

The Accompaniment and Integration House as a mechanism to reduce the unemployment of young graduates of vocational training and education sector (field study of the Accompaniment and Integration House of Blida)

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Abstract: This study aims to highlight the effective role played by the Accompaniment and Integration House in reducing the unemployment of young graduates of vocational training and education sector to access the labor market or entrepreneurship, in coordination with the support and employment agencies, and we took the Accompaniment and Integration House of Blida as a case study, by presenting the most important House's activities during the period from 2021 to 2024. The study concluded that the Accompaniment and Integration House of Blida has contributed significantly and clearly in reducing the unemployment of young graduates of vocational training due to its efforts and activities in the field of employment and entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Unemployment; Support and Employment Agencies; Accompaniment and Integration House.

Jel Classification Codes : E24 ; G32 ; L26

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Introduction:

Unemployment remains one of the most serious negative phenomena in the world, which has negative effects on the life of the individual and society in general, and Algeria, like other countries in the world, has worked to develop plans and programs to reduce unemployment rates. The vocational training and education sector is one of these plans and programs that the state relies on to combat unemployment, by providing young people with various knowledge and skills to enable them to engage in useful and productive professions and provide opportunities to acquire experiences that increase the ability to perform work and help them integrate into the world of work comfortably.

As part of the implementation of the Algerian state's policy to reduce unemployment, a number of support and employment tools have been allocated to facilitate the process of professional integration, in addition to the establishment of a support and integration center for graduates of the sector to help them enter the world of entrepreneurship or integrate them into the world of work.

A. Search problem:

The issue of unemployment is one of the most important issues facing the state of Blida, as it is constantly rising compared to previous years, as it has become a source of concern that threatens the economic and social development of the state and wastes human energies, especially among unemployed young people, so the state must find an effective way to link the outputs of the training and vocational education sector with support and employment programs. On this basis, the main question addressed in our paper can be formulated as follows:

How has the Accompaniment and Integration House of Blida contributed to reducing unemployment during the period from 2021 to 2024?

Many of the following **questions** arise from this problem:

- What is the concept of unemployment?

- How do support and employment agencies work?
- What is the role of the House of Accompaniment and Integration in supporting and employing young people formed during the period 2021 to 2024?

To answer these questions, we propose the following **hypotheses**:

- It is a situation where there is no work available for a person who wants to pursue a career;
- These are agencies that ensures the employment of unemployed youth or assists them in creating their own business in order to fight unemployment, increase the ability of private enterprises to compete, survive and contribute to local and national development;
- It is to help and facilitate the creation of permanent jobs and accompany graduates to establish their microenterprises in order to reduce unemployment;

B. Importance of the study:

This study aims to shed light on the effective role played by the Accompaniment and Integration House of Blida in reducing the unemployment of young graduates of vocational training and education to access the labor market or establish their own activity in coordination with support and employment agencies.

C. Objectives of the study:

- Recognizing the concept of unemployment and its types;
- Recognizing the role of support and employment agencies;
- Studying the functions of the Accompaniment and Integration House of Blida;
- Reaching a set of conclusions and recommendations that will be presented to the individuals in charge of this House;

I- Conceptual structure:

I.1. The concept of unemployment:

Social and economic researchers have been interested in the topic of unemployment as a topic that imposes itself permanently and urgently on the international arena, so there is hardly a specialized scientific journal related to the science of economics and sociology without addressing the topic of unemployment by analysis and discussion, and below we learn about the concept of unemployment and its types:

I.1.1. The concept of unemployment definition:

The term unemployment appeared for the first time historically since the early seventeenth century AD, where it meant temporary unemployment from work, and the term has taken its collective form since 1782 AD, while the modern definition of unemployment appeared in the late 1930s, as it was added to the definition of the term, people who do not work but are continuously looking for work, and the first unemployment census was conducted in 1937 AD (David Card, 2011) .

The word unemployment in the English dictionary means the lack of work, or the lack of work for those willing and able to work, or the state in which there are no jobs for people to look for. The unemployed person is the person who is unemployed. He may not be unemployed of his own free will, but he is unemployed, and the responsibility for him is borne by the society that did not provide him with the opportunity to work, given that he wants work and searches for it constantly and seriously but does not find it due to compelling circumstances (English terms Dictionary,2025).

All persons over a specified age who, during the reference period, (Benyahia Salima, 2019) were:

- Strictly unemployed, or not employed in either paid or self-employment.
- Fully available for work in paid or self-employment during the reference period.
- Seeking work, meaning that they have taken specific steps during a specified recent period to seek paid or unpaid employment. These steps may include: registering with a public or private employment agency, applying to employers, conducting job searches, placing or responding to newspaper advertisements, conducting searches through personal contacts, searching for land, buildings, machinery, or equipment to start a personal business, and seeking financial resources, permits, licenses, etc.

An unemployed person is one who does not have a job but is actively seeking one. There are various reasons why a person is unemployed, (Reserve Bank of Fiji Economic Focus, 2019).

According to the ILO definition, which is now the most widely used definition, at least as regards the reporting of unemployment statistics, the unemployed are defined as those people who have not worked more than one hour during the short reference period³ but who are available for and actively seeking work. Even with this fairly unequivocal definition, some cross-country differences may arise, for example, how are students treated? In most countries, students are treated as being outside the labour force, in others (e.g. Norway), if they are actively seeking work, they are included (Niall O'Higgins, 1997).

I. 1. 2. Types of Unemployment:

These reasons can be categorised by one of the five types of unemployment that exist in an economy during a particular time. There are four types of unemployment (CFI Team, 2025):

I. 1. 2. 1. Demand deficient unemployment:

Demand deficit unemployment is the biggest cause of unemployment that typically happens during a recession. When

companies experience a reduction in the demand for their products or services, they respond by cutting back on their production, making it necessary to reduce their workforce within the organization. In effect, workers are laid off.

I. 1. 2. 2. Frictional unemployment:

Frictional unemployment refers to those workers who are in between jobs. An example is a worker who recently quit or was fired and is looking for a job in an economy that is not experiencing a recession. It is not an unhealthy thing because it is usually caused by workers trying to find a job that is most suitable for their skills.

I. 1. 2. 3. Structural unemployment

Structural unemployment happens when the skills set of a worker does not match the skills demanded by the jobs available, or alternatively when workers are available but are unable to reach the geographical location of the jobs.

An example is a teaching job that requires relocation to China, but the worker cannot secure a work visa due to certain visa restrictions. It can also happen when there is a technological change in the organization, such as workflow automation that displaces the need for human labor.

I. 1. 2. 4. Voluntary unemployment:

Voluntary unemployment happens when a worker decides to leave a job because it is no longer financially compelling. An example is a worker whose take-home pay is less than his or her cost of living.

I.2. Support and Employment Agencies:

Algeria has established several support and employment agencies that guarantee employment for unemployed youth or help them develop their own businesses and contribute to local and national development. We will highlight these agencies, starting with the National Employment Agency, the National Agency for the Support and Development of Entrepreneurship, the National Unemployment

Insurance Fund, and the National Agency for Microcredit Management.

I.2.1. The National Employment Agency (ANEM):

The management of the labor market in Algeria is the task of the National Employment Agency (ANEM), which is a public institution with special management, governed by the provisions of Executive Decree No. 06-77 of February 18, 2006, the Agency's mission (Website of the National Employment Agency):

- Regulate and develop the labor market in Algeria and to guarantee all job seekers and all enterprises an effective and personalized employment serviceIts mission is to ensure the success of the recruitment process for organizations and effectively support them in attracting candidates.
- Developing an information system that provides accurate, systematic, and real-time access to labor market and employment fluctuations.
- Developing tools and mechanisms that enable the development and unification of labor market monitoring functions.
- Collecting and linking job offers and requests from institutions.

I.2.2. National Entrepreneurship Support and Development Agency (NESDA):

This Agency as stated in Executive Decree No. 20-329 of November 22, 2020 amending and supplementing Executive Decree No. 96-296 of September 8, 1996 establishing the National Agency for the Support of Youth Employment and defining its statute, and changing its name, is a national body of a special nature with legal personality and financial independence, which seeks to encourage all modalities conducive to the revival of the youth employment sector through the creation of microenterprises and the production of goods and services and is placed under the interests of the Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister in charge of microenterprises, as published in issue 25 of the Official Gazette (Website of the NESDA Agency):

- 5% of the total cost of the investment when the investment is less than or equal to ten (10) million dinars.

The non-equivalent amount for students with ideas and unemployed youth is set at:

- 25% of the total cost of the investment when the investment is less than or equal to ten (10) million dinars.

1.2.3. The National Unemployment Insurance Fund (CNAC):

It was established in 1994 and is a public social security institution, which worked under the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security before it was merged with the services of the Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister in charge of microenterprises under the leadership of the National Agency for the Support and Development of Entrepreneurship (Nesda) in 2022, where its main role was to mitigate the successive social effects resulting from the layoff of wage workers in the economic sector in accordance with the structural adjustment plan, in applying the unemployment compensation system for wage workers who lost their jobs involuntarily and for economic reasons, the National Unemployment Insurance Fund, starting in 2004, the Fund implemented the activity creation support system for unemployed entrepreneurs between the ages of 35 and 55 until June 2010. The Fund had several advantages, including a total investment amount of 10 million dirhams after the previous limit of 5 million dirhams, as well as the possibility of expanding the production capabilities of goods and services for active entrepreneurs, (Website of the CNAC Agency).

1.2.4. National Agency for Microcredit Management (ANGEM):

This device aims to establish activities for the production of goods and services, including at home, through the acquisition of small equipment and start-up materials to enable the social and economic integration of the target population, where the percentage of project financing by “Badr Bank” reaches up to 70%, and the National Agency for the Management of Microcredit was established by Executive Decree No. 04-14 dated January 22, 2004, as amended, and is recently placed under the interests of the Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister in charge of microenterprises, and the eligibility conditions for benefiting from microcredit are 18 years and above, It also aims to, (Website of the ANGEM Agency):

- Contribute to the fight against unemployment and poverty in urban and rural areas by encouraging self-employment, home-based work, crafts and professions, especially for women.
- Supporting, guiding and accompanying the beneficiaries in the implementation of their activities, especially with regard to the financing of their projects and the exploitation phase.
- Training project holders and microcredit beneficiaries in the techniques of financing and managing income-generating activities and management of income-generating activities and microenterprises.

The Agency offers two forms of financing, including one with the contribution of the five (05) public partner banks, interest-free loans granted directly by the Agency under the title of purchase of raw materials not exceeding 1 million dinars aimed at financing people who have small equipment and tools, where the financing is provided by 70% bank loan, the agency provides 29% interest-free loan, and personal contribution estimated at 1%.

I. 3. The contribution of the Accompaniment and Integration House of Blida to the employment and accompaniment of graduates during the period from 2021 to 2024:

The vocational training and education sector has been strengthened by a special house, called the "Accompaniment and Integration House," to integrate graduates into the labor market or support them in creating their own businesses. The Support and Integration House is known as follows, (Ministerial Circular, 2019):

I. 3.1. Accompaniment and Integration House definition:

It was created by Ministerial Circular No. 10 of December 16, 2019. It is a communication space between trainees or graduates and support and employment agencies, with the aim of facilitating Professional integration or accompaniment them in obtaining support for their private activities, with the aim of reducing youth unemployment.

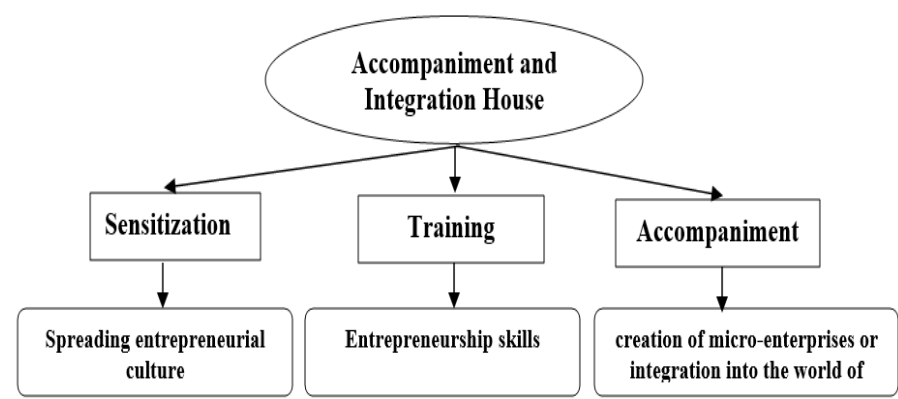
I. 3.2. Objectives:

The Accompaniment and Integration House of Blida objectives are summarized as follows:

- Organizing field trips for project owners.
- Organizing Entrepreneurship and employment media campaigns.
- Creating a data bank for businesses.
- Supporting project holders in implementing their projects on the ground in coordination with support agencies.

The following figure (01) illustrates the role of the accompaniment and integration center for trainees and graduates of the vocational training and education sector:

Figure (01): The role of the Accompaniment and Integration House of the state of Blida

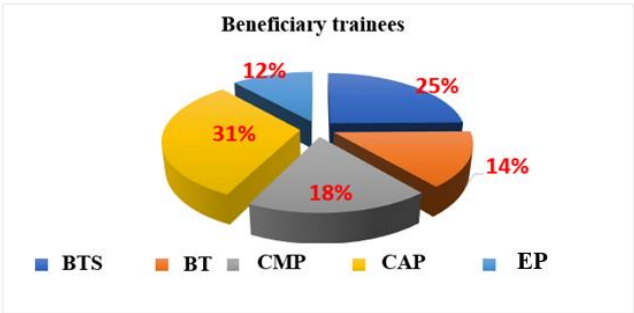


The Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the Accompaniment and Integration House (Ministerial Circular, 2019).

II– Methods and Materials:

II. 1. Entrepreneurship media campaigns during the period from 2021 to 2024:

Figure (02): Number of trainees benefiting about 5250 trainees during the period from 2021 to 2024:

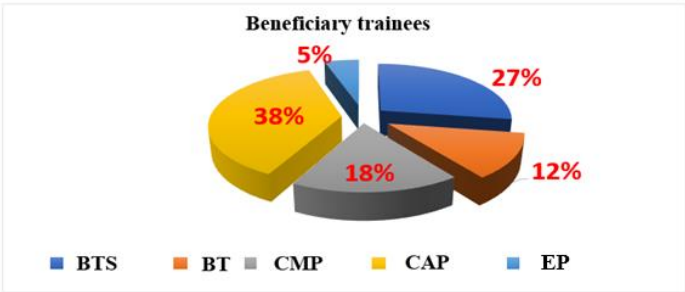


The Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the statistics of the Accompaniment and Integration House, 2025.

From Figure (02) above, we can see that those who hold a CAP (Professional Aptitude Certificate) are the most concerned with the information campaigns by 31%, this is due to the fact that they are the category most concerned with employment, followed by BTS (Higher Technical Certificate) by 25%, CMP (Professional Qualification Certificate) by 18%, BT (Technical Certificate) by 14%, and the last category in employment is EP (Professional Education) by 12%.

II. 2. Job search techniques workshops during the period from 2021 to 2024:

Figure (03): Number of trainees benefiting about 2000 trainees

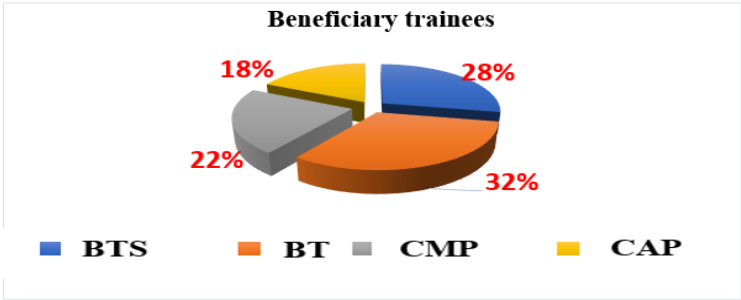


The Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the statistics of the Accompaniment and Integration House, 2025.

From Figure (03) above, we can see that those who hold CAP are the most interested in job search techniques by 38%, this is because they are the most demanded category in the labor market, followed by BTS by 27%, CMP by 18%, BT by 12%, and the last category is EP by 5%.

II. 3. Personalized job search curriculum workshops during the period from 2021 to 2024:

Figure (04): Number of trainees benefiting about 1000 trainees

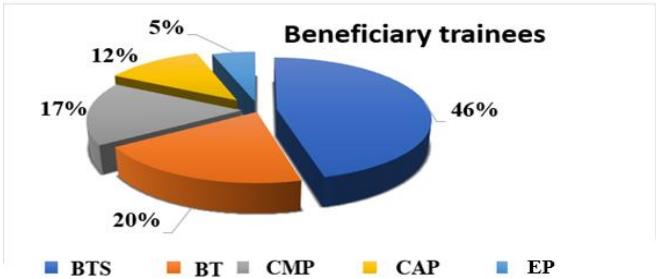


The Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the statistics of the Accompaniment and Integration House, 2025.

From Figure (04) above, we observe that the trainees at the level BT are the most concerned with personalized approaches to job search by 32%, this is because they are the least employed in the national labor market, followed by a BTS by 28%, then the CMP trainees by 22%, and the CAP trainees by 18%, because they are the most employed category.

II. 4. Training courses in entrepreneurship during the period from 2021 to 2024:

Figure (05): Number of trainees benefiting about 1500 trainees

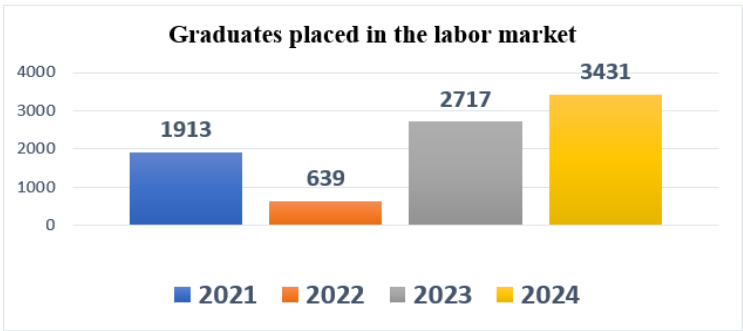


The Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the statistics of the Accompaniment and Integration House, 2025.

From Figure (05) above, we notice that those with BTS are the most interested in training courses in entrepreneurship by 46%, this is because they are the most inclined to establish microenterprises due to the higher level they are characterized by, followed by those with BT by 20%, then CMP by 17%, CAP by 12%, and the last category is EP by 5%.

II. 5. Statistics for the National Employment Agency (ANEM) during the period from 2021 to 2024:

Figure (06): Statistics of graduates placed in the labor market in Blida governorate:



The Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the statistics of the Accompaniment and Integration House, 2025.

From Figure (06) above, we note that the number of graduates placed in the labor market reached 1913 positions, while in 2022 only 639 were employed, due to the direction of the Algerian state's policy towards integrating temporary workers into permanent job positions, to recover the number of beneficiaries placed in 2023 to 2717 positions, and this is due to the tight policy of the Algerian state in fighting the epidemic and reopening and supporting activities, and opening external recruitment processes, to rise further in 2024 to 3431 positions in the economic public sector, which is a good indicator to absorb the unemployment of young graduates of supply and vocational education, to rise further in 2024 to 3431 positions in the public sector.

II. 6. Statistics related to graduates funded by the support agencies during the period from 2021 to 2024:

II. 6. 1. National Agency for Support and Development of Entrepreneurship (NESDA):

Table (01): Statistics of funded graduates:

Year	Number of beneficiaries
2021	33
2022	20
2023	14
2024	02
Total	69

The Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the statistics of the Accompaniment and Integration House, 2025.

From Table (01) above, we notice a decrease in the percentage of graduates funded by the State Agency for Entrepreneurship Support and Development for the year 2022 (20) beneficiaries, compared to the year 2021 (33) beneficiaries, and this is due to the epidemiological period of the Corona pandemic that negatively affected private activities, while the year 2023 witnessed the funding of (14) institutions. This is also due to the circumstances that the agency was going through in changing its legal status from Anade to Nesda, as it

stopped funding completely in 2024, as the procedures for funding only two institutions that were stuck in the study stage since 2023 were finalized, as these microenterprises allowed the creation of about 207 jobs.

II. 6.2. National Agency for Microcredit Management (ANGEM):

Table (02): Statistics of graduates benefiting from support:

Year	Number of beneficiaries
2021	19
2022	19
2023	97
2024	45
Total	180

The Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the statistics of the Accompaniment and Integration House, 2025.

From Table (02) above, we note that the number of beneficiaries of the support amounted to 19, the same number in 2022, while in 2023 it increased to 97 beneficiaries, and this is due to the end of the epidemiological period in Algeria and the orientation of the state policy to the approach of small enterprises to raise the national economy, but we note that in 2024 only 45 enterprises were funded, and this is due to the agency's retreat In supporting projects temporarily in preparation for new laws in favor of entrepreneurs, in parallel with the National Agency for the Support and Development of Entrepreneurship, which led to the conclusion of a partnership and cooperation agreement between the two agencies in order for project owners to benefit from funds exceeding 1 million dinars, as these microenterprises allowed the creation of about 360 jobs.

II. 6. 3. National Fund for Unemployment Insurance (CNAC):

Table (03): Statistics of graduates benefiting from support:

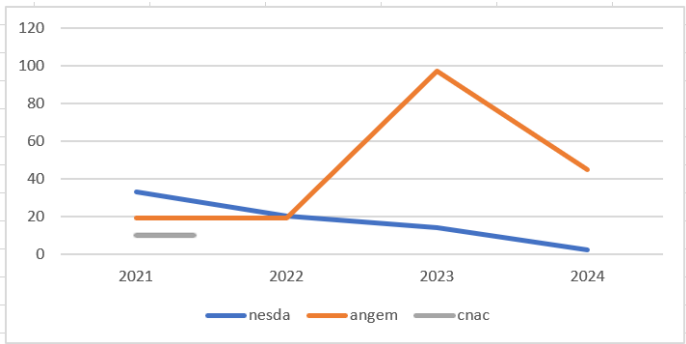
Year	Number of beneficiaries
2021	11
Total	11

The Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the statistics of the Accompaniment and Integration House, 2025.

From Table (03) above, we note that the number of beneficiaries of the support amounted to 11 beneficiaries, as the funding was stopped in 2021, and this is due to the fact that since 2022, the management of this device has been assigned to the National Agency for the Support and Development of Entrepreneurship “Nesda” of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy, Startups and Microenterprises, and therefore the National Unemployment Insurance Fund continues to collect the loans granted to unemployed entrepreneurs between 30 and 55 years old.

III- Results and discussion :

Figure (07): Chart of the number of supported activities during the period from 2021 to 2024:



The Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the statistics of the above tables.

Table (04): Total statistical table of supported activities during the period from 2021 to 2024:

Year	Nesda	Angem	Cnac	Total
2021	33	19	11	63
2022	20	19	/	39
2023	14	97	/	111
2024	2	45	/	47
Total	69	180	11	260

The Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the statistics of the above tables.

From the table (04) above, we note that during 2021-2024, Nesda supported 69 activities, Angem 180 activities, and Cnac only 11 activities due to its suspension of support, bringing the number of activities supported during 2021-2024, 260 activities.

We note from the table that there is a sharp decline in the number of funded projects by Nesda in the last two years (2023-2024) compared to the first two years (2021-2022), this is due to a complete halt in funding in order to restructure the agency, enact new laws, and implement the training policy before support.

As for Angem, we note the opposite, we have witnessed a significant increase in the volume of funding, due to the agency's stability and its commitment to studying and accepting projects to create jobs for young people, creating value and job opportunities for others.

As for Cnac, we note that 2021 is the last year to provide support to the unemployed, and this is due to the suspension of the fund's revenues due to the epidemic period that struck Algeria, but the fund continued to follow up only on the files of the funded projects.

Some of the most important findings from the study are as follows:

- The creation of Accompaniment and Integration House for graduates of vocational training and education represents a major challenge for integration into the labor market and the establishment of enterprises in coordination with the support and employment agencies.

- The primary mission of the Center for Accompaniment and Integration is to promote entrepreneurial thinking and develop the spirit of initiative among graduates to establish their own projects.
- Enhancing creativity and innovation among graduates to create their own start-up projects
- The Accompaniment and Integration House, in coordination with the support and employment agencies, has contributed to the employment of graduates and the creation of wealth-creating and job-creating microenterprises.

Recommendations:

- Intensifying training courses on job search techniques for vocational training professionals.
- Harmonizing training with the requirements of the labor market.
- Expanding the sources of financing for the projects of graduates of vocational training and education.
- Enhancing entrepreneurial training for entrepreneurs to establish start-up projects.
- Establishing partnership contracts between economic institutions for the purpose of training graduates in the required specialties and offering them job positions after graduation.

Conclusion:

Despite all that the Algerian state has achieved at all local and national levels to transform projects into private institutions that contribute to absorbing a large percentage of unemployed youth, vocational training and education graduates still suffer from the issue of integration into the labor market, as the gap between the relevance of vocational training and education outputs and the labor market remains, and trying to balance between supply and demand has become difficult, especially in light of the epidemiological crisis that

affected the country's economy, and the increasing pressure every year from the large number of graduates of the sector.

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