

young adult 

EC H2020
Policies Supporting Young People in their
Life Course

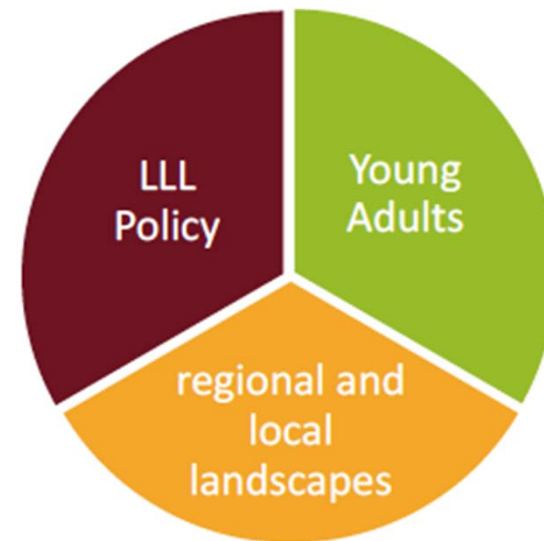
A Comparative Perspective of Lifelong
Learning and Inclusion in Education and
Work in Europe



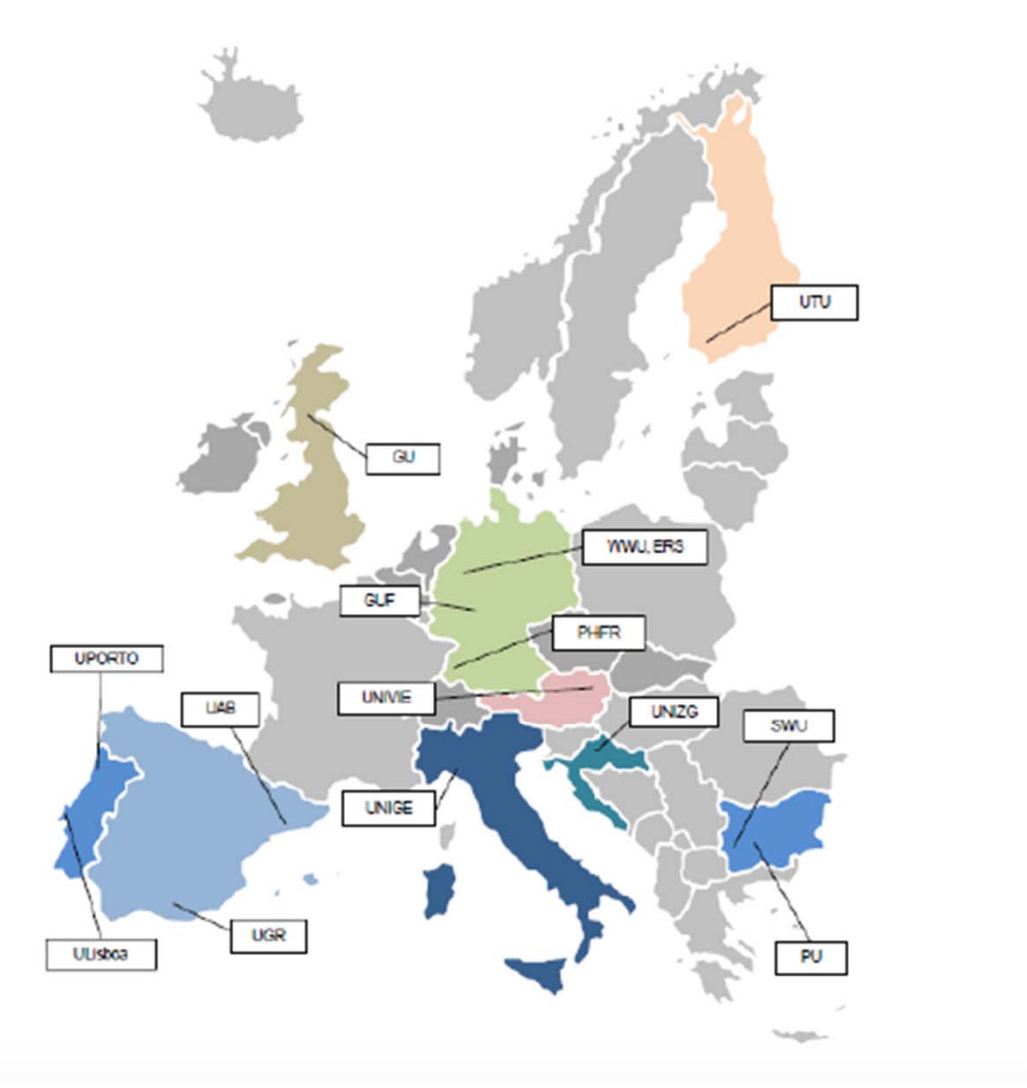
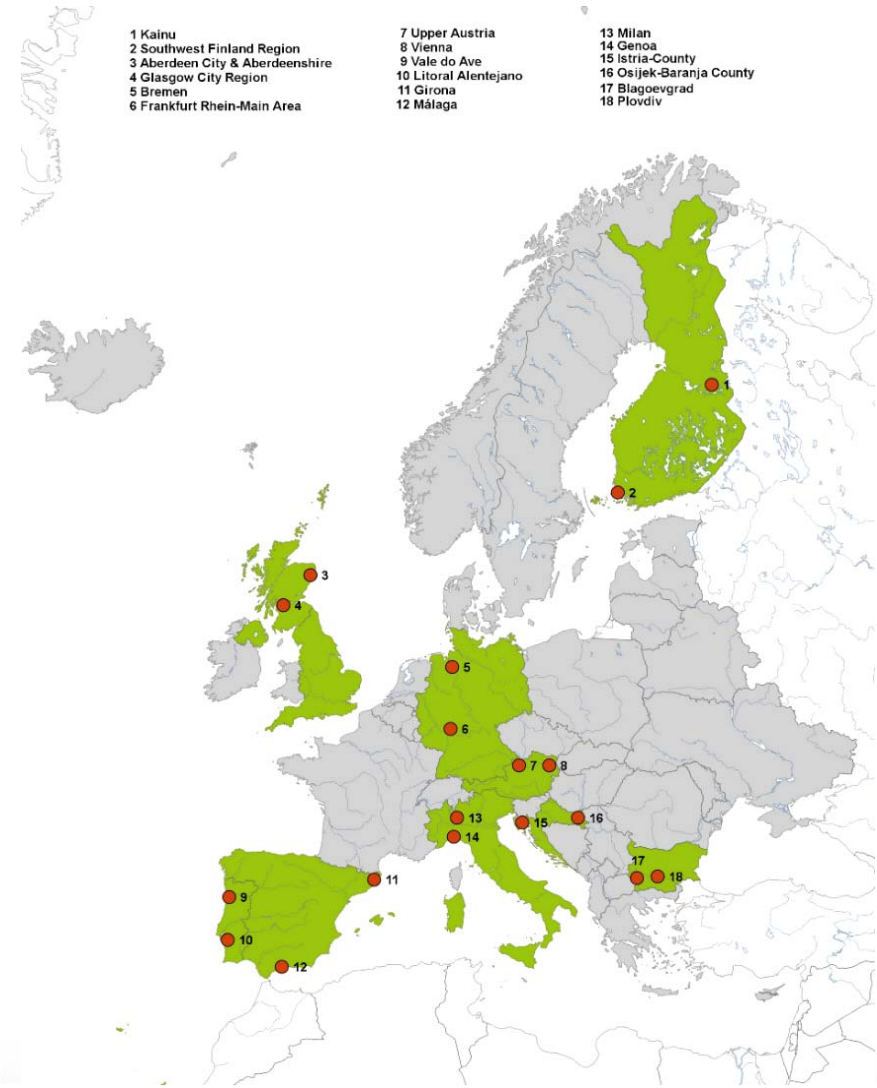
Professor Lalage J. Bown Seminar
School of Education, University of Glasgow
23th May 2018

YOUNG_ADULLLT Research approach

1. Different orientations, objectives, compatibility and fit of LLL policies
2. Regional and local landscapes of policymaking and enactment on LLL
3. (Un)intended consequences of LLL policies on young adults as target groups



9 European countries, 18 Regions, 14 Universities





Our 7 main findings!

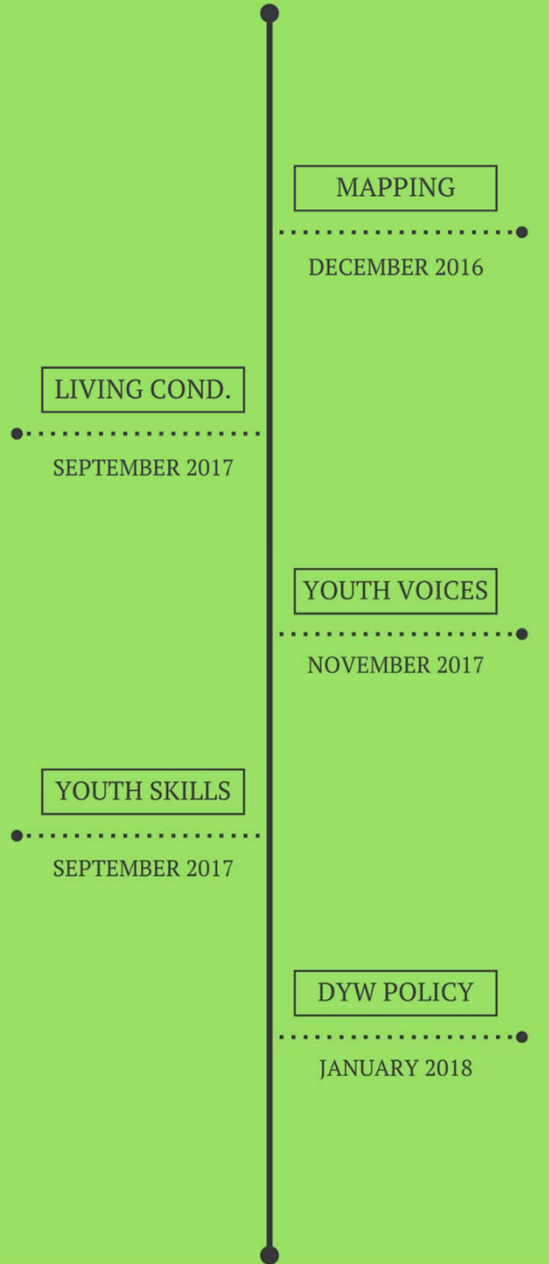
1. The main objective of LLL policies has been to equip young people with skills for the world of work
2. LLL policies targeting young people tend to individualise social problems instead of addressing their structural causes
3. The overlaps and contradictions between LLL policies are explained by their spread in different government departments/agencies and the lack of spaces and mechanisms of coordination at regional level
4. The degree of employers' engagement in vocational education and apprenticeship training is insufficient



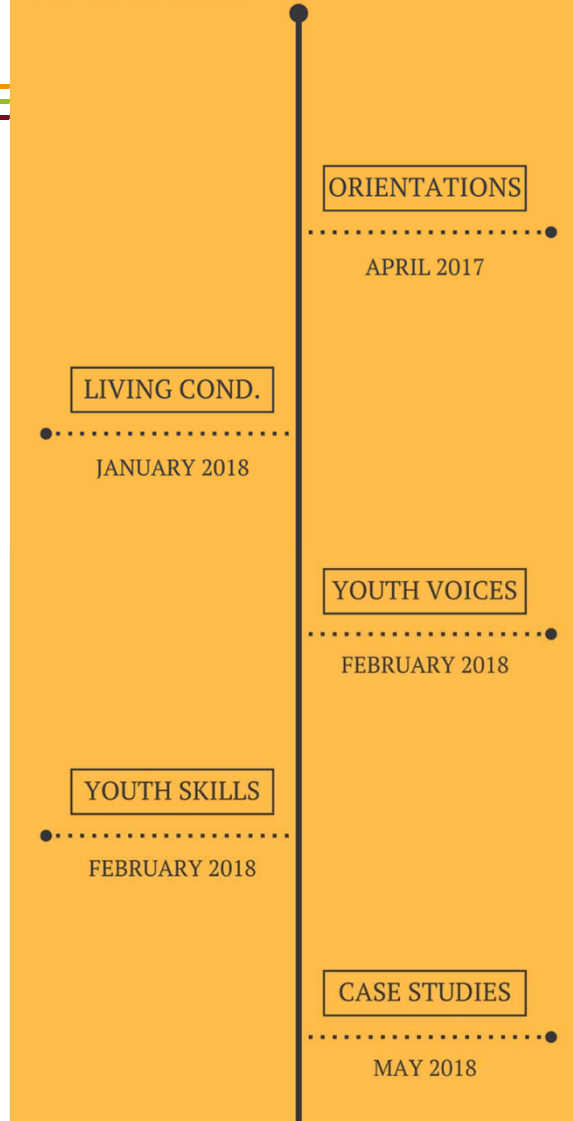
Our 7 main findings!

5. The voice/opinion of young people is not heard in the monitoring and evaluation of LLL policies
6. The use of data serves the purpose of monitoring and controlling the management of resources, but there is no data available on the effectiveness of LLL policies
7. LLL policies are mainly developed to reintegrate young people into 'standard' and 'normal' life courses instead of considering diverse educational and life trajectories

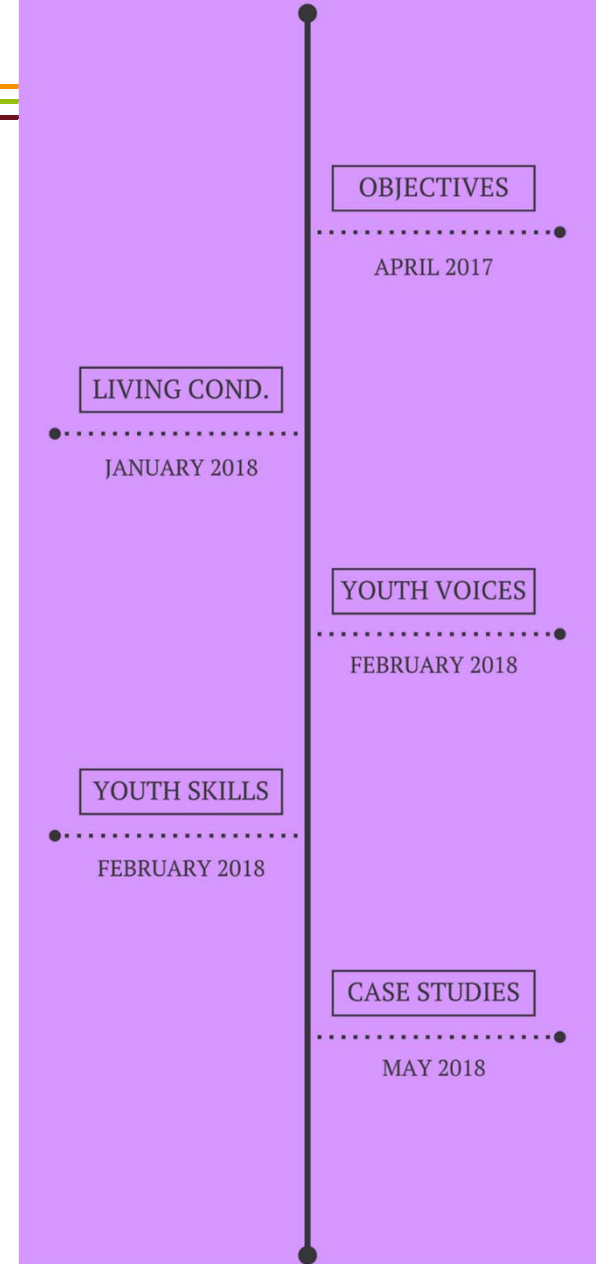
REPORTS FOR SCOTLAND



COMPARATIVE REPORTS



POLICY BRIEFS



<http://young-adultlt-scotland.org>

<http://www.young-adultlt.eu/>