



Cedefop toolkit for empowering NEETs: get to know how to use it

Rena Psifidou and Anthie Kyriakopoulou

Department for VET and Skills

Ambassadors' webinar 14.9.2023











Identify and prevent



Risk of early leaving





Learners escaping



Learners confronting the



Learners
disengaging due to
difficulties adapting
after transition



Learners disengaging because they cannot find a placement

Early leavers



Young people who left education and training because of caring, parenting or working obligations



Young people who left
education and training and
combine multiple
disadvantage, possibly facing
health and psycho-social
issues



Cedefop work on inclusion Empowering young NEETs



BRIEFING NOTE

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING AS A LIFE JACKET

Cedefop's work on VET supporting social inclusion of young NEETs

Young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs) are absent both from the labour market and the education sector, thus facing a high risk of gital and social exclusion. Analyses of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic show that, in spite of EU countries' bold response to this crisis protecting jobs, businesses and livelihoods, vet again, young people were hardest hit by its effects. This is why young NEETs have continued to be a top policy priority at national and EU levels.

The concept of NEETs as an individual risk group (e.g. compared to early leavers from education or long-term unemployed adults) emerged in the opportunities to obtain skills and acquire a qualification. aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis, which had a is a powerful shield against marginalisation, According in the EU. The concept has allowed policy-makers and practitioners to tackle the effects of progressive marginalisation and prolonged inactivity of young qualifications.

YOUNG NEETs: WHO ARE THEY?

people in a more targeted way.

In the EU, young people with no or low qualifications are, on average, three times more likely to be NEETs than those with tertiary education; and twice as likely as those with secondary education. Other factors also play a role: living in a household with low income, being raised by a single parent, living in a rural area, being born in a country outside the EU, or having a disability. Young NEETs often suffer from poverty, social exclusion, insecurity, or health prob-

Beyond personal circumstances, labour market failures and mismatches often disproportionally affect young people. The results of a 2020 in Greece, funded by the European Economic Area, illustrate the dire employment situation of young Greeks: 15.9% were unemployed and actively looking

for a job, compared to 6.3% of their peers in the EL as a whole (2). The large number of young unemployed in Greece includes many well-qualified young people. Perceiving vocational education and training (VET) as a potential route to a job, many of them are willing to attend a training programme, provided it will help them (re)enter the labour market.

VET TO EMPOWER YOUNG PEOPLE

In line with the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights, VET, offering young people practical education area by 2030, we are witnessing an increase in labour market needs for a different mix of skills and

Being closely tied to the labour market, VET can react swiftly to skill needs as they emerge. For example, to keep pace with the digitalisation of the European economy, VET is incorporating a range of digital skills, responding both to occupation-specific and transversal skill needs. It is also central to policies supporting young NEETs, such as outreach, personalised guidance, and assessment and validation of their existing formal and informal skills. It is the role of policy-makers to ensure VET's labour market relevance and so help unlock its inclusive potential. VET programmes, with their practical component, can help young people acquire entrepreneurship skills and ease their transition to work. Ultimately, they can provide young people with skills harnessing their employability and fostering

Distance from participation in employment, education and training



SEEKING WORK AND/OR EDUCATION OR TRAINING



Re-entrants





NEETs in long-term search

NOT SEEKING WORK AND/OR EDUCATION OR TRAINING



Unavailable due to family responsibilities

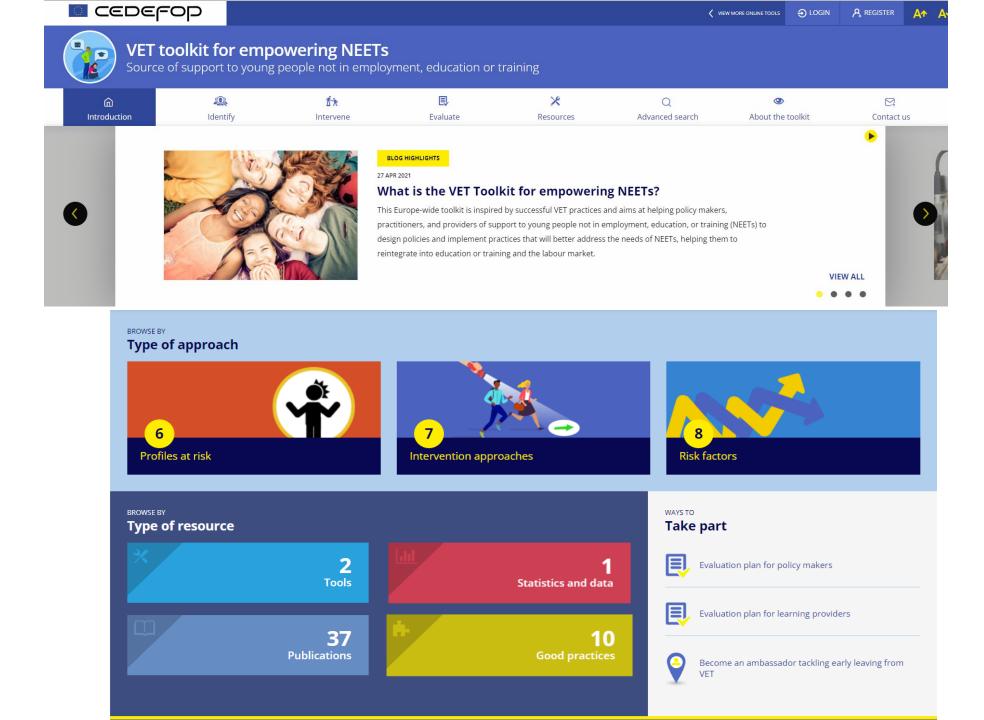


Unavailable due to illness or disability



Discouraged and disengaged young people

^(*) Broken down by gender, this corresponds to 14.6% of men and 17.4% of women aged 20-34 for Greece, compared to 6.8% of men and 5.8% of women of that age for the EU as a





VET toolkit for tackling early leaving





Thank you

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