

<b>Table of Contents</b>	7
<b>Foreword</b>	11
<i>Gianfranco Simoncini</i>	
<b>1. A best performer and jobless generation</b>	19
<i>Paolo Federighi</i>	
1.1. The best generation ever	19
1.2. A future full of opportunities for learning	19
1.3. New work conditions	21
1.4. Workplaces with high training potential	22
<b>2. The increasing polarisation</b>	27
<i>Paolo Federighi</i>	
2.1. The exclusion of young people: some indicators	27
2.2. Skills demand and polarisation processes	29
2.3. The exclusion of young people as a result of credentialism	30
2.4. The reproductive function of the school system	31
2.5. Imbalances among young people in employment	32
<b>3. Propensity to youth training and public policies</b>	37
<i>Paolo Federighi</i>	
3.1. The propensity of young people to up-skilling	37
3.2. The national and local contexts make the difference	40
3.3. The institutional framework amplifies the weight of the exclusion factors	43
3.4. The availability of social capital is a source of growth	44
3.5. Conclusions	45
<b>4. Models, strategies and objectives of youth regional policies</b>	47
<i>Paolo Federighi. Contributions by Bittor Arias, Andrea Bernert-Bürkle, Steve Fletcher, Bianka Gerlitz, Anna Hansen, Peter Härtel, Michaela Marterer, Sergio Pacini</i>	
4.1. Clusters of welfare models in youth policies	47
4.2. Re-interpretation of models in the regional perspective	48
4.3. Youth policies for educational and professional growth	54

4.4. Programmes, projects, policy measures	57
4.5. Policy objectives	58
<b>5. Analysis of the dynamics of growth of young people at a regional level</b>	<b>61</b>
<i>Paolo Federighi. Contributions by Bittor Arias, Andrea Bernert-Bürkle, Steven Fletcher, Bianka Gerlitz, Anna Hansen, Peter Härtel, Michaela Marterer, Sergio Pacini</i>	
5.1. Comparative elements	61
5.2. People with tertiary education qualifications	62
5.3. Early leavers from education and training	66
5.4. Young people who are not in employment, education or training	69
5.5. Lifelong learning	72
5.6. Employment	74
5.7. Employment of people with higher and tertiary education	85
<b>6. Successful Youth Policy Measures</b>	<b>89</b>
<i>Paolo Federighi and Francesca Torlone. Contributions by Bittor Arias, Andrea Bernert-Bürkle, Steven Fletcher, Bianka Gerlitz, Anna Hansen, Peter Härtel, Michaela Marterer, Sergio Pacini</i>	
6.1. Policy measures as units of analysis	89
6.2. Facilitate the achievement of adequate levels of competence for better access conditions to the labour market	91
6.3. Segmentation of the training offer	92
6.4. Direct commitment of companies and other stakeholders	102
6.5. Reinforcing the contribution of mainstream education employability of young people	105
6.6. Guidance devices	112
6.7. Financial provisions for post-compulsory education	114
<b>7. Supporting the access into the labour market</b>	<b>119</b>
<i>Paolo Federighi and Francesca Torlone. Contributions by Bittor Arias, Andrea Bernert-Bürkle, Steven Fletcher, Bianka Gerlitz, Anna Hansen, Peter Härtel, Michaela Marterer, Sergio Pacini</i>	
7.1. Employment relations and contracts	120
7.2. Active labour policies	123
7.3. Benefit system	125

7.4. Entrepreneurship	126
<b>8. Professional growth and mobility</b>	129
<i>Paolo Federighi and Francesca Torlone</i>	
8.1. General regulations on labour relations	129
8.2. Professional growth at work	129
8.3. Economic incentives and disincentives	130
<b>9. Re-entering education and training pathways</b>	133
<i>Paolo Federighi. Contributions by Bittor Arias, Andrea Bernert-Bürkle, Steven Fletcher, Bianka Gerlitz, Anna Hansen, Peter Härtel, Michaela Marterer, Sergio Pacini</i>	
<b>10. Transition to adulthood</b>	137
<i>Paolo Federighi</i>	
<b>11. Conclusions</b>	139
<b>Annex 1 – List of OSA Youth Policy Measures</b>	140
<i>Francesca Torlone</i>	
<b>List of Boxes</b>	163
<b>List of Figures</b>	165
<b>References</b>	167
<b>Websites</b>	171
<b>The Authors</b>	173
<b>Editorial notes</b>	175