What is the logic behind the YEI immediate result indicators for unemployed participants?

All result indicators (common and YEI, immediate and longer-term) measure changes in the situation of participants compared to their situation before joining an ESF funded operation. It may help to consider the chronological steps of a young person taking part in a YEI intervention:

1. Young person becomes unemployed.

2. Young person benefits from YEI supported intervention for a fixed period and completes the planned activities: job placement/training/scholarship/counselling/other. This person would be recorded under the immediate result indicator “unemployed participants who complete the YEI supported intervention”.

3. When the YEI support ends (after the fixed time period mentioned in step 2 above has elapsed), this person:

   a. is again unemployed;

   b. finds a new job/training/other opportunity; or

   c. gets an offer for employment/training.

Options b) and c) would be recorded under YEI immediate result indicators “unemployed participants who are in education/training, […] upon leaving” or “unemployed participants who receive an offer of employment [….] upon leaving”. Note that it is possible for the same participant to experience b) and c) simultaneously and thus both results are recorded.

For practical guidance and examples on recording YEI result indicators see section 5.9 of Annex D of the EC Guidance document on Monitoring and Evaluation.

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