

The profile of NEETs in ETF Partner Countries

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NEETs: young people who are not in education, training and employment

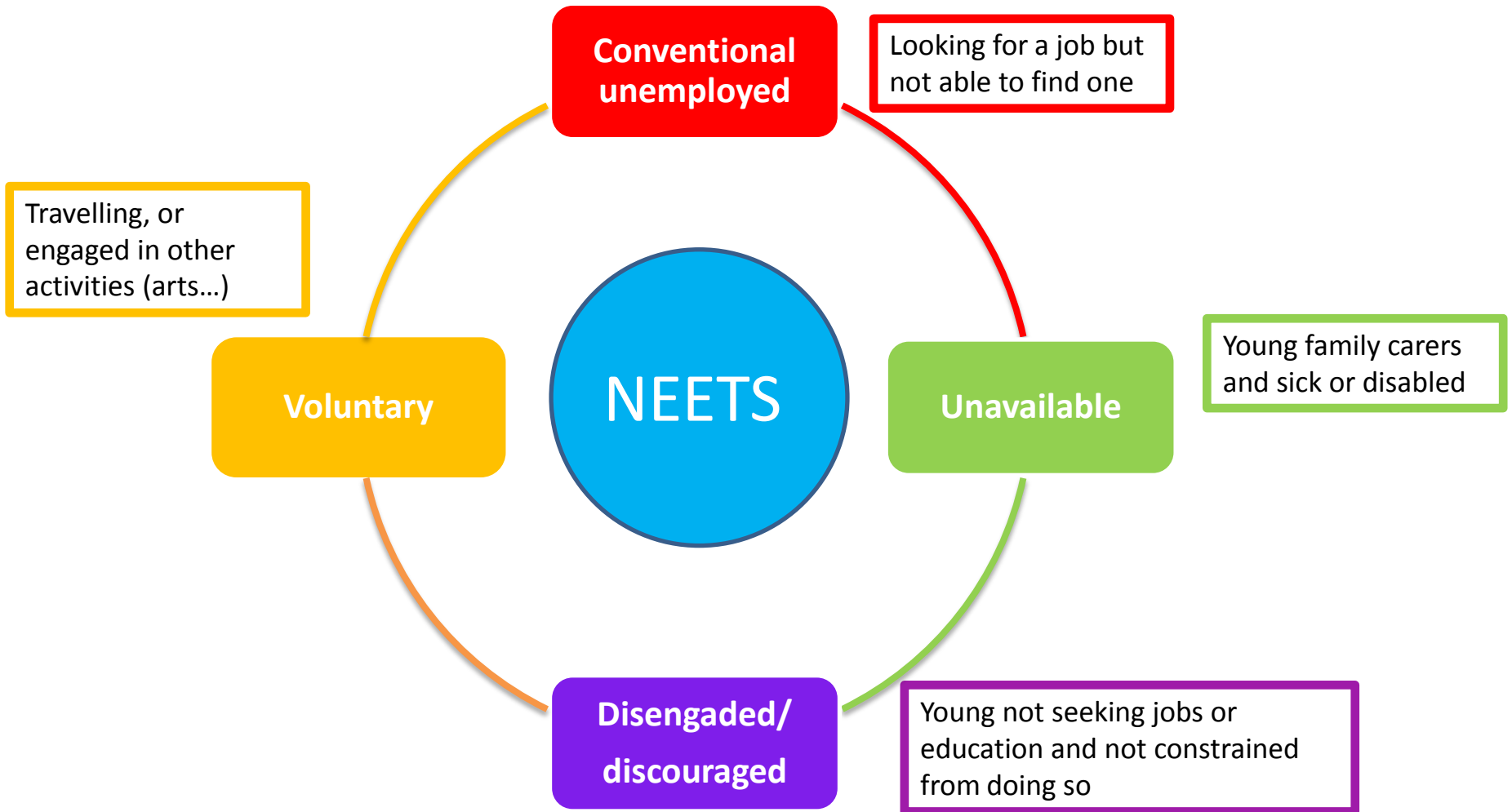
What is NEETs? Youth at risk (15-24 or 15-29) who are not in education & training, are jobless or inactive in the labour market

Why we use NEETs? Traditional youth indicators (employment rate) do not capture the situation of all young people

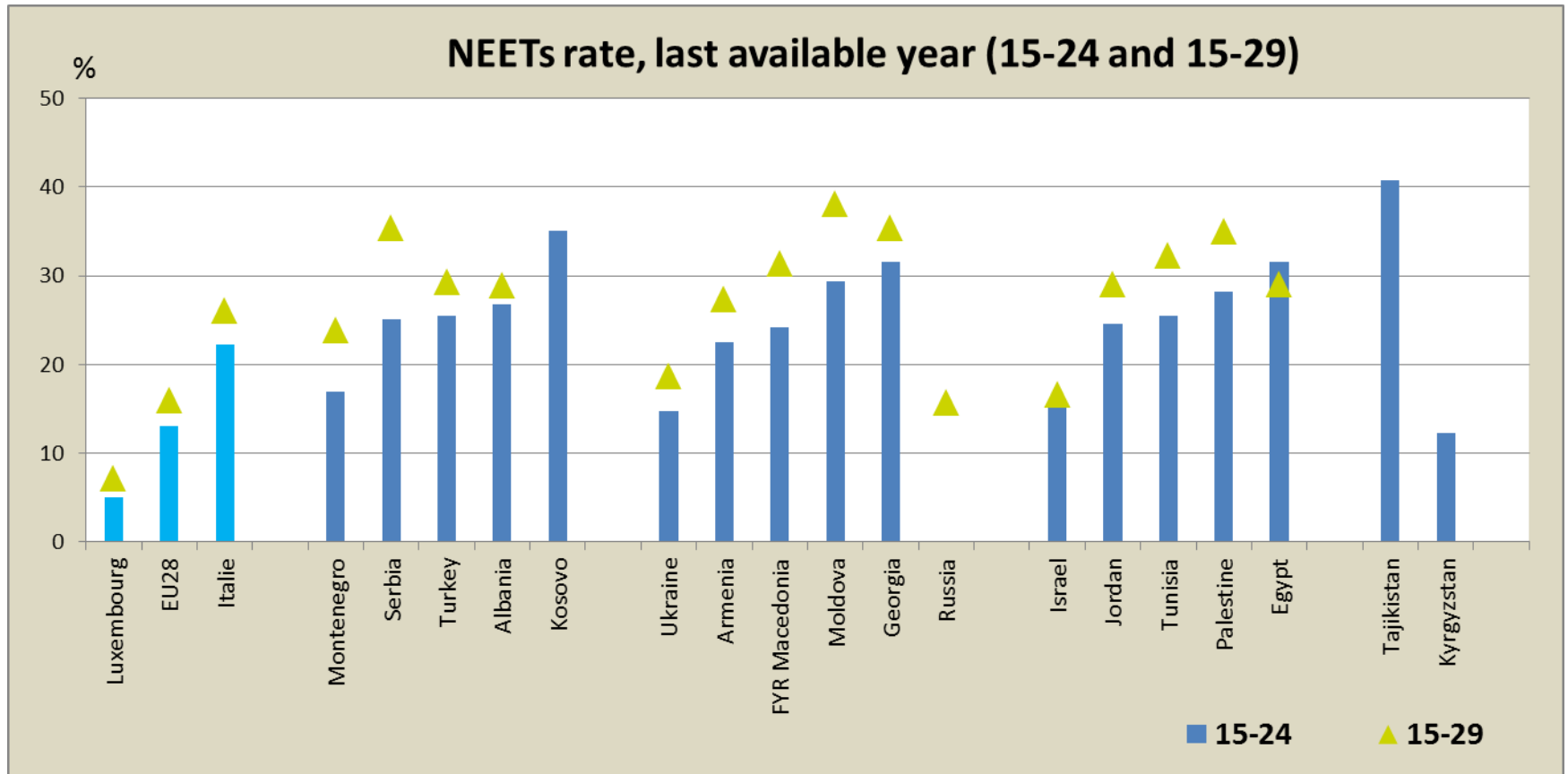
What is its benefit? Full picture of all young people on **(non)transition from school to work**

How it is calculated? mainly through Labour Force Survey as the percentage population aged 15-29 (or 15-24) that is not employed and not involved in education and training programme.

WHO ARE THEY? heterogeneity



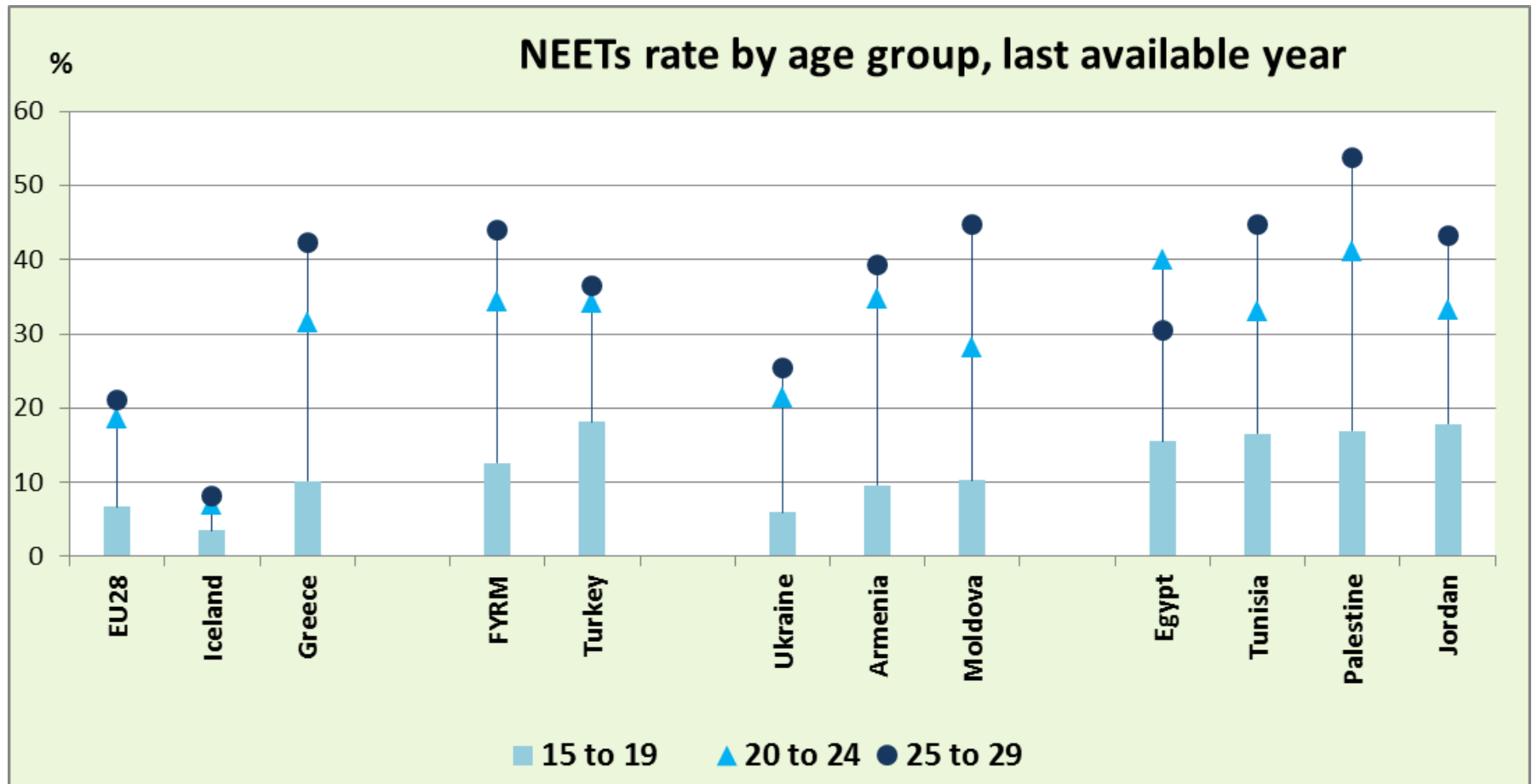
The size of NEETs in ETF Partner Countries is double than the EU average



Source: EU, Turkey and FYR Macedonia, Eurostat; Ukraine, Armenia, Jordan, Tunisia, Palestine and Egypt, ETF calculations based on ILO School to Work Transition Surveys; Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, ILOSTAT; Albania, Moldova, Israel, Serbia and Montenegro, National Statistical Office.

Year: 2013; Albania, Ukraine, Armenia, Moldova, Georgia, Russia, Jordan and Egypt: 2012; Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan: 2007.

NEETs rate increases mostly at the ages of 20-24 years old

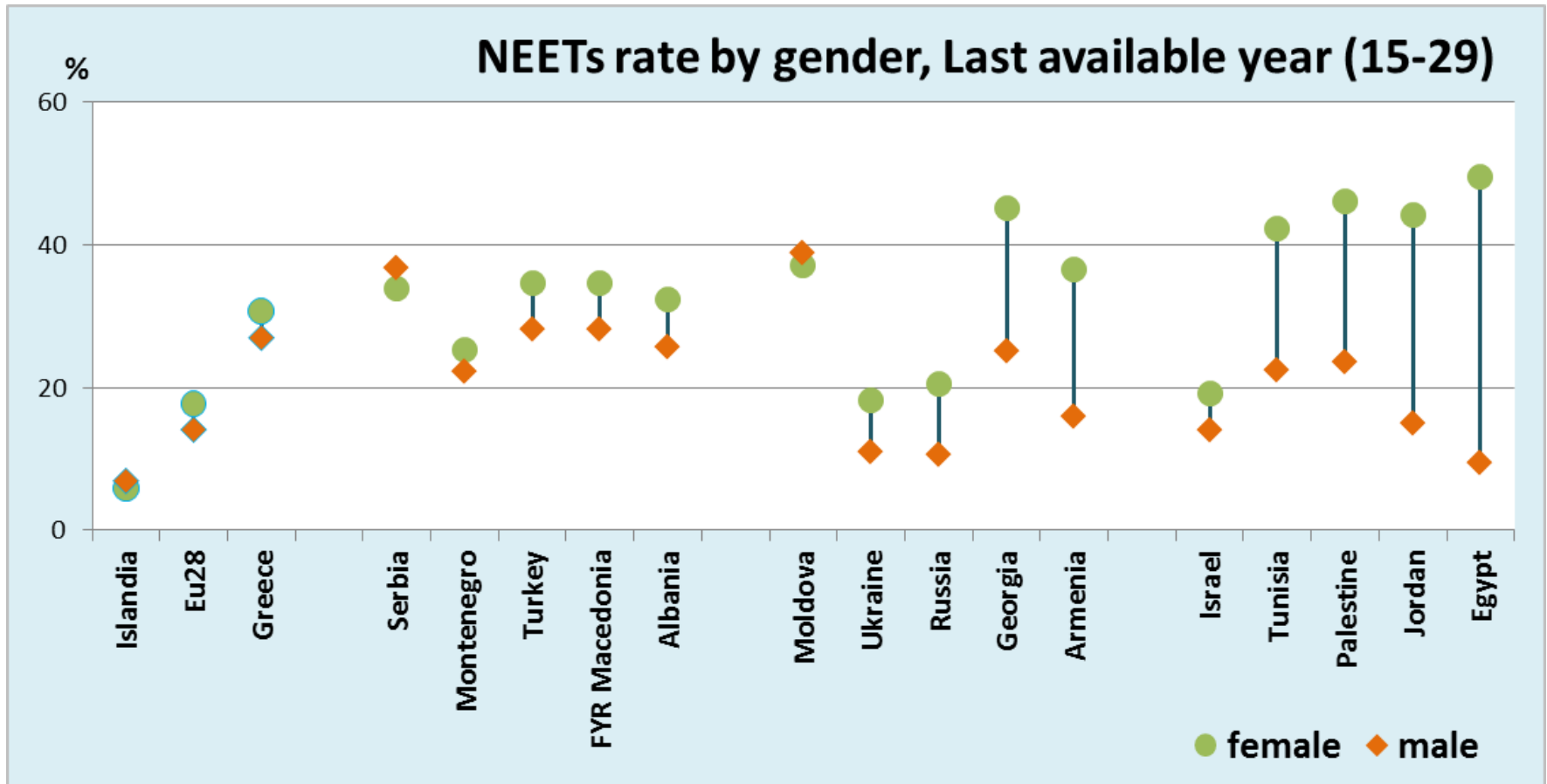


Sources: Turkey: Eurostat; FYROM, Armenia, Ukraine, Moldova, Tunisia, Palestine, Jordan, Egypt: ETF calculations based on ILO SWTS surveys. Year: 2013: Moldova, Palestine, Tunisia, Ukraine.

Main explanations/ risk factors

- Individual characteristics of the youth:
 - **Gender**
 - **Education** (drop outs and low educational attainment)
 - Family situation and background
 - Health problems and disabilities
- Social/cultural factors (being from a cultural/ ethnic/ religious minority...)
- Contextual factors (country labour market structure...)

GENDER: Females are more likely to be a NEET, esp. in South and East Mediterranean



Sources: Turkey: Eurostat; Serbia, Kosovo: National Statistical Offices; FYROM, Armenia, Ukraine, Moldova, Russia, Tunisia, Palestine, Jordan, Egypt: ETF calculations based on ILO SWTS surveys. Year: 2010: Serbia; 2011: Kosovo; 2013: Moldova, Palestine, Tunisia, Ukraine; Age range 15-24: Kosovo, Serbia.

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence- in the rest of the website 'Kosovo'

EDUCATION: A lot to do in secondary education level, esp. in vocational education

- The higher the education level, the lower the risk of becoming NEETs
- Highly educated people are nevertheless exposed as well

This is a double cause for secondary education (VET included) to be modernised

- Early school leavers are more likely to become NEET, particularly if they are vulnerable due to other reasons (e.g. gender)

This implies the need to work on prevention of early leaving and drop-out

VET schools have a key role for NEETs

- Making their transition from school to the labour market smoother
- Preventing early leaving and dropping out
- Redirecting the situation of youth NEETs by providing further education and training





Many thanks

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