In order to address the indisputable levels of youth unemployment and the rates of Not Employed, in Education, or Training (NEET), the European Union launched the Youth Guarantee policy in 2013. In this essay, we examine this technique to see what examples it may provide and how it might be improved in order to achieve a viable dynamic job market strategy. We explore the strategy sway using data from the Indicator Framework for Monitoring the Youth Guarantee, which is limited to a part of the countries with the highest NEET rates, those in the Mediterranean European Economic Area (Cyprus, Greece, Italy, and Spain).

The data was used to create relapse models for evaluating strategy measures, spread, and successes. Our findings reveal the importance of time in strategy execution, national differences and common characteristics, and hidden difficulties in data collection that lead to predispositions and deceiving outcomes. We conclude that it is too early to make judgement on the approach's usefulness and recommend that the information collection procedure be improved.

We began this study by seeking to determine whether the Youth Guarantee should be considered as a success or a failure from the perspective of a sustainable arrangement structure, and by emphasising the importance of strategy evaluation and data analysis in answering that question. Our goal was to provide that knowledge to analysts and policymakers so they could add it to the mix. We noted on the examination hole right away throughout the investigation of the writing, and subsequently we highlighted the

lack of confidence in the arrangement apparatuses and affects.

We further showed that the NEET issue remains a substantial concern in the EU, particularly in the targeted countries (Cyprus, Greece, Italy, and Spain). Despite the changes, when compared to the Youth Guarantee's underlying execution time, we demonstrated that if the importance of time is not recognised in order to create a more effective outline, the strategy evaluation leads to incorrect conclusions. We also discovered that actions like sponsoring offers didn't contribute to better arrangement implementation in our research. Finally, in relation to the arrangement data, we mentioned that data sets are one-sided and that the number of missing cases/obscure reactions is frequently high, limiting the scope of any investigation

Because the Youth Guarantee is a major new procedure for the European Union with a basic structure compared to the strength and activity of public states and the entire economy, emphasising the importance of time is crucial. This required time for the organisations implementing the approach to adjust to the new environment and learn how to work with the Youth Guarantee. As a result, we recognise that responding to the first exploration question exclusively by focusing on the primary period of approach execution would be a mistake.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author has no area of interest.