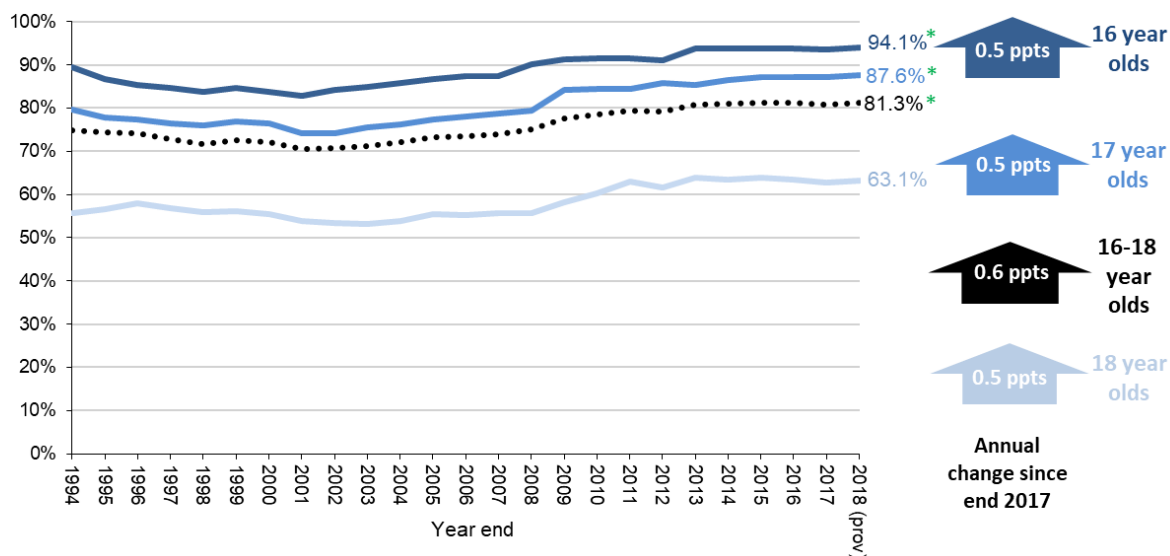




27<sup>th</sup> June 2019

## Participation rates increased at ages 16,17 and 18

Participation in education and WBL/apprenticeships<sup>1</sup> by academic age, England

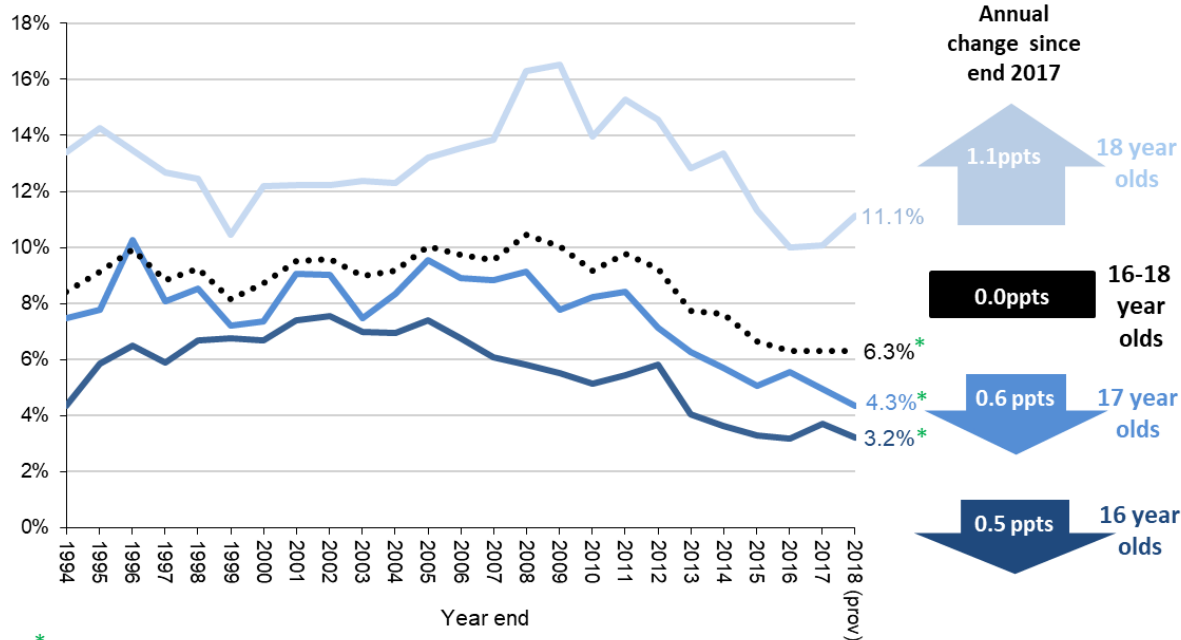


\* Highest level since consistent records began in 1994.

<sup>1</sup> From 2013 Work Based Learning (WBL) has comprised solely of apprenticeships.

## NEET rate down at ages 16 and 17 but up at age 18, overall 16-18 NEET rate stable

Proportion NEET by academic age, England



\* Lowest level since consistent records began in 1994.

Age 16 and 17 | Falls in NEET were driven by increases in participation.

Age 18 | Increase in NEET was a result of a fall in the employment rate of those not in education or training (NET) and a fall in the proportion of 18 year olds in wider training (such as employer/ privately funded).

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## About this release

This National Statistics publication contains provisional estimates for end 2018 for the participation of 16 to 18 year olds in education, training and employment in England. It also revises the end 2017 estimates which were published in June 2018.

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' i.e. age as at 31 August.

Information is drawn together from various post-16 data sources to give a coherent and comprehensive picture of participation and includes administrative data from schools, further education, apprenticeships, higher education and wider training estimated from the labour force survey (LFS).

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 set 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 applied to:

- Young people who left year 11 in summer 2013, who were required to 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 were required 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 statistics publication) and academic age 17 in 2014/15 (end 2014 figures). Those young people impacted by stage 2 of RPA were academic age 16 in 2014/15 (end 2014 figures) and age 17 in 2015/16 (end 2015 figures).

Although participation estimates in this release do not include a measure strictly aligning to compliance with RPA, the proportion reported as being in 'education and apprenticeships' is the closest proxy. Education and apprenticeships (which includes all full and part-time education and apprenticeships but not re-engagement activities) is the headline participation measure in this release. Wider training, funded privately or by employers, which is not picked up in the administrative data collections is included in the 'Total education and training' measure. More detail on the differences are given in the 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, are 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 statistics publication, they are not directly comparable.

### **In this publication**

The following tables are included in this statistics publication:

- Main tables: (excel .xlsx)
- Additional tables - numbers: (excel .xlsx)
- Additional tables - rates: (excel .xlsx)
- Underlying data - (open format .csv and metadata .docx)

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

### **Feedback**

We welcome feedback on any aspect of this document at [post16.statistics@education.gov.uk](mailto:post16.statistics@education.gov.uk)

# 1. Annual changes in participation by age

(Tables 1,2 & 4, additional tables A1-A15 and C1-C15)

Each year we update the previous year's figures from provisional to final following the availability of revised administrative data. These revisions have resulted in the 2017 estimate of the proportion of 16-18 year olds participation in 'education and apprenticeships' being revised down slightly from 81.0% to 80.8%. The technical document accompanying this release details the 2017 changes.

The table below summarises the key participation statistics for end 2018 (provisional) and the changes compared with end 2017 (final) figures (*note that changes are calculated using unrounded data, which can lead to small discrepancies if compared to those observed using rounded figures*).

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

	% of age 16		% of age 17		% of age 18		% of age 16-18		Annual change (ppts <sup>1</sup> )
	end 2017	end 2018 (prov)	end 2017	end 2018 (prov)	end 2017	end 2018 (prov)	end 2017	end 2018 (prov)	
Full-time education	87.2	87.9	77.5	78.4	49.6	50.5	71.1	71.9	0.8
Part-time education	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	4.9	4.5	3.7	3.5	-0.2
Apprenticeships	3.5	3.3	6.7	6.5	8.4	8.3	6.2	6.1	-0.1
Education and apprenticeships <sup>2</sup>	93.6	94.1	87.1	87.6	62.7	63.1	80.8	81.3	0.6
Education and training <sup>3</sup>	96.0	96.1	91.5	91.9	71.0	71.1	85.9	86.1	0.3

(1) ppts: percentage points.

(2) Education and apprenticeships includes full and part-time education and takes into account overlaps with apprenticeships.

(3) Education and training is a wider measure which includes employer funded training and other privately funded education and training.

Participation by 16-18 year olds in full-time education has increased in the last year by 0.8 ppts to 71.9%, the highest level since consistent records began in 1994. There were increases at individual ages 16, 17 and 18 with record levels participating at the end of 2018 at each age. At age 16, full-time education increased by 0.6 ppts to 87.9%, at age 17 by 0.8 ppts to 78.4% and at age 18 by 0.9 ppts to 50.5%.

Participation by 16-18 year olds on apprenticeships remained relatively stable in the last year, decreasing by 0.1 ppts to 6.1%. Apprenticeship participation rates were slightly down at all ages; at age 16 down 0.2 ppts to 3.3%, at age 17 down 0.2 ppts to 6.5%, and at age 18 a slight fall of 0.1 ppts to 8.3%.

Participation by 16-18 year olds on intermediate apprenticeships (level 2) remained relatively stable, decreasing by 0.2 ppts to 3.4%. The proportion on advanced/higher apprenticeships (level 3 or above) also remained relatively stable, increasing slightly by 0.1 ppts to 2.7%. Similar trends were seen at individual ages.

Overall, the proportion of 16-18 year olds in education and apprenticeships increased by 0.6 ppts to 81.3% in 2018, the highest 16-18 rate since consistent records began (equal with end 2015). At age 16 the proportion increased by 0.5 ppts to 94.1% and at age 17 by 0.5 ppts to 87.6%, both the highest overall education and apprenticeship rates since consistent records began. The proportion of 18 year olds in education and apprenticeships increased by 0.5 ppts to 63.1% in 2018; the highest age 18 rate was 64.0% in 2015.

## 2. Participation in full-time education by qualification level and institution type

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

Between 2017 and 2018 the proportion of 16-18 year olds in full-time education and studying for a higher education qualification, **level 4** or above, increased by 0.3 ppts to 11.3%. The increase at level 4 or above was driven by an increase in participation in **higher education** at age 18, which rose by 1.1 ppts to 31.8%, the highest rate since consistent records began in 1994. A further 18.7% of 18 year olds were studying at

level 3 or below, a slight fall to last year (down 0.2 ppts). Overall, 50.5% of 18 year olds were in full-time education in 2018, an increase of 0.9 ppts compared with 2017 and an equal record high with 2011.

In 2018 almost two-thirds (64.4%) of 16 and 17 year olds in full-time education were studying for a **level 3** qualification as their highest qualification aim, an increase of 0.5 ppts when compared with 2017 and the highest proportion since consistent records began in 1994. Looking in more detail at level 3 qualifications, the proportion of 16 and 17 year olds studying **A levels** remained stable at 45.5%, with a fall at age 16 (down 0.3 ppts to 47.0%) offsetting a slight increase at age 17 (up 0.2 ppts to 44.0%). The proportion of 16 and 17 year olds whose highest study aim was other level 3 (not A level) qualifications increased by 0.6 ppts to 18.9%. There were also increases in the proportion of these other level 3 qualifications that were classified as tech levels and applied general qualifications<sup>1</sup>. The proportion of 16 and 17 year olds studying **tech levels** increased by 0.4 ppts to 2.2%, and the proportion studying **applied general** qualifications increased by 0.8 ppts to 4.2%.

Overall the proportion of 16 and 17 year olds studying for a level 2 qualification as their highest study aim increased to 13.4%, up 0.5 ppts when compared to 2017. Within this, there has again been an increase in the proportion of 16 and 17 year olds studying for GCSEs, up 0.9 ppts to 10.4%, the highest rate on record. There were increases in GCSE participation rates at individual ages 16 and 17, both representing record high levels in 2018. At age 16, GCSE participation rose by 1.1 ppts to 14.6% in 2018 and at age 17 rose by 0.7 ppts to 6.2%. These increases are likely to be attributable to the continued requirements for meeting the condition 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 10.1 ppts from 4.5% in 2013. An increase was also seen in GCSEs as the highest study aim at age 17, up 5.1 ppts between 2013 and 2018 to 6.2%. Almost two thirds (64.0%) of 16 and 17 year olds with a GCSE as their highest qualification aim were also studying for an **other level 2** qualification.

Increases in GCSE participation at ages 16 and 17 were partially offset by falls in other level 2 study, down 0.4 ppts to 3.1%.

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

% of age 16-17	Full-time education			Part-time education		
	end 2017	end 2018 (prov)	annual change (ppts <sup>1</sup> )	end 2017	end 2018 (prov)	annual change (ppts <sup>1</sup> )
State-funded schools	34.1%	35.3%	1.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
General FE, tertiary and specialist colleges <sup>2</sup>	30.4%	30.6%	0.2	2.9%	2.8%	-0.1
Sixth-form colleges <sup>3</sup>	9.7%	9.0%	-0.7	0.1%	0.1%	0.0
Independent schools	6.7%	6.7%	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Special schools	1.0%	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Higher education institutions	0.5%	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.3%</b>	<b>83.1%</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> ppts: percentage points

<sup>2</sup> Includes a small number (approx. 5%) of young people in provision delivered by private, commercial, charitable and local authority providers

<sup>3</sup> A number of sixth-form colleges converted to academies between 2017 and 2018 causing some movement in the proportion in full-time education between sixth-form colleges and state-funded schools.

The proportion of 16 and 17 year olds in full-time education increased by 0.7 ppts to 83.1% in 2018, which is the highest full-time education rate since consistent records began. A decrease in full-time study in sixth form colleges was offset by an increase in full-time study at state-funded schools, but this is partially explained by the conversion of some sixth-form colleges to academy status (within state-funded schools, the proportion of 16-17 year olds studying at converter academies rose by 1.4 ppts).

<sup>1</sup> In this publication qualifications are counted as tech levels, tech certs and applied general qualifications if they appear on the respective list of qualifications due to count in the school and college performance tables. For more information see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2019-performance-tables-technical-and-vocational-qualifications>

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

% of age 18	Full-time education			Part-time education		
	end 2017	end 2018 (prov)	annual change (ppts <sup>1</sup> )	end 2017	end 2018 (prov)	annual change (ppts <sup>1</sup> )
Higher education institutions	30.5%	31.6%	1.1	0.3%	0.3%	0.0
General FE, tertiary and specialist colleges <sup>2</sup>	13.3%	13.1%	-0.2	4.3%	3.9%	-0.4
State-funded schools	2.8%	2.8%	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Sixth-form colleges <sup>3</sup>	1.4%	1.2%	-0.1	0.2%	0.2%	-0.1
Independent schools	1.0%	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Special schools	0.6%	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.6%</b>	<b>50.5%</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>-0.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> ppts: percentage points

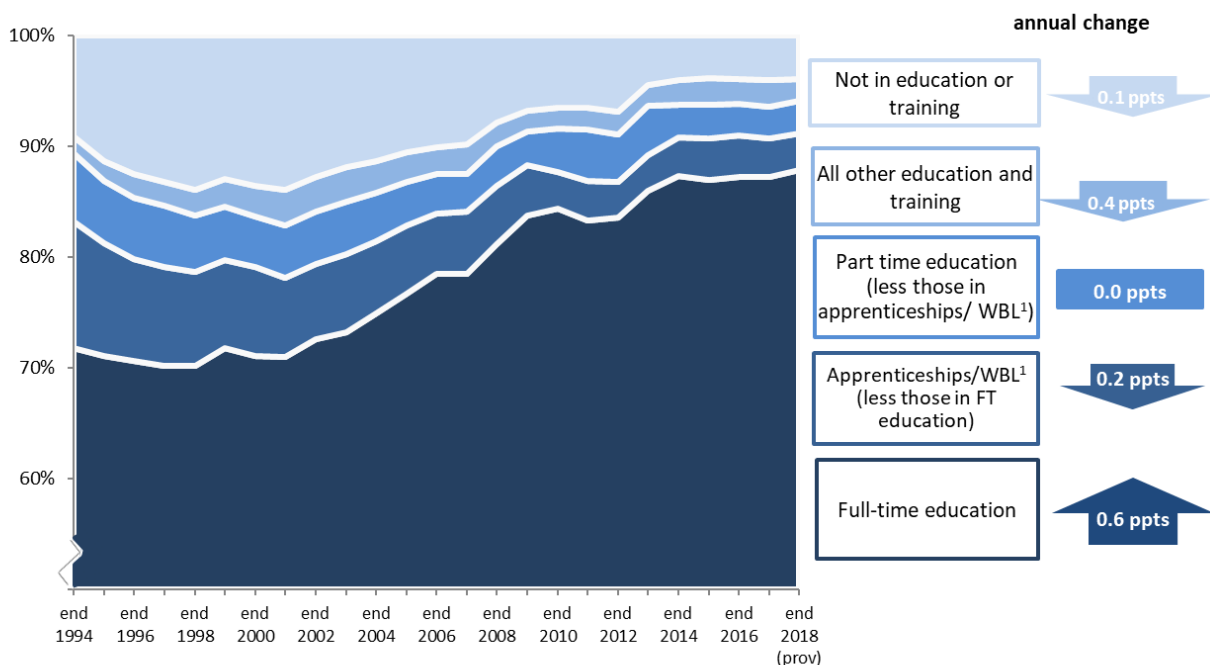
<sup>2</sup> Includes a small number (approx. 5%) of young people in provision delivered by private, commercial, charitable and local authority providers

<sup>3</sup> A number of sixth-form colleges converted to academies between 2017 and 2018 causing some movement in the proportion in full-time education between sixth-form colleges and state-funded schools.

Most full-time provision at age 18 occurs in higher education institutions and between 2017 and 2018 the proportion of 18 year olds in full-time study in a higher education institution rose by 1.1 ppts to 31.6%, the highest level since consistent records began in 1994. The overall proportion of 18 year olds in full-time education also rose in the latest year by 0.9 ppts to 50.5%, a result of the increase in participation in Higher Education Institutions (offset however by slight falls in participation in General FE and sixth form colleges).

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

**Figure 1: Trends in participation in education, apprenticeships/WBL and training at age 16**  
England end 1994-end 2018 (prov)



<sup>1</sup>From 2013 work based learning (WBL) has comprised solely of apprenticeships

At **age 16** participation in full-time education was reasonably flat between the late 1990s to 2001, but falls in part-time education and work based learning caused the overall proportion in education and training to fall. From 2013 work based learning has comprised solely of apprenticeships and previous schemes such

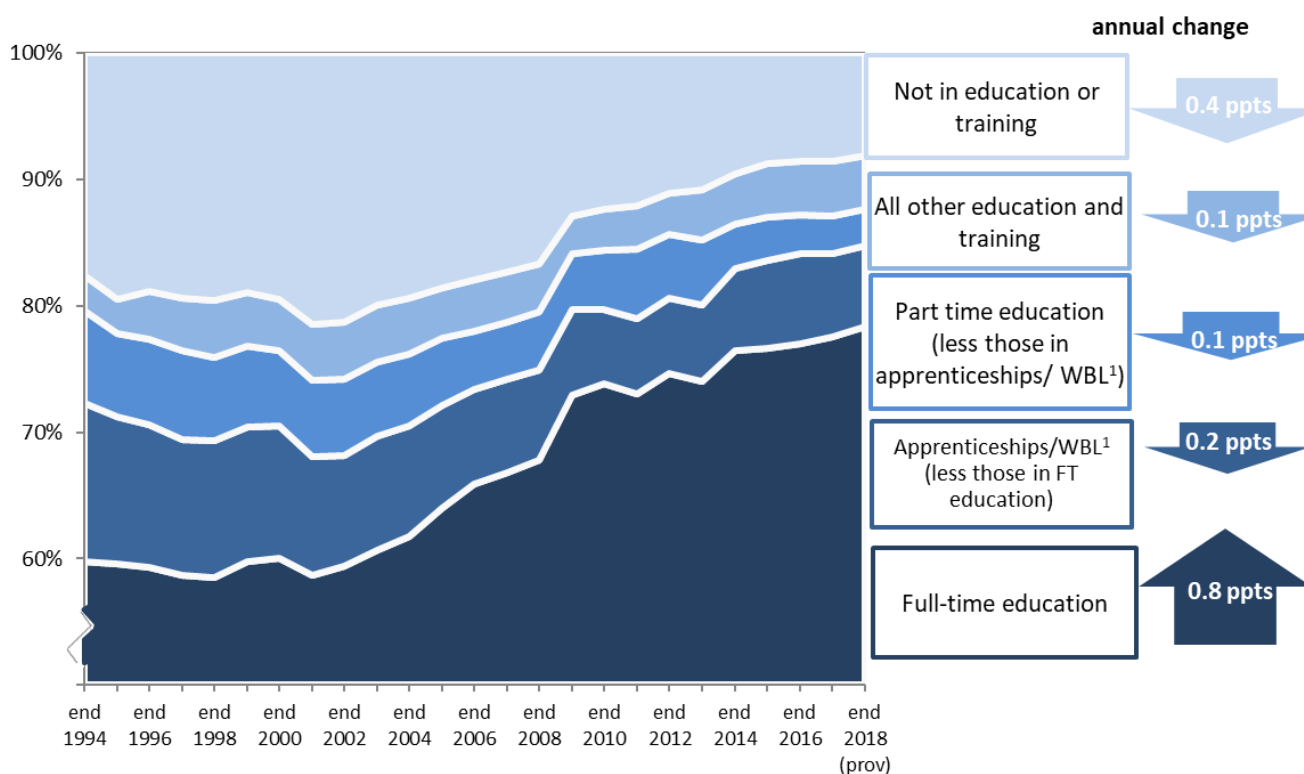
as Youth Training administered by Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) in the 1990s resulted in larger numbers in work based learning.

Between 2001 and 2009 participation in full-time education and overall education and training rose, but then fell slightly or flattened (respectively for the two measures) between 2009 and 2012. Following RPA legislation participation rose sharply in 2013 and 2014, after which it has remained reasonably stable.

Between 2017 and 2018, the proportion of young people in full-time education at age 16 increased by 0.6 ppts to 87.9% and participation in apprenticeships fell slightly by 0.2 ppts to 3.3%. Part-time education remained stable for 16 year olds at 3.0%. These changes resulted in an increase of 0.5 ppts to 94.1% in the overall proportion in education and apprenticeships, the highest age 16 rate since consistent records began in 1994. 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 this statistic that will best approximate RPA-compliant education and training in this publication. However, the proportion in education and apprenticeships 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).

At **age 17** the long term trends in participation were similar to age 16 up until 2012, but the increase following the implementation of RPA was seen a year later (in 2014).

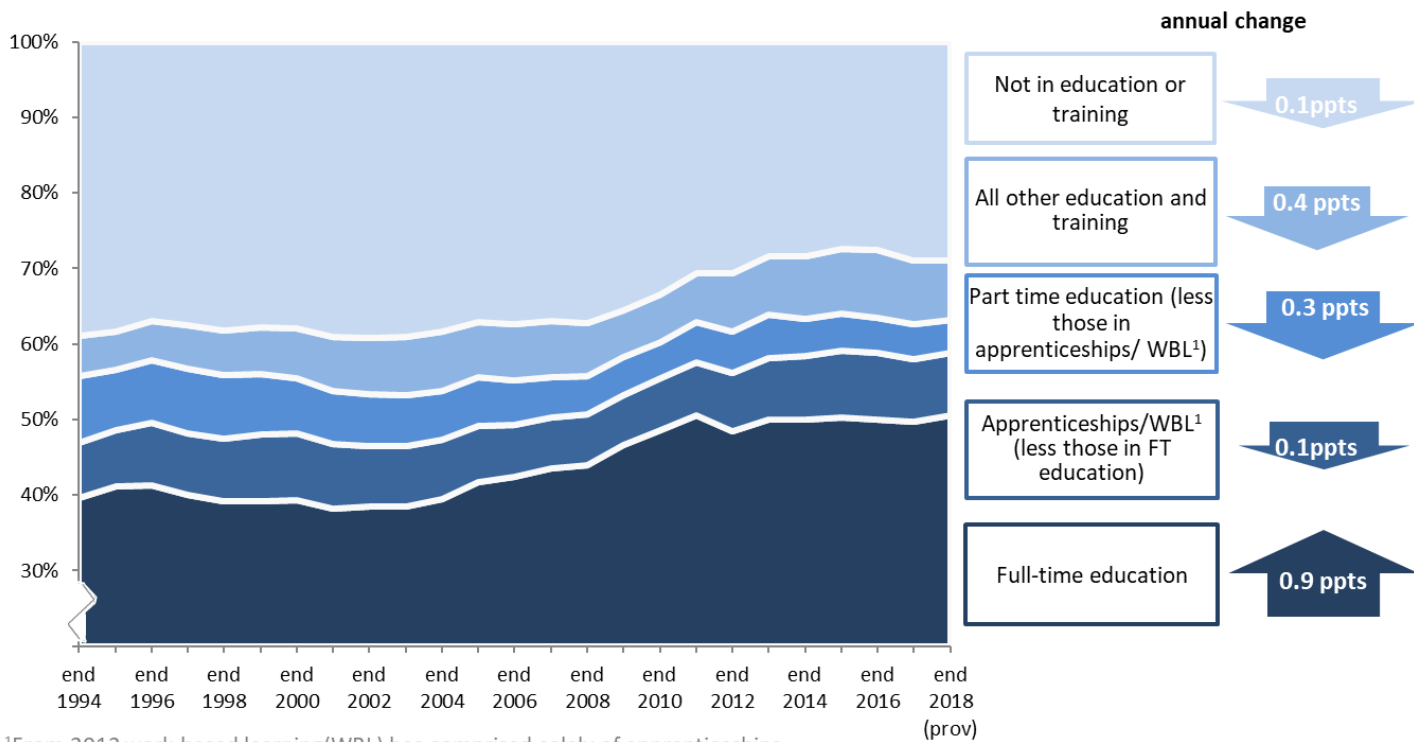
**Figure 2: Trends in participation in education, apprenticeships/WBL and training at age 17**  
England end 1994-end 2018 (prov)



Latest estimates for 2018 show that there was an increase in the proportion of 17 year olds in full-time education whilst the proportions in part-time education and apprenticeships fell slightly. Full-time education increased by 0.8 ppts to 87.4%, part-time education decreased by 0.2 ppts to 3.0% and apprenticeships decreased by 0.2 ppts to 6.5%. These annual changes resulted in a 0.5 ppt increase to 87.6% in overall participation in education and apprenticeships at age 17, the highest age 17 rate since consistent records began. The proportion of 17 year olds participating in the broader measure of education and training also increased, by 0.4 ppts to 91.9%.

At **age 18**, full-time education and overall participation were fairly flat between 1994 and 2003. Slight reductions over this period in the proportions in full- and part-time education were offset by increases in work-based learning and other employer funded training (EFT).

**Figure 3: Trends in participation in education, apprenticeships/WBL and training at age 18**  
 England end 1994-end 2018 (prov)



Full-time education then rose every year from 2003 to 2011, by 12.0 ppts to 50.5% and although this was partly offset by falls in work-based learning (-1.1 ppts) and part-time education (-1.2 ppts), the overall result was that the proportion of 18 year olds in education and training rose from 61.0% in 2003 to 69.4% in 2011.

In 2012 there was a fall of 2.1 ppts in the proportion of 18 year olds studying full-time in higher education institutions, the result of behavioural change due to higher tuition fees (although a 2.7 ppt rise the year before was due to the anticipated arrival of higher fees which in turn drove a reduction in the number of people deferring entry). The fall in full-time education was offset by increases in other participation, so the proportion of 18 year olds in education or training was unchanged.

By 2015 full-time education at 18 was almost back to its 2011 level, at 50.2%. Following a slight fall in 2016 and a larger fall in 2017 (-0.4 ppts to 49.6%), age 18 participation in full-time education has increased in 2018 by 0.9 ppts to 50.5%, an equal high with 2011. Between 2017 and 2018 apprenticeships have remained relatively stable at age 18, down 0.1 ppts to 8.3% and part-time education has decreased, down 0.4 ppts to 4.5%. The overall proportion of 18 year olds in education and apprenticeships increased by 0.5 ppts to 63.1% in 2018.

Overall participation in the wider education and training measure at age 18, which also includes those participating in employer funded training (EFT) or other education and training (OET), remained stable at 71.1% in 2018, where falls in the proportion of 18 year olds in EFT and OET were offset by increases in full-time education.



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

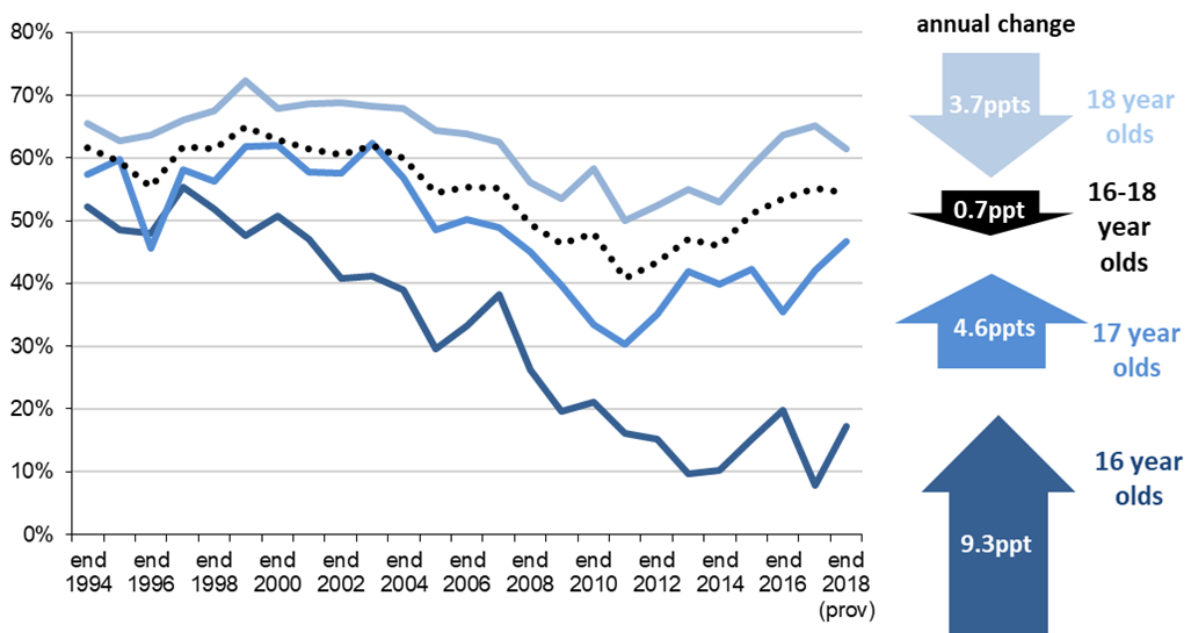
Two factors affect the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET):

- (i) the proportion not in any education and training (NET)
- (ii) the employment rate for young people who are NET, estimated from the Labour Force Survey

As we have seen above, the proportion of young people in education and training has been largely rising since around 2001, hence the size of the NET group has been tending to fall. The proportion of 16-18 year olds NET at the end of 2018 was 13.9%, compared with a record low of 13.6% in 2016. The 13.9% of 16-18 year olds not in education or training (NET) in 2018 is 2.7 ppts lower than in 2011 and 10.8 ppts lower than in 2001.

As figure 3 shows, between the late 1990s and 2011 the general trend was for the employment rate for young people NET at each age to fall.

**Figure 4: Employment rate of young people not in education or training (NET) by age**  
England, end 1994 - end 2018 (prov)



Between 2011 and 2016 the employment rate of the NET group has risen for 16-18 year olds overall, albeit with some fluctuations when looking at single year of age. It should be noted that sample sizes in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are small for individual age cohorts, particularly when looking at a sub-group such as those who are NET, so sampling variation is large and caution should be taken when interpreting changes in the employment rate over the short term.

Compared with 2017, there have been increases in the NET employment rate in the latest year for ages 16 and 17. However, the increase at age 16 follows a large fall last year and due to relatively small numbers in employment at these younger ages, employment rates can fluctuate considerably year on year so overall trends should be considered. In contrast to increases at age 16 and 17, there has been a notable fall in the employment rate at age 18, down 3.7 ppts to 61.4%.

Overall the 16-18 employment rate for the NET group decreased by 0.7 ppts to 54.5% in 2018.

At age 16, the proportion not in education and training (NET) in 2018 was 3.9%, relatively stable compared with 2017 (- 0.1 ppts). The employment rate of this NET group increased by 9.3 ppts to 17.3%, however the increase follows a large fall in 2017 so has returned to previous levels. These two factors have resulted in the proportion not in education, employment or training (NEET) at age 16 falling by 0.5 ppts to 3.2%, the lowest rate since consistent records began in 1994 (equal low with end 2016).

At age 17, the proportion not in education and training (NET) has fallen each year since 2001, including a fall of 0.4 ppts to 8.1% in 2018.

The employment rate for the NET group was 46.6% in 2018, the highest age 17 rate since end 2007. The fall in the proportion NET at age 17 combined with an increase in the employment rate for the group led to a 0.6 ppt fall in NEET to 4.3%, the lowest age 17 NEET rate on record.

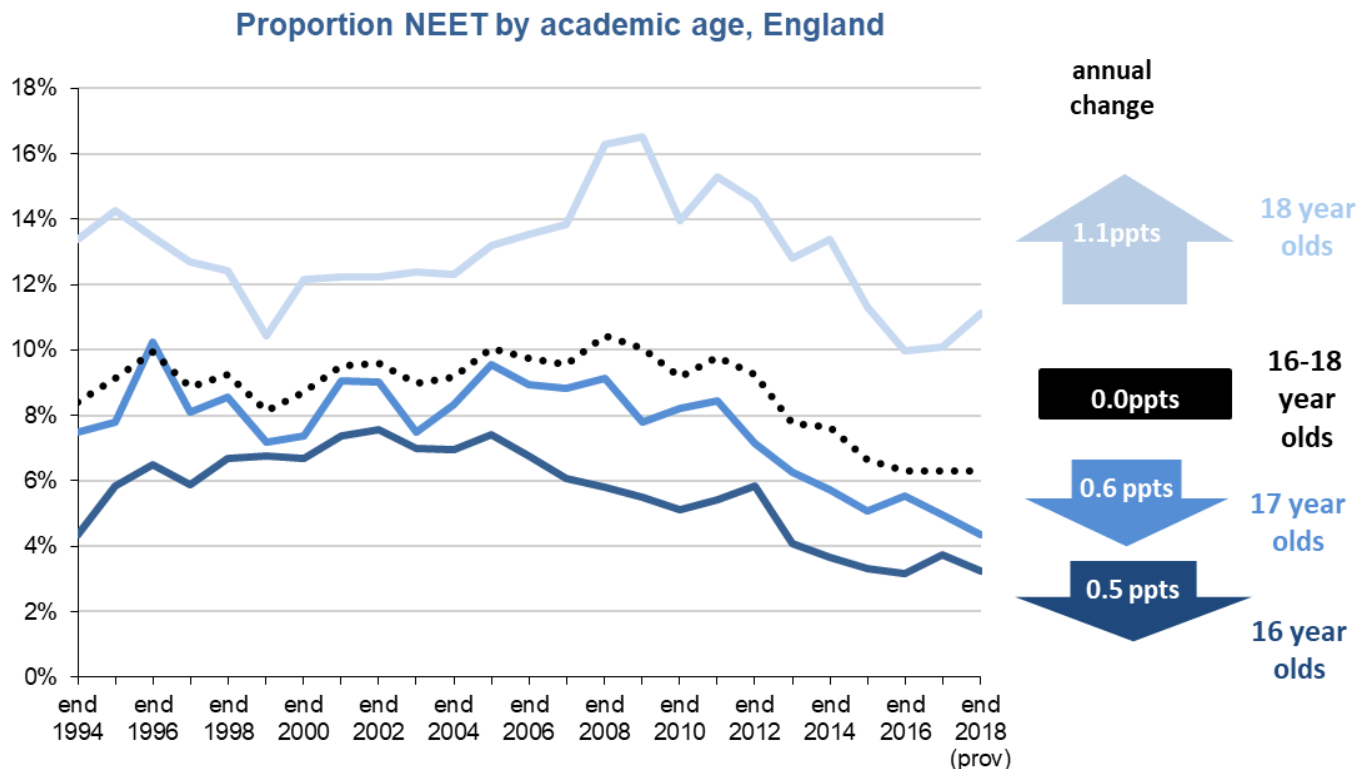
At age 18, following an increase in 2017 in the proportion of 18 year olds not in education and training (NET), up 1.4 ppts to 29.0%, latest estimates for 2018 show the proportion NET has remained stable with a slight fall of 0.1 ppts to 28.9%. However, the employment rate for the age 18 NET group fell by 3.7 ppts to 61.4%, and notable falls in the proportion of 18 year olds in wider education and training (EFT and OET) have resulted in the NEET rate at age 18 increasing by 1.1 ppts to 11.1%.

Overall, the 16-18 NEET rate has been on a downward trend since 2008. The NEET rate has remained stable at 6.3% between 2017 and 2018, and continues to be the lowest level since consistent records began in 1994.

**Table D: Summary of latest NEET statistics for 16, 17 and 18 year olds**

	% of age 16		% of age 17		% of age 18		% of age 16-18		Annual change (ppts)
	end 2017	end 2018 (prov)	end 2017	end 2018 (prov)	end 2017	end 2018 (prov)	end 2017	end 2018 (prov)	
Not in education, employment or training (NEET)	3.7	3.2	4.9	4.3	10.1	11.1	6.3	6.3	<b>0.0</b>

**Figure 5: Proportion of 16, 17 and 18 year olds NEET**  
England, end 1994 - end 2018(prov)



## 5. Accompanying tables

The following tables are available in Excel format on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk):

### **Main 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 and the underlying data.

### **Education and Training**

Table 1 Number in education and training, end 2016, end 2017, and end 2018 (provisional).

Table 1a Participation rate in education and training, end 2016, end 2017, and end 2018 (provisional).

### **Institution type**

Table 2 Number in education by institution type, end 2016, end 2017, and end 2018 (provisional).

Table 2a Participation rate in education by institution type, end 2016, end 2017, and end 2018 (provisional).

### **Labour market**

Table 3 Number in education and training by labour market status, end 2016, end 2017, and end 2018 (provisional).

Table 3a Participation rate in education and training by labour market status, end 2016, end 2017, and end 2018 (provisional).

### **Highest qualification aim**

Table 4 Number in full-time education by highest qualification aim, and apprenticeships, end 2016, end 2017, and end 2018 (provisional).

Table 4a Participation rate in full-time education by highest qualification aim, and apprenticeships, end 2016, end 2017, and end 2018 (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 tables.*

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

Tables C1-C15 Participation in full-time education by highest qualification aim and institution type, and work-based learning (WBL). *(From 2013 WBL has comprised solely of apprenticeships)*  
*More detailed than Table 4 of the main tables.*

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

Tables E1-E15 Participation in full-time and part-time education by highest qualification aim, and work-based learning. *(From 2013 WBL has comprised solely of apprenticeships)*  
*More detailed than Table 4 of the main tables.*

When reviewing the tables, please note that:

<b>We preserve confidentiality</b>	The Code of Practice for Statistics requires we take reasonable steps to ensure that our published or disseminated statistics protect confidentiality.
<b>We round numbers and percentages in the main tables</b>	<p>We round numbers to the nearest hundred. Because of this rounding, totals in the text and in the 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 the published tables.</p> <p>Unrounded numbers are published in the underlying data.</p>

## 6. Revisions to previous estimates

### Changes from provisional end 2017 to final end 2017 headline measures as a result of revisions

Table E shows the headline measures for the 16-18 population at the end of 2017 as published in the statistics publication '*Participation in education, training and employment: 2017*' compared with revised estimates for the same period as published in '*Participation in education, training and employment: 2018*' (in June 2019).

**Table E- Changes in age 16-18 headline estimates provisional 2017 to final 2017**

Aged 16-18 headline measures	end 2017 (prov)	end 2017 (final)	ppt change
Full-time education	70.9%	71.1%	0.2
Apprenticeships	6.4%	6.2%	-0.1
Employer Funded Training (EFT)	4.4%	4.5%	0.1
Other Education and Training (OET)	4.4%	4.2%	-0.2
<b>Total Education and training</b>	<b>86.0%</b>	<b>85.9%</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Not in any education or training - in employment	7.7%	7.8%	0.1
Not in any education, employment or training (NEET)	6.3%	6.3%	0.0
<b>Total Not in any Education or Training (NET)</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Sub total for information:			
<b>Total Education and apprenticeships</b>	<b>81.0%</b>	<b>80.8%</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Population</b>	<b>1,867,349</b>	<b>1,867,349</b>	<b>0</b>

As the table shows, there have been minimal revisions to the end 2017 headline measures for the overall 16-18 age group. Slight downward revisions to apprenticeship numbers and part-time education in general FE colleges have led to a downward estimate from 81.0% to 80.8% in the proportion of 16-18 year olds participating in '**education and apprenticeships**'. Slight revisions to proportions in EFT and OET have contributed to a minimal revision to the wider '**education and training**' measure. The NEET estimate for end 2017 remains unchanged at 6.3%. The technical document published alongside this release gives further information on these revisions.

## 7. Further information is available

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Local Authority level participation estimates [Local authority \(LA\) level participation estimates](#) for 16 and 17 year olds can be obtained from the Client Caseload Information System (CCIS). Data is published annually relating to returns in March. Comparable data is available back to December 2012 and can be found [here](#). It should be noted that some differences in the methodology and coverage mean that these estimates of participation are not directly comparable with those in this statistics publication.

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 (CCIS). Local authority NEET estimates extend back to 2012 and can be found [here](#), however methodology changes and coverage changes should be considered if comparing historically. Consideration should also be given to the CCIS data quality due to notable variation by local authority in not known activity.

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Estimates of NET and NEET for 16-24 year olds The DfE also publishes NET and NEET statistics based on the Labour Force Survey in the [NEET Statistics Annual Brief](#). It should be noted that these estimates are based on survey samples and are therefore not as accurate as the estimates in this statistics publication. DfE publish these statistics on an annual basis, but ONS publish quarterly NEET estimates for the UK.

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Destinations of young people after Key Stage 4 and Key Stage 5 The [destination measures statistics publication](#) published on 25th February 2019 shows the percentage of young people in 2017 continuing in education, on apprenticeships or in employment after completing Key Stage 4 and Key Stage 5. These are based on data from the National Pupil Database matched to Individualised Learner Record data, Higher Education Statistics Authority data and employment and benefits data from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) and Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

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

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Figures for Wales, Scotland and the UK The participation and NEET statistics in this publication only refer to information about institutions in England. For information on Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the UK overall, contact the departments below or access their statistics at the following links:

**UK:** [ONS Labour Market Statistics](#)

**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](#)

**Northern Ireland:** [Northern Ireland statistics and Research Agency](#)

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## 8. National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in [March 2012](#), 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. Information on improvements made to these statistics to continue their compliance with the Code of Practice are provided in the accompanying technical document.

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

## 9. Technical information

A technical information document accompanies this statistics publication. 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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Department  
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Reference: Participation in Education, Training and Employment by 16-18 year olds in England



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