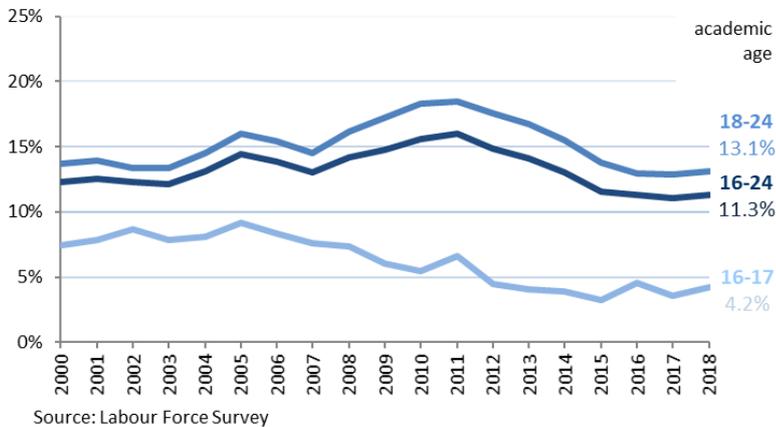




Note that the Office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes NEET estimates on the same day as this release but their figures cover the UK (this release covers England only). ONS figures are based on actual age (this release is based on academic age as at 31 August) and are seasonally adjusted (these figures are not).

Latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates show the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) remained relatively stable for the 16-24 and 18-24 age groups but increased for the 16-17 age group. None of these changes were statistically significant.

Quarter four (Oct-Dec) NEET rate: England



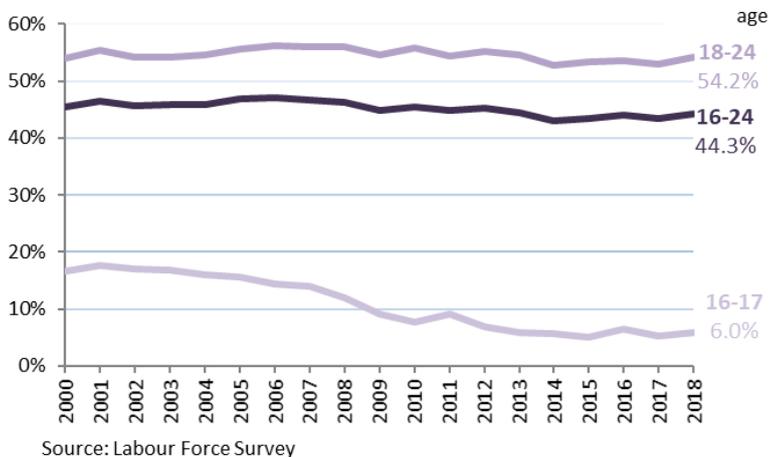
Latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for quarter four (i.e. October to December) 2018 show 11.3% of **16-24 year olds** were NEET, a slight increase of 0.2 percentage points from quarter four of 2017.

The **age 16-17** NEET rate was 4.2%, an increase of 0.6 percentage points. The **18-24** NEET rate was 13.1%, increasing by 0.2 percentage points.

However, none of these annual changes to the NEET rates were statistically significant (see blue box at the bottom of this page for an explanation).

Latest LFS estimates show the proportion of young people not in education or training (NET) increased for both the 16-17 and 18-24 age groups but these changes weren't statistically significant.

Quarter four (Oct-Dec) NET rate: England



Latest LFS estimates for quarter four 2018 show the proportion of **16-17 year olds** NET was 6.0%, an increase of 0.6 percentage points when compared with the equivalent quarter of 2017.

The proportion of **18-24 year olds** NET was 54.2%, an increase of 1.3 percentage points when compared with the same period of 2017.

Overall the **age 16-24** NET rate was 44.3%, an increase of 0.9 percentage points when compared with quarter four 2017.

None of these annual changes to the NET rates were statistically significant.

These NEET/NET statistics are based on survey data and are therefore subject to a degree of error. The size of the error margins can be estimated and this in turn is used to determine whether a change over time is statistically significant or not. Throughout this release, if a change is statistically significant, it means that we can be 95% sure that the change reflects reality and is not attributable to chance.

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### About this release

This National Statistics release produced by the Department for Education (DfE) is based on quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) data. The release used to be published on a quarterly basis but is now being published on an annual basis for the first time.

The release provides estimates of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) and estimates of young people not in education or training (NET). The figures cover 16-24 year olds in England, together with other age breakdowns within that bracket e.g. 16-17 and 18-24 year olds. The figures also include some breakdowns by region, gender and labour market status. This release includes data up to and including quarter four (i.e. October to December) 2018.

Trends are assessed by comparing the latest quarter's data with the same period in the previous year to account for seasonal effects.

Users should be aware that figures for young people who are NEET and NET are also provided in the annual ['Participation in education, employment or training'](#) National Statistics release, which is also produced by DfE. The NEET and NET figures in the NEET release differ from those in the Participation release as they:

- span the age range 16-24 (the Participation release spans 16-18 only)
- are based on sample based data (the Participation release is mainly based on administrative data)
- contain breakdowns by region and labour market status (the Participation release does not)
- are based on quarterly data (the Participation release relates to a snapshot as at end of the calendar year)
- are published on a more timely basis

The ['Participation in education, training and employment'](#) statistics are DfE's definitive statistics on participation, NEET and NET for the 16-18 age group. The next Participation statistics, covering the period as at end of 2018, are scheduled to be published in June 2019.

Finally, users should be aware of the ONS NEET release ['Young people not in education, employment or training \(NEET\), UK Statistical bulletins'](#). Whilst they are based on the same quarterly LFS data, the NEET and NET figures in the DfE release differ from those in the ONS release as they:

- cover England and the English regions (the ONS release covers the UK only)
- are published on an annual basis (ONS's release is published on a quarterly basis)

- are based on people's academic age i.e age as at 31 August (the ONS release is based on people's age at the time of interview)
- are not seasonally adjusted (the ONS release contains seasonally adjusted figures to allow quarter on quarter comparisons)
- include more detailed age and labour market status breakdowns

### In this publication

The following information is published as part of this release in [the accompanying tables or underlying data](#):

#### England: NEET and NET estimates from the (quarterly) Labour Force Survey (LFS) for

- Academic age groupings 16,17,18,16-17,16-18,16-24,18-24 and 19-24: Tables 1a, 1b, 2a and 2b

*Note: includes comparisons with DfE's definitive annual estimates for 16-18 year olds in England from the [Participation in education, training and employment statistical release](#).*

#### For summary age groups: 16-24, 18-24 and 19-24 NEET estimates from the LFS by:

- gender: Tables 3a and 3b for ages 16-24, other ages in underlying data
- region: Tables 4a and 4b for ages 16-24, other ages in underlying data
- labour market status and reason for inactivity: Tables 5a and 5b for ages 16-24, other ages in underlying data

#### For the overall 16-24 age group, estimates from the LFS and the Annual Population Survey (APS) by:

- labour market status and reasons for inactivity by gender (LFS): Tables 5c and 5d
- main health problem of population and those NEET (APS): Table 7

*Additional commentary is included in this February 2019 release to give further insight into reasons NEET for the overall 16-24 age group.*

[Underlying data](#) – See accompanying metadata for further information.

### Feedback

We would welcome feedback on any aspect of this publication at [Post16.STATISTICS@education.gov.uk](mailto:Post16.STATISTICS@education.gov.uk).

## 1. Not in education, employment or training (NEET)

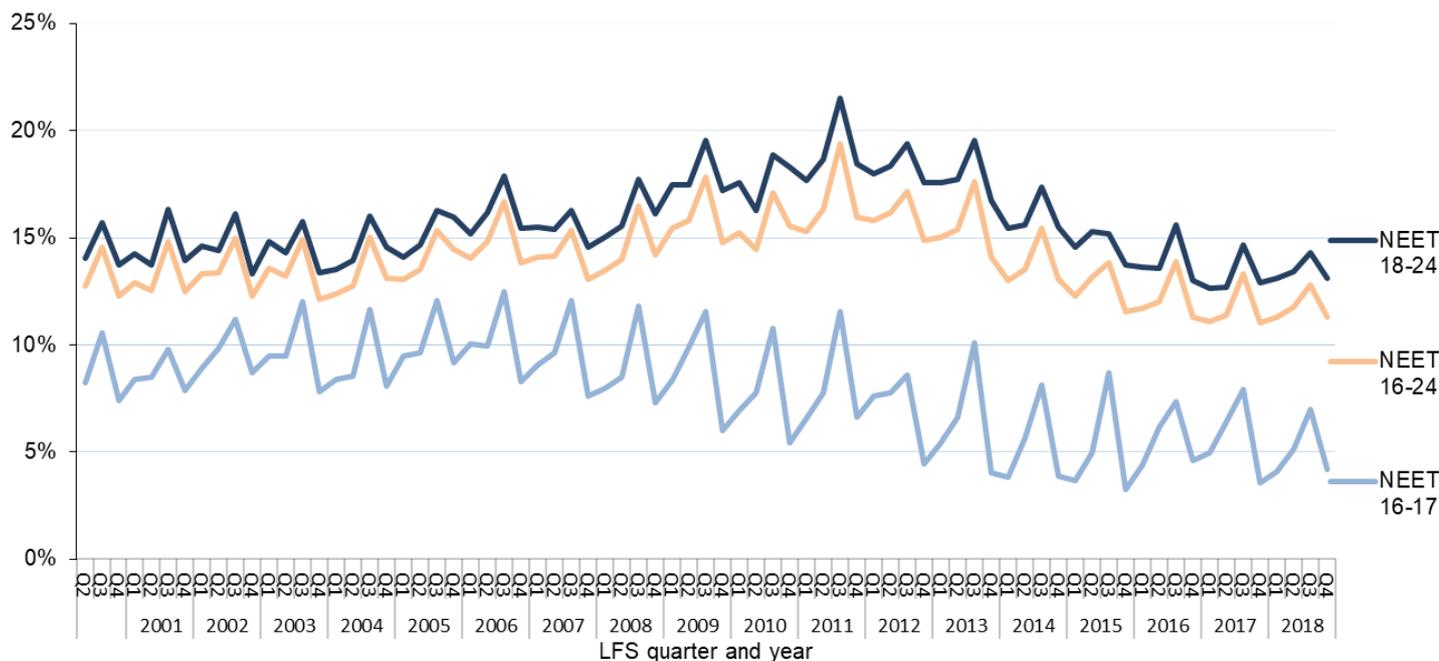
NEET rates exhibit seasonal patterns that tend to reflect the academic year: typically there are lower rates in autumn (October to December) followed by a gradual rise in spring and early summer (January to June) with a peak in late summer (July to September). Figure 1 shows the quarterly NEET estimates and demonstrates these seasonal effects. As quarter four (October to December) 2018 is the latest data available and the first full quarter of the 2018/19 academic year, commentary in this release focuses mainly on this quarter.

The latest LFS data for quarter four estimates that 11.3% of people aged 16-24 were NEET. This represents an increase of 0.2 percentage points compared with the same period in 2017.

The 16-24 NEET rate also increased in January to March 2018 and April to June 2018 when compared with the equivalent quarter in the previous year (+0.2ppts to 11.3% and +0.4ppts to 11.8% respectively) however, in quarter three (August to October) there was a fall in NEET (-0.5ppts to 12.8%) when comparing to quarter three 2017.

None of these 2018 annual changes for the overall 16-24 age group were statistically significant.

Figure 1: NEET quarterly LFS series ages 16-24, 16-17 and 18-24, Q2 2000 to Q4 2018



There are notable differences in NEET rates according to age. Table 1 below shows the October to December NEET rates for the past 3 years for different age cohorts.

Table 1: Oct to Dec NEET rates from the LFS for different age cohorts: England 2016 - 2018

<i>Academic age (age as at 31<sup>st</sup> August)</i>	<b>Oct to Dec 2016</b>	<b>Oct to Dec 2017</b>	<b>Oct to Dec 2018</b>	<i>95% confidence interval for Oct to Dec 2018<sup>1</sup> (percentage points)</i>	<i>% point change from Oct- Dec 2017 to Oct-Dec 2018 (changes in bold font are statistically significant<sup>2</sup>)</i>
<b>Ages 16 and 17</b>	4.6%	3.6%	4.2%	+/-1.0ppt	0.6ppts
<b>Ages 16-18</b>	6.6%	6.2%	7.0%	+/-1.1ppt	0.8ppts
<b>Age 16</b>	3.5%	2.7%	4.8%	+/-1.5ppt	<b>2.0ppts</b>
<b>Age 17</b>	5.6%	4.5%	3.6%	+/-1.3ppt	-0.8ppts
<b>Age 18</b>	10.4%	11.1%	12.5%	+/-2.5ppt	1.3ppts
<b>Ages 18-24</b>	13.0%	12.9%	13.1%	+/-1.0ppt	0.2ppts
<b>Ages 19-24</b>	13.4%	13.2%	13.2%	+/-1.1ppt	0.0ppts
<b>Ages 16-24</b>	11.3%	11.0%	11.3%	+/-0.8ppt	0.2ppts

Young people have a duty to participate in education or training until at least their 18th birthday, following the raising the participation age (RPA) legislation<sup>3</sup> in 2013/14.

The latest LFS data for quarter four 2018 shows that the proportion of 16-17 year olds NEET increased by 0.6 percentage points to 4.2% when compared to the same period in the previous year. This was driven by an increase in the NEET rate at age 16, up 2.0 percentage points compared with quarter four 2017 to 4.8%. The age 16-17 NEET rates were lower in quarters' one to three of 2018 than in the comparable quarters of 2017. Of the aforementioned changes, the only statistically significant change was at age 16 for quarter four.

<sup>1</sup> For sample based data, which estimate the true population value rather than given an exact measure, confidence intervals given an indication of how precise the estimates are. If confidence intervals are at the 95% level, like in these instances, we can be 95% sure that the true value of the population lies within the ranges specified. It should be noted that sample sizes in the LFS are small for individual age cohorts so these estimates are subject to higher margins of error. Caution should be taken when interpreting changes over the short term, particularly for rates with lower proportions such as the NEET rate at ages 16 and 17.

<sup>2</sup> If a comparison between two estimates is statistically significant, we can be 95% sure that the change reflects reality and is not attributable to chance.

<sup>3</sup> The raising the participation age (RPA) legislation has stipulated that young people under the age of 18 must stay in full-time education, start an apprenticeship or traineeship or spend a minimum of 20 hours a week working or volunteering while in part-time education or training. For more information see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/raising-the-participation-age>.

The latest annual rise in NEET for the 16-17 cohort was attributable to an increase in the proportion not in education and training (NET), which increased by 0.6 percentage points to 6.0%. The employment rate of those NET also impacts on the NEET rate. However, due to relatively high education and training rates amongst 16-17 year olds, the employment rate of the NET group has little impact on NEET at these younger ages.

Understanding the historical trends in NEET rates is an important part of placing current performance in perspective. Following RPA, the 16-17 NEET rate fell gradually and has remained reasonably stable since 2015.

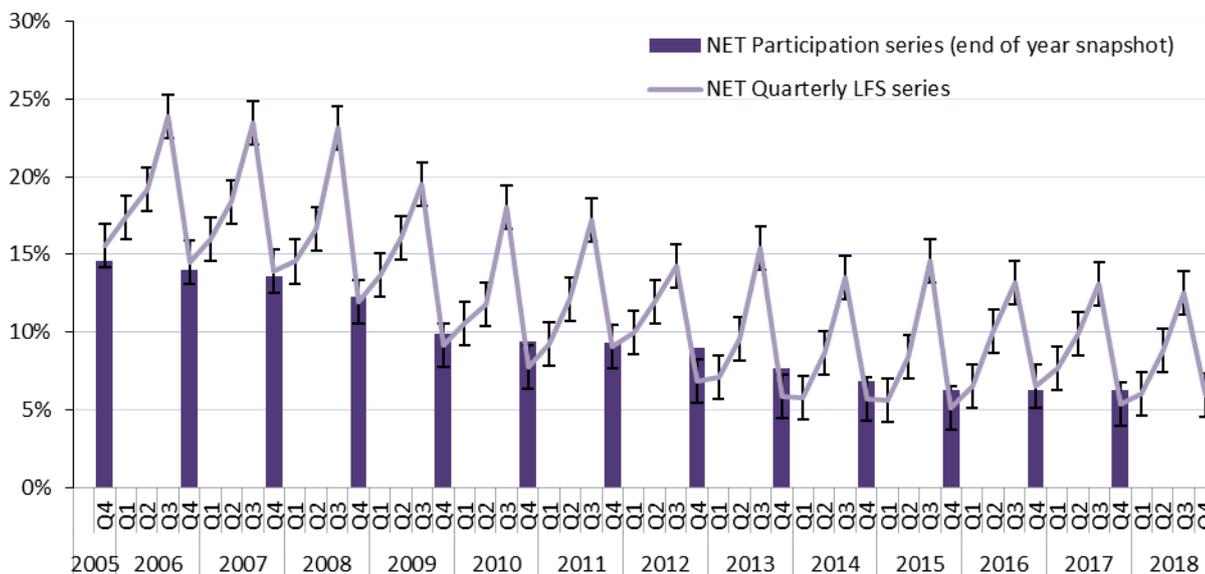
Looking at the latest figures for the older 18-24 age group, no changes were statistically significant when compared with quarter four 2017. The quarter four 2018 estimate for the 18-24 NEET rate was 13.1%, a slight increase of 0.2 percentage points. The NEET rate for this older group also increased in the first two quarters of 2018 when compared to the same periods of 2017 (+0.5 percentage points to 13.1% and +0.8 percentage points to 13.4% respectively). In quarter three 2018 however there was a fall in the NEET rate of 0.4 percentage points to 14.3% when comparing to quarter three of 2017.

The latest annual rise in NEET for the 18-24 cohort in quarter four 2018 was attributable to an increase in the NET rate of 1.3 percentage points to 54.2%. The employment rate of the NET group remained relatively stable at 75.8% in quarter four 2018, compared with 75.6% in quarter four 2017.

Looking at historical trends in the NEET rate for 18-24 year olds, as this older group are more likely to be employed than those under 18, the NEET rate has fluctuated in line with the economy and began to increase after the end of 2007, the start of the recession. The period following the recession still experienced quarters of contraction in GDP which led to the NEET rate peaking at 18.5% in quarter four 2011, 3.9 percentage points higher than the pre-recession rate.

## 2. Not in education or training (NET) quarterly LFS series

Figure 2: NET ages 16-17, quarterly LFS Series and annual DfE participation series, England, 2005 to 2018



Source: Participation in education, training and employment National Statistics and Labour Force Survey  
 Note: Bars around data points indicate approximate 95% confidence intervals<sup>3</sup>

The not in education or training (NET) rate, similar to the NEET rate, follows a seasonal pattern in line with the academic year, that being lower rates in autumn (October to December) are followed by a gradual rise in spring and early summer (January to June) with a peak in late summer (July to September). The October to December (quarter four) rates are comparable to the DfE’s definitive end of year estimates as published in the [Participation in education, training and employment statistical release](#). Therefore, the quarter four 2018 NET rate of 6.0% for 16-17 year olds published in this release is likely to be indicative of the end of year 2018

NET rate for 16-17 year olds due to be published in the forthcoming participation release scheduled for June 2019.

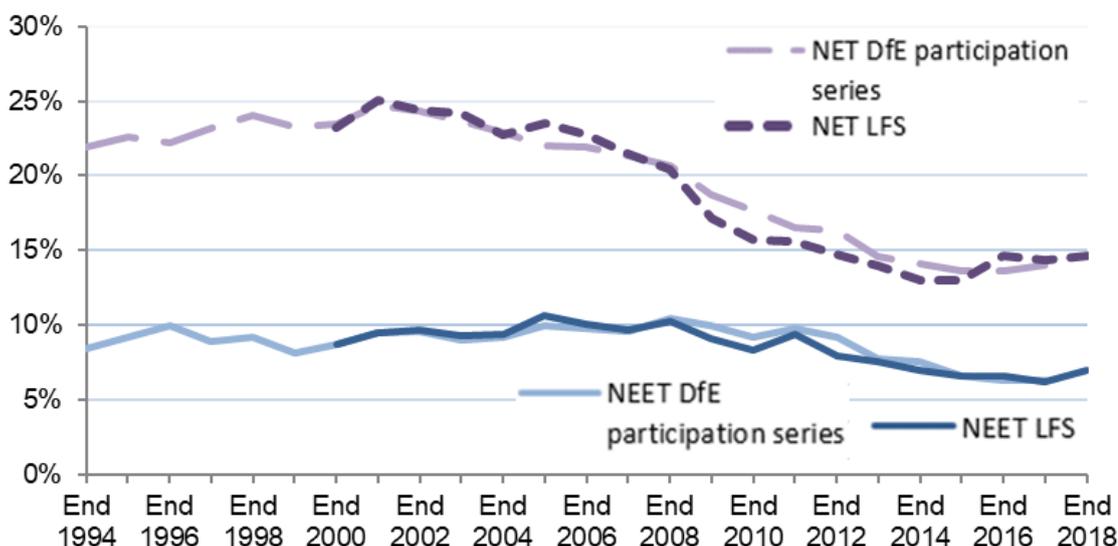
None of the changes in the 2018 quarterly NET rates were statistically significant when compared with the same quarter of 2017. However estimates show that for the first three quarters of 2018, the NET rate for 16-17 year olds was lower than the comparable quarter of 2017 but latest figures for quarter four 2018 show the proportion of 16-17 year olds NET was 6.0%, an increase of 0.6 percentage points when compared to the same period in 2017.

### 3. NEET and NET timeseries ages 16-18: LFS compared with definitive DfE estimates

Figure 3 shows the long-term time series in NEET and NET from the [Participation statistics](#), which are the DfE’s definitive annual measures of participation for 16-18 year olds, alongside those published in this release from the LFS (October to December quarter each year). As the estimates in the participation release are largely based on administrative data, the figures are considered more robust than the statistics in this release which come from the survey based LFS.

The annual estimates from the Participation series are a snapshot of activity at the end of the calendar year and the October to December LFS estimates of NEET and NET correspond closely to these definitive annual estimates. As mentioned earlier, the estimates in the participation release are considered more robust; however, the LFS figures in this release are published on a more timely basis. Therefore, the quarter four 2018 NEET rate of 7.0% and NET rate of 14.7% for 16-18 year olds published in this release are likely to be indicative of the end of year 2018 NEET and NET rates for 16-18 year olds due to be published in the forthcoming participation release scheduled for June 2019.

**Figure 3: NEET age 16-18, LFS estimates and DfE Participation series, England, end 1994 to end 2018**



Source: Participation in education, training and employment National Statistics and Labour Force Survey

Historically the end year estimates of the 16-18 NEET rate tended to fluctuate at around 8-10%, however since 2008 both measures have shown a downward trend.

The latest 16-18 participation in education, employment and training statistical release<sup>4</sup> shows the proportion of 16-18 year olds NEET at the end of 2017 was 6.3%, the same rate as end 2016. This is the lowest figure since consistent data began in 1994.

<sup>4</sup> Participation in Education, Training and Employment by 16-18 year olds in England: End 2017, DfE, June 2018

The latest 16-18 LFS estimate for quarter four (October to December) 2018 was 7.0%, an increase of 0.8 percentage points when compared with quarter four 2017. However, this change was not statistically significant.

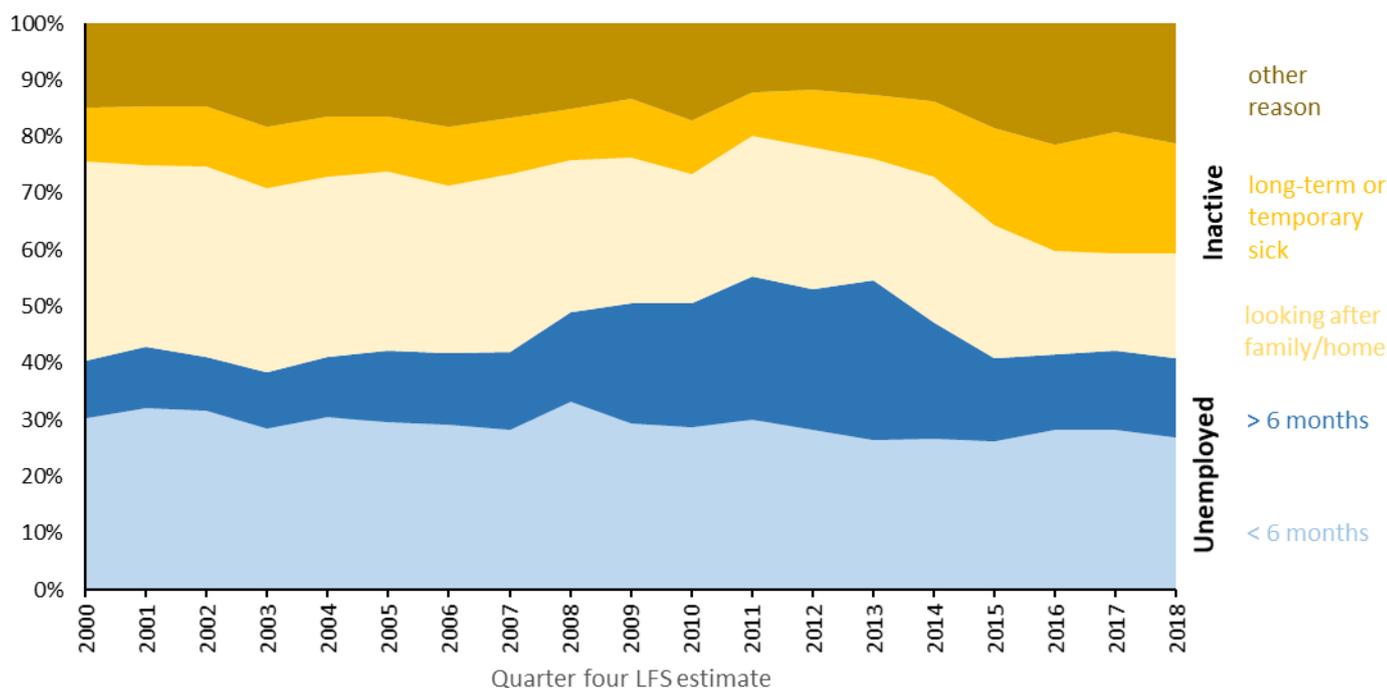
## 4. Reasons NEET and gender differences

The latest LFS estimates show that, in the period October to December 2018 (quarter four), 40.8% of young people NEET were unemployed and actively looking for work. However some individuals NEET may not be able to, or choose not to, participate and are recorded as inactive in the labour market, due to, for example, caring responsibilities or significant health problems. 59.2% of those NEET in the latest LFS estimates were recorded as inactive for health reasons, home/family reasons or for other reasons.

Figure 4 below shows how the labour market status of young people NEET has changed over time. The proportion of the 16-24 NEET population who were unemployed has fallen in recent years, and the latest estimate of 40.8% is 14.5 percentage points lower than the quarter four 2011 peak of 55.3%, a statistically significant difference.

The proportion of the 16-24 NEET population whose labour market status was inactive has been increasing since 2013. The proportion of the 16-24 NEET population who were inactive due to being long-term or temporarily sick peaked at 21.7% in quarter one of 2017 and was 12.3 percentage points higher than in the same quarter of 2011, a statistically significant increase. There is also a statistically significant increase in the latest year when compared with 2011 in the proportion of the 16-24 NEET population who were inactive due to other reasons such as waiting for the outcome of job applications, not started looking for work yet or simply not wanting to work.

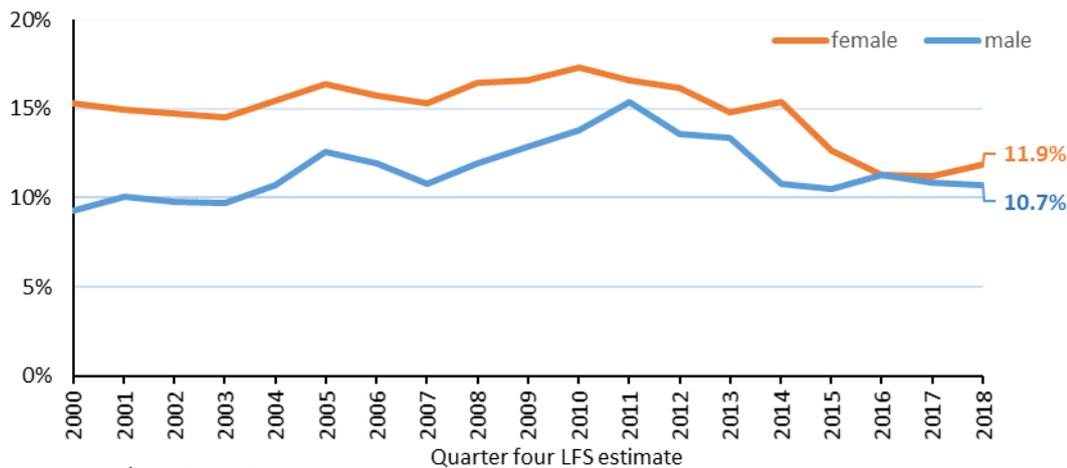
**Figure 4: Labour market status of those NEET, 16-24 population (quarter four LFS timeseries)**



Source: Labour Force Survey

The reasons for young people being NEET vary considerably by gender. Since end 2010, the proportion of females aged 16-24 NEET has been on a downward trend. Likewise, apart from an increase between 2015 and 2016 of 0.7 percentage points, the male NEET rate has been on a downward trend since end 2011.

**Figure 5: 16-24 NEET rates by gender, quarter four (Oct to Dec) timeseries**

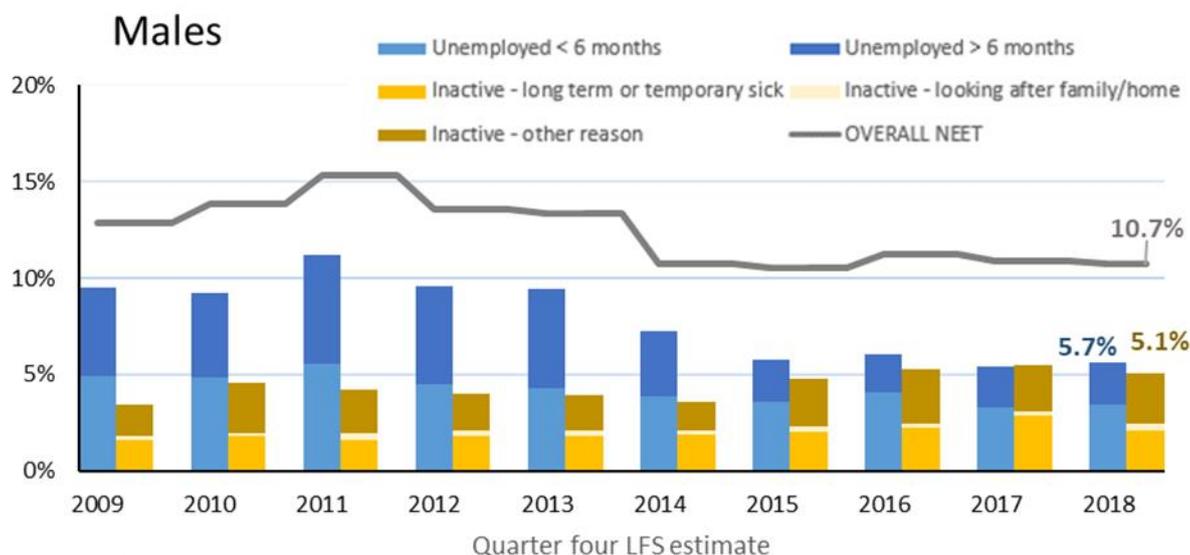


Source: Labour Force Survey

In 2016 the gender gap closed in terms of males and females NEET but latest data for quarter four 2018 shows a widening of the gender gap between males (10.7%) and females (11.9%).

There are differences as to why males and females are NEET. Latest data for quarter four 2018 shows 5.7% of the male 16-24 population were unemployed, which compares with 3.5% of the female 16-24 population being unemployed. This difference is statistically significant. Of the male 16-24 population who were NEET, 52.8% were unemployed and of the female 16-24 population who were NEET, 29.6% were unemployed. Again, this difference is statistically significant.

**Figure 6a: NEET rates by reason, 16-24 male population (quarter four LFS timeseries)**



Source: Labour Force Survey

As seen in the overall 16-24 population, the proportion of the 16-24 male population who were unemployed has fallen considerably since its quarter four peak of 11.2% in 2011 (72.8% of all males NEET), to 5.7% in quarter four 2018 (52.8% of all males NEET). This decrease of 5.5 percentage points is statistically significant.

Whilst unemployment for the 16-24 male population has fallen in recent years, inactivity has been rising. Quarter four 2018 estimates show similar proportions of the 16-24 male population were NEET due to unemployment and inactivity (5.7% and 5.1% respectively). This compares with there being a statistically significant difference in quarter four 2011 between the proportion of the 16-24 male population who were unemployed and the proportion who were inactive (11.2% and 4.2% respectively).

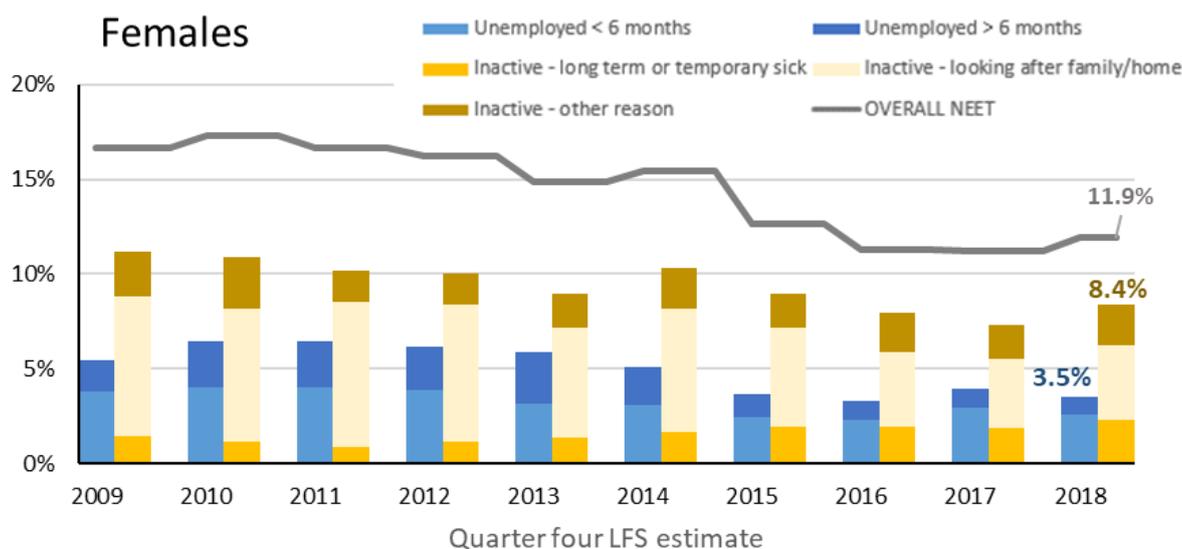
Looking at reasons for inactivity, there has been an increase in the proportion of the 16-24 male population that are long-term or temporarily sick. In quarter four 2017 this peaked at 2.9% and the latest estimate for quarter four 2018 was 2.1%. The quarter four 2017 estimate of 2.9% is a statistically significant rise when compared to the 1.6% of the 16-24 male population who were long-term or temporarily sick in quarter four 2009. Around one in five males NEET in quarter four 2018 were long-term or temporarily sick, compared with around one in eight males in quarter four 2009, a statistically significant difference.

2.6% of the 16-24 male population in October to December 2018, around a quarter of all males NEET were inactive for a reason other than ill health or family/home commitments. There was a statistically significant increase in this proportion in quarter four 2015 when compared to quarter four 2014 but these figures have remained relatively stable since.

The main reason for females being NEET is different to males. In quarter four 2018, 4.0% of the 16-24 female population were inactive due to looking after the family/home compared with just 0.3% of the 16-24 male population. This difference is statistically significant. Of the female 16-24 population who were NEET, a third were inactive due to family/home reasons and of the male 16-24 population who were NEET, 2.8% were inactive due to family/home reasons. Again, this difference is statistically significant.

However, the proportion of the 16-24 female population who were inactive due to family/home reasons has fallen in recent years. In quarter four 2011, 7.7% of the 16-24 female population were inactive due to family/home reasons (46.0% of all females NEET) but this has since fallen to 4.0% in quarter four 2018 (33.3 of all females NEET). This decrease of 3.7 percentage points is statistically significant.

**Figure 6b: NEET rates by reason, 16-24 female population (quarter four LFS timeseries)**



Source: Labour Force Survey

Like for males, the proportion of females aged 16-24 NEET due to being long-term or temporarily sick has increased over the last 10 years. In quarter four 2018, 2.3% of the 16-24 female population (19.2% of all females NEET) were long-term or temporarily sick. This compares with 0.9% of the 16-24 female population (5.2% of all females NEET) who were long term or temporarily sick in quarter four 2011. There is a statistically significant difference in the proportion of the 16-24 female population NEET due to being long-term or temporarily sick between quarter four 2011 and quarter four 2018.

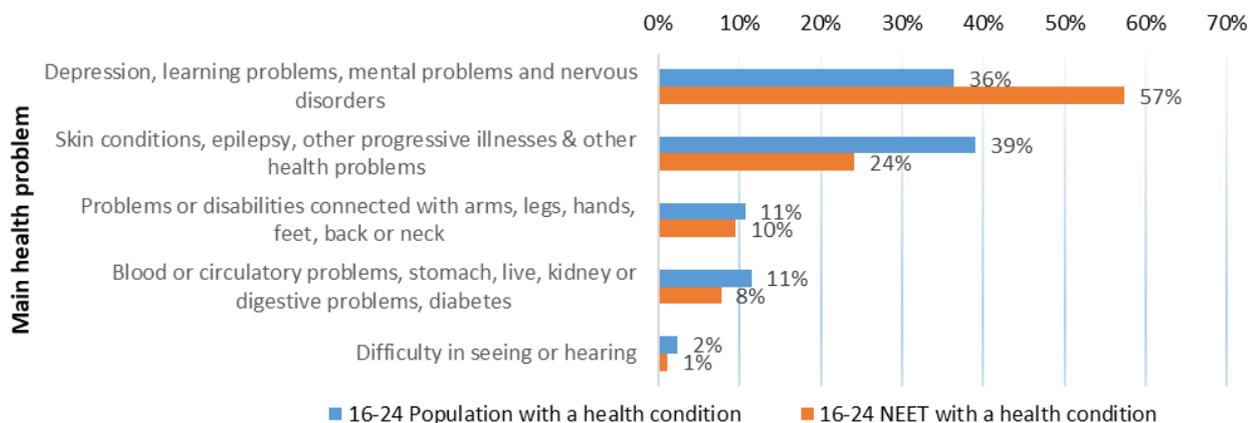
Around two thirds of all females NEET and inactive reported they did not want to work in quarter four 2018. This proportion has remained stable over the past 10 years.

Considering further the increase in the proportion of young people, particularly males, who were inactive due to being long-term or temporarily sick, the following analysis uses Annual Population Survey (APS) person data to enable sub categories of health problems to be looked at. The APS is used as larger sample sizes than the quarterly LFS make estimates more robust. The latest APS data available at the time of publication

was for January to December 2017 (see Table 7 for a summary of all estimates used in the analysis and associated confidence intervals). The 2017 overall 16-24 NEET estimate for England from the APS was 11.9%, which is broadly comparable to the quarterly LFS estimates for 2017.

The APS estimates that in 2017 around 20.5% of the overall 16-24 population had a health problem compared with 37.9% of the 16-24 population who were NEET, a statistically significant difference. 7.5% of the overall 16-24 population reported depression, learning problems, mental problems or nervous disorders as their main health problem compared with 21.8% of the 16-24 NEET population, again a statistically significant difference.

**Figure 7: Main health problem of overall 16-24 population and 16-24 NEET population reporting a health problem, APS 2017**

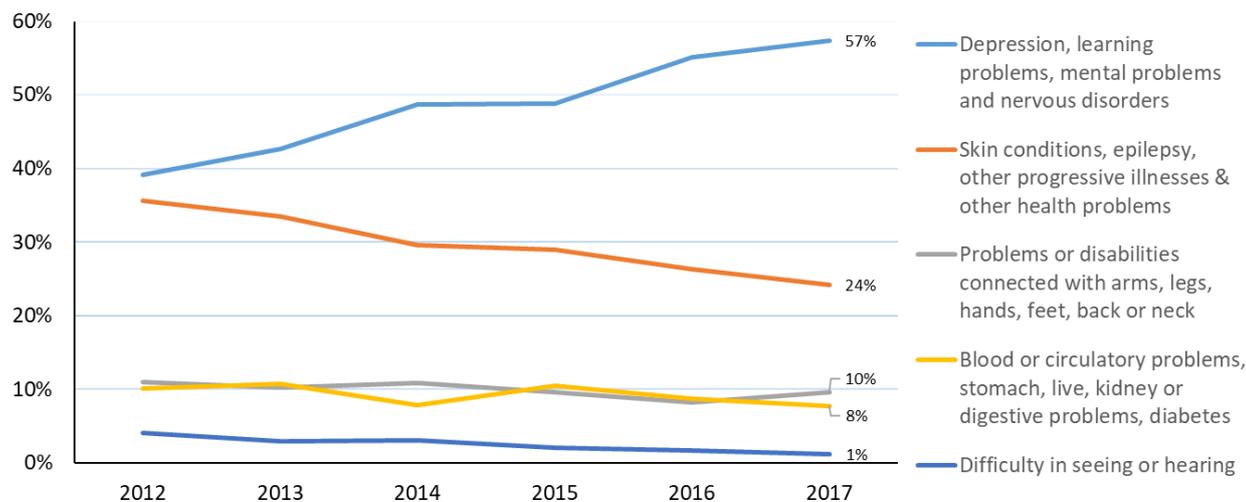


Source: Annual Population Survey

In 2017, 57.4% of the 16-24 NEET population with a health problem reported their main problem as depression, learning problems, mental problems or nervous disorders, which is significantly higher than the 36.4% of the overall 16-24 population with a health problem who reported the same main problems.

The proportion of young people NEET with a health problem reporting depression, learning problems, mental problems or nervous disorders as their main health problem has increased steadily since 2012 when the proportion was 39.1%. The equivalent figure in 2017 of 57.4% is a statistically significant increase from 2012.

**Figure 8: 16-24 year olds NEET with a health problem, 2017**

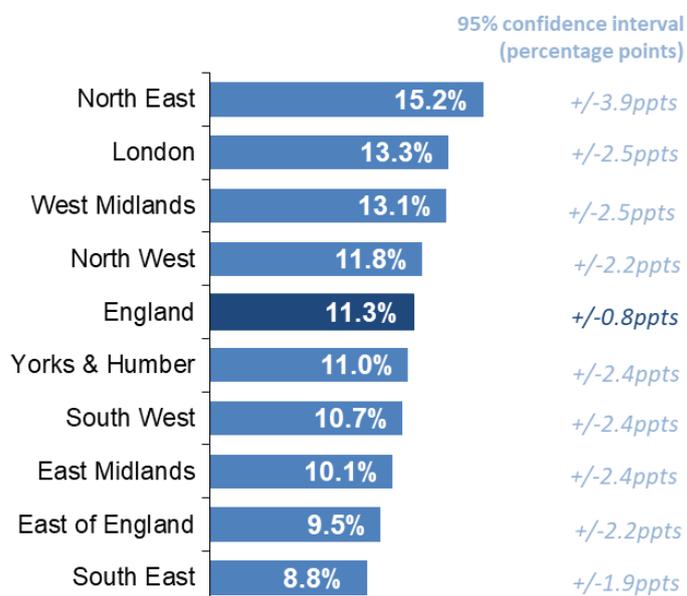


Source: Annual Population Survey

## 5. Regional NEET

Regional data is published from the LFS as part of this release. However, it should be noted that regional estimates have a larger degree of uncertainty due to lower sample sizes, resulting in wider confidence intervals of between +/-1.8 percentage points in the South East and +/-3.7 percentage points in the North East. There are notable differences in the LFS NEET rates across the country.

**Figure 9: Regional LFS NEET rates, age 16-24, England, quarter four 2018**



The North East had the highest NEET rate for 16-24 year olds in all quarters of 2018. The South East had the lowest rate in quarter four 2018, but the South West had the lowest in quarters one and two and the East Midlands in quarter three.

Associated confidence intervals mean caution should be taken when considering these figures.

*Note: Regional NEET estimates for age 16-24 are published in table 4 and summary age groups 18-24 and 19-24 are available in the underlying data.*

Source: Labour Force Survey

Age 16-17 regional and local authority NEET estimates are published annually as transparency data from [Local Authorities' Client Caseload Information System \(CCIS\)](#). CCIS estimates should be used with caution as the headline NEET measure includes people whose activities are not known in order to incentivise local authorities to track all young people.

## 6. Accompanying tables

The following tables are available in Excel format on [GOV.UK](#).

### Main tables

Tables 1a and 1b	Headline NEET estimates from the LFS by age and official age 16-18 estimates from Participation in Education, Employment and Training statistical release: England
Tables 2a and 2b	Headline NET estimates from the LFS by age and official age 16-18 estimates from Participation in Education, Employment and Training statistical release: England
Tables 3a and 3b	Gender: 16-24 year olds NEET by gender, estimates from the LFS: England
Tables 4a and 4b	Region: 16-24 year olds NEET by region, estimates from the LFS: England
Tables 5a and 5b	Labour market status: 16-24 year olds NEET and reasons for inactivity, estimates from the LFS: England
Tables 5c and 5b	Labour market status by gender: 16-24 year olds NEET and reasons for inactivity, estimates from the LFS: England
Tables 6a and 6b	Timeseries by age of NEET estimates from the LFS: England 2000-2018
Table 7	Main health problem of overall 16-24 population and 16-24 population NEET (APS estimates 2012-2017)

## When reviewing the tables, please note that:

Labour Force Survey (LFS) datasets are routinely reweighted in line with population estimates. In February 2019 a new weighting variable was introduced, PWT18, to LFS datasets from July - September 2011 onwards. More information about the impact of the reweighting on the NEET and NET rates is available in 'NEET and NET changes due to reweighting 2018' published alongside this [NEET annual brief 2018](#).

The 2018 reweighting project completed by the Office for National Statistics incorporated the latest mid-year 2017 population estimates published in June 2018; the 2016 based sub-national population projections published in May 2018; and the revised mid-year population estimates back to mid-2012 published in March 2018 (as LFS estimates are created by interpolating monthly population estimates between mid-year points this also means that LFS population estimates back to mid-2011 are also revised).

## 7. Further information is available

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Wales	<p>The Welsh Assembly Government (WG) publishes an annual release which is produced in a similar way to DfE's Participation release. <a href="#">The Participation of Young People in Education and the Labour Market</a> is regarded as the definitive measure of NEET estimates in Wales. It covers academic age 16-18 and 19-24.</p> <p>The WG also publishes <a href="#">NEET figures based on the Annual Population Survey (APS)</a>. It covers academic age 16-18 and 19-24.</p>
Scotland	<p>The Scottish Government (SG) publishes an annual release based on the Annual Population Survey (APS) <a href="#">Regional employment patterns in Scotland: statistics from the Annual Population Survey 2017</a>. This provides national NEET estimates that cover actual age 16-19.</p> <p>The SG also publishes <a href="#">Annual school leaver statistics</a> which are used to give the proportion of young people in 'positive destinations'. These estimates include some young people in part-time education. The coverage is actual age 16-19.</p>
ONS	<p><a href="#">ONS National Statistics: UK Labour Market, February 2018</a>: Monthly UK Labour Force Survey (LFS) statistics for young people not in full-time education and not in employment.</p> <p>Table AO6: Educational status and labour market status for people aged 16 to 24 (not seasonally adjusted). This table shows estimates for people in full-time education and people not in full-time education by labour market status, roughly equivalent to NEET (but some young people in part-time education are also included).</p> <p><a href="#">ONS National Statistics: Young People not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs)</a>: UK level quarterly statistics based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The definition of NEET corresponds to that used in this DfE NEET release, however ONS estimates are seasonally adjusted meaning quarter on quarter comparisons can be made. In addition, DfE estimates for England are based on academic age whilst ONS estimates are based on calendar age.</p>
OECD	<p>The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) publishes annual NEET estimates. Their <a href="#">Education at a Glance UK country note</a> publication covers young people aged 15-19 and 15-29 in the UK.</p>

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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 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 Statistics.

## 9. Technical information

A technical document accompanies this release. This provides further information on the data sources, their coverage and quality, and explains the methodology used in producing the data, including how it is validated and processed.

The table below summarises the period covered by the data in this NEET annual brief and in the Participation in education, training and employment release and includes estimates of future publication dates.

<b>National Statistics:</b>	<b>Coverage to:</b>	<b>Last Published</b>	<b>Next Published</b>
<a href="#">NEET annual brief</a>	October to December 2018	Feb 2019	Feb/March 2020
<a href="#">Participation in education, training and employment</a>	End 2017	June 2018	June 2019

## 10. Get in touch

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Department  
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Reference: [NEET Statistics Annual Brief, 2018, England](#)



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