



Data collection for monitoring of Youth Guarantee schemes: 2015 (First results)

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Executive summary

The [Council Recommendation on establishing a Youth Guarantee](#) (YG) was adopted in April 2013 as the basis for concerted efforts to tackle the high levels of youth unemployment prevalent across the European Union. The Youth Guarantee aims to ensure that all young people receive a good-quality offer of a job, apprenticeship, traineeship, or continued education within 4 months of leaving formal education or becoming unemployed.

This report presents **first results of monitoring the implementation of YG schemes in 2015**. Data collection was based on the [Indicator Framework for Monitoring the Youth Guarantee](#), endorsed by the Employment Committee (EMCO) in May 2015, and the accompanying methodological manual, which was updated in March 2016 following completion of the 2014 monitoring exercise.

Data completion and quality

The 2015 data collection exercise has seen a **clear improvement in the completion and quality of data** compared to that for 2014. A number of countries have made substantial efforts to adjust the methods used to collect and/or compile their YG monitoring data in order to improve coherence with the specifications of the Indicator Framework. Qualitative data on the characteristics of offers have also been improved. These efforts contribute to improved comparability of the data between countries, even if there are still some specific issues that need to be taken into account when interpreting results.

Key areas for improvement relate to the completion of follow-up data (still not available for 8 countries) and reducing the number of unknown destinations and subsequent situations in both exit and follow-up data.

All countries except Hungary, where the YG scheme was launched only on 1 January 2015, are now reporting data on a **continuous monitoring basis** so that – in accordance with the intention of the Indicator Framework – the data for 2015 include (in stocks and exits) young people that registered in 2014 and were still in the YG preparatory phase in 2015.

Main results

Nearly 5.5 million young people entered YG schemes in 2015, 1.4 million fewer than in 2014, a decline that partly reflects the reduced inflows to unemployment in large countries such as Germany and the UK and partly the fact that the 2014 figures were bolstered by countries that automatically transferred into the new scheme all young people that were already registered as unemployed on the launch date.

Just under 2.5 million were registered with a YG provider at any point during 2015, virtually the same as in 2014, meaning that YG schemes covered 37.5% of the 6.6 million NEETs aged 15-24 in the EU, slightly more than in 2014 (35.5%). Coverage rates varied from over 80% in Austria and France to below 10% in Malta and Hungary.

Of the 5.4 million young people that left YG schemes during 2015, 2.2 million (40.3%) took up an offer of employment, education, an apprenticeship or a traineeship within 4 months of registration, though the real figure is likely to be higher as the reason for leaving is unknown for more than a fifth of cases. The average results across countries is better at 46.4% as the overall EU figure is weighed down by lower results in a few larger countries.

Of the 2.5 million young people enrolled in a national YG scheme and still waiting for an offer at any point during 2015, well over half (58.1%) had been registered for more than 4 months (i.e. beyond the target period for delivering an offer). The 2015 result represents a noticeable increase compared to 2014 (50.9%) and raises some concern about the capacity to deliver timely offers and possible accumulation of young people that are difficult to place (and who may also need longer accompanying measures), something that may occur alongside high flows of short-term participants.

Of the 2.2 million young people that took up an offer of employment, education, an apprenticeship, or a traineeship within 4 months of registering in a YG scheme, 1.5 million, or 70.2% took up an employment opportunity. The remaining 0.7 million mostly took up offers of a traineeship or continued education (13.6% and 12.1% of all timely offers respectively) while far fewer are reported to have taken up an apprenticeship (4.1%).

Follow-up data on the situation of young people 6, 12 or 18 months after leaving the YG are only available for 20 countries. Of the 2.5 million young people that left YG schemes in these countries during 2015, less than 0.9 million (35.5%) were known to be in employment, education or training 6 months after exit. However, it should be clear that this figure is likely to be significantly understated because the situation of just over one million (41.1%) of this cohort was unknown.

1 Introduction

In April 2013 EU Member States endorsed the principles laid out in The [Council Recommendation on establishing a Youth Guarantee](#) as the basis for concerted efforts to tackle the high levels of youth unemployment prevalent across the European Union. The Youth Guarantee aims to ensure that all young people receive a good-quality offer of a job, apprenticeship, traineeship, or continued education within 4 months of leaving formal education or becoming unemployed.

The Recommendation gives the European Commission the role of monitoring the implementation of Youth Guarantee schemes in each EU Member State *"through the multi-lateral surveillance of the Employment Committee within the framework of the European Semester"*. A monitoring framework has accordingly been established through the development of the [Indicator Framework for Monitoring the Youth Guarantee](#), endorsed by the Employment Committee (EMCO) in May 2015, and an accompanying [methodological manual](#). The latter is considered to be a *"living document that may be revised in response to the practical experience of data collection and/or policy needs"* and was updated in March 2016 following the experience of the first formal collection of data for reference year 2014.

This report presents first results of the second data collection exercise for reference year 2015. It provides a brief overview of the completion and quality of data and of the main indicator results, while accompanying fiches for each country provide more insights into specific issues related to the national level data. More detailed analysis and interpretation of the results considered in the context of the underlying labour market situation of young people will follow in a later report.

2 Assessment of data provided

2.1 Delivery of data

The collection of data for monitoring the implementation of YG schemes in 2015 was launched on 31 March 2016 with a deadline of 1 June. The number of countries delivering data on time (16, see Table 1) was one more than for the 2014 data (15), but for the remainder there were more delays, with 6 countries delivering more than a month late compared to just 1 for 2014 data. It should be noted however that countries made an effort this year to provide data earlier so that results were available in time for the 4 October Commission Communication *The Youth guarantee and Youth Employment Initiative three years on*.

Alongside the quantitative data, the 2015 collection included a revised and more detailed questionnaire on the characteristics of the offers provided. All countries except France completed this questionnaire.

Table 1 - Delays in the delivery of YG data 2015

Delay	Countries	Count
None	BE, DK, DE, ES, HR, IT, CY, LT, LU, HU, AT, PL, RO, SI, FI, SE	16
<1 week	CZ, EE, MT	3
1-2 weeks	LV, UK	2
2-4 weeks	SK	1
4-6 weeks	BG, IE, NL, PT	4

>6 weeks EL, FR

2

2.2 Coverage

2.2.1 Improvements

Three countries have improved the coverage of YG monitoring data by providing data for additional providers:

- **Belgium:** Arbeitsamt der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft (ADG) – PES of the German speaking community.
- **Latvia:** State Education Development Agency (data provided for 2014 also).
- **Poland:** Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (provider for a business start-up loan programme)

In addition, the UK extended the coverage of data to cover young people in receipt of the employment element of Universal Credit (as well as recipients of Jobseekers Allowance).

2.2.2 Outstanding issues

It remains the case that in the majority of countries YG monitoring data cover only young people either registered as unemployed with the PES or in receipt of certain welfare benefits (unemployment benefits only in Ireland and the UK, unemployment benefits and social assistance in Denmark and the Netherlands). Data therefore miss young NEETs not registered with the PES or not in receipt of a relevant benefit. For example, in both Ireland and the UK unemployment benefits are only available to those aged 18 or over so that support for younger NEETs is not covered by the monitoring data.

2.3 Completion of data

2.3.1 Improvements

The majority of countries are now able to provide data that are largely complete in terms of providing the observations needed to calculate indicators. Indeed, the 2015 data show a number of improvements compared to 2014 in terms of the completion of key variables (Table 2). Most notably, five countries (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg and Hungary) provided follow-up data for the first time.

Table 2 – Key improvements in the completion of data, YG 2015

Variable	Breakdown	Countries	Count
Entrants & stocks	Age	UK	1
Entrants	Previous YG experience*	BE, DE, EL, PL	4
Stocks & exits	Duration	UK	1
Follow-up	All	BG, CY, LV, LU, HU	5

* EE added data on a small number of young people with no previous experience, which refers to people registered via the Ministry of Education and Research but the breakdown is still missing for more than 99% of entrants that register through the PES.

Other improvements include the addition of breakdowns by age and by duration in the UK¹, and addition of the breakdown of entrants by previous YG experience in 4 countries. Note that improvements in terms of the detail provided within a breakdown (e.g. different types of destination recorded or level of detail regarding previous YG experience) are treated as improvements in quality in section 2.4 rather than as improvement in the completion of data, which refers to whether data for a variable or breakdown exist at all.

It is worth noting also that the more detailed questionnaire on the characteristics of offers, together with significant efforts by some countries to provide more comprehensive information, has also contributed to the improve quality of data. For example, the additional information available and bilateral exchanges during the validation process have led to some offers being reclassified (from one type of offer to another) so that they better match the guidance provided in the FAQ on the YG. Others entries have been removed from the list of offers because they referred to services (e.g. counselling and other job-search assistance) in the preparatory phase or to unassisted take-up of employment or other offers.

Countries that have noticeably improved the qualitative information about the characteristics of offers include Denmark, Romania, Sweden and the UK, but this is not a comprehensive list as many others made small improvements. As noted above, France is the only country that did not complete the extended template for 2015.

2.3.2 Outstanding issues

Despite the improvements in completion of the data summarised above, there remain some gaps, the most important of which relates to follow-up data, which are still not available for 8 countries (Table 3) so that the related indicators cannot be calculated. Several other countries provide data that are still partial (cover only part of the population or selected situations).

Table 3 – Key missing data, YG 2015

Variable	Breakdown	Countries	Count
All variables	Age	NL	1
Entrants	Previous YG experience	CZ, EE, FR, LV, NL, PL, RO, FI, UK	9
Exits	Subsidised offers by duration, sex or age	RO	1
Follow-up	All	CZ, DE, EE, FR, NL, SI, FI, UK	8

The breakdown of entrants by previous YG experience is not needed for any of the (current) indicators but is useful to assess the extent of recycling through the YG, which can be an indicator of the quality of offers delivered. This information is missing for 9 countries and only partially complete for a number of others.

Romania records the total number of subsidised offers (by type) during the year but cannot identify how these are distributed by the duration, sex or age of those taking up the offers.

The Netherlands cannot provide a breakdown by age as this is not required in the source data, which are collated for the [EU LMP database](#). However, young people aged 15-19

¹ The improved breakdown of data by age and duration was in fact added in a revision to 2014 data provided after the completion of the 2014 collection rather than during the 2015 collection. The improvement is therefore in comparison to the situation described in the 2014 results report of February 2015.

are known to contribute less than 10% of those entering the YG (recipients of unemployment and social benefits).

2.4 Quality of data

2.4.1 Improvements

Several countries have made substantial efforts to adjust the methods used to collect and/or compile their YG monitoring data in order to improve coherence with the specifications of the Indicator Framework. Examples of the significant improvements made are summarised below, though it should be pointed out that many other minor improvements that all contribute to enhanced quality and comparability of data have also been made, including cases where offers have been reclassified (e.g. from traineeship to continued education) to better meet the definitions provided in the Indicator Framework and in the FAQ on the YG.

Unified approach amongst providers

- **Belgium:** YG schemes are implemented independently by the PES in each region/community. For reference year 2014, the data provided by the three regional PES (Le Forem, VDAB and Actiris) were compiled using different methodologies and there were some significant divergences from the specifications of the Indicator Framework. Consequently, it was not possible to combine data to produce national level results and the data previously presented for Belgium referred only to Le Forem (Walloon region). Now the four PES (including also ADG for the German speaking community) have worked together to ensure a common approach and have delivered data both for each provider (PES) and as a national level aggregate. The data are now considered to be aligned with the specifications of the Indicator Framework. The data for 2014 (Le Forem only) remain in the YG database and contribute to EU averages for that year, but cannot be compared to data for 2015 and beyond.

New YG monitoring system

- **Hungary:** the YG scheme was formally launched only on 1 January 2015 and data from a new YG register, which is separate from the PES unemployment register, have been provided accordingly. Since this represents a completely new scheme, data are on a “new starts” basis. The data for reference year 2014 were taken from the unemployment register and covered all young people registered as unemployed during that year. The data for 2014 remain in the YG database and contribute to EU averages for that year, but cannot be compared to data for 2015 and beyond.

Revised methods for main variables

- **Denmark:** in 2014 data, young people that exited during a month were included in the stock even if they were not part of the stock on the observation date (last day of the month). The calculation has now been revised to count only those registered on the day of observation and applied to both 2014 and 2015 data.
- **Greece:** entrants now correctly include re-entrants, which means that data on previous YG experience are now relevant.
- **Spain:** stocks now based on monthly average rather than a single year-end figure. Follow-up data have also been improved so that observations are correctly made at 6, 12 and 18 months after the exit date of each participant rather than at fixed points in time (i.e. same date for each participant).

- **Poland:** various adjustments to better align data with the specifications of the Indicator Framework. Most importantly, the measurement of flows in and out of the YG has been adjusted to count participations rather than individuals. Revised data for 2014 were also provided.
- **Portugal:** adjusted the recording of the YG spell to correctly measure the time from registration to take-up of an offer (rather than to receipt of an offer). Interruptions of more than 28 days now cause a break (exits and possible re-start) in the YG spell (previously participation was considered continuous). And, in relation to the optional data for the 25-29 age-group, persons that registered at age 29 (or below) but became 30 now continue to be counted (previously they were automatically de-registered at this point). All improvements have been applied to a revised set of 2014 data.
- **Slovenia:** adjusted methods to ensure that young people participating in a training measure that does not break the unemployment spell are excluded from the stock and treated correctly as re-entrants if they return to unemployment after the end of the training.

Refined recording of exits to ensure only quality offers are recorded

- **Denmark:** the data delivered for 2015 treated counselling as an offer (recorded as subsidised education), and therefore as a positive exit and possible restart (if still unemployed after the end of the counselling). Although counselling is an important element of Danish activation policy, according to the definitions of the Indicator Framework it should be treated as a service delivered in the preparatory phase and not as an offer. Accordingly, both 2014 and 2015 data have been revised to correctly treat those benefitting from counselling as part of the stock and not as exits or restarts (if still unemployed after the end of the counselling).
- **Spain:** some activities that should be considered part of the preparatory phase (e.g. individual advice, placement with recruitment agencies, etc.) are no longer recorded as exits.
- **Lithuania:** introduced 28-day quality criteria for offers, any offers lasting less than this are not counted as exits.
- **Malta:** no longer count MCAS remedial classes as offers. These are preventative actions aimed at students at risk of not completing their education so that the beneficiaries are by definition not NEET and therefore outside the scope of the YG monitoring, even if an important aspect of the policy approach.
- **Portugal:** short-term training that does not fulfil the criteria of a quality offer is now not counted as an exit and participants instead remain in the stock. 2014 data were also revised.

Improved breakdown of exits by destination and/or follow-up by situation

- **Spain:** young people still participating in an apprenticeship or traineeship offer at the relevant observation point are now included in follow-up data (previously no apprenticeships or traineeships were recorded in follow-up).
- **Croatia:** refined the
- **Italy:** added destination unemployment in follow-up data by linking with PES registers. Proportion of unknowns in follow-up data reduced to 8%.
- **Poland:** follow-up data now cover all situations, previously the only known situations referred to young people returning to the unemployment register.
- **Portugal:** YG data have been linked with the register of social security contributions to provide more comprehensive coverage of young people in employment on exit and in follow-up data. Similarly, links have been established

with the education and training database to provide better coverage of those in continued education after exit (i.e. in follow-up data).

2.4.2 Outstanding issues

The wide range of changes made has contributed to improved compliance with the definitions of the YG Indicator Framework and, therefore, the overall quality and comparability of data. Nevertheless, the improvement process is still a work in progress and there remain important issues in some countries that need to be taken into account when assessing results.

The two most important issues affecting comparability of indicator results are:

- **High proportion of unknowns in exits data.** The supplementary indicator for direct monitoring measures the effectiveness of YG delivery by measuring the proportion of exits that are both timely and positive. Achieving accurate results means recording outcomes for those that find offers on their own initiative as well as those delivered by the provider. Unfortunately, in many cases exit data are reliant on young people informing the PES or other provider on why they are leaving (e.g. failed to turn up for interviews or otherwise ended a claim for benefits) and they fail to do so meaning that the data are incomplete and the proportion of unknown destinations is high. This will impact negatively on indicator results since a proportion of the unknowns – quite possibly a significant one – will relate to young people that have found work (or a training) without informing the PES. Only countries that link the YG data with other registers are able to provide complete information and their indicator results are therefore liable to be better.

Spain and the Netherlands report no unknown exits and the proportion is below 1% in Germany, Italy and Slovakia. On the other hand, destination is unknown for more than 30% of exits in 9 countries (Table 4), with the proportion being over half in the UK (58.3%) and approaching two-thirds in Cyprus (65.2%).

Table 4 - Proportion of exits with unknown destinations, 2015

Unknowns (%)	Countries	Count
<1%	DE, ES, IT, NL, SK	5
1-10%	BG, HU, RO, SI	4
10-20%	DK, IE, MT	3
20-30%	BE, CZ, EE, HR, LV, FI, SE	7
30-40%	FR, LT, AT, PL, PT	5
>40%	EL, CY, LU, UK	4

Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

- **High proportion of unknowns in follow-up data.** Many countries lack capacity to track the situation of young people after leaving the YG or after a subsidised offer comes to an end – i.e. once they lose contact with the PES or other provider. Only six countries have data with less than 20% unknowns (Table 5) and of these only Denmark, Ireland, Italy have less than 10%. At the other extreme, there are six countries in which more the situation is unknown for more than half of those leaving the YG in 2015.

This clearly means that follow-up indicators are of limited value for comparison between countries. Moreover, it is not practical to adjust the figures to compare results using only known situations because these cover different groups within the exits. For example, in some cases known situations refer only to people who are still in contact with the PES because they are still participating in an active

measure or have returned to the unemployment register whilst in other cases known situations cover people on the PES unemployment register or on the social security register (because they are in paid employment) but not those in education, whilst others might know who is in education but not who is in employment, etc.

Table 5 - Proportion of unknown situations in 6m follow-up data for 2015

Unknowns (%)	Countries	Count
<20%	DK, IE, ES, IT, HU, AT,	6
20-40%	BE, EL, HR, LT, LU, MT, PT, SE	8
40-60%		-
60-80%	BG, PL, RO	3
>80%	CY, LV, SK,	3
100% (no follow-up data)	CZ, DE, EE, FR, NL, SI, FI, UK	8

Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database

Another issue that only impacts on more detailed analysis of the data is the lack of capacity to distinguish different types of offers (amongst known destinations). Typically, this affects apprenticeships and traineeships, which in some countries cannot be distinguished from employment or from continued education depending on the data sources available and/or how the system of education and training is organised. Such issues are identified in country fiches but the impact is that the comparability of breakdowns of exits and subsequent situations by type of offer is limited to some extent.

Other cases where the monitoring data available are not fully compliant with the specifications of the Indicator Framework, and therefore have a potential impact on the results and the comparability with other countries, include:

- **Czech Republic:** the current method of YG monitoring follows young people for 12 months after registration – monthly files follow the people registered in each month and record how many exit in each of the following months and, therefore, the remaining stock by duration. Young people that remain in the YG more than 12 months are therefore not counted in the data meaning that stocks and exits are understated compared to entrants and both the main and supplementary indicators will show better results than the reality (because people with duration of over 12 months are not included).
- **Czech Republic and Greece:** some young people participating in offers and counted as a positive exit may be included in the stock because the measures do not break the unemployment spell. Further, this group is not counted as re-entrants if they return to the YG (i.e. are unemployed again) after the end of the offer, which is usually labour market training of some form. In the Czech Republic a second exit (not necessarily positive) is also recorded when the unemployment spell finally ends but in Greece this is not the case. Note that countries such as Estonia and Slovenia have already encountered and tackled this issue in order to ensure that people taking up a quality offer but remaining registered unemployed are excluded from the stock and correctly recorded as a re-entrant should they return to unemployment. An exchange of experience might be helpful for the Czech Republic and Greece.
- **Spain:** young people remain on the YG register until they reach the age of 30. Exits to offers and subsequent re-entrants (where relevant) are now recorded correctly but the fact that no negative exit is possible (a person is not deregistered if they are unavailable to work or are not seeking work) means that 100% of exits are positive which creates a difference with other countries.

Further, only subsidised offers are recorded – i.e. open market offers are not covered. In practice, this may not have a major impact on the results as in Spain all employers that take on a young person are automatically eligible for reductions/exemptions in the social contributions normally due so that effectively all jobs for young people are subsidised.

- **France:** the YG scheme is defined to last 18 months and any persons remaining on the PES jobseeker register after this time are automatically deregistered from the YG.

3 Direct and follow-up monitoring results

Note about the data

Figures labelled “EU average” are unweighted averages of all available country figures. These are most relevant for comparison of indicator results between countries. Figures labelled “EU28” (or in the case of follow-up data, “EU20”) are based on EU level aggregates that take into account all affected NEETs in all countries for which data are available – i.e. they are weighted averages. 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.

3.1 Direct monitoring

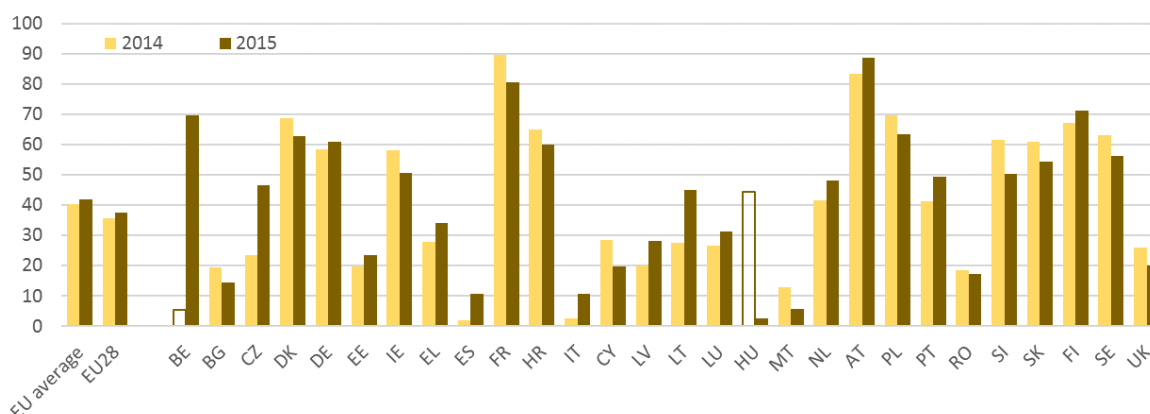
3.1.1 YG schemes are not yet reaching a large part of the target population

Nearly 5.5 million young people (3.0 million men and 2.5 million women) entered YG schemes in 2015, 1.4 million fewer than in 2014. The lower number of starts reflects partly the reduced inflows to unemployment in large countries such as Germany and the UK and partly the fact that the 2014 figures were bolstered by some countries that automatically transferred into the new scheme all young people that were already registered as unemployed on the launch date (“new starts plus start-up stocks” method). At the same time, in Spain and Italy, the number of new starts during 2015 was significantly higher than in 2014 as awareness of the new schemes, and consequently registration rates, increased.

Just under 2.5 million young people (1.3 million men and 1.1 million women) were registered with a YG provider at any point during 2015, virtually the same as in 2014. YG schemes therefore covered 37.5% of all NEETs aged 15-24 in the EU, a slightly higher proportion than in 2014 (35.5%) as the number of NEETs fell from just under 7 million to 6.6 million. Coverage rates varied considerably between countries (Figure 1 and Table 8), ranging from over 80% in Austria and France to just over 10% in Spain and Italy and less still in Malta (6%) and in Hungary (3%), where the YG scheme was only launched on 1 January 2015. On average, the coverage rate of YG schemes (“EU average”) in 2015 was 41.9% compared to 40.4% in 2014, the actual coverage in the EU as a whole (“EU28”) being lower (37.5%) because of low coverage rates in three of the countries with the largest NEET populations (Italy, the UK and Spain)².

Figure 1 - Coverage of YG schemes, 2014 and 2015 (% NEET population aged 15-24)

² Figures labelled “EU average” are unweighted averages of all available country figures. Figures labelled “EU28” (or in the case of follow-up data, “EU20”) are based on EU level aggregates that take into account all affected NEETs in all countries for which data are available. These are effectively weighted averages that can be significantly influenced by the situation in larger countries.



Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 3 October 2016

Note: Empty columns show data for 2014 that are not comparable with data for 2015 but which are included in the EU level figures for 2014: BE - data for 2014 cover the Walloon region only; HU - the YG scheme started on 1 January 2015, data for 2014 refer to all young people registered as unemployed.

Across the EU (i.e. EU28 aggregate, not average), YG schemes reached a higher proportion of young male NEETs (40.3%) than young female NEETs (34.7%). The largest differences can be seen in the Czech Republic, Germany and Austria where coverage rates for men were more than 25 pp ahead of those for women, but there are also cases such as Croatia and Poland where the coverage of women was well above that of men (18 pp higher). There is also a slightly smaller difference by age with 39.6% of those aged 15-19 covered compared to 35.7% of those aged 20-24. In this case there is much more variation between countries with coverage rates varying in favour of both age-groups such that when expressed as an average of country results there is virtually no difference (41.8% vs 41.9%).

In general, therefore, YG schemes are still some way off the objective of reaching all young persons that become NEET after leaving school or becoming unemployed, though it should be noted that the data do not cover all of the support provided. It remains the case that in most countries the YG monitoring data only cover young people that have registered with the public employment services and miss young people accessing support delivered by other providers. In Ireland and the UK, for example, data cover only young people aged 18 or over that receive an unemployment benefit. Consequently, services for younger NEETs (mostly delivered by education authorities) and older NEETs not receiving an unemployment benefit are not covered. In other countries, support delivered by specialist youth services (youth organisations, centres and associations, NGOs) may be missed but it is not possible at this stage to estimate the extent to which these might improve coverage of the target population.

3.1.2 Just over 40% of those leaving YG schemes took up an offer within 4 months

Outflows from YG schemes in 2015 almost matched inflows with a total of 5.4 million young people (3.0 million men and 2.4 million women) exiting after taking up an offer or otherwise being deregistered³ during the year, slightly fewer than in 2014 (5.6 million). Of these, 2.2 million (40.3%) took up an offer of employment, education, an

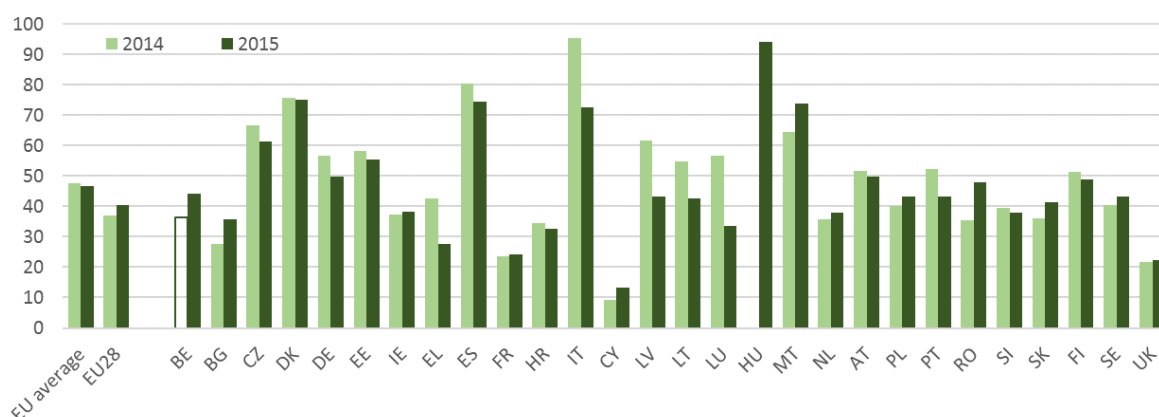
³ Deregistration may occur for a variety of reasons including not being available to take up work (e.g. due to sickness, maternity or moving away), not fulfilling obligations (e.g. failing to attend interviews), and expiry of entitlement to YG services (e.g. in France the YG scheme lasts a maximum of 18 months and all young people that have not taken up an offer within this time are automatically deregistered).

apprenticeship or a traineeship within 4 months of registration, though the real figure is likely to be higher as the reason for leaving is unknown for more than a fifth of cases⁴.

There are significant variations in results at country level (Figure 2 and Table 9). Figures varied from 94% in Hungary, where the YG scheme is new and the numbers involved are still small, and over 70% in Denmark, Spain, Italy and Malta, to less than a quarter in Greece, France and the UK and less than 10% in Cyprus. On average across countries, 46.4% of exits were timely and positive in 2015 compared to 47.6% in 2014. The country average ("EU average") is higher than the overall EU figure ("EU28") for two reasons. On the one hand, the better results (e.g. those over 60%) are mostly concentrated in countries where the YG covers relatively small numbers of NEETs, either because of the size of the NEET population (CZ, DK, MT) or because of low coverage rates (ES, HU and, to a lesser extent, IT). On the other hand, two of the least effective schemes in terms of delivering offers within 4 months are in large countries (FR and UK) and therefore have a higher weight, though in the case of the UK it should be noted that the figure is liable to be significantly understated because of a very high proportion of unknown destinations (64.2%)⁵.

The proportion of exits that were both timely and positive was slightly higher for women (EU28: 41.4%) than for men (39.5%) indicating no gender bias in delivery of offers. Indeed, the difference between the sexes was less than 10 pp in all countries. There was more difference by age, with delivery efficiency higher for those aged 20-24 (EU28: 43.2%) compared to those aged 15-19 (36.3%). However, with the exception of Malta (results much better for the younger age group) and Romania (results better for the older group), the differences by age are below 10 pp in all countries and the EU average shows little difference (1.5 pp in favour of those aged 20-24). The EU28 aggregate result is weighted in favour of the 20-24 age-group largely because of the result in France (difference of 9 pp), which contributes more than a fifth of all exits from the YG.

Figure 2 – Timely and positive exits from the YG, 2014 and 2015 (% all exits)



Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 3 October 2016

Note: Empty columns show data for 2014 that are not comparable with data for 2015 but which are included in the EU level figures for 2014: BE - data for 2014 cover the Walloon region only. HU - the YG scheme started on 1 January 2015, data on exits by duration were not available in 2014.

⁴ In 2015, destination was unknown for 21.2% of exits within 4 months of registration, down from 26.7% in 2014.

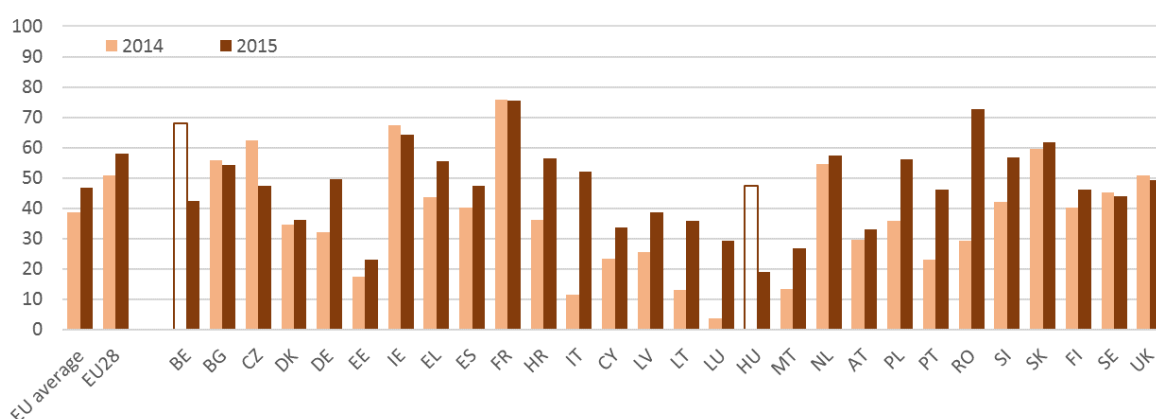
⁵ The UK data also refer to exits within 3 months rather than 4, though this will have less impact on the results than the high proportion of unknowns.

3.1.3 Well over half of YG participants registered for more than 4 months

Of the 2.5 million young people (1.3 million men and 1.1 million women) enrolled in a national YG scheme and still waiting for an offer at any point during 2015, well over half (1.4 million or 58.1%) had been registered for more than 4 months (i.e. beyond the target period for delivering an offer). The 2015 result represents a noticeable increase compared to 2014 (50.9%), a change that - at least in part - reflects the increasing maturity of the schemes in some countries⁶. When the proportion of those currently registered in the YG for more than 4 months is high this may flag a general difficulty to deliver offers within the target period and/or an accumulation of young people that are difficult to place (and who may also need longer accompanying measures), something that may occur alongside high flows of short-term participants.

During 2015, the proportion of YG participants registered for more than 4 months varied from less than 30% in Estonia, Malta and Luxembourg to more than 60% in Ireland and Slovakia and over 70% in Romania and France, with an average of 46.4% (Figure 3 and Table 10). The fact that the overall EU figure (58.1%) is significantly higher than the country average (46.4%) is largely (but not only) attributable to the situation in France, which accounted for nearly four in ten (37.6%) of the young people registered for more than 4 months⁷, and, to a much lesser extent, Poland (11.4%).

Figure 3 – Proportion of young people currently in a YG scheme and registered for more than 4 months, 2014 and 2015 (% annual average stock)



Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 3 October 2016

Note: Empty columns show data for 2014 that are not comparable with data for 2015 but which are included in the EU level figures for 2014: BE - data for 2014 cover the Walloon region only; HU - the YG scheme started on 1 January 2015, data for 2014 refer to all young people registered as unemployed.

The proportion registered for more than 4 months was slightly higher for women (EU28: 59.3%) than for men (57.0%). The difference between the sexes was small in most countries but was greatest in Poland and Latvia, where a higher proportion of women were registered for longer than 4 months (11.7 and 9.2 pp difference respectively) and in Malta where the results were worse for men (difference of 7.9 pp).

As with other indicators, there was more variation by age-group with 60.8% of those aged 15-19 registered for more than 4 months compared to 57.0% of those aged 20-

⁶ In countries that launched the YG scheme as a new initiative in 2014 (rather than reinforcing existing practices) duration of participation in the scheme started from zero for all participants so that for one third of the year no participants could have a duration of more than 4 months. In 2015, durations of more than 4 months are possible throughout the year.

⁷ Results in France are partially attributable to the fact that some accompanying services typically last longer than 4 months.

24 (Table 10). In this case, however, the EU aggregate results are quite different from the average across countries, which gives much lower results and shows more of the older age-group registered for longer (48.1% for those aged 20-24 vs 43.9% for those aged 15-19). Again, the EU28 aggregate is heavily influenced by results in France, which accounted for just over 30% of the total stock of young people registered in YG schemes during 2015 and nearly 42% of the 15-19 age-group. Noticeable differences in the results by age can be seen in Greece, Finland, the UK, and most of all in Malta, where well over half (59.1%) of those aged 20-24 had been registered for more than 4 months compared to less than a fifth (18.1%) of those aged 15-19.

3.1.4 70% of offers taken up within 4 months were employment opportunities

Of the 2.2 million young people that took up an offer of employment, education, an apprenticeship, or a traineeship within 4 months of registering in a YG scheme, 1.5 million, or 70.2% took up an employment opportunity (Figure 4, "EU28"). This includes open market jobs found on the own initiative of young people as well as those found with assistance from the YG provider, together with various forms of short and longer-term placements subsidised with public funds. The remaining 0.7 million mostly took up offers of a traineeship or continued education (13.6% and 12.1% of all timely offers respectively) while far fewer are reported to have taken up an apprenticeship (4.1%).

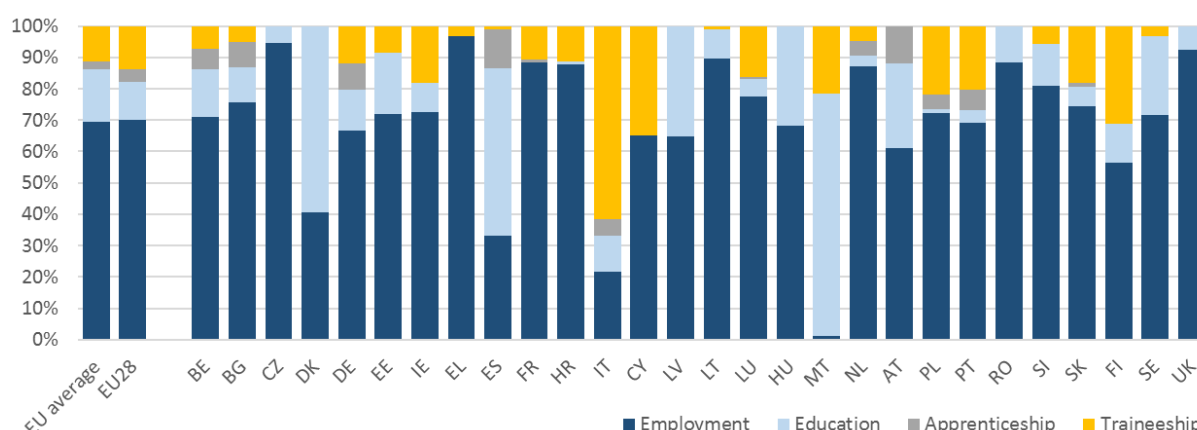
In practice, the numbers taking up all types of offer are likely to be understated. Firstly, in some countries, there are significant numbers of young people that leave the YG without any record of where they have gone⁸ and it is likely that a significant proportion will have found a job or, to a lesser extent, re-entered education or training. Secondly, some countries have difficulties to monitor particular types of offer. For example, it may not be possible to track young people returning to the regular education system, apprenticeships may be recorded as a form of employment offer⁹ and, in others, traineeships form part of the regular education system and are therefore recorded as education offers.

The distribution of timely and positive offers by type of offer in each country has to be viewed bearing in mind the limitations of the data noted above but, on the basis of the data available, it is clear that employment offers are most important in the large majority of countries, accounting for an average of 69.3% of timely offers (Figure 4, "EU average"). Exceptions are Denmark, Spain and Malta, where the YG schemes have a clear focus on improving the employability of young people through continued education (59.5%, 53.2%, and 77.1% of timely offers respectively, compared to an average of 16.8%) and Italy where traineeships are most important (61.7% compared to an average of 11.4%). Cyprus and Finland are the only other countries in which traineeships accounted for more than 30% of timely offers in 2015. On average, apprenticeships account for just 2.5% of known offers, with Spain and Austria the only countries to report more than 10% apprenticeships (12.5% and 12.1% respectively).

Figure 4 - Distribution of timely and positive exits by type of offer, 2015 (% timely and positive exits)

⁸ For example, in some Member States if a young person fails to attend one or more compulsory interviews with the PES, unemployment (or other) benefits are terminated and they are deregistered from the YG with destination unknown.

⁹ For example, in the case that data come from the social security register which does not distinguish different forms of employment contract.



Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 3 October 2016

More than a quarter (just under 600 000 or 27.2%) of all known offers taken up within 4 months of registration were fully or partly subsidised with public money. This includes the majority of traineeships (87.8%), more than half of continued education offers (57.7%) and nearly half of apprenticeships (47.4%), but less than one in ten employment offers (8.9%). The proportion of timely offers that was subsidised varies from 100% in Spain and 98.8% in Malta to less than 1% in the Netherlands and the UK. As noted in section 2.4.2, the situation in Spain is somewhat unique because all jobs taken up by young people are automatically eligible for reductions/exemptions in employers' contributions so that all employment offers are effectively subsidised.

There was very little difference between the sexes in terms of the types of offer taken up (Table 6), except that a slightly higher proportion of women took up a traineeship (15.3% of timely offers compared to 12.2% for men). There were, however, more differences by age with (as might be expected) more of the younger age-group taking up education and apprenticeship offers, and to a lesser extent traineeship offers, than those aged 20-24. Consequently, the proportion of those aged 15-19 taking up an employment offer was much lower (56.1% vs 73.9% for those aged 20-24). Offers taken up by those aged 15-19 were also more likely to be subsidised (32.7% vs 26.1%). This largely reflects the fact that fewer took up open market jobs.

Table 6 - Timely and positive offers by type of offer and the proportion that is subsidised, EU28, 2015 (%)

	Employment	Education	Apprenticeship	Traineeship	Subsidised (all types)
Total 15-24	70.0%	12.1%	4.2%	13.6%	27.3%
Men	70.8%	12.3%	4.8%	12.2%	26.8%
Women	69.1%	11.9%	3.6%	15.3%	27.9%
15-19	56.1%	18.5%	9.0%	16.4%	32.7%
20-24	73.9%	10.4%	2.8%	12.9%	26.1%
25-29	79.4%	5.3%	1.1%	14.2%	21.7%

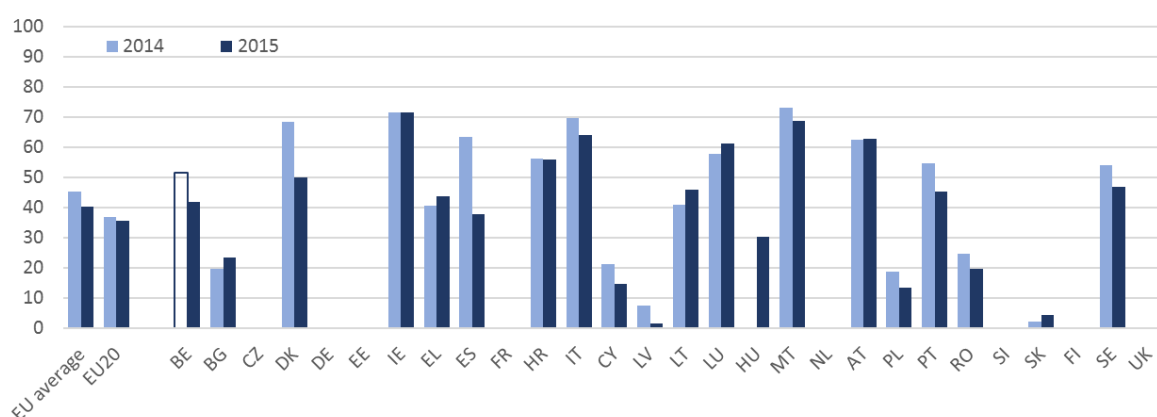
Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 3 October 2016

3.2 Follow-up monitoring

3.2.1 Just over a third of those leaving the YG in 2015 known to be in a positive situation 6 months later

Follow-up data on the situation of young people 6, 12 or 18 months after leaving the YG are not yet available for 8 of the 28 EU Member States (CZ, DE, EE, FR, NL, SI, FI and UK, see section 2.3.2). Of the 2.5 million young people that left YG schemes in the remaining 20 countries during 2015, less than 0.9 million (35.5%) were known to be in employment, education or training 6 months after exit. However, it should be clear that this figure is likely to be significantly understated because the situation of just over one million (41.1%) of this cohort was unknown. In addition to those not providing any follow-up data, several other countries have limited capacity to track all young people after they leave the YG and lose contact with the YG provider¹⁰. For example, the 6-month situation is unknown for around 80% of exits in Cyprus, Romania and Slovakia, 75% in Bulgaria and nearly 70% in Poland (Table 12). Indeed, the high proportion of unknowns in Poland, which accounts for more than a quarter of all young people followed-up in 2015, contributes to the overall EU figure of 35.5% in a positive situation (Figure 5, "EU20") being lower than the average across countries (40.2%, "EU average").

Figure 5 – Proportion of young people leaving the YG known to be in a positive situation 6 months after exit, 2014 and 2015 (% exits)



Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 3 October 2016

Note: Empty columns show data for 2014 that are not comparable with data for 2015 but which are included in the EU level figures for 2014: BE - data for 2014 cover the Walloon region only.

As well as the unknown situations, it is also important to note that in some countries the data available at the time of data collection referred to an observation point at which some of those exiting the YG in 2015 had not reached 6 months after exit – these are persons for whom the follow-up observation is “not applicable” rather than “unknown”. Unlike the unknown category, which is likely to cover different groups in each country depending on the data sources available, there is no obvious reason for the not applicable group to be biased so that it is reasonable to consider results excluding this group. Adjusted figures for those in positive situation are not so different at EU level (EU20: 37.9% vs 35.5% unadjusted) but make substantial differences in countries where the observation point was too early to catch significant numbers of those exiting

¹⁰ In some cases, known situations cover only people that remain in contact with the YG provider because they are still participating in a subsidised offer or have returned to the unemployment register.

in 2015 (e.g. Hungary – 68.6% vs 30.4% and Denmark 68.7% vs 49.9%, see Table 12).

There are just five countries in which follow-up data for 2015 include less than 10% unknowns but even within this small group there is quite a wide range of results. The proportion of those leaving the YG in 2015 known to be in a positive situation 6 months later ranged from 71.4% in Ireland and 64.1% in Italy down to 37.7% in Spain and 30.4% in Hungary, with Denmark in the middle of the range at 49.9% (all unadjusted figures).

The main follow-up indicator showing the proportion of young people known to be in a positive situation 6 months after exit was only slightly higher for all young women followed up across the EU (EU20: 36.2%) than for men (34.8%) and the difference at country level was below 10 pp in all cases (Table 11). There was also only a negligible difference by age with 35.6% of those aged 20-24 in a positive situation 6 months after exit compared to 34.9% of those aged 15-19. Here, though, there was more variation between countries with the younger age-group noticeably more likely to be in a positive situation in Malta but the older age-group at least 10 pp better off in Lithuania, Luxembourg, Portugal and Romania.

Annex

Table 7 - YG monitoring data, main variables, 2014 and 2015

Note: Figures in red italics in 2014 are not comparable between years but are included in EU aggregates

	2014			2015			Change 2014-2015 (%)		
	Stock	Entrants	Exits	Stock	Entrants	Exits	Stock	Entrants	Exits
EU28	2,471,694	6,839,339	5,621,660	2,475,030	5,488,250	5,429,834	0.1%	-19.8%	-3.4%
BE	<i>8,539</i>	<i>298,988</i>	<i>76,944</i>	111,720	192,215	241,543	:	:	:
BG	28,745	90,409	64,968	19,478	46,254	49,388	-32.2%	-48.8%	-24.0%
CZ	20,882	122,957	64,493	37,111	149,145	97,603	77.7%	21.3%	51.3%
DK	28,597	164,098	136,980	28,107	150,564	124,146	-1.7%	-8.2%	-9.4%
DE	316,224	1,140,603	837,306	316,536	830,762	831,644	0.1%	-27.2%	-0.7%
EE	3,311	17,320	14,134	3,413	14,188	13,968	3.1%	-18.1%	-1.2%
IE	46,200	60,200	60,600	37,400	54,600	55,200	-19.0%	-9.3%	-8.9%
EL	57,677	112,601	54,929	62,645	108,754	88,094	8.6%	-3.4%	60.4%
ES	15,523	23,801	8,274	74,631	138,562	43,042	380.8%	482.2%	420.2%
FR	763,314	1,159,827	1,197,836	715,303	1,082,215	1,184,648	-6.3%	-6.7%	-1.1%
HR	61,831	160,273	99,299	53,846	92,156	97,490	-12.9%	-42.5%	-1.8%
IT	31,326	91,629	21,544	133,619	269,456	181,103	326.5%	194.1%	740.6%
CY	5,038	21,228	10,531	2,951	11,215	11,816	-41.4%	-47.2%	12.2%
LV	5,089	18,160	12,271	5,936	17,251	18,535	16.6%	-5.0%	51.0%
LT	10,550	57,270	43,416	15,261	51,840	57,310	44.7%	-9.5%	32.0%
LU	998	2,836	1,403	1,276	3,858	3,991	27.8%	36.0%	184.5%
HU	<i>67,553</i>	<i>179,106</i>	<i>151,423</i>	3,271	34,190	29,622	:	:	:
MT	731	1,843	1,620	309	1,757	1,980	-57.7%	-4.7%	22.2%
NL	46,835	87,130	78,890	46,430	80,100	63,900	-0.9%	-8.1%	-19.0%
AT	62,636	234,514	230,987	64,759	229,078	228,721	3.4%	-2.3%	-1.0%
PL	358,649	1,087,684	785,750	291,691	646,133	709,186	-18.7%	-40.6%	-9.7%
PT	55,908	195,870	133,274	61,496	158,305	150,174	10.0%	-19.2%	12.7%
RO	71,356	191,571	167,494	67,702	96,574	153,898	-5.1%	-49.6%	-8.1%

	2014				2015			Change 2014-2015 (%)		
	Stock	Entrants	Exits		Stock	Entrants	Exits	Stock	Entrants	Exits
SI	12,116	28,323	17,884		9,719	17,017	16,801	-19.8%	-39.9%	-6.1%
SK	53,119	113,793	105,992		48,982	111,232	113,000	-7.8%	-2.3%	6.6%
FI	43,310	192,110	178,943		47,084	178,225	170,100	8.7%	-7.2%	-4.9%
SE	54,948	134,655	146,555		44,863	112,594	117,461	-18.4%	-16.4%	-19.9%
UK	240,690	850,540	917,920		169,490	610,010	575,470	-29.6%	-28.3%	-37.3%

Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 3 October 2016

Table 8 - Direct supplementary: NEET coverage, 2015 (% NEET population)

	Total (15-24)	Men	Women	15-19	20-24	25-29
EU average	41.9	44.7	39.7	41.8	41.9	31.6
EU28	37.5	40.3	34.7	39.6	35.7	37.5
BE	69.5	70.4	69.1	49.7	76.2	-
BG	14.3	14.4	14.3	7.6	17.3	21.3
CZ	46.4	64.7	35.7	66.1	42.7	20.5
DK	62.7	59.5	66.1	50.8	65.9	-
DE	60.9	78.2	47.1	65.0	60.1	59.2
EE	23.3	28.6	19.1	24.2	22.9	22.4
IE	50.5	57.8	41.8	30.2	62.8	-
EL	33.9	29.2	38.7	18.6	39.1	-
ES	10.7	10.9	10.3	9.2	11.2	1.8
FR	80.5	80.5	79.6	106.2	70.7	-
HR	59.9	52.6	70.3	63.4	58.1	57.5
IT	10.5	11.1	10.0	12.9	9.7	7.3
CY	19.8	18.3	21.1	5.0	23.9	-
LV	28.1	26.6	29.2	25.5	28.4	31.4
LT	44.9	46.2	43.6	44.8	44.9	48.2
LU	31.1	31.6	31.1	24.2	33.9	-
HU	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.9	2.5	-
MT	5.6	6.9	4.6	9.1	2.3	0.2
NL	48.2	48.7	48.8	:	:	-
AT	88.7	101.0	75.6	84.7	89.3	-
PL	63.3	54.7	72.8	89.6	59.5	-
PT	49.4	48.6	50.1	50.9	49.0	50.0
RO	17.1	23.3	12.5	23.1	14.1	9.3
SI	50.2	50.8	49.4	40.2	52.8	88.8
SK	54.2	60.2	48.1	62.8	51.8	32.5
FI	71.2	80.1	61.5	69.7	71.8	70.4
SE	56.2	64.8	46.4	73.7	50.7	-
UK	19.9	28.6	13.0	19.6	20.1	15.9

Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 3 October 2016

Table 9 - Direct supplementary: timely and positive exits from the YG, 2015 (% exits)

	Total (15-24)	Men	Women	15-19	20-24	25-29
EU average	46.7	46.1	47.4	45.3	46.8	53.1
EU28	40.3	39.5	41.4	36.3	43.2	44.1
BE	44.3	42.3	46.4	49.1	43.3	-
BG	35.9	35.1	36.7	32.7	36.7	33.3
CZ	61.5	60.1	63.1	54.8	63.5	68.2
DK	75.1	76.8	73.3	80.6	74.0	-
DE	49.8	51.0	48.2	45.5	51.1	46.6
EE	55.3	54.7	56.2	49.2	57.0	56.3
IE	38.2	35.7	41.7	35.9	38.8	-
EL	27.7	27.0	28.3	28.0	27.6	-
ES	74.3	73.4	75.6	76.4	73.8	97.3
FR	24.3	23.0	25.7	18.2	27.2	-
HR	32.7	32.6	32.9	29.7	34.2	37.7
IT	72.6	71.8	73.5	74.3	71.9	68.9
CY	13.4	10.8	15.5	8.0	13.9	-
LV	43.1	45.0	41.3	50.8	41.6	33.3
LT	42.6	42.4	42.8	37.4	43.6	40.9
LU	33.5	31.8	35.9	26.7	35.6	-
HU	94.2	94.0	94.5	93.1	94.5	-
MT	73.8	71.6	76.9	82.9	45.7	69.5
NL	37.8	40.2	35.3	:	:	-
AT	49.7	49.1	50.6	50.5	49.3	-
PL	43.2	39.9	46.7	38.3	44.3	100.0
PT	43.3	43.7	42.9	38.7	44.7	45.1
RO	47.8	48.0	47.5	40.9	54.6	53.6
SI	37.8	41.8	32.4	32.5	39.0	40.3
SK	41.4	40.1	42.8	37.8	42.4	40.7
FI	49.0	44.9	54.3	51.6	48.1	45.5
SE	43.2	42.8	43.8	39.8	44.7	-
UK	22.2	21.8	23.0	19.8	23.1	25.5

Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 3 October 2016

Table 10 - Direct main: proportion of young people in the YG for more than 4 months, 2015 (% stock)

	Total (15-24)	Men	Women	15-19	20-24	25-29
EU average	46.8	46.0	47.4	43.9	48.1	47.4
EU28	58.1	57.0	59.3	60.8	57.0	58.3
BE	42.3	43.5	40.8	37.8	43.2	-
BG	54.3	55.6	53.1	51.8	54.8	58.5
CZ	47.3	46.7	48.0	46.3	47.7	50.7
DK	36.2	33.9	38.5	40.7	35.3	-
DE	49.5	48.8	50.4	49.3	49.5	60.9
EE	23.1	20.5	25.8	21.6	23.5	28.9
IE	64.2	65.2	62.5	56.5	66.4	-
EL	55.5	52.4	57.8	64.7	54.0	-
ES	47.5	48.2	46.6	44.4	48.5	15.9
FR	75.6	75.3	75.9	79.1	73.6	-
HR	56.5	56.1	56.8	58.6	55.3	57.8
IT	52.0	52.8	50.9	51.9	52.0	53.4
CY	33.7	32.7	34.6	24.9	34.3	-
LV	38.7	33.5	42.7	31.7	39.6	48.2
LT	35.7	32.5	39.2	31.6	36.4	43.7
LU	29.2	27.7	30.9	23.4	30.7	-
HU	19.1	19.6	18.5	20.0	18.8	-
MT	26.9	30.2	22.3	18.1	59.1	14.3
NL	57.4	54.6	60.2	:	:	-
AT	33.1	32.6	33.7	28.6	34.8	-
PL	56.0	49.6	61.3	53.4	56.6	-
PT	46.1	44.6	47.4	44.4	46.6	52.2
RO	72.6	72.7	72.5	70.9	74.0	69.7
SI	56.8	55.2	58.7	50.0	58.2	65.9
SK	61.6	62.2	60.8	65.4	60.3	68.5
FI	46.2	47.4	44.3	33.7	49.4	60.7
SE	43.9	43.7	44.2	45.8	43.1	-
UK	49.2	49.5	48.5	41.3	52.0	57.0

Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 3 October 2016

Table 11 – Follow-up main: proportion of young people known to be in a positive situation 6 months after exit from the YG, 2015 (% exits)

	Total (15-24)	Men	Women	15-19	20-24	25-29
EU average	40.2	39.2	41.2	36.9	40.2	42.6
EU28	35.5	34.8	36.2	34.9	35.6	43.4
BE	41.8	41.3	42.2	42.8	41.6	-
BG	23.4	20.8	26.0	22.8	23.5	17.3
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	49.9	51.4	48.1	52.0	49.4	-
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	71.4	71.4	70.9	68.0	71.9	-
EL	43.7	40.9	46.2	37.3	44.9	-
ES	37.7	38.6	36.5	36.2	38.1	35.1
FR	:	:	:	:	:	-
HR	56.0	56.5	55.4	49.7	59.0	65.8
IT	64.1	62.2	66.5	63.2	64.5	67.4
CY	14.7	13.7	15.5	10.4	15.1	-
LV	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	0.6
LT	46.0	42.9	50.1	33.7	48.4	49.3
LU	61.3	60.0	63.2	42.9	67.0	-
HU	30.4	30.5	30.3	26.0	31.7	-
MT	68.6	64.6	74.1	76.4	44.5	47.6
NL	:	:	:	:	:	-
AT	62.8	61.9	64.0	61.5	63.4	-
PL	13.5	10.6	16.6	14.6	13.2	99.6
PT	45.4	44.9	45.9	36.8	47.9	49.5
RO	19.7	19.9	19.5	12.3	27.1	32.4
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	4.3	3.9	4.8	5.2	4.0	4.1
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	46.7	47.0	46.1	44.2	47.7	-
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 3 October 2016

Table 12 – Situation of young people (aged 15-24) 6 months after exit from the YG, 2015 (% exits)

	Positive	Negative	Not applicable	Unknown	Adjusted positive (excl. not applicable)
EU average	40.2	14.3	9.9	35.6	45.1
EU28	35.5	16.9	6.6	41.1	37.9
BE	41.8	22.5	17.0	18.7	50.3
BG	23.4	0.2	1.8	74.6	23.8
CZ	:	:	:	:	:
DK	49.9	16.3	27.4	6.4	68.7
DE	:	:	:	:	:
EE	:	:	:	:	:
IE	71.4	20.8	0.0	7.8	71.4
EL	43.7	23.1	0.0	33.2	43.7
ES	37.7	46.9	15.4	0.0	44.5
FR	:	:	:	:	:
HR	56.0	15.4	10.5	18.1	62.6
IT	64.1	20.5	7.7	7.6	69.5
CY	14.7	3.9	0.0	81.4	14.7
LV	1.6	0.0	35.7	62.6	2.5
LT	46.0	10.6	8.2	35.2	50.2
LU	61.3	10.4	0.0	28.3	61.3
HU	30.4	6.6	55.7	7.3	68.6
MT	68.6	7.8	0.0	23.6	68.6
NL	:	:	:	:	:
AT	62.8	17.4	0.0	19.8	62.8
PL	13.5	18.8	0.0	67.7	13.5
PT	45.4	10.5	16.9	27.3	54.6
RO	19.7	0.8	0.0	79.4	19.7
SI	:	:	:	:	:
SK	4.3	14.0	2.2	79.5	4.4
FI	:	:	:	:	:
SE	46.7	19.8	0.0	33.5	46.7
UK	:	:	:	:	:

Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 3 October 2016