

Unemployment of NEETs- Analysis of Phenomenon in the Voivodeships of Poland



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Structure of the scientific presentation:

1. Introduction.
2. Research aim, research problems, time and territorial scope of research, methodics.
3. Analysis and results.
4. Conclusions.
5. Bibliography.



The aim of the research:

1. Identification of the diversification of the unemployment rate of the NEETs in the voivodeships of Poland.

Research problems:

1. What is the diversification of the percentage share among NEETs in the voivodeships of Poland?,
2. Which of the voivodeships of Poland have the highest, and the lowest percentage change of rate of NEETs.

Territorial scope of the research: the 16 Voivodeships of Poland.

Time scope of the research: 2016-2018.

Methodics of the research: dynamic analysis, comparative analysis, statistical analysis, documentation analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Respond to your
NEETs!



The concept of NEET first appeared in Great Britain at the end of the 80's of the 20th century and reflected an alternative way of classifying young people after introduction of the changes in the policy within the field of Jobseeker's Allowance. Since then there has been a growing interest in the NEET group at the level of the EU policy and in nearly all the EU member countries definitions of the NEET were formulated.

The necessity of greater concentration than ever before on the NEET group is linked with a new set of integrated guidelines concerning economic and employment policy suggested by the European Commission (EUROFOUND, 2011, pp. 5-6).

Most of the European countries defined NEETs as people at the age of 15-24, remaining with no work and not searching for it, neither learning nor training. Despite this fact the European Commission accepted the NEET definition expanding the age of young people up to 29, and including the changes it is accepted for the union programs concerning the NEET since 2015.

In other countries this term is linked with social phenomena which affect not only the labour market but also integration of young generation with society - e.g. in Japan and South Korea (EU, 2012, p. 23).

- ▶ It should be added that Japanese definition of the NEET differs significantly from the one accepted in Europe, as the NEET group is defined as people at the age of 15-34 who do not constitute the labour force, do not attend any school and do not run the house - do the housekeeping (OECD, 2008).
- ▶ Similarly in South Korea, the NEET refers to people of 15-34 years old, who have left school, do not get ready to start a business, do not have a job, do not have family duties (or children) and are not married (OECD, 2008).



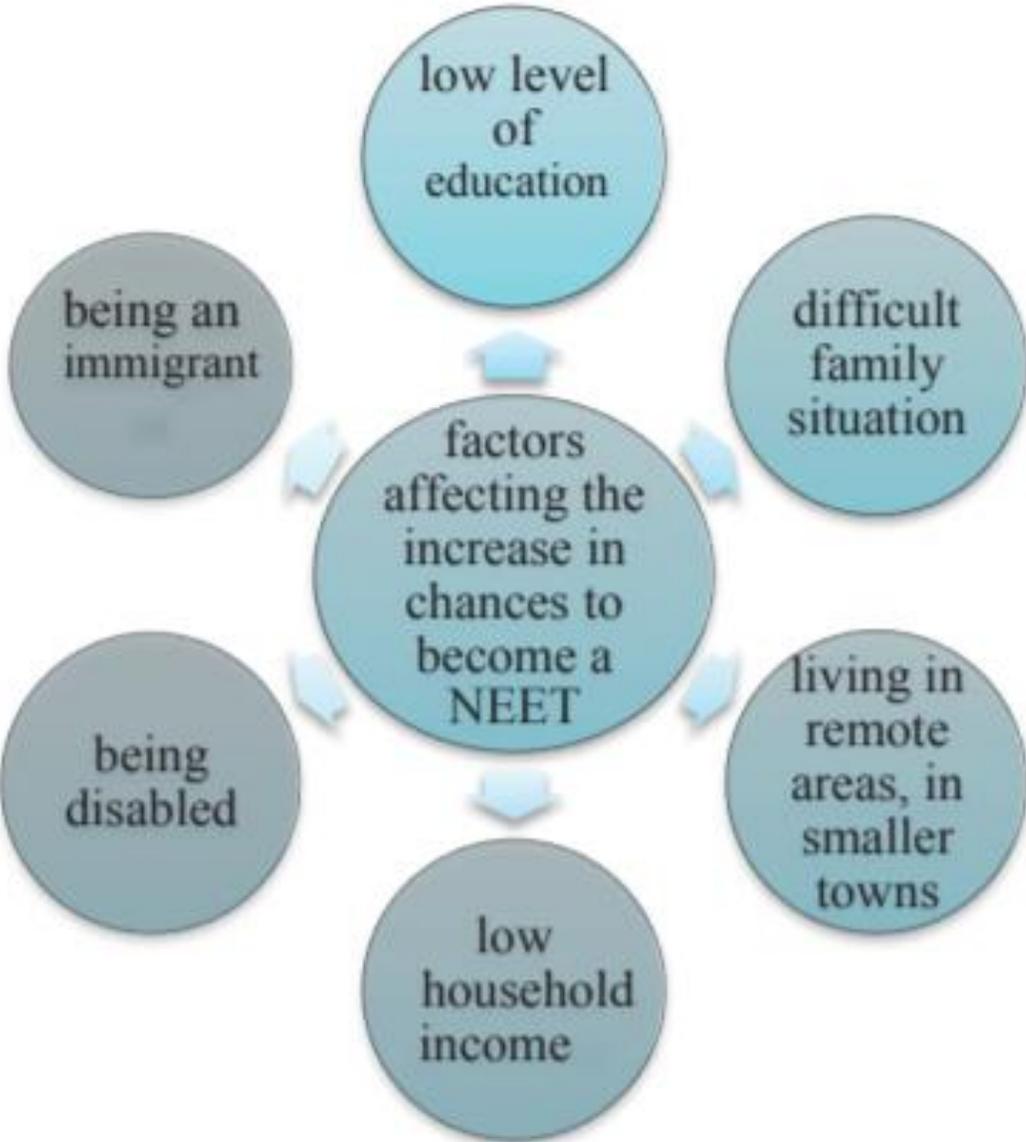
- Unemployment of youth is a very important problem as, it is thanks to young people entering the labour market, that there is a possibility of replacement of the retiring personnel by people with new ideas, well educated or of high working determination and that there is also a possibility of finding workers for deficit professions.
- At least it should seem so. However, statistical data show that despite the fact that the young people were classified as a group disadvantaged in the labour market, a lot of aid programmes directed towards youth, in fact, do not increase employment of young people and the rate of unemployment in this group of people remains at a higher level than before the last world economic crisis.
- A chance to fulfill the gaps in the labour market are people who, introducing freshness to contemporary labour market, break stereotype barriers of employment. However they are still underestimated potential in the European and world labour market. It is still very difficult for the young all over the world to find a job.
- But what to do when young jobless people do not want to look for it, and are vocationally passive, do not want to learn or be trained? Then they are classified as the NEETs, the group of young people who do not want to search for a job, nor do they want to learn. They do not want to be trained, either.

In Poland NEETs' age range may be misleading due to the national legislation, which impose schooling obligation on youth till the age of 15, and education obligation till the age of 18 (either at school, or at the employers'). This means that there is no official data on teenagers. Even if in Labour Force Survey some teenagers aged 15-17 could be identified as dropouts, they cannot be officially coded as NEETs, because they are formally registered as pupils in schools or trainees in other type of institutions, even though they do not attend in practice.

Consequently, in the database of LFS results on the NEETs rate by age, Eurostat shows no data in the age group 15-17. And while before 2017 there was some percentage of NEET reported in this age group (0.5-0.9%), such data was marked with "low reliability" mark.

- ▶ Share of youth not in education, employment or training, total (% of youth population) in Poland was reported at 8.66 % in 2018, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources.
- ▶ Poland - Share of youth not in education, employment or training, total - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections were sourced from the World Bank on June of 2020.
- ▶ Share of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) is the proportion of young people who are not in education, employment, or training to the population of the corresponding age group: youth (ages 15 to 24); persons ages 15 to 29; or both age groups.

Figure 1. Factors affecting on increase in chances to become a NEET.



Source: Author's study, based on data from J. Szwed (Szwed, 2014).

Below, a few ideas are presented, which were observed among the features characteristic for young people and probability of becoming a member of inactive youth generation:

- young people of low education level are three times more likely to be exposed to fall into the NEET ranks than university graduates, and twice more likely than those of secondary education,
- having parents who experienced joblessness increases probability of being a NEET by 17%,
- children of people of a low education level are up to 1.5 times more likely to be exposed to join the group of idle youth than those whose parents possess secondary education and twice more strongly than those whose parents have a university diploma,
- people registered with a certain kind of disability are in 40% prone larger to become a member of the NEET group than others,
- the youth of immigration background are exposed to the affiliation to the NEET group by 70% more compared to those who are the citizens of a given country,
 - living in remote areas increases probability of belonging to the NEET group by 1.5 times,
- the youth from households of low income have larger chances to supply the NEET group than the youth from households of average income,
- parents' divorce results in 30% probability that their children will get to the NEET group

METHODOLOGY

Methodics of the research:

- comparative analysis,
- dynamic analysis,
- statistical analysis,
- documentation analysis.

The following 16 Voivodeships of Poland were researched:

- Lesser Poland Voivodeship
- Silesian Voivodeship
- Greater Poland Voivodeship
- West Pomeranian Voivodeship
- Lubuskie Voivodeship
- Lower Silesian Voivodeship
- Opole Voivodeship
- Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship
- Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship
- Pomeranian Voivodeship
- Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship
- Lublin Voivodeship
- Subcarpathian Voivodeship
- Podlaskie Voivodeship
- Łódź Voivodeship
- Masovian Voivodeship

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

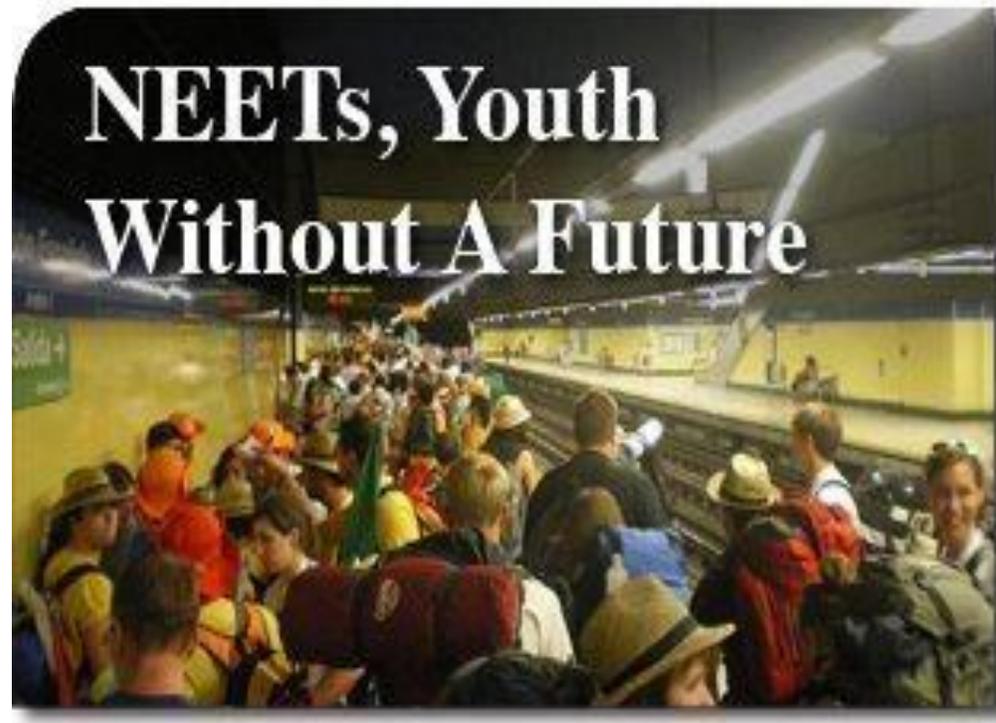
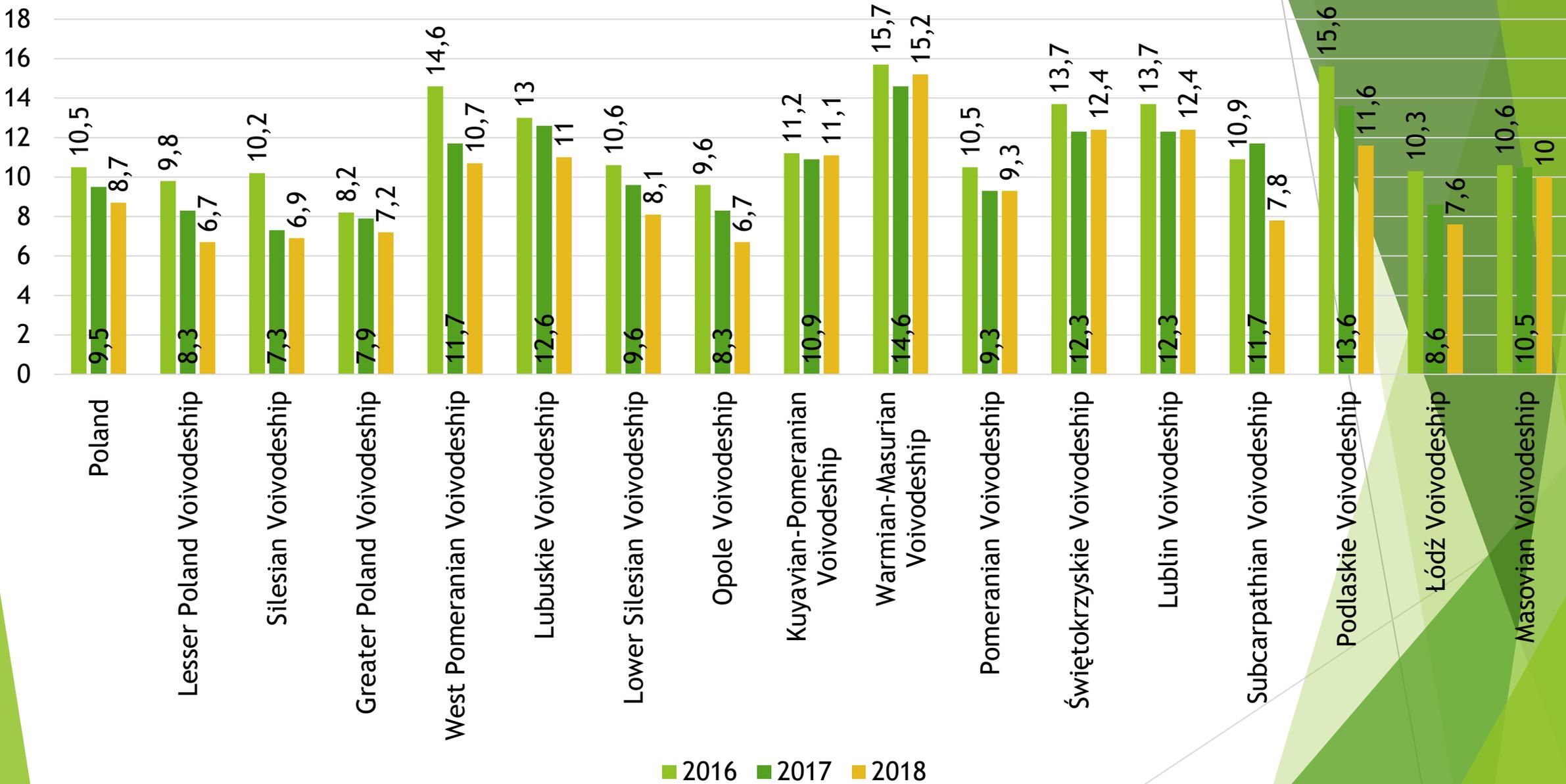


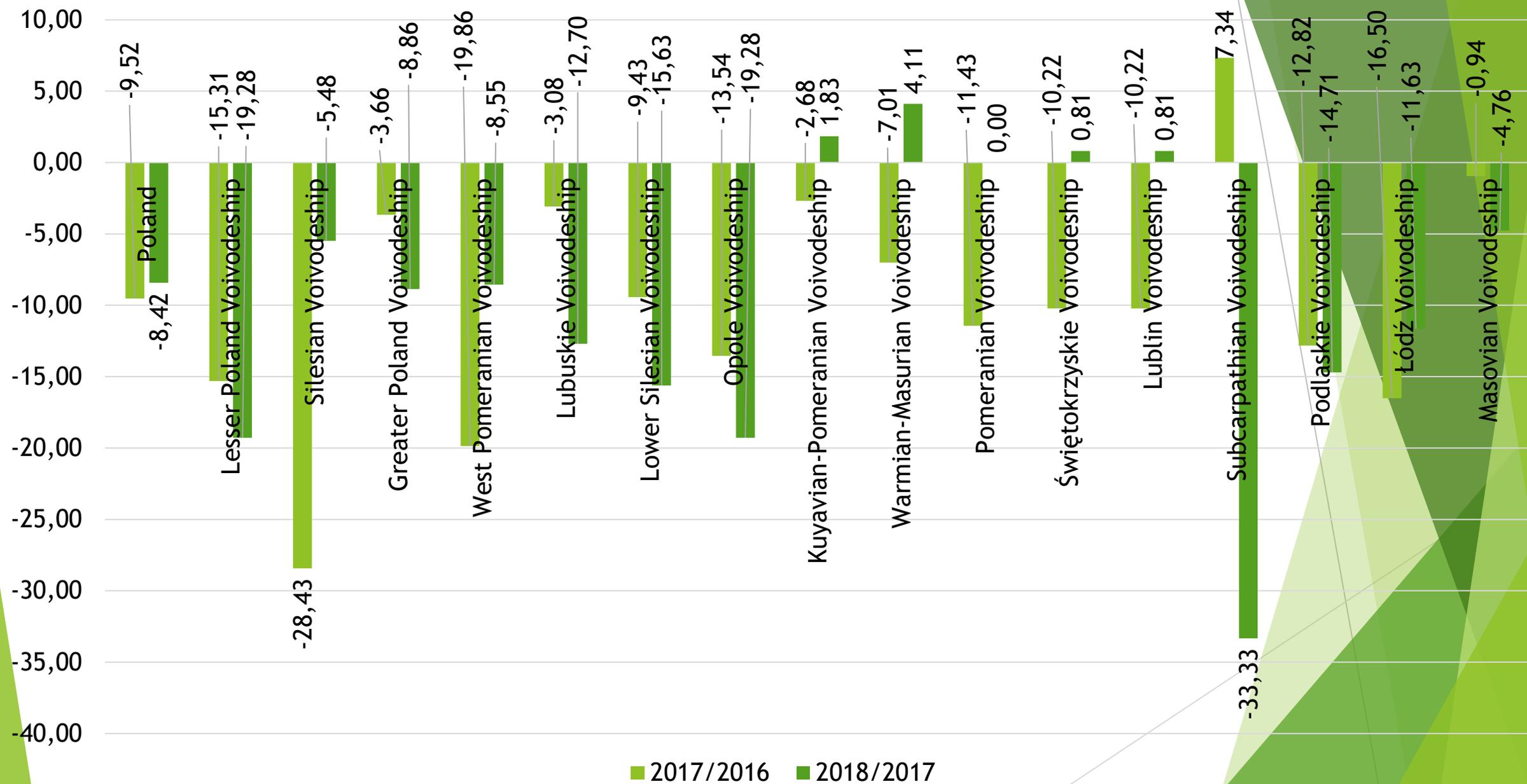
Figure 2. Unemployment rate of NEETs aged 15-24 by the voivodeships of Poland (NEET), (in %).



EUROSTAT: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/edat_lfse_38, (access: 5.06.2020).

- Based on the presented data (Fig. 2.), it can be observed that the largest rate of young people (aged 15-24) who are unemployed (NEET) occurred in the Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship in 2016 (15.7%). The smallest percentage of youth (aged 15-24) existed in the Małopolskie and Opolskie voivodships in 2018 (6.7%). This state of affairs indicates that these voivodships are taking more effective action in the fight against the percentage of young people (NEET, aged 15-24) who are unemployed.
- It should be noted that the most stable situation occurs in the Kuyavian-Pomeranian voivodship, where the percentage share of NEET youth in 2016, 2017, 2018 was 11.2%; 10.9%; 11.2%, respectively.

Figure 3. Dynamic change of the unemployment rate of NEETs aged 15-24 by voivodeships of Poland (NEET), (in %).



The data presented (Fig. 3.), which take into account the decrease in the number of NEET teenagers (aged 15-24) in Poland, occurred in the Subcarpathian Voivodeship (-33.3%) in 2018, in comparison to 2017. This fact may indicate that this region had one of the largest numbers of unemployed persons. Currently, for several years, we have been using the correct unfavorable situation on the labor market in the labor market of the Subcarpathian Voivodeship. It should be noted that the participation in the group of young unemployed (aged 15-24) took place in 2017 in the Subcarpathian Voivodeship (7,34%), in comparison to 2016. In the summary of research results, the labor market policy should be focused on reducing youth unemployment (NEET). It should be taken into account the implemented initiatives take into account the needs of the labor market as well as competency and educational shortages of young people.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

- ▶ Labour market policy in reducing the level of unemployment is realised on the various levels, international, on the particular labour markets of the EU member countries, inside the particular country, on the level of given region or local territorial unit.
- ▶ The carried out analysis showed that Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship reached the highest values within researched variable (NEETs) in 2016: 15,7%; in 2017: 14,6% and in 2018: 15,2%, respectively. The lowest rate of NEETs occurred in Lesser Poland Voivodeship and Opole Voivodeship (6,7% in 2018).
- ▶ These voivodeships use the most effective labour market tools directed on reducing the level of rate of the young people, not being employed, not learning, not under trainings (NEETs).
- ▶ Among the actions connected with reducing level of unemployment of NEETs are: creating the new working places, subsidizing the working places, trainings, public works.
- ▶ The rest of the voivodeships with worse situation should take care about theirs own labour market policies, particularly within the actions focused on redusing the high amonut of people remaining without a job (NEETs).
- ▶ This is very important to take actions in the proper moment to avoid huge social and economic costs.

Thank you for your attention.

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