

# Young People's Education and Skills Operational Sub-Group

## AGENDA

**Chair:** Andy Johnson      **Job title:** Progression & Pathways Manager,  
London Borough of Enfield

**Date:** 25 March 2021      **Time:** 10.00 – 12.00

**Venue:** On-line via Microsoft Teams

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Item 1	Welcome and introductions	Chair
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# Young People's Education and Skills Operational Sub-Group

## Achievement - Qualification Reform

Item 3

**Date:** 25 March 2021

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**Summary** This paper introduces a discussion about qualification reform, covering both the effects of the government's programme of reform and a current debate on the future of GCSEs. It coincides with a consultation on the future of qualifications and assessment in the UK.

**Recommendation** The meeting is asked to use this paper as a framework for its discussion and conclusions, which will be fed back to the Young People's Education and Skills Board.

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## 1 Background

1.1 The government has, since responding to the publication of the Sainsbury Review in 2016<sup>1</sup>, been developing two options for young people after key stage 4 (age 16): the academic option and the technical option. Having reformed the assessment process of qualifications in the academic options (GCSE and A level), for example by modifying the content of courses, changing the grading system for GCSEs, establishing 'linear' qualifications and moving to a final exam rather than modular assessments, it embraced the concept of developing an equivalent T level for the technical option (having already taken steps to remove from funding those qualifications that could not easily be marshalled into either 'applied general qualifications' or 'tech level qualifications').

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/post-16-skills-plan-and-independent-report-on-technical-education>

- 1.2 This development led to two major decisions:
- Discouraging alternative level 3 qualifications both for the technical option (raising questions over the future of popular and established applied general, technical and vocational qualifications such as BTECs) and for some academic qualifications.
  - Reviewing – and recommending streamlining – qualifications at level 2 and below that are offered in key stage 5 (while protecting choices for young people with Special Educational Needs and / or Disabilities, especially those eligible for High Needs Funding support).
- 1.3 The Covid-19 pandemic interrupted some of the progress in these reforms, but the essential measures have remained on-track: reformed GCSEs and A levels have been introduced as planned (and those that have not been modified are scheduled to be removed from funding) and the first T levels were delivered at the start of the academic year (though no official figures on take-up and retention have yet been published). Consultations on level 2 and level 3 qualifications have been undertaken, the latest closing at the end of January 2021.
- 1.4 The much publicised controversies over the award of qualifications in 2020 and, to a lesser extent, the plans for their award in 2021 have caused some experts within the sector to question the relevance of the qualifications available to young people and the method of assessing them. This includes the awarding body and publisher Pearson, which is conducting its own independent research into the future of qualifications and assessment<sup>2</sup>.

## **2 Purpose**

- 2.1 This purpose of this paper is to support discussion at the Operational Sub-Group (OSG) and does not provide a detailed description of the government's reforms of qualifications. The aim of the discussion is to highlight those aspects of qualification reform that have greatest impact on young Londoners post-16 participation, achievement and progression (for

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.pearson.com/uk/news-and-policy/future-of-assessment.html>

example what might be the effects of defunding BTECs in an education system where these qualifications provide the route to university for a large proportion of 18 year-olds from areas with a history of low progression to Higher Education, or for young people where there is a lack of high quality A level provision).

2.2 This paper also invites discussion on the future of qualifications and assessment and offers suggestions on how OSG members may wish to participate in that debate or make further recommendations to the Young People's Education and Skills Board.

### **3 Qualification Reform**

3.1 The OSG is asked to consider

- Which aspects of the reforms that have taken place so far have had the greatest positive or negative effect on young people's participation, achievement or retention?
- What is likely to be the effect of future planned or proposed qualification reforms on participation, achievement or retention?
- Are there any specific issues that should be highlighted to the Young People's Education and Skills Board?

### **4 The future of qualifications and assessment**

4.1 The experience of awarding GCSEs and A levels in 2020 and analysis of the proposed methodology for 2021 has opened a debate about the future of qualifications and assessment. There are two considerations:

- First, it is argued that if the approach taken in 2020 and more particularly 2021 (with reliance on centre-based assessment) is robust enough to award qualifications then why can't this become standard practice?
- Second – and more radically – some have proposed that the issues encountered during the pandemic raise questions about both the need for qualifications, especially GCSEs, while also causing us to look afresh at assessment methodologies.

- 4.2 In our regular briefings / policy updates produced during the lockdown we have highlighted some of the key elements in these debates, for example:
- A number of prominent figures in the education sector raised questions about the relevance of GCSEs, particularly Lord Baker and Robert Halfon MP (Chair of the Education Select Committee).
  - A grouping called Rethinking Assessment was formed with the explicit intent of looking at alternatives to GCSEs. This grouping's blogs<sup>3</sup> have gained some traction within the sector.
  - Pearson has embarked on a project to examine qualifications and assessment at key stages 4 and 5<sup>4</sup>. The first part of a phased consultation process closed earlier this month and a second is scheduled later this spring.
- 4.3 There are, however, other opinions, as illustrated in an article that appeared in FE Week on 10 March 2021<sup>5</sup>. Moreover, the Schools Minister (Nick Gibb MP) defended GCSE as the 'gold standard' at the Education Select Committee on 9 March 2021, indicating that the government will resist moves to scrap them<sup>6</sup>.
- 4.4 The OSG is asked to express views on:
- The relative merits of the various arguments in this debate.
  - Whether your authority / organisation is likely to engage in this debate, particularly the consultation being held by Pearson.
  - What recommendation you wish to make to the Young People's Education and Skills board.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://rethinkingassessment.com/blogs-ra/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.pearson.com/uk/news-and-policy/future-of-assessment.html>

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.fenews.co.uk/featured-article/64638-scrapping-gcses-would-be-a-major-set-back-for-lifelong-learning?utm\\_source=FE+News&utm\\_campaign=df502017ce-RSS\\_EMAIL\\_CAMPAIGN&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_a588419e08-df502017ce-17379865](https://www.fenews.co.uk/featured-article/64638-scrapping-gcses-would-be-a-major-set-back-for-lifelong-learning?utm_source=FE+News&utm_campaign=df502017ce-RSS_EMAIL_CAMPAIGN&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_a588419e08-df502017ce-17379865)

<sup>6</sup> <https://committees.parliament.uk/event/3938/formal-meeting-oral-evidence-session/>

## **5 Recommendation**

- 5.1 The meeting is asked to use this paper as a framework for its discussion and conclusions, which will be fed back to the Young People's Education and Skills Board.

***The participation of young people  
aged 16 to 18 in education and  
training in London and addressing  
inequalities***

**A Report by the London Councils Young People's Education and Skills  
Operational Sub-Group**

**March 2020**

### Introduction

*Young People's Education and Skills* is a partnership body: supporting local authorities to deliver their responsibilities for young people's participation, achievement and progression; and working with other partners who also have responsibilities for education, skills and employment of young people.

Sitting within London Councils, the cross-party organisation that works on behalf of London's 32 boroughs and the City of London, *Young People's Education and Skills* is the only forum in London where London government (Local Authorities and the Mayor/Greater London Authority (GLA)), representatives of learning institutions and business representatives come together strategically to review the crucial 14 to 19 stage of learning and consider the impact of education and skills on London's labour market and economy.

**NOTE:** The analysis of statistics that accompanies this paper incorporates a mixture of tables and charts. If you are reading this report or its accompanying analysis using assistive technology, please contact this report's author for further explanation.

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## Summary

- *For some time, there has been a high rate of participation in education and training by 16 and 17 year-olds living in London. The pattern of participation in London is rather different from the rest of the country – proportionally more young Londoners study in school sixth forms and follow the A level route into university. The overall position in London is deceptive because analysis at a borough level shows disparities in performance. There is a strong link between deprivation and poor performance. There have been successes in recent years, for example the participation rate of young people with Special Educational Needs and / or Disabilities (SEND) has improved and the gap between those with SEND and those without them has closed considerably. Mental health issues are very prevalent among young people who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (paras 17-21).*
- *The OSG noted the success of initiatives that encouraged local authorities and schools / colleges to work together pre- and post-16 to identify the support young people needed to secure their continuing participation in learning. Initiatives such as these need to evolve to adapt to London's changing learning and employment landscape and should therefore involve local authorities at each stage of development (paras 22-24).*
- *The OSG concluded that London's current 16-18 NEET population would be best supported back into learning by individualised services that address their complex needs. Targeting young people by a set of common characteristics no longer paid sufficient attention to the varied and complex needs of young people who are NEET (paras 25-26).*
- *Two key themes emerged from the OSG's discussion: personalisation and integration. Approaches to personalisation recognised that each young person's needs were unique. Providing individualised, personalised services is, however, relatively expensive – a practical issue with which to contend in the current climate. Integration covers both the joining-up of existing services more effectively so that the whole package of support works better for young people and the ability to source new opportunities for collaboration and investment. London's local authorities have proved proficient in both of these fields.*
- *The OSG would welcome a survey of boroughs to establish the arrangements for monitoring NEET within each authority by officers; the involvement of elected members; and the level of engagement with providers.*

## Background

1. The Young People's Education and Skills Board is supported by an Operational Sub-Group (OSG) of officers with lead responsibility for post-16 education and skills in their organisation. The Board has, since its formation over 10 years ago, prioritised participation, achievement and progression as equally important measures of the effectiveness of the education and skills system in London.
2. The Board has asked the OSG to examine the data on each of these key themes, especially when they highlight performance gaps; identify effective practice that improves performance; and make appropriate recommendations to the Board.
3. The OSG receives regular updates throughout the year and explores each key theme in depth at its quarterly meetings.

## Purpose

4. This report provides a record of the OSG's consideration of participation of 16 to 18 year-olds in London - and the difference in the participation rates of young people based on their characteristics – during its meeting on 28 February 2020.
5. Although principally aimed at the members of the OSG, this report will be of interest to other local authority officers and elected members with an interest in the education and skills of young Londoners and to other partners and stakeholders in the post-16 education and skills system in London. OSG members are asked to use this paper to support further discussions within boroughs and sub-regions and to provide additional feedback to the paper's author.
6. This paper also outlines the key messages that will be relayed to the Young People's Education and Skills Board meeting to be held on 30 April 2020.

## Context

7. The OSG's discussion on 28 February was supported by:
  - an analysis of the available data both at a regional / national level and at a borough level (see Appendices 1 and 2).
  - presentations about relevant research (The Youth Jobs Gap) and borough-based initiatives in Haringey to reduce exclusions (the OSG had previously received a presentation about improving careers advice in Camden)
  - written submissions from boroughs that were unable to attend the meeting.
8. This paper provides an account of the OSG's discussion and enables feedback to be given to the Board. For completeness, data released after the OSG meeting is included as Appendix 3 and a summary of the Youth Jobs Gap report is attached as Appendix 4.

## Why is the post-16 phase in education and training important?

9. This is the decisive phase in the life of our residents. It is the phase in which young people have the opportunity to achieve the credentials they need to get on in life; to leave open different options as their circumstances change; and during which the decisions they make determine the pathways open to them in the future.
10. How young people manage the transition from GCSE (or level 2) to A level (or level 3) successfully is a good indicator of the support they may need when they continue studying or get a job.
11. While there has been significant improvement in earlier phases of education in London, this has not yet carried forward into the post-16 phase – in an increasingly competitive jobs market, young Londoners need every advantage they can get.



Figure 1: A schematic showing London's ranking in each phase of education in 2018 (London Councils – from information published by the DfE)

## Five reasons why participation is important

12. **Reason 1:** Local authorities have statutory duties relating to post-16 participation (see also figure 2), which surround the decision to raise the age to which young people have to participate in education or training to 18. The duties also include promoting participation of vulnerable young people not in education, employment or training and securing sufficient suitable education provision in their area.
13. **Reason 2:** Since its formation over 10 years ago, the Young People's Education and Skills Board has insisted that it would be necessary to go beyond the minimum requirements of the statutory duties on participation to enable all young Londoners succeed in life. The Board considers that excellence in the three dimensions of participation, achievement and participation provides the best measures of success for young people, for the post-16 sector and London as a whole. However, participation is the foundation of success. Unless young people are taking part in a programme of learning that develops their potential and enables them to succeed, they are unlikely to get on in life.
14. **Reason 3:** Changes in the economy and labour market mean that the workforce needs to be more highly qualified than in the past. It will not be possible for young people to learn and attain these skills or achieve these qualifications if they do not take part in education or training. Without a skilled, qualified, productive and value-adding workforce, London's businesses are unlikely to be competitive in the challenging commercial environment of the future, and young people will not be able to contribute to society or their own well-being to their full potential.

### **Duties on local authorities relating to participation**

Local authorities have broad duties to encourage, enable and assist young people to participate in education or training. Specifically these are:

- To secure sufficient suitable education and training provision for all young people in their area who are over compulsory school age but under 19 or aged 19 to 25 and for whom an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan is maintained. This is a duty under the Education Act 1996. To fulfil this, local authorities need to have a strategic overview of the provision available in their area and to identify and resolve gaps in provision.
- To make available to all young people aged 13-19 and to those between 20 and 25 with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), support that will encourage, enable or assist them to participate in education or training under Section 68 of Education and Skills Act 2008.

Tracking young people's participation is a key element of these duties. Local authorities are required to collect information about young people so that those who are not participating, or are NEET, can be identified and given support to re-engage. Robust tracking also provides the local authority with information that will help to ensure that suitable education and training provision is available and that resources can be targeted effectively.

In addition, ESA 2008 placed two RPA-related duties on local authorities with regard to 16 and 17 year olds:

- Local authorities must promote the effective participation in education and training of 16 and 17 year olds in their area with a view to ensuring that those persons fulfil the duty to participate in education or training. A key element of this is identifying the young people in their area who are covered by the duty to participate and encouraging them to find a suitable education or training place.
- Local authorities must make arrangements – i.e. maintain a tracking system – to identify 16 and 17 year olds who are not participating in education or training. Putting in place robust arrangements to identify young people who are not engaged in education or training or who have left provision enables local authorities to offer support as soon as possible.

Figure 2: Extract from "Participation of young people in education, employment or training: Statutory guidance for local authorities"<sup>1</sup>

15. **Reason 4:** In its discussions over the last year, the OSG has been keen to consider "effective participation". Whereas the official participation statistics record whether or not a young person is enrolled on a course, "effective" participation takes into account absences, off-rolling and exclusions (on the basis that even if a young person has a place in learning, they are unlikely to learn if they are not in regular attendance) do not usually feature in the official figures about participation.
16. **Reason 5:** Caring about the present and future interests of residents and local businesses is intrinsic to the nature of local authorities. They will instinctively provide help to those who need it the most and - in the case of education, skills and employment support – build partnerships with a range of organisations that are best placed to deliver appropriate support.

## **Key findings of the OSG's analysis of participation**

17. While the headline level of participation in London is high, the overall picture masks significant variance:
  - between (and within) boroughs; and
  - between young people with different characteristics (*Appendix 1 para. 1.2*)

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<sup>1</sup>[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/561546/Participation-of-young-people-in-education-employment-or-training.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/561546/Participation-of-young-people-in-education-employment-or-training.pdf)

18. The overall rate of 16 and 17-year-olds participating in education and training in London is higher than the national average and has been for some time. This is mainly due to a far higher rate of participating in full-time education and training, though the proportion of 16 and 17-year-olds participating in Apprenticeships is below the national average (*Appendix 1 para. 4.1*).
19. Some of the historic gaps in participation rates are closing. For example, between 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds and between young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) and those without SEND. Also, these gaps are closing at a faster pace than nationally (*Appendix 1 para. 4.2*).
20. London is also performing well in the combined Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET) and status 'not known' (i.e. whose status is not known to their local authority) measure, where NEET is much lower than the national average while status 'not known' remains relatively high (*Appendix 1 para. 4.3*).
21. This is not the case throughout London. There is considerable variation between boroughs and (anecdotally) between neighbourhoods within boroughs (the position is usually worse in those areas associated with high levels of deprivation/poverty). While there is an evident link between the level of participation at a borough level and, for example, that borough's ranking using the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, the absence of data examining participation based on eligibility for free school meals makes it difficult to make a similar assessment based on individual characteristics using the national data report (we have to rely on our independent analysis – for example, [Intelligent London](#) and the Youth Jobs Gap report covered in Appendix 4) . There are also some differences based on ethnicity that are highlighted in this paper (*Appendix 1 para. 4.4*).

## **What are the characteristics of the young people whose participation is proving most challenging to maintain?**

22. OSG members said that many initiatives over the past 10 years had, with some success, sought to identify young people at risk of becoming NEET and supporting them while they were still in education and training. OSG members welcomed the shift from 'preventing NEET' to 'continuing participation' in the GLA's current ESF programme, as it sent important messages to providers and partners about the emphasis of the programme. The OSG believed that the issues determining whether or not a young person remains in 'effective' participation arise considerably sooner than Year 11 – addressing these issues therefore requires considerable attention pre-16.
23. They also said that there had also been some success over the last 10 years or more by targeted provision - locally, sub-regionally and regionally - aimed at young people with specific characteristics (e.g. ethnicity, disability or neighbourhood). They noted that this approach had led to breakthroughs in reducing the number and proportion of young people who are NEET but cautioned that novel means of encouraging continuing participation or re-engaging early leavers from education would now be needed. This is because young people who are NEET have very personalised and complex needs and commonly possess more than one characteristic of vulnerable young people. The type of targeted provision that was successful in the 2010s did not meet the needs of young people who are NEET in the 2020s. One borough remarked that "there are no more easy wins". There was a consensus at the OSG that there is currently a greater prevalence of

mental health issues, including anxiety, among young people who are NEET than in previous years. Several boroughs said that the problem was compounded by reduced access to Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS). Many OSG members said that those with mental health issues included young people from fractured families, those with substance or alcohol abuse problems and those in gangs. There were other specific characteristics in individual boroughs, such as those young people whose SEND had not been identified in secondary school, those who had left level 3 courses early and those who were newly arrived in the country. One borough said that more and more of their NEET cohort needed “more than simple careers guidance”.

24. The OSG discussed Hackney’s approach to reducing exclusions (see Box 1 and the [presentation delivered to the meeting](#)) and noted how well funding from Public Health England had blended with the resources provided by the local council.
25. Several boroughs referred to access to and use of data. This served two purposes: “knowing the cohort” and their needs on the one hand; and monitoring and measuring the effectiveness of measures to engage young people in education, training and employment on the other (see paragraph 35 for further information about the use of data). The OSG regretted the decision by DfE and ONS to stop publishing participation and NEET data quarterly (they are now only published annually) and welcomed more frequent updates – albeit from less reliable sources, such as NCCIS. Additional research and analysis from London government, Non-Government Organisations / special interest groups, consultancy firms or local commissions were particularly useful.

**Box 1:**

**Wellbeing and Mental Health in Schools**

This programme in Hackney aims to support schools to use the CAMHS clinician as part of an overall strategy to embed wellbeing into the heart of school ethos and culture.

The programme is still relatively new, but its early impacts on institutions and professionals have been positive

All schools plan to continue with the project and its impacts are expected to be on CAMHS referrals during 2020 and 2021.

# What practical steps are being taken to reduce the number of young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) and to re-engage with young people who become NEET?

**Box 2**

**Care Leavers**

Hounslow's Care Leavers Group is a partnership between the Third Sector, Connexions and the Council's Social Care Department that was set up two years ago. It runs a weekly workshop drop-in for Looked-After Children (LAC) / care-leavers.

In the first 6 months of working, the proportion of LAC/ care leavers aged 16 to 24 who were NEET reduced from 43% to 26% of the cohort. The latest figure is 28% and we the partnership is looking to refine its approach to meet the changing needs of the group.

26. OSG members highlighted several approaches to reducing NEET and all OSG members who contributed to the discussion were swift to stress that encouraging continuing participation of those contemplating leaving education early and re-engaging young people who become NEET required consistent hard work from a number of professionals in local authorities and schools / colleges / providers over a number of years. Boroughs employed a number of methods to 'track' young people who were not recorded as being in education, training or employment and whose activities were not otherwise known to the local authority (for example, through contact by telephone, text or email or in person).

27. Among the initiatives mentioned by colleagues were:

- Several boroughs are involved in the delivery of Traineeships to their young residents

- Some boroughs had major sports teams (rugby and soccer) with which they worked in partnership to deliver re-engagement programmes (funded through various sources)
  - Some boroughs' 14-19 Teams worked with their Adult Education Teams to deliver employability support to young people who are NEET
  - Two boroughs said that they worked with the same provider to deliver courses in the green-sector
  - Hounslow provide one-to-one careers interviews to all young people in Years 10 to 13 with EHCPs, but said this is likely to be more targeted in the future. It also had a Care Leavers Group that helped reduce the number of young people who are NEET (Box 2)
  - Some boroughs said they work with their local providers on careers guidance, using the the Gatsby benchmarks to measure progress
  - Barking and Dagenham said that they organised an annual careers fair for school leavers
28. Some boroughs had formal NEET reduction strategies and OSG members referred to different levels of resource attached to the elements of those strategies. These reflected their authority's priorities. For example, most boroughs mentioned that they were working in Schools Forums with schools pre-16 to reduce the risk of NEET post-16 and some of these boroughs had developed Risk of NEET Indicators (see Box 3).

29. Many boroughs had forums of post-16 providers at which data was reviewed regularly and in a few cases boroughs reviewed the statistics with senior managers or elected members. One borough said that they worked with schools and colleges using the Intended Destination data so that young people could be provided with highly targeted support to help them make the transition into their intended destination either after key stage 4 or post-level 3, including a structured 'early introduction' to FE.

30. OSG members also said that many local authorities had careers advisers focused on 14 and 15 year-olds, with particular emphasis on guiding young people through vocational pathways and course options. Although the level of resource attached to careers advice varied in each borough, "personalisation" was a common theme.

31. Mainly through written submissions, several OSG members commented that personalised services, though more likely to provide successful outcomes for young people with multiple and complex needs, stretched resources and were proving unsustainable, unless matched with funds from other sources. Some managers observed that more time was now being spent in sourcing and raising funds than in providing services. Nonetheless, many commented that they saw personalisation as the best way forward to make the next step change in reducing the level of NEET.

32. Integration with other relevant services was also described by several OSG members. In addition to Hackney's links with Public Health England (Box 1), several other OSG members also explained how tackling NEET problems in their borough was based on inter- (and intra-) agency working:

- The NEET Adviser Team in Barking and Dagenham sits within the Council's Homes and Money Hub so that advice on education, work, benefits and housing are joined up more effectively.
- Hounslow has provided funds for a dedicated careers adviser to sit in the Youth Offender Service. The borough also has a dedicated resource working with Virtual College to support Looked-After Children (LAC) and care leavers.
- Kingston has a SEND Vocational Pathways Coordinator

33. The OSG also heard about how local authorities had integrated their investment into programmes with other funding streams:

- at its meeting in December, the OSG received details of how a philanthropic fund was supporting the Quality in Careers Standards Award in Camden

### Box 3

#### Assessing the risk of becoming NEET – Risk of NEET Indicators (RONIs)

Boroughs had developed RONIs in preparation for Raising the Participation Age to 18. The RONIs each authority introduced, though having some commonalities, reflected the situation and priorities of each locality. In some cases, as boroughs fine-tuned their priorities and focused on specific aspects of post-16 education, the use of RONIs declined but in others they remain a central feature of the borough's relationship with its schools and colleges.

The House of Commons Library produced a [research briefing](#) for Members of Parliament on the subject of NEET and this provided excellent coverage of RONIs and links to other research on the subject

- the February 2020 meeting accepted a presentation about Hackney's access to funds from Public Health England to help implement its strategies to improve mental health and reduce exclusions
34. The OSG believed that this level of integration was only achievable at local level at which there was uniquely the ability to source funding, build networks to deliver assessed needs and develop workable cross-functional arrangements

## **How do schools, colleges and other providers work with local authorities?**

35. There is only anecdotal evidence of many of the management and networking arrangements in place in London. Most boroughs confirmed that participation and NEET were monitored at a senior management level within their authority. Some boroughs said that monitoring took place within local partnerships. Other OSG members were not clear whether or how participation and NEET were monitored in their borough or their sub-region. Data and, in particular, their analysis facilitated discussions within authorities and partnerships.
36. There were many different ways in which schools, colleges and other providers were involved in responding to the proportion of NEET in boroughs. In some cases, NEET was on the agenda of Schools Forums, but it was not clear what actions resulted from these discussions. Many boroughs had formal partnerships discussing the 14 to 19 phase of education and training, though membership varied and few boroughs said that membership extended to all providers in their area, including ESF-funded providers and community-based organisations.
37. One borough officer said that their council had made a firm commitment to commission new provision for any individual whose needs could not be met by existing provision (which would be confirmed through discussions with providers).
38. Some OSG members suggested that it would be more useful to have more certainty about the nature and scale of how NEET was monitored in boroughs and the level of involvement of schools, colleges and other providers. This would make it easier to identify and share effective practice. The relevant information could be gathered by a short survey of borough officers.
39. Boroughs commented that there were inconsistencies in schools and colleges notifying local authorities of early leavers.

## **Next Steps**

40. It is proposed to report the summary of this paper to the next meeting of the Young People's Education and Skills Board.



# Young People's Education and Skills Operational Sub-Group

**Participation - Improving participation rates for those disproportionately NEET**      **Item: 4**

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## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 In the course of 2019, the Young People's Education and Skills Operational Sub-Group (OSG), with the approval of the Board, introduced a new way of working. Each meeting is now 'themed' and meetings are open to any borough officer who wishes to contribute to discussion on that theme. Feedback from the 2019 cycle of meetings was positive and the OSG meeting on 28 February 2020 marks the start of this year's cycle.
- 1.2 The data presented in this paper is available through [Intelligent London](#). OSG members from local authorities are asked to review the [local overview](#) reports from Intelligent London covering the boroughs they represent and to examine, in discussion with colleagues in their own and other boroughs as necessary, the factors that have contributed to significant variances between local figures and regional/national averages. Some borough-level data will be made available at the meeting to support discussion.

## **2 Context**

- 2.1 Both the Board and OSG have noted that, while the headline level of participation in London is high, the overall picture masks significant variance:
  - between (and within) boroughs; and
  - between young people with different characteristics.

2.2 The Board has asked that the OSG use their knowledge of the local strategies and circumstances that contribute to these variances to identify the priorities for action in the coming year.

### 3 Data

3.1 There are four main data sources that we use to report to the OSG and Young People's Education and Skills Board about the participation of young Londoners in education and training, the number and proportion of young Londoners who are not in education, employment of training (NEET) and those whose status is not known to their local authority. These sources are:

- the National Client Caseload Information System (NCCIS), through which data is gathered from local authorities. Because this data is not intended for publication, it is not subject to the same quality assurance as published data. However, since the Department for Education (DfE) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) have moved to publishing data on local authorities' performance against their statutory duties on an annual basis, NCCIS provides the only means of monitoring any emerging issues more regularly.
- The *NEET statistics annual brief* (formerly produced quarterly) - the publication for 2019 was expected in early February 2020 but is now due in March.
- *Participation in education, training and employment* - covers national and regional level data and is produced by DfE and ONS around June of each year.
- *NEET and Participation: local authority figures* - these data provide the most comprehensive view of the characteristics of young people who are participating in education/training or who are NEET or whose status is not known. The statistics are published around June each year and complement the national and regional data. The reports published on 20 June 2019, which refer to academic year 2017/18, are used in Sections one and two (paragraphs 5 and 6) of this paper.

3.2 Other related data have also been reviewed, including the government's data on the September Guarantee (which requires local authorities to find education and training places for 16 and 17-year-olds) published on 16 January 2020. Sections Three and Four of this paper include analyses and citations of data and publications that provide a rounded view of participation.

3.3 Unless otherwise shown/stated, references to boroughs and local authorities in this paper exclude the City of London. **Caution is needed when reading across the various sources of data about participation as each use similar terminology but with different definitions.**

## **4    Headline Analysis**

- 4.1    The overall rate of 16 and 17-year-olds participating in education and training in London is higher than the national average and has been for some time. This is mainly due to a far higher rate of participating in full-time education and training, though the proportion of 16 and 17-year-olds participating in Apprenticeships is below the national average.
- 4.2    Some of the historic gaps in participation rates are closing. For example, between 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds and between young people with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) and those without SEND. Also, these gaps are closing at a faster pace than nationally.
- 4.3    London is also performing well in the combined NEET and status 'not known' measure, where NEET is much lower than the national average while status 'not known' remains relatively high.
- 4.4    This is not the case throughout London. There is considerable variation between boroughs and (anecdotally) between neighbourhoods within boroughs (the position is usually worse in those areas associated with high levels of deprivation/poverty). While there is an evident link between the level of participation at a borough level and, for example, that borough's ranking using the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, the absence of data examining participation based on eligibility for free school meals makes it difficult to make a similar assessment based on individual characteristics. There are also some differences based on ethnicity that are highlighted in this paper.

## Section One: Participation

### 5 Analysis of Participation in London

- 5.1 **Overall Summary.** The latest statistics confirm a trend that has developed since the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, during which time the proportion of young people who were in education, training or employment was lower in London than the national average. Participation has been above the national average - and marginally increasing - for the last three years. A greater proportion of young Londoners participate in full-time education and training than nationally (and fewer in Apprenticeships). However, London's heterogeneity is demonstrated by some significant variations in performance according to geography and individual characteristics.
- 5.2 **September Guarantee.** The government published figures on 16 January 2020 showing borough performance on the September Guarantee. The relevant table is attached as an annex. It shows that, in overall terms, the percentage of young people who received an offer of a suitable place in London was fractionally above the national average (95.5 per cent compared with 95.0 per cent); borough performance ranged from 83.8 per cent to 98.9 per cent; and the position in 10 London boroughs was lower than the national average. Last year London's figure was 94.1 per cent and the national average was 94.5 per cent.
- 5.3 **Age and gender.** Female participation remains higher than male in both age groups nationally and regionally.

	Number of 16-year olds known to LA	% 16-year olds recorded as participating in education or training			Number of 17-year olds known to LA	% 17-year olds recorded as participating in education or training		
		Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total <sup>2</sup>
<b>England</b>	557,960	96.2%	94.5%	95.3%	565,930	91.0%	88.4%	89.7%
<b>London</b>	85,940	97.5%	96.2%	96.8%	86,500	94.5%	91.7%	93.0%

Table 1: Participation – age and gender, *NEET and Participation local authority figures 2019* (DfE/ONS)

- 5.4 **Participation by type of learning.** Participation in full-time education and training is far higher in London than the national average, but participation in Apprenticeships is much lower. This pattern of participation has existed for several years.

	Number of 16-17-year olds known to the LA	Proportion of 16- and 17-year olds recorded as participating in:						
		Full time education and training	Apprenticeship	Work based learning	Part time education	Employment combined with study	Other	Total
<b>England</b>	1,123,890	84.8%	5.5%	1.1%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	92.5%
<b>London</b>	172,440	91.1%	2.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	94.9%

Table 2: Participation by type of learning, *NEET and Participation local authority figures 2019* (DfE/ONS)

5.5 **Time series.** The participation rate in London and nationally in March 2019 (94.9 percent and 92.5 percent respectively) represented an increase of 0.5 percentage points compared with March 2017. The reduction in the percentage of those whose status was 'not known' reduced by the same amount.

	Participation Rate			Change in Year in percentage points (March to March)		Proportion of the cohort whose status is not known to their local authority			Change in Year in percentage points (March to March)	
	Mar 2017	Mar 2018	Mar 2019			Mar 2017	Mar 2018	Mar 2019		
<b>England</b>	92.1%	92.0%	92.5%	0.5ppt	▲	2.8%	2.8%	2.3%	0.5ppt	▼
<b>London</b>	94.4%	94.4%	94.9%	0.5ppt	▲	2.7%	2.7%	2.2%	0.5ppt	▼

Table 3: Participation time series, *NEET and Participation local authority figures 2019* (DfE/ONS)

5.6 **Ethnicity.** The summary of participation by different ethnic groups shows a lower than average rate of participation by young people who are white or of mixed race. This has been a long-standing feature of participation in London.

	White	Mixed race	Black or black British	Asian or Asian British	Chinese	Other	Total
<b>England</b>	91.6%	92.4%	95.6%	96.6%	97.9%	94.5%	92.5%
<b>London</b>	93.5%	93.8%	95.9%	97.6%	98.1%	96.2%	94.9%

Table 4: Participation by ethnicity, *NEET and Participation local authority figures 2019* (DfE/ONS)

5.7 **SEND.** The participation rate of young people with SEND is far higher in London than the national average (there is no region in England where the participation rate of young people without SEND exceeds London's participation rate of young people with SEND). The gap between the two groups is lower than the national average; the gap nationally has closed more rapidly than the gap in London. In London 3.8 per cent of young people known to their local authority have SEND and 6.7 per cent receive SEN support - this compares with 3.9 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively for England as a whole.

	with SEND		without SEND		Total	
	Number known to LA	% recorded as participating in education or training	Number known to LA	% recorded as participating in education or training	Number of 16-17-year olds known to the LA <sup>2</sup>	% recorded as participating in education or training
<b>England</b>	44,250	88.6%	1,032,200	92.9%	1,123,890	92.5%
<b>London</b>	6,530	92.8%	154,400	95.3%	172,440	94.9%

Table 5: Participation – SEND status, *NEET and Participation local authority figures 2019* (DfE/ONS)

## Part Two: NEET and status 'not known'

### 6 Analysis of NEET and 'not known' in London

6.1 **Overall Summary.** The position on NEET and 'not known' in London is directly related to the position on participation:

- the proportion of 17-year-olds who are NEET or 'not known' is greater than that of 16-year-olds - though the gap between the two has been reducing considerably since the participation age was raised to 18
- males aged both 16 and 17 have a higher combined rate of NEET and 'not known' than females
- white young people have the highest percentage rate of NEET/'not known' than any other ethnic group; except 'mixed race' which is the same as for white young people
- young people with SEND have a higher rate of NEET/'not known' than those without SEND - though the picture in London is considerably better than any other region in England.

#### 6.2 NEET and not known by age and gender

Average Dec 2018 to Feb 2019	Age 16								
	Total known to the local authority			NEET: Number and proportion (inc. not known)					
	All	Males	Females	All		Males		Females	
England	554,670	278,400	263,120	19,980	3.6%	11,430	4.1%	8,160	3.1%
London	85,250	43,410	41,620	2,760	3.2%	1,620	3.7%	1,130	2.7%

Table 6: NEET and status 'not known' age 16 *NEET and Participation local authority figures 2019* (DfE/ONS)

Average Dec 2018 to Feb 2019	Age 17								
	Total known to the local authority			NEET: Number and proportion (inc. not known)					
	All	Males	Females	All		Male		Female	
England	564,430	286,880	272,620	41,850	7.4%	23,920	8.3%	17,690	6.5%
London	89,150	44,380	41,640	5,410	6.3%	3,310	7.5%	2,090	5.0%

Table 7: NEET and status 'not known' age 17 *NEET and Participation local authority figures 2019* (DfE/ONS)

Average Dec 2018 to Feb 2019	Ages 16 and 17 combined								
	Total known to the local authority			NEET: Number and proportion (inc. not known)					
	All	Males	Females	All		Male		Female	
England	1,119,100	565,290	535,740	61,830	5.5%	35,350	6.3%	25,850	4.8%
London	171,400	87,790	83,260	8,170	4.8%	4,930	5.6%	3,230	3.9%

Table 8: NEET and status 'not known', ages 16 and 17 combined *NEET and Participation local authority figures 2019* (DfE/ONS)

#### 6.3 NEET and not known by ethnicity

Average Dec 2018	White	Mixed race	Black or black British	Asian or Asian British	Chinese	Other	All

to Feb 2019							
England	5.8%	6.2%	4.5%	3.0%	2.2%	5.1%	5.5%
London	5.4%	5.4%	4.3%	2.2%	1.9%	3.7%	4.8%

Table 19: NEET and not known by ethnicity *NEET and Participation local authority figures 2019* (DfE/ONS)

#### 6.4 NEET by SEND status

Average Dec 2018 to Feb 2019 (16 and 17-year-olds)	With SEND		With SEN support		Without SEND		Total	
	Number known to LA	% recorded as NEET or not known	Number known to LA	% recorded as NEET or not known	Number known to LA	% recorded as NEET or not known	Number known to LA	% recorded as NEET or not known
England	43,310	9.2%	47,030	9.2%	1,028,760	5.2%	1,119,100	5.5%
London	6,310	6.7%	11,410	7.8%	153,680	4.5%	171,400	4.8%

Table 10: NEET by SEND Status *NEET and Participation local authority figures 2019* (DfE/ONS)

**Part Three: Other factors affecting effective participation**

**7 Absences and Off-rolling**

7.1 In the course of discussion in recent meetings, OSG members have raised pupil absence and off-rolling by schools as issues affecting effective participation. These are covered in the following paragraphs.

**7.2 Pupil absences 2017/18 (local) and 2018/19 (national)**

- The latest figures for 2018/19 (autumn to spring terms) from the DfE were published on 10 October 2019 and are at a national level only.

Pupil absences 2018/19 (England)	Overall absence	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence
All State-funded Secondary schools	5.2%	3.7%	1.6%
Year 11	5.9%	3.9%	2.0%
Year 12 and above	5.6%	3.6%	2.0%

Table 11: Pupil absence in schools in England: autumn 2018 and spring 2019 (DfE / ONS)

- The latest figures (21 March 2019) at regional and local authority level are for 2017/18 and cover State-funded Secondary Schools, but do not provide a breakdown of national curriculum years for regions/individual authorities. Persistent absences were 13.4 per cent in all State-funded Secondary Schools in England (and 11.9 per cent in State-funded Secondary Schools in London).

Pupil absences 2017/18	Overall absence	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence
All State-funded Secondary schools (England)	5.3%	3.9%	1.6%
All State-funded Secondary schools (London)	5.0%	3.4%	1.6%

Table 12: Pupil absence in schools in England 2017 to 2018 (DfE/ONS)

**7.3 Off-rolling**

- The OSG has previously agreed to use the definition of off-rolling that Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector (HMCI) used in her 2018 annual report: “the practice of removing a pupil from the school without a formal permanent exclusion or by encouraging a parent to remove their child from the school roll, when the removal is primarily in the interests of the school rather than in the best interests of the pupil.”
- Following on from that report, which stated that 19,000 pupils in England did not progress from Year 10 in 2017 to Year 11 in 2018 of whom the destination of 9,700 was unclear because they did not reappear in another state-funded school, Ofsted has carried out additional research into off-rolling. In her 2019 annual report HMCI

drew out more strongly the links between off-rolling, elective home education and placements in unregistered or unregulated education.

- In May 2019, following a YouGov survey of teachers' awareness of and views about off-rolling, Ofsted published a report *Exploring the issue of off-rolling*<sup>2</sup>. This report found that many teachers were aware that off-rolling is happening in their school and that the practice is on the increase. It appears that off-rolling is most likely to happen before GCSEs and to vulnerable students with SEN.
- Further information about off-rolling can be found in a House of Commons Library Briefing Paper<sup>3</sup> and The Children's Commissioner's publication *Skipping School: Invisible Children*<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/800582/Ofsted\\_offrolling\\_report\\_YouGov\\_090519.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/800582/Ofsted_offrolling_report_YouGov_090519.pdf)

<sup>3</sup><http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-8444/CBP-8444.pdf>

<sup>4</sup><https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/cco-skipping-school-invisible-children-feb-2019.pdf>

## Part Four: Additional Information

### 8 Further relevant research

- 8.1 **Careers Guidance.** There has been considerable coverage of the standard of careers advice and guidance offered to young people while they are in school and how effectively young people are prepared to make key transitions in their education and from education into work. There is a strong body of research that demonstrates that providing young people with confidence to make these transitions - with appropriate support where necessary - is an important element in their resilience and preparedness to remain in learning (and the reverse is true: if young people are not confident that they have an achievable end-goal in sight, they tend not to engage actively in their own learning and development).
- 8.2 **Timpson Review.** Edward Timpson published his report into school exclusions<sup>5</sup> on 7 May 2019. Mr Timpson was commissioned in March 2018 to review exclusion practice, explore how head teachers used exclusion and establish why some groups of pupils are more likely to be excluded than others. The report comments on several examples of good practice but found too much variation in exclusion practice and concludes there is more that can be done to ensure that every exclusion is lawful, reasonable and fair; and that permanent exclusion is always a last resort. A response to Mr Timpson's report has yet to be made by the government.
- 8.3 **Post-18 Review of Education and Funding: Independent Panel Report (the "Augar Report").** As previously reported to the OSG, the Panel made incisive recommendations for Further and Higher Education and its transformation into an authentic lifelong learning system that the panel foresees as being necessary to ensure the competitiveness and productivity of British industry on the one hand and the prosperity and advancement of society as a whole on the other hand. The type of changes suggested by the Panel would have effects throughout the education system, pre- and post-16. An official government response has not yet been made.
- 8.4 **Exclusions.** The OSG has received updates including the following relevant reports:
- *Inclusive Practice*<sup>6</sup> by London Councils
  - *School exclusions: the teachers' perspective*<sup>7</sup> by the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (RSA)
  - *Unexplained pupil exits from schools*<sup>8</sup> by the Education Policy Institute

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<sup>5</sup>[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/799979/Timpson\\_on\\_review\\_of\\_school\\_exclusion.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/799979/Timpson_on_review_of_school_exclusion.pdf)

<sup>6</sup><https://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Inclusive%20Practice.pdf>

<sup>7</sup><https://www.thersa.org/discover/publications-and-articles/reports/teacher-survey>

<sup>8</sup>[https://epi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Unexplained-pupil-moves\\_LAs-MATs\\_EPI-2019.pdf](https://epi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Unexplained-pupil-moves_LAs-MATs_EPI-2019.pdf)

- *Elective Home Education Survey*<sup>9</sup> by the Association of Directors of Children’s Services (ADCS).

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<sup>9</sup>[https://adcs.org.uk/assets/documentation/ADCS\\_Elective\\_Home\\_Education\\_Survey\\_Analysis\\_FINAL.pdf](https://adcs.org.uk/assets/documentation/ADCS_Elective_Home_Education_Survey_Analysis_FINAL.pdf)

## **Part Five: Conclusions and Actions**

### **9 Conclusions**

- 9.1 While participation in education and training is high in London, there are clear differences based on young people's characteristics and borough of residence.
- 9.2 The major gaps in participation rates are between:
- males and females; and
  - white young people and those from other ethnic groups.
- 9.3 There are also gaps between the participation rates of young people aged 16 and those who are 17 and between those who have SEND and those who do not. These may be significant gaps when judging participation at a borough level. There are no figures based on deprivation, which may also be significant in different boroughs.
- 9.4 The combined NEET and 'not known' performance in London is better than the national average. In general, the number of young people whose status is not known to their local authority exceeds the number of young people confirmed as NEET. London's boroughs employ different methods to trace the whereabouts of their residents within the scope of the duty to ensure continued participation in education or training and there have clearly been successes in this field, evidenced by the continued reduction of the number and proportion of young people whose status is not known.

### **10 Action**

- 10.1 OSG members, particularly those from local authorities, are asked to:
- discuss this paper and to share their knowledge of the local circumstances that contribute to variances in performance
  - comment on local strategies and practices that have contributed to a reduction in NEET or not known
  - identify the priorities for action in the coming year.

## Annex to appendix 1

Local Authority	16 and 17 year olds	Offer made (%) .	Offer not appropriate (%)	No offer (%)	Not recorded (%)
<b>ENGLAND</b>	1,125,720	95.0%	1.0%	0.9%	3.1%
<b>LONDON</b>	170,340	95.5%	0.3%	0.9%	3.2%
Barking and Dagenham	5,500	97.9%	0.3%	0.5%	1.3%
Barnet	7,830	96.0%	0.1%	3.6%	0.3%
Bexley	6,070	98.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%
Brent	6,810	97.9%	0.1%	1.9%	0.1%
Bromley	6,770	98.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%
Camden	3,220	98.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%
City of London	270	99.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Croydon	8,240	94.0%	0.5%	1.0%	4.5%
Ealing	6,910	89.0%	0.7%	0.6%	9.7%
Enfield	7,760	87.8%	0.2%	0.4%	11.6%
Greenwich	5,440	97.3%	0.1%	0.2%	2.4%
Hackney	4,850	97.8%	0.1%	0.2%	1.9%
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,720	99.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%
Haringey	5,220	83.8%	0.3%	0.0%	15.9%
Harrow	4,900	98.7%	0.1%	1.0%	0.2%
Havering	5,730	98.7%	0.1%	0.1%	1.1%
Hillingdon	6,800	92.5%	0.8%	4.8%	2.0%
Hounslow	5,850	95.2%	0.5%	1.9%	2.5%
Islington	3,100	96.6%	1.3%	0.2%	1.9%
Kensington and Chelsea	1,640	96.1%	0.4%	0.5%	3.1%
Kingston upon Thames	3,150	96.3%	0.4%	0.4%	2.9%
Lambeth	4,960	93.2%	0.2%	1.2%	5.4%
Lewisham	5,430	98.3%	0.3%	0.1%	1.3%
Merton	3,480	96.8%	0.7%	1.2%	1.3%
Newham	8,340	94.3%	0.3%	0.6%	4.8%
Redbridge	7,570	97.2%	0.2%	0.1%	2.5%
Richmond upon Thames	3,030	95.5%	0.3%	0.3%	3.9%
Southwark	5,230	98.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%
Sutton	5,040	97.4%	0.1%	0.0%	2.5%
Tower Hamlets	5,970	95.2%	0.5%	0.8%	3.5%
Waltham Forest	5,700	97.4%	0.8%	1.1%	0.8%
Wandsworth	3,890	94.5%	0.3%	1.2%	4.1%
Westminster	2,950	98.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%

**Definitions**

**Offer made:** Young people who received an offer of a suitable place in education or training, including 17 year olds continuing 2 year courses

**Offer not appropriate:** Young people who did not apply for education or training because they were in employment without training, or who have other barriers to address before education or training could be considered

**Offer not made:** Young people who did not receive an offer because they were undecided about what to do next, were awaiting the result of an application or were not able to find a suitable place

**Not recorded:** Young people for whom the authority does not have information about offers made. This includes those who were not contacted to discuss options or who had moved away from their last known address.



**Participation, NEET and 'Not Known' borough-level data,  
March 2019**

**Published by DfE / ONS**

Proportion of 16-17 year olds recorded in education and training, March 2019

By type of activity

Region/LA name	Number of 16-17 year olds known to the LA <sup>1</sup>	Proportion of 16 and 17 year olds recorded as participating in:							Participation rate, change in year in percentage points (March to March) <sup>2</sup>		Current activity not known to the LA
		Full time education and training	Apprenticeship	Work based learning	Part time education	Employment combined with study	Other	Total			
England	1,123,890	84.8%	5.5%	1.1%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	92.5%	0.5	▲	2.3%
London	172,440	91.1%	2.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	94.9%	0.5	▲	2.2%
Barking and Dagenham	5,850	91.4%	2.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	94.7%	0.4	▶	0.4%
Barnet	7,440	95.6%	1.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	97.5%	1.4	▲	0.6%
Bexley	5,760	86.2%	8.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	95.6%	-0.1	▶	1.0%
Brent	7,220	94.5%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	97.1%	0.8	▲	1.2%
Bromley	6,780	90.0%	4.0%	0.5%	0.0%	2.1%	0.1%	96.8%	0.6	▲	0.6%
Camden	3,120	91.1%	2.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	93.6%	0.3	▶	1.0%
City of London	50	90.6%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.5%	-3.1	▼	1.9%
Croydon	8,900	89.4%	2.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	93.9%	1.7	▲	1.9%
Ealing	7,510	94.8%	1.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	96.7%	-0.6	▼	1.7%
Enfield	8,210	92.3%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	94.2%	2.1	▲	3.8%
Greenwich	5,920	86.3%	4.7%	1.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	92.7%	-0.3	▶	2.4%
Hackney	5,110	91.7%	2.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	95.1%	-0.1	▶	1.9%
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,390	97.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	98.4%	0.5	▶	0.7%
Haringey	5,350	88.8%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%	0.3	▶	7.6%
Harrow	5,060	95.6%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	97.7%	0.3	▶	0.7%
Havering	5,740	87.2%	6.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	94.8%	0.2	▶	0.8%
Hillingdon	6,540	89.6%	3.9%	0.2%	0.1%	1.0%	0.2%	94.9%	1.5	▲	1.9%
Hounslow	5,870	93.4%	1.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	95.8%	1.0	▲	1.6%
Islington	3,200	88.5%	2.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	92.5%	-0.8	▼	2.5%
Kensington and Chelsea	1,330	90.7%	1.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	93.1%	-1.1	▼	2.1%
Kingston upon Thames	3,090	90.3%	2.6%	0.6%	0.7%	1.9%	0.3%	96.3%	0.6	▲	1.4%
Lambeth	5,450	87.7%	1.7%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	90.4%	0.6	▲	6.5%
Lewisham	6,100	91.0%	2.4%	1.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	95.0%	1.6	▲	2.1%
Merton	3,940	92.7%	1.9%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	95.7%	-0.3	▶	1.2%
Newham	8,490	90.9%	1.6%	1.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	95.0%	0.6	▲	2.4%
Redbridge	7,540	93.4%	2.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	96.4%	0.3	▶	1.1%
Richmond upon Thames	2,830	91.1%	2.6%	0.4%	0.4%	1.4%	0.1%	95.9%	0.4	▶	1.8%
Southwark	5,170	87.8%	2.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	92.6%	-0.1	▶	4.2%
Sutton	4,400	90.3%	4.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	95.5%	0.4	▶	2.4%
Tower Hamlets	5,890	89.8%	1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	92.9%	-0.3	▶	3.4%
Waltham Forest	5,830	93.5%	1.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	95.8%	-0.2	▶	1.2%
Wandsworth	3,930	89.0%	1.8%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	91.7%	0.8	▲	5.7%
Westminster	2,440	95.7%	1.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	97.3%	0.3	▶	0.9%

[1] Young adult offenders in custody are excluded from the denominator used to calculate participation, NEET and not known rates.

[2] Percentage point change when compared with March 2018 proportion in education and training.

[3] Large changes when comparing 2019 with 2018 figures are a result of large proportions of not known activity in 2018 due to changes in MI systems/teams within these LAs last year.

[4] Windsor and Maidenhead were in formal performance measures in March 2018.

[5] Isles of Scilly returned no data for March 2018.

[6] This table does not include those not recorded as participating in line with RPA so excludes those either in part time education only, full time employment only, reengagement, NEET and activity not known. The NEET/NK estimates are given in tables 7-11 and employment/reengagement in table 2.

**Proportion of 16-17 year olds meeting the duty to participate, March 2019**  
**Duty to participate**

Region/LA name	Number of 16-17 year olds known to the LA <sup>1</sup>	Meeting the duty through:				Of those not meeting the duty			
		Full time education and training <sup>2</sup>	Apprenticeship	Employment combined with study	Working towards participation	Total	Part time education	Employment with non-regulated qualifications	Temporary break from learning
<b>England</b>	<b>1,123,890</b>	<b>86.2%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>92.6%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>London</b>	<b>172,440</b>	<b>91.8%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>95.0%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Barking and Dagenham	5,850	91.6%	2.9%	0.1%	0.0%	94.7%	0.0%	1.6%	0.5%
Barnet	7,440	96.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	97.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%
Bexley	5,760	86.9%	8.3%	0.5%	0.1%	95.7%	0.0%	1.6%	0.3%
Brent	7,220	95.1%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	97.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Bromley	6,780	90.6%	4.0%	2.1%	0.1%	96.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%
Camden	3,120	91.5%	2.1%	0.1%	1.4%	95.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.5%
City of London	50	92.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.5%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%
Croydon	8,900	90.8%	2.3%	0.8%	0.1%	94.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.4%
Ealing	7,510	95.2%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	96.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%
Enfield	8,210	92.4%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%	94.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%
Greenwich	5,920	87.6%	4.7%	0.4%	1.5%	94.2%	0.1%	1.5%	0.4%
Hackney	5,110	92.7%	2.1%	0.4%	0.2%	95.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,390	97.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	98.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Haringey	5,350	89.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%
Harrow	5,060	95.9%	1.4%	0.5%	0.1%	97.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Havering	5,740	88.1%	6.0%	0.6%	0.0%	94.8%	0.0%	2.6%	0.4%
Hillingdon	6,540	90.0%	3.9%	1.0%	0.1%	95.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%
Hounslow	5,870	93.7%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%	95.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%
Islington	3,200	89.6%	2.4%	0.5%	1.4%	93.9%	0.0%	1.9%	0.3%
Kensington and Chelsea	1,330	91.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.5%	93.5%	0.1%	1.8%	0.1%
Kingston upon Thames	3,090	91.2%	2.6%	1.9%	0.2%	95.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%
Lambeth	5,450	88.5%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	90.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%
Lewisham	6,100	92.3%	2.4%	0.2%	0.0%	95.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.4%
Merton	3,940	92.9%	1.9%	0.4%	0.2%	95.4%	0.4%	1.2%	0.3%
Newham	8,490	92.2%	1.6%	0.4%	0.1%	94.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%
Redbridge	7,540	94.0%	2.3%	0.1%	0.0%	96.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%
Richmond upon Thames	2,830	91.6%	2.6%	1.4%	0.3%	95.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Southwark	5,170	89.8%	2.6%	0.1%	0.1%	92.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%
Sutton	4,400	90.7%	4.1%	0.6%	0.3%	95.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%
Tower Hamlets	5,890	90.9%	1.9%	0.2%	0.0%	92.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%
Waltham Forest	5,830	93.8%	1.9%	0.1%	0.4%	96.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.3%
Wandsworth	3,930	89.6%	1.8%	0.3%	0.1%	91.8%	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%
Westminster	2,440	95.9%	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%	97.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%

[1] Young adult offenders in custody are excluded from the denominator used to calculate participation, NEET and not known rates.

[2] Includes work based learning, students on gap years and other training.

[3] This table does not include those not recorded as participating in line with RPA so excludes those either in part time education only, full time employment only, reengagement, NEET and activity not known. The NEET/NK estimates are given in tables 7-11 and employment/reengagement in table 2.

**Proportion of 16-17 year olds recorded in education and training, March 2019**  
**By age and gender**

Region/LA name	Number of 16 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16 year olds recorded as participating in education or training			Number of 17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 17 year olds recorded as participating in education or training		
		Female	Male	Total <sup>2</sup>		Female	Male	Total <sup>2</sup>
<b>England</b>	<b>557,960</b>	<b>96.2%</b>	<b>94.5%</b>	<b>95.3%</b>	<b>565,930</b>	<b>91.0%</b>	<b>88.4%</b>	<b>89.7%</b>
<b>London</b>	<b>85,940</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	<b>96.2%</b>	<b>96.8%</b>	<b>86,500</b>	<b>94.5%</b>	<b>91.7%</b>	<b>93.0%</b>
Barking and Dagenham	2,950	97.3%	96.1%	96.7%	2,910	93.8%	91.7%	92.7%
Barnet	3,710	98.9%	98.3%	98.6%	3,730	96.8%	95.8%	96.3%
Bexley	2,840	98.4%	97.5%	97.9%	2,920	93.7%	93.1%	93.4%
Brent	3,600	98.7%	98.1%	98.4%	3,620	96.9%	94.8%	95.9%
Bromley	3,340	98.5%	97.3%	97.8%	3,440	96.9%	94.8%	95.8%
Camden	1,550	97.2%	94.8%	96.0%	1,570	93.1%	89.6%	91.3%
City of London	30	100.0%	94.7%	96.9%	20	100.0%	76.9%	85.7%
Croydon	4,390	98.0%	95.6%	96.8%	4,510	93.3%	89.1%	91.1%
Ealing	3,750	95.9%	97.1%	96.5%	3,760	97.4%	96.3%	96.8%
Enfield	4,050	98.0%	96.9%	97.4%	4,160	93.0%	89.4%	91.1%
Greenwich	2,980	95.6%	93.9%	94.8%	2,950	91.5%	89.7%	90.6%
Hackney	2,530	96.7%	95.4%	96.1%	2,580	95.9%	92.4%	94.2%
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,190	99.5%	97.9%	98.6%	1,190	98.8%	97.9%	98.3%
Haringey	2,650	94.3%	93.3%	93.8%	2,700	89.3%	83.5%	86.3%
Harrow	2,580	98.5%	98.1%	98.3%	2,480	97.5%	96.9%	97.2%
Havering	2,810	98.1%	97.2%	97.6%	2,940	94.0%	90.2%	92.0%
Hillingdon	3,230	97.4%	96.3%	96.8%	3,310	94.9%	91.4%	93.0%
Hounslow	2,970	97.9%	96.9%	97.4%	2,910	95.6%	92.9%	94.2%
Islington	1,570	98.0%	95.2%	96.6%	1,630	90.9%	86.1%	88.5%
Kensington and Chelsea	690	97.9%	94.7%	96.2%	630	90.0%	89.5%	89.7%
Kingston upon Thames	1,540	98.3%	97.5%	97.9%	1,550	95.6%	94.0%	94.8%
Lambeth	2,700	94.6%	91.1%	92.8%	2,750	89.7%	86.4%	88.0%
Lewisham	3,020	98.1%	97.8%	97.9%	3,080	93.5%	91.0%	92.2%
Merton	1,920	97.7%	97.1%	97.4%	2,010	96.2%	92.1%	94.0%
Newham	4,270	97.5%	95.4%	96.4%	4,220	95.1%	92.2%	93.6%
Redbridge	3,780	98.8%	96.5%	97.5%	3,760	97.2%	93.7%	95.3%
Richmond upon Thames	1,410	98.2%	97.4%	97.8%	1,420	95.2%	92.9%	94.1%
Southwark	2,590	97.0%	95.8%	96.4%	2,580	90.6%	86.9%	88.8%
Sutton	2,150	98.2%	97.6%	97.9%	2,250	94.8%	91.9%	93.3%
Tower Hamlets	3,010	97.3%	93.7%	95.5%	2,880	93.1%	87.7%	90.2%
Waltham Forest	2,900	98.0%	96.1%	97.0%	2,920	95.9%	93.3%	94.6%
Wandsworth	1,970	94.2%	91.6%	92.9%	1,960	91.3%	89.9%	90.6%
Westminster	1,270	97.1%	98.4%	97.8%	1,180	97.6%	96.2%	96.9%

[1] Young adult offenders in custody are excluded from the denominator used to calculate participation, NEET and not known rates.

[2] Total includes young people whose gender is not recorded or withheld.

[3] This table does not include those not recorded as participating in line with RPA so excludes those either in part time education only, full time employment only, reengagement, NEET and activity not known. The NEET/NK estimates and employment/reengagement are available on request.

**Proportion of 16-17 year olds recorded in education and training, March 2019**  
**By ethnic group**

Region/LA name	White		Mixed race		Black or black British		Asian or Asian British		Chinese		Other		Total <sup>2</sup>	
	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds participating in education or training	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds participating in education or training	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds participating in education or training	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds participating in education or training	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds participating in education or training	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds participating in education or training	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds participating in education or training
<b>England</b>	<b>745,150</b>	<b>91.6%</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>92.4%</b>	<b>51,630</b>	<b>95.6%</b>	<b>100,650</b>	<b>96.6%</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>97.9%</b>	<b>19,290</b>	<b>94.5%</b>	<b>1,123,890</b>	<b>92.5%</b>
<b>London</b>	<b>62,410</b>	<b>93.5%</b>	<b>14,330</b>	<b>93.8%</b>	<b>32,340</b>	<b>95.9%</b>	<b>34,630</b>	<b>97.6%</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>98.1%</b>	<b>10,660</b>	<b>96.2%</b>	<b>172,440</b>	<b>94.9%</b>
Barking and Dagenham	2,370	90.4%	340	95.3%	1,610	98.8%	1,210	97.9%	10	100.0%	130	94.0%	5,850	94.7%
Barnet	3,110	96.6%	610	95.7%	850	96.9%	1,060	99.4%	80	100.0%	360	98.6%	7,440	97.5%
Bexley	3,790	94.8%	340	96.5%	920	98.1%	340	99.1%	60	100.0%	80	96.0%	5,760	95.6%
Brent	1,520	96.0%	510	97.3%	1,780	96.7%	2,330	98.5%	10	100.0%	520	97.9%	7,220	97.1%
Bromley	4,690	96.7%	550	97.3%	600	97.5%	350	98.6%	60	100.0%	160	98.1%	6,780	96.8%
Camden	1,020	91.2%	320	90.0%	550	95.6%	640	95.7%	20	100.0%	210	91.5%	3,120	93.6%
City of London	10	92.3%	10	100.0%	-	75.0%	10	77.8%	0	-	10	100.0%	50	92.5%
Croydon	3,150	90.7%	1,130	93.0%	2,340	95.7%	1,290	98.0%	40	100.0%	320	94.0%	8,900	93.9%
Ealing	2,130	94.8%	590	94.7%	1,300	97.1%	2,400	98.4%	30	85.2%	630	98.3%	7,510	96.7%
Enfield	3,650	93.8%	630	94.6%	1,870	95.2%	670	97.2%	30	96.8%	170	94.0%	8,210	94.2%
Greenwich	2,400	89.1%	520	90.9%	1,690	96.2%	540	96.9%	60	98.3%	220	94.2%	5,920	92.7%
Hackney	1,300	93.4%	410	90.7%	1,500	95.7%	490	97.3%	20	100.0%	560	95.7%	5,110	95.1%
Hammersmith and Fulham	830	98.6%	270	98.9%	670	98.8%	220	98.6%	10	100.0%	200	97.9%	2,390	98.4%
Haringey	1,160	91.5%	340	92.2%	1,010	93.4%	230	97.0%	20	93.8%	60	91.4%	5,350	90.0%
Harrow	1,400	97.1%	380	96.3%	610	96.9%	1,870	99.4%	20	100.0%	240	95.4%	5,060	97.7%
Havering	4,130	94.1%	270	95.3%	670	97.3%	370	96.5%	20	95.7%	90	98.9%	5,740	94.8%
Hillingdon	2,700	93.3%	560	96.4%	710	95.6%	1,530	97.8%	10	100.0%	360	96.6%	6,540	94.9%
Hounslow	2,030	92.5%	380	95.8%	670	96.7%	1,920	98.5%	20	100.0%	350	95.5%	5,870	95.8%
Islington	1,250	89.0%	370	91.4%	730	95.9%	250	95.2%	20	100.0%	220	93.6%	3,200	92.5%
Kensington and Chelsea	380	91.1%	170	90.6%	250	93.5%	90	94.3%	10	100.0%	290	95.1%	1,330	93.1%
Kingston upon Thames	1,790	96.0%	280	97.5%	100	97.1%	520	98.1%	30	96.9%	140	95.8%	3,090	96.3%
Lambeth	1,290	90.5%	710	88.5%	2,000	92.1%	240	92.9%	40	100.0%	360	94.2%	5,450	90.4%
Lewisham	1,160	90.9%	440	92.3%	1,360	95.5%	230	96.0%	50	97.8%	2,690	96.7%	6,100	95.0%
Merton	1,650	94.7%	620	95.9%	320	95.1%	790	97.6%	30	93.1%	150	96.6%	3,940	95.7%
Newham	1,480	90.3%	490	92.6%	2,060	96.5%	3,800	97.3%	30	96.6%	350	94.9%	8,490	95.0%
Redbridge	1,730	94.1%	460	95.0%	880	94.7%	3,790	98.3%	40	100.0%	150	94.5%	7,540	96.4%
Richmond upon Thames	1,850	95.8%	240	96.2%	80	96.0%	190	96.8%	20	100.0%	70	97.2%	2,830	95.9%
Southwark	1,290	88.9%	550	90.7%	2,110	94.8%	310	95.9%	60	96.4%	490	95.3%	5,170	92.6%
Sutton	2,790	94.2%	340	98.5%	300	96.7%	670	98.9%	50	100.0%	70	97.2%	4,400	95.5%
Tower Hamlets	800	83.7%	240	84.0%	580	93.6%	4,010	95.3%	20	93.3%	110	94.5%	5,890	92.9%
Waltham Forest	1,720	95.9%	580	94.8%	1,070	96.9%	1,430	98.3%	20	95.7%	50	100.0%	5,830	95.8%
Wandsworth	1,290	92.1%	440	89.4%	800	92.9%	530	94.9%	20	94.1%	170	94.3%	3,930	91.7%
Westminster	580	96.9%	270	95.6%	360	97.8%	340	98.5%	20	100.0%	700	97.7%	2,440	97.3%

[1] Young adult offenders in custody are excluded from the denominator used to calculate participation, NEET and not known rates

[2] Total includes those where ethnicity is not recorded.

[3] This table does not include those not recorded as participating in line with RPA so excludes those either in part time education only, full time employment only, reengagement, NEET and activity not known. The NEET/NK estimates and employment/reengagement statistics are available on request.

**Proportion of 16-17 year olds recorded in education and training, March 2019  
Special Education Needs and Disability (SEND) and SEN support**

Region/LA name	with SEND (EHCP or statement) <sup>2</sup>		with SEN support <sup>3</sup>		without SEND (no EHCP or statement or SEN support)		Total	
	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds recorded as participating in education or training	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds recorded as participating in education or training	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds recorded as participating in education or training	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds recorded as participating in education or training
<b>England</b>	<b>44,250</b>	<b>88.6%</b>	<b>47,440</b>	<b>87.0%</b>	<b>1,032,200</b>	<b>92.9%</b>	<b>1,123,890</b>	<b>92.5%</b>
<b>London</b>	<b>6,530</b>	<b>92.8%</b>	<b>11,510</b>	<b>91.1%</b>	<b>154,400</b>	<b>95.3%</b>	<b>172,440</b>	<b>94.9%</b>
Barking and Dagenham	150	90.3%	50	96.1%	5,650	94.8%	5,850	94.7%
Barnet	290	99.3%	610	95.9%	6,540	97.5%	7,440	97.5%
Bexley	130	96.9%	10	100.0%	5,620	95.6%	5,760	95.6%
Brent	250	95.9%	530	95.2%	6,450	97.3%	7,220	97.1%
Bromley	310	90.7%	630	93.3%	5,840	97.5%	6,780	96.8%
Camden	170	90.6%	360	88.5%	2,590	94.6%	3,120	93.6%
City of London	-	100.0%	-	100.0%	50	91.7%	50	92.5%
Croydon	360	92.0%	350	84.8%	8,190	94.4%	8,900	93.9%
Ealing	280	94.3%	800	93.2%	6,430	97.2%	7,510	96.7%
Enfield	230	85.8%	10	50.0%	7,970	94.5%	8,210	94.2%
Greenwich	200	90.1%	10	75.0%	5,710	92.8%	5,920	92.7%
Hackney	250	95.1%	750	94.7%	4,110	95.2%	5,110	95.1%
Hammersmith and Fulham	230	96.6%	210	97.1%	1,950	98.8%	2,390	98.4%
Haringey	210	91.5%	0	-	5,140	90.0%	5,350	90.0%
Harrow	150	95.5%	390	94.7%	4,510	98.1%	5,060	97.7%
Havering	160	94.4%	30	71.9%	5,550	94.9%	5,740	94.8%
Hillingdon	180	93.2%	760	89.5%	5,600	95.7%	6,540	94.9%
Hounslow	310	93.3%	640	89.0%	4,920	96.9%	5,870	95.8%
Islington	120	93.4%	450	83.8%	2,630	93.9%	3,200	92.5%
Kensington and Chelsea	70	88.6%	130	88.0%	1,120	94.0%	1,330	93.1%
Kingston upon Thames	150	94.7%	290	94.1%	2,650	96.7%	3,090	96.3%
Lambeth	230	88.0%	240	86.6%	4,980	90.7%	5,450	90.4%
Lewisham	20	87.5%	10	83.3%	6,070	95.1%	6,100	95.0%
Merton	230	93.5%	400	88.3%	3,300	96.7%	3,940	95.7%
Newham	130	89.5%	1,010	91.7%	7,350	95.6%	8,490	95.0%
Redbridge	260	92.0%	40	90.0%	7,240	96.6%	7,540	96.4%
Richmond upon Thames	190	93.6%	310	92.3%	2,340	96.6%	2,830	95.9%
Southwark	240	93.6%	560	89.7%	4,380	92.9%	5,170	92.6%
Sutton	200	91.1%	730	91.1%	3,460	96.7%	4,400	95.5%
Tower Hamlets	290	87.6%	490	87.1%	5,110	93.8%	5,890	92.9%
Waltham Forest	190	94.7%	-	66.7%	5,640	95.8%	5,830	95.8%
Wandsworth	180	94.4%	380	87.2%	3,370	92.1%	3,930	91.7%
Westminster	150	96.6%	340	94.2%	1,960	98.0%	2,440	97.3%

[1] Young adult offenders in custody are excluded from the denominator used to calculate participation, NEET and not known rates.

[2] Young people with an education, health and care (EHC) plan or a statement of special educational need (SEN), or had an EHC plan or statement of SEN at the time of completing compulsory education

[3] Some LAs have no young people recorded as having SEN support. If a young person is identified as having SEND and SEN support, they are recorded as SEND in this table.

[4] This table does not include those not recorded as participating in line with RPA so excludes those either in part time education only, full time employment only, reengagement, NEET and activity not known. The NEET/NK estimates and employment/reengagement statistics are available on request.

Proportion of 16-17 year olds recorded in education and training

Region/LA name	Education and training over time <sup>1</sup>				Current activity not known over time <sup>1</sup>			
	Mar 2017	Mar 2018	Mar 2019	Year in percentage points (March to March) <sup>2</sup>	Mar 2017	Mar 2018	Mar 2019	Not known, change in Year in percentage points (March to March) <sup>3</sup>
<b>England</b>	<b>92.1%</b>	<b>92.0%</b>	<b>92.5%</b>	<b>0.5 ▲</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>-0.5 ►</b>
<b>London</b>	<b>94.4%</b>	<b>94.4%</b>	<b>94.9%</b>	<b>0.5 ▲</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>-0.6 ▼</b>
Barking and Dagenham	94.2%	94.3%	94.7%	0.4 ►	1.4%	0.6%	0.4%	-0.2 ►
Barnet	96.4%	96.0%	97.5%	1.4 ▲	0.7%	1.4%	0.6%	-0.8 ▼
Bexley	95.4%	95.6%	95.6%	0.1 ►	1.8%	1.7%	1.0%	-0.6 ▼
Brent	95.7%	96.3%	97.1%	0.8 ▲	2.4%	1.8%	1.2%	-0.7 ▼
Bromley	94.6%	96.2%	96.8%	0.6 ▲	1.9%	0.7%	0.6%	-0.1 ►
Camden	94.2%	93.4%	93.6%	0.3 ►	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	-0.4 ►
City of London	95.3%	95.6%	92.5%	-3.1 ▼	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9 ▲
Croydon	91.5%	92.2%	93.9%	1.7 ▲	5.9%	4.5%	1.9%	-2.6 ▼
Ealing	96.1%	97.3%	96.7%	-0.6 ▼	2.2%	1.0%	1.7%	0.6 ▲
Enfield	91.8%	92.2%	94.2%	2.1 ▲	6.1%	6.0%	3.8%	-2.2 ▼
Greenwich	92.5%	93.0%	92.7%	-0.3 ►	1.5%	1.9%	2.4%	0.4 ►
Hackney	96.0%	95.3%	95.1%	-0.1 ►	2.3%	2.2%	1.9%	-0.3 ►
Hammersmith and Fulham	97.0%	98.0%	98.4%	0.5 ►	1.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.2 ►
Haringey	89.6%	89.8%	90.0%	0.3 ►	7.3%	8.0%	7.6%	-0.4 ►
Harrow	97.6%	97.5%	97.7%	0.3 ►	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	-0.2 ►
Havering	94.4%	94.6%	94.8%	0.2 ►	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	-0.2 ►
Hillingdon	93.7%	93.4%	94.9%	1.5 ▲	4.4%	3.3%	1.9%	-1.5 ▼
Hounslow	94.4%	94.8%	95.8%	1.0 ▲	2.7%	2.4%	1.6%	-0.8 ▼
Islington	94.5%	93.3%	92.5%	-0.8 ▼	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%	0.3 ►
Kensington and Chelsea	94.1%	94.2%	93.1%	-1.1 ▼	2.6%	1.4%	2.1%	0.7 ▲
Kingston upon Thames	93.6%	95.7%	96.3%	0.6 ▲	1.9%	1.2%	1.4%	0.2 ►
Lambeth	94.9%	89.8%	90.4%	0.6 ▲	3.5%	8.2%	6.5%	-1.7 ▼
Lewisham	95.2%	93.5%	95.0%	1.6 ▲	1.2%	3.2%	2.1%	-1.1 ▼
Merton	95.2%	96.0%	95.7%	-0.3 ►	2.2%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0 ►
Newham	94.8%	94.4%	95.0%	0.6 ▲	2.1%	3.1%	2.4%	-0.7 ▼
Redbridge	95.7%	96.1%	96.4%	0.3 ►	1.6%	1.5%	1.1%	-0.4 ►
Richmond upon Thames	93.1%	95.6%	95.9%	0.4 ►	2.3%	1.4%	1.8%	0.5 ►
Southwark	95.3%	92.7%	92.6%	-0.1 ►	2.7%	5.0%	4.2%	-0.9 ▼
Sutton	92.9%	95.1%	95.5%	0.4 ►	4.4%	1.7%	2.4%	0.8 ▲
Tower Hamlets	92.7%	93.2%	92.9%	-0.3 ►	3.1%	3.1%	3.4%	0.3 ►
Waltham Forest	95.0%	96.0%	95.8%	-0.2 ►	2.3%	1.5%	1.2%	-0.3 ►
Wandsworth	94.8%	90.9%	91.7%	0.8 ▲	2.5%	6.8%	5.7%	-1.1 ▼
Westminster	97.0%	97.1%	97.3%	0.3 ►	1.6%	1.3%	0.9%	-0.3 ►

[1] Young adult offenders in custody are excluded from the denominator used to calculate participation, NEET and not known rates.

Prior to April 2018, refugees and asylum seekers were also excluded from the denominator.

[2] Percentage point change when compared with March 2018 proportion in education and training.

[3] Percentage point change when compared with March 2018 proportion activity not known.

[4] Large increases in activity not known in March 2018 resulting from changes in MI systems or teams within these local authorities have led to large changes when compared with March 2019 figures.

[5] Windsor and Maidenhead were in formal performance measures in March 2017 and March 2018.

[6] Isles of Scilly returned no data for March 2018.

[7] This table does not include those not recorded as participating in line with RPA so excludes those either in part time education only, full time employment only, reengagement, NEET and activity not known. The NEET/NK estimates and employment/reengagement are available on request.

**Number and proportion of 16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known in each local authority**

Average of December 2018, January 2019 and February 2019

**Headline NEET/not known numbers and rates**

Region/LA name	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	Total number NEET (including not known)	Proportion NEET (including not known)	of which known to be NEET	of which activity not known	NEET/NK Change in year in percentage points <sup>2</sup>
<b>England</b>	<b>1,119,100</b>	<b>61,830</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>-0.5</b> ▼
<b>London</b>	<b>171,400</b>	<b>8,170</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>-0.3</b> ►
Barking and Dagenham	5,810	200	3.5%	3.1%	0.4%	-0.7 ▼
Barnet	7,410	140	1.9%	1.1%	0.7%	-1.9 ▼
Bexley	5,740	180	3.1%	1.7%	1.4%	-0.4 ►
Brent	7,170	210	3.0%	1.4%	1.5%	-0.4 ►
Bromley	6,740	140	2.0%	1.6%	0.5%	-0.5 ►
Camden	3,090	110	3.6%	2.6%	1.0%	-2.4 ▼
City of London	50	-	3.2%	1.3%	1.9%	1.7 ▲
Croydon	8,780	540	6.2%	2.1%	4.0%	-1.7 ▼
Ealing	7,480	230	3.1%	1.2%	1.9%	0.7 ▲
Enfield	8,190	430	5.3%	1.3%	4.0%	-1.4 ▼
Greenwich	5,850	320	5.5%	2.0%	3.5%	1.5 ▲
Hackney	5,070	250	5.0%	2.2%	2.8%	-0.2 ►
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,370	40	1.5%	0.9%	0.6%	-0.3 ►
Haringey	5,330	790	14.9%	1.4%	13.5%	3.3 ▲
Harrow	5,050	110	2.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.1 ►
Havering	5,720	180	3.1%	2.1%	1.0%	-0.3 ►
Hillingdon	6,590	460	6.9%	2.5%	4.4%	2.0 ▲
Hounslow	5,820	200	3.4%	1.7%	1.7%	-1.4 ▼
Islington	3,160	170	5.5%	1.8%	3.8%	2.0 ▲
Kensington and Chelsea	1,320	80	5.8%	2.8%	3.0%	-3.5 ▼
Kingston upon Thames	3,080	80	2.7%	1.5%	1.2%	0.0 ►
Lambeth	5,350	540	10.0%	1.9%	8.1%	-0.1 ►
Lewisham	6,000	270	4.5%	1.8%	2.7%	-1.5 ▼
Merton	3,900	90	2.3%	1.6%	0.8%	-0.2 ►
Newham	8,380	440	5.2%	1.7%	3.5%	0.1 ►
Redbridge	7,500	250	3.3%	1.7%	1.7%	-0.4 ►
Richmond upon Thames	2,830	80	2.9%	1.3%	1.5%	-0.8 ▼
Southwark	5,220	520	9.9%	1.4%	8.5%	1.3 ▲
Sutton	4,380	150	3.4%	1.1%	2.3%	-0.9 ▼
Tower Hamlets	5,870	400	6.8%	2.6%	4.2%	0.0 ►
Waltham Forest	5,820	180	3.1%	1.7%	1.4%	-0.3 ►
Wandsworth	3,880	340	8.8%	1.5%	7.4%	-0.3 ►
Westminster	2,430	50	2.0%	1.1%	0.9%	-0.8 ▼

[1] Young adult offenders in custody are excluded from the denominator used to calculate participation, NEET and not known rates.

[2] Percentage point change when compared with NEET/NK proportion as reported for end 2017 (average Dec17/Jan18/Feb18).

[3] Large changes when comparing 2019 with 2018 figures are a result of large proportions of not known activity in 2018 due to changes in MI systems/teams within these LAs last year .

[4] Windsor and Maidenhead were in formal performance measures in March 2018.

[5] Isles of Scilly returned no data for March 2018.

Number and proportion of 16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known in each local authority

Average of December 2018, January 2019 and February 2019

NEET by age and gender

Region/LA name	Ages 16 and 17									Age 16									Age 17								
	Total known to the LA <sup>1,2</sup>			NEET Number and proportion (including not known)						Total known to the LA <sup>1,2</sup>			NEET Number and proportion (including not known)						Total known to the LA <sup>1,2</sup>			NEET Number and proportion (including not known)					
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Male	Female						
England	1,119,100	565,290	535,740	61,830	5.5%	35,350	6.3%	25,850	4.8%	554,670	278,400	263,120	19,980	3.6%	11,430	4.1%	8,160	3.1%	564,430	286,880	272,620	41,850	7.4%	23,920	8.3%	17,690	6.5%
London	171,400	87,790	83,260	8,170	4.8%	4,930	5.6%	3,230	3.9%	85,250	43,410	41,620	2,760	3.2%	1,620	3.7%	1,130	2.7%	86,150	44,380	41,640	5,410	6.3%	3,310	7.5%	2,090	5.0%
Barking and Dagenham	5,810	2,970	2,830	200	3.5%	120	3.9%	90	3.1%	2,930	1,500	1,420	70	2.5%	40	2.9%	30	2.2%	2,880	1,470	1,410	130	4.5%	70	4.9%	60	4.1%
Barnet	7,410	3,760	3,610	140	1.9%	80	2.1%	60	1.7%	3,700	1,920	1,780	30	0.8%	20	0.9%	10	0.7%	3,710	1,850	1,830	110	2.9%	60	3.3%	50	2.6%
Bexley	5,740	2,910	2,840	180	3.1%	100	3.4%	80	2.7%	2,830	1,420	1,410	50	1.8%	30	2.0%	20	1.7%	2,910	1,490	1,420	120	4.2%	70	4.7%	50	3.7%
Brent	7,170	3,660	3,490	210	3.0%	130	3.7%	80	2.2%	3,580	1,860	1,720	60	1.6%	30	1.8%	20	1.4%	3,590	1,800	1,780	150	4.3%	100	5.6%	50	3.0%
Bromley	6,740	3,450	3,280	140	2.0%	80	2.4%	60	1.7%	3,310	1,710	1,600	50	1.4%	30	1.5%	20	1.3%	3,430	1,750	1,680	90	2.7%	60	3.1%	40	2.1%
Camden	3,090	1,580	1,520	110	3.6%	70	4.3%	50	3.0%	1,520	780	750	30	2.0%	20	2.0%	10	1.9%	1,570	800	770	80	5.3%	50	6.5%	30	4.0%
City of London	50	30	20	-	3.2%	-	5.3%	0	0.0%	30	20	10	-	3.2%	-	5.4%	0	0.0%	20	10	10	-	3.2%	-	5.3%	0	0.0%
Croydon	8,780	4,520	4,260	540	6.2%	360	7.8%	190	4.4%	4,310	2,200	2,120	140	3.2%	90	4.1%	50	2.3%	4,470	2,330	2,140	400	9.0%	260	11.4%	140	6.4%
Ealing	7,480	3,840	3,620	230	3.1%	110	3.0%	110	3.2%	3,740	1,830	1,890	140	3.6%	50	3.0%	80	4.3%	3,740	2,010	1,730	90	2.5%	60	3.0%	30	1.9%
Enfield	8,190	4,270	3,920	430	5.3%	270	6.2%	170	4.3%	4,030	2,080	1,960	90	2.3%	50	2.6%	40	2.0%	4,160	2,190	1,960	340	8.2%	210	9.7%	130	6.6%
Greenwich	5,850	3,040	2,770	320	5.5%	190	6.2%	130	4.8%	2,940	1,530	1,380	140	4.6%	90	5.6%	50	3.6%	2,910	1,510	1,390	190	6.4%	100	6.9%	80	5.9%
Hackney	5,070	2,430	2,640	250	5.0%	160	6.5%	100	3.6%	2,500	1,210	1,290	110	4.5%	60	5.3%	50	3.7%	2,570	1,220	1,350	140	5.5%	90	7.7%	50	3.5%
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,370	1,230	1,130	40	1.5%	30	2.2%	10	0.8%	1,190	610	570	20	1.3%	10	2.1%	-	0.5%	1,180	620	560	20	1.8%	10	2.3%	10	1.2%
Haringey	5,330	2,680	2,640	790	14.9%	480	17.9%	310	11.8%	2,640	1,280	1,350	260	9.7%	140	11.2%	110	8.3%	2,690	1,400	1,290	540	20.0%	340	24.1%	200	15.4%
Harrow	5,050	2,640	2,410	110	2.1%	60	2.3%	50	2.0%	2,980	1,340	1,240	40	1.6%	20	1.6%	20	1.5%	2,480	1,300	1,170	70	2.8%	40	3.1%	30	2.4%
Havering	5,720	2,970	2,750	180	3.1%	110	3.8%	60	2.4%	2,800	1,460	1,340	60	2.2%	40	2.9%	20	1.4%	2,920	1,510	1,420	120	4.0%	70	4.7%	50	3.2%
Hillingdon	6,590	3,450	3,130	460	6.9%	270	7.8%	180	5.9%	3,240	1,660	1,580	170	5.1%	90	5.1%	80	5.0%	3,340	1,790	1,550	290	8.7%	190	10.4%	100	6.7%
Hounslow	5,820	3,000	2,810	200	3.4%	130	4.3%	70	2.4%	2,930	1,500	1,430	60	2.0%	40	2.6%	20	1.4%	2,880	1,500	1,390	140	4.8%	90	6.0%	50	3.4%
Islington	3,160	1,560	1,600	170	5.5%	100	6.4%	70	4.6%	1,540	750	790	30	2.2%	20	2.7%	10	1.8%	1,620	810	810	140	8.7%	80	9.9%	60	7.4%
Kensington and Chelsea	1,320	690	630	80	5.8%	40	6.0%	40	5.5%	690	360	330	30	4.1%	20	4.9%	10	3.1%	640	330	300	50	7.6%	20	7.2%	20	8.2%
Kingston upon Thames	3,080	1,530	1,540	80	2.7%	50	3.3%	30	2.2%	1,540	750	780	20	1.5%	10	1.6%	10	1.5%	1,550	780	770	60	3.9%	40	5.0%	20	2.8%
Lambeth	5,350	2,760	2,590	540	10.0%	320	11.7%	210	8.2%	2,620	1,350	1,270	200	7.8%	130	9.5%	80	6.0%	2,730	1,410	1,320	330	12.2%	200	13.9%	140	10.3%
Lewisham	6,000	3,030	2,930	270	4.5%	160	5.3%	110	3.6%	2,960	1,460	1,480	50	1.6%	30	1.8%	20	1.4%	3,040	1,570	1,450	220	7.4%	140	8.7%	90	5.9%
Merton	3,900	2,030	1,850	90	2.3%	50	2.7%	40	2.0%	1,910	980	920	30	1.7%	20	1.6%	20	1.7%	1,990	1,050	940	60	3.0%	40	3.7%	20	2.2%
Newham	8,380	4,250	4,130	440	5.2%	270	6.3%	170	4.1%	4,200	2,110	2,090	160	3.8%	100	4.8%	60	2.9%	4,180	2,140	2,040	280	6.7%	170	7.9%	110	5.4%
Redbridge	7,500	3,980	3,440	250	3.3%	180	4.5%	70	2.0%	3,750	1,990	1,690	100	2.5%	70	3.5%	20	1.3%	3,740	1,990	1,750	160	4.2%	110	5.4%	50	2.7%
Richmond upon Thames	2,830	1,390	1,430	80	2.9%	40	3.2%	40	2.6%	1,410	690	710	30	2.0%	10	1.9%	20	2.1%	1,420	690	720	50	3.7%	30	4.5%	20	3.0%
Southwark	5,220	2,650	2,570	520	9.9%	300	11.4%	220	8.4%	2,620	1,350	1,270	190	7.1%	110	7.9%	80	6.2%	2,600	1,290	1,310	330	12.9%	200	15.2%	140	10.5%
Sutton	4,380	2,250	2,130	150	3.4%	80	3.7%	70	3.1%	2,140	1,110	1,030	30	1.5%	20	1.8%	10	1.2%	2,240	1,140	1,100	120	5.2%	60	5.7%	50	4.8%
Tower Hamlets	5,870	3,020	2,850	400	6.8%	260	8.5%	140	5.0%	2,990	1,500	1,480	130	4.2%	80	5.5%	40	2.9%	2,890	1,520	1,360	270	9.5%	170	11.4%	100	7.3%
Waltham Forest	5,820	3,000	2,820	180	3.1%	120	3.9%	60	2.2%	2,910	1,480	1,430	80	2.6%	50	3.4%	30	1.8%	2,910	1,530	1,380	100	3.6%	70	4.4%	40	2.7%
Wandsworth	3,880	1,950	1,930	340	8.8%	190	9.6%	150	8.0%	1,910	950	970	160	8.3%	90	9.9%	70	6.7%	1,970	1,010	960	180	9.3%	90	9.4%	90	9.3%
Westminster	2,430	1,270	1,160	50	2.0%	20	1.5%	30	2.5%	1,250	670	580	30	2.1%	10	1.1%	20	3.2%	1,180	610	570	20	1.9%	10	2.0%	10	1.7%

[1] Young adult offenders in custody are excluded from the denominator used to calculate participation, NEET and not known rates.

[2] Total includes young people whose gender is not recorded or withheld.

**Number in cohort and proportion of 16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known in each local authority**

Average of December 2018, January 2019 and February 2019

**NEET by ethnic group**

Region/LA name	White		Mixed race		Black or black British		Asian or Asian British		Chinese		Other		Total <sup>2</sup>	
	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds recorded as NEET or not known	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds recorded as NEET or not known	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds recorded as NEET or not known	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds recorded as NEET or not known	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds recorded as NEET or not known	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds recorded as NEET or not known	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds recorded as NEET or not known
England	743,000	5.8%	43,160	6.2%	50,950	4.5%	99,920	3.0%	3,510	2.2%	18,980	5.1%	1,119,100	5.5%
London	61,820	5.4%	14,160	5.4%	31,930	4.3%	34,400	2.2%	940	1.9%	10,530	3.7%	171,400	4.8%
Barking and Dagenham	2,360	6.3%	340	3.4%	1,600	0.8%	1,200	1.5%	10	0.0%	130	4.9%	5,810	3.5%
Barnet	3,110	2.3%	610	2.7%	850	2.5%	1,060	0.6%	80	0.0%	350	0.9%	7,410	1.9%
Bexley	3,790	3.2%	340	3.1%	910	2.2%	340	0.8%	60	0.0%	80	5.3%	5,740	3.1%
Brent	1,520	4.1%	510	2.4%	1,780	3.1%	2,320	1.6%	10	0.0%	520	2.3%	7,170	3.0%
Bromley	4,670	2.2%	540	1.2%	590	1.6%	350	1.1%	60	0.0%	150	2.4%	6,740	2.0%
Camden	1,010	5.1%	320	4.4%	550	2.4%	630	2.6%	20	1.5%	220	4.2%	3,090	3.6%
City of London	10	7.7%	10	0.0%	-	0.0%	10	6.9%	0	-	10	0.0%	50	3.2%
Croydon	3,140	8.6%	1,120	6.2%	2,310	5.2%	1,280	2.5%	40	0.0%	310	6.7%	8,780	6.2%
Ealing	2,120	4.8%	590	5.1%	1,290	2.3%	2,390	1.3%	30	14.8%	630	1.4%	7,480	3.1%
Enfield	3,650	5.3%	630	5.4%	1,870	4.9%	670	2.2%	30	0.0%	170	6.0%	8,190	5.3%
Greenwich	2,400	7.3%	510	6.7%	1,670	3.1%	540	3.4%	60	1.7%	220	6.4%	5,850	5.5%
Hackney	1,280	6.2%	410	9.0%	1,500	4.5%	480	2.6%	20	0.0%	540	5.1%	5,070	5.0%
Hammersmith and Fulham	830	1.4%	260	1.8%	670	1.4%	220	1.5%	10	0.0%	190	2.2%	2,370	1.5%
Haringey	1,000	11.5%	300	10.6%	860	10.1%	190	5.6%	10	13.9%	40	18.1%	5,330	14.9%
Harrow	1,400	2.9%	380	2.9%	610	2.5%	1,870	0.6%	20	0.0%	240	4.3%	5,050	2.1%
Havering	4,120	3.3%	270	4.3%	660	2.0%	360	3.2%	20	4.6%	90	1.6%	5,720	3.1%
Hillingdon	2,720	7.8%	570	4.5%	710	6.4%	1,540	3.5%	10	3.2%	360	4.4%	6,590	6.9%
Hounslow	2,010	5.5%	370	3.9%	660	3.0%	1,900	1.3%	20	2.1%	350	3.9%	5,820	3.4%
Islington	1,250	7.6%	370	6.3%	730	3.2%	250	3.1%	20	0.0%	220	5.3%	3,160	5.5%
Kensington and Chelsea	380	6.4%	170	7.4%	240	4.5%	90	5.7%	-	0.0%	290	3.7%	1,320	5.8%
Kingston upon Thames	1,740	3.0%	270	2.0%	100	3.3%	510	1.5%	30	0.0%	140	2.2%	3,080	2.7%
Lambeth	1,260	9.8%	680	10.9%	1,980	8.2%	230	7.9%	40	0.9%	350	5.9%	5,350	10.0%
Lewisham	1,140	7.7%	430	6.8%	1,320	4.7%	220	4.6%	50	2.2%	2,690	2.9%	6,000	4.5%
Merton	1,600	2.4%	610	2.7%	300	2.6%	780	1.1%	30	3.6%	140	1.7%	3,900	2.3%
Newham	1,450	9.3%	480	7.3%	2,030	4.1%	3,750	2.6%	30	5.9%	340	6.1%	8,380	5.2%
Redbridge	1,720	5.3%	460	4.5%	870	5.3%	3,780	1.5%	40	0.8%	140	5.9%	7,500	3.3%
Richmond upon Thames	1,740	3.3%	230	2.5%	70	2.8%	180	0.6%	20	0.0%	70	0.0%	2,830	2.9%
Southwark	1,300	14.0%	550	9.6%	2,120	7.4%	320	6.5%	60	4.2%	490	6.4%	5,220	9.9%
Sutton	2,760	4.4%	330	2.0%	290	2.3%	660	0.6%	50	0.0%	70	2.0%	4,380	3.4%
Tower Hamlets	790	16.7%	240	13.9%	570	6.5%	4,010	4.3%	10	7.1%	110	5.9%	5,870	6.8%
Waltham Forest	1,720	3.2%	580	3.0%	1,070	1.9%	1,430	1.3%	20	1.4%	50	2.2%	5,820	3.1%
Wandsworth	1,260	7.9%	440	10.6%	800	7.6%	520	5.9%	20	6.7%	170	7.6%	3,880	8.8%
Westminster	570	1.9%	270	3.1%	360	1.9%	330	0.9%	20	0.0%	690	1.7%	2,430	2.0%

[1] Young adult offenders in custody are excluded from the denominator used to calculate participation, NEET and not known rates.

[2] Total includes those where ethnicity is not recorded.

**Number in cohort and proportion of 16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known in each local authority**  
**Average of December 2018, January 2019 and February 2019**

**NEET by Special Education Needs and Disability (SEND) and SEN support**

Region/LA name	with SEND (EHCP or statement) <sup>2</sup>		with SEN support <sup>3</sup>		without SEND (no EHCP or statement, no SEN support)		Total	
	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds recorded as NEET or not known	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds recorded as NEET or not known	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds recorded as NEET or not known	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA <sup>1</sup>	% 16-17 year olds recorded as NEET or not known
England	43,310	9.2%	47,030	9.2%	1,028,760	5.2%	1,119,100	5.5%
London	6,310	6.7%	11,410	7.8%	153,680	4.5%	171,400	4.8%
Barking and Dagenham	160	8.6%	50	4.1%	5,610	3.4%	5,810	3.5%
Barnet	290	0.8%	610	2.4%	6,510	1.9%	7,410	1.9%
Bexley	130	3.4%	10	0.0%	5,610	3.1%	5,740	3.1%
Brent	250	4.3%	530	4.3%	6,390	2.8%	7,170	3.0%
Bromley	260	5.1%	640	4.4%	5,850	1.7%	6,740	2.0%
Camden	170	6.0%	320	7.5%	2,610	3.0%	3,090	3.6%
City of London	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	50	3.5%	50	3.2%
Croydon	310	6.4%	360	13.8%	8,120	5.8%	8,780	6.2%
Ealing	280	3.7%	800	6.2%	6,400	2.6%	7,480	3.1%
Enfield	230	12.4%	10	50.0%	7,950	5.1%	8,190	5.3%
Greenwich	200	9.0%	10	27.3%	5,640	5.3%	5,850	5.5%
Hackney	220	4.6%	740	6.1%	4,110	4.8%	5,070	5.0%
Hammersmith and Fulham	230	3.6%	210	3.9%	1,920	1.1%	2,370	1.5%
Haringey	170	16.9%	0	-	5,160	14.8%	5,330	14.9%
Harrow	160	3.6%	390	5.2%	4,500	1.8%	5,050	2.1%
Havering	160	6.2%	30	12.8%	5,530	3.0%	5,720	3.1%
Hillingdon	180	7.4%	770	12.6%	5,640	6.1%	6,590	6.9%
Hounslow	310	7.6%	650	7.9%	4,860	2.5%	5,820	3.4%
Islington	120	4.9%	440	11.2%	2,590	4.6%	3,160	5.5%
Kensington and Chelsea	70	12.0%	130	8.4%	1,130	5.1%	1,320	5.8%
Kingston upon Thames	150	3.5%	280	4.3%	2,650	2.5%	3,080	2.7%
Lambeth	180	12.4%	220	9.2%	4,960	10.0%	5,350	10.0%
Lewisham	30	12.0%	10	18.2%	5,970	4.5%	6,000	4.5%
Merton	230	3.2%	400	6.6%	3,260	1.8%	3,900	2.3%
Newham	130	12.8%	1,000	8.4%	7,250	4.7%	8,380	5.2%
Redbridge	260	7.5%	40	12.5%	7,190	3.1%	7,500	3.3%
Richmond upon Thames	190	4.4%	310	7.3%	2,330	2.1%	2,830	2.9%
Southwark	240	10.9%	560	11.8%	4,420	9.6%	5,220	9.9%
Sutton	200	6.0%	710	7.8%	3,470	2.4%	4,380	3.4%
Tower Hamlets	290	10.2%	490	11.4%	5,090	6.2%	5,870	6.8%
Waltham Forest	190	3.4%	-	33.3%	5,630	3.1%	5,820	3.1%
Wandsworth	180	7.9%	370	12.4%	3,330	8.5%	3,880	8.8%
Westminster	140	3.5%	340	4.1%	1,950	1.5%	2,430	2.0%

[1] Young adult offenders in custody are excluded from the denominator used to calculate participation, NEET and not known rates.

[2] Young people with an education, health and care (EHC) plan or a statement of special educational need (SEN), or had an EHC plan or statement of SEN at the time of completing compulsory education.

[3] Some LAs have no young people recorded as having SEN support. If a young person is identified as having SEND and SEN support, they are recorded as SEND in this table.



## Statistics published after the OSG Meeting of 28 February 2020

### NEET Statistics Annual Brief: 2019, England (ONS / DfE) 5 March 2020

1. The NEET Statistics Annual Brief is based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS) – a sample of the whole population. The main points at a national level are:

- Although there has been a reduction in the proportion of 16-year-olds who are NEET, there is an increase in all other age groups compared with Quarter 4 of 2018 (NEET estimates for Quarter 4 2018 and 2019 are shown in Table 1).

	Age							
	16	17	18	16-17	16-18	16-24	18-24	19-24
<b>Q4 2019</b>	4.3%	4.7%	13.1%	4.5%	7.5%	11.3%	13.0%	13.0%
<b>Q4 2018</b>	4.8%	3.6%	12.5%	4.2%	7.0%	11.3%	13.1%	13.2%

Table 1: Headline NEET estimates from LFS by age, England (DfE / ONS), March 2020

- Although the methodology for producing the NEET Statistics Annual Brief results in a degree of error, its estimates are indicative of the end of year figures. The DfE / ONS publication “Participation in education, training and employment” (expected in June), which is based on administrative data, is considered the most robust statistics available. Table 2 provides a comparison of the two methodologies.

	Age			
	16	17	18	16-18
<b>Administrative Data</b>	3.2%	4.3%	11.1%	6.3%
<b>LFS</b>	4.3%	4.7%	13.1%	7.5%

Table 2: Headline NEET estimates from the LFS by age and official age 16-18 estimates from Participation in Education, Employment and Training statistical release: England (DfE / ONS), March 2020

- A breakdown of the labour market status of people aged 16 to 24 who were NEET in Quarter 4 2019 is given in Table and a comparison with 2018 is shown in table 3.

<b>ILO unemployed less than 6 months</b>		27.7% (26.8% in 2018)				
<b>ILO Unemployed more than 6 months</b>		14.1% (14.1%)				
<b>Inactive, wants a job</b>		18.6% (17.1%)	58.1% (59.2%)	Inactive - Looking after family/home	Inactive - Long-term/temporary sick	Inactive - Other
<b>Inactive, does not want a job</b>		39.5% (42.1%)		17.3% (18.6%)	21.5% (19.5%)	19.4% (21.1%)

Table 3: Labour market status of people aged 16 to 24 NEET (DfE / ONS), March 2020

2. The only regional breakdown of the statistics is provided for number and proportion of people aged 16 to 24 who are NEET (see Table 3 and Figure 1). The level of NEET in

London was 1.9 percentage points higher than the national average and, at 13.2 per cent, its highest level for Quarter 4 since 2013.

Region	Quarter 4							
	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%
England	668,000	11.3%	645,000	11.0%	651,000	11.3%	641,000	11.3%
London	106,000	11.7%	93,000	10.3%	121,000	13.3%	98,000	10.7%

Table 4: 16 to 24 year olds NEET by region, estimates from LFS (DfE / ONS), March 2020

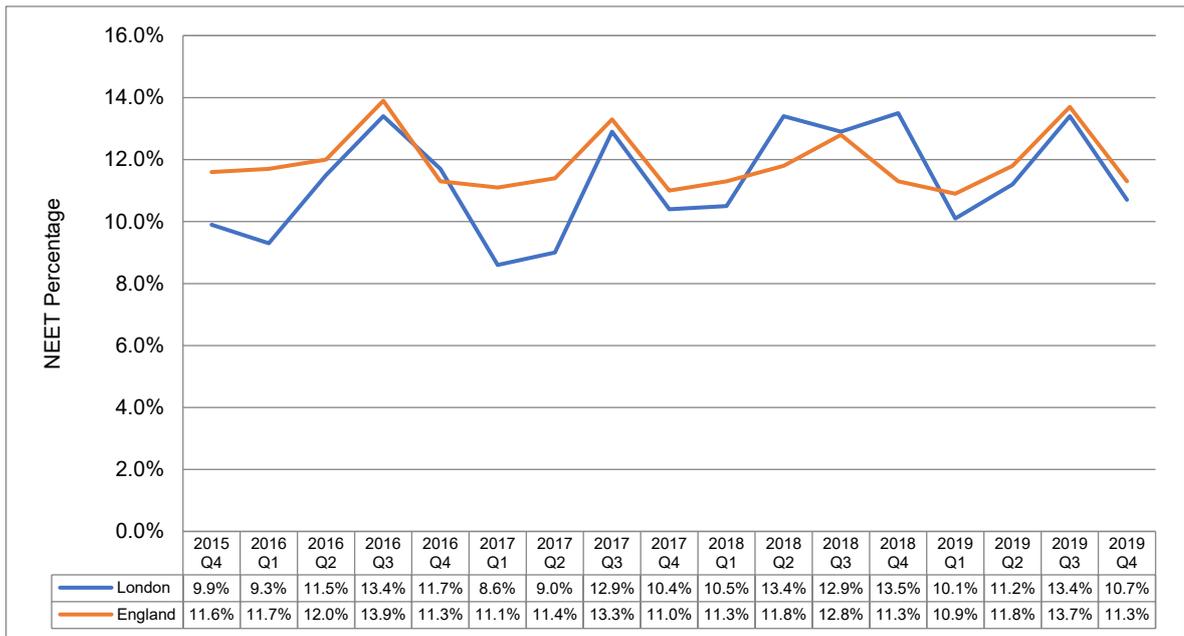


Figure 1: Comparison between NEET aged 16 to 24 in London and England over time

- The annual brief also includes NEET estimates by primary health condition, though these estimates are based on the Annual Population Survey 2018. NEET rate of people aged 16 to 24 with a health condition is 23.1 per cent and for those without a health condition is 9.3 per cent. Approximately 40 per cent of the people aged 16 to 24 who are NEET have a health condition and the most prevalent condition is 'Depression, learning problems, mental problems and nervous disorders'. This accounts for 23.9 per cent of all people aged 16 to 24 who are NEET and the NEET rate for people aged 16 to 24 with this condition is 34.1 per cent. Figures for those with Education Health and Care Plans are not provided.

	Health Condition						No Health Condition
	Problems or disabilities connected with arms, legs, hands, feet, back or neck	Difficulty in seeing or hearing	Blood or circulatory problems, stomach, live, kidney or digestive problems, diabetes	Depression, learning problems, mental problems and nervous disorders	Skin conditions, epilepsy, other progressive illnesses & other health problems	Total	
Proportion of the population as a whole with the condition	1.9%	0.5%	2.3%	8.5%	7.8%	21.1%	78.9%
Proportion of all those with a condition	9.0%	2.4%	11.0%	40.5%	37.1%	100.0%	--
Proportion of those with the condition who are NEET	20.7	23.3	13.2	34.1	14.7	23.1	9.3%
Proportion of those who are NEET and have this condition	3.2	1.0	2.5	23.9	9.4	40.0%	60.0%

Table 5: Summary of NEET estimates as reported on the APS, age 16-24 by primary health condition, England 2012 to 2018m (DfE / ONS), March 2020

## Retention, completion and attainment measures

4. The DfE and ONS published an update to the A level and other 16 to 18 results statistics to include the retention, completion and attainment measures [retention, completion and attainment measures](#). The figures are at a national level only and, with regard to participation, show that:
- 89.4 per cent of A level students were retained and assessed in 2018/19
  - 84.5 per cent of A level students in two-year programmes returned and were retained for the second year
  - 79.3 per cent of Applied General students were retained and assessed
  - 75.7 Tech Level students were retained and assessed

# Youth Jobs Gap: The Employment Gap in London

## Background

1. London Councils commissioned research to try and understand the drop-off in London's educational performance post-16, and to dig beneath the pan-London statistics. The research shows that too many young Londoners are not getting a good outcome from their education and training. There is significant disparity in outcomes, and young people with complex needs are falling through the gaps in London's post-16 provision.
2. London Councils is calling for significant investment and public service reform to deliver a comprehensive and locally responsive skills and employment system, more capable of addressing youth unemployment. The recommendations are included below.

## Analysis

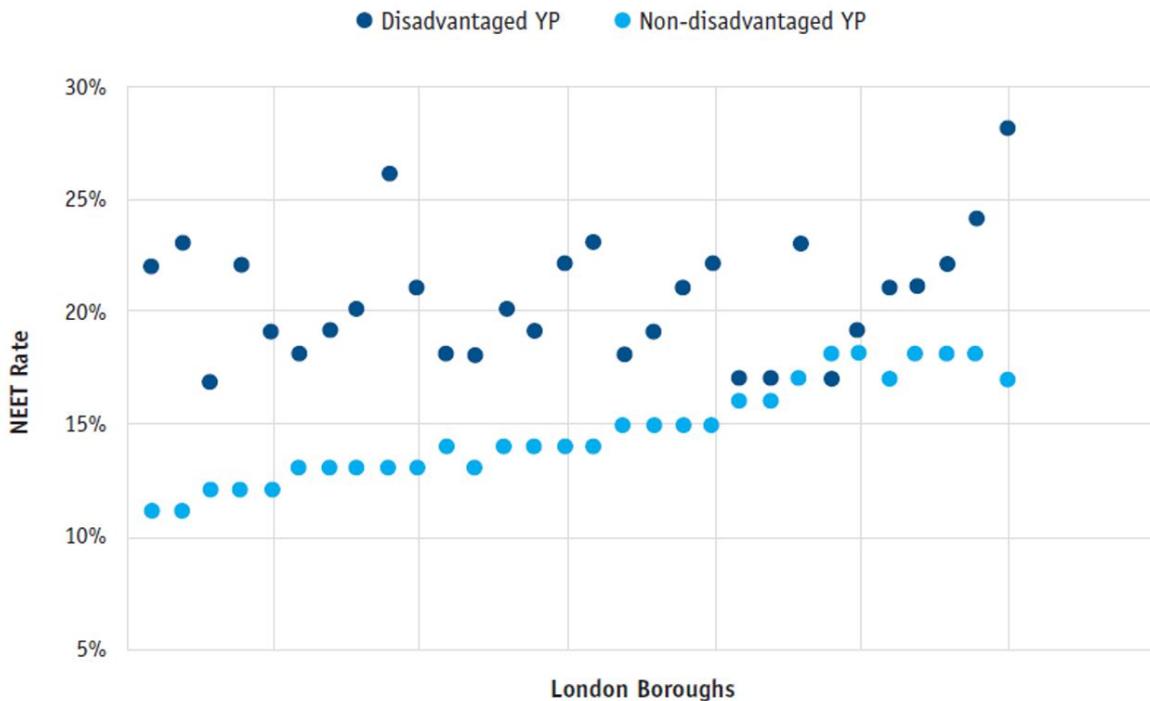
3. London's outcomes for young people are the best in the country at key stage 3, but this is not sustained post-16 (London's performance drops to sixth out of eight regions for A-level results). The Employment Gap in London report analysed longitudinal data, which tracks outcomes for young people aged 18 to 24 who sat GCSEs between the years 2007 and 2012. The data compares outcomes for young people with different characteristics and provides a picture of attainment levels and the number of young people who are NEET in each borough.

### ***The existing system is delivering vast variation in outcomes***

4. The granular data reveals a remarkably complex picture across London, with considerable differences in education and employment outcomes for young people, depending on their characteristics and where they studied in London. Too many young Londoners are not getting good outcomes:
  - Almost half of young Londoners are without A-levels or other level-3 qualifications at age 18. These young people will struggle in London's labour market that is competitive and creates jobs demanding higher-level qualifications.
  - London also has the highest NEET rate in the country for young people who had A-levels at age 18. Even with mid and high-level qualifications, young people in London are finding it difficult to secure jobs and other positive outcomes.
  - Apprenticeships provided a good potential route for school and college leavers with low-level qualifications (68 per cent of those starting apprenticeships in the study were without good GCSEs). But the number of entry-level intermediate apprenticeships is decreasing.
  - Although London has the lowest employment gap among the English regions (the smallest difference between the NEET rates for disadvantaged young people eligible for free school meals and their better-off peers) young people from disadvantaged

backgrounds are more likely to be NEET than their better-off peers, even when controlling for qualification level.

**Figure 1: NEET rates for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds vary across boroughs**



### Commentary

5. This research shows that too many young people are falling through the gaps in London's post-16 provision:
- A lack of skills provision matched to young people's diverse needs, strengths, aspirations and learning styles has left almost half of young Londoners without a level-3 qualification at age 18. The system needs to deliver an increased variety of vocational and technical courses and learning routes to enable all young Londoners to fulfil their potential.
  - Too many young people are not getting the right careers information, advice and guidance, which is vital in helping them navigate options for learning and work. Careers services are disjointed and inconsistent, with different overlapping programmes and gaps in provision. The careers system needs more investment and more comprehensive delivery to ensure all young people (including those who are NEET and over 19) can access timely, effective careers advice and guidance.
  - Apprenticeships are a great way to earn and learn. However, the introduction of the Apprenticeship Levy has significantly reduced the number of entry-level opportunities

into work, with a 45 per cent decrease in intermediate apprenticeship starts nationally between 2016/17 and 2018/19.

- 17 per cent of London’s NEET population are “doubly disadvantaged” being from disadvantaged backgrounds and with low qualification levels. This group of young people face multiple barriers to getting a job and need targeted wrap-around support services to progress.

### ***London needs investment in skills provision and a local, holistic approach***

## **London Councils’ Response**

6. At the report launch event on 25 February 2020, Cllr Peter John, David Simmonds MP and Florence Eshalomi MP called for a more local approach to tackling London’s skills and employment challenges. The UK’s overly centralised system is not nuanced or effective enough to address these high levels of inequality and the diverse needs of young people who are falling through the gaps in post-16 provision. London needs power and resources at a local level to effectively support these young people.
7. The characteristics and make-up of the NEET population in each borough varies, requiring different approaches across London. Boroughs understand the needs of their local communities and how needs vary within their local authority area. Boroughs are uniquely placed to develop a gateway to a full range of local careers, employment and skills provision that is more responsive to the diverse needs of local communities and businesses.

## **Recommendations**

8. To achieve a step change in the outcomes for young Londoners, London Councils calls on the government to:
  - Invest in and devolve 16 to 18 provision so that London government can ensure that there is sufficient provision to meet diverse needs and aspirations of young people across different parts of London.
  - Invest in and devolve careers services, so London government can transform the currently fragmented system into a comprehensive and locally responsive service.
  - Increase the flexibility of the Apprenticeship Levy to allow some funding to be used for pre-employment training. In the longer term, devolve apprenticeship funding, starting with the capital’s non-levy allocation, so London government can work with businesses to meet local skills needs.

- Support the alignment of national Jobcentre Plus and local employment services to allow them to co-ordinate local employment support and achieve better outcomes for young Londoners with the most complex needs.
- Devolve the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF – replacing European Structural and Investment Funds) to deliver specialist programmes for young people facing complex barriers to employment.

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