INTEGRATE har gleden av å invitere til webinar med Renate Minas og Tomas Korpi (Stockholms Universitet)

**LOKALE VARIASJONER I INNSATSER FOR BARN OG UNGE SOM VERKEN ARBEIDER ELLER ER I UTDANNING I SVENSKE KOMMUNER**

17. juni kl. 09:00-10:30

Renate og Tomas vil presentere et svensk prosjekt om unge som verken arbeider eller studerer (NEETs) med tittelen: «Bortom goda exempel. Analyser av kommunale variasjoner i insatser för unga som varken arbetar eller studerar». Les mer om prosjektet i abstract på neste side.

**Renate Minas** er dosent i sosialt arbeid ved Institutionen for sosialt arbeid, Stockholm universitet. Hun har bistilling (10%) ved OsloMet, og er medlem av ekspertpanelet i Integrateprosjektet. Hennes forskningsinteresser er europeisk sosialpolitikk, organisering av velferdsstaten, sosialhjelp og aktivering. Hun har deltatt i ulike komparative prosjekt om organisering av sosialpolitiske områder i europeiske land, og i et nordisk prosjekt om ungdommers etableringsproblemer på arbeidsmarkedet.

Hun er prosjektleder for prosjektet som presenteres.

**Tomas Korpi** er professor ved Institutet for Social Forskning, Stockholms Universitet. Hans forskningsinteresser er prosesser relatert til mobilitet og ulikhet i arbeidsmarkedet både på makro og mikronivå. Det inkluderer også forholdet mellom ulikhet og offentlig politikk, primært i relasjon til utdanning og arbeidsmarkedsprogram.

Klikk på lenka og meld deg på innen 10. juni: Påmelding

De som er påmeldt vil få tilsendt lenke til webinaret

INTEGRATE v/ Liv Solheim, Rolf Rønning & Mette Sønderskov
Abstract – Beyond good examples. Analyses of local variation in measures aimed at youth not in employment, education or training

In Sweden, ca 10% of young persons are not in employment, education, or training (NEET), and 2014 NEETs between ages 16 and 29 numbered around 165,000 persons. This is a very vulnerable group, some with multifaceted social problems and others at risk for developing such problems as a consequence of their status as NEETs. The group can also be expected to grow. Immigrants are overrepresented among NEETs, with a share of NEETs approximately three times higher than among natives, and many recently arrived refugees can be expected to have a hard time finding employment or a place in the educational system.

In Sweden, NEETs have therefore attracted increasing attention, both nationally and locally. At the national level, the government has recently established the Youth Employment Delegation whose remit is to further national and local labor market policy collaboration and develop new forms of cooperation, while at the local level the social services and other actors have developed a large number of concrete measures aimed at NEETs.

The risk of belonging to the NEET group varies substantially across Sweden’s local authorities, while at the same time scientific evidence on the content of the different measures, their governance and functioning is lacking. One way of contributing with systematic knowledge regarding the character and importance of the measures is to use local authorities which given their structural conditions have a high or low share of NEETs as a starting point and examine which measures have been provided at the local level and how the measures have been designed and governed.

Theoretically, the concept of territorial governance - developed in the frame of the OECD’s and later on the EU’s work on social cohesion – will be used. Territorial governance is a place-based approach to development policies referring to the fact that the design of interventions must be tailored to places, since it largely depends on the knowledge and preferences of people living in it. In a further clarification, the OECD (2001) coined the concept of territorial capital defined as “the set of localized assets – natural, human, artificial, organizational, relational and cognitive – that constitute the competitive potential of a given territory”. This concept directs attention not only on natural resources but also on networks and strategic public private partnerships in knowledge creation, governance structures. These later dimensions, we intend to incorporate in our study.

Methodological, we use a highly innovative approach: an explanatory mixed methods design, that is a two-step approach in which a quantitative analysis provides the basis for a qualitative. The quantitative study utilizes national register data covering the whole population to examine the interaction between individual and structural factors for the likelihood of belonging to the NEET category. Questions that will be examined include whether the NEET risk among youth with a low level of education is related to the structure of the local labor market, and if immigrants fare better if there is a wide selection of schools to choose between.

The quantitative analysis also provides a baseline against which the NEET rate of a municipality can be compared. Focusing on municipalities that either have an unexpectedly high or low NEET rate, the qualitative study draws upon analyses of policy documents and interviews with representatives of the local social services and other actors in around 20 local authorities to explore the differences in methods applied in the more as well as less successful municipalities.