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COVER NOTE

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To:	Permanent Representatives Committee/Council
Subject:	EMCO review of the implementation of the Youth Guarantee - Data collection for monitoring of Youth Guarantee schemes in 2022

With a view to the Council (EPSCO) on 11 March 2024, delegations will find attached the data collection for monitoring of Youth Guarantee schemes in 2022 as transmitted by the Employment Committee (EMCO).

The key messages from EMCO on its review of the implementation of the Youth Guarantee can be found in document 6831/24.

The country-specific conclusions of the EMCO review of the implementation of the Youth Guarantee can be found in document 6831/24 ADD 1.

Data collection for monitoring of Youth Guarantee schemes in 2022

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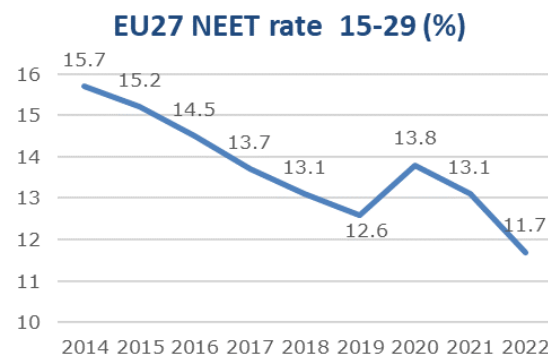
SUMMARY

This summary presents results of the data collection for monitoring the implementation of Youth Guarantee (YG) schemes in 2022¹.

The [2020 Council Recommendation on Reinforcing the Youth Guarantee](#) (replacing the 2013 Recommendation that established the Youth Guarantee) aims to ensure that all young people under the age of 30 years receive a good-quality offer of employment, continued education, an apprenticeship or a traineeship within four months of becoming unemployed or leaving formal education. The Reinforced Youth Guarantee also puts an increased focus on identifying the target population, outreach activities to better engage this group, and on strengthening preparatory actions to ensure that registered clients are better equipped to make the best of the opportunities on offer. Since the adoption of the Youth Guarantee in 2013, about 50 million young people who were once registered in Youth Guarantee schemes have started an offer of employment, continued education, apprenticeship or traineeship.

Key indicators on the situation of young people in the labour market show that the reversal of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is now complete. However, it should be noted that the data for 2021 onwards is not fully comparable with data from previous years due to methodological changes in the EU Labour Force Survey, which appear to have had a differential impact across countries in the NEETs population². Changes between 2021 and 2022 are not affected³.

- ❖ The number of NEETs aged 15-29 reduced by 10.7% from 9.3 million to just over 8.3 million in 2022, completing the reversal of the COVID-related spike in 2020 and going beyond to reach the lowest level seen since the launch of the YG.
- ❖ The NEET rate (proportion of the total population aged 15-29 that is NEET) declined from 13.1% to 11.7% and is now well below the pre-pandemic level of 12.6%. The NEET rate reduced in all but four Member States.
- ❖ Improvements in the NEET rate between 2014 and 2019 were driven by reduced unemployment while the number of inactive NEETs hardly changed. The COVID-related spike in 2020 derived from increased inactivity as young people were discouraged from seeking work or training. This phenomenon has since been completely reversed as the recovery has been driven largely by reduced numbers of inactive NEETs.
- ❖ Other indicators confirm the post-pandemic improvement of the situation of young people. The employment rate, unemployment ratio, and unemployment rate for people aged 15-29 all improved in 2022 (+1.9 pp, -2.8 pp, and -1.7 pp respectively), all reaching the best levels since the introduction of the YG (49.2%, 4.3%, and 11.3% respectively). The activity rate of young people dropped 0.9 pp in 2022 to reach 53.5%, almost 1 pp below pre-pandemic levels (54.4-54.7% during 2014-2019), but



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey ([edat_lfse_20](#)). Note: Break in the series between 2020 and 2021 due to new EU-LFS methodology.

¹ Data collection was based on the Indicator Framework for Monitoring the Youth Guarantee and the accompanying methodological manual, as revised by the Employment Committee (EMCO) in March 2021.

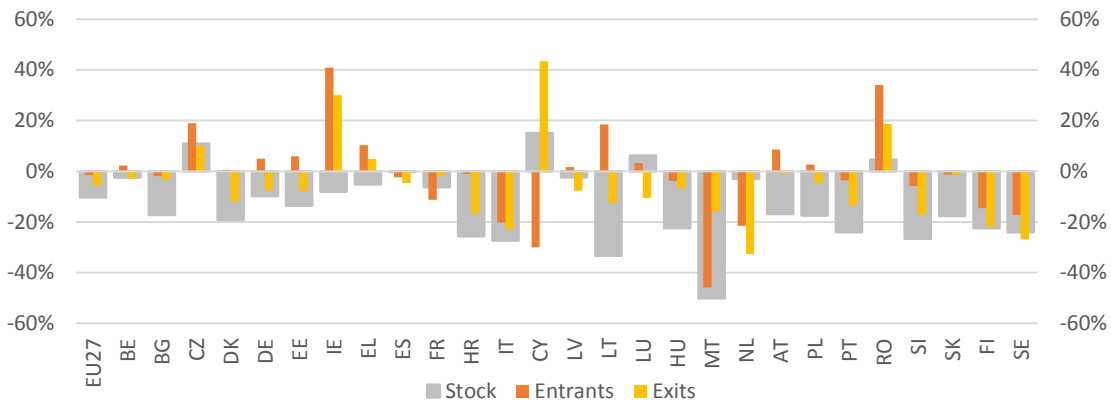
² For more information see: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=EU_Labour_Force_Survey_-_new_methodology_from_2021_onwards

³ For methodological notes on the data (including the calculation of EU averages), please see the Annex to this document.

a decline in the inactive NEET rate in 2022 implies that this reduction is due to young people choosing to either return to or remain in education and training.

YG monitoring data at EU level show 7.5 million starts in 2022, a slight fall compared to 2021 (-1.5%). Exits from the YG also decreased by 5.6% to 8.4 million but there was still a strong net outflow over the year. As a result, the average stock of young people registered in the YG at any point in the year fell by 10.3%. The situation varies across countries but the data at national level demonstrate widespread reduction in the use of YG services as stocks declined in all but four Member States.

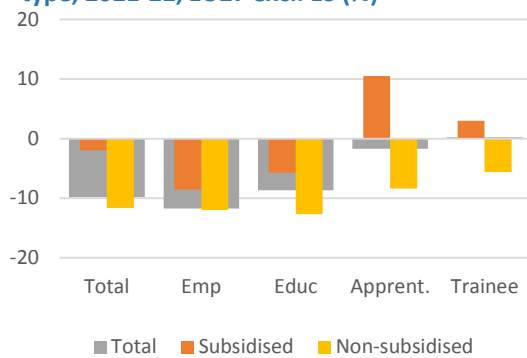
Changes in YG stocks and flows, 2021-22 (%)



Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database.

There was less demand for YG services in 2022 and consequently fewer offers taken up by young people registered in YG schemes were recorded than in 2021 (-9.8%). The number of subsidised offers fell by less than the number of unsubsidised offers (-2.0% vs. -11.6%) indicating that Member States efforts to support those unable to quickly find work or training on their own initiative were largely maintained despite lower demand. Indeed, the numbers of subsidised apprenticeship and traineeship offers actually increased (+10.0% and +3.0%).

Change in positive exits by destination and type, 2021-22, EU27 excl. ES (%)



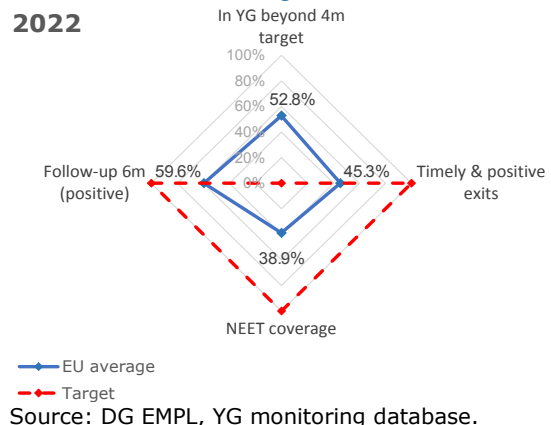
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database.

The main indicators for monitoring implementation of the YG show mixed results:

- ❖ The proportion of young people registered in the YG who had been waiting more than 4 months for an offer decreased (improved) from 65.9% in 2021 to 62.8% in 2022 (aggregate level). The result is, however, heavily influenced by the poor performance in Italy (82.2%) and France (76.6%), thus unweighted average across all 27 Member States is 52.8%, a decrease of 5.5 pp compared to 2021.
- ❖ Only just over three in ten exits from the YG in 2022 (32.2%, aggregate level) were timely and positive (i.e. caused by take-up of an offer within 4 months of registration), up slightly compared to 2021 (30.7%). This figure is weighted down by slow delivery in Spain, which accounted for nearly a third (31.5%) of all exits from the YG in 2022 but only 8.2% of the timely positive exits. Thus, the unweighted average result for timely and positive exits across Member States was 45.3%, only slightly increased since 2021 (44.1%).

- ❖ The supplementary indicator on the coverage of YG schemes (numbers registered in relation to the NEET population as measured by the EU Labour Force Survey) shows that only 38.2% of NEETs aged 15-29 were covered in 2022 (aggregate level), though the unweighted average across countries was marginally higher at 38.9%. Still less than half of NEETs are reached by YG schemes, even if it has to be recognised that national definitions of NEETs may not align with those of the LFS.
- ❖ Follow-up indicators remain incomplete as four countries have never reported any data and three others are currently missing for 2022. The available data show that 60.3% of those leaving the YG in 2022 (aggregate level) and 59.6% (unweighted average) were still in employment or training 6 months later.

YG main indicators, EU average, 2022

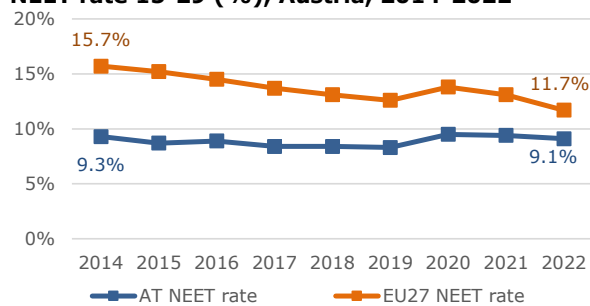


AUSTRIA

Context for implementation

In 2014, when the YG was introduced, the NEET rate for young people aged 15-29 in Austria was 9.3%, well below the EU rate of 15.7%. Like the EU aggregate figure, the NEET rate in Austria declined up to 2019 (to a low of 8.3%, 12.6% at the EU level). The change derived from unemployed NEETs (from 4.0% to 3.0%) as the share of inactive NEETs remained unchanged (5.3%, though there were some fluctuations in between). In 2020 however, the unemployed NEET rate increased back to 4.0% and the inactive NEET rate also edged up to 5.5%. As a result, the overall NEET rate reached a new high of 9.5%. The rate has since dropped to 9.1% despite the inactive NEET rate increasing to 5.8%.

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Austria, 2014-2022

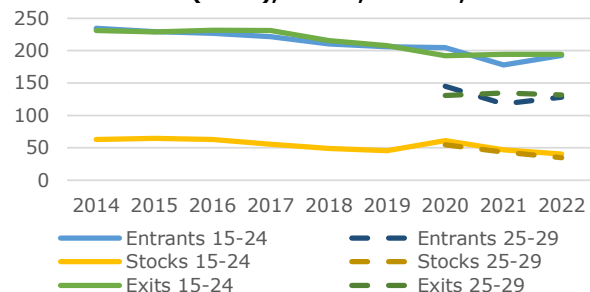


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ Austria provided data for the 25-29 age-group for the first time for reference year 2020.
- ❖ Entrants decreased in all reference years that data are available with one exception. In 2022 entrants aged 15-24 and 15-29 increased 8.3% and 8.5%.
- ❖ Exits remained more or less constant up to 2017 (about 230 thousand) but then reduced to 194 thousand by 2022. Most of this decrease took place in 2020 reflecting the difficult labour market conditions during the pandemic.
- ❖ Stocks were static up to 2016, and then started decreasing to reach 46 thousand in 2019. There was a spike in 2020, but stocks returned to their pre-COVID level by 2021 and then reached a new low in 2022.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Austria, 2014-2022

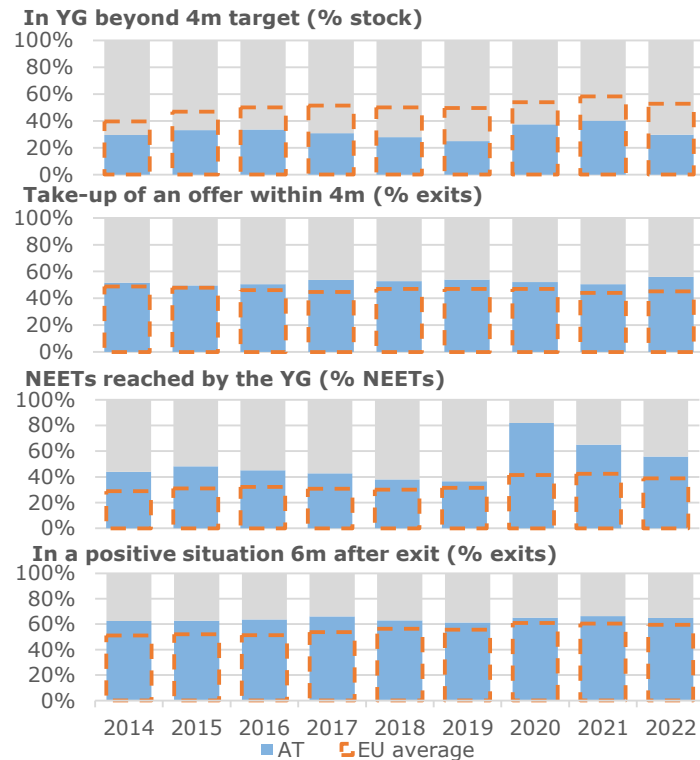


Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ The share of those remaining in the YG preparatory phase beyond the 4-month target are better than (below) the EU average in all reference years. The share reduced from 33.1% in 2015 to 25.0% in 2019. It increased to 37.4% in 2020 and then to 40.3% in 2021, partly reflecting the addition of the 25-29 age-group who tend to remain registered for longer. In 2022 it dropped to just 29.8%.
- ❖ About half of those leaving the Austrian YG take up an offer within 4 months of registration. Results have consistently been in the range 50-56% and mostly just above (better than) the EU average.
- ❖ In all reference years the coverage of the NEET population aged 15-29 in Austria was above the EU average. In 2020, coverage increased from 36.6% to 81.8% as the monitoring data were extended to include the 25-29 age-group. Coverage has since dropped to 65.0% in 2021 and to 55.7% in 2022.
- ❖ Around two thirds of those leaving the Austrian YG scheme are known to be in a positive situation 6 months after exit (65.0% in 2022). Again, results (62-66% since 2014) have always been above the EU average.

Key monitoring results, Austria, 2014-2022

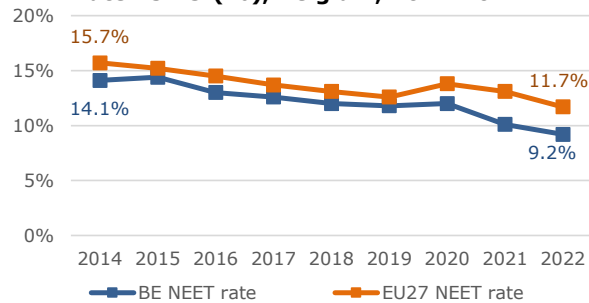


Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

BELGIUM

In 2014, when the YG was launched, the NEET rate in Belgium for those aged 15-29 was 14.1%, below the EU aggregate figure of 15.7%. After a small increase in 2015, the NEET rate declined steadily to reach 11.8% in 2019. This trend was interrupted in 2020 as the NEET rate rose slightly to 12.0%, probably due to the negative effects of COVID-19 on the labour market, but the downward trend resumed thereafter as the rate fell to 10.1% in 2021 and then to 9.2% in 2022, the lowest seen since the implementation of the YG and well below the EU figure of 11.7%.

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Belgium, 2014-2022

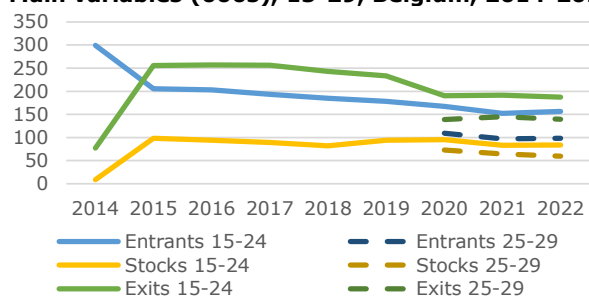


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ Prior to 2020, Belgium reported only on the 15-24 age-group. Data for this age-group show a progressive decline in the use of the YG as annual inflows (entrants) declined from 206 thousand in 2015 to 152 thousand in 2021. In 2022, there was a small increase to 156 thousand.
- ❖ Outflows (exits) have been higher than entrants in all years but have also fallen from around 255 thousand per year up to 2018 to about 190 thousand per year since 2020.
- ❖ The clear net outflow in each year should imply a substantial reduction in the stock of young people registered in the YG but the data show a relatively small reduction (99 to 84 thousand). This discrepancy reflects an inconsistency in the Belgian data, which do not count re-entries during a given year. Consequently, one entrant can have more than one exit.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Belgium, 2014-2022

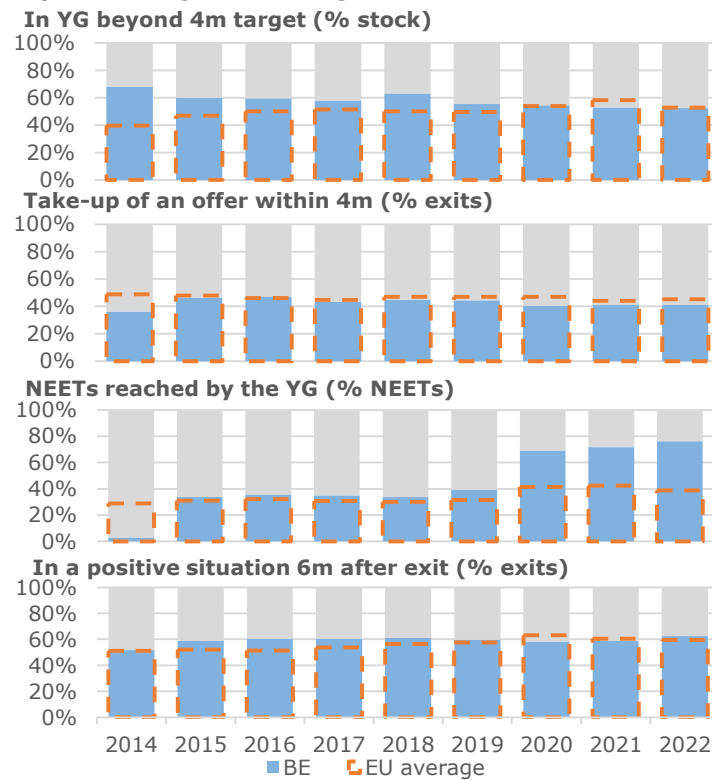


Note: Data for 2014 are not comparable with those from subsequent years.
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ The share of those registered in the Belgian YG scheme beyond the 4-month target has fallen from 60.0% in 2015 to 52.6% in 2022, despite a blip in 2018. The Belgian result for 2022 was similar to the EU average (52.8%).
- ❖ In contrast to this positive result, the proportion of those leaving the YG that took up an offer within 4 months of registration has fallen from around 45% to 41.1%, below the EU average (45.3%).
- ❖ Up to 2019, the Belgian YG covered only 40% or less of all NEETs aged 15-29. However, this low coverage reflects the fact that the monitoring data did not cover those aged 25-29. From 2020 onwards, when this age-group was included, coverage increased to about 70% in 2020-2021 and to 76.1% in 2022, well above the EU average (about 40% in 2020-2022).
- ❖ Around three in five of those who left the YG in any reference year are known to be in a positive situation 6 months later. The 2022 result of 62.4% is the highest to date and 5.4 pp above the EU average (59.6%).

Key monitoring results, Belgium, 2014-2022



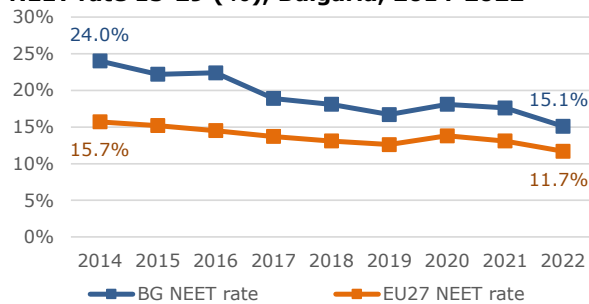
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

BULGARIA

Context for implementation

In 2014, the NEET rate for young people aged 15-29 in Bulgaria was 24.0%, well above the EU level rate of 15.7%. Although unemployed NEETs accounted for 7.5% of the population aged 15-29 (compared to 7.9% at EU level), a further 16.5% were inactive NEETs – the highest share seen amongst Member States. By 2022, the NEET rate in Bulgaria had reduced by almost 10 pp to 15.1%, with the fall being attributable to both unemployed and inactive NEETs equally (-4.3 pp and -4.6 pp respectively). However, the share of inactive NEETs (11.9%) remains among the highest across Member States.

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Bulgaria, 2014-2022

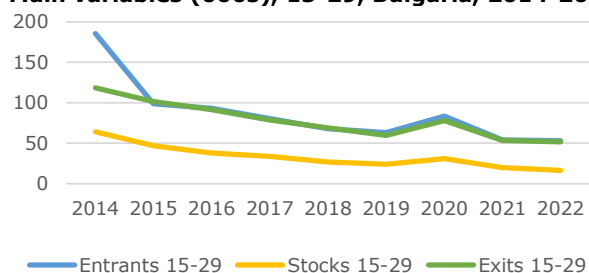


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ Entrants to the YG in 2014 included start-up stock (i.e. those already registered unemployed at the beginning of the year) and thus appear much higher than entrants in subsequent years.
- ❖ There has been a progressive decline in both flows (entrants and exits) and stocks since the launch of the YG. The only exception was in 2020 when flows rose by about third during the Covid crisis. As entrants exceeded exits, this led to an increased stock. The general pattern of reduced use of the YG continued in 2021 and 2022.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Bulgaria, 2014-2022



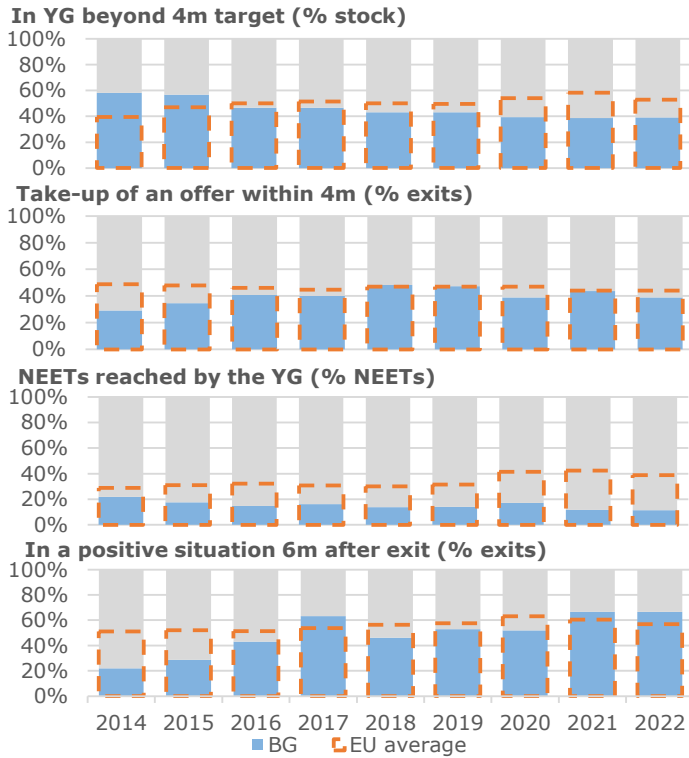
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ The proportion of young people aged 15-29 who remained in the YG preparatory phase beyond 4 months gradually decreased from 58.2% in 2014 to 38.6% in 2021, but slightly increased to 39.2% in 2022. It remains, however, well below the EU average of 52.8%.
- ❖ The share of those who took up an offer within 4 months of registration increased substantially between 2014 and 2018 (from 29.2% to 48.2%) but dropped by almost 10 pp in 2020 during COVID. In 2021, the proportion of timely exits recovered to 43.8% but in 2022 dropped back again to 38.9%, below the EU average of 45.3%.

- ❖ Less than a fifth of the NEET population in Bulgaria was covered by the YG scheme in all reference years except 2014. This low coverage reflects the high proportion of inactive youth in the NEET population, a group that is not reached by the YG.
- ❖ In 2022, two thirds (66.7%) of those leaving the YG were known to be in a positive situation 6 months after exit, the same result as in 2021. This is the highest share seen since the implementation of the YG in 2014 and is well above the EU average of 59.6%.

Key monitoring results, Bulgaria, 2014-2022



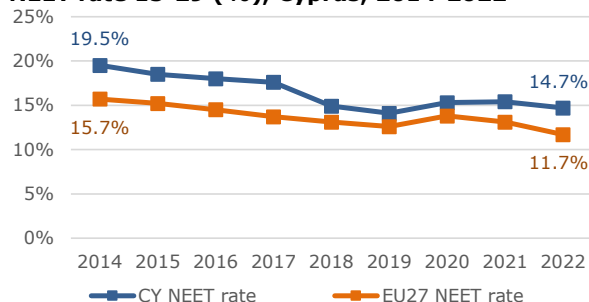
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

CYPRUS

Context for implementation

- ❖ In 2014, when the YG was introduced, the NEET rate for young people aged 15-29 in Cyprus was 19.5%, above the EU rate of 15.7%. Like the EU aggregate figure, the NEET rate in Cyprus declined up to 2019 to a low of 14.1% (12.6% at the EU level). After the pandemic hit, the NEET rate raised to reach 15.4% in 2021. In 2022, it recovered to 14.7%.
- ❖ The overall drop in the NEET rate in Cyprus derived from a decline in the unemployed NEET rate (13.5% in 2014 to 7.4% in 2022) which is now similar to the inactive NEET rate (7.3% in 2022, 6.0% in 2014).

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Cyprus, 2014-2022

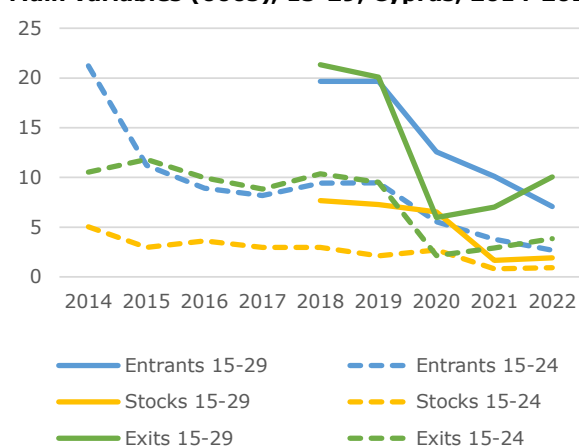


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ Due to methodological changes, any comparisons through time of the flows in and out of the Cypriot YG should be interpreted with caution. Changes in the compilation of data in 2020 and again in 2021 impact on both flow and stock data so that comparing with earlier years is not meaningful.
- ❖ The latest data for 2022 show a decline in the number of entrants for those aged 15-29 (-30.1%) while exits increased (+43.4%), so that they outweigh entrants. Despite the net outflow, the average stock of young people registered in the YG in 2022 increased (+15.0%).

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Cyprus, 2014-2022

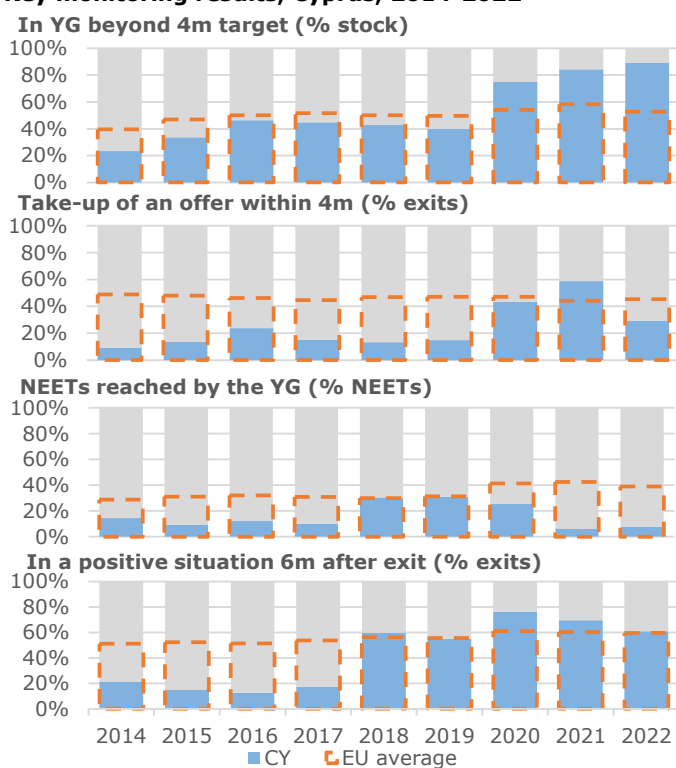


Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ Nine in ten (89.1%) of those registered in the YG scheme at any point during 2022 had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months, a much higher proportion than the EU average (52.8%). Compared to 2021, it represents an increase of 4.9 pp.
- ❖ Three in ten (29.4%) of those leaving the YG in 2022 took up an offer within 4 months of registration, a significant fall compared to 2021 (58.9%), and now below the EU average (45.3%).
- ❖ The Cypriot YG scheme covered less than one in ten (7.6%) of all NEETs aged under 30 in 2022, only a slight improvement compared to 2021 (6.4%). Cyprus is one of the five countries where the YG reached less than 10% of the young NEET population.
- ❖ Six in ten (61.0%) of those leaving the YG in 2022 were known to be in a positive situation 6 months after leaving, a drop of -8.6 pp compared to 2021, but similar to the EU average (59.6%).

Key monitoring results, Cyprus, 2014-2022



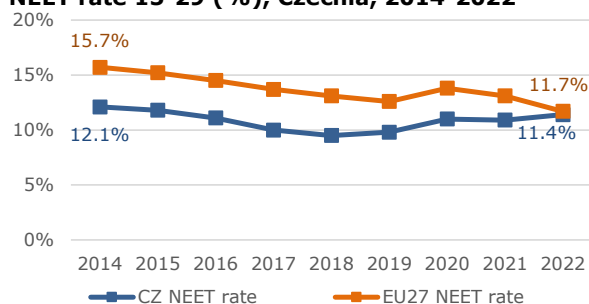
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

CZECHIA

Context for implementation

In 2014, when the YG was launched, the NEET rate for young people aged 15-29 in Czechia was 12.1%, somewhat lower than the EU rate of 15.7%. Unemployed NEETs accounted for 4.7% of the population aged 15-29 (7.9% at EU level), while inactive NEETs accounted for a further 7.4% (7.8% at EU level). The NEET rate in Czechia fell to 9.5% by 2018 but rose to around 11% in 2020–2021 and then to 11.4% in 2022. By 2022, unemployed NEETs accounted for just 1.7% of the 15-29 population (4.3% at EU level) but inactive NEETs accounted for 9.8% (7.4% at EU level).

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Czechia, 2014-2022

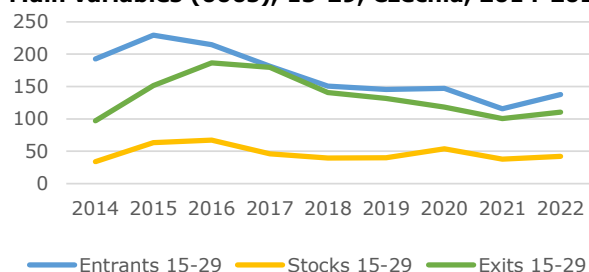


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ In Czechia, the YG implementation started in April 2014 so that the monitoring data do not cover the whole year. Subsequently, the number of entrants to the YG has halved from 229 thousand in 2015 to 116 thousand in 2021 despite a small increase in 2020 as a result of the pandemic. In 2022, however, there was a notable increase to 138 thousand.
- ❖ Exits and stocks are understated as they exclude those remaining in the YG longer than 12 months. Exits peaked at 186 thousand in 2016 but fall to 101 thousand by 2021. In 2022, they increased to 111 thousand. Average stocks fluctuated throughout the monitoring period with a peak in 2016 (67 thousand) followed by a fall to 40 thousand by 2019 and then an increase to 54 thousand in 2020 due to the pandemic. Stocks returned to their pre-pandemic in 2021 and then continued to remain there in 2022.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Czechia, 2014-2022



Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

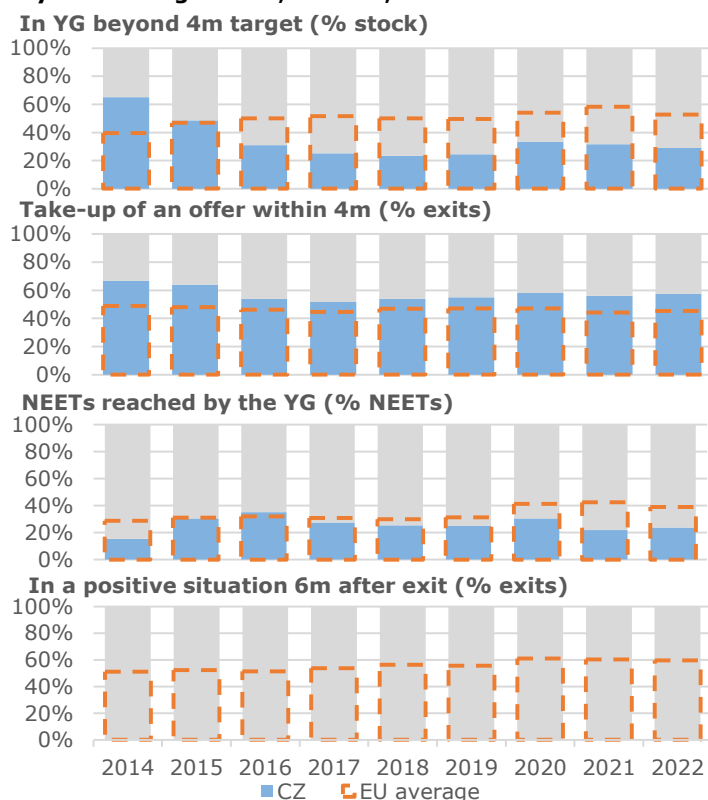
Key results

- ❖ In 2020, 33.4% of young people aged 15-29 remained in the YG preparatory phase. The share of young people aged 15-29 who remained in the YG preparatory phase beyond the 4-month target fell from over 60% in 2014 to around a quarter in 2017-2019 but increased to a third in 2020 and 2021, possibly reflecting difficulties to provide offers during the pandemic. In 2022, it fell to 29.0%. Retention in Czechia

appears to be well below the EU average (52.8%) but it is understated due to exclusion of those remaining registered for more than a year.

- ❖ In 2022, 57.4% of those leaving the YG took up an offer within 4 months of registration. Results have fluctuated in the range 51-58% since 2016 and have consistently been better (higher) than the EU average (45.3% in 2022).
- ❖ The Czech YG scheme covered around a third of all NEETs in 2015, 2016 and in 2020, but only about a quarter in the remaining years. The scheme covers those registered as unemployed with the PES and the low coverage rate aligns with the high shares of inactive NEETs.
- ❖ Follow-up data to assess the sustainability of outcomes are not available.

Key monitoring results, Czechia, 2014-2022



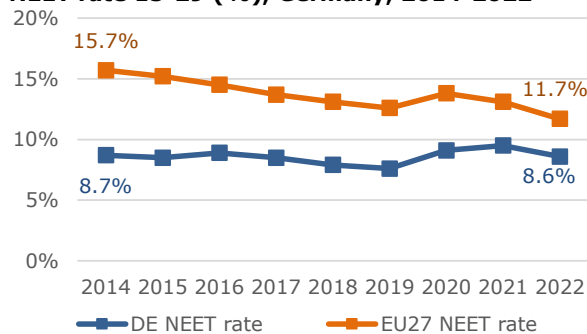
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

GERMANY

Context for implementation

- ❖ In 2014, when the YG was introduced, the NEET rate for young people aged 15-29 in Germany was 8.7%, well below the EU rate of 15.7%. Apart from a small increase in 2016 (to 8.9%) the NEET rate declined up to 2019, reaching a low of 7.6% (12.6% at the EU level). The COVID outbreak resulted in the NEET increasing to 9.1% in 2020 and then to 9.5% in 2021. In 2022, it declined back to 8.6%.
- ❖ Throughout 2014-2022 the NEET rate in Germany has remained well below the rate seen at EU level.
- ❖ While the NEET rate in 2022 is similar to in 2014, the contribution of inactive NEETs to the NEET population has risen from 62.1% to 75.6%.

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Germany, 2014-2022

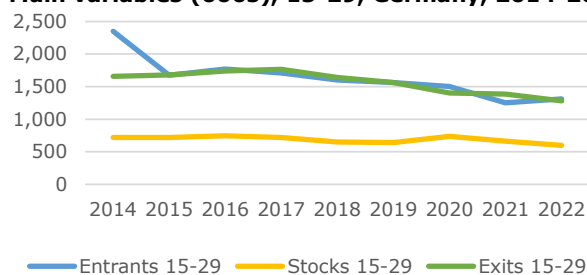


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ Inflows into the YG in Germany declined steadily between 2016 and 2020 before experiencing the largest year on year decrease in 2021 (entrant data 2014 include the start-up stock so is not comparable). Entrants increased slightly in 2022.
- ❖ Exits have also been in decline since 2018, with the largest fall taking place in 2020, possibly reflecting fewer opportunities due to the pandemic.
- ❖ The average number of young people registered in the YG reduced between 2014 and 2019 (-11%) but then increased by 14.8% in 2020, reflecting the net inflow over the year. This increase was reversed by 2022 with stocks dropping below pre-pandemic levels.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Germany, 2014-2022



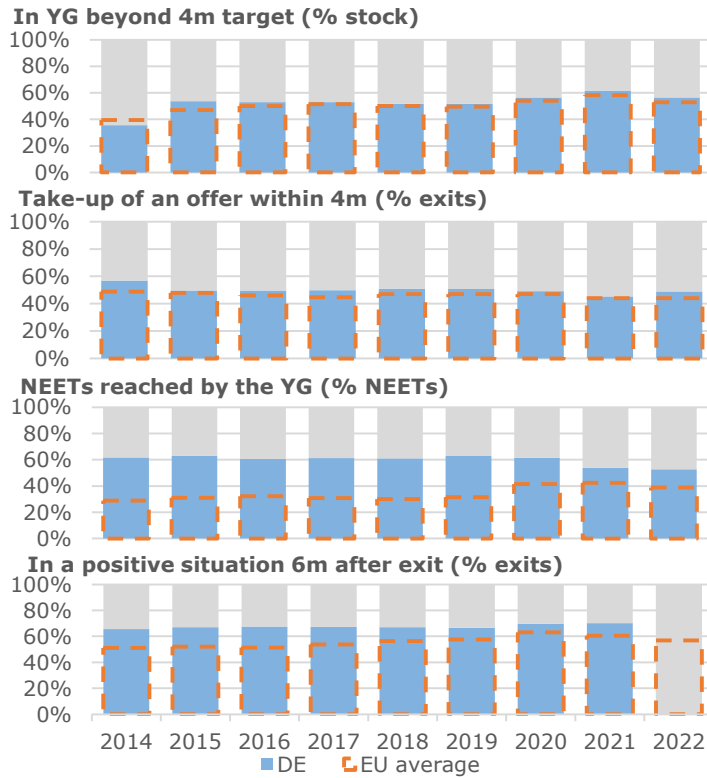
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ On average during 2022, 56.6% of those registered in the YG had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months. This result is only just above the EU average (52.8%), but higher than pre-pandemic levels (previously 52-54%).
- ❖ Just under half of those leaving the YG in 2022 (48.9%) left with a known positive outcome within 4 months of registration. An improvement since 2021 (45.3%). Results have remained close to the EU average since 2014 (45.3% in 2022).

- ❖ The number of people aged 15-29 registered in the German YG scheme in 2022 was, on average, 52.8% of the number in this age-group identified as NEET in the Labour Force Survey. However, the populations may not fully overlap due to differences in definitions and recording methods.
- ❖ Follow-up data for Germany only become available with some delay. Data for previous years show that more than two-thirds of leavers are known to be in a positive situation 6-months after exit.

Key monitoring results, Germany, 2014-2022



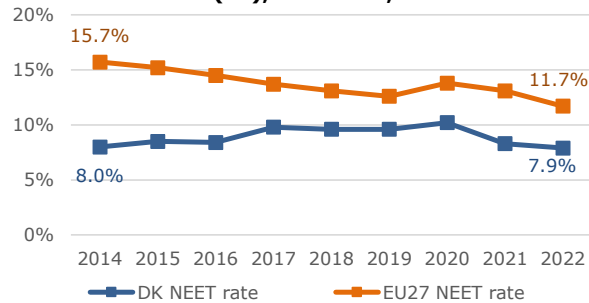
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

DENMARK

Context for implementation

- ❖ Breaks in the time-series of LFS data for Denmark mean that comparison with data prior to 2017 is not reliable.
- ❖ Between 2017 and 2019 the NEET rate in Denmark was stable between 9.6 and 9.8%. There was a small increase in 2020 (to 10.2%) when COVID-19 struck but this was more than reversed in 2021 and 2022 as the rate fell to 8.3% and then to 7.9%. Notably, this fall derived mainly from the 25-29 age-group (-5.0 pp, -1.0 pp for those aged 20-24 and -0.4 pp for those aged 15-19).

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Denmark, 2014-2022

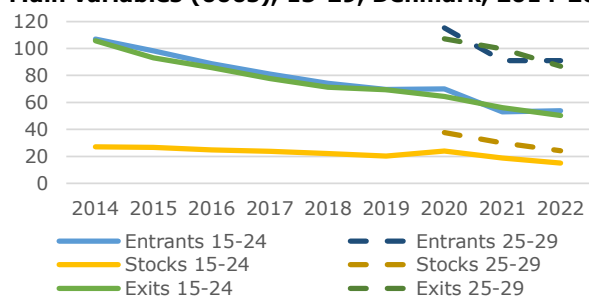


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ Denmark provided YG monitoring data for the 25-29 age-group for the first time in relation to reference year 2020.
- ❖ Data for the 15-24 age-group indicate that use of the YG in Denmark has reduced over time. Entrants halved, from 107 thousand in 2014 to 54 thousand in 2022, with a particularly sharp fall in 2021 (24.3%). Exits have more or less balanced entrants each year so that stocks dropped only slightly between 2014 and 2019. Stocks increased by 3.5 thousand in 2020 (+17.6%) as a result of the net inflow during the year but fell by 21.7% to 19 thousand in 2021 and by a further 19.2% in 2022 to 15 thousand, the lowest level seen to date.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Denmark, 2014-2022



Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

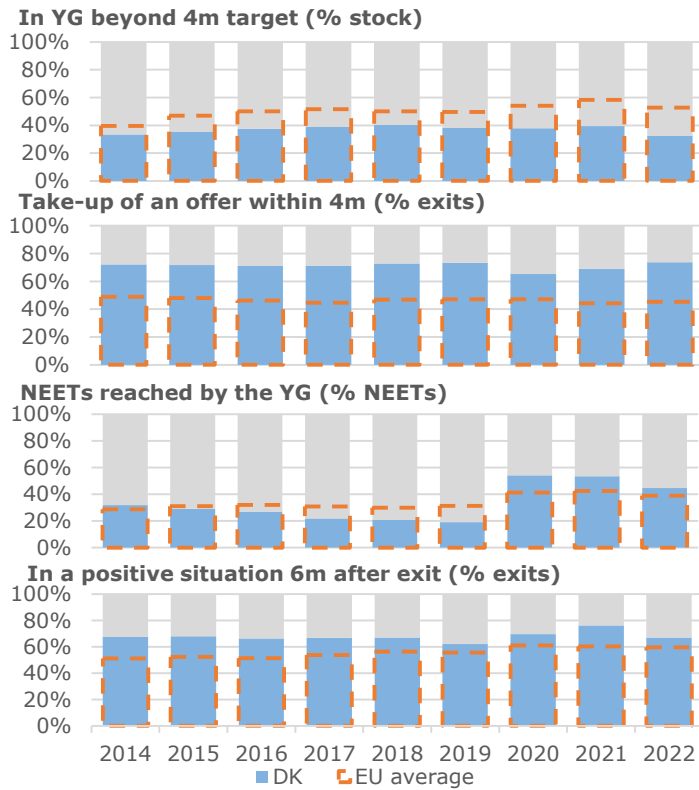
Key results

- ❖ The share of those registered in the YG beyond the 4-month target, increased from a third in 2014 and 2015 to around two fifths in all subsequent years and is well below the EU average. In 2022, however, this dropped back to around a third (32.4%).
- ❖ More than seven in ten (73.7%) of those leaving the YG in 2022 took up an offer within the 4-month target. Figures for this indicator have remained consistently above EU average for all reference years, ranging between 65% and 73%.
- ❖ Bearing in mind the break in the LFS series used in the denominator, data for the YG coverage indicator prior to 2017 are not comparable with other years. In 2019, the Danish YG covered only 19.0% of NEETs aged 15-29 but once the scheme was

extended to cover the 25-29 age-group this jumped to more than half in 2020 and 2021, well above the EU average. In 2022, it dropped to 44.7% but remained above the average of 38.9%.

- ❖ In all reference years at least two thirds of those leaving the YG were known to be in a positive situation 6 months later (66.9% in 2022), well above the EU average (59.6%). Longer-term follow-up data suggest that outcomes are sustainable.

Key monitoring results, Denmark, 2014-2022



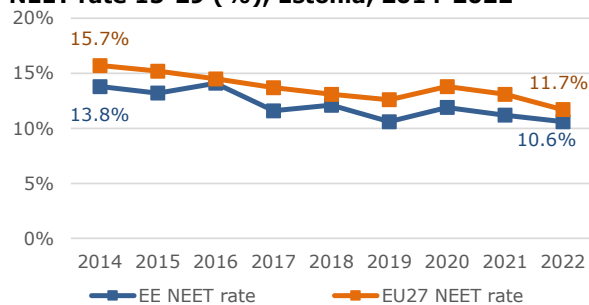
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

ESTONIA

Context for implementation

In 2014, when the YG was launched, the NEET rate in Estonia was 13.8%, below the rate at the EU level (15.7%). The NEET rate then declined, albeit with some fluctuation, to reach a low of 10.6% in 2019 (12.6% in the EU). This improvement derived primarily from a halving of the unemployed NEET rate (from 5.0% to 2.8%) while the inactive NEET rate fell from 8.8% to 7.8%. The COVID-19 pandemic caused the NEET rate to increase to 11.9% in 2020. The NEET rate dropped back to 11.2% in 2021 and then to 10.6% in 2022, driven primarily by a reduced unemployed NEET rate (albeit the inactive NEET rate also fell).

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Estonia, 2014-2022

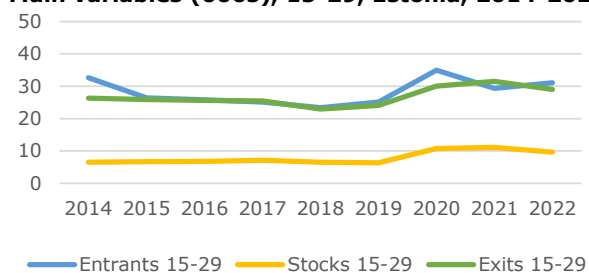


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

Inflows (entrants) to the Estonian YG scheme fluctuated in the range 23-26 thousand per year between 2015 and 2019 before a marked jump to 35 thousand in 2020 (+39.2%) as the pandemic hit. The number of new starts fell to 29 thousand and 31 thousand in 2021 and 2022, remaining well above pre-pandemic levels. The number of exits, which previously aligned with entrants, also increased in 2020, but not by as much, so that there was a strong net inflow in the year and, consequently an increased stock (+70.5%). In 2021 and 2022 the number of exits was similar to the number of entrants so the average stock remained elevated.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Estonia, 2014-2022



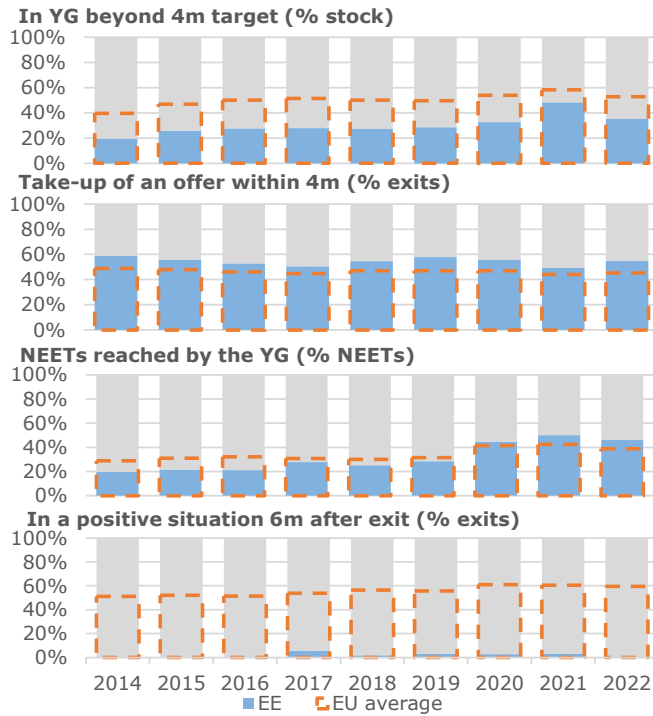
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ On average in 2022, around a third (35.2%) of those registered in the Estonian YG had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months, notably improved compared 2021 when the highest value since 2014 was registered (48.5%). Note, however, that the 2021 figure is overstated. In all reference years, the rate of those that stayed in the YG beyond the 4-month target was below the EU average.
- ❖ More than half (54.9%) of those leaving the YG scheme in 2022 took up an offer within 4 months of registration, more than in 2021 (+5.5 pp) which was the worst result since 2014.

- ❖ In 2022, the YG scheme reached 46.1% of NEETs aged under 30, less than in 2021 when the indicator peaked (50.2%) but still well above EU average (38.9%).
- ❖ The Estonian PES did not provide any follow-up data for 2022. Follow-up data for previous years refer to participants in the Youth Prop-up and Hoog Sisse programmes covering only a very small share of YG participants. Hence the indicator result was not representative of the overall situation.

Key monitoring results, Estonia, 2014-2022



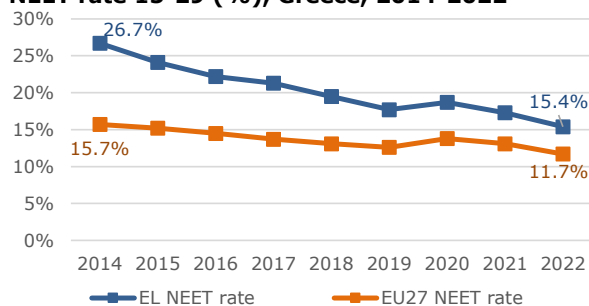
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

GREECE

Context for implementation

- ❖ In 2014, the NEET rate in Greece was 26.7%, the highest across the EU. The key difference compared to the EU level (15.7%), came from the unemployed part of the NEET population (20.0% vs 7.9%) as the inactive NEET rate in Greece was slightly lower (6.7% vs 7.8%).
- ❖ By 2022, the NEET rate in Greece dropped by -11.3 pp to reach its lowest point at 15.4% despite a small increase in 2020 when the pandemic hit. The gap with the EU rate has closed substantially, though there is still some way to go (11.7% at EU level). The inactive NEET rate remains lower in Greece than at EU level (6.2% vs 7.4%), but the unemployed NEET rate is still more than double (9.2% vs 4.3%).

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Greece, 2014-2022

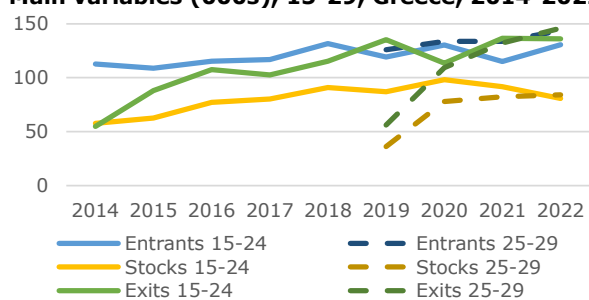


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ Data for the 25-29 age-group are provided since reference year 2019 but the methodology applied in that year was different so that the data are not directly comparable with data for subsequent years.
- ❖ Data for the 15-24 age-group, indicate that entrants fluctuated between 110-130 thousand in all reference years: in 2018, 2020 and 2022 they were about 130 thousand and in the remaining years were under 120 thousand. At the same time, exits increased in all years but 2017, 2020 and 2022 but generally remained lower than entrants so that there was a small net inflow (exceptions in 2019, 2021, 2022). This caused a slow but steady increase in the average stock up to 2021 when stocks started decreasing.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Greece, 2014-2022

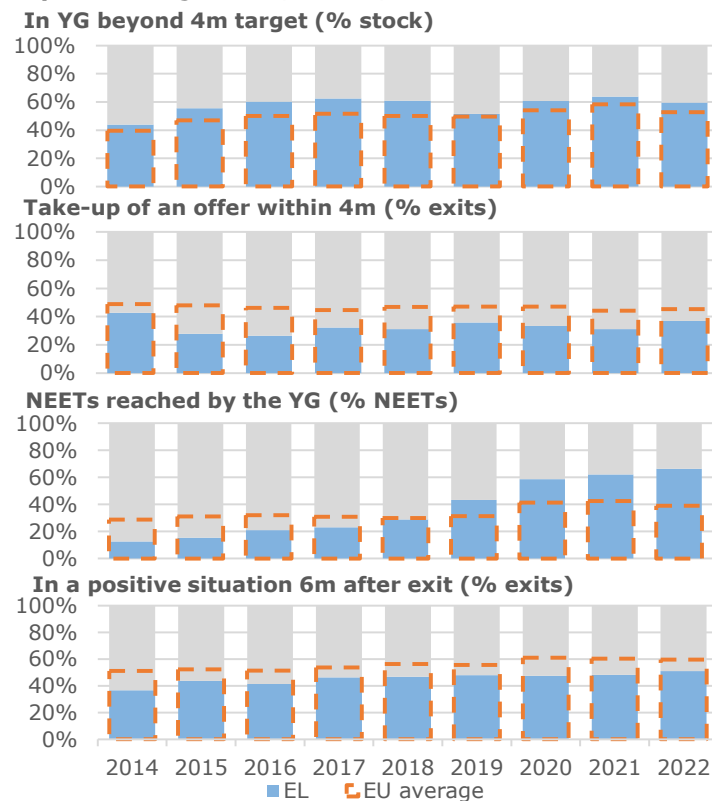


Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ Three fifths (59.5%) of those registered in the YG scheme at any point during 2022 had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months. Reduced compared to 2021 when it peaked (63.8%) but still above the EU average of 52.8%.
- ❖ More than a third (37.0%) of those leaving the YG in 2022 took-up an offer within the 4-month target. The highest seen since 2015, but still below the EU average of 45.3%.
- ❖ On average, two thirds of NEETs (66.3%) aged 15-29 in Greece were registered in the YG preparatory phase at any point during 2022, the highest seen since 2014 and well above the EU average of 38.9%.
- ❖ For all reference years, about half or less of YG participants (50.9% in 2022) were known to be in a positive situation 6 months after leaving. That is below the EU average in all reference years though data are known to be incomplete.

Key monitoring results, Greece, 2014-2022



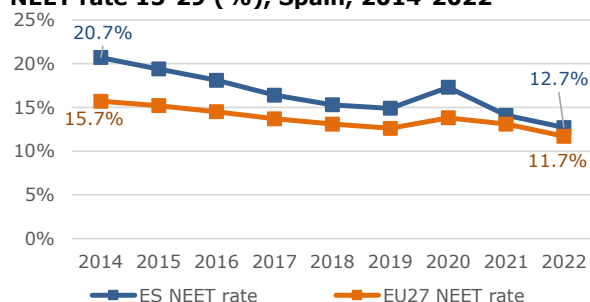
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

SPAIN

Context for implementation

From the launch of the YG in 2014 up to 2019, the NEET rate in Spain fell by 5.8 pp from 20.7% to 14.9%. This improvement derived primarily from a reduction in the unemployed NEET rate, from 15.0% to 8.7%. The NEET rate then jumped to 17.3% (+2.4 pp) in 2020 as the COVID-19 pandemic hit, but subsequently decreased, reaching 12.7% in 2022, the lowest rate observed since the start of YG monitoring. Changes between 2020 and 2022 derive from a reduction in both the inactive NEET rate (-2.0 pp) and unemployed NEET rate (-2.5 pp).

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Spain, 2014-2022

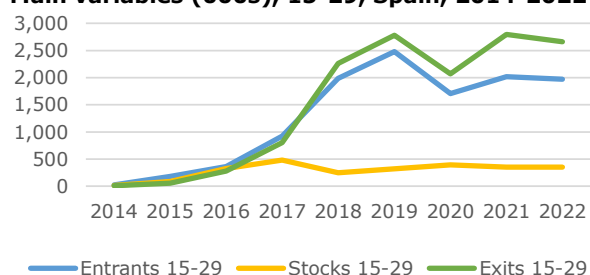


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ Due to methodological changes and improvements in the coverage of the different YG providers in Spain, flows into the YG are not comparable prior to 2018. In addition, changes in flows over time are greatly affected by the design of the YG scheme in Spain.
- ❖ In contrast with most other countries, the Spanish data show flows both in and out of the YG decreasing in 2020 when the pandemic hit, possibly linked to reduced activity amongst the PES and other YG providers. Flows then rose significantly in 2021 then dipped slightly in 2022.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Spain, 2014-2022



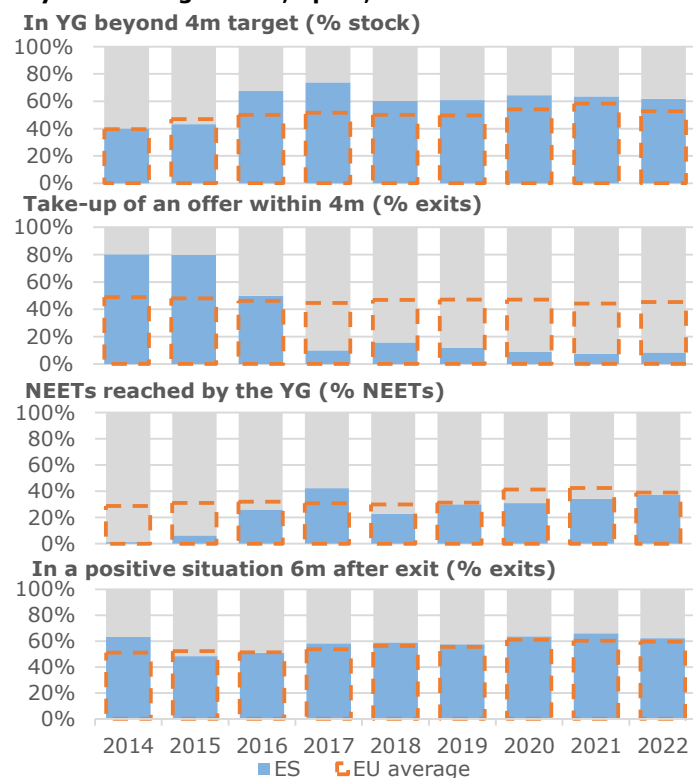
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ On average in 2022, six in ten (61.7%) of young people aged 15-29 remained in the YG preparatory phase beyond the 4-month target. This indicator has been above (worse than) the EU average and oscillated between 60-70% since 2016, with sole the exception of 2017 (73.9%).
- ❖ Only 8.4 % of those leaving the YG in 2022 took up an offer within 4 months of registration, a small improvement compared to 2021 (7.4%), and still a long way below the EU average (45.3%). Indicator values dropped drastically since the first years of implementation as the scheme was rolled out (from 80.2% in 2014 to 9.9% in 2017).

- ❖ More than one in three (37.3%) young NEETs in Spain were covered by the YG scheme during 2022. Coverage has gradually increased since 2018 (22.9%) but remains just below the EU average (38.9%).
- ❖ More than six out of ten participants leaving the YG in 2022 were known to be in a positive situation 6 months after exit (62.3%), slightly more than the EU average (59.6%). Long-term follow-up data from previous years show that these outcomes are generally maintained over time.

Key monitoring results, Spain, 2014-2022



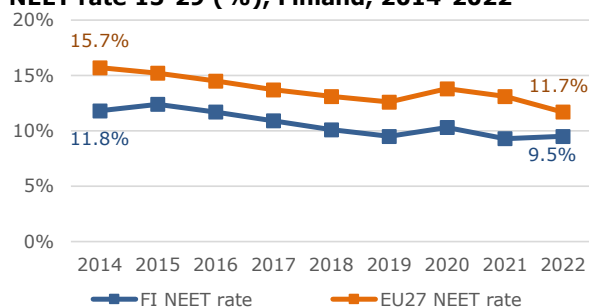
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

FINLAND

Context for implementation

In 2014, when the YG was introduced, the NEET rate for young people aged 15-29 in Finland was 11.8%, well below the EU rate of 15.7%. Like the EU aggregate figure, the NEET rate in Finland declined up to 2019, to reach 9.5% (12.6% at EU level). After a temporary rise in 2020 (to 10.3%), when the pandemic hit, the NEET rate fell again in 2021 to reach a new low of 9.3%. In 2022 however, it increased slightly to 9.5%. This derives from an increase in the inactive NEET rate from 6.2% to 6.6% as the unemployed NEET rate dropped from 3.1% to 2.9%.

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Finland, 2014-2022

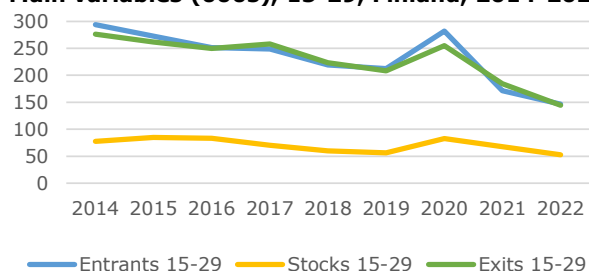


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ In Finland, entrants to the YG fell by more than a quarter between 2014 and 2019 (-27.8%). In 2020, the arrival of COVID-19 halted this progress with entrants rising by 32.9% to 282 thousand. This increase was, however, more than reversed as entrants fell by 39.1% in 2021 and then by 14.6% in 2022 to reach a new low of 147 thousand.
- ❖ Exits followed a similar trend, generally (since 2016) exceeding entrants so that there was a small net outflow and a gradual decline in the average stock. The clear exception was in 2020 when the net inflow generated a 46.7% increase in the average stock across the year. The subsequent recovery saw the stock fall by 18.0% to 68 thousand in 2021 and by 22.4% to 52 thousand in 2022, the lowest level since 2014.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Finland, 2014-2022



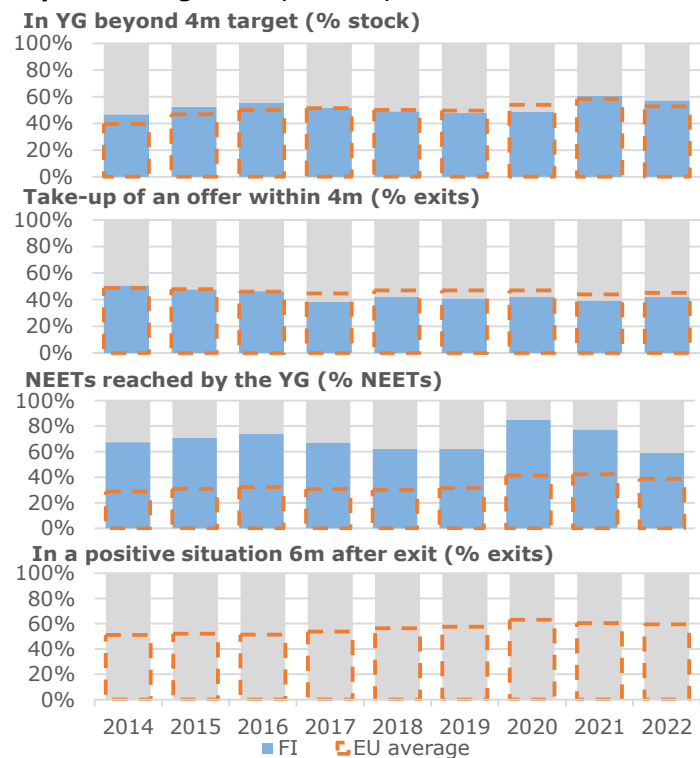
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ In 2022, almost six in ten (57.3%) of young people aged 15-29 remained in the YG preparatory phase beyond the national 3-month target, a decrease compared to 2021 but still higher than before the pandemic (range 47-55%). The result is slightly higher than the EU average for the 4-month target (52.8%).

- ❖ Two fifths (42.2%) of those leaving the YG in 2022 took up an offer within 3 months of registration, up by 2.7 pp compared to 2021. Figures have remained similar to the EU average for all reference years, though slightly lower since 2017.
- ❖ The Finnish YG scheme covered three fifths (59.1%) of all NEETs aged under 30 in 2022, a decrease compared to 2021 (77.4%) and the lowest share since 2014. Coverage has been consistently well above the EU average throughout the available time-series.
- ❖ Follow-up data to assess the sustainability of outcomes are not available.

Key monitoring results, Finland, 2014-2022



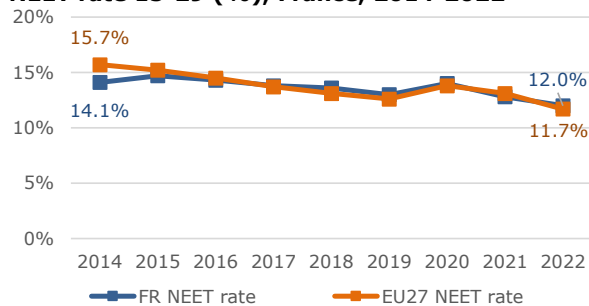
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

FRANCE

Context for implementation

In 2014, when the YG was introduced, the NEET rate for young people aged 15-29 in France was 14.1%, slightly below the EU rate (15.7%). Like the EU aggregate figure, the NEET rate declined gradually until 2019, reaching 13.0% (12.6% at the EU level). After an increase in 2020 as Covid struck, the NEET rate in France fell again to reach 12.0% in 2022, the lowest seen since 2014. The overall reduction derives from a decline in unemployed NEETs (from 7.6% in 2014 to 5.2%), whilst the share of inactive NEETs has fluctuated but slightly increased (from 6.5% in 2014 to 6.8%).

NEET rate 15-29 (%), France, 2014-2022

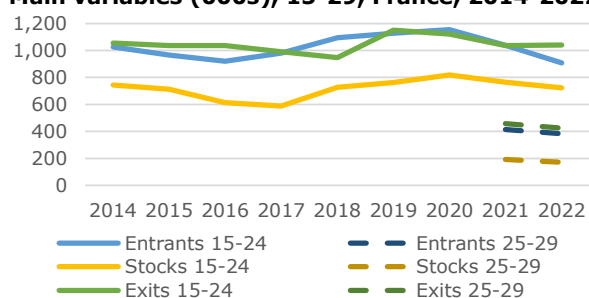


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ France provided data for the 25-29 age-group for the first time in 2021, thus comparisons over time are restricted to the 15-24 age-group, which in France refers to those aged 16-25 up to 2020.
- ❖ Entrants to the YG decreased up to 2016 but then increased each year to a peak in 2020. After that, they dropped to reach a new low in 2022. Exits exceeded entrants up to 2017 as well as in 2019 and 2022. In the remaining years, the combination of higher inflows and lower outflows resulted in the average stock of young people registered in the YG increasing by 39.0% between 2017 and 2020 when it peaked at 819 thousand. By 2022, this dropped to 724 thousand.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, France, 2014-2022



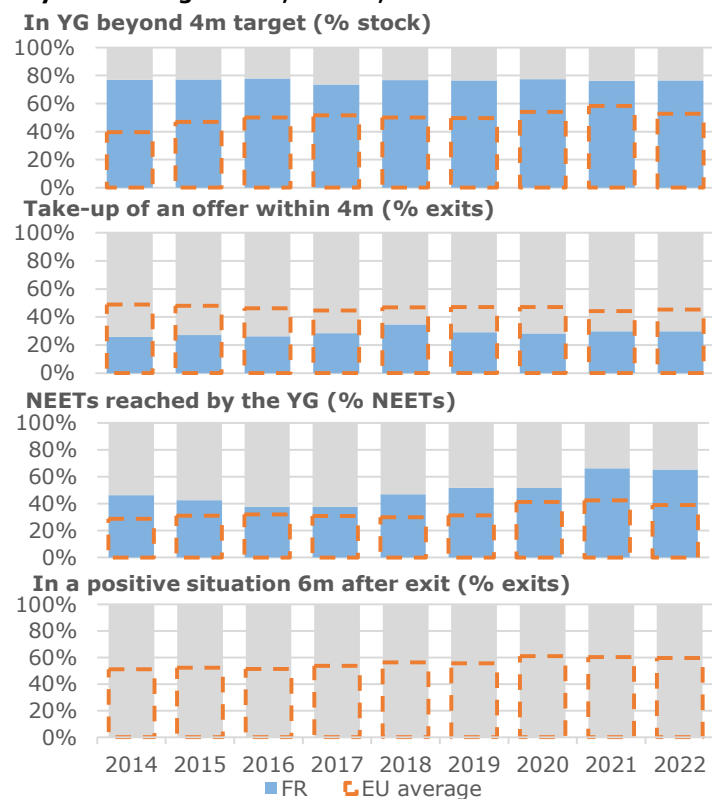
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ In 2022, three quarters (76.6%) of those registered in the French YG scheme at any point during the year had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months. This result is similar to previous years and well above (worse than) the EU average (52.8%) despite the fact that the result is understated because the data exclude anyone registered for more than 18 months.
- ❖ Three in ten (29.8%) of those leaving the scheme in 2022 took up an offer within 4 months of registration – also similar to previous years and consistently below (worse than) the EU average of 45.3%.

- ❖ In 2022, the YG scheme in France covered two thirds of NEETs aged 15-29 (65.3%). Coverage of over 100% for those aged 15-19 suggest some mismatch between the LFS definition of NEETs and the groups covered by the French YG.
- ❖ Follow-up data to look at subsequent outcomes are not available.

Key monitoring results, France, 2014-2022



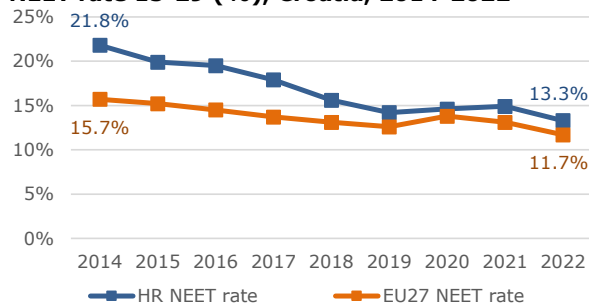
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

CROATIA

Context for implementation

- ❖ In 2014, when the YG was introduced, the NEET rate for young people aged 15-29 in Croatia was 21.8%, way above the EU rate of 15.7%. As with the rate at EU level, the NEET rate declined steadily until 2019 to reach a low of 14.2% (12.6% at EU level). The rate then rose in both 2020 and 2021 to reach 14.9% (13.1% at EU level). In 2022, it reached a new low at 13.3%.
- ❖ The overall change in the NEET rate derived mostly from a sharp decline in the share of unemployed NEETs in the population (from 15.6% in 2014 to 6.2% in 2022), whilst the share of inactive NEETs has fluctuated through time but with an upward trend (from 6.2% in 2014 to 7.1% in 2022).

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Croatia, 2014-2022

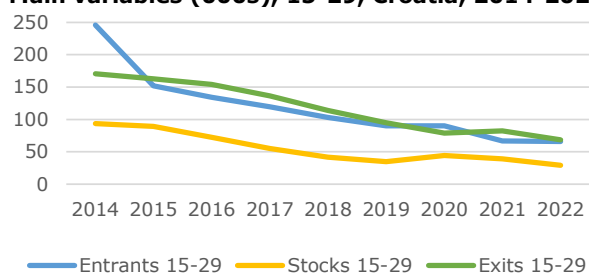


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ As expected from the declining NEET rate, the number of entrants to the YG fell by -40.7% between 2015 and 2019 (from 152 to 90 thousand). The number of inflows was static in 2020 but then decreased by a further quarter in 2021 to 67 thousand which remained similar in 2022 (66 thousand).
- ❖ Exits followed a similar trend to entrants up to 2019 (-41.6% since 2015) but continued to decline in 2020 (-17.0%), reflecting the difficulty to find an offer during the pandemic. This halted the progressive decline in the average stock of young people registered in the YG, which rose by 26.3%. In 2021 and 2022, stocks reduced by -11.8% and -25.6% respectively, reaching a new low of 29 thousand.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Croatia, 2014-2022



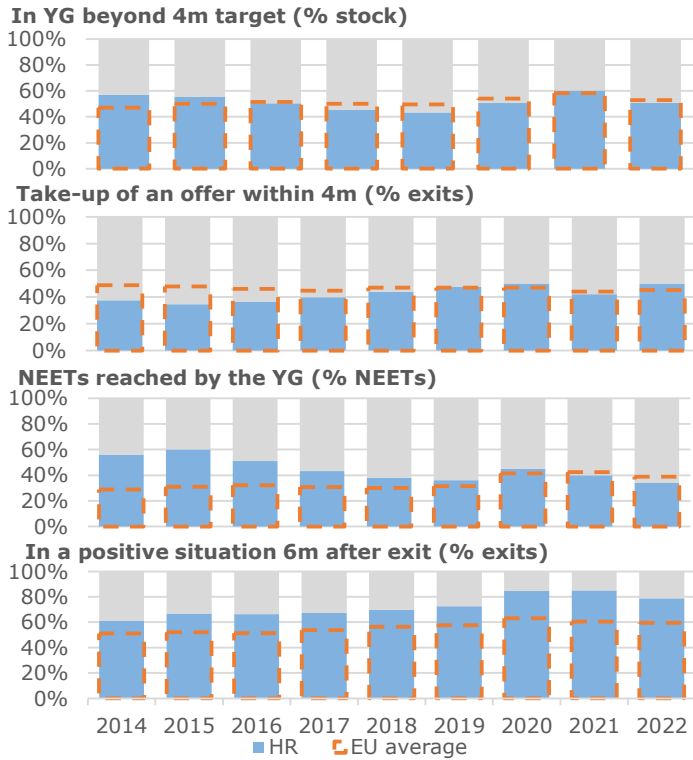
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ In 2022, half (51.0%) of young people aged 15-29 remained in the YG preparatory phase beyond the 4-month target, noticeably lower than in 2021 (60.4%) but similar to previous years and to the EU average (52.8%).
- ❖ Half (50.0%) of those leaving the YG in 2022 took up an offer within 4-months of registration, increased compared to 2021 and now above the EU average (45.3%).

- ❖ The Croatian YG scheme covered a third (33.9%) of all NEETs aged under 30 in 2022. That is the lowest seen since 2014 and below the EU average of 38.9%.
- ❖ Eight in ten (78.9%) of those leaving the YG in 2022 were known to be in a positive situation 6 months after exit, -6.2 pp compared to 2021 but still a long way above the EU average (59.6%).

Key monitoring results, Croatia, 2014-2022



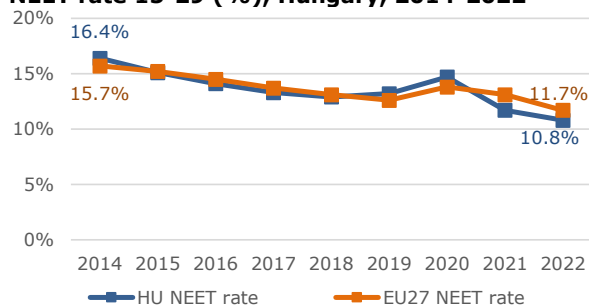
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

HUNGARY

Context for implementation

- ❖ In 2014, when the YG was introduced, the NEET rate for people aged 15-29 in Hungary was 16.4%, slightly above the EU rate of 15.7%. Subsequently, it declined to a low of 12.9% in 2018, mainly as a result of a decrease in the unemployed NEET rate (-3.1 pp).
- ❖ Between 2019 and 2020, both the unemployed and the inactive NEET rate increased (+1.1 pp and +0.7 pp) pushing the overall NEET rate up to 14.7%.
- ❖ In 2021 and 2022, however, the NEET rate in Hungary fell and reached a new low of 10.8%, below the EU aggregate figure of 11.7%. This improvement appears to derive from a decrease in the inactive NEET rate (from 10.5% in 2020 to 7.5% in 2022) but could also be linked to a break in the LFS time-series in 2021.

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Hungary, 2014-2022

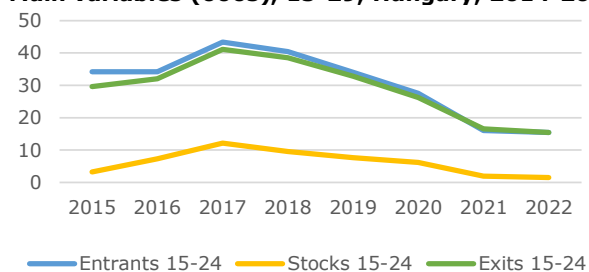


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ In Hungary, the YG has not yet been extended to the 25-29 age-group, so the monitoring data only cover those aged 15-24. The data for 2014 are also not comparable.
- ❖ There was an upward blip in inflows (entrants) to the YG in 2017 but since, entrants have decreased progressively, reaching a low of just 15 thousand in 2022, a fall of 64.4% since 2017.
- ❖ The number of exits from the YG and the annual average stocks of young people registered in the YG have followed similar patterns, both also reaching new lows in 2022.
- ❖ The Covid-19 pandemic does not seem to have had any obvious impact on these trends.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Hungary, 2014-2022

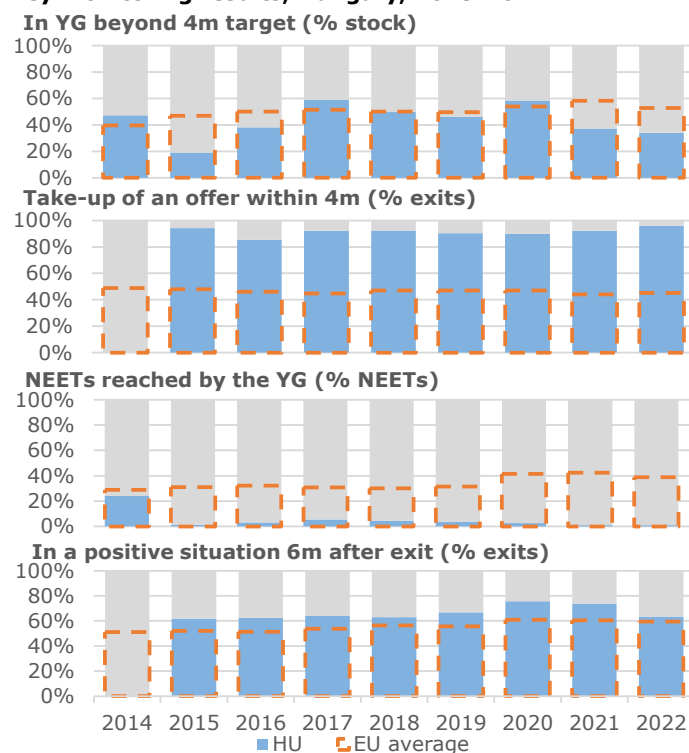


Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ Data for 2014 are not comparable with that of subsequent years.
- ❖ In 2022, a third (34.1%) of young people aged 15-24 remained in the YG preparatory phase beyond the 4-month target, the lowest seen since 2016. The result is well below the EU average for the 15-29 age group (52.8%).
- ❖ More than nine in ten (96.0%) of those leaving the YG in 2022 took up an offer within 4-months of registration, an increase from 2021 (92.2%). The proportion has been significantly above the EU average in all reference years.
- ❖ The Hungarian YG scheme covered only 0.9% of all NEETs aged under 30 in 2022. Even after adjusting the denominator to align with the age-group covered (15-24), still only a 1.5% of young NEETs are reached by the YG.
- ❖ Six in ten (63.4%) of those leaving the YG in 2022 were known to be in a positive situation 6 months after exit, above the EU average of 59.6% but a drop compared to 2021 (73.9%).

Key monitoring results, Hungary, 2015-2022



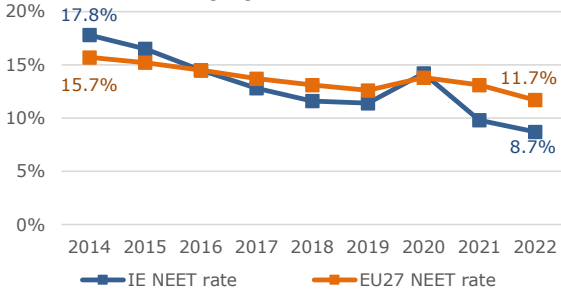
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

IRELAND

Context for implementation

- ❖ In 2014, the NEET rate for young people aged 15-29 in Ireland was 17.8%, above the EU rate of 15.7%. The rate then declined progressively until 2019 to reach 11.4% (12.6% at EU level). The rate jumped back up to 14.2% in 2020 as the pandemic hit, but then fell back strongly to 9.8% in 2021 and to 8.7% in 2022.
- ❖ Whilst the downward trend between 2014-2019 derived from the unemployed component of the NEET population (from 9.8% to 3.6%), the drop in 2021 and 2022 mainly came from the inactive component (from 9.9% in 2020 to 5.5% in 2022).

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Ireland, 2014-2022

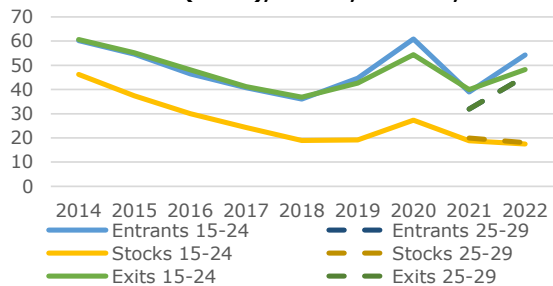


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ Ireland provided monitoring data for the 25-29 age-group for the first time for reference year 2021. Comparisons over time are thus, restricted to the 15-24 age-group.
- ❖ Data for those aged 15-24 indicate that entrants to the YG decreased between 2014 and 2018 (-40.2%) but then increased in both 2019 and 2020 back to 2014 levels (circa 60 thousand per year). After the pandemic, entrants fell substantially in 2021 (-36.1%) but then increased again in 2022 to 54 thousand, above pre-pandemic levels. Exits from the YG followed a similar trend. For the most part, year on year changes in stocks have seen a similar pattern except that the increased flows in 2022 have not so far generated any significant change in the stock.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Ireland, 2014-2022



Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

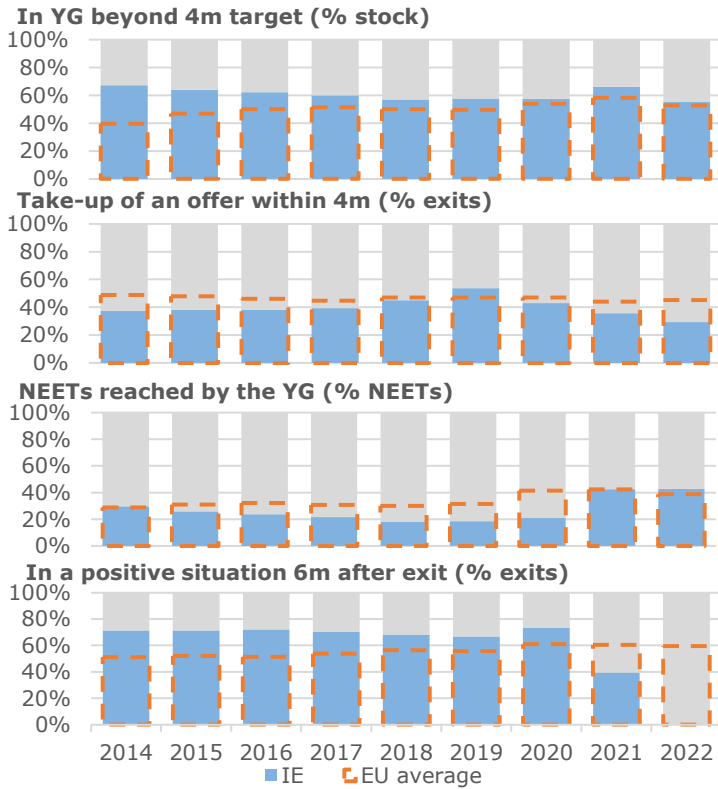
Key results

- ❖ Methodological changes in 2019 and 2022 mean that data regarding the destination of exits and follow-up situation are not comparable across years.
- ❖ During 2022, more than half (55.2%) of those registered in the Irish YG scheme had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months, much lower than 2021 (66.1%) but still slightly above the EU average (52.8%).
- ❖ Under a third (29.3%) of those leaving the scheme in 2022 took up an offer within 4 months of registration, well below the EU average (46.3%). Comparisons with

previous years are not meaningful due to methodological changes and the high share of exits to unknown destinations in 2022.

- ❖ In 2022, as in 2021, the YG scheme in Ireland covered two fifths (42.8% and 42.4% respectively) of all NEETs aged 15-29. Lower coverage in previous years reflects the fact that the monitoring data did not yet include those aged 25-29.
- ❖ Ireland did not provide follow-up data on the positive situations for those leaving the YG in 2022. Up to 2021, between 67 and 73% of leavers were known to be in a positive situation 6m later, results that have consistently been above the EU average. In 2021, however, that share was only 39.6% mainly due to methodological changes.

Key monitoring results, Ireland, 2014-2022

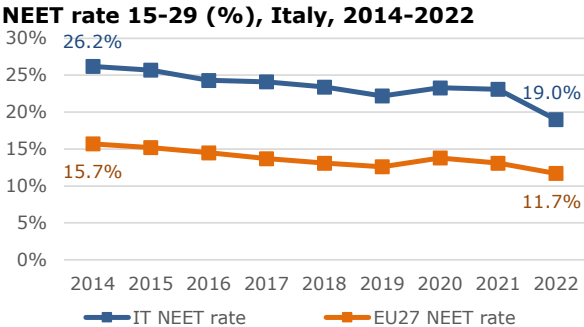


Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

ITALY

Context for implementation

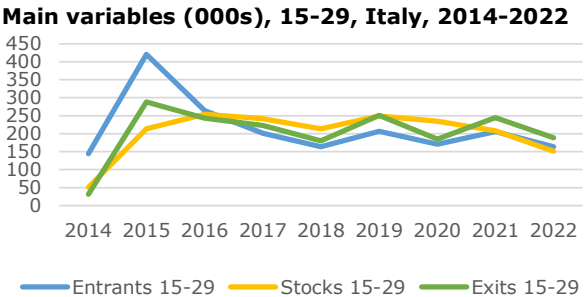
In 2014, when the YG was introduced, more than a quarter (26.2%) of the population aged 15-29 in Italy was not in employment, education or training (NEET), well above the EU rate of 15.7% and the second highest rate in the EU. As at EU level, the NEET rate in Italy declined until 2019 to a low of 22.2% (12.6% at the EU level). This decline derived from changes in the unemployed component of the NEET rate, which decreased from 11.7% to 8.2%, whilst the share of inactive NEETs fluctuated between 14-15%. In 2020, the unemployed NEET rate continued to fall while the inactive NEET rate increased, pushing the overall rate up to 23.3%. There was only a small improvement in 2021 (23.1%), but in 2022 the overall rate reduced to 19.0% as the inactive NEET rate dropped by 2.7 pp and the unemployed NEET rate by 1.3 pp.



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

Data on flows through the YG prior to 2019 are not fully comparable due to methodological changes. Since then, flows both in and out of the YG have fluctuated. Notably, both entrants and exits declined in 2020 despite increased numbers of NEETs as the pandemic hit. During 2021, despite a slight easing of the NEET rate, the number of entrants increased but as exits from the YG increased even more (+32.5%), there was a net outflow which resulted in a fall in the average stock of young people registered in the YG during 2021 (-11.3%). In 2022, as inflows declined, stocks dropped by a further -27.3% to reach 151 thousand.

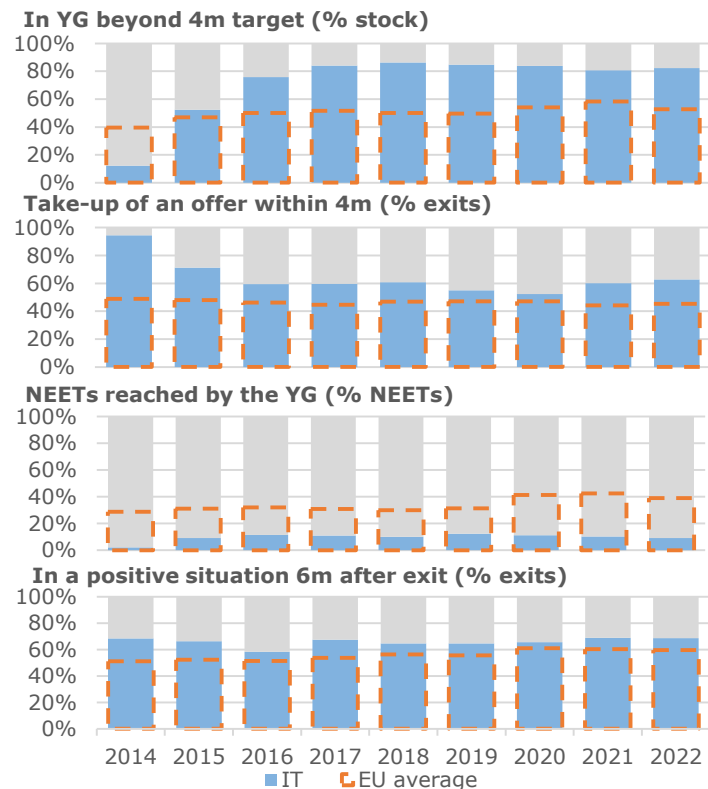


Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ Eight in ten (82.2%) of those registered in the Italian YG scheme at any point during 2022 had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months. Results have been consistently high (>75%) and above the EU average since 2016.
- ❖ Three in five (62.8%) of those leaving the Italian YG scheme in 2022 took up an offer within 4 months of registration. This is above the EU average of 45.3%. The indicator has remained between 55-60% and above EU average since 2016, except in 2020 (52.4%).
- ❖ Despite gradual improvements in the recording of the data and methodological developments supporting the correct recording of re-entrants, the coverage of the NEET population by the YG scheme in Italy remains low at only 9.1%.
- ❖ More than two thirds (68.6%) of those leaving the scheme in 2022 were known to be in a positive situation 6 months afterwards. Longer-term follow-up data from previous years show results are sustainable over time.

Key monitoring results, Italy, 2014-2022



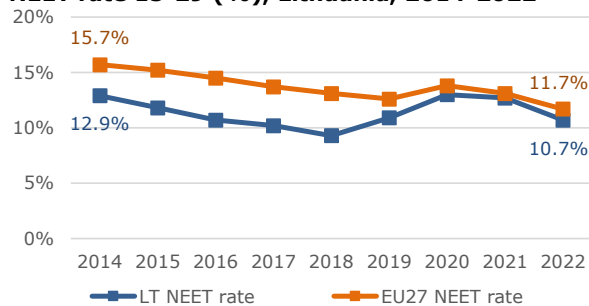
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

LITHUANIA

Context for implementation

In 2014, when the YG was first introduced, NEETs aged 15-29 accounted for 12.9% of the population in Lithuania, below the EU average of 15.7%. The NEET rate in Lithuania improved (decreased) up to 2018 to reach 9.3%, mainly as a result of a fall in the unemployed NEET rate (from 6.6% to 3.4%). It then increased in both 2019 and 2020 to peak at 13.0%. The NEET rate gradually recovered to 10.7% in 2022 as the unemployed NEET rate dropped from 6.0% in 2020 to 3.8%. The inactive NEET rate increased to 8.3% in 2021 but then dropped to 6.9% in 2022.

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Lithuania, 2014-2022

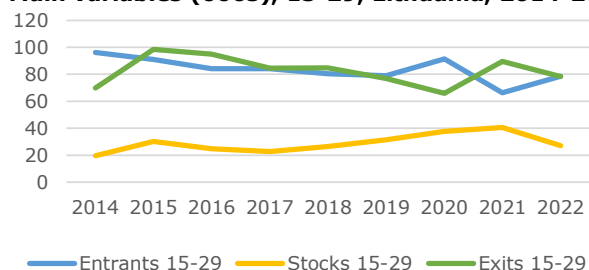


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ In Lithuania, an inconsistency in the monitoring data up to 2021 means entrants may be understated and stocks overstated. Nevertheless, the overall trends up to 2021 should not be massively affected.
- ❖ The number of entrants declined progressively up to 2019. The trend was disrupted by the pandemic with an increase of 15.7% in 2020 which was more than reversed in 2021. Exits also declined between 2015 and 2020, such that the average stock increased progressively in 2017-2021.
- ❖ In 2022 there was an increase in entrants attributed to an influx of Ukrainian refugees and methodological changes. If these are excluded, entrants remained at similar levels as in 2021. Stocks reduced by a third compared to 2021 but part of this change is due to methodological improvements.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Lithuania, 2014-2022



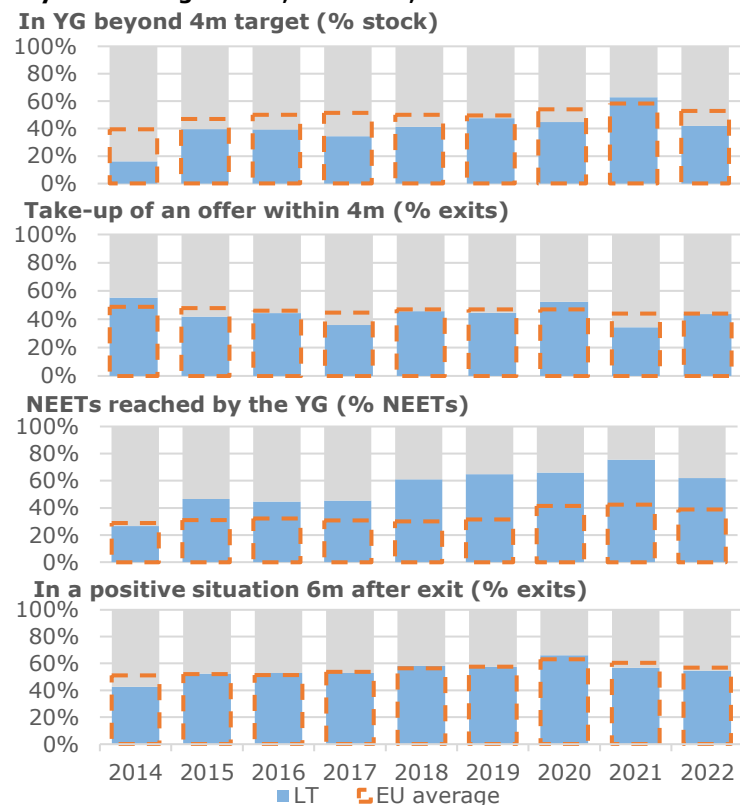
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ On average, two fifths (42.0%) of those registered in the YG at any point during 2022 had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months, down by 20.9 pp compared to 2021. Change is impacted by methodological changes.
- ❖ Two fifths (43.7%) of those leaving the YG in 2022 took up an offer within 4 months of registration, a noticeable increase compared to 2021 (34.3%) but again, partly attributable to methodological changes.

- ❖ The Lithuanian YG scheme covered three fifths of all NEETs aged under 30 in 2022 (62.0%). That is significantly less than in 2021 (75.4%), though part of the decrease is attributed to methodological improvements. That share is well above the EU average of 38.9%.
- ❖ Over half (54.6%) of those leaving the YG scheme in 2022 were known to be in a positive situation 6 months later. Longer term follow-up data from previous years show that outcomes are sustainable.

Key monitoring results, Lithuania, 2014-2022



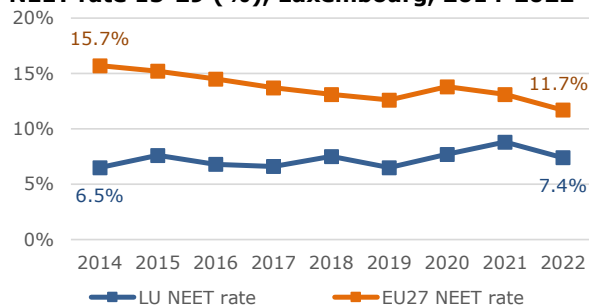
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

LUXEMBOURG

Context for implementation

In 2014, when the YG was firstly introduced, young people aged 15-29 who were not in employment, education or training (NEET) accounted for only 6.5% of the population in Luxembourg, the lowest in the EU. The rate fluctuated between 6.5% and 7.6% up to 2019, but then increased to successive new highs of 7.7% in 2020 and 8.8% in 2021. In 2022, there was a decrease to 7.4%. Over the years the composition of the NEET population has changed dramatically: from 61.5% unemployed and 38.5% inactive in 2014, to 24.3% unemployed and 75.7% inactive in 2022.

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Luxembourg, 2014-2022

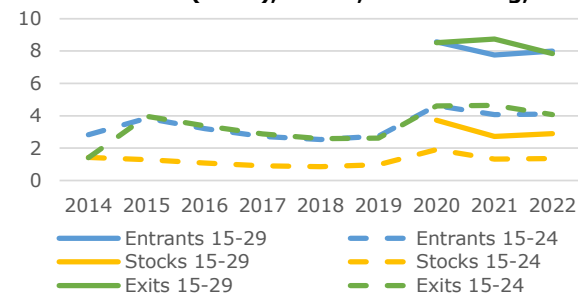


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ Due to important methodological changes, data on flows prior to 2020, when only first-time entrants were counted, are not comparable.
- ❖ Data for those aged 15-29 for 2020-2022 indicate that entrants to the YG remained at similar levels (between 7,750 and 8,600). In 2021, exits were higher than entrants generating a clear net outflow and a sharp decline in the stock at the end of the year (-26.8%, -1,000 participants). In 2022, however, as exits declined by 10.2%, entrants outweighed exits slightly and stocks increased by 6.2%.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Luxembourg, 2014-2022



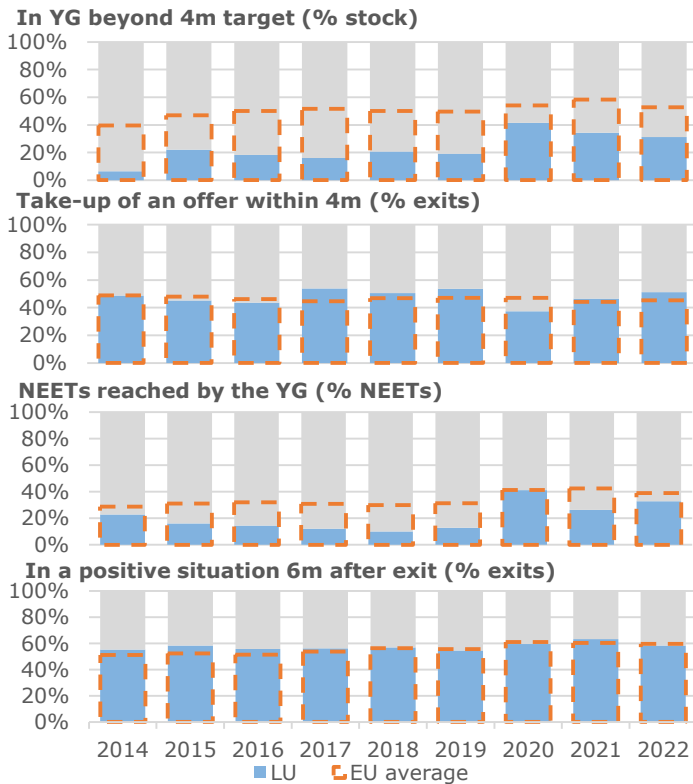
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ Data prior to 2020 cover only first-time entrants and those aged 15-24. Thus, data are not directly comparable with that of subsequent years,
- ❖ At the end of 2022, less than a third (31.1%) of those registered in the YG scheme in Luxembourg had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months, the lowest (best) seen over the last 3 years (41.4% in 2020 and 34.3% in 2021) and well below the EU average of 52.8%.

- ❖ Half (51.3%) of those leaving the YG in 2022 are known to have taken up an offer within 4 months. Higher than in 2020 and 2021 (37.4% and 46.5% respectively) and now above the EU average of 45.3%.
- ❖ A third (32.9%) NEETs aged under 30 were registered in the YG scheme at the end of 2022. Higher than in 2021 (26.4%) but lower than in 2020 (41.2%). In 2022, this share was just under the EU average of 38.9%.
- ❖ Follow-up data show that six in ten (58.3%) of those leaving the YG in 2022 were known to be in a positive situation 6 months later. Longer-term follow-up data suggest outcomes are generally sustained.

Key monitoring results, Luxembourg, 2014-2022



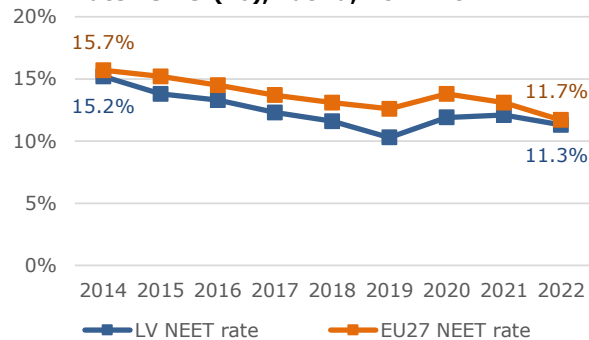
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

LATVIA

Context for implementation

- ❖ In 2014, when the YG was launched, the NEET rate for those aged 15-29 in Latvia was 15.2%, very similar to the rate of 15.7% at EU level. Between 2014 and 2019, both rates declined to new lows (10.3% in Latvia, 12.6% in the EU). In Latvia, the NEET rate jumped up to 12.1% in 2021, but then fell (improved) to 11.3% in 2022.
- ❖ The 2014-2019 decline derived from a fall in unemployed NEET rate (from 7.0% to 3.9%) and to a lesser extent, in the inactive NEET rate (from 8.2% to 6.3%), whilst the 2019-2021 increase and then 2022 fall mostly reflect changes in the inactive NEET rate (from 6.3% in 2019 to 7.8% in 2021, and then down to 6.5% in 2022).

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Latvia, 2014-2022

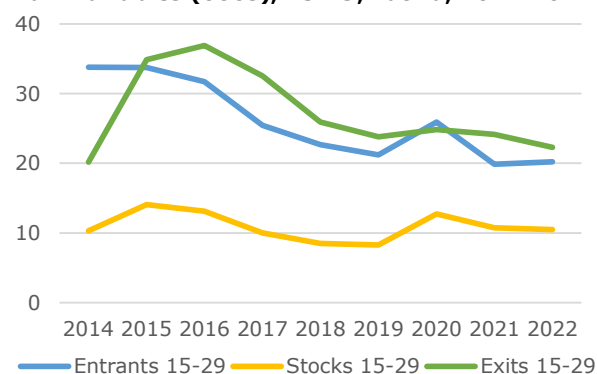


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

Between 2014-2019, the number of new entrants and re-registrations to the YG scheme in Latvia gradually decreased from 34 to 21 thousand per year. 2020 saw a peak in numbers in response to the pandemic, but the overall downward trend was restored and in 2022 inflows were lower than pre-pandemic levels (20 thousand). Exits climbed in 2015 and 2016 to 37 thousand but have since declined – with the exception of a slight increase in 2020 - to 22 thousand in 2022. A net outflow from 2015 to 2019 saw the average stock of young people registered in the YG gradually fall from 14 thousand to just over 8 thousand. Stocks jumped towards 13 thousand in 2020 as Covid hit, then fell back to 10 thousand in 2022, still above the pre-pandemic level.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Latvia, 2014-2022

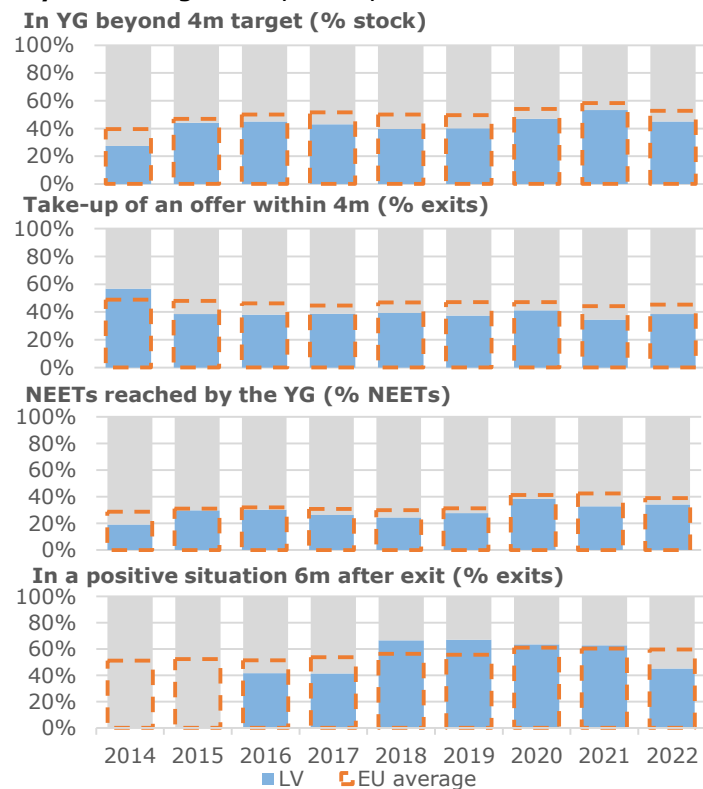


Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ On average, less than half (45.0%) of those registered in the YG at any point during 2022 had been registered for more than 4 months, below the EU average (52.8%) and a better result than in previous two years.
- ❖ Two in five (38.6%) of those leaving the YG in 2022 took up an offer within 4 months of registration, up slightly compared to 2021 (34.4%). This indicator shows minimal variation over time and has been consistently below the EU average since 2015.
- ❖ Both results indicate in 2022, the YG scheme in Latvia was more successful in delivery quality offers within 4 months compared to the previous year.
- ❖ The number of people aged 15-29 registered in the Latvian YG scheme in 2022 was, on average a third (34.3%) of the NEET population in this age-group according to the Labour Force Survey. A slight increase compared to 2021 (32.7%) - possibly linked to the fall in the NEET rate, but still below EU average (38.9%).
- ❖ Follow-up data were provided but are not in line with the YG monitoring framework.

Key monitoring results, Latvia, 2014-2022



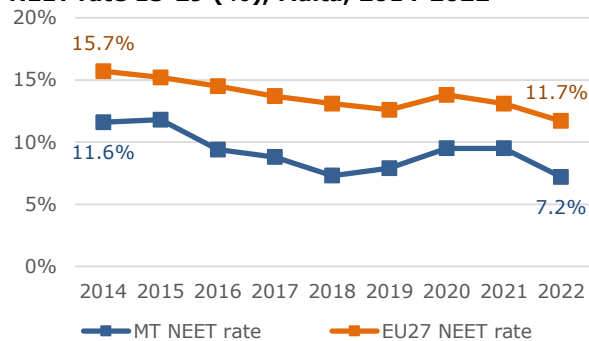
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

MALTA

Context for implementation

In 2014, when the YG was introduced, the NEET rate for people aged 15-29 in Malta was 11.6%, well below the EU average of 15.7%. The NEET rate reached a peak of 11.8% in 2015 and then decreased to 7.3% by 2018. The 2015-2018 improvement derived primarily from a reduction in the inactive NEET rate (from 7.4% to 4.4%), though there was a considerable drop also in the unemployed NEET rate (4.4% to 2.9%). The overall NEET rate increased again to 9.5% in 2020 and remained at this level in 2021. In 2022, it decreased and reached a new low 7.2% a change that derived primarily from a drop in the inactive component of the NEET population, from 6.5% to 4.1%.

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Malta, 2014-2022

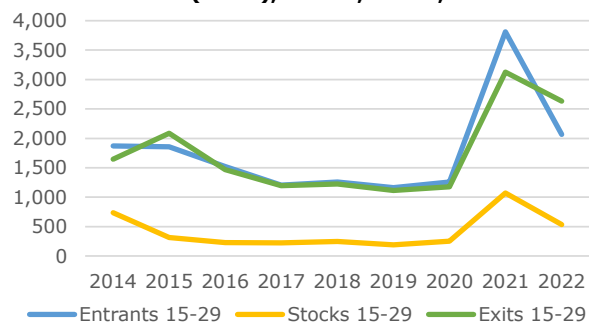


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ In 2021, the coverage of was expanded, to include participants in the Work Exposure Scheme (WES) as well as registered unemployed. As a result, both stocks and flows more than doubled. Thus, comparisons with previous years are not meaningful.
- ❖ In 2022 entrants and stocks halved (-45.8% and -50.0% respectively), while exits declined by 15.2%. This reflects the overall improvements in the labour market also demonstrated in the drop in the number of young NEETs (from 9,000 in 2021 to about 6,5 thousand in 2022). Data are however, slightly impacted by methodological improvements.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Malta, 2014-2022



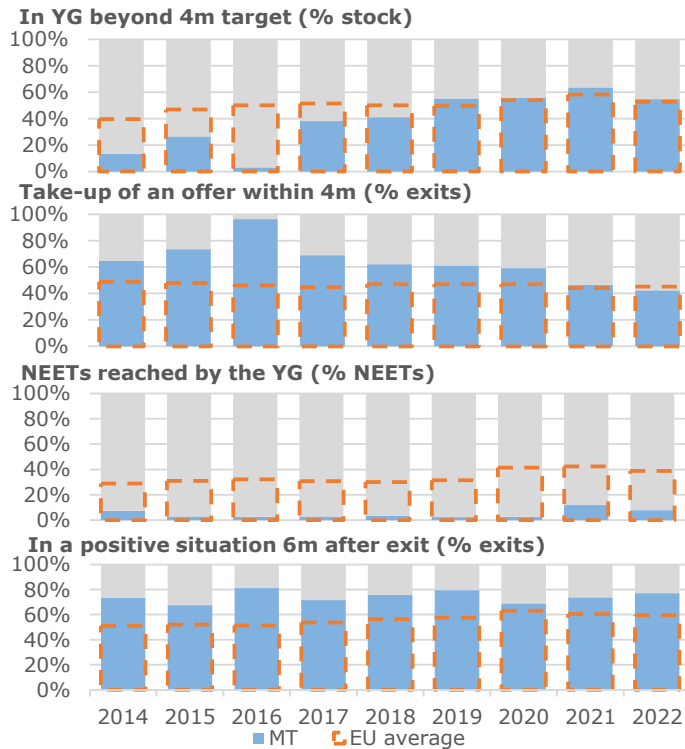
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ Because of the above-mentioned methodological changes, comparisons over time should be made with caution.
- ❖ In 2022, about half (54.7%) of those registered in the YG had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months. That is similar to the EU average (52.8%).

- ❖ At the same time, two in five (42.4%) of those aged 15-29 who left the Maltese YG scheme in 2022 took up an offer within 4 months, again similar to the EU average (45.3%).
- ❖ As of 2022, 8.0% of all NEETs aged under 30 are reached by the YG, compared to 12.0% in 2021. Coverage remains higher for those aged 15-19 (22.5%) and decreases with age, reflecting the focus on promoting return to education and training.
- ❖ Eight in ten (77.1%) of those leaving the scheme in 2022 were known to be in a positive situation 6 months afterwards, an increase compared to 2021 and above the EU average (59.6%). Longer-term follow-up data for previous years suggest that outcomes are sustainable.

Key monitoring results, Malta, 2014-2022



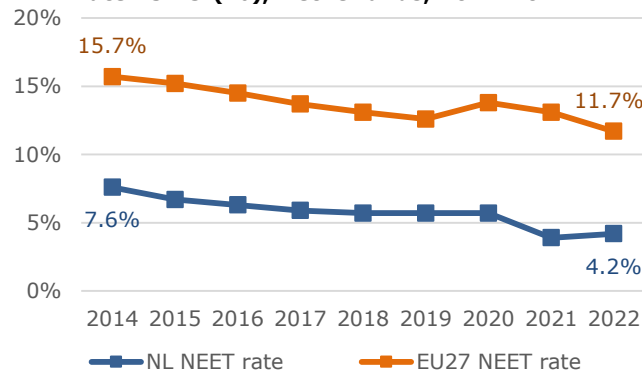
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

NETHERLANDS

Context for implementation

When the YG was launched in 2014, the NEET rate for those aged 15-29 in the Netherlands was 7.6%, less than half the rate for the EU (15.7%). The NEET rate dropped to 5.7% by 2018 and remained unchanged until 2020, showing no sign of any impact from the Covid-19 pandemic. The rate fell to 3.9% in 2021 and rose slightly to reach 4.2% in 2022 (11.7% at the EU), the lowest rate in the EU. The improvement in the NEET rate between 2014-2018 derives from reduced numbers of unemployed NEETs, whilst that from 2018 onwards, most notably that in 2021, relates to reduced numbers of inactive NEETs.

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Netherlands, 2014-2022

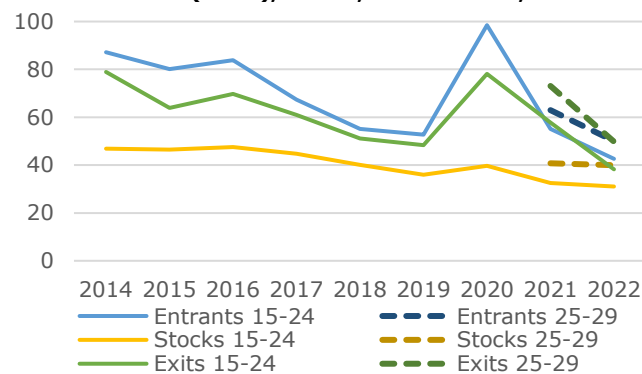


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ Data for 25-29 age group were included in 2021 for the first time, and in addition, methodological changes were applied. Thus, comparison with previous years have to be made with caution.
- ❖ Data show a continuous decrease in the use of the YG between 2016 and 2019. In 2020, however, when Covid hit, inflows to the YG nearly doubled. This may have been stimulated by the temporary ending of the requirement to seek work for at least 4 weeks before starting to claim benefits under the Participation Law. In 2021, the increases seen in 2020 were largely reversed and as of 2022, all variables are now lower than pre-pandemic.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Netherlands, 2014-2022

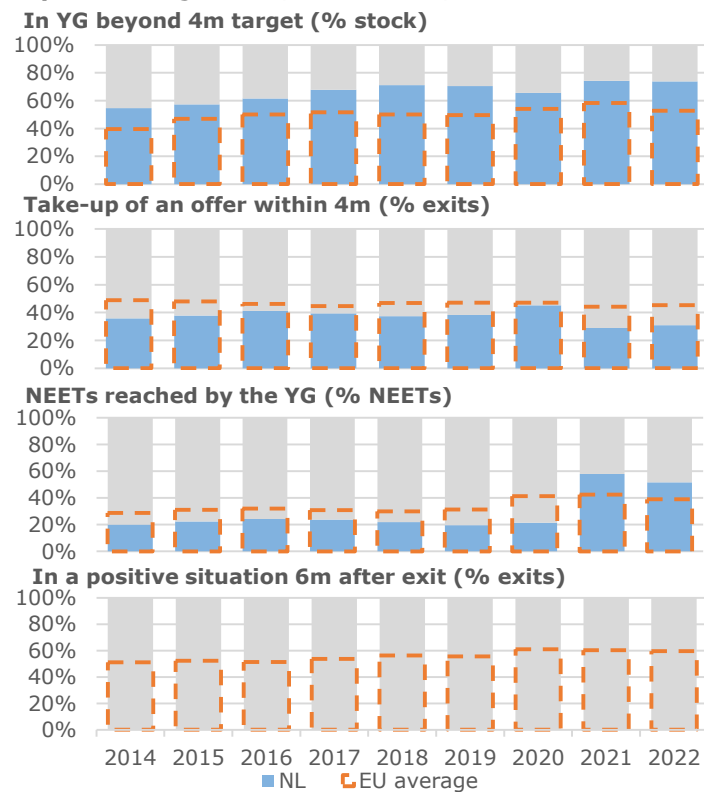


Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ The Dutch YG monitoring data cover those aged 25-29 as of reference year 2021. In addition, methodological changes in 2021 mean that breakdowns of stocks by duration and the timeliness of exits are now based on actual data in accordance with the methodological manual (and not based on estimates). Both issues may impact the comparability of indicator values for 2021 with those for previous years.
- ❖ Three quarters (73.9%) of those registered in the Dutch YG at any point during 2022 remained in the preparatory phase for more than 4 months, well above the EU average of 52.8%, and very similar to 2021 results.
- ❖ Less than a third of those leaving the YG in 2022 (31.0%) took up an offer within 4 months of registration, similar to 2021 and below the EU average of 45.3%.
- ❖ On average, half (51.6%) NEETs aged under 30 were covered by the YG scheme in 2022, lower than in 2021 (58.0%), but much higher than the EU average (38.9%).

Key monitoring results, Netherlands, 2014-2022



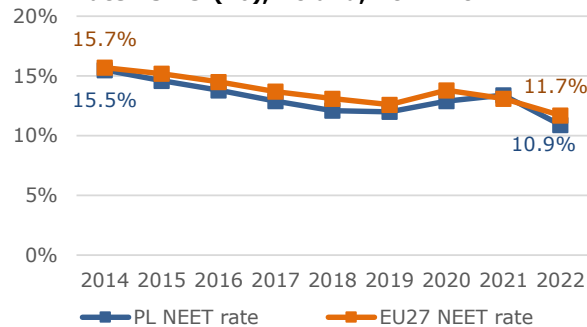
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

POLAND

Context for implementation

- ❖ In 2014, when the YG scheme was launched, the NEET rate for young people aged 15-29 in Poland was 15.5%. The NEET rate in Poland has followed a similar pattern that in the EU as a whole, with both declining up to 2019 to reach new lows (12.0% for Poland, 12.6% for the EU), and then rising in 2020 to reach 12.9% and 13.8% respectively. By 2022, both Polish and EU NEET rates had declined and reached a new low, down to 10.9% and 11.7% respectively.
- ❖ In both cases, the overall improvement in the NEET rates has derived mostly from unemployed component, whilst the inactive NEET rate has remained fairly similar.

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Poland, 2014-2022

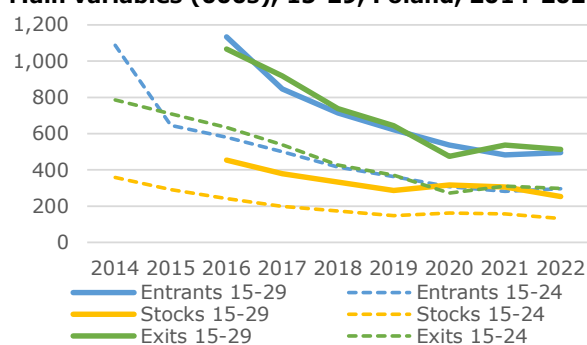


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ When comparing flows over time it should be considered that data for 2014-2015 covered only those aged 15-24 and that 2014 entrants included the start-up stock.
- ❖ Flows through the YG declined progressively from 2016 until 2020. Stocks also fell slowly up to 2019 but in 2020, when the pandemic hit, exits fell more than entrants generating a net inflow resulting in the stock increasing by 10.2%. Exits recovered in 2021 (+13.3%) to create a net outflow in the year and a small decrease in the average stock (-3.4%). In 2022, entrants increased for the first time, whilst stocks and exits continued the downwards trend seen in previous years.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Poland, 2014-2022

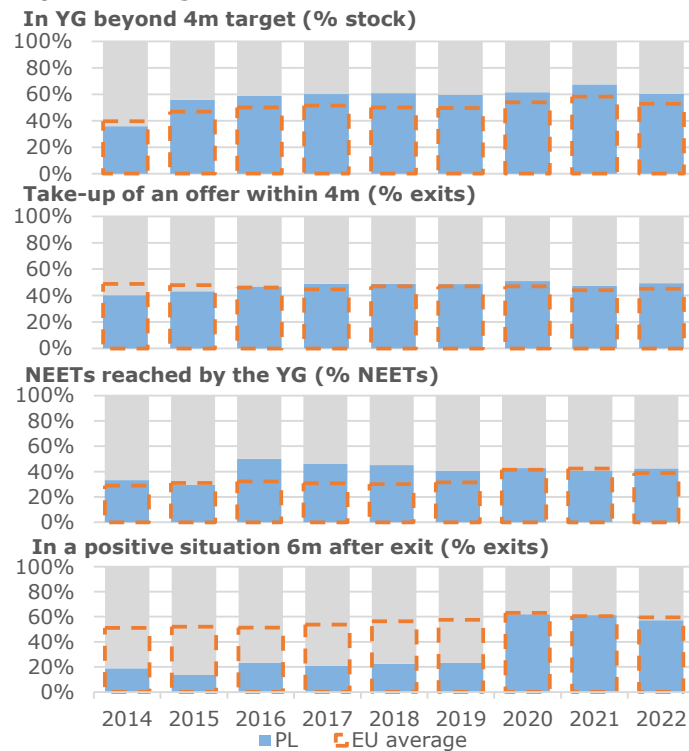


Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ During 2022, three in five (60.5%) of those registered in the YG scheme at any point during the year had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months. Though that is above the EU average (52.8%), it represents a better (lower) result compared to 2021 (67.5%), the highest (worst) value recorded in Poland.
- ❖ Half (49.5%) of those leaving the YG in 2022 started an offer within 4 months of registration. This indicator has been close to the EU average since 2016 and within a narrow band ranging from 47-51%.
- ❖ On average, the YG scheme reached two in five (42.5%) of all NEETs aged under 30 during 2022, a slight increase compared to 2021 (+1.6 pp) and now above the EU average of 38.9%. The coverage rate has mirrored the trends in the unemployed NEET rate in Poland.
- ❖ Three in five (57.3 %) of those leaving the YG in 2022 were known to be in a positive situation 6 months later, slightly lower than in 2021 and 2020. Data for previous years are not comparable because of lower data quality (over 60% unknown situations).

Key monitoring results, Poland, 2014-2022



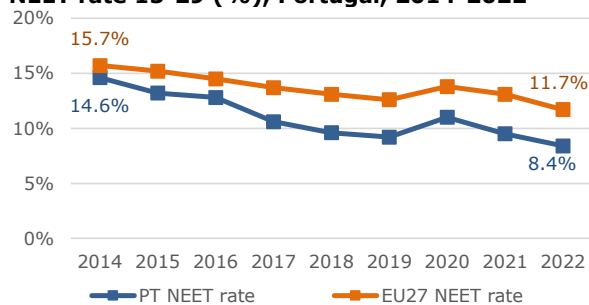
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

PORTUGAL

Context for implementation

- ❖ In 2014, when the YG was launched, the NEET rate in Portugal was 14.6%, about 1 pp below the rate seen at the EU level (15.7%). The overall NEET rate in Portugal dropped to a low of 9.2% by 2019. When the pandemic hit it rose to 11.0% in 2020, but then continued to decrease thereafter, reaching a new low of 8.4% by 2022.
- ❖ In 2014, the unemployed NEET rate in Portugal was 1.7 pp higher than the EU aggregate (9.6% vs 7.9%), but by 2022, this gap reduced to just 0.4 pp (4.7% vs 4.3%). In contrast, the inactive NEET rate in Portugal has remained substantially lower than the EU aggregate throughout the years (between 2.8 and 3.7 pp lower).

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Portugal, 2014-2022

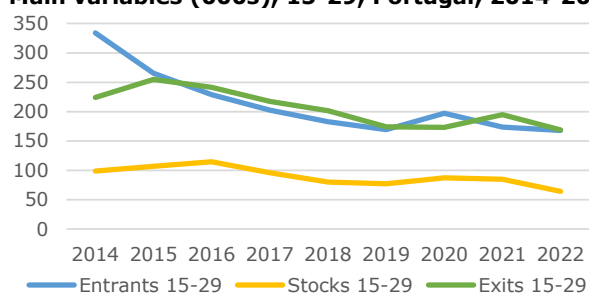


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

In Portugal, entrants to the YG dropped by more than a third between 2015 and 2019. In 2020, at the outbreak of the pandemic, entrants increased 16.2% but by 2022 they had returned to their pre-COVID levels. At the same time, exits reduced every year up to 2020 but then increased 12.3% in 2021 as labour markets improved post-pandemic. Exits then fell again (-13.4%) in 2022, returning to level seen pre-pandemic. In most years there has been a net outflow from the YG so that the average stock fell steadily between 2015 and 2022 (except in 2020 when stocks went up in response to the net inflow), from 107 thousand to 64 thousand.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Portugal, 2014-2022



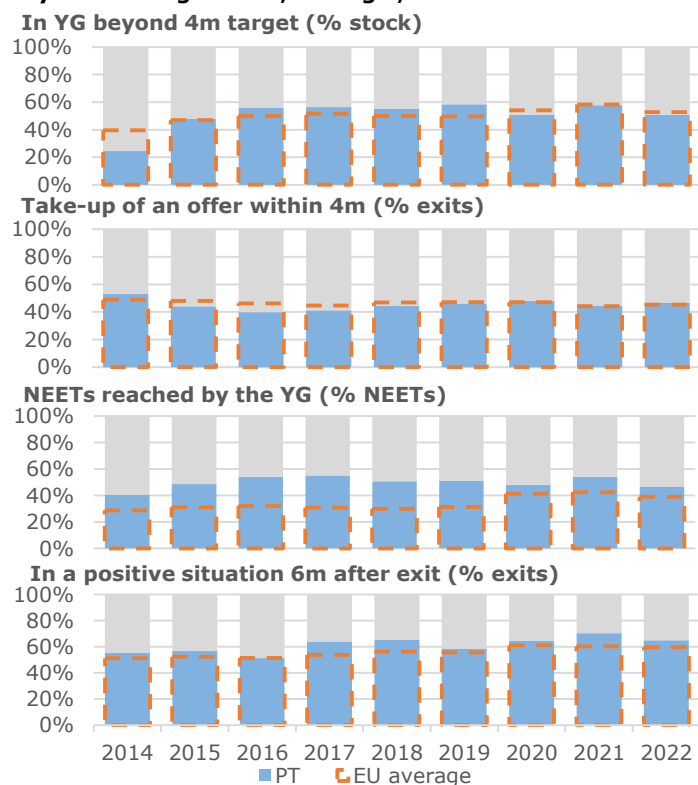
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ Half (50.9%) of those registered in the Portuguese YG at any point during 2022 had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months. An improvement compared to 2021 (-6.8 pp), similar to results for previous years, and slightly under the EU average (52.8%).
- ❖ Under half of those leaving the YG in 2022 (46.8%) took up an offer within four months of registration. For the past five years this proportion has oscillated between 44-48%. In all reference years the Portuguese results are similar to the EU average (45.3% in 2022).

- ❖ With the exception of the launch year (2014), around half of all NEETs aged 15-29 were registered in the Portuguese YG scheme in all years. In 2022, coverage (46.8%) was the lowest seen since 2015, but still above the EU average (38.9%).
- ❖ About two thirds of those leaving the YG in 2022 (64.8%) were known to be in a positive situation 6 months later, down compared to 2021 (70.2%) but similar in 2020 (64.7%) and above EU average (59.6%). Longer-term follow-up data for those leaving in previous years suggest that outcomes are sustainable.

Key monitoring results, Portugal, 2014-2022



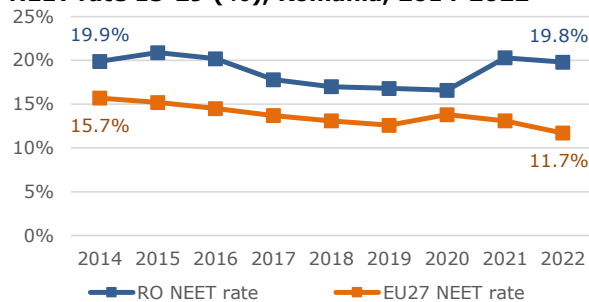
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

ROMANIA

Context for implementation

- ❖ In 2014, the NEET rate for those aged 15-29 in Romania was 19.9%, well above the rate of 15.7% at the EU level. From a peak of 20.9% in 2015, the Romanian NEET rate reduced progressively to a low of 16.6% in 2020. The data then show a significant jump to 20.3% in 2021, which was almost entirely sustained in 2022 (19.8%). It is possible that the reason behind such a large-scale change in 2021 lies in the break in series of the LFS data.
- ❖ The high NEET rate in Romania, encapsulates an unemployed NEET rate just above that at EU level (5.6% vs 4.3%) and an inactive NEET rate which is double that at EU level (14.2% vs 7.4%).

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Romania, 2014-2022

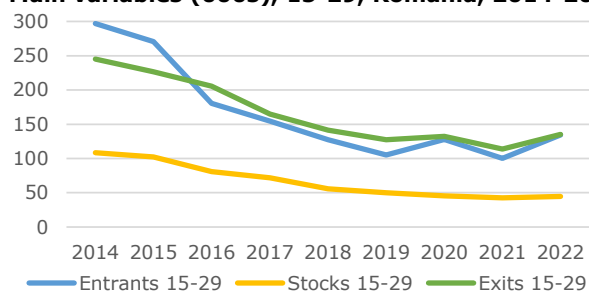


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ In Romania, data for entrants in 2014 include start-up stock (i.e. those already registered unemployed on January 1) and are not comparable with other years.
- ❖ Flows through the YG have mostly been decreasing since 2015. The number of yearly entrants has reduced from 271 thousand in 2015 to 134 thousand in 2022, while exits halved (from 227 thousand to 135 thousand). A net outflow each year since 2016, has resulted in the average stock of young people registered in the YG falling each year from 102 to 44 thousand.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Romania, 2014-2022



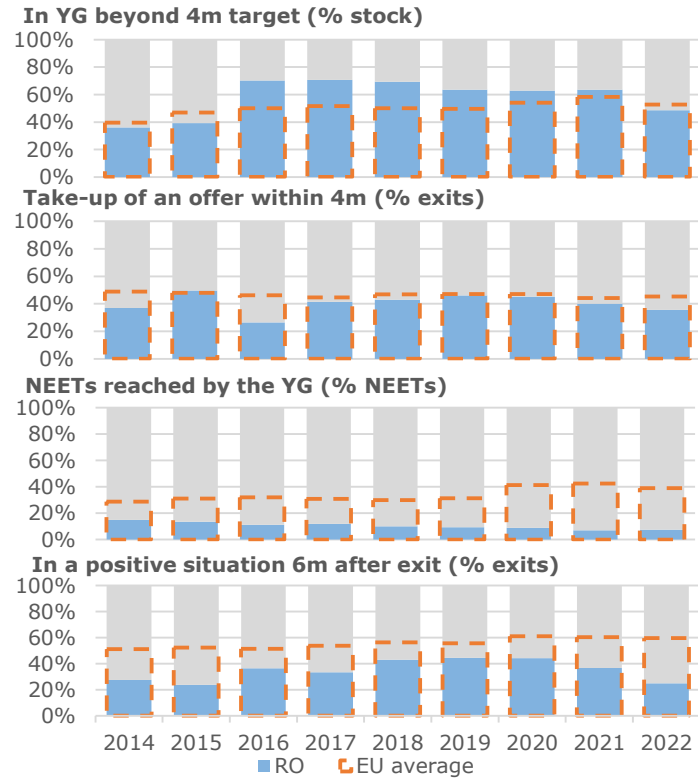
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ Half (48.5%) of those registered in the YG at any point during 2022 had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months. The result is improved compared to previous years, and lowest seen since 2015.
- ❖ In contrast, over a third (35.7%) of participants left to take up an offer within 4 months of being registered, a lower (worse) result compared to 2021 (40.1%), the lowest seen since 2016 and well below the EU average (45.3%).
- ❖ Coverage of the NEET population remains poor, with less than one in ten young NEETs in Romania covered by the YG in 2022, and a rate that has been declining over time (14.9% in 2014 compared to 7.4% in 2022).

- ❖ A fourth (24.8%) of those that exited the YG in 2022 were known to be in a positive situation 6 months after exit, down from 36.6% in 2021. However, follow-up data do not comply with the specifications of the YG Indicator Framework and have limited coverage.

Key monitoring results, Romania, 2014-2022

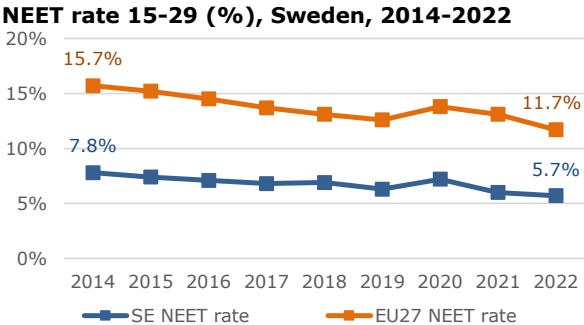


Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

SWEDEN

Context for implementation

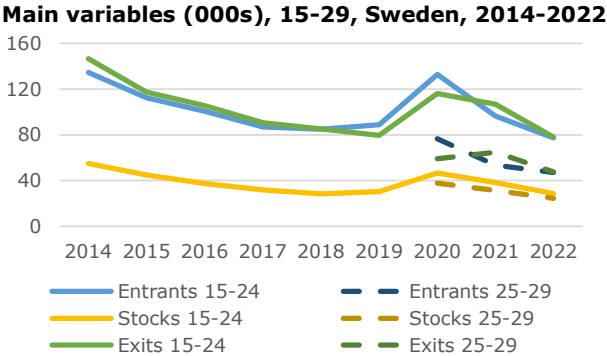
In 2014, when the YG was launched, the NEET rate for young people aged 15-29 in Sweden was 7.8%, about half the rate of 15.7% at EU level. Unemployed NEETs accounted for just 3.7% of the population aged 15-29 (7.9% at EU level), while inactive NEETs accounted for 4.1% (7.8% at EU level). Subsequently, the NEET rate in Sweden gradually reduced to 6.3% in 2019. There was a spike to 7.2% in 2020 as the pandemic hit, but progress resumed thereafter, and by 2022 the NEET rate reached a new low of 5.7%, reflecting an unemployed NEET rate of 2.6% and an inactive NEET rate of 3.0% (4.3% and 7.4% at EU level).



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ Data for the expanded coverage of the YG (15-29) are available only from 2020.
- ❖ Flows both in and out of the YG (15-24 age-group) generally declined up to 2019, a trend that was abruptly halted by the pandemic. In 2020, there was a major spike in the numbers of both entrants and exits, with a clear net inflow that resulted in the average stock increasing by 54.2%. In 2021 and 2022, flows fell back and there was a net outflow which saw the average stock reduce from 84 thousand to 53 thousand. As a result, all variables had either returned to pre-pandemic levels or achieved new lows.



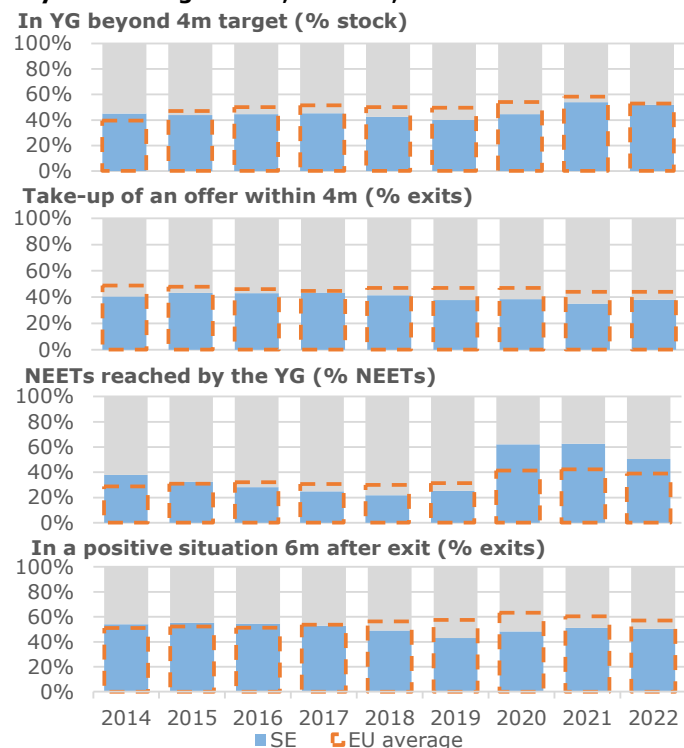
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ Sweden has provided data for the 25-29 age-group only from 2020 onwards. This needs to be considered when comparing the indicator values over time.
- ❖ Between 2014-2020, the proportion of participants remaining in the YG preparatory phase beyond the 4-month target fluctuated between 40-45%. In 2021 there was a sharp increase to 54.0%. Despite a decrease (improvement) in 2022, results are now slightly less favourable than the EU average (51.9% vs. 52.8%).

- ❖ Almost four in ten (38.1%) of those leaving the YG in 2022 took up an offer within 4 months of registration. The figure for 15-24 has been in the region of 36-38% since 2019 and below the EU average throughout the available time-series.
- ❖ The Swedish YG scheme covers around half (50.5%) of all NEETs, well above the EU average (38.9%). The increased coverage since 2020 reflects the addition of the 25-29 age-group.
- ❖ The proportion of participants known to be in a positive situation 6 months after exiting the YG scheme fell from 54.0% in 2014 to 42.9% in 2019, but has since risen, and was 50.4% in 2022. Longer-term follow-up data for previous years show results are sustainable overtime.

Key monitoring results, Sweden, 2014-2022



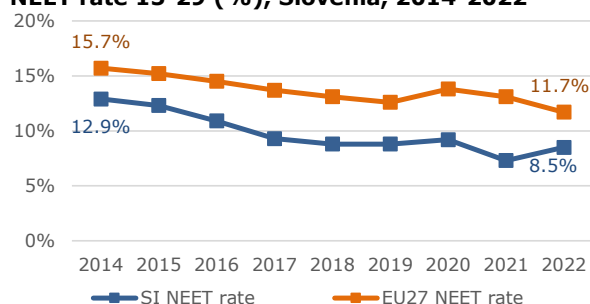
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

SLOVENIA

Context for implementation

- ❖ In 2014, when the YG was launched, the NEET rate in Slovenia was 12.9%, well below the EU level of 15.7%. Unemployed NEETs accounted for 7.5% of the population aged 15-29 compared to 7.9% at EU level, while inactive NEETs accounted for a further 5.5% (7.8% at EU level).
- ❖ As at EU level, the NEET rate in Slovenia fell steadily between 2014 and 2019, reaching 8.8%. In 2020 it rose to 9.2% due to the pandemic and then fell to a new low of 7.3% by 2021. However, in 2022, the NEET rate rose to 8.5% due to a significant increase in the inactive NEET rate (from 4.5% in 2021 to 6.0% in 2022), most notably for those aged 15-19 (4.9% to 9.0%).

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Slovenia, 2014-2022

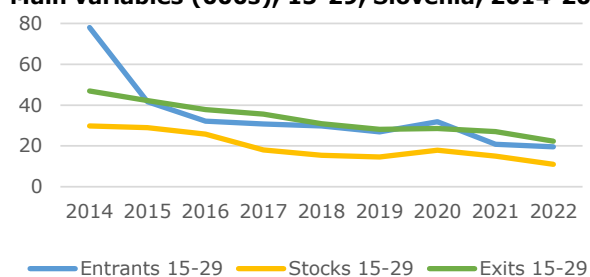


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

In Slovenia, entrants to the YG for 2014 include start-up stock (i.e. people already registered unemployed on the YG launch date) so that data are not comparable with later years. Since 2015, YG inflows have fallen every year except for a temporary rise in 2020. The number of exits also fell steadily up to 2019, remained fairly stable for two years, and then declined by 17.3% in 2022. In all years except 2020 there was a net outflow so that the average stock of young people registered in the YG has more than halved from 29 to 11 thousand between 2015 and 2022.

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Slovenia, 2014-2022



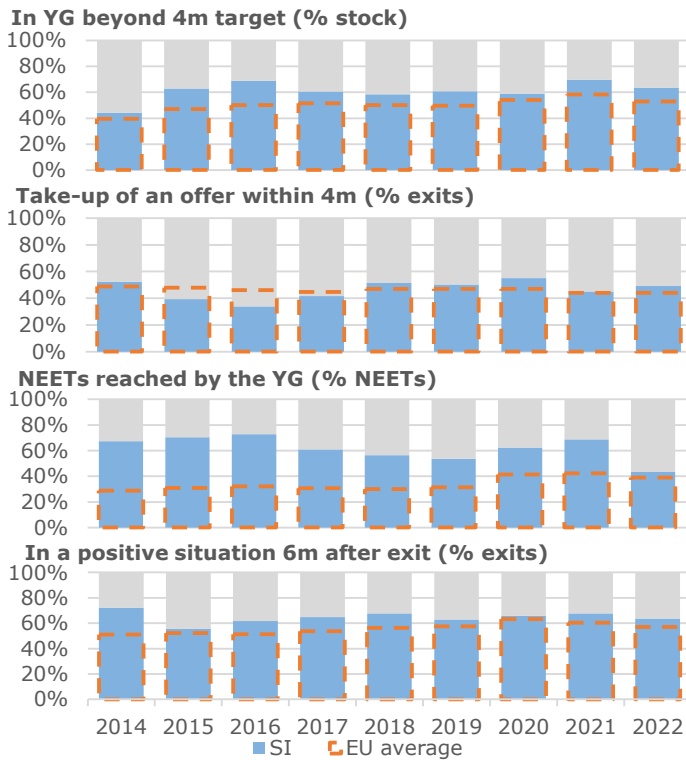
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ Under two thirds (63.6%) of those registered in the Slovenian YG scheme at any point during 2022 had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months. Results are an improvement compared to 2021 (down by 6.0 pp) but it is still the third highest value seen since 2014 and significantly above the EU average (52.8%).
- ❖ Half (49.1%) of those leaving the scheme in 2022 took up an offer within 4 months of registration, again an improvement compared to 2021 (45.0%) and now slightly above the EU average (45.3%).

- ❖ On average during 2022, the YG scheme covered more than two fifths (43.3%) of NEETs aged under 30, significantly lower than in 2021 (68.7%) and now only slightly above the EU average (38.9).
- ❖ Six in ten (63.7%) of those that left the YG in 2022 were found to be in a positive situation 6 months afterwards. Results for longer-term follow-up data indicate that outcomes are sustained or even improved over time.

Key monitoring results, Slovenia, 2014-2022



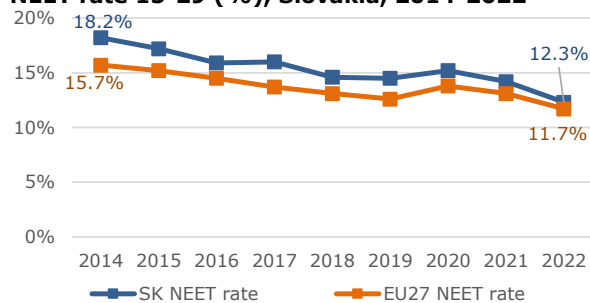
Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

SLOVAKIA

Context for implementation

- ❖ In 2014, when the YG was launched, the NEET rate for those aged 15-29 in Slovakia was 18.2%, above the EU level figure of 15.7%. The rate for inactive NEETs was similar to the EU level (8.0% vs 7.8%), but the rate for unemployed NEETs was higher (10.2% vs 7.9%).
- ❖ Subsequently, the NEET rate in Slovakia dropped to 14.5%, but rose to 15.2% in 2020 as the pandemic hit. Since then, it declined to reach 12.3% in 2022, the lowest observed since the launch of the YG but still slightly higher than the EU rate (11.7%).
- ❖ The difference in the NEET rates derives more so from the unemployed component (5.2% in Slovakia vs 4.3% at EU level), as in fact in the inactive component, the rate is lower (7.1% vs. 7.4% in the EU).

NEET rate 15-29 (%), Slovakia, 2014-2022

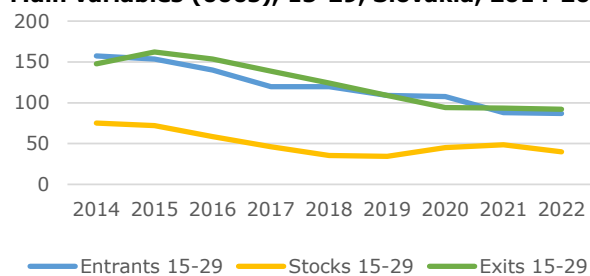


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Flows through the YG

- ❖ Flows both in (entrants) and out (exits) of the Slovakian YG scheme have fallen progressively since 2015. Up to 2019 there was a net outflow each year, resulting in the average stocks halving (from 72 to 34 thousand).
- ❖ In 2020, as the pandemic hit, there was a clear net inflow which resulted to an increase in the average stock (+30.9%). That was followed by a further small increase in 2021 despite a net outflow. This is, at least in part, an artefact of the 2021 data, which expanded the age coverage to include people aged 29 but less than 30 who were previously automatically excluded. In 2022 there were only small variations in flows, with exits remaining higher than entrants and resulting to a drop in the average stocks (-17.5%).

Main variables (000s), 15-29, Slovakia, 2014-2022

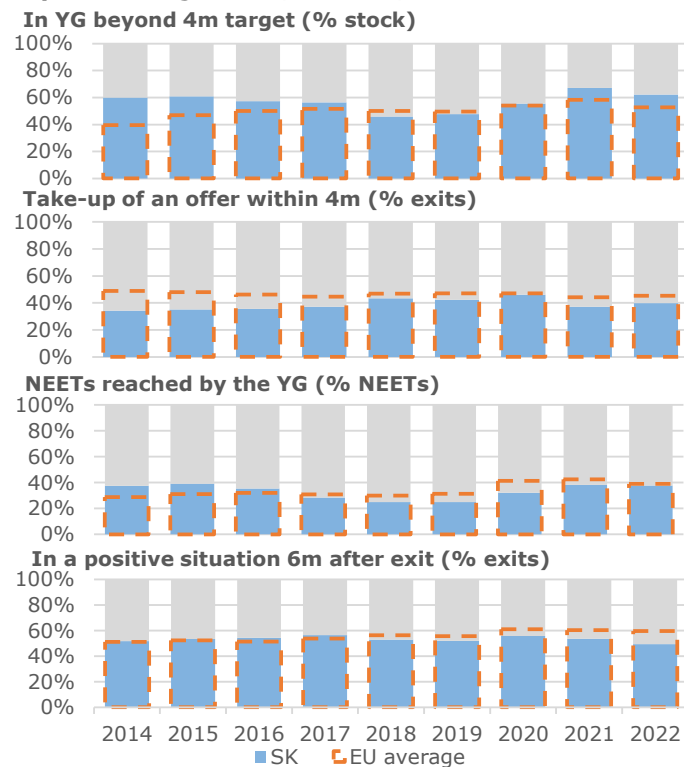


Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Key results

- ❖ On average during 2022, six in ten (62.3%) of those registered in the Slovakian YG scheme had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months. A small improvement compared to 2021 (67.1%) but still above the EU average (52.8%).
- ❖ Two fifths (39.9%) of those leaving the scheme in 2022 took up an offer within 4 months of registration. This result is similar to 2021 (37.7%), but below the shares seen in 2018-2020 (43-46%) and the EU average for 2022 (45.3%).
- ❖ The YG scheme in Slovakia covered 37.7% of NEETs aged 15-29 in 2022, slightly below than the share covered in 2021, but similar to the EU average (38.9%) and higher than the rates seen between 2016-2020 (25-35%).
- ❖ Follow-up data show that in 2022, half (49.4%) of those leaving the YG were known to be in employment, education or training 6 months later. Outcomes are sustained over time, as longer-term follow-up data show similar results.

Key monitoring results, Slovakia, 2014-2022



Source: Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

ANNEX – NOTES ABOUT THE DATA

Data on aggregate (macroeconomic) indicators. The source of these indicators is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). From reference year 2021 onwards, a new methodology has been applied in accordance with the Integrated European Social Statistics Framework Regulation (IESS FR) (Regulation 2019/1700) and its implementing regulation for the labour force domain (Implementing Regulation 2019/2240). This has introduced several changes, the details of which are set out on Eurostat's Statistics Explained site⁴. Some of the changes made affect the determination of labour market status (i.e. whether a person is considered employed, unemployed, or inactive), which causes a break in the time series that impacts on the YG aggregate indicators. Efforts have been made to develop break-free time-series for the most important indicators related to the labour market⁵. This process showed that the methodological changes had no significant impact in eight Member States (CZ, DK, ES, HR, CY, LT, LU and MT). Break free series are, however, not available for all of the aggregate indicators defined in the YG Indicator Framework so to ensure consistency the unadjusted data is used. This means that some of the changes observed when comparing data for 2021 onwards with for previous periods years may not be representative (i.e. derive more from the break in the series than any real change). Importantly for this report, comparisons for the latest year (i.e. changes between 2021 and 2022) are not affected.

Comparability. Data are compiled on the basis of a common methodology - the Indicator Framework for Monitoring the Youth Guarantee and the accompanying methodological manual - and are therefore considered broadly comparable between countries. Nevertheless, it is important to bear in mind that the data for direct and follow-up monitoring are derived from national administrative registers that are designed to support and monitor specific national systems, which vary in terms of the processes followed and definitions applied and may, therefore, result in some inherent differences between countries. These differences are, however, expected to be minor and more important differences are those that derive from the way in which YG schemes have been implemented and the capacity of countries to provide complete data.

During the early stages of implementation, the size and composition of the populations registered in the YG in each country varied because of different approaches. Some countries implemented the YG as a completely new intervention and monitored inflows starting from zero, while other implemented the YG as a reinforcement of existing processes and monitored inflows accumulating with the existing stock. Countries in the former group will tend to have a smaller stock with lower average duration in the early stages of implementation. However, as flows through the YG stabilise the differences will reduce. For the purposes of comparison between countries and through time, data for 2014 should thus be treated with due consideration to the underlying differences.

The capacity of countries to monitor what happens to young people on leaving the YG impacts on the quality of data for both exits and follow-up but particularly the latter. Although the provision of data has improved through time, still seven Member States either provide no follow-up data (6) or do not know the subsequent situation of the large majority (at least 80%) of young people passing through the YG (1 country). The problem derives from a lack of capacity to routinely link administrative registers or legal restrictions to do so. The investment needed to link PES registers and other administrative registers (e.g. social security) would have benefits not only for YG monitoring but also for other EU level data collections (e.g. LTU and LMP) as well as providing a base for policy evaluation at national level.

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=EU_Labour_Force_Survey_-_new_methodology_from_2021_onwards

⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=EU_labour_force_survey_-_correction_for_breaks_in_time_series

EU level data: Regarding data at EU level 2 figures are presented:

1) Figures for EU data at **aggregate level** which take into account all affected NEETs in all countries for which data are available (i.e. indicator results calculated using an aggregate of the underlying numbers (numerator and denominator). This effectively produces a weighted average of indicator results at country level. These figures describe the overall situation of NEETs in the EU but can be significantly influenced by the situation in (a small number) of large countries.

2) Figures for **(unweighted) EU average** which are unweighted averages of all available country data (i.e. average of indicator values). These are most relevant for comparison of indicator results between countries.

Coverage indicator. The second supplementary indicator for direct monitoring measures the proportion of the NEET population (average across the year) that is registered in the YG preparatory phase (annual average stock). Whilst data for the numerator are derived from administrative data in each country, the only available comparable data on the size of the NEET population that can be used as a denominator derive from the EU Labour Force Survey. This uses a definition of NEETs that is common across countries⁶ but which may vary from the definitions applied in the context of national YG schemes and in the administrative data used to monitor these. Results should thus be interpreted as an estimation, rather than a definitive measurement, of the extent to which YG schemes achieve the objective of reaching all young people that become, or are already, NEET. In exceptional cases, the coverage indicator could even exceed 100% if the criteria governing access to the national YG scheme are more relaxed (in terms of being out of work or education/training) than those applied in the LFS.

In line with the expanded coverage of the Reinforced YG, the data used in this report covers the full 15-29 age-group where available even though the monitoring data for one country – Hungary - do not yet cover the 25-29 age-group as the Hungarian YG does not yet cover those aged 25-29. For most of the direct and follow-up level indicators the lack of data for the 25-29 age-group for Hungary has only a minor impact, reflecting the different characteristics of this group compared to those aged 15-19 or 20-24. For the coverage indicator, however, not yet covering those aged 25-29 implies a clear disadvantage.

As noted above, there is a break in the LFS time-series between 2020 and 2021. This derives from the change in the methods used to determine labour market status, which is clearly a crucial part of measuring the NEET population. Detailed analysis of the absolute numbers of NEETs broken down by labour market status (unemployed or inactive) indeed shows some changes that are likely to be an artefact of this change rather than a real change.

In the absence of a break-free series covering all of the aggregate indicators defined in the Indicator Framework the unadjusted data is used with potential breaks. Consequently, comparing data for 2021 onwards with for previous periods years may not be representative.

Follow-up data. Follow-up data refer to information about what happens to people after leaving the YG – for any reference year have so far been provided by only 23 of the 27 Member States and in two of these cases (RO and LV) the data are not aligned with the specifications of the YG Indicator Framework . Moreover, even where data are available, they do not necessarily reflect the true situation because of a lack of capacity to track

⁶ See [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Young_people_neither_in_employment_nor_in_education_and_training_\(NEET\)](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Young_people_neither_in_employment_nor_in_education_and_training_(NEET))

people after exit (i.e. the situation is unknown for a high proportion). The results should be interpreted accordingly.

Note that where follow-up data are collected before everyone that exited in the reference period had reached the observation point (e.g. the 12 month situation of people that exited in year n can only be fully known in January of year $n+2$) then results are calculated only for the sub-group for whom the observation is valid (i.e. excluding those that had not yet reached the observation point).