

THE PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECT OF NEET YOUTH

Aleksandar M. STEVANOVIĆ¹

Catholic University of Murcia
International Doctoral School
Murcia (Spain)

Almudena INIESTA MARTÍNEZ²

Catholic University of Murcia
Department of Psychology
Murcia (Spain)

Práxedes MUÑOZ SÁNCHEZ³

Catholic University of Murcia
Department of Education
Murcia (Spain)

¹ aleksandar.stevanovic@protonmail.com;  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4562-3343>

² ainiesta@ucam.edu;  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2428-141X>

³ pmunoz@ucam.edu;  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5953-9244>

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Abstract. Youth is a critical developmental period characterised by the transformation from childhood into adulthood, that is, the maturation of the psychological apparatus and psychosocial functioning from an infantile to an adult state. Most young people navigate this phase successfully; however, some experience noticeable changes in behaviour and psychosocial functioning. These psychological transformations, occurring over a relatively short period and affecting all aspects of personality, can potentially lead to a disorganisation of the young person's being. For this reason, youth can represent a risky period that can cause psychological problems and specific psychopathologies, both in terms of manifestation and psychodynamics. NEET youth, as a particularly sensitive group, face increasing mental health challenges. The aim of this paper is to examine the psychosocial aspects of NEET youth to inform preventive measures and interventions.

Introduction

Youth unemployment and inactivity may entail long-term consequences for both young individuals and society. Evidence suggests that exclusion from the labour market, social marginalisation, and underutilisation of human resources negatively affect economic growth, and that with additional efforts, countries can avoid the costs associated with high levels of youth unemployment and inactivity, which can amount to 0.8–0.9% of GDP annually (Lutovac & Marinković, 2024). If young people remain unemployed until the age of 24 after completing secondary education, they enter the so-called NEET (Not in Employment, Education, or Training) population. These individuals represent a particularly vulnerable group because they are exposed to risks such as long-term unemployment, poverty, social exclusion, and reduced motivation to start a family. Due to gender inequality, women do not have as many employment opportunities—especially in countries in transition such as the Republic of Serbia—which makes them more exposed to these risks, given their larger share in the population (Obadić, 2017; Tomić, 2015). Additionally, women who marry or enter into other potentially dependent relationships early face a higher risk of unemployment (Yoosefi Lebni et al., 2023).

Adolescence and early adulthood represent key periods for developing various skills and adopting social and professional roles. Young people who are not in education, employment, or training are important to clinicians, policymakers, and researchers because their situation reflects a disconnection from both the labour market and from mainstream pathways of human development (Gariépy et al., 2022).

Methodology

In this paper, a literature review methodology was applied to analyse the psychosocial aspects of NEET youth, with an emphasis on mental health, depression, self-confidence, motivation, and social exclusion. Relevant literature was systematically collected from the following electronic databases: PubMed, PsycINFO,

Scopus, ERIC, and Google Scholar. The key search terms included: NEET youth, mental health, youth depression, youth unemployment, social exclusion, youth motivation, and self-confidence. After screening titles, abstracts, and publicly available full texts, the most relevant sources directly contributing to the understanding of NEET youth issues were included in the final analysis. In total, more than 70 sources published between 2005 and 2025 were reviewed, constituting the theoretical foundation of this paper.

NEET Youth and Mental Health

Youth is a special developmental period characterised by the transformation from childhood into adulthood, that is, the maturation of the psychological apparatus and psychosocial functioning from an infantile to an adult state (Ćurčić, 2005, p. 88). Most young people move through this phase of life smoothly and successfully. However, they also experience marked changes in behaviour and psychosocial functioning, which may manifest as reduced motivation, withdrawal from social activities, failure to take responsibility, and difficulty in establishing a life role—factors that, in some cases, can lead to classification as NEET youth. Since psychological transformations occur within a relatively short period of time and affect all aspects of personality, they may give rise to a sense of inner instability and temporary or prolonged disorganisation of psychological and social functioning. This condition can undermine a young person's ability to cope effectively with the challenges of everyday life, make mature decisions, and successfully integrate into educational and professional structures. It is a time of transition in cognitive, emotional, social, and physical domains. For this reason, youth can be a risky period that may result in psychological challenges and specific psychopathologies, both in terms of manifestation and psychodynamics.

The turbulence and intensity of adolescent transformations sometimes exceed the capabilities of the cognitive and emotional systems to process them. As a result, conflicts and tension spill over into the external environment, thus forming an “expanded psychic space” for the adolescent (Rodwell et al., 2018). Moreover, adolescence involves not only intrapsychic transformations but also changes in the adolescent's relationship with significant childhood figures, peers, and current adult *idols* (Ćurčić, 2005). Therefore, events in the environment play a crucial role in shaping the psychological state and functioning of young people.

When considering the educational phase of youth, individuals who fail to complete their schooling, discontinue education after primary or secondary school, and do not pursue any form of further training or learning opportunities are classified as early school leavers (Jeriček Klanšček et al., 2014) or dropouts (Berc et al., 2015). At the individual level, this results in extremely limited opportunities to compete in the labour market, while at the broader social level,

it represents a significant issue, primarily due to the difficulty these individuals face in securing permanent employment (Berc et al., 2015). The experience of unemployment among these young people often leads to unstable employment later in life, lower socioeconomic status, and, consequently, an increased risk of social exclusion, poverty, and health problems (Poštrak et al., 2020).

In 2016, the average share of NEET youth in EU member states was approximately 16%, rising to 18.5% in 2018 (Eurostat, 2019). Eurostat data from 2019 indicate an average NEET rate of 10%, with Spain and Malta exhibiting the highest rates (approximately 17%), while Croatia (3%) and Slovenia (5%) were among the countries with the lowest share of NEETs (Eurostat, 2019). Currently, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) compiles most NEET-related statistics, providing annual comparisons of NEET rates among the general youth population across countries. Since the onset of the global financial crisis in mid-2007, NEET rates among young people have increased significantly (Bynner, 2012).

For example, in 2011, the NEET rate among young people in Australia was 11%, higher than in the Netherlands and Denmark (approximately 5%), but lower than in countries more severely affected by the crisis, such as Greece and Spain (18%), or Israel and Turkey (around 30%) (Ralston et al., 2016). Although the direct causal pathway between NEET status and specific outcomes has not yet been precisely established, longitudinal studies conducted in the UK have shown that NEET status at age 16 predicts NEET status at age 18 (Symonds et al., 2016) and serves as a strong predictor of chronic unemployment in adulthood (Benjet et al., 2012; Nardi et al., 2015). However, the precise risk factors and developmental trajectories of young people in this domain remain largely unknown.

Participation in education and employment is considered key for a successful transition to adult life. Employment and education provide not only tangible benefits (e.g., income) but also latent benefits (e.g., social status, activity, social and professional support; OECD, 2021). Young people with low levels of education or limited employment are more likely to experience social exclusion (International Labour Organization, 2020), disability, and isolation. In addition to an extremely low quality of life, they face an increased risk of illness (Kassid, 2020), reduced or limited access to healthcare, higher levels of psychological stress, and unhealthy lifestyles, including substance abuse and involvement in criminal activities (Alfieri et al., 2015; Sadler et al., 2015; Sodergren & Karkee, 2021). Chronic unemployment, i.e., constant unemployment, is associated with serious disadvantages and carries a very high economic cost both for both the individual and society—lost earnings, reduced tax contributions, and increased burdens on social protection and healthcare systems (Backman & Nilsson, 2016).

Adolescence and early adulthood are critical periods for the development of skills and the assumption of key social and professional roles. Investigating the characteristics of NEET youth is important to clinicians, policymakers, and

researchers, as this population of young adults is disconnected from both the labour market and mainstream pathways of human development (Gariépy et al., 2022). Studies have identified a number of risk factors among NEET youth, which are primarily of demographic and social in nature (Goldman-Mellor et al., 2016; Gutiérrez-García et al., 2017; O'Dea et al., 2016), including:

- Socioeconomic status;
- Ethnic or immigrant background;
- Parental factors (e.g., parents' occupation, education level, divorce, unemployment);
- Living arrangements (e.g., not living with one or both parents, homelessness);
- Negative school experiences (e.g., academic failure, bullying, persistent absenteeism, learning difficulties);
- Criminal activity.

Research has shown that the probability of becoming NEET increases with age. Some studies report higher NEET rates among women (Baggio et al., 2015), while others find higher rates among men (O'Dea et al., 2016), highlighting the need for further research using larger datasets.

The listed risk factors are derived from information routinely collected through social insurance databases and censuses to determine national NEET statistics. In most cases, very little attention is paid to researching health- or disability-related factors within the NEET population. Given that mental health is the leading cause of disability among people in OECD countries (Henderson et al., 2017; Power et al., 2015), addressing NEET status among young people with mental health issues should be a key concern for all nations (Bynner & Parsons, 2002).

Importantly, many young people exhibit significant levels of functional impairment even before the full onset of a mental disorder, which may reflect either the presence of a disease (Reneflot & Evensen, 2014; Vancea & Utzet, 2017) or result from the individual's unemployment or lack of education, i.e., their inclusion in the NEET population (Bowman et al., 2017). Some countries have developed specific intervention programmes targeting NEET youth. For example, in 2006, Australia launched Headspace, a nationwide programme for early intervention in mental health among young people aged 12 to 25, aiming to improve clinical outcomes. The programme provides access to psychological, social, health, and educational services through a network of centres, as well as online and telephone support, with the goal of overcoming barriers and enhancing the psychosocial functioning of young people (Rickwood et al., 2019). It is based on the principle that investing in early treatment and selective prevention can produce long-term socioeconomic effects and cost savings (Esch et al., 2014), in line with recommendations from mental health experts and psychologists.

Being NEET is closely associated with mental health problems and substance use among young people (Gariépy et al., 2022). Studies have linked NEET status to the emergence of symptoms of depression, anxiety, substance abuse, and suicidal

ideation (Symonds et al., 2016). At the same time, mental health and substance use issues can diminish the motivation and energy required to pursue employment or education/training, thereby increasing a young person's risk of becoming NEET. However, the relationship between NEET status and poor mental health remains unclear. Cross-sectional studies often show associations, but these are not consistently supported by longitudinal data (Baggio et al., 2015; O'Dea et al., 2016). There is also evidence that the nature of this relationship varies depending on the type of mental health and substance abuse problem (Power et al., 2015).

In addition, the association between NEET status and poor mental health can vary in strength and significance between genders, depending on the specific mental health problem (Bynner & Parsons, 2002). For example, Henderson et al. (2017) found that internalising disorders were significantly associated with NEET status only among males, whereas externalising disorders were associated with NEET status in both males and females.

Although previous reviews have linked youth unemployment and school disengagement with mental health problems, few studies have focused specifically on NEET youth (Gariépy et al., 2022). One narrative review examined correlates of NEET status but lacked detailed information on mental health (Sadler et al., 2015). Therefore, a synthesis of existing literature is required to obtain comprehensive information and to better understand the mental health and substance use profiles of this growing population. Such information is also necessary to inform intervention studies and the development of effective strategies to support youth engagement in education, employment, and training (Gariépy et al., 2022).

NEET Youth and Depression

Depression, as one of the most common mental disorders of modern times, has generated a large body of theories and research. Research has shown that even divergent theories often agree on the factors that increase the risk for unipolar depression. However, they do not assign the same importance and role to these factors in their theoretical approaches (Hrnčič, 2011). Different theories have also produced complementary research results, thus confirming the importance of certain factors. It has been shown that multiple and multisystemic factors interact to increase the risk of the onset and persistence of depression (Gotlib et al., 2014). Today's emphasis on the timely prevention of disorders has further increased the interest in defining and systematising risk factors, enabling practitioners to provide appropriate and effective interventions (Hrnčič, 2008).

Depression is a feeling of sadness, guilt, helplessness, and loneliness. It involves a significant reduction or complete withdrawal of a person's emotional investment in the social environment—and consequently in oneself—as a defence against psychological pain caused by insufficient social-affective ties (Hrnčič, 2008). For

such a defence mechanism to occur, it is necessary for a person to perceive the unfavourable state of affective relationships as stable and global, and to have no more adaptive mechanisms available to change this state or to defend themselves from psychological pain in another, more effective way. Depression can occur even in adolescence.

Adolescence is an extremely sensitive period, and the emotional development of young people is exposed to various influences, including parental psychological characteristics, different traumas (both physical and psychological), and cognitive processes. Given that it is a period of great change and maturation, negative moods, difficulties, or sudden mood swings may occur (Thapar et al., 2022). The prevalence rate of psychological disorders among young people is estimated to be between 4% and 8% (Castelpietra et al., 2022).

Since the beginning of the 20th century, each subsequent generation has lived in great fear that at some point in their lives they will encounter some form of depression. Today, depression has become increasingly common even among children before reaching high school. Risk factors, particularly environmental ones, that contribute to the development of depression include neglect, abuse, parental loss or divorce, family violence, witnessing family violence, as well as any form of addiction (Burns et al., 2002; Thapar et al., 2022). From this perspective, depression is closely related to family dynamics, which are among the most common factors influencing depressive states. There are other risk factors for developing depression in young people, such as unemployment. The NEET population also belongs to this group.

The findings of previous comparative and longitudinal studies indicate a significant relationship between unemployment and mental health, rather than suggesting that these two variables are completely independent (Marić, 2005). For example, comparative research shows that the unemployed exhibit a higher level of depression (Zuelke et al., 2018), more anxiety and stress (Reneflot & Evensen, 2014), and a lower level of general well-being (Winefield, 1995) compared to employed people. Regarding the direction of causality, there are no significant findings that unequivocally support any particular cause.

There is limited research on the connection between depression and NEET youth, although it is reasonable to assume that such a link exists. Research has mainly dealt with the relationship between depression and individual characteristics that are typical of the NEET population. Studies focusing on the NEET population indicate that depression is the leading cause of functional disability (O'Dea et al., 2016). In most cases, improved symptomatology corresponds with improved functioning; however, functioning does not always return to "normal," regardless of symptom remission. Furthermore, the relationship between symptom remission and a person's likelihood of becoming NEET is unknown.

The aim of the research conducted by O'Dea et al. (2016) was to examine the temporal relationships between the course of depression, functioning, and

NEET status among young adults with mental health problems. Their research included 448 people aged 15–25 who sought help from primary mental health services. Participants completed a clinical interview (including KIDS-C16) and a self-report questionnaire (including WHODAS 2.0, employment, and education) at baseline, which was repeated at the 12-month follow-up, during which they continued treatment as usual.

The researchers found that reductions in depression were significantly associated with improved functioning. However, 12-month functioning was still lower than the normative ranges for age-matched peers. Only 10% of those who were NEET received professional support during the study. Depressive symptoms were associated with improved functioning but did not reduce the likelihood of a person being NEET. This may be explained by economic factors, or there may be a time lag in which improvements in functioning are not simultaneously reflected in reduced NEET rates. Finally, there may be a more serious consequence than depression, such that a change in NEET status requires additional interventions in the treatment of depression (O'Dea et al., 2016).

NEET Youth and Self-Confidence

Self-confidence is very often mentioned along with concepts such as self-esteem, self-efficacy, and self-image, as well as perceived competence. Thus, self-confidence is considered to be characterised by evaluations of competencies in specific aspects of human action, and changes in self-confidence can occur among young people during their development (Berk, 2008). It is often observed that the self-confidence of young people is based mostly on physical appearance and relationships with peers, that is, on social competence. As young people develop, they begin to place greater importance on intellectual, romantic, creative, and moral dimensions (Arnold, 2018).

Research indicates that various factors influence the development of self-esteem. In the literature, approval by significant others—i.e., the existence of support from parents and peers—and the perception of one's own competence in important areas of life are often cited as important factors (Mann et al., 2004). This factor is often positively associated with numerous positive outcomes and negatively associated with negative ones.

According to the World Health Organization (Wilkinson & Marmot, 2003), a low level of self-esteem can have a significant impact on health, especially for young people. Low self-esteem is believed to facilitate the development of anxiety and depressive symptoms and to predict the onset of depression in later adolescence (Masselink et al., 2018). It is common for NEET youth to have a low level of self-confidence or self-esteem. These individuals often face criticism from their environment and, over time, begin to question their value in society. Low

self-esteem among NEET youth can lead to major consequences and depression over time. Therefore, it is necessary to focus resources on the development of programmes aimed at building self-confidence in young people.

Numerous studies have shown that low self-esteem is an important psychological factor associated with NEET status, contributing to prolonged inactivity in various aspects. In a study conducted in the UK, it was shown that NEET young people have less developed “soft” skills and a lower level of optimism regarding future life opportunities compared to their peers who are employed or in education (Goldman-Mellor et al., 2016).

Other studies also confirm that low self-esteem significantly increases the likelihood of young people becoming and remaining NEET, even when educational achievements and other relevant factors are controlled (Mendolia & Walker, 2015). Psychopathological research also highlights reduced self-esteem and low expectations of success as factors that diminish motivation to pursue employment and the likelihood of being employed (Nardi et al., 2013), thus increasing the risk of becoming NEET. Research conducted in Singapore by Liew et al. (2021) confirms that self-esteem is negatively associated with the risk of social isolation and withdrawal, which can manifest through NEET behaviour patterns.

Research conducted among NEET youth shows that self-esteem is one of the strongest predictors of psychological well-being, both directly and indirectly through hope for advancement and employment (Atay, 2021). Experimental studies conducted on this issue indicate that short, intensive training programmes can greatly increase self-confidence in NEET youth, although the effects on employment status are not always immediately visible (Moreau et al., 2024). Similarly, systematic reviews record improvements in self-confidence and self-efficacy as secondary outcomes of successful youth reintegration interventions (Stea et al., 2024).

NEET Youth and Motivation

Previous experiences of NEET youth indicate that it is difficult to “draw” them into the system. This is especially the case for inactive members of the NEET population, who are difficult to interest or motivate to participate in non-formal education programmes or to overcome barriers preventing them from entering the labour market (Cheng & Nguyen, 2024).

Looking at the circumstances cited by young people as causes of their unemployment, we may say that—from their perspective—their situation is determined more by external than internal factors (Majdak et al., 2021). Young people tend to perceive more circumstances as beyond their control, which may contribute to a lack of faith and hope. Externality and an external locus of control support the belief that we cannot influence our surroundings or lives, which has a demotivating effect and can lead to a “surrender to fate”. One of the key aspects that experts

warn about is the lack of motivation among NEET youth for positive change, as in many cases, they are not ready to cooperate with institutions or to show proactivity in advocating for their own well-being (Hughes & Borbély-Pecze, 2012).

Conversely, some experts argue that young people today are also partly characterised by entrepreneurial tendencies (Awogbenle & Iwuamadi, 2010). Although NEET youth often cite external circumstances as the main obstacles to their progress, which can foster feelings of helplessness and loss of motivation, some research indicates that they still retain a degree of entrepreneurial spirit. Awogbenle and Iwuamadi (2010) emphasise that developing entrepreneurial and self-employment skills among young people not only contributes to the creation of new job opportunities but also strengthens self-confidence, a sense of control over one's life, and the willingness to take initiative in one's career. Such internal motivation can be key to overcoming passivity and involving NEET youth in productive social participation.

Experts also recognise various environmental factors that may complicate the transition out of NEET status. These include characteristics of young people's parents; in many cases, parental skills are lacking, or parents turn a blind eye to problems. Accordingly, it is necessary for parents to provide greater attention and motivate their children to exit the NEET category. Some authors have identified aspects of the family environment as significant contributors to maintaining NEET status. For example, when parents work in shifts or are overworked (for example, due to unsafe working conditions or overtime), this can negatively affect the quality of their communication and emotional connection with children, reducing awareness of the problems that young people may face (Han & Fox, 2011).

In addition, the modern, fast-paced lifestyle, dominated by economic pressures and the struggle for survival, often renders parents absent, not only physically but also emotionally, making them unable to adequately recognise or respond to early signs of demotivation in young people. Research shows that parental support and well-developed parenting skills greatly influence the educational and professional outcomes of young people, while their absence can increase the risk of long-term inactivity, which in turn leads to NEET status (Flouri & Buchanan, 2004). Studies on socioeconomic inequality indicate that parental poverty and employment insecurity often limit their capacity to provide children with the necessary motivation and support, which may also contribute to the prolongation of NEET status (Schoon & Bynner, 2019). The lack of presence and support can lead young people to perceive their parents as passive or unaware of the problem, which further suppresses their own efforts towards active engagement and return to education or work.

NEET Youth and Social Exclusion

Regarding NEET youth, social identity and self-categorisation are particularly important. Social identity (Tajfel & Turner, 1979) and self-categorisation theories (Turner et al., 1987) can be used to analyse whether young people identify with the NEET population. Tajfel (1978, p. 63) defined social identity as “that part of an individual’s self-concept that arises from his knowledge of membership in a social group (or groups) together with the value and emotional significance attached to that membership.” Thus, individuals develop their social identity by belonging to wider groups (Tajfel, 1978; Tajfel & Turner, 1979). It is significantly easier for individuals belonging to high-status groups to identify with them because this affiliation is rewarded, whereas the opposite is true for low-status groups (Schmitt et al., 2014).

One relevant criterion for comparison with others is employment (Kitiashvili et al., 2022). Unemployment is likely to hinder individuals from developing a positive sense of self-worth based on group membership. Therefore, they may experience devaluation, which affects their overall self-esteem and further leads to lower levels of well-being (Kitiashvili et al., 2022; Schmitt et al., 2014). This contributes to the formation of a negative social identity.

According to social identity theory, the lower and more negatively perceived the status of a group, the less it contributes to the positive social identity of its members (Tajfel & Turner, 1979). This mechanism is particularly evident among the NEET population. Research conducted in Georgia shows that young people belonging to the NEET group generally do not perceive this status as desirable and try to protect their personal identity by distancing themselves from the negative group label or by moving into the education or employment system (Kitiashvili et al., 2022).

Analyses within the European Union show that in countries with higher NEET rates, a more pronounced “shared” group identification emerges, shaped by economic conditions, but often carrying the risk of normalising inactivity (Pesquera Alonso et al., 2022). A review of policies and data for Southern Europe reveals that certain subgroups of NEET youth (especially women with family responsibilities) are more vulnerable to long-term exclusion and are less covered by public employment services, which can reinforce negative patterns of identification (O’Higgins & Brockie, 2024).

Studies on the transition from school to work further confirm that early periods of inactivity and social exclusion hinder the development of a positive identity and reduce the capacities needed to return to the labour market (Bynner & Parsons, 2002). Critical reviews also warn of the danger of individualising narratives, which shift responsibility for NEET status onto the individual while ignoring structural obstacles, thereby deepening the feeling of social exclusion of young people (Thompson, 2011).

Conclusion

Good health of young people and adolescents is extremely important, both for them and the future of their country. Maintaining the health of young people and providing quality health services to them while striving to continuously improve both should represent a constant challenge and a priority for the health care system. Previous research has focused on analysing the connection between mental health problems and youth unemployment, as well as lack of engagement in school. However, no research has specifically addressed young people who are not engaged at work or in school. One narrative review examined correlates of NEET status, but with too little information on the subjects' mental health (Sadler et al., 2015).

When it comes to the Republic of Serbia, despite positive trends in the basic labour market indicators, the situation for young people is still worrying and requires systemic intervention to remove the barriers that separate them from the labour market. In addition, labour market indicators show that the problem of insufficient activity among young people persists. For this reason, it is necessary to develop models to engage passive and demotivated young people, especially those who do not seek support from government institutions. Efforts should also be directed toward recognising and promoting outreach activities in partnership with civil society organisations (CSOs), youth offices, and other relevant actors (Lutovac & Marinković, 2024, p. 5).

Given the growing importance of the issue of youth not involved in employment, education, or training—especially considering its impact on mental health and psychosocial functioning—future research should focus on a deeper understanding of the factors that facilitate or hinder exiting this problematic status. Future studies should include monitoring changes in well-being and motivation during and after periods of inactivity, along with the development of interventions aimed at professional empowerment and strengthening mental resilience. Based on current findings, measures can be proposed, such as the establishment of integrated support centres for NEET youth that would simultaneously provide psychological counselling, training programmes, and connections with employers.

Other recommended measures include strengthening intersectoral cooperation among schools, employment services, and social organisations for the early identification of risks, as well as creating targeted support for particularly vulnerable subgroups, such as youth with chronic health problems or those from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds. Such a comprehensive approach would enable the simultaneous removal of psychological barriers and reduction of structural obstacles, increasing the likelihood of permanently exiting NEET status and improving the quality of life for young people.

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Александар М. СТЕВАНОВИЋ

Католички универзитет у Мурсији
Међународна докторска школа
Мурсија (Шпанија)

Алмудена ИНИЈЕСТА МАРТИНЕЗ

Католички универзитет у Мурсији
Одељење за психологију
Мурсија (Шпанија)

Праксидис МУЊОЗ САНЧЕЗ

Католички универзитет у Мурсији
Одељење за образовање
Мурсија (Шпанија)

Психосоцијални аспект НЕЕТ младих

Резиме

Период касне адолесценције и ране одрасле доби је посебан развојни период који карактерише прелазак из статуса детета у статус одрасле особе, односно, когнитивно, социоемоционално сазревање и психосоцијално функционисање, од инфантилног ка одраслом. Већина младих пролази кроз ове транзиције релативно успешно, али се ипак јављају одређене промене у понашању и психосоцијалном функционисању. Пошто се психичке трансформације младих особа дешавају током кратког временског периода и обухватају све аспекте личности, оне могу допринети дезорганизацији младих. Због тога, ова фаза живота може бити ризична и

повезана са психолошким проблемима и специфичним психопатологијама, како у погледу манифестација, тако и психодинамике њиховог развоја. НЕЕТ млади, као све бројнија и осетљива група, суочавају се са проблемима менталног здравља. Циљ рада је сагледавање психосоцијалних аспеката НЕЕТ младих ради превентивног деловања и унапређења менталног здравља ове специфичне популације.

Кључне речи: НЕЕТ; ментално здравље; депресија; мотивисаност; друштвена искљученост.



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