

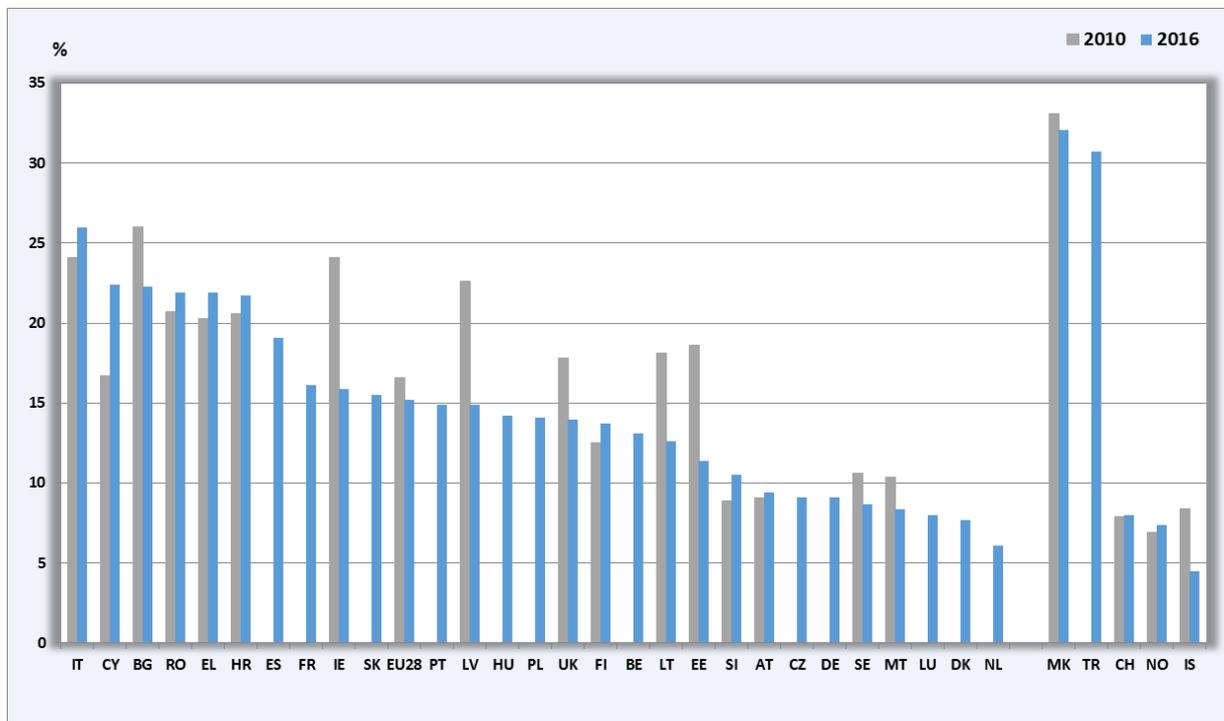
## 30. How many young are not in employment, education or training?

### Indicator 3030: NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds

EU policy considers that after finishing secondary school, young people should either obtain a job or enter further education and training: if not, they should receive appropriate support through active labour market or social measures. The Youth guarantee has been designed to support this approach.

The indicator below is the NEET rate, defined as the share of 18-24 year-olds not in employment, education or training. Young people are considered to be NEET, if they are not employed and if they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey.

**Figure 30 NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)**



Source: Eurostat, EU labour force survey.

## Key points

In 2016, the EU average NEET rate was at 15.2%. Italy, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, and Croatia had NEET rates above 20%. In contrast, Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Sweden, Malta, Luxembourg, Denmark, and the Netherlands all had NEET rates below 10% in 2016.

Between 2010 and 2016 the NEET rate fell from 16.6% to 15.2% across the EU as a whole, with the sharpest drops being reported in Lithuania, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, and Ireland.

Among the non-EU countries for which data are available, Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia both had high NEET rates (above 30%), while Iceland, Norway and Switzerland had rates below 10%.

**Table 30 NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)**

Country code	Country	2010		2016		Recent change			
		Value	Flag	Value	Flag	Range	Country	EU28	
EU28	European Union (28)	16.6		15.2		'10-'16	↘	-1.4	
BE	Belgium			13.1	b	'11-'16	↘	-1.7	↘ -1.6
BG	Bulgaria	26.0		22.3		'10-'16	↘	-3.7	↘ -1.4
CZ	Czech Republic			9.1	b	'13-'16	↘	-2.7	↘ -1.9
DK	Denmark			7.7	b				
DE	Germany			9.1	b	'11-'16	↘	-1.1	↘ -1.6
EE	Estonia	18.6		11.4		'10-'16	↘	-7.2	↘ -1.4
IE	Ireland	24.1		15.9		'10-'16	↘	-8.2	↘ -1.4
EL	Greece	20.3		21.9		'10-'16	↗	1.6	↘ -1.4
ES	Spain			19.1	b	'14-'16	↘	-3.0	↘ -1.3
FR	France			16.1	b	'14-'16	↗	0.9	↘ -1.3
HR	Croatia	20.6		21.7		'10-'16	↗	1.1	↘ -1.4
IT	Italy	24.1		26.0		'10-'16	↗	1.9	↘ -1.4
CY	Cyprus	16.7		22.4		'10-'16	↗	5.7	↘ -1.4
LV	Latvia	22.6		14.9		'10-'16	↘	-7.7	↘ -1.4
LT	Lithuania	18.1		12.6		'10-'16	↘	-5.5	↘ -1.4
LU	Luxembourg			8.0	b	'15-'16	↗	0.4	↘ -0.6
HU	Hungary			14.2	b	'15-'16	↘	-0.6	↘ -0.6
MT	Malta	10.4		8.4		'10-'16	↘	-2.0	↘ -1.4
NL	Netherlands			6.1	b	'13-'16	↘	-1.3	↘ -1.9
AT	Austria	9.1		9.4		'10-'16	↗	0.3	↘ -1.4
PL	Poland			14.1	b	'13-'16	↘	-2.3	↘ -1.9
PT	Portugal			14.9	b	'11-'16	↘	-1.1	↘ -1.6
RO	Romania	20.7		21.9		'10-'16	↗	1.2	↘ -1.4
SI	Slovenia	8.9		10.5		'10-'16	↗	1.6	↘ -1.4
SK	Slovakia			15.5	b	'11-'16	↘	-2.8	↘ -1.6
FI	Finland	12.5		13.7		'10-'16	↗	1.2	↘ -1.4
SE	Sweden	10.6		8.7		'10-'16	↘	-1.9	↘ -1.4
UK	United Kingdom	17.8		14.0		'10-'16	↘	-3.8	↘ -1.4
MK	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	33.1		32.1		'10-'16	↘	-1.0	↘ -1.4
IS	Iceland	8.4		4.5		'10-'16	↘	-3.9	↘ -1.4
NO	Norway	6.9		7.4		'10-'16	↗	0.5	↘ -1.4
CH	Switzerland	7.9		8.0		'10-'16	↗	0.1	↘ -1.4
TR	Turkey			30.7	b	'14-'16	↘	-0.6	↘ -1.3

Arrows ↗ or ↘ signal a positive or negative change. Arrow → indicates: no change.

(b) Break after 2010. Therefore baseline data not included.

Source: Eurostat, EU labour force survey.

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