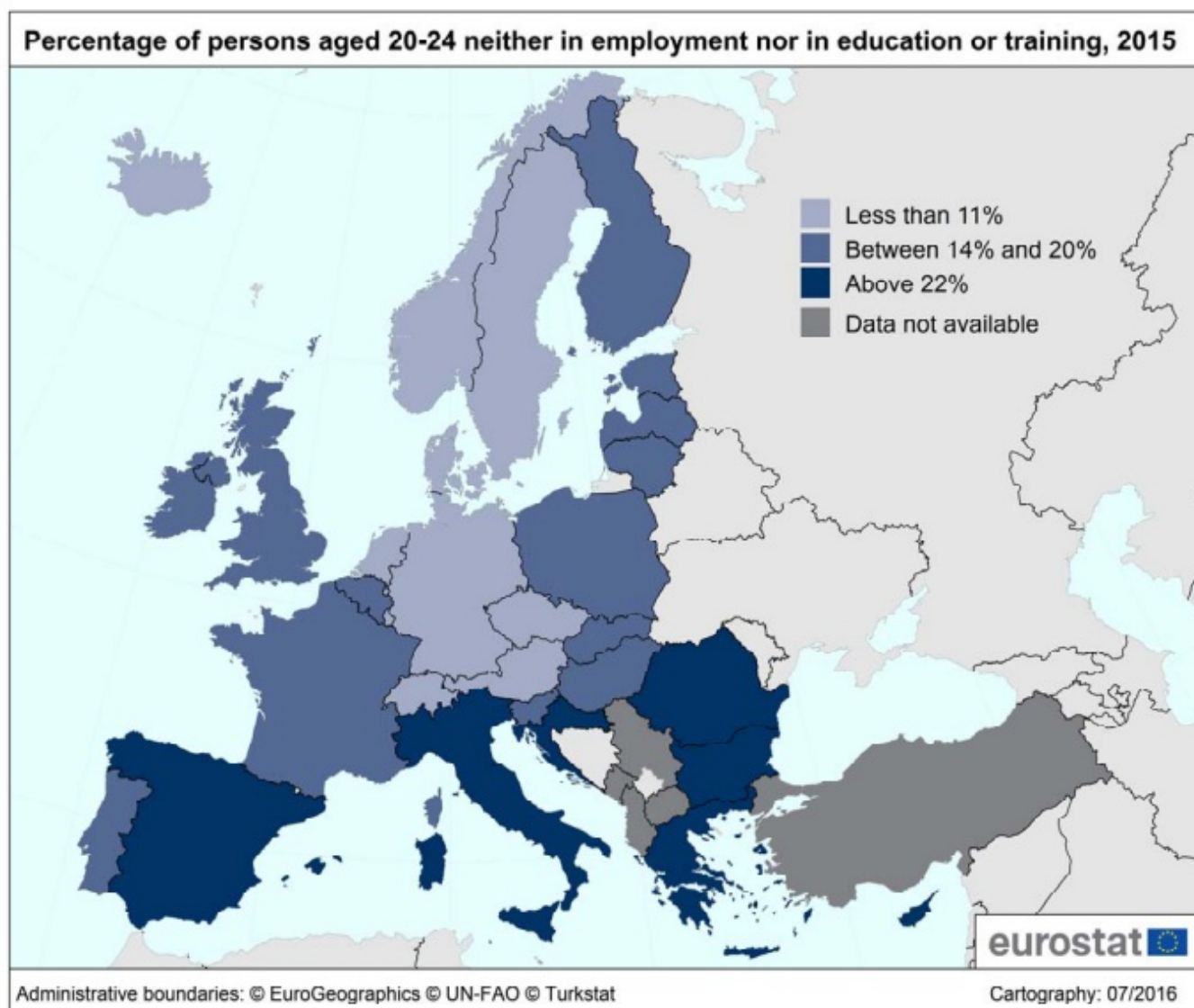


At EU level, almost 5 million young persons aged 20-24 (or 17.3%) were in 2015 neither in employment nor in education or training.

17/08/2016  [People and Skills](#), [Labour Market Context](#), [EU](#), [Austria](#), [Belgium](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Croatia](#), [Cyprus](#), [Czechia](#), [Denmark](#), [Estonia](#), [Finland](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), [Greece](#), [Hungary](#), [Ireland](#), [Italy](#), [Latvia](#), [Lithuania](#), [Luxembourg](#), [Malta](#), [Netherlands](#), [Poland](#), [Portugal](#), [Romania](#), [Slovakia](#), [Slovenia](#), [Spain](#), [Sweden](#), [United Kingdom](#)

Highest increase in NEET rate in Italy, Greece and Spain, highest drop in Germany and Bulgaria.

Although the proportion of young people aged 20-24 neither in employment nor in education or training remained relatively stable in the EU as a whole between 2006 and 2015, important changes occurred over the last decade in Member States.



In ten of them, the NEET rate has decreased, with the most significant reductions being registered in

Germany (from 15.2% in 2006 to 9.3% in 2015, or -5.9 percentage points – pp), Bulgaria (-5.3 pp), Sweden (-3.4 pp), the Czech Republic (-2.9 pp) and Poland (-2.8 pp).

In the other eighteen Member States, the situation has deteriorated, with the proportion of persons aged 20-24 neither in employment nor in education or training increasing notably in Italy (from 21.6% to 31.1%, or +9.5 pp), Greece (+9.3 pp), Spain (+9.0 pp), Cyprus (+8.5 pp), Ireland (+7.8 pp), Croatia (+5.4 pp), Romania (+5.2 pp), Portugal (+4.9 pp), the United Kingdom (+4.4 pp) Denmark (+4.3 pp) and Finland (+4.1 pp).

[Read more on "NEET" in the age group 20-24 here](#)

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