

# Together for NEET

Education  
Sector

Labour Market

Youth Sector

Policy Makers

[www.togetherforneet.com](http://www.togetherforneet.com)

[www.neeteract.com](http://www.neeteract.com)

# Technical Details

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**Project Coordinator:**

Bora Mezexhiu - Cnell Albania {[cnell.albania@gmail.com](mailto:cnell.albania@gmail.com)}

**Graphic LAYOUT and Printing:**

Alban Xhili - One Designs {[alban.xhili@1-designs.com](mailto:alban.xhili@1-designs.com)}

**Photo credits:**

Jenny Woods - [www.bunnyjennyphoto.com](http://www.bunnyjennyphoto.com)

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**Cnell Albania:** [cnell.albania@gmail.com](mailto:cnell.albania@gmail.com)

**Studio 212 Macedonia:** [studio212.macedonia@gmail.com](mailto:studio212.macedonia@gmail.com)

**Ahead Romania:** [office@amibrasov.ro](mailto:office@amibrasov.ro)

**Free Youth Center Bulgaria:** [info@fyc-vidin.org](mailto:info@fyc-vidin.org)

**Ngo Prima Montenegro:** [nvoprima@yahoo.com](mailto:nvoprima@yahoo.com)

**Kszia Poland:** [kk@kszia.internetdsl.pl](mailto:kk@kszia.internetdsl.pl)

**Eurolocal Development Greece:** [office@eurolocaldevelopment.org](mailto:office@eurolocaldevelopment.org)

**Youth in Activism Center Kosovo:** [mejdi@live.com](mailto:mejdi@live.com)

**Ceud Serbia:** [office@ceud.org](mailto:office@ceud.org)

**Güroymak District Governorship Turkey:** [guroymakproje2014@outlook.com](mailto:guroymakproje2014@outlook.com)

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**Together For NEET - [www.togetherforneet.com](http://www.togetherforneet.com)**

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# Introduction

The last years of economic recession in Europe have resulted in an increasing number of young people Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET).

14 million NEET in Europe (one youth in six) are facing the effects of current and future unemployment and wage penalties, major psychological consequences such as psychological distress, disengagement and often involvement in risky behaviors.

This phenomenon is a plague in the European economy as NEETs cost 153 billion Euros per year in lost economic revenue (1.2% of European GDP) and in the European Societies as NEET youth are considered to show low levels of political and social engagement, low level of trust to institutions and society.

The situation is even worse in the acceding countries of the European Union where rate of NEET are as high as 25-45%.

The reintegration and inclusion of these young people in Education, Employment and Society is crucial for the positive development of our economies and societies.

There have been many successful actions in national and regional level for NEET youth yet the problem still persists.

Together for NEET is a transnational cooperation project with the aim to create synergies between diversified stakeholders (education institutions, youth sector, labor market) in order to explore together effective, sustainable and transferable measures for the better reintegration of youth NEET in society, education and labor market.



# Together for NEET *Project*

## *Aim*

The main aim of the project is to create synergies between diversified stakeholders (education institutions, youth sector, labor market) in order to explore together effective measures and interventions for the better reintegration of NEET youth in society, education and labor market.



education  
sector

youth  
sector

labor  
market

## *Objectives*

To gain together better understanding of the NEET issue by sharing previous successful interventions and understanding each sector's role in the problem solving.

To equip those involved with NEET youth work with skills and competencies to better support this vulnerable target group.

To co develop innovative models of intervention methods – tools – programmes.

To explore further funding opportunities and develop a long term cooperation for future projects.

To share the results, products and findings of the project with the relevant target groups in our countries and across Europe.



# Activities

**3**  
transnational  
meetings  
events

Poland Romania Bulgaria

**1**  
conference

Albania  
September 2016

**4**  
local capacity  
building workshops

Serbia Kosovo Greece Turkey

e-platform

[www.neeteract.com](http://www.neeteract.com)

toolkit  
publication

What do you NEET?

training  
course

Cross Sectoral Training Course  
07 February - 13 February  
Tetovo, Macedonia



# NEET Youth

# Europe

## What are NEETs?

The term NEET is used to describe young people who are not engaged in any form of employment, education or training. The term has come into the policy debate in recent years due to disproportionate impact of the recession on young people (under 30 years old). The unemployment rate for those under thirty is nearly double the average rate.

## Factors that lead to NEET?

### Individual characteristics

1. Those who perceive their health to be low or suffer from disability have 40% higher possibility to become NEET
2. People with immigration background have 70% higher possibility of becoming NEET
3. Those with low level of education are 3 times more likely to be NEET than those with tertiary education and 2 times more likely than those with secondary education
4. People living in remote areas, small cities are 1.5 times more likely to be NEET than those who live in medium / large cities

### Family Background

1. Having parents who experienced unemployment increases possibility of being NEET by 17%
2. Those with parents with low education background are 1.5 times more likely to be NEET than those whose parents have Secondary Education and 2 times more likely than those whose parents have tertiary education
3. Young people whose parents are divorced are 30% more likely to become NEETs
4. Low household income means higher possibility to become NEET

## Social cost of NEET

- NEET young people show low levels of social engagement
- Low levels of trust to institution and society
- Not only disengage from education and employment but also become politically and socially alienated





# Individual Consequences of NEET

## Economic consequences

- Lower skills brings lower wage in the future (wage penalty)
- Lower skills and no work experience bring future unemployment (scarring effect)

## Psychological distress, Disengagement and risky behaviours

- Extended youth phase have as a result marginalization, dependence, failing to establish a sense of direction and confusion in regard to the choices given to them
- Feeling of loneliness, powerlessness, restlessness, anxiety, depression
- Disorientation – aimlessness, social isolation
- Health disorders
- Reliance – getting used to being able to draw income without having to work for it
- Often involved in risky behaviours (drugs, alcohol, early age parents, crime)
- Engagement in economically motivated criminal activities
- NEET + SUBSTANCE ABUSE = HOMELESSNES
- Women NEET – early motherhood

# Economic cost of NEET

According to research by EUROFOUND the cost of NEET in the European countries is around 1.53 Billion Euros – 1.2% of the European GDP.

## Public Finance pays (from welfare to individuals)

- Unemployment benefits
- Disability benefits
- Sickness benefits etc.

## Resource income (the missing contribution from the individual to the society)

- Foregone earnings
- Unpaid taxes
- Unpaid social contribution etc.





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