

A NEET is a young person usually aged 16 to 24 who is "Not in Education, Employment, or Training".

NEET, is a serious social problem, with major implications both for the individual (e.g. poorer well-being/self-confidence, increased involvement in crime, reduced employability) and society (e.g. increased benefit and healthcare costs, lost tax revenues).

A background paper looks at the issue in more depth.



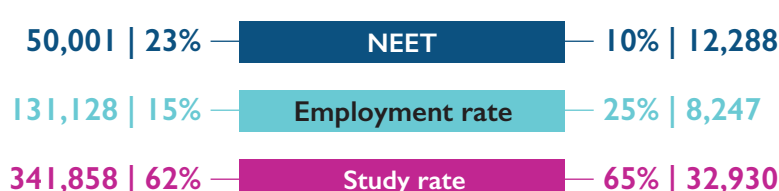
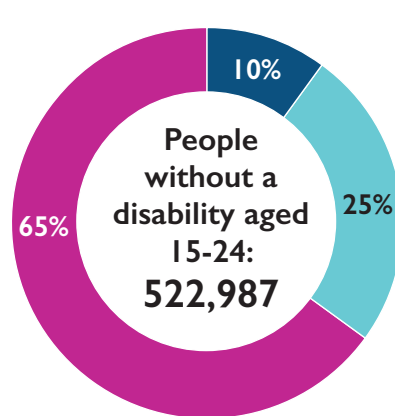
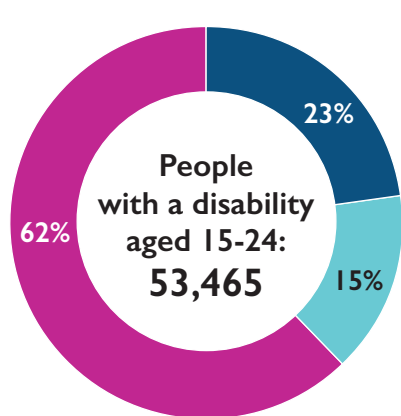
The NEET rate for young people with a disability is 23% - 24.7% for men and 21.1% for women.

This is over twice the rate of young people without a disability at 10%.

The percentage in **education or training** is very similar in both groups (62% and 65%).

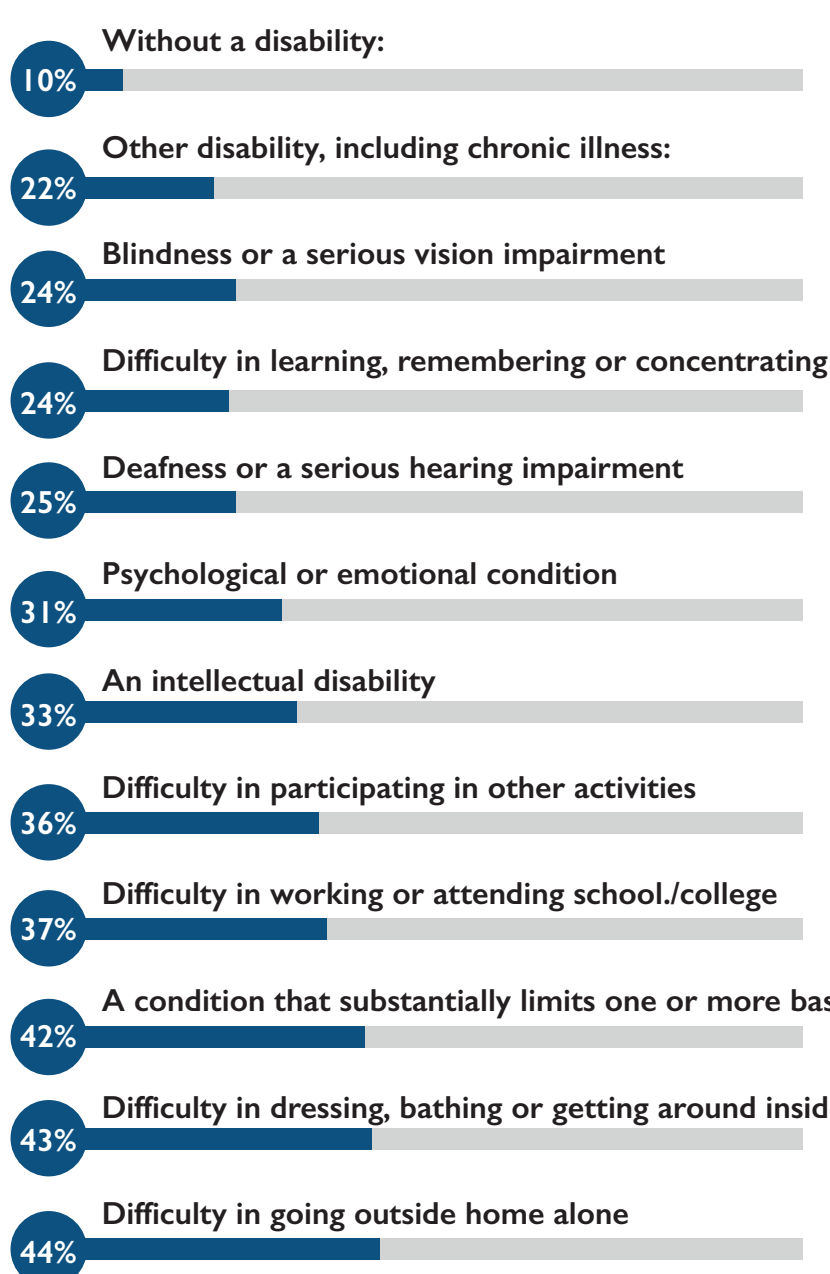
The difference in the NEET rate is driven by the difference in **employment** (15% versus 25%).

NEET by disability



Source: Census 2016

Which disabilities have the highest rate of NEET?



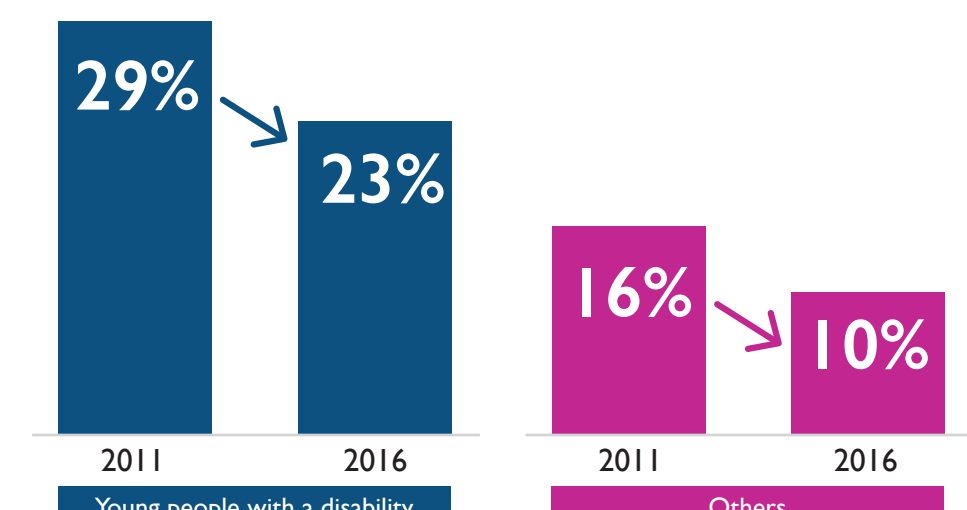
Young people with functional and physical limitations are more likely to be NEET:

- 44% Difficulty in going outside home alone
- 43% Difficulty in dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home
- 37% Difficulty in working or attending school/college
- 36% Difficulty in participating in other activities



Source: Census 2016. Note an individual can have multiple disabilities.

Change in the percentage of NEETs (2011-2016)



The percentage of NEETs among all young people declined between 2011 and 2016.

The percentage of NEETs among young people with a disability declined by 21%.

This compares to a decline of 38% in the percentage of NEETs in young people without a disability.

Source: Census 2016 and Census 2011

NEET International comparisons

The OECD looks at the education, training and unpaid work experience of people with and without limitations and people than with and without disabilities.

The table, which uses different time frames, definitions and data sets to that used above, indicates that Ireland is above average for people with a limitation or with a disability aged 18-29 at being in education.

However when we look at the percent of people declaring themselves as 'pupils, students, further training & unpaid work experience' we slip below the EU average.

This means that while we are good at keeping people with a disability in education - compared to other OECD countries we are not as good as giving them work experience.

Source: <https://data.oecd.org/youthinac/youth-not-in-employment-education-or-training-NEET.htm>

Note: *=2014, ~≈2010.

Table refers to people aged 18-29.

Country	% people with disabilities in education~	% people with a disability who are pupils, students, further training & unpaid work experience*
Austria	25.4	17.4
Belgium	35.2	32.2
Bulgaria	10.7	11.4
Croatia	24.7	12.8
Cyprus	15.3	18.8
Czech Republic	16.4	24.3
Denmark	38	42.3
Estonia	32.6	23.3
Finland	41	31.1
France	27.9	26.1
Germany	42.1	29
Greece	22.4	27
Hungary	33.1	26.4
Ireland	36.9	25.4
Italy	21.8	37.9
Latvia	29.3	21.9
Lithuania	34.2	14.9
Luxembourg	36.9	26.9
Malta	10.4	20.3
Netherlands	39.5	33.7
Poland	28.8	21.5
Portugal	34.1	26.1
Romania	27.8	12.7
Sweden	32.1	17
Slovakia	38.5	28.8
Slovenia	59.5	48.1
Spain	30.4	31.1
United Kingdom	31.8	15.4
European Union	33.1	26.4



For further information on any of the statistics in this factsheet visit www.nda/Resources/Factsheets