



Data collection for monitoring of Youth Guarantee schemes 2016

Country fiche: Belgium

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Highlights

- ❖ On average, three in five (59.3%) of those registered in the Belgian YG scheme at any point during the year had been registered for more than 4 months.
- ❖ Of those leaving the YG in 2016, 47.0% took up an offer within 4 months of registration.
- ❖ On average during 2016, the Belgian YG scheme covered more than seven in ten NEETs aged 15-24 (72.3%).
- ❖ Three in five of those leaving the YG in 2016 (60.2%) were known to be in employment, education or training 6 months later. Moreover, longer-term follow-up data for those leaving the YG in 2015 suggest that these outcomes are sustainable.

Introduction

Belgium presented a Youth Guarantee (YG) Implementation Plan in December 2013, which was updated in April 2014. The plan includes 4 distinct sub-plans, established at Regional/Community level. The Youth Guarantee scheme was formally launched on 1st January 2014 and subsequently implemented by the different regional authorities.

The three Belgian PES and an ad hoc committee in Brussels are responsible for establishing and managing the Youth Guarantee scheme and coordinating partnerships across all levels and sectors in their respective region/community:

- Brussels region: the Monitoring Committee of the YG (composed of ministers of labour, training, education, economy and social inclusion), with the President of the Region as maximum responsible (data are provided by the PES Actiris)
- Flanders: Vlaamse Dienst voor Arbeidsbemiddeling en Beroepsopleiding (VDAB)
- Wallonia: Le Forem
- German-speaking Community: Arbeitsamt der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft (ADG)

More information is available in the national [YG implementation plan](#).

1 Quality of data

1.1. Key changes compared to 2015

Following the collaboration initiated in 2016 between the different regional/community PES to ensure that data are provided according to a common methodology designed to comply with the specifications of the YG Indicator Framework, data for 2016 were again coordinated through a single point of contact in the PES of the Brussels region, Actiris. However, data from ADG for 2016 could not be provided.

Completion of follow-up data has been improved. This year, both 12- and 18-month follow-up data were completed for 2016 (T) and 2015 (T-1) whilst previously only 6-month follow-up data was provided.

Technical errors in previous data (derived from an erroneous filter by birthdate) were identified by one provider (le Forem) and duly corrected for both the current (2016) and previous (2015) reference years. In addition, a change in the recording of exits by

destination has resulted in the proportion with unknown destination being reduced from around 25% to 14%.

Improved completion of data

- All variables for follow-up T provided.

Correction of technical issues:

- 2015 data revised for one provider (le Forem) for all variables (errors in the selection of birthdate were fixed).

Other changes:

- Data for one provider (ADG) not available for 2016.
- Change of approach of recording de-registrations that are not positive exits or re-entry to the unemployment register, now included under inactivity.

The missing data for ADG does not have a significant impact in the data, as the proportion of participants from this provider represents less than 1% of the total of YG participants in Belgium¹.

1.2. Data quality 2016

Belgium has provided the majority of data for reference year 2016 in accordance with the definitions of the YG Indicator Framework.

However, since the 2014 data did not cover all regions/communities and the methodology applied differed between providers (with some important divergences from the specifications of the Indicator Framework), comparisons with 2014 are not meaningful.

Note that the YG scheme in the Brussels region also targets young NEETs who have not registered as jobseekers, however the YG monitoring data cover only those who have registered with the PES (Actiris).

Details of the data provided and any divergence from the definitions are presented in [Table 1](#).

Table 1: Completion and comparability of direct monitoring data, 2016

Coverage of data	
Providers	Public Employment Services (PES): Actiris, Vlaamse Dienst voor Arbeidsbemiddeling en Beroepsopleiding (VDAB), Le Forem, and for 2015 only Arbeitsamt der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft (ADG).
Participants	Unoccupied registered jobseekers aged 15-24 – i.e. all young registered jobseekers excluding those that are employed or participating in an education/training measure.
Completion of data	
Missing data	Follow-up T-2 (all observation points) – since the methodology for the 2014 data varied between providers it is not currently feasible to provide T-1 follow-up.

¹ 0.7% of entrants and 0.6% of stocks and exits in 2015.

Data recording

Exits by destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Exits to unemployment (VDAB, ADG and FOREM) correspond to jobseekers who did not respect their obligations as jobseeker. They remain registered but are allocated a special status. For the remaining provider (Actiris), de-registration due to failure to comply with jobseeker obligations is recorded as unknown. However, sanctions do not necessarily lead to de-registration, and thus, participants may remain in the YG and not be counted as an exit. – Exits to subsidised employment and subsidised apprenticeships cannot be identified (from all exits to these destinations). – Exits to employment as part of the measure "Doelgroepenkorting/Target group deduction" in Flanders cannot be identified (reported as unknown). – Unknown exits for one provider (Le Forem) are recorded under inactivity. – Proportion of unknown destinations: 14.4%
Follow-up T	– Proportion of unknown situations (6m after exit): 26.3%

Comparability of data

Definitions	– No known divergences from the specifications of the Indicator Framework.
Across time	– Data for 2014 do not cover all regions/communities (only Le Forem), the methodologies applied differed between regions and there were some important divergences from the specifications of the Indicator Framework.

Source: YG monitoring template (quantitative data).

2 Characteristics of offers

This section aims to assess the characteristics of the offers provided within the YG framework. The first part is restricted to subsidised offers, which are assessed on the basis of the qualitative information provided by Member States as part of the data collection exercise. The second part uses the available quantitative data to make an outcome-based assessment based on recycling rates.

2.1 Subsidised offers

This section aims to assess the characteristics of subsidised programmes/measures used to provide offers within the context of the YG (i.e. interventions targeting the specific age groups covered by the YG, or which are heavily used for YG participants). General programmes/measures open to all registered unemployed, open market jobs (whether accessed on own initiative or with the assistance of employment services) and offers provided through the regular education and training system without any additional YG-specific funding are not assessed here.

Table 2 presents the available information for each type of subsidised offer, categorised by sub-type where relevant² and showing an assessment of the characteristics of the offer based on the agreed reporting criteria (e.g. duration, remuneration/support for the participant etc.). Note that, as part of the validation process, information provided in the YG template was – where possible – cross-checked and/or completed with information available in the LMP database.

Employment offers in Belgium include two different forms of sheltered & supported employment ("*First Employment Convention*" and "*Professional Transition Program*") offering full-time fixed term contracts and lasting at least 12 months, one form of direct job creation ("*Subsidised contractual agent*") offering full time or part-time contracts that may be open-ended, and employment incentives ("*Target group deduction*") which offer a reduction in social security contributions to employers who

² For example, based on the LMP classification of labour market interventions by type of action, employment offers can take the form of employment incentives (LMP category 4), sheltered/supported employment (cat.5), direct job creation (cat.6) or start-up incentives (cat.7). See: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-GQ-13-002>

hire low/medium skilled youngsters. In most cases, participants are remunerated in line with national or sectoral wage agreements. Considering the multiple reporting criteria, employment offers in the Belgian YG scheme can be considered of good quality.

Education offers include one professional training lasting at least 28 days as well as one measure to support reinsertion into the regular education/training system. Education offers provide financial support to the participants who can still receive their unemployment benefits, and, in case of reinsertion into the regular education system, lead to recognised qualifications (varied EQF levels).

Traineeship offers include three measures ("*Professional Transition Traineeship*", "*Individual in-work training*" and "*Work experience agreement*") all of which are remunerated and enforced by written agreement. The duration is quite short (from 3 to 6 months and from 1 to 6 months respectively for the first two offers, the "work experience agreement" is variable depending on the contract agreed) and although participants receive remuneration, the amounts are not linked to national or sectoral wage agreements. In the case of the "individual in-work training", employers have the obligation to hire the trainee afterwards for at least the same duration as the traineeship.

Table 2: Characteristics by type offer, 2016

Employment						
Name of measure	Sub-type	Open-ended contract	Full time	Remuneration/ Support	Minimum duration	Comments
Convention de Premier Emploi (First Employment Convention) Providers: Brussels, Flanders (until 01.07.2016)	Sheltered & supported employment	✗	✓	✓	12 months	Intervention comprises three sub-measures. The duration and the target group may vary.
Programme de Transition Professionnelle (Professional Transition Program) Providers: Brussels	Sheltered & supported employment	✗	✓	✓	12 months	
Agent Contractuel Subventionné (Subsidised contractual agent) Brussels	Direct job creation	✓	✓	✓	No minimum duration	
Doelgroepenkorting (Since 01.07.2016)/Target group deduction Providers: Flanders	Employment incentives	✓	✓	✓	Maximum duration 8 quarters	Employers can receive support for a maximum of 8 quarters.
Continued education and training						
Name of measure	Sub-type	Qualifications	Full time	Remuneration/ Support	Minimum duration	Comments
Formation professionnelle (Professional Training) Providers: Brussels, Flanders, Wallonia, German Speaking Community	Regular E&T system	✗	✓	✓	28 days	Any type of training under this measure has been considered in quantitative data if it lasts at least 28 days.
Reprise d'études de plein exercice (return to full-time education) Providers: Brussels, Flanders, Wallonia, German Speaking Community.	Regular E&T system	✓	✓	✓	12 months	

Traineeships							
Name of measure	Sub-type	Written agreement	Full time	Qualifications	Remuneration/ Support	Minimum duration	Comments
Stage de Transition Professionnelle/ Instapstage/ Einstiegspraktikum (Professional Transition Traineeship) Providers: Brussels, Flanders, Wallonia, German-speaking Community	Other	✓	✓	✗	✓	3 months	Maximum duration is 6 months.
Formation individuelle en entreprise/IBO/ Individuelle Ausbildung im Unternehmen (Individual in-work training) Providers: Brussels, Flanders Wallonia, German-speaking Community	Other	✓	✓	✗	✓	1 month	Maximum duration is 6 months. Employers are obliged to hire the trainee afterwards for at least the same duration as the traineeship.
Beroepsinlevingsovereenkomst/La Convention d'Immersion professionnelle (CIP)/ Arbeitsplatzprobungspraktikum (work experience agreement) Providers: Brussels, Flanders Wallonia, German-speaking Community	Other	✓	✓	✗	✓	Depending on the contract	

– Not relevant.

✓ Criterion is fulfilled. See table XX in Annex for details by type of offer.

✓ Criterion is partly fulfilled or fulfilled only for some offers under the measure. See table XX in Annex for details by type of offer.

✗ Criterion is not fulfilled. See table XX in Annex for details by type of offer.

? Not known

Source: YG monitoring template on characteristics of YG offers

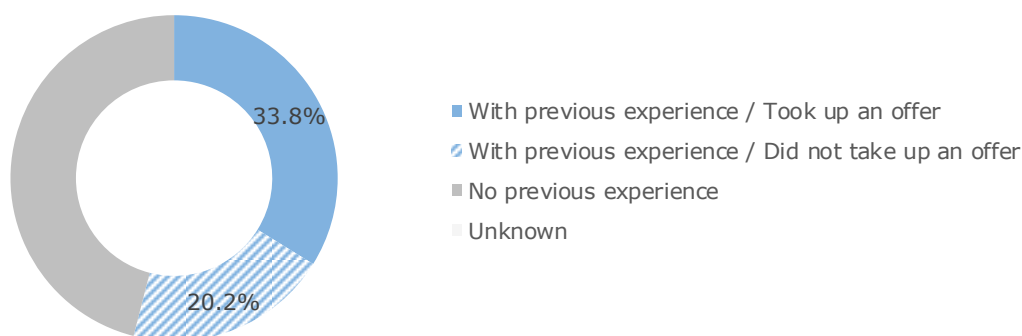
2.2 Recycling rate

One possible way to assess the quality of the offers is the so-called outcome-based approach according to which, an offer is of good quality if the person who benefits from it does not return to unemployment or inactivity thereafter.

More than a half (54.0%) of those entering the YG scheme in Belgium in 2016 had previous YG experience, well above the EU average of 36.0%. Nearly two thirds of these re-entrants (or 33.8% of all entrants) had previously benefitted from a YG offer (see [Figure 1](#)), again significantly above the EU average (22.8%), though it should be noted that the two EU averages are not directly comparable because they cover different numbers of countries due to limitations in the data available.

The relatively high rate of recycling could be an indication that the offers provided are not producing adequately sustainable outcomes, however, follow-up data suggest the opposite, as about three in five participants remained in positive situation 6, 12 and 18 months after leaving the YG scheme in 2015 (see section 3.4). Indeed, a high recycling rate can be a positive indicator in that it shows effective re-engagement of young people that do not achieve a sustainable outcome after their initial YG experience. For example, some of those recorded as returning to the YG (and therefore contributing to the recycling rate) are simply young people that turn to the PES for assistance in finding a job after completing a training course. In other words, whilst a high level of recycling can be an indicator of low quality offers it can equally reflect an active involvement of the YG provider in the normal career pathway of young people and it is important to consider this indicator in the context of other indicator results.

Figure 1: Entrants by previous YG experience, 2016



Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 24th October 2017.

3 Monitoring results

This section presents the results of YG monitoring on the basis of the [Indicator Framework for Monitoring the Youth Guarantee](#). The indicators for direct and follow-up monitoring are based on national administrative data and differences in definitions, institutional practices and the capacity to collect all of the necessary data, particularly in relation to follow-up, may impact on the comparability of data between countries. Readers are recommended to refer to the [Notes about the data](#) in annex to this report.

3.1 Aggregate monitoring: Macroeconomic indicators

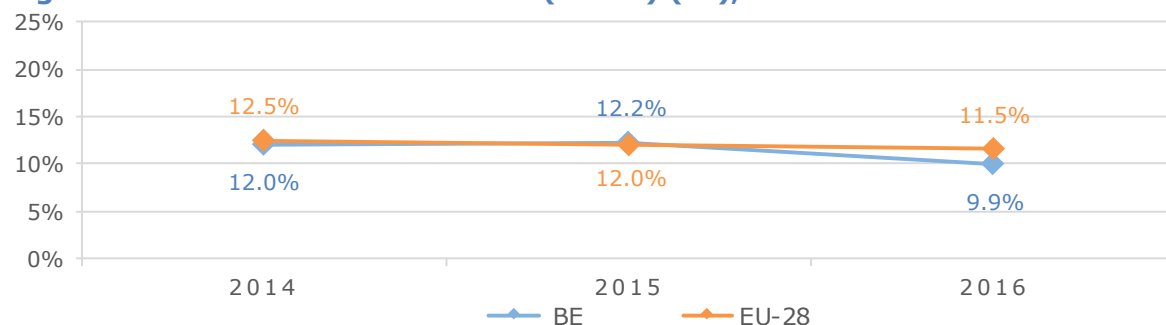
Indicators for aggregate level monitoring of the YG are based on data from the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS) and are intended to monitor the general situation of young

people in the EU³. The evolution of these indicators through time represents an indirect means of monitoring the effects of implementing the YG and may also reflect the impact of preventive measures to help young people avoid falling into unemployment or inactivity. The aggregate level indicators are complemented by the direct and follow-up level indicators that monitor the efficiency and effectiveness of YG delivery and help to disentangle the impact of policy measures from general economic developments.

The main indicator for YG monitoring at the aggregate level is the NEET rate for young people aged 15-24 – i.e. the proportion of people aged 15-24 that are not in employment, education or training. In 2016, the NEET rate in Belgium was 9.9%, slightly lower than the EU-28 aggregate result of 11.5%.

Since 2014 – the year first year of implementation of the YG – the NEET rate of young people aged 15-24 in Belgium has overall improved (fallen) by 2.1 percentage points from 12.0% to 9.9% compared to an improvement of just 1.0 pp at EU level (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Main indicator: NEET rate (15-24) (%), 2014-2016



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, data extracted 19 October 2017.

3.2 Direct-monitoring: effectiveness of YG implementation

The main indicator for direct monitoring of the YG shows that, on average in 2016, three in five (59.3%) of those registered in the YG in Belgium at any point during the year had been registered for more than 4 months. This is virtually the same as in 2015 and substantially above the EU average of 49.1% (see Table 3).

The proportion of participants registered in the YG for more than 6 months (39.1%) and more than 12 months (21.5%) were also above the EU averages for 2016 (36.2% and 18.3% respectively, Figure 3), though to a lesser degree. The 2016 results show little change compared to the previous year.

At the same time, the supplementary indicator on positive and timely exits shows that not far short of half (47.0%) of those leaving the YG in 2016 took up an offer within the target period of 4 months (Figure 3), which is slightly better than the EU average (44.5%). The apparent contradiction – i.e. above average (worse) retention implied by the main indicator but (slightly) above average throughput (supplementary indicator) – could be linked to the relatively high coverage of the NEET population in Belgium. Higher coverage is liable to mean that the YG scheme has to deal with more of those further from the labour market, who may need longer periods of support before they are ready to take up an offer. At the same time, the scheme can be reasonably effective at supporting those that are work-ready within the target period.

³ For a list of aggregate level indicators, see Table 5 and Table 6 in Annex.

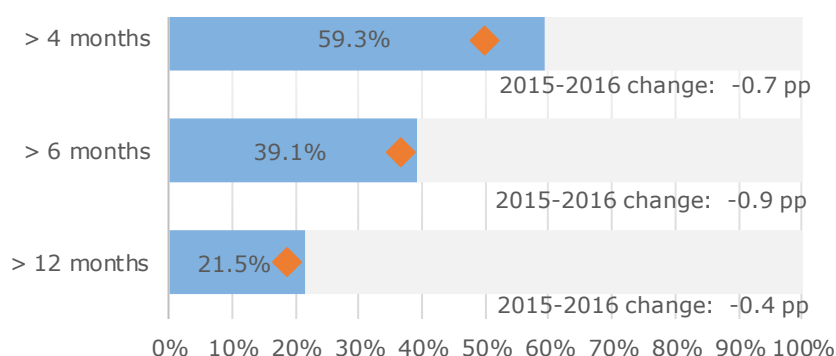
Table 3: Main indicator: Proportion of young people in the YG preparatory phase beyond the 4-month target, 2016

Still in the YG preparatory phase after 4 months:	2016	2015-2016 change (pp)	EU average Total (15-24)
Total (15-24)	59.3%	-0.7	49.1%
Breakdown by age			
15-19	58.1%	-0.5	46.2%
20-24	59.5%	-0.8	49.3%
Breakdown by gender			
Men	60.0%	-1.1	48.0%
Women	58.3%	-0.5	49.9%

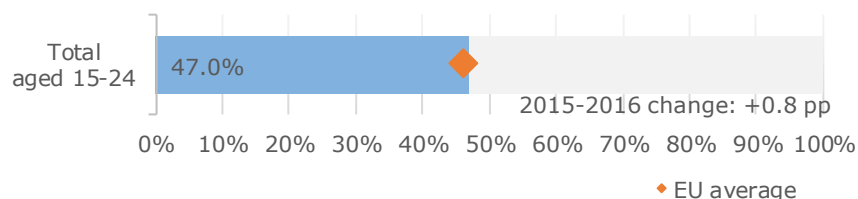
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 14 November 2017.

Figure 3: YG implementation, direct monitoring indicators, 2016

Main indicator: Proportion of young people in the YG preparatory phase beyond the 4-month target (durations 4,6 and 12 months) (% YG stock)



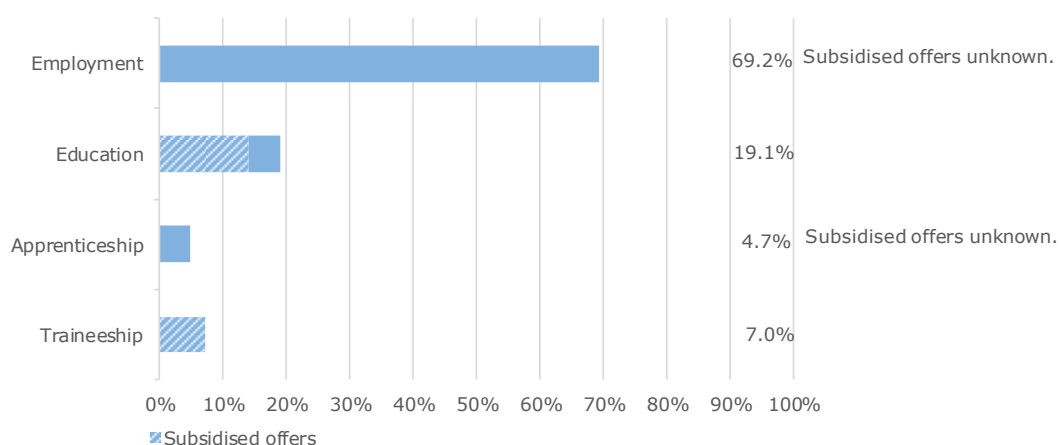
Supplementary indicator: Positive and timely exits from the YG preparatory phase (% exits)



Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 14 November 2017.

The large majority of participants (79.1%) that left the YG within the 4-month target period went to positive destinations. Just under 70% of these (69.2%) took up an offer of employment and 19.1% an offer of education. The remainder took up apprenticeship and traineeship offers (4.7% and 7.0% respectively) (see Figure 4). All traineeship offers and close to three quarters of education offers (73.3%) were subsidised. Exits to subsidised employment and apprenticeships cannot be distinguished from unsubsidised exits to these destinations.

Figure 4: Distribution of positive and timely exits by destination (% timely & positive exits), 2016



Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 14 November 2017.

3.3 Direct monitoring: coverage of the YG target population

The Council Recommendation on establishing a Youth Guarantee⁴ aims to ensure that all young people under the age of 25 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. Reaching the entire population, and in particular those that do not come forwards on their own initiative, is one of the key challenges confronting YG providers in all countries.

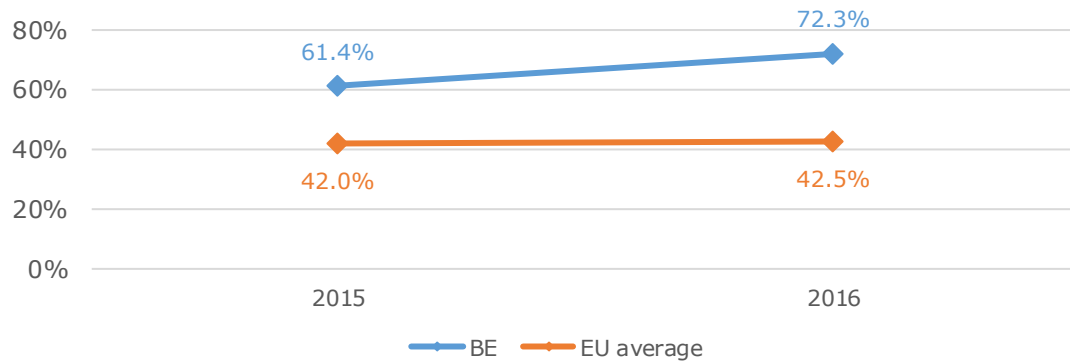
The second supplementary indicator for direct monitoring uses NEET rates and population data published by Eurostat together with the annual average stock of participants in the YG preparatory phase in order to estimate the proportion of the NEET population that is covered by the YG scheme (see Figure 5). Note that the criteria used to delimit the NEET population used in the denominator, which is derived from the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS), may differ from the specific conditions applied in each country to register in the YG, so that the two populations may not fully overlap. In other words, the LFS NEET population is a proxy for, rather than an exact measure of, the YG target population. Consequently, results for this indicator should be considered as the best available estimate of the coverage of YG schemes.

Results show that, on average in 2016, seven out of ten (72.3%) of the NEET population in Belgium was covered by the YG scheme, well above the EU average of 42.5%. The high coverage is at least in part explained by the fact that the Belgian social security system provides incentives for young school-leavers to automatically register with the PES (VDAB, Actiris, Le Forem or ADG) and these same organisations proactively inform school-leavers about the transition between education and work prior to finishing their studies⁵. The overall result is that relatively few young NEETs are unaccounted for in PES registers. It is worth noting also, that more young people are helped by YG initiatives than reported in the monitoring data (e.g. work with unregistered NEETs in the Brussels region).

⁴ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:120:0001:0006:EN:PDF>

⁵ See "Mobility in Europe", 2013, <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=13385&langId=en>.

Figure 5: YG participants as a proportion of the NEET population (%), 2016



Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 14 November 2017.

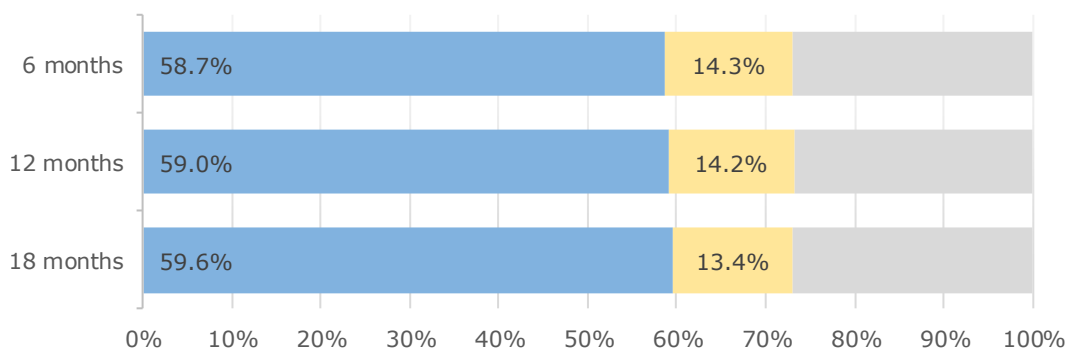
3.4 Follow-up: sustainability of YG outcomes

The main follow-up indicator on the situation of participants after exiting the YG preparatory phase shows that in Belgium, three in five (60.2%) were known to be in a positive situation (i.e. in employment, continued education, an apprenticeship or a traineeship) 6 months after exiting the YG in 2016 (Figure 6), well above the EU average (48.5%).

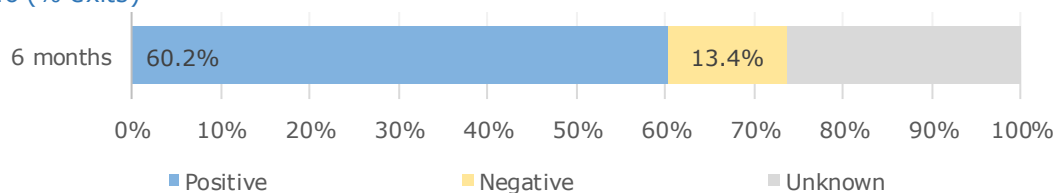
Longer-term follow-up data for 2015 suggest that these positive outcomes are sustainable, as the proportion of participants known to be in a positive situation 12 and 18 months after exit remains around the same level (around 60%), with results again well above the EU averages (48.6% and 50.5% respectively for participants leaving the YG in 2015), though it should be noted that figures in Belgium and elsewhere are understated due to substantial numbers in an unknown situation.

Figure 6: Follow-up main indicator: Situation of young people 6, 12 and 18 months after exiting the YG preparatory phase, 2015-2016

2015 (% exits)



2016 (% exits)



Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 14 November 2017.

3.5 Additional results for the 25-29 age-group

The Belgian YG covers only young people aged under 25. Accordingly, Belgium did not provide optional data for the 25-29 age-group.

Annex

Notes about the data

Comparability. Data are compiled on the basis of a common methodology - the [Indicator Framework for Monitoring the Youth Guarantee](#), endorsed by the Employment Committee (EMCO) in May 2015, 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 relatively 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.

In relation to implementation, the size and composition of the population registered in the YG will initially be different for countries that implemented the YG as a completely new approach and monitored inflows starting from zero, compared to countries that 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. Differences that result from this artefact of the data are guaranteed to reduce through time, evidence of convergence was apparent already in the 2015 data, and differences continued to decrease in the 2016 data.

The capacity of countries to monitor what happens to young people on leaving the YG impacts on the quality of data on both exits and follow-up but particularly for the latter. Almost half of Member States (15) either provide no follow-up data (8) or do not know the subsequent situation of the majority (at least 2/3) of young people passing through the YG (7 countries).⁶ 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.

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 countries⁷ 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.

⁶ Based on 2016 data for Follow-up T-1 (i.e. data on the situation of participants who left the YG preparatory phase in 2015).

⁷ 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)).

EU level data. Figures labelled “**EU-28**” used in aggregate level monitoring are based on aggregates of all NEETs in all Member States and therefore represent weighted averages, which can be significantly influenced by the situation in a small number of large countries. Figures labelled “**EU average**” are unweighted averages of all available country figures. In relation to the destination of exits and follow-up data, the EU averages are liable to be understated due to significant numbers of unknown destinations or subsequent situations in some countries.

Table 4: Quality criteria by type of offer (based on the FAQ guide)

Employment				
	Open-ended contract	Full time	Remuneration/ Support*	
–	Not relevant (always in the case of start-up incentives)	Not relevant (always in the case of start-up incentives)		
✓	All employment contracts are open-ended.	All offers are full time.	- Remuneration, according to national or sectoral wage agreements For start-up incentives: - Cash benefits	
✓	Only part of the employment contracts are open-ended (others are fixed-term).	Only part of the offers is full time (others are part time).	- Remuneration (other) - Unemployment benefits - Other cash benefits For start-up incentives: - Unemployment benefits	
✗	None of the employment contracts is open-ended (all are fixed-term).	None of the offers is full time (all are part time).	- Non-cash benefits - No remuneration/support	
Continued education and training				
	Qualifications	Full time	Remuneration/ Support*	
✓	Offers may lead to recognised qualifications.	All offers are full time.	- Unemployment benefits - Other cash benefits	
✓		Only part of the offers is full time (others are part time).	- Non-cash benefits	
✗	Offers do not lead to recognised qualifications.	None of the offers is full time (all are part time).	- No remuneration/support	
Apprenticeships				
	Written agreement	Full time	Remuneration/ Support*	
✓	Offers may be supported by a written agreement.	All offers are full time.	- Remuneration, according to national or sectoral wage agreements	
✓		Only part of the offers is full time (others are part time).	- Remuneration, other - Unemployment benefits - Other cash benefits	
✗	Offers are not supported by a written agreement.	None of the offers is full time (all are part time).	- Non-cash benefits - No remuneration/support	
Traineeships				
	Written agreement	Full time	Qualifications	Remuneration/ Support*
✓	Offers may be supported by a written agreement.	All offers are full time.	Offers may lead to recognised qualifications.	- Remuneration, according to national or sectoral wage agreements
✓		Only part of the offers is full time (others are part time).		- Remuneration, other - Unemployment benefits - Other cash benefits
✗	Offers are not supported by a written agreement.	None of the offers is full time (all are part time).	Offers do not lead to recognised qualifications.	- Non-cash benefits - No remuneration/support

*In cases where participants receive more than one type of support, the most positive one is taken into account.

Tables of data

Table 5: YG aggregate monitoring: Main indicator, 2016

Indicator	Units		EU-28	Difference*
Main indicator				
NEET rate (15-24)	%	9.9	11.5	✓
Breakdown by sex				
NEET rate (15-24), men	%	10.1	11.2	✓
NEET rate (15-24), women	%	9.7	11.9	✓
Breakdown by age				
NEET rate (15-19)	%	4.0	6.1	✓
NEET rate (20-24)	%	15.3	16.7	✓

* The difference column compares the indicator value with the EU-28 aggregate according to this key:

— Little difference (<= 1pp) ✓ Better (1 tick per 4 pp) ✗ Worse (1 cross per 4 pp)

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, data extracted 19 October 2017.

Table 6: YG aggregate monitoring: Supplementary indicators, 2016

Indicator	Units		EU-28	Difference*
Supplementary indicators (1)				
NEET rate (15-24) unemployed	%	4.7	5.4	—
NEET rate (15-24) inactive	%	5.2	6.2	—
Employment rate (15-24)	%	22.7	33.7	✗✗✗
Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	%	5.7	7.8	✓
Ratio youth/adult unemployment ratios	Ratio	1.3	1.5	—
Supplementary indicators (2)				
Youth education attainment level (20-24)	%	85.3	83.1	✓
Youth unemployment rate (15-24)	%	20.1	18.7	✗
NEET rate (25-29)	%	18.5	18.8	—
Employment rate (25-29)	%	74.9	73.2	✓
Early school leavers (18-24)	%	8.8	10.7	✓

* The difference column compares the indicator value with the EU-28 aggregate according to this key:

— Little difference (<= 1pp) ✓ Better (1 tick per 4 pp) ✗ Worse (1 cross per 4 pp)

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, data extracted 19 October 2017.

Table 7: Main observations of YG participants, 2014-2016

		2014*	2015	2016	2015-2016 change	
					No.	%
Entrants	Total (15-24)	298,988	205,638	201,581	-4,057	-2.0%
	Breakdown by age					
	15-19	31,869	42,054	41,903	-151	-0.4%
	20-24	267,119	163,584	159,678	-3,906	-2.4%
	Breakdown by gender					
	Men	170,790	109,357	108,749	-608	-0.6%
Stock	Women	128,198	96,281	92,832	-3,449	-3.6%
	Total (15-24)	8,539	98,572	93,526	-5,046	-5.1%

Breakdown by age						
Exits	15-19	1,059	16,858	16,074	-784	-4.7%
	20-24	7,479	81,714	77,452	-4,262	-5.2%
	Breakdown by gender					
	Men	4,504	53,444	50,981	-2,463	-4.6%
	Women	4,034	45,128	42,545	-2,584	-5.7%
	Total (15-24)	76,944	255,491	255,311	-180	-0.1%
	Breakdown by age					
	15-19	7,000	43,125	43,732	607	1.4%
	20-24	69,944	212,366	211,579	-787	-0.4%
	Breakdown by gender					
	Men	36,238	133,143	134,091	948	0.7%
	Women	40,706	122,348	121,220	-1,128	-0.9%

*Data for 2014 do not cover all regions/communities (only Le Forem), the methodologies applied differed between regions and there were some important divergences from the specifications of the Indicator Framework.

Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 14 November 2017.

Table 8: Entrants by previous YG experience, 2016

	Total (15-24)	Breakdown by age		Breakdown by gender		EU average* Total (15-24)
		15-19	20-24	Men	Women	
No previous experience	46.0%	65.2%	41.0%	44.3%	48.0%	62.3%
With previous experience	54.0%	34.8%	59.0%	55.7%	52.0%	36.0%
<i>Took up an offer</i>	33.8%	19.2%	37.7%	34.1%	33.5%	22.8%
<i>Did not take up an offer</i>	20.2%	15.6%	21.4%	21.6%	18.4%	14.7%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%

* Due to variable completion of this breakdown, the EU average figures cover different numbers of countries in each category.

Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 14 November 2017.

Table 9: Direct monitoring, main indicator: Proportion of young people in the YG preparatory phase beyond the 4-month target, 2014-2016

Still in the YG preparatory phase after:		2014*	2015	2016	2015-2016 change (pp)	EU average Total (15-24)
4 months	Total (15-24)	68.0%	60.0%	59.3%	-0.7	49.1%
	Breakdown by age					
	15-19	61.8%	58.6%	58.1%	-0.5	46.2%
	20-24	68.9%	60.3%	59.5%	-0.8	49.3%
	Breakdown by gender					
	Men	69.4%	61.1%	60.0%	-1.1	48.0%
	Women	66.4%	58.8%	58.3%	-0.5	49.9%
6 months	Total (15-24)	48.0%	40.0%	39.1%	-0.9	36.2%
	Breakdown by age					
	15-19	37.9%	38.3%	37.8%	-0.5	33.2%
	20-24	49.4%	40.4%	39.3%	-1.1	36.5%
	Breakdown by gender					

12 months	Men	49.1%	41.4%	39.9%	-1.5	35.3%
	Women	46.8%	38.4%	38.1%	-0.3	36.7%
	Total (15-24)	14.5%	21.9%	21.5%	-0.4	18.3%
	Breakdown by age					
	15-19	8.2%	18.8%	18.7%	-0.1	15.2%
	20-24	15.4%	22.5%	22.1%	-0.4	18.9%
	Breakdown by gender					
	Men	15.3%	22.8%	21.9%	-0.9	17.9%
	Women	13.6%	20.7%	21.0%	+0.3	18.4%

*Data for 2014 do not cover all regions/communities (only Le Forem), the methodologies applied differed between regions and there were some important divergences from the specifications of the Indicator Framework.

Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 14 November 2017.

Table 10: Supplementary indicator: Positive and timely exits from the YG preparatory phase, 2014-2016

	2014*	2015	2016	2015-2016 change (pp)	EU average Total (15-24)
Total (15-24)	36.3%	46.2%	47.0%	+0.8	44.5%
Breakdown by age					
15-19	28.8%	46.6%	46.0%	-0.6	42.5%
20-24	37.1%	46.1%	47.2%	+1.1	45.3%
Breakdown by gender					
Men	38.2%	44.3%	45.0%	+0.7	44.0%
Women	34.7%	48.3%	49.2%	+0.9	45.0%

*Data for 2014 do not cover all regions/communities (only Le Forem), the methodologies applied differed between regions and there were some important divergences from the specifications of the Indicator Framework.

Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 14 November 2017.

Table 11: Supplementary indicator: Timely exits by destination, 2016

	Total (15-24)	2015-2016 change (pp)	Breakdown by age		Breakdown by gender		EU average Total (15-24)
			15-19	20-24	Men	Women	
All destinations							
Positive	79.1%	-0.6	73.9%	80.3%	77.2%	81.2%	72.4%
Negative	6.1%	+1.8	10.5%	5.1%	6.8%	5.3%	5.4%
Unknown	14.8%	-1.2	15.6%	14.6%	16.0%	13.5%	22.2%
Distribution of positive destinations							
Employment	69.2%	+1.6	47.0%	73.7%	64.2%	74.3%	72.0%
Education	19.1%	-1.5	20.6%	18.8%	20.9%	17.2%	16.0%
Apprenticeship	4.7%	-0.9	21.8%	1.2%	6.0%	3.3%	3.4%
Traineeship	7.0%	+0.7	10.6%	6.3%	8.9%	5.2%	8.5%
Proportion of positive destinations that are subsidised							
Total	21.0%	-0.2	21.4%	21.0%	24.8%	17.3%	31.0%
Employment	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%
Education	73.3%	+0.8	52.5%	77.9%	75.8%	70.3%	56.6%
Apprenticeship	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.9%
Traineeship	100%	+0.2	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	75.7%

Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 14 November 2017.

Table 12: Follow-up (T), main indicator: Situation of young people 6, 12 and 18 months after exiting the YG preparatory phase in 2016

Situation after:	Total (15-24)	Breakdown by age		Breakdown by gender		EU average Total (15-24)
		15-19	20-24	Men	Women	
6 months						
Positive	60.2%	55.4%	61.2%	58.9%	61.7%	48.5%
Negative	13.4%	12.0%	13.7%	13.0%	13.9%	14.5%
Unknown	26.3%	32.6%	25.1%	28.1%	24.4%	37.0%
12 months						
Positive	55.8%	47.1%	57.4%	54.5%	57.2%	46.3%
Negative	14.2%	13.8%	14.3%	14.0%	14.4%	15.9%
Unknown	30.0%	39.2%	28.3%	31.5%	28.4%	37.9%
18 months						
Positive	37.6%	35.5%	38.1%	38.8%	36.3%	41.2%
Negative	4.1%	3.6%	4.2%	3.9%	4.3%	10.0%
Unknown	58.3%	60.9%	57.7%	57.3%	59.4%	48.8%

Note: EU averages take into account only countries for which the subsequent situation is known for some participants (i.e. unknown is less than 100%).

Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 14 November 2017.

Table 13: Follow-up (T-1), main indicator: Situation of young people 6, 12 and 18 months after exiting the YG preparatory phase in 2015

		Breakdown by age		Breakdown by gender		EU average Total (15-24)
Situation after:	Total (15-24)	15-19	20-24	Men	Women	
6 months						
Positive	58.7%	54.7%	59.5%	57.3%	60.1%	50.0%
Negative	14.3%	11.9%	14.8%	13.6%	15.0%	16.3%
Unknown	27.0%	33.4%	25.8%	29.1%	24.8%	33.7%
12 months						
Positive	59.0%	52.7%	60.3%	57.8%	60.3%	48.6%
Negative	14.2%	12.4%	14.5%	13.4%	14.9%	17.3%
Unknown	26.8%	34.9%	25.2%	28.7%	24.8%	34.0%
18 months						
Positive	59.6%	53.3%	60.9%	58.6%	60.6%	50.5%
Negative	13.4%	12.1%	13.7%	12.8%	14.2%	16.3%
Unknown	27.0%	34.6%	25.4%	28.6%	25.2%	33.2%

Note: EU averages take into account only countries for which the subsequent situation is known for some participants (i.e. unknown is less than 100%).

Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 14 November 2017.

Table 14: Follow-up (T-2), main indicator: Situation of young people 6, 12 and 18 months after exiting the YG preparatory phase in 2014*

Situation after:	Total (15-24)	Breakdown by age		Breakdown by gender		EU average Total (15-24)
		15-19	20-24	Men	Women	
6 months						
Positive	51.4%	50.9%	51.5%	53.5%	49.6%	49.6%
Negative	:	:	:	:	:	15.3%

Unknown	48.6%	49.1%	48.5%	46.5%	50.4%	35.1%
12 months						
Positive	:	:	:	:	:	46.7%
Negative	:	:	:	:	:	18.2%
Unknown	:	:	:	:	:	35.1%
18 months						
Positive	:	:	:	:	:	48.0%
Negative	:	:	:	:	:	16.1%
Unknown	:	:	:	:	:	35.9%

Note: EU averages take into account only countries for which the subsequent situation is known for some participants (i.e. unknown is less than 100%).

*Data for 2014 do not cover all regions/communities (only Le Forem), the methodologies applied differed between regions and there were some important divergences from the specifications of the Indicator Framework.

Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 14 November 2017.