

*ABSTRACT PhD THESIS*

*IL RUOLO DEGLI ATTORI PUBBLICI E PRIVATI NELLA DEFINIZIONE DELLE POLITICHE ATTIVE  
DEL LAVORO: UNA VALUTAZIONE COMPARATIVA TRA SPAGNA E ITALIA*

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The object of the research is the analysis and the definition of labor market policies and more specifically the study of two instruments of active labor market policy promoted in the local contexts of Campania and of Andalusia, which are similar with respect to labor market. In particular, the analysis focused on the definition phase of the programs and the overall assessment of the effectiveness of policy on employment outcome. The basic hypothesis of this work is that the relations between institutional framework, management capacity and design of the measures, influence the outcome of the public policies. We have analyzed the most important studies on public policy and policy cycle, in order to understand what are the factors that are needed to reconstruct the process of opportunities and constraints under which the actors move. Subsequently, attention has focused on active labor market policies, which belong to social policies. The analysis focused on the evolution of labor market policies in Italy after World War II to understand how it has developed the concept of active labor market policy. In addition, we have analyzed the main trends of labor market in Italia and Campania; those trends show that today there are profound regional differences, prevalence of temporary work, developments in the dynamics of emigration / immigration and structural unemployment like the other countries of Mediterranean Europe. Andalusia is a land that even before the crisis of 2008, showed significant employment problems and a presence of a fixed-term employment, exacerbated by the unemployment in Spain, more than in other European countries. The study of the experience of the two labor policies promoted in Campania and in Andalusia, developed thanks to qualitative interviews conducted in two contexts, has revealed that there are many factors that affect an employment policy. The role of Institutional actors who participated in the process of defining the programs analyzed, has certainly influenced the implementation phase and implementation of interventions. The neo-corporatist arrangements were decisive for the consistent definition of objectives for the needs expressed by the area. The evaluation of active labor market policies also noted that, despite the two programs have been implemented in geographical areas with problems of unemployment, they have created many opportunities for integration, training and qualification of the participants.