



Youth Guarantee country by country

Luxembourg
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Table of contents

Introduction and context	3
Commission's assessment	4
EMCO's assessment	6
Youth Guarantee monitoring – Key data	7
Previous year	9
Links to further information	10

Introduction and context

The [Youth Guarantee](#) has become a reality across the EU. It has facilitated structural reforms and innovation in policy design across EU Member States.

This document provides extracts from official Commission documents on the implementation of the Youth Guarantee in Luxembourg. It contains extracts from:

- The country report drawn by the Commission for Luxembourg in the context of the [European Semester](#);
- The conclusions of the thematic multilateral surveillance review of the [Employment Committee \(EMCO\)](#).
- Results from the data collection on Youth Guarantee schemes.

A section at the end of the document is devoted to the assessment made by the Commission the previous year.

Luxembourg presented a [Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan](#) on 9 May 2014.

Commission's assessment

From the 2020 country report (EN - FR):

"Strong job creation continues on the back of good economic performance. Employment growth remained robust in 2019 at 3.8% year-on-year in the second quarter (38). This trend is expected to slightly slow down over the following months."

"Despite robust job creation, the proportion of people in certain population groups who are working or looking for work remains insufficient. Employment continued to increase in 2018 and in the first three quarters of 2019 and at 5.5% unemployment is low. The youth unemployment rate fell to 13.8% in the first three quarters of 2019, while the rate of young people not in employment, education or training is one of the lowest of the EU."

"Some progress has been made on enhancing participation in the labour market, but challenges remain. The main efforts have focussed on reducing youth unemployment, where progress has been substantial. The recommendation on skills development has been recently addressed: the vocational education and training system had identified several fields for improvement."

"The level of unemployment remains low but its decrease seems to have stalled. [...] Youth unemployment decreased further to 13.8% in 2018 and the Social Scoreboard indicator representing the rate of young people not in employment, education or training fell from 5.9% in 2017 to 5.3% in 2018."

"Employment and activity rates continued to grow, but remain below the EU average. [...] The share of the labour force partially disconnected to the labour market (discouraged workers who have given up looking for a job because they believe it is not possible to find one and people seeking work but not immediately available for work in the next two weeks) is rather high in Luxembourg (6.2%), with the young being the largest component and the low-educated representing more than half of it."

"In this context of rapid technological change and growing demand for higher-level qualifications, better anticipation of skills and matching with labour market needs are essential to achieve inclusive growth. [...] The Luxembourg's industry federation (Fédération des industriels luxembourgeois) and the Luxembourg bankers' association (Association des banquiers du Luxembourg), together with the Chamber of Commerce, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher Education and Research and the public employment service, have launched a new survey on skills requested by businesses over the next two years in the field of information and communication technologies. This survey aims at assessing the evolution of professions and skill levels requested in this area to improve the orientation of young people and adapt vocational training and adult learning to the needs of businesses. The results should help improve academic and vocational orientation."

"The Coalition agreement gives particular attention to the development of skills among workers and unemployed people. It focusses particularly on improving orientation of young people, employees and job seekers, introducing a personal training account and training vouchers allowing all employees to follow a free basic training that facilitates access to digitised professions."

“People born outside the EU tend to face a social disadvantage. Among non EU-born young people aged 15-29, 19.1 % are under the category ‘not in education, employment or training’, much more than among the native-born (8.1 %).”

“New policy initiatives aim to close the achievement gaps among pupils of different backgrounds and to reduce early school leaving. A 2017 amendment of the Act on Youth established national quality standards in early childhood education that all providers had to comply with by September 2017.”

For further youth-related matters please refer to the country report.

EMCO's assessment

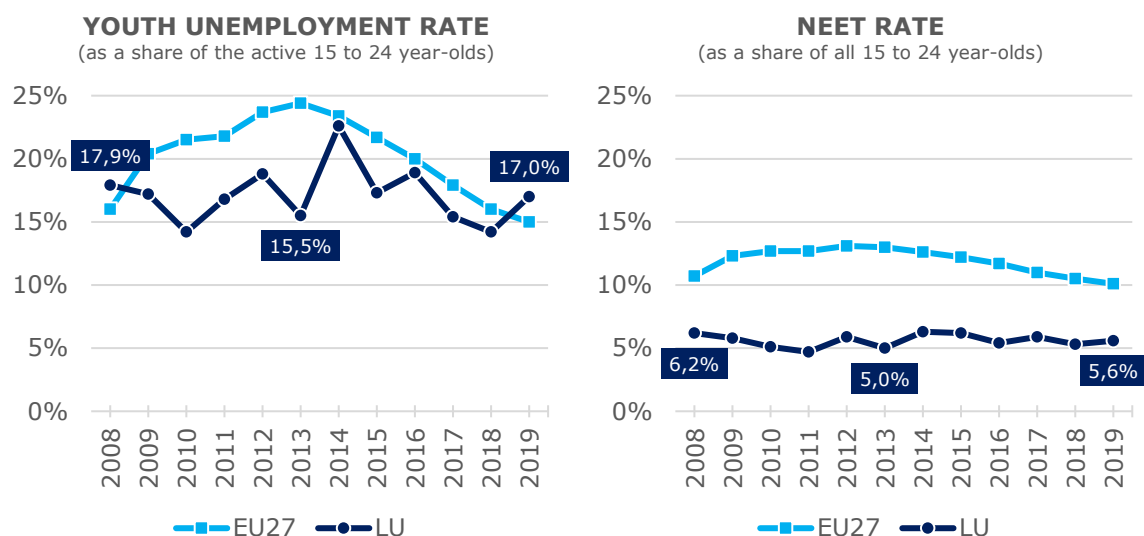
Conclusions of the Employment Committee's multilateral surveillance review on youth employment, October 2019:

The implementation of the Youth Guarantee is well advanced. Since the last review, Luxembourg has enhanced its holistic partner-based approach, with strong partnerships involving all relevant actors, including social partners. This has been facilitated by the one-stop-shop approach hosting all services to ensure the delivery of the Youth Guarantee. Luxembourg has made good progress in providing good quality offers for young people, including by opening the second House of Orientation. Yet, there is scope to further improve registration and outreach activities, especially for NEETs aged 25-29 and young people with a migrant background. Monitoring and evaluation are important and need to continue.

Progress on the availability of quality traineeships is needed and thus the forthcoming agreement on a legal framework for traineeships is welcome.

Youth Guarantee monitoring – Key data¹

1. Main trends in young people's labour market performance



Source: Eurostat, LFS (une_rt_a, edat_ifse_20)

2. Youth Guarantee delivery

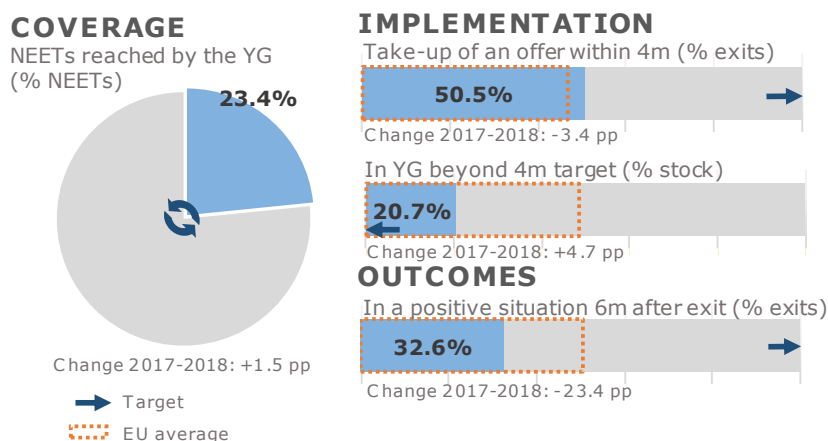
The Youth Guarantee scheme in Luxembourg was officially launched in June 2014. The Ministry of Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy, which is the main coordinator, formed a working group comprising all main actors – i.e. the public employment services (ADEM), Ministry of Education, Children and Youth, National Youth Service and the Department of Children and Youth – in order to coordinate the implementation, follow-up and evaluation of the implementation plan. The group meets once a month and organises regular meetings with youth organisations, trade unions and employer organisations.

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

The Commission's 3-year assessment of the YG highlighted the need to pursue efforts to reach NEETs that do not register voluntarily and to improve monitoring of outcomes and their sustainability.

¹ The information below is taken from the country fiche related to the Youth Guarantee Data collection (full results can be found on <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1143&langId=en#YGIF>).

YG monitoring data 2017-18



Source: DG EMPL, YG monitoring database, data extracted 09 December 2019.
NEETs data were extracted from Eurostat, Labour Force Survey on 21 June 2019.

At the end of 2018, one in five (20.7%) of those registered in the YG scheme in Luxembourg had been waiting for an offer for more than 4 months, more than in 2017 (16.0%), but still a good result and well below the EU average of 48.6%.

Half (50.5%) of those leaving the YG in 2018 are known to have taken up an offer within the target period of 4 months, a smaller proportion than in 2017 (53.9%), but still above the EU average of 46.7%.

On average, at any point during 2018, fewer than one in four (23.4%) NEETs aged under 25 were registered in the YG scheme. To some extent, the low coverage reflects the fact that the NEET population is now dominated by inactive NEETs who are not targeted by the Luxembourgish YG. It may also be linked to the policy of allowing young people to access the YG only once (those that do not find work or training after passing through the YG will continue to contribute to the NEET population without recourse to further support from the YG).

Follow-up data show that only a third (32.6%) of those leaving the YG in 2018 were known to be in a positive situation 6 months later, a dramatic decrease compared to all previous years (2014-2017 results are all between 55 and 58%) and well below the EU average of 50.3%. The poor result derives from reduced quality of the data with the proportion of participants in an unknown situation, which was already high, increasing from 39.3% in 2017 to 65.4% in 2018.

Previous year

From the 2019 country report (FR - EN):

"Supported by a favourable economic environment, the labour market is showing strong and continued job creation with a low and declining unemployment rate. In 2017, total employment grew by 3.3%, up from 3% in 2016, still benefitting more cross-border workers (+4.2%). This trend is expected to continue in 2018 and progressively stabilise towards 2019. The most dynamic sector remains business services, while industrial employment has also been growing since 2015. After a continuous increase between 2011 and 2015, unemployment fell in 2016 and again in 2017 (5.6% against 6.3% in 2016) and even declined to 4.9% by the end of 2018. Youth unemployment decreased from 19.1% in 2016 to 15.4% in 2017, and reached 12.3% in the last quarter of 2018. However, the rate of young people not in employment, education or training, though still low, increased from 5.4 % in 2016 to 5.9% in 2017."

"EU funding has helped to address certain policy challenges identified in the 2018 CSRs. [...] Support is provided to the sustainable professional integration of jobseekers, inactive persons and young people (including through the implementation of the Youth Guarantee), active inclusion, and skills development through better access to lifelong learning."

"Luxembourg shows relatively good social outcomes, but with some negative trends. The overall risk of poverty or social exclusion (21.5% in 2017) remains below the EU average (22.5%) but shows negative developments. From 2016 to 2017, the risk of poverty or social exclusion increased for young people (16-24) from 29.2% to 31% [...]."

"Luxembourg's early school leaving rate is significantly below the EU average but national surveys indicate a steady increase. The early school leaving rate, as measured by the Labour Force Survey, stood at 7.3% in 2017. However, this data should be interpreted with caution because of the limited sample size in Luxembourg. National estimates based on the actual number of young people not completing upper secondary education indicate that dropouts have been on the rise since 2009 and stood at 13.5 % in 2015 (MENJE, 2017a)."

"Reforms are underway to improve vocational education and training. Luxembourg has continued to implement its 2016 vocational education and training reform, aiming to improve completion rates but a new reform originally foreseen for the 2018-2019 school year has been delayed by one year due to reservations by the Conseil d'Etat. Guidance and counselling services for young people were restructured with more emphasis on social and psychological support and self-guidance education."

For further youth-related matters please refer to the country report.

Links to further information

Youth Guarantee Knowledge centre – *Including promising examples from Luxembourg*

<https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1327&langId=en>

Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan

<http://www.adem.public.lu/fr/jeunes/garantie-jeunesse/Youth-Guarantee-Implementation-Plan---Luxembourg.pdf>

Where to register for the Youth Guarantee?

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1218&langId=en>

Youth Wiki Luxemburg

<https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/en/content/youthwiki/overview-luxembourg>