

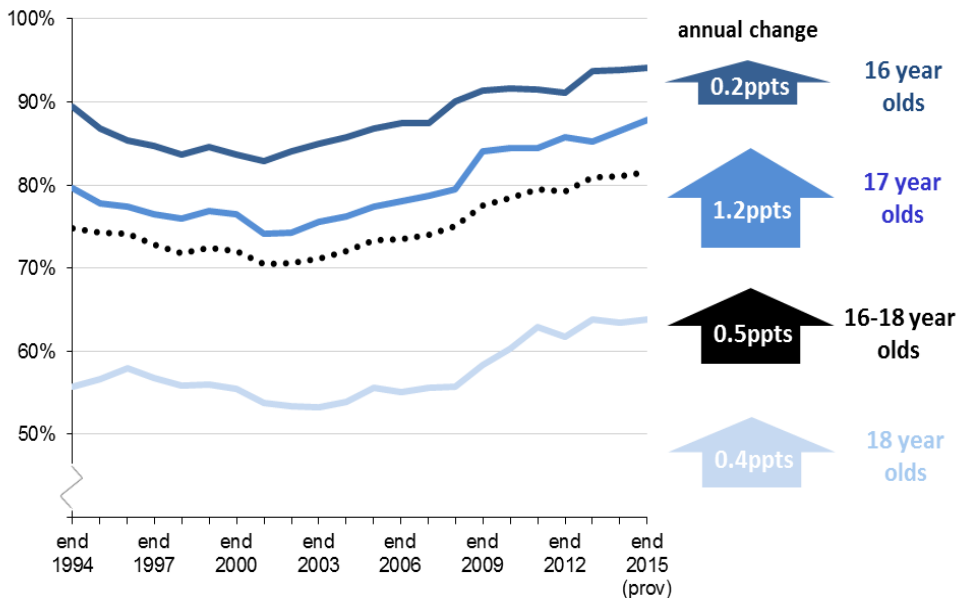


# Participation in Education, Training and Employment by 16-18 year olds in England: End 2015

SFR 22/2016, 30<sup>th</sup> June 2016

## Participation continues to increase for all ages with the largest increase at age 17

Participation in education and WBL by academic age, England



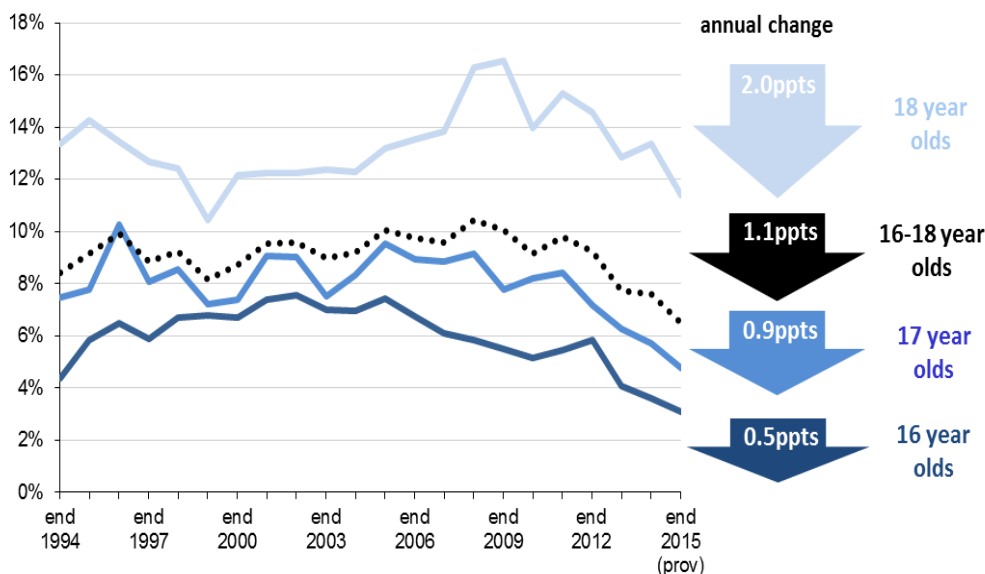
Between 2014 and 2015 the proportion of 16-18 year olds in education and work-based learning (WBL) increased by 0.5 percentage points to 81.6%, the highest level since consistent records began in 1994.

Participation increased to record levels for all individual ages with the largest in year increase seen at age 17, up 1.2 percentage points to 87.8%.

At age 16 the participation rate at the end of 2015 was 94.1% and at age 18 it was 63.8%.

## NEET continues to fall for all ages with the largest fall seen at age 18

Proportion NEET by academic age, England



The proportion of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) has fallen by 1.1 percentage point in the last year to 6.5%, the lowest rate since consistent records began.

There have been falls in NEET at each individual age, with 18 year olds seeing the largest annual change, down 2.0 percentage points to 11.4%.

The NEET rate at the end of 2015 was 3.1% at age 16 and 4.8% at age 17.

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## About this release

This statistical first release (SFR) contains provisional estimates for end 2015 for the participation of 16 to 18 year olds in education, training and employment in England. It also updates the end 2014 estimates from SFR 19/2015 which were published in June 2015.

The estimates relate to a snapshot of activities at the end of the calendar year, and are based on academic age, defined as 'age at the start of the academic year'.

Information is drawn together from various post-16 data sources to give a coherent and comprehensive picture of participation, including schools, further education, work-based learning and higher education.

The key analyses are by age, gender, type of learning, institution type, labour market status and highest qualification being studied.

These are the Department for Education's definitive measures of participation for 16 to 18 year olds, and sets recent changes in the context of historical trends. These measures are used to monitor progress against the Department's objectives of raising participation and reducing the number of young people NEET (not in education, employment or training).

## Raising the Participation Age

Legislation was introduced in 2013/14 increasing the age to which all young people in England are required to remain in education or training.

Introduced in two stages it applies to:

- Young people who left year 11 in summer 2013, who must stay in some form of education or training for at least a further year until 27 June 2014;
- Young people who started in year 11 (or years below) in September 2013, who will have to continue until at least their 18th birthday.

The first cohort impacted by stage 1 of Raising the Participation Age (RPA) legislation were academic age 16 (usually year 12) in 2013/14 (end 2013 figures in this SFR) and academic age 17 in 2014/15 (end 2014 figures). Those young people impacted by stage 2 of RPA are academic age 16 in 2014/15 (end 2014 figures) and age 17 in 2015/16 (end 2015 figures).

The definition of participation in this SFR differs from that which meets the RPA duty to participate. More detail on the differences are given in the related policy section of the accompanying technical document.

Estimates of participation consistent with the duty to participate under RPA, based on data collected by Local Authorities, is published at the following link (in Table 2) [Participation in Education and Training by Local Authority](#). It should be noted that as the local authority estimates are based on different data and methodology to those in this SFR, they are not directly comparable.

### **In this publication**

The following tables are included in the SFR:

- Main SFR tables: SFR22/2016 (excel .xls and open format .ods)
- Additional tables - numbers: SFR22/2016 (excel .xls and open format .ods)
- Additional tables - rates: SFR22/2016 (excel .xls and open format .ods)

The accompanying technical information document, provides information on the data sources, their coverage and quality and explains the methodology used in producing the data.

### **Feedback**

We are changing how our releases look and welcome feedback on any aspect of this document at [sally.marshall@education.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:sally.marshall@education.gsi.gov.uk)

# 1. Annual changes in participation and NEET by age

(SFR tables 1 & 2, additional tables A1-A15)

Each year we update the previous year figures from provisional to final following the availability of revised administrative data. Since the 2014 publication, we have also revised population estimates in line with latest ONS estimates. These changes combined have led to changes to the provisional participation and NEET figures reported for the end of 2014. The overall impact for 16-18 year olds was a downward revision on participation in education and work-based learning, from 81.8% to 81.1%, and an upward revision in the NEET rate, from 7.3% to 7.6%. See Section 6 for more information.

The table below summarises the key statistics in this SFR and the changes since last year.

**Table A: Key statistics for 16, 17 and 18 year olds**

	% of age 16		% of age 17		% of age 18		% of age 16-18		
	2014	2015 (prov)	2014	2015 (prov)	2014	2015 (prov)	2014	2015 (prov)	Annual change (ppts)
Full-time education	87.4	87.4	76.5	77.1	50.0	49.7	71.1	71.1	+0.0
Part-time education	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.8	5.4	5.3	4.2	4.1	-0.1
Work-based learning	3.5	3.9	6.6	7.3	8.5	9.3	6.2	6.9	+0.7
Education and WBL(1)	93.8	94.1	86.6	87.8	63.4	63.8	81.1	81.6	+0.5
Education and training(2)	96.0	96.3	90.5	91.7	71.6	72.4	85.9	86.6	+0.7
NEET	3.6	3.1	5.7	4.8	13.4	11.4	7.6	6.5	-1.1

(1) Education and WBL takes into account overlaps between WBL and full and part-time education.

(2) Those not in education and training (NET) can be in employment or NEET (not in education, employment or training).

Overall participation by 16-18 year olds in full-time education remained unchanged from last year at 71.1%. There was an increase in full-time education at age 17 of 0.6 percentage points (ppts) up to 77.1% and a slight fall at age 18 of 0.3 percentage points down to 49.7% since 2014. Full-time education at age 16 remained at 87.4%.

Participation in work-based learning (WBL) rose by 0.7ppts to 6.9%. There were increases in both Level 2 and Level 3 apprenticeships at all ages with the largest increases at ages 17 and 18.

Overall, the proportion of 16-18 year olds in education and work-based learning rose by 0.5ppts to 81.6% in 2015. Although there were increases at all ages this overall rise was largely driven by an increase of 1.2ppts (from 86.6% to 87.8%) at age 17.

## 2. Participation by qualification level and institution type

(SFR tables 2 and 4, additional tables B1-B15: Institution and C1-C15: highest qualification aim)

As seen last year there has again been a large increase in the study of GCSEs. Between 2014 and 2015 the proportion of 16-18 year olds in full-time education and studying for GCSEs as their highest qualification rose from 3.2% to 5.5%, an increase of 2.3 percentage points. This follows a 1.2 percentage point increase last year from 2.0% in 2013.

The biggest annual change in the proportion studying GCSEs was at age 16, which rose 4.5ppts in 2015 to 11.1%. This is likely to have been brought about by the requirements for meeting the conditions of funding for maths and English introduced in August 2014 (see related policy section of accompanying technical document for further information). Since this change the study of GCSEs at age 16 has increased by 6.6ppts from 4.5% at the end of 2013.

Nearly half of 16-18 year olds were in full-time education studying for a level 3 qualification (47.6%), a slight fall of 0.5ppts from 2014. Level 3 study increased at age 17 by 0.4ppts to 64.1% but fell at ages 16 (down 0.7ppts to 63.9%) and 18 (-0.6ppts to 66.1%). The fall in level 3 qualifications at age 16 was offset by increases in the proportions studying GCSEs and at age 18 by increases in work-based learning and Higher Education (Level 4 and above).

Table B shows full and part-time education at **ages 16 and 17** by institution type and changes in the composition compared with end 2014.

**Table B: Participation of 16-17 year olds by institution type and mode of study**

% of age 16-17	Full-time education			Part-time education		
	end 2014	end 2015 (prov)	annual change (ppts)	end 2014	end 2015 (prov)	annual change (ppts)
State-funded schools	32.4%	32.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Special schools	0.9%	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Independent schools	6.4%	6.5%	+0.1	0.0%	0.1%	0.0
Sixth-form colleges	11.2%	11.5%	+0.3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0
General FE, tertiary and specialist colleges(2)	30.5%	30.5%	0.0	3.4%	3.2%	-0.1
Higher education institutions	0.5%	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.9%</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

<sup>(2)</sup>Includes a small number of young people in provision delivered by commercial and charitable providers

Full-time education remained relatively unchanged across institution types between 2014 and 2015. There was a slight increase in sixth-form colleges where the proportion of 16-17 year olds rose by 0.3ppts to 11.5% in 2015.

Following a relatively sharp fall in part-time education between 2013 and 2014, there has been very little change in the proportion of 16-17 year olds in part-time education in the last year.

**Table C: Participation of 18 year olds by institution type and mode of study**

% of age 18	Full-time education			Part-time education		
	end 2014	end 2015 (prov)	annual change (ppts)	end 2014	end 2015 (prov)	annual change (ppts)
State-funded schools	3.6%	3.2%	-0.4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Special schools	0.6%	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Independent schools	1.2%	1.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Sixth-form colleges	1.8%	1.7%	-0.1	0.2%	0.2%	0.0
General FE, tertiary and specialist colleges	15.4%	14.9%	-0.5	4.9%	4.9%	-0.1
Higher education institutions	27.4%	28.0%	+0.6	0.3%	0.2%	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>49.7%</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

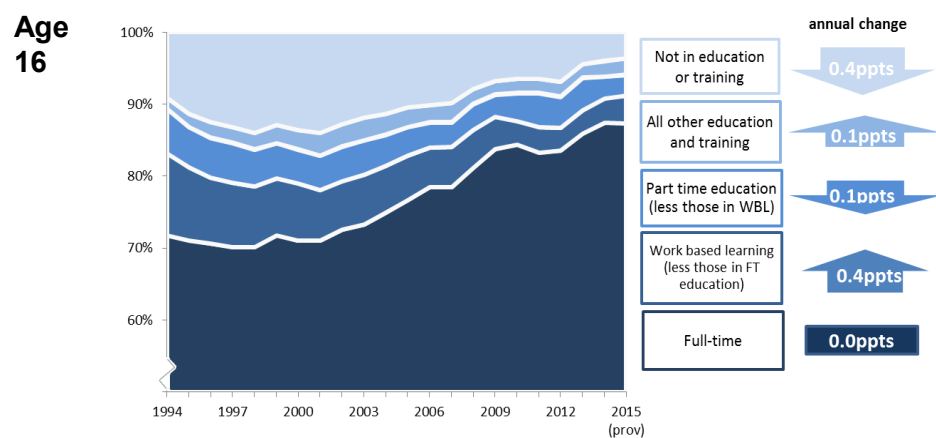
Most full-time provision at age 18 occurs in higher education institutions and between 2014 and 2015 the proportion of 18 year olds in full-time study in higher education rose by 0.6ppts to 28.0%, the highest level since consistent records began. Despite this the proportion of 18 year olds in full time education overall fell slightly (-0.3ppts to 49.7%) due to falls in FE colleges and state-funded schools.

As at 16 and 17, there was little change in the proportion of 18 year olds studying part-time in the latest year.

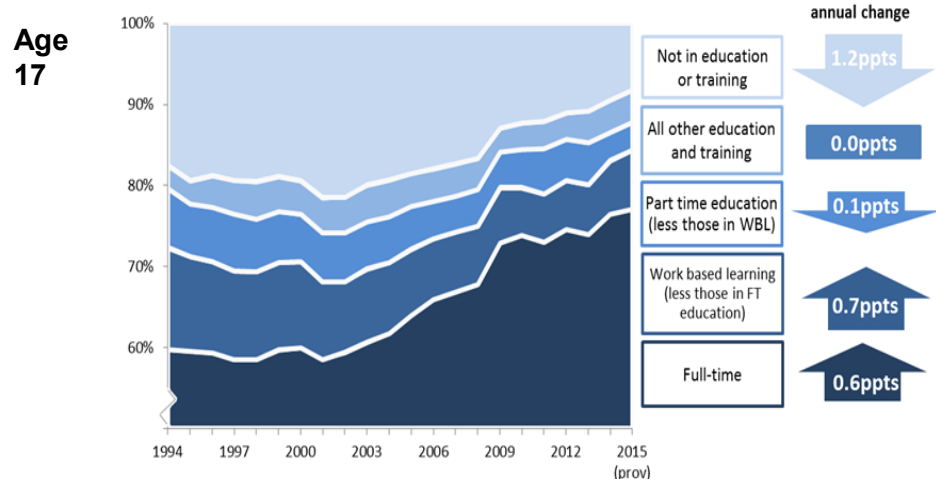
### 3. Trends in participation since 1994 (SFR Table 5, additional tables A1-A15)

#### Participation at age 16 and 17 since 1994

**Figure 1: Trends in participation in education and training at age 16 and 17**  
 England end 1994-end 2015(prov)



Full-time education was broadly flat from the early 1990s to 2001. However, falls in part-time education and work-based learning led to the proportion not in any education and training (NET) increasing for both 16 and 17 year olds between 1994 and 2001 (+4.9ppts to 14.0% for age 16 and +3.9ppts to 21.5% for age 17).



Full-time education then rose from 2001 to 2009, resulting in 83.8% of 16 year olds and 72.9% of 17 year olds participating in full-time education by 2009. Although some of the increase came from reductions in other forms of participation (part-time education, work-based learning, employer funded training or other education and training), for the most part the increase reflected an overall expansion in participation in education and training.

This led to the proportion of 16 year olds not in education and training (NET) falling from 14.0% at end 2001 to 6.8% at end 2009, and from 21.5% to 12.9% at age 17.

Overall participation stagnated at age 16 and rose slightly at age 17 between 2009 and 2012. Between 2009 and 2012 overall participation in education and training for 16 year olds hovered in the range 93.1-93.5%, with increased part-time education (+1.4ppts) over the period being cancelled out by a fall in work-based learning (-1.6ppts).

At age 17 from 2009 to 2012 trends in participation are less clear cut, with full-time education fluctuating between 72.9-74.6%, but increasing part-time education (+0.8ppts). The combined effect was overall participation by 17 year olds in education and training increasing by 1.9ppts between 2009 and 2012.

Following RPA legislation participation increased sharply in 2013 for 16 year olds and in 2014 for 17 year olds. In 2013, increases in 16 year olds participating in both full-time and part-time education (+2.4ppts and +0.2ppts respectively) meant overall participation in education and training at age 16 rose to its highest level since consistent records began in 1994. Figures for 2015 show overall participation levels for 16 year olds continue to rise with 96.3% now participating in education or training.

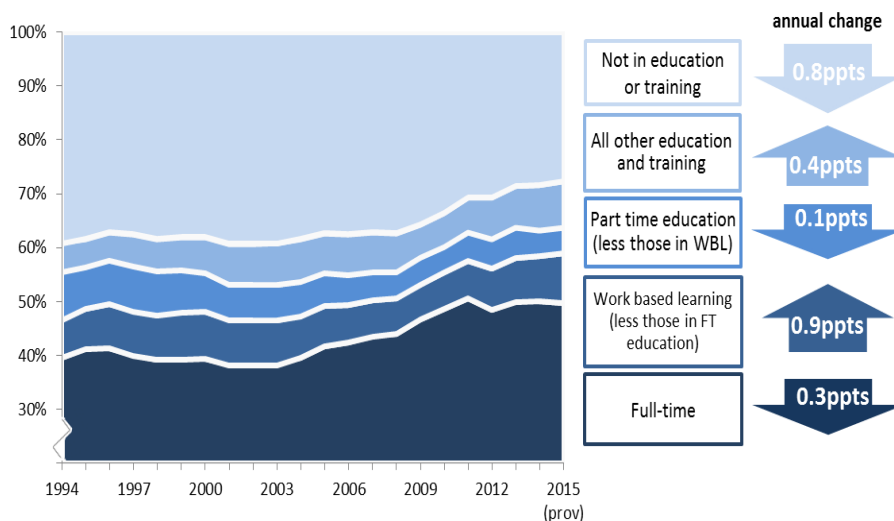
The proportion of 16 year olds in education and work-based learning at the end of 2015 was 94.1%, up by 0.2ppts from 2014. This narrower definition of participation excludes some training in the workplace and some participation with privately-funded training providers. Whilst not designed to assess participation consistent with the duty to participate under RPA, it is the statistic that will best approximate RPA-compliant education and training available in this SFR. However, the proportion in education and work-based learning will still be higher than the proportion engaging in RPA-compliant participation (see RPA section in ‘about this release’ at the beginning of this document for a link to the published statistics related to the duty to participate and the accompanying technical document for detail on how they are different).

In the latest data for 2015 we observe an increase in the proportion of 17 year olds in full-time education, rising by 0.6ppts to 77.1%. This follows the rise of 2.5ppts reported between 2013 and 2014.

WBL has increased for both 16 and 17 year olds in the latest year, by 0.4ppts to 3.9% at age 16 and by 0.7ppts to 7.3% at age 17. This combined with an increase in full-time education at age 17 has led to an increase of 1.2ppts in the proportion of 17 year olds participating in education and WBL and an increase of 1.2ppts in the overall education and training figure for 17 year olds in 2015.

### Participation at age 18 since 1994

**Figure 2: Trends in participation in education and training at age 18**  
England end 1994-end 2015(prov)



Full-time education, and overall participation, were fairly flat between 1994 and 2003. The proportion of 18 year olds in full-time education fluctuated in the range 38.2-41.3% in the 10 year period from 1994 to 2003, with a net increase of 1.0ppts from 1994 to 2003.

Falls in part-time education over this period were offset by increases in work-based learning and other employer-funded training (EFT) to leave the proportion not in any education and training (NET) almost flat (38.9% in 1994 to 39.0% in 2003).

Full-time education then rose every year from 2003 to 2011, from 38.5% in 2003 to 50.5% in 2011 - an increase of 12.0ppts - although this was partly offset by falls in work-based learning (-1.1ppts) and part-time education (-1.2ppts). The result was that the proportion of 18 year olds not in education and training (NET) fell from 39.0% at end 2003 to 30.6% at end 2011.

NET then remained flat between 2011 and 2012, but in 2012 there was a large (-2.1ppts) fall in the proportion of 18 year olds studying full-time in higher education institutions— reversing the large increase seen in 2011 (+2.7ppts). This was the result of behavioural change due to changes to tuition fees – fewer people deferring entry to avoid higher fees. The fall in full-time education was offset by increases in other participation, so the proportion of 18 year olds not in education or training (NET) was unchanged.

By 2014 full-time education at 18 was almost back to its 2011 level. At the end of 2015 the proportion of 18 year olds in full-time education was down slightly on 2014 (-0.3ppts) to 49.7%. Despite this slight fall in full-time education at age 18, an increase in work-based learning of 0.9ppts to 9.3% has led to overall participation at age 18 being at its highest level since consistent records began. Overall the proportion of 18 year olds in education and training rose by 0.8ppts to 72.4% and the proportion in education and work-

based learning by 0.4ppts to 63.8% - equivalent to end 2013 and the highest level since consistent records began in 1994.

#### 4. Trends in the proportion NEET since 1994 (SFR Table 5, Additional tables A1-A15 & D1-D15)

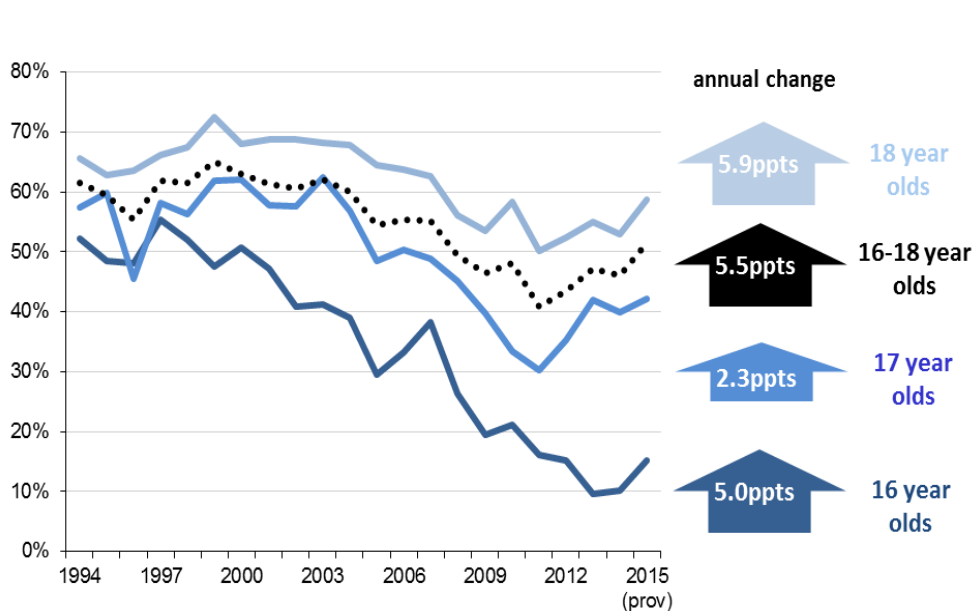
Two factors affect the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET):

- (i) the proportion not in any education and training (NET)
- (ii) the employment rate for young people who are NET.

As we have seen above the proportion of young people in education and training has continued to rise, hence the size of the NET group has been tending to fall, at each of ages 16, 17 and 18 in recent years, and at end 2015 all are at their lowest level since consistent data began in 1994.

As figure 3 shows, the general long-term trend has been for the employment rate for young people NET at each age to fall since 1994.

**Figure 3: Employment rate of young people not in education or training (NET) by age**  
England, end 1994 - end 2015



Between 2011 and 2013 there was a rise in the employment rate for 17 and 18 year olds, but in 2014 it fell slightly at both these ages. Conversely, at age 16 the rate rose slightly, having previously fallen each year since 2007.

There have been large increases in the employment rate for all ages in the latest year, with an overall increase of 5.5ppts for the 16-18 year old age group to 51.5%.

At age 16, the proportion not in education and training (NET) fell and the employment rate of this NET group rose considerably by 5.0ppts to 15.2% at the end of 2015; both combined to push the NEET rate to its lowest level on record. Since 2005 the general trend is for the proportion of 16 year olds NEET to fall, and between 2014 and 2015 the NEET rate for 16 year olds fell by a further 0.5ppts in 2015 to 3.1%, the lowest level since consistent records began. (see figure 4).

At age 17, the employment rate for the NET group increased by 2.3ppts to 42.2% in 2015 and this, combined with a fall of 1.2ppts to 8.3% in the proportion NET, led to a reduction in NEET of 0.9ppts to 4.8%, the lowest level since consistent records began. The general trend in the proportion NEET at age 17 is similar to that observed at age 16, with the proportion tending to fall since 2005. Since 2012 the NEET rate has fallen more sharply.

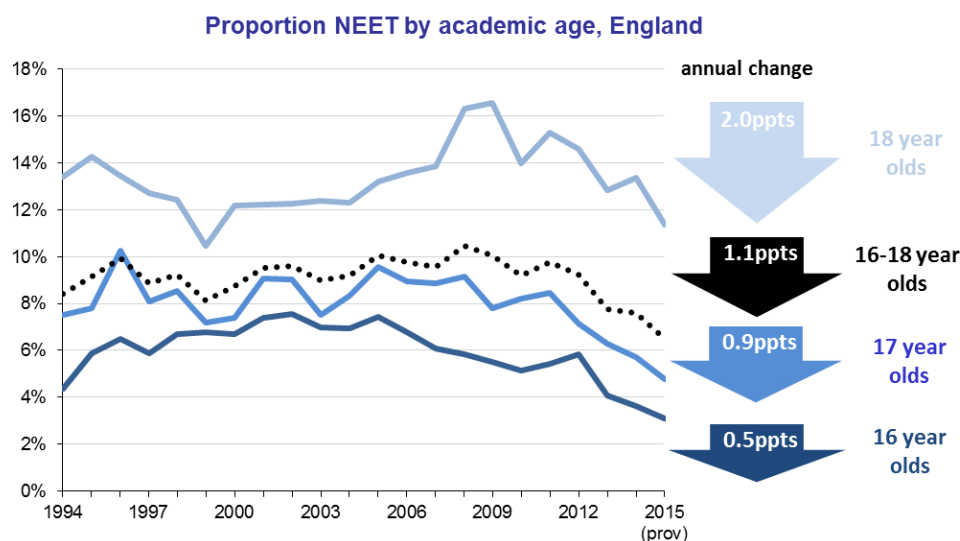
In 2014 and 2015 we have seen large falls in the proportion of 17 year olds NET (of -1.3ppts and -1.2ppts respectively); over the previous 4 year period NET fell by 1.5ppts in total for this age group. This fall in 17 year olds NET is likely to be in part a result of the RPA policy as this cohort is the first required to continue in some form of education and training until at least their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday.

At age 18, there was a fall in the proportion NET in 2015 of 0.8ppts to 27.6% and a large increase in the employment rate for the NET group of 5.9ppts to 58.8%. These factors have led to a large reduction in the



NEET rate at age 18 of 2.0ppts to 11.4%, the lowest level since 1999. This fall follows a 0.5ppt increase in 18 year olds NEET between 2013 and 2014.

**Figure 4: Proportion of 16, 17 and 18 year olds NEET**  
England, end 1994 - end 2015(prov)



Historically, at age 18 the employment rate of the NET group has a stronger influence over the NEET rate than at 16 and 17 because the size of the NET group is bigger. So whilst the proportion NET had tended to edge lower from 2003 to 2009, the consistently falling employment rate for the NET group more than offset that, leading to an increase in NEET.

Since 2009 the employment rate of the NET group has been more erratic, but consecutive increases in the employment rate in 2012 and 2013 and the large increase in 2015, coupled with a reducing trend in the proportion NET, have combined to mean that the NEET rate at 18 is 5.2ppts lower than its peak of 16.5% in 2009.

## 5. Accompanying tables

The following tables are available in Excel format on the department's statistics [website](#):

### Main SFR tables

The main tables include age breakdowns showing figures for 16, 17, 18 and 16-18 year olds. A full time-series by gender and age and combined figures for 16/17 year olds are available in the additional tables.

### Education and Training

Table 1 Number in education and training, end 2013, end 2014, and end 2015 (provisional).

Table 1a Participation rate in education and training, end 2013, end 2014, and end 2015 (provisional).

### Institution type

Table 2 Number in education by institution type, end 2013, end 2014, and end 2015 (provisional).

Table 2a Participation rate in education by institution type, end 2013, end 2014, and end 2015 (provisional).

### Labour market

Table 3 Number in education and training by labour market status, end 2013, end 2014, and end 2015 (provisional).

Table 3a Participation rate in education and training by labour market status, end 2013, end 2014, and end 2015 (provisional).

### Highest qualification aim

Table 4 Number in full-time education by highest qualification aim, and work-based learning, end 2013, end 2014, and end 2015 (provisional).

Table 4a Participation rate in full-time education by highest qualification aim, and work-based learning, end 2013, end 2014, and end 2015 (provisional).

## Education and Training (time-series)

Table 5 Number in education and training, 1994 onwards.

Table 5a Participation rate in education and training, 1994 onwards.

### Additional tables (time-series from 1985)

Tables A1-A15 Participation in education and training.  
*Equivalent to Table 1 of the main SFR tables.*

Tables B1-B15 Participation in education by institution type.  
*Equivalent to Table 2 of the main SFR tables.*

Tables C1-C15 Participation in full-time education by highest qualification aim and institution type, and work-based learning.  
*More detailed than Table 4 of the main SFR tables.*

Tables D1-D15 Participation in education and training by labour market status.  
*Equivalent to Table 3 of the main SFR tables.*

Tables E1-E15 Participation in full-time and part-time education by highest qualification aim, and work-based learning.  
*More detailed than Table 4 of the main SFR tables.*

### When reviewing the tables, please note that:

<b>We preserve confidentiality</b>	The Code of Practice for Official Statistics requires we take reasonable steps to ensure that our published or disseminated statistics protect confidentiality.
<b>We round numbers and percentages</b>	<p>We round numbers to the nearest hundred. Because of this rounding, totals in text and in tables may not always equal the sum of their component parts. Similarly, differences quoted in text may not always be the same as differences shown in tables. Where any number is shown as zero the original figure was zero. Where a number rounds to zero, the figure has been replaced by a '-'. This suppression and rounding is consistent with Departmental statistical policy.</p> <p>Percentages are rounded to one decimal place. Changes in percentages are calculated on unrounded data therefore percentage point changes quoted in the text may not always be the same as differences calculated from published tables.</p>

## 6. Revisions to previous estimates

### Population estimates have been revised

All numbers published are as a proportion of the population cohort and are updated when population estimates are revised by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

The ONS population statistics are re-based every two years, but revisions can extend further back. Revised estimates were released mid-2015 and have been reflected in this June 2016 SFR. Actual population figures for end 2012, end 2013 and end 2014 are now available and forecasts for end 2015. The changes are minimal for 2012 and 2013 but there have been notable revisions to the provisional end 2014 participation estimates partly as a result of an increase in the population estimate.

**Table D: Revisions to ONS population estimates used in the SFR**

	End 2012			End 2013			End 2014		
	old	revised	diff	old	revised	diff	old	revised	diff
Age 16	646,900	646,600	-300	647,800	648,100	+300	633,900	636,600	+2,700
Age 17	650,300	649,700	-500	651,000	651,200	+200	651,900	654,000	+2,100
Age 18	670,600	669,400	-1,200	656,300	656,000	-400	657,000	659,200	+2,200
<b>Age 16-18</b>	<b>1,967,800</b>	<b>1,965,800</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>1,955,100</b>	<b>1,955,300</b>	<b>+200</b>	<b>1,942,800</b>	<b>1,949,800</b>	<b>+7,000</b>

As the population estimate has been revised upwards for end 2014 the statistics for the proportion of the population studying have been revised downwards proportionately. There has been a more direct impact on the estimate of the numbers of young people not in education and training. This is calculated, for the most part, as a residual from the size of the population and the number of young people recorded as participating on administrative datasets, so an increase in the population will result directly in an increase in the estimate of young people not in education and training (NET) and correspondingly in the estimate of NEET. The increase in the population coupled with falls in the proportion of learners studying in FE and HE institutions and in work-based learning between the provisional and final 2014 estimates have led to some reductions in the end 2014 key figures as shown in Table E below. Further information on changes to FE, WBL and HE numbers are given in the scheduled revisions section of the technical document which supports this SFR.

**Table E: Impact of population revisions and updated administrative data on end 2014 headline participation statistics for ages 16-18**

% of ages 16-18	2014 (prov)		2014 (final)		change	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	ppts
Full-time education	1,389,500	71.5%	1,386,200	71.1%	-3,300	-0.4
Work-based Learning (WBL)	125,300	6.5%	121,800	6.2%	-3,500	-0.3
Employer Funded Training (EFT)	80,000	4.1%	83,300	4.3%	+3,200	+0.2
Other Education and Training (OET)	85,400	4.4%	85,100	4.4%	-400	0.0
<b>Total Education and training</b>	<b>1,679,000</b>	<b>86.4%</b>	<b>1,675,100</b>	<b>85.9%</b>	<b>-3,900</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Not in any education or training - in employment	122,000	6.3%	126,400	6.5%	+4,400	+0.2
Not in any education, employment or training (NEET)	141,800	7.3%	148,300	7.6%	+6,500	+0.3
<b>Total Not in any Education or Training (NET)</b>	<b>263,800</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>274,700</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>+10,900</b>	<b>+0.5</b>
<b>Total Education and WBL</b>	<b>1,589,600</b>	<b>81.8%</b>	<b>1,581,500</b>	<b>81.1%</b>	<b>-8,100</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Population</b>	<b>1,942,800</b>		<b>1,949,800</b>		<b>+7,000</b>	

### Labour Force Survey data has been reweighted

Labour Force Survey (LFS) datasets are routinely reweighted in line with population estimates. The most recent update introduced a new weighting variable, PWT16, to LFS datasets revising data from end 2012 onwards. More information as to its impact of the revision on the NEET and NET rates was published as part of [SFR16/2016 NEET statistics quarterly brief: January to March 2016](#). Trends of the NEET and NET estimates are largely unaffected by the reweighting.

## 7. Further information is available

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Local Authority level participation estimates [Local authority \(LA\) level participation estimates](#) can be obtained from the Client Caseload Information System (CCIS). Data is published on a quarterly basis and comparable data is available back to December 2012. In earlier editions of this publication (pre 2015) additional tables were published alongside the national publication giving local authority participation statistics. These have now been discontinued and the CCIS data referenced above should be used for LA level participation estimates.

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NEET estimates at local authority level [Local authority NEET estimates](#) are based on the Client Caseload Information System. The time-series extends back to 2004. The current activity for some of 16-18 year olds is unknown, and has to be estimated.

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More timely national NEET and participation estimates The DfE also publishes participation and NEET statistics based on the Labour Force Survey on a quarterly basis in the [NEET Quarterly Brief](#). However, this data is based on relatively small survey samples and therefore not as accurate as the estimates in this SFR series.

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Destinations of young people after Key Stage 4 and Key Stage 5 The [destination measures SFR](#) published on 21st January 2016 shows the percentage of young people in 2013/14 continuing in education, on apprenticeships or in employment after completing Key Stage 4 and Key Stage 5. These are based on the National Pupil Database matched to data from the Individualised Learner Record, Higher Education Statistics Authority data and the National Client Caseload Information System.

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Previously published England figures Previous versions of this SFR are still available on [GOV.UK](#).

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Figures for Wales, Scotland and the UK The participation statistics in this SFR only collect information about institutions in England. For information for Wales, Scotland and the UK, contact the departments below or access their statistics at the following links:

Wales: [Welsh Government: Participation of young people in Education and the Labour Market](#)

Scotland: [Local Area Labour markets in Scotland: Statistics from the Annual Population Survey](#)

UK: [ONS Labour Market Statistics](#)

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## 8. National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

The Department has a set of [statistical policies](#) in line with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

## 9. Technical information

A technical information document accompanies this SFR. This provides further information on the data sources, their coverage and quality and explains the methodology used in producing the data.

## 10. Get in touch

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