



Brussels, 14.10.2021  
SWD(2021) 287 final

PART 10/10

**COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT**

**The situation of young people in the European Union**

*Accompanying the document*

**Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European  
Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions**

**on the implementation of the EU Youth Strategy 2019-2021**

{COM(2021) 636 final} - {SWD(2021) 286 final}

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- 184.

# Annexes

## Dashboard of EU youth indicators

1.

### 2. Contextual indicators. Youth population

No	Indicator	Definition	Data source
1.	Number of young people in the EU countries	Total number of young people (aged 15-29), by sex and 5-years age group, in thousands.	Eurostat, demographic annual data
2.	Share of young people in the total population	Young people (age-groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29) as a share of the total population (by sex) in %.	Eurostat, demographic annual data
3.	Average age of young people leaving the parental household	Mean age of young people leaving home by sex.	Eurostat, LFS (annual data)
4.	Young people with migrant background	Young people by country of birth, age group and sex.	Eurostat, Youth database

3.

### 4. Situation Indicators

#### 5. I. Engage

### 6. Youth participation in society

No	Indicator	Definition	Data source
1.	Participation of young people in different organisations (cultural, charity, sport, etc.)	Percentage of young people (aged 16-29) participating in formal voluntary activities.	Eurostat, EU-SILC, ad-hoc module (ahm) on social and cultural participation 2015, and every 6 years from 2022
2.	Participation of young people in informal voluntary activities (e.g. helping others)	Percentage of young people (16-29) participating in informal voluntary activities.	Eurostat, EU-SILC, ahm on social and cultural participation 2015, and every 6 years from 2022
3.	Formal recognition for taking part in voluntary activities and share of young people using the credentials to achieve their further goals	Share of young people (age 15-29) that declare a) having taken part in voluntary activities b) who have received a certificate, a diploma or other kind of formal recognition for their participation and c) who claim they have used the credentials in the labour market or educational setting to achieve their further goals.	Eurobarometer, Youth Monitor
4.	Youth active citizenship (participation in political parties, demonstrations, signing petitions, etc.- but without voting)	Percentage of young people (15-29) declaring active citizenship.	The European Parliament/country specific data

No	Indicator	Definition	Data source
5.	Young people using internet for civic and political participation (petitions, opinions, etc.)	Percentage of young people (15-29) using internet for civic or political participation.	Eurostat ICT use survey 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021 (every 2 years)
6.	Self-reported access to quality, neutral and youth-friendly information	Share of young people reporting that they have easy access to understandable youth-friendly information that follows codes of ethics and quality standards.	Eurobarometer
7.	Participation of young people in representative structures (such as youth councils, youth parliaments), and civic-organisations, political movements, parties or unions	Share of young people (aged 15-29) participating in representative structures (such as youth councils, youth parliaments), and civic-organisations, political movements, parties or unions in the last 12 months.	Eurobarometer
8.	Young people's trust in government at local, regional, national and EU level	Percentage of respondents who agreed with the statement 'my government cares about my wants and needs'.	European Social Survey

**7.****8. Employment and entrepreneurship**

No	Indicator	Definition	Data source
1.	Youth unemployment		Eurostat, EU-LFS (annual data)
1.1	Youth unemployment rate (sub-indicator 1)	Share of unemployed among active population (employed and unemployed) aged 15-29.	Eurostat, EU-LFS (annual data)
1.2	Long-term youth unemployment rate (sub-indicator 2)	Share of unemployed youth aged 15-29 without a job for the last 12 months or more among active population in this age group.	Eurostat, EU-LFS (annual data)
1.3.	Youth unemployment ratio (sub-indicator 3)	Share of unemployed among the total population (employed, unemployed and inactive), aged 15-29. <i>Note: This ratio balances out differences in MS activity rates, which influences unemployment rate.</i>	Eurostat, EU-LFS (annual data)
2.	Youth self-employed	Percentage of self-employed among all employed aged 20-24 and 25-29.	Eurostat, EU-LFS (annual data)
3.	Young people not in employment and not in any education and training (NEETs)	Young people (15-29) neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET rates).	Eurostat, EU-LFS (annual data)
4.	Young employees with a temporary contract	The share of young employees with a contract of limited duration (aged 20-24 and 25-29).	Eurostat, EU-LFS (annual data)

**9.**

## II. Connect

### Youth Mobility

No	Indicator	Definition	Data source
1.	Mobility of tertiary students.	Percentage of students from abroad enrolled in tertiary education, from EU-27 countries and from outside EU-27.	Eurostat, UOE data collection (annual data)
2.	Mobility of tertiary students - participants of the Erasmus + program.	Number of mobile Erasmus + students and trainees (outgoing and incoming).	DG EAC (Erasmus+), (annual reports)
3.	Mobility of young people - participants of the Erasmus + program.	Number of young people participating in youth exchanges under the Erasmus+ programme. Cross-reference (Policy-Dashboard 4.6)	DG EAC (Erasmus+), (annual reports)
4.	Mobility of young people - participants of the European Solidarity Corps program.	Share of eligible participants (18-30) taking part in the European Solidarity Corps programme. Cross-reference (Policy-Dashboard 4.2)	DG EAC (ESC), (annual reports)

### 10. Youth and the digital world

No	Indicator	Definition	Data source
1.	Digital skills of young people	Percentage of young people (aged 15-29) with basic or above digital skills.	Eurostat, ICT Survey (annual data) Att.: break in series in 2021 - new indicator from 2021 and after - every 2 years
2.	Use of internet by young people for different purposes	Percentage of young people using internet for different purposes.	Eurostat, ICT Survey
2.1.	Use of internet for interacting with public authorities (sub-indicator 1)	Percentage of young people aged 15-29 using internet for interacting with public authorities.	Eurostat, ICT Survey (annual data)
2.2.	Use of internet for participating in social networks (sub-indicator 2)	Percentage of young people aged 15-29 using internet for participating in social networks.	Eurostat, ICT Survey (annual data)
2.3.	Use of internet for doing online course (sub-indicator 3)	Percentage of young people aged 15-29 using internet for doing online course.	Eurostat, ICT Survey (annual data)
2.4.	Use of internet for reading news sites, newspapers, news magazines (sub-indicator 4)	Percentage of young people aged 15-29 using internet for reading news sites, newspapers, news magazines.	Eurostat, ICT Survey 2019, 2021, 2022
3.	Media literacy and safe use of new media  <i>Note: Eurostat has no indicators on media literacy. 'Digital skills' concept is used in this area.</i>	International differences in students' computer and information literacy, referring to their ability to use computers to investigate, create, and communicate in order to participate effectively at home, at school, in the workplace, and in the community.	IEA study: ICILS (2013, 2018, 2023)
		Are policy measures in place to help young people develop media literacy and digital competences, and ensure the safe use of new technologies and social media.	EACEA Youth Wiki

### III. Empower

#### 11. Quality youth work

No	Indicator	Definition	Data source
1.	Quality assurance	Existence of system of quality assurance and application to youth work in the country.	Youth Wiki 10.4 Quality and innovation in youth work
1.1.	Are the main criteria/indicators/standards developed/used to assess the quality of youth work projects/programmes (sub-indicator 1)	Existence of the main quality assurance criteria/indicators/standards used to assess the quality of youth work projects/programmes (e.g. competences of youth workers; inclusiveness of youth work projects; expected outreach of youth work projects; pre-defined learning objectives for participants).	
1.2.	Are the main mechanisms in place to evaluate the quality of youth work projects/programmes (sub-indicator 2)	Existence of the main mechanisms for evaluation of the quality of youth work projects/programmes (e.g. participants' feedback; regular evaluation of youth work providers organising the projects/ programmes; quantitative measurement of participation in projects/programmes).	
1.3.	What are the main outcomes of quality assurance processes (sub-indicator 3)	Whether youth work providers receive feedback and recommendations; whether public funding can be withheld if projects/programmes do not meet the established quality criteria.	
2.	Research and evidence supporting youth work	Whether national authorities support better knowledge and understanding of youth work to ensure that it is relevant and responsive to the needs of young people.	Youth Wiki 10.4 Quality and innovation in youth work
2.1.	Are there any (open source and/or academic) research reports/studies on youth work available in the country (sub-indicator 1)	Whether examples of research either directly conducted or funded by national authorities exist (e.g. collection and dissemination of best practices; seminars/conferences organised to discuss youth work outcomes; research projects in cooperation with academic institutions).	
2.2.	Is there any budget or funds allocated to support research on youth work in the country (sub-indicator 2)	Existence of a specific top-level budget or funds for supporting research on youth work.	
2.3.	Is there any evaluation of youth work policies and regulations that is based on evidence (sub-indicator 3)	Whether and how youth work policies and regulations have been evaluated on the basis of evidence from research.	
3.	Participative youth work	Whether and how national authorities foster the participation of young people in the design of youth work programmes and initiatives.	Youth Wiki 10.4 Quality and innovation in youth work
3.1.	Have young people been consulted (and how) in development of youth work policies and regulations in the country (sub-indicator 1)	Whether top-level youth work policies and regulations have been developed with the consultation and contribution of young people (e.g. through youth councils, youth advisory bodies, youth parliaments).	
3.2.	Have young people been involved (and how) in the design, implementation and evaluation of youth work projects of youth organisations (sub-indicator 2)	Whether top-level youth work policies and regulations require or invite organisations to involve young people in the design, implementation and evaluation of their youth work	



		projects.	
4.	Smart youth work: youth work in the digital world	Whether top-level policies and measures are in place aiming to enable and foster the application of digital technologies to youth work (such as using social media for reaching out to young people, providing online youth counselling, supporting young people's digital literacy, and enabling youth participation in youth work with digital tools).	Youth Wiki 10.4 Quality and innovation in youth work
4.1.	Trainings to equip both youth workers and young people with digital and media literacy skills to be used in youth work projects (sub-indicator 1)	Whether -either directly organised or funded by public authorities- trainings are in place to equip both youth workers and young people with digital and media literacy skills to be used in youth work projects (e.g. assessing the relevance and reliability of digital content; protecting content, personal data and privacy in digital environments; online safety).	
4.2.	Initiatives and measures to make digital infrastructure available to youth work projects and programmes (sub-indicator 2)	Whether top-level initiatives and measures are in place/implemented to make digital infrastructure available to youth work projects and programmes (e.g. funding digitalisation of youth work projects, making software and hardware available to youth work providers).	
5.	Cooperation and partnerships between youth work providers and actors in other fields aiming to transfer knowledge and practice	Whether top-level initiatives are in place aiming at facilitating cooperation and partnerships between youth work providers and actors in the fields of education, innovation, research and development, and business, in order to support the transmission of (digital) practices (and technology) to youth work.	Youth Wiki 10.4 Quality and innovation in youth work

## 12. Education and training

No	Indicator	Definition	Data source
1.	Educational attainment level of young people	Percentage of young people having completed given educational level, by sex.	Eurostat, EU-LFS (annual data)
1.1.	Young people (20-24 years) having completed upper secondary education (sub-indicator 1).	Percentage of the population 20-24 having completed at least upper secondary education, by sex.	Eurostat, EU-LFS (annual data)
1.2.	Young people having completed tertiary education (sub-indicator 2)	Share of population aged 30-34 with tertiary education attainment, by sex.	Eurostat, EU-LFS (annual data)
1.3.	Early leavers from education and training (sub-indicator 3)	Percentage of young people aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education not involved in any education or training.	Eurostat, EU-LFS (annual data)
2.	Low achievers in reading, mathematics and science (15-years-old)	Share of 15-year olds who get a score of 1 or below (on a scale from 1 to 5) in PISA tests in reading, mathematics and science.	OECD-PISA (every 3 years)
3.	Young people learning in secondary school at least two foreign languages	Percentage of pupils of secondary education learning at least two foreign languages, by orientation (general,	Eurostat, UOE data collection (annual data)

		vocational).	
4.	Participation of young people in non-formal education or training	Percentage of young people participating (in last 4 weeks) in non-formal education or training.	Eurostat, EU-LFS (annual data)

### 13. Health and well-being

No	Indicator	Definition	Data source
1.	Quality of life		Eurostat, SILC
1.1.	Overall life satisfaction	Average rating of overall life satisfaction by young people aged 16-29.	Eurostat EU-SILC 2013, 2018, from 2021 - annual data
1.2.	Trust in others	Average rating of trust in others by young people aged 16-29.	Eurostat EU-SILC 2013, 2018, from 2021 - annual data
1.3.	Job satisfaction	Average rating of job satisfaction by young people aged 16-29.	Eurostat EU-SILC, 2013, 2018, from 2023 - every 3 years
1.4.	Satisfaction with accommodation	Average rating of satisfaction with accommodation by young people aged 16-29.	Eurostat EU-SILC, 2013, from 2023 - every 3 years
1.5.	Satisfaction with living area	Average rating of satisfaction with living area by young people aged 16-29.	Eurostat EU-SILC, 2013, from 2023 - every 3 years
2.	Health status		Eurostat, EU-SILC.
2.1.	Self-perceived general health	Percentage of young people aged 16-29 declaring their general health as very good or good.	Eurostat, EU-SILC (annual data)
2.2.	Persons having a long-standing illness or health problem	Percentage of young people aged 16-29 declaring having a long-standing illness or health problem.	Eurostat, EU-SILC (annual data)
3.	Health determinants		Eurostat, SILC
3.1.	Regular smokers	Share of daily cigarette (including electronic) smokers in the population aged 16-29.	Eurostat, EU-SILC 2017, from 2022 - every 3 years.
3.2.	Alcohol use	Percentage of young people aged 16-29 drinking alcohol every week.	Eurostat, EU-SILC 2017, from 2022 - every 3 years
3.3.	Eating fruits and vegetables	Percentage of young people aged 16-29 declaring eating fruits and vegetables at least once a day.	Eurostat, EU-SILC 2017, from 2022 - every 3 years
3.4.	Physical activity	Percentage of young people aged 16-29 without physical activity (outside working) in a typical week.	Eurostat, EU-SILC 2017, from 2022 - every 3 years
4.	Causes of death		Eurostat, database 'Causes of death' (annual data)

4.1.	Suicide as a cause of death	Deaths caused by suicide per 100 000 inhabitants aged 15-24.	Eurostat, database 'Causes of death' (annual data)
4.2.	Transport accident as a cause of death	Deaths caused by transport accident per 100 000 inhabitants aged 15-24.	Eurostat, database 'Causes of death' (annual data)

#### 14. Social inclusion

No	Indicator	Definition	Data source
1.	At-risk-of-poverty or exclusion rate	Share of young people (16-29) who are at risk of poverty and/or severely materially deprived and/or living in a household with very low work intensity (by sex and country of birth).	Eurostat, SILC (annual data)
		The gap between young people (1-29) and total population (in %) who are at risk of poverty and/or severely materially deprived and/or living in a household with very low work	Eurostat, SILC (annual data)
2.	Housing conditions		
2.1.	Severe housing deprivation rate among young people	Percentage of young people aged 16-29, suffering from severe housing deprivation.	Eurostat, SILC
2.2.	Overcrowding rate	Percentage of young people aged 16-29, living in an overcrowded household.	Eurostat, SILC