

## 3.2 Administration and governance

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### Governance

#### Governance of youth employment

There are no specific arrangements for the governance of youth employment. Conditions are set by general employment legislation and the health of the labour market. However, specific employment programmes for young people do exist.

Youth policy is one of the responsibilities of the Minister for Civil Society. Previously, this Minister was part of the [Cabinet Office](#), but the position moved to the [Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport](#) (DCMS) following machinery of government changes announced in summer 2016.

The [Department for Work and Pensions](#) (DWP) is responsible for welfare, pensions and child maintenance policy. It administers the state pension and a range of working age, disability and ill health benefits, including those for young people.

DWP supports all those who are out-of-work, including young people, through the employment and social security network, Jobcentre Plus and through the online job search tool, "[Find A Job](#)" which replaced Universal Jobmatch in 2018. Jobcentre Plus helps the unemployed of all ages prepare for, find and stay in work by providing:

- training, guidance and work placement programmes
- work experience, volunteering and job trialling schemes
- help with starting a business (see the article on '[Start-up funding for entrepreneurs](#)').

See the article on '[Integration of Young People in the Labour Market](#)' for further information.

The [Department for Education](#) (DfE) is responsible for education, children's services, higher and further education policy, apprenticeships and wider skills, and equalities. The portfolio for the Minister of State for Apprenticeship and Skills includes careers education and guidance in schools, as well as apprenticeships.

[HM Treasury](#) is the government's economic and finance ministry. Since its objectives include increasing employment and productivity, and ensuring strong growth and competitiveness across all regions of the UK by means of structural reforms, the Treasury makes a significant contribution to policies covered by this chapter.

### **Local skills provision**

Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) are non-statutory partnerships between the public sector (local authorities) and the private sector (businesses). The 39 LEPs work with the further and higher education sector to agree local skills priorities and how they can best be delivered.

### **Cross-sectorial cooperation**

There is no specific mechanism for cooperation on matters of youth employment and entrepreneurship policy. General mechanisms which may be used include Cabinet committees and sub-committees, task forces and inquiries.