

**ANALYSIS OF CHARACTERISTICS OF 16-19 YEAR
OLDS NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR
TRAINING FROM THE 2011 CENSUS
Summary Report**

Analytical Services Division
Employability, Skills and Lifelong Learning Analysis

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Main Findings

- The proportion of the 16-19 year old population who are not in employment, education or training (NEET) has increased by 0.4 percentage points since the 2001 Census from 13.2% to 13.6%;
- In general, the proportion of the total 16-19 year old population who are NEET increases with age and peaks at 18 years old and falls slightly for 19 year olds;
- The proportion of 16-19 year old males who are NEET (14.6%) is higher than the proportion of females who are NEET (12.7%);
- For males who were NEET, 76.3% were unemployed and 23.7% were economically inactive and for females, 56.6% were unemployed and 43.4% economically inactive;
- 71.6% of those not in employment, education or training fall into the elementary occupations or never worked categories, which is approximately 9.8% of Scotland's 16–19 year old population;
- Over one in five (21.6%) people (7,900) in the NEET group suffer from a limiting long-term illness;
- The percentage of people who are NEET varies considerably between males and females for some Local Authorities;
- In the majority of local authorities, a higher percentage of males who are NEET are unemployed than females and a higher proportion of females are economically inactive than males.

1. Introduction

The proportion of 16-19 year olds who are not in employment, education or training (NEET) is a key measure which feeds into the Scottish Government's '[Opportunities for All](#)' policy, which is the Scottish Government's commitment to an offer of a place in learning or training for every 16-19 year old (up to their 20th birthday), with a specific focus on young people not in education, employment or training. It brings together a range of existing national and local policies and strategies, including More Choices More Chances and 16+ Learning Choices, as a single focus to improve young people's participation in post-16 learning or training.

The official data source used to measure the size of the NEET group at Scotland level is the Annual Population Survey (APS). The Annual Population Survey results are provided in **Annex A**. For Local Authority level data, the [Skills Development Scotland Participation Measure](#) is the official source.

This report presents findings from analysis of Scotland's Census 2011 data (www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk) on 16-19 year olds who are not in employment, education or training (NEET). If you have an enquiry that specifically relates to Scotland's Census 2011, then please contact National Records of Scotland (NRS) customer services, customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

2. 2011 Census – Scotland Analysis

The 2011 Census was carried out on 27 March 2011 and covered all people living in the UK. This analysis identifies people aged 16 to 19 (excluding students) in Scotland who were not in employment, education or training in the week before the Census was undertaken. This report analyses the NEET¹ group by:

- Gender
- Age
- Economic status
- Previous occupation
- Long term limiting illness (LLTI)
- Local authority areas

According to the 2011 Census, 36,700 people aged between 16 and 19 were NEET in Scotland. This accounted for 13.6% of the total 16-19 year old population which is slightly higher than the proportion of all 16 to 19 year olds in 2001 who were NEET (13.2%).

The 2011 Census reports that 14.6% (19,800) of males aged 16 to 19 were NEET compared to 12.7% (16,800) of females aged 16 to 19. The proportion of males who were NEET has increased from 13.6% in 2001 to 14.6% in 2011 whereas the proportion of females who were NEET has remained fairly constant (12.8% in 2001 and 12.7% in 2011).

¹ NEET is defined as 16-19 year olds who are economically active: unemployed (excluding full-time students) and economically inactive due to caring responsibilities, long-term sick or disabled or another reason.

Table 1: Level and Proportion of the 16-19 year old population who are NEET by Gender, 2001 and 2011

Age 16-19 NEET	2001 Census		2011 Census	
	Level	%	Level	%
All People	33,300	13.2	36,700	13.6
Males	17,400	13.6	19,800	14.6
Females	15,900	12.8	16,800	12.7

Notes

1. Levels rounded to nearest hundred.
2. Proportion calculated on unrounded figures.
3. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.

2.1 Age

Table 2 below shows the proportion of young people who are not in employment, education or training split by age and gender for Scotland.

Table 2: Level and Proportion of young people who are NEET by Age and Gender, 2001 and 2011

Level and Proportion of young people who are NEET by Age & Gender, 2011								
	16		17		18		19	
	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%
All people	4,500	7.2%	8,000	12.4%	12,000	17.6%	12,300	16.5%
Males	2,500	7.9%	4,400	13.5%	6,400	18.8%	6,500	17.5%
Females	2,000	6.4%	3,500	11.2%	5,500	16.3%	5,800	15.6%

Source: 2011 Census

Level and Proportion of young people who are NEET by Age & Gender, 2001								
	16		17		18		19	
	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%
All people	5,600	8.7%	7,700	12.4%	9,800	16.1%	10,200	15.8%
Males	3,200	9.5%	4,100	13.0%	5,200	16.7%	5,000	15.4%
Females	2,500	7.8%	3,500	11.7%	4,700	15.5%	5,200	16.2%

Source: 2001 Census

Notes

1. Levels rounded to nearest hundred.
2. Proportion calculated on unrounded figures.
3. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.

Overall, the proportion of young people who are NEET increases with age and peaks at 18 years old and falls slightly for 19 year olds. The pattern is similar for males and females, with males having a higher proportion who are NEET than females at each age.

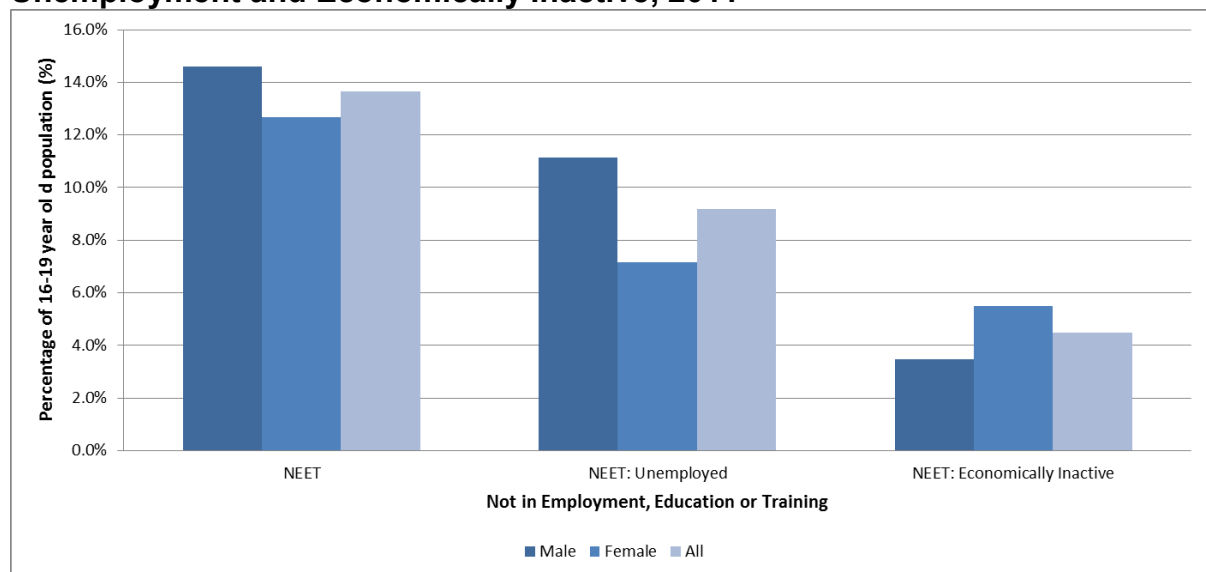
Comparing the 2011 Census results with the 2001 Census results, a similar pattern is apparent for all people and males. However, the pattern for females has changed

to show the proportion of females who are NEET increasing to a peak at 18 years old and falling slightly for 19 year olds.

2.2 Economic Status

Chart 1 below shows the split of those who are NEET by whether they are unemployed or economically inactive. There are a higher proportion of 16-19 year old females who are NEET and economically inactive compared to males and similarly, a much higher proportion of 16-19 year old males who are NEET and unemployed compared to females.

Chart 1: Proportion of the 16-19 year old population who are NEET by Unemployment and Economically Inactive, 2011



9.2% (24,600 out of 268,500) of all people aged 16-19 were NEET and unemployed and 4.5% (12,000) were NEET and economically inactive. The proportion of all males aged 16-19 who were NEET and unemployed was 11.1% (15,100) compared to 7.2% (9,500) of all females aged 16-19. The proportion of all 16-19 year old males who were NEET and economically inactive was 3.5% (4,700) compared to 5.5% (7,300) of all females aged 16-19.

Of those 16 to 19 year olds who were not in employment, education or training (36,700), 67.2% (24,600) were unemployed and 32.8% (12,000) were economically inactive. For males who were NEET, 76.3% (15,100) were unemployed and 23.7% (4,700) were economically inactive and for females, 56.6% (9,500) were unemployed and 43.4% (7,300) were economically inactive.

It is apparent that, at the time of the Census in 2011, those young people who are not in employment, education or training comprise of more unemployed people than those who are economically inactive. However there are differences between males and females. There are far more NEET males who are unemployed than are economically inactive whereas the difference between unemployed and economically inactive is smaller for NEET females. A similar pattern is evident for the 2001 Census results (Chart B1, Annex B).

2.3 Previous Occupation

The questionnaire for the 2011 Census asked people the occupation of their last main job, for people aged 16 to 19 (excluding students) who were not in employment the week before the Census. These occupations are self-reported so the question may be subject to misinterpretation by the respondent. This classification also identifies individuals who have never worked.

Table 3 shows the number of people not in education, training or employment by previous occupation. These numbers are expressed as a proportion of Scotland's 16 to 19 year old total population and as a proportion of the number of people in the NEET category. Chart 2, overleaf, shows the proportion of those not in education, training or employment by previous occupation.

Table 3: Level and Percentage in the NEET Group by Previous Occupation, 2011

	Males			Females			Total		
	NEET	% Age Group	% NEET	NEET	% Age Group	% NEET	NEET	% Age Group	% NEET
TOTAL	19,800	14.6%	100.0%	16,800	12.7%	100.0%	36,700	13.6%	100.0%
Managers, Professionals, Technical Occupations	500	0.4%	2.7%	300	0.2%	1.8%	800	0.3%	2.3%
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	300	0.2%	1.5%	600	0.4%	3.5%	900	0.3%	2.4%
Skilled Trade Occupations	1,800	1.3%	9.1%	200	0.1%	1.1%	2,000	0.7%	5.4%
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	300	0.2%	1.4%	1,500	1.1%	9.0%	1,800	0.7%	4.9%
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	1,600	1.2%	8.0%	2,500	1.9%	14.9%	4,100	1.5%	11.2%
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	700	0.5%	3.4%	200	0.1%	0.9%	800	0.3%	2.2%
Elementary Occupations	3,000	2.2%	14.9%	2,100	1.6%	12.5%	5,100	1.9%	13.8%
Never worked	11,700	8.6%	59.1%	9,500	7.1%	56.3%	21,200	7.9%	57.8%

Notes

1. Levels rounded to nearest hundred.
2. Proportion calculated on unrounded figures.
3. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.
4. People categorised as having previous Manager, Professional or Technical occupations have been amalgamated.

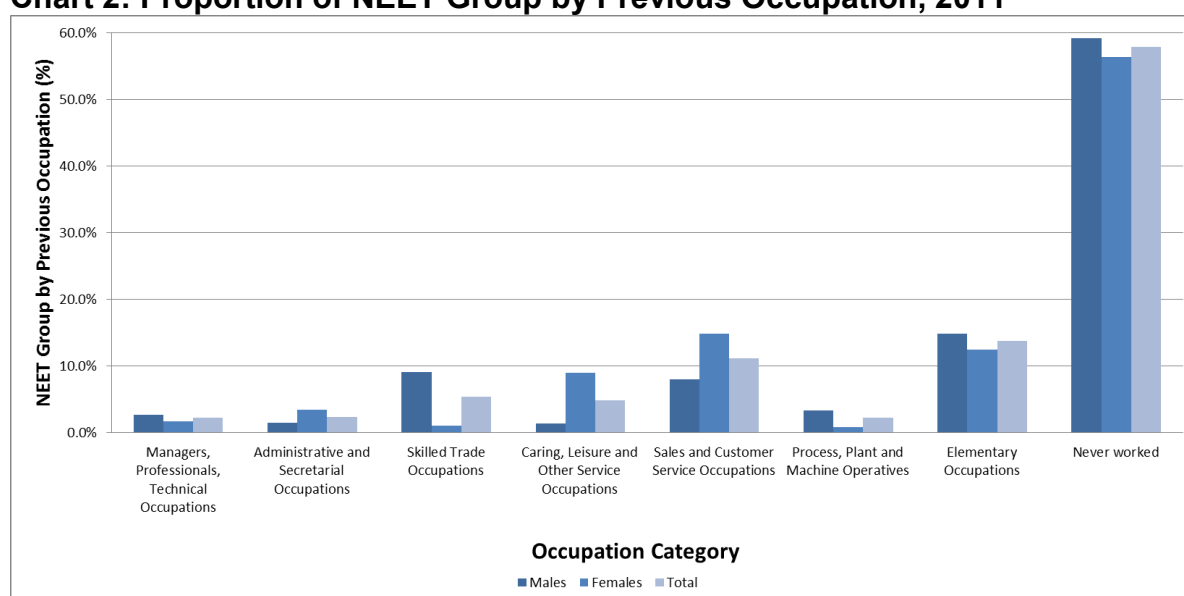
57.8% (21,200) of those who are not in employment, education or training have never worked. Of these 16 to 19 year olds, 55.4% (11,700) are male and 44.6% (9,500) are female.

As a proportion of the total 16-19 year old population, 7.9% have never worked. A higher proportion of males who are NEET have never worked compared to the proportion of females (8.6% for males and 7.1% for females).

Of those that have indicated a previous occupation, the traditional roles associated with males and females are apparent, with females being more prevalent in the administrative and secretarial occupations, caring and leisure service occupations and sales and customer service occupations than males. Males are more prevalent in the skilled trades and process, plant and machine operative occupations than females.

It should be noted that 71.6% (26,300) of those not in education training or employment fall into the elementary or never worked categories, which is approximately 9.8% of Scotland's 16–19 year old population.

Chart 2: Proportion of NEET Group by Previous Occupation, 2011



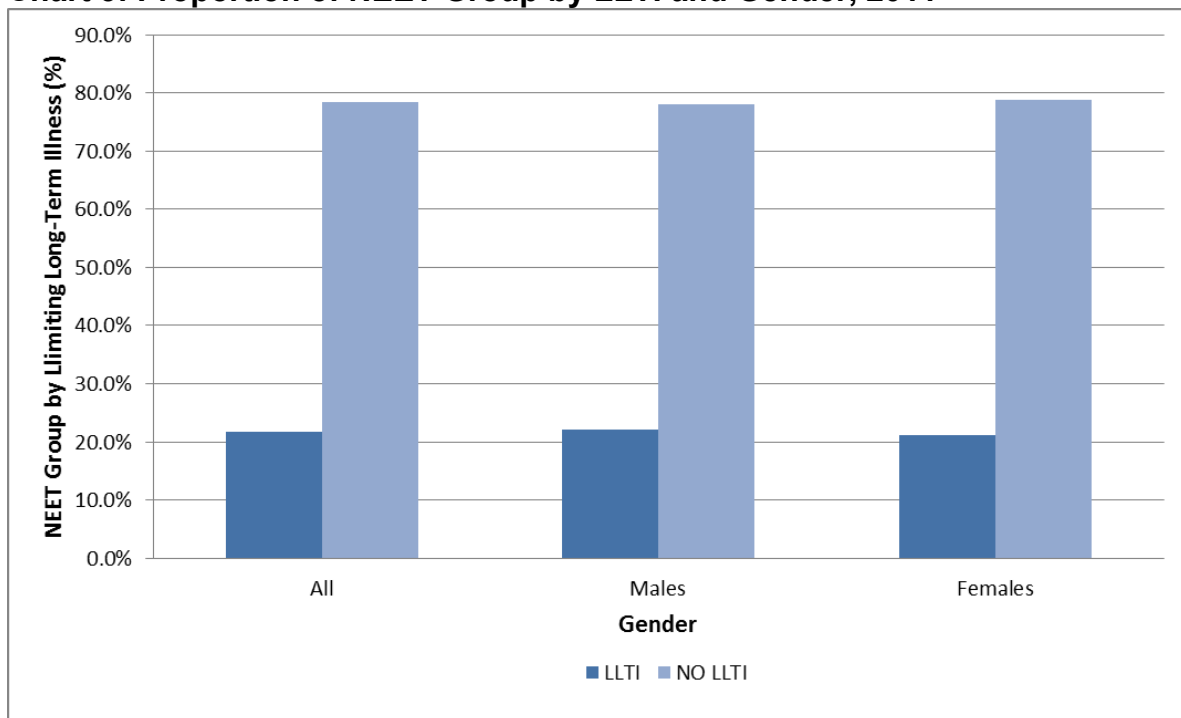
A broadly similar pattern is apparent for the 2001 Census results (Table B1 and Chart B2, Annex B). However, the proportion of those not in employment, education or training who fell into the elementary or never worked categories was lower than in 2011 (59.9% (19,900) of those not in education training or employment fall into the elementary or never worked categories, approximately 7.9% of Scotland's 16–19 year old population).

2.4 Limiting Long Term Illness

The 2011 Census does not have specific data on types of health problems suffered by individuals but there is a question on whether or not people suffer from a limiting long-term illness (LLTI). Chart 3 below and Table B2 (Annex B) show that the percentage of people who are in the NEET group by whether or not they are suffering from an LLTI. The chart shows that over one in five (21.6%) people (7,900) in the NEET group suffer from a limiting long-term illness. The proportion of the

NEET group suffering from a limiting long-term condition is similar for males and females (22.0% (4,400) for males and 21.2% (3,600) for females).

Chart 3: Proportion of NEET Group by LLTI and Gender, 2011



It is not possible to make comparisons between the 2001 and 2011 Census results for those suffering from a limiting long-term illness due to changes in the question asked.

3 Local Authority Level Analysis

Table 4 shows that in 2011, West Dunbartonshire has the highest proportion of 16-19 year olds who are not in employment, education or training with just under 900 people which accounts for almost 1 in 5 people (18.9%) in the 16-19 year age group in this area. The local authority with the smallest proportion of 16-19 year olds who are not in employment, education or training is Aberdeen City at 8.0%.

Overall, 18 of the 32 local authorities have higher proportions of 16-19 year olds who are NEET than the overall Scotland proportion, with West Dunbartonshire, Falkirk, Clackmannanshire and North Lanarkshire having 17% or above of their 16-19 year old population not in employment, education or training.

Comparing the 2011 Census results with the 2001 Census results, 23 of the 32 local authorities had a higher proportion of 16-19 year olds not in employment, education or training in 2011 than in 2001.

Table B3 (Annex B) shows the proportion of 16-19 year olds who are NEET by gender for all 32 local authorities from the 2001 and 2011 Census results. At Scotland level in 2011, the proportion of males who are not in employment, education or training is higher than the proportion of females. At local authority level, Falkirk has the highest proportion of males who are NEET (21.4%) and

Aberdeenshire the lowest at 8.2% while West Dunbartonshire has the highest proportion of females who are NEET (18.0%) and East Dunbartonshire the lowest at 6.9%. The largest differences between the proportion of males and females who were NEET were seen in Falkirk (the male proportion was 6.5 percentage points higher than the female proportion) and West Lothian (the male proportion was 4.0 percentage points higher than the female proportion).

In 2011, 30 of the 32 local authorities had a higher proportion of 16-19 year old males who were not in employment, education or training than females while in 2001, 21 of the 32 local authorities had a higher proportion of males who were NEET than females.

Chart 4 shows the proportion of 16-19 year olds who are NEET in 2011 split by gender for all 32 local authority areas.

Appendix C shows maps of Scotland which highlight the local authority areas that have the highest proportions of young people in the NEET group.

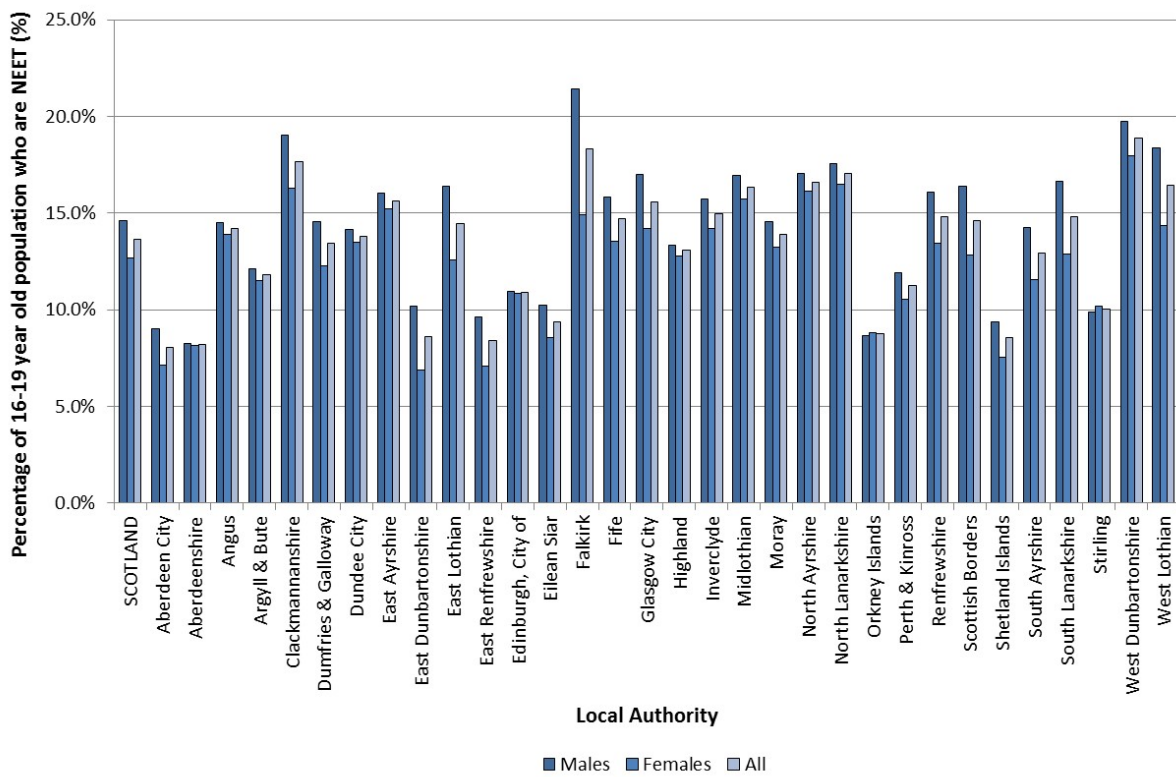
Table 4: Proportion of 16-19 Year Olds Not in Education, Training or Employment by Local Authority Area, 2001 and 2011

	2001 Census		2011 Census	
	Level	%	Level	%
SCOTLAND	33,300	13.2%	36,700	13.6%
Aberdeen City	1,100	9.4%	1,000	8.0%
Aberdeenshire	900	8.7%	1,000	8.2%
Angus	700	12.8%	800	14.2%
Argyll & Bute	400	10.5%	500	11.8%
Clackmannanshire	400	16.9%	500	17.7%
Dumfries & Galloway	900	14.8%	900	13.4%
Dundee City	1,200	14.2%	1,300	13.8%
East Ayrshire	900	16.4%	1,000	15.6%
East Dunbartonshire	400	6.9%	500	8.6%
East Lothian	500	12.9%	800	14.5%
East Renfrewshire	300	6.5%	400	8.4%
Edinburgh, City of	2,200	9.7%	2,600	10.9%
Eilean Siar	100	9.2%	110	9.4%
Falkirk	1,000	14.6%	1,400	18.3%
Fife	2,400	13.8%	2,700	14.7%
Glasgow City	6,000	19.0%	5,200	15.6%
Highland	1,100	11.8%	1,400	13.1%
Inverclyde	600	15.0%	600	14.9%
Midlothian	400	11.6%	700	16.4%
Moray	500	12.2%	600	13.9%
North Ayrshire	1,200	17.3%	1,200	16.6%
North Lanarkshire	2,700	15.5%	2,900	17.0%
Orkney Islands	70	7.9%	90	8.7%
Perth & Kinross	600	9.3%	800	11.3%
Renfrewshire	1,000	12.5%	1,300	14.8%
Scottish Borders	500	11.2%	700	14.6%
Shetland Islands	80	7.7%	100	8.6%
South Ayrshire	700	13.9%	700	12.9%
South Lanarkshire	2,000	12.9%	2,300	14.8%
Stirling	400	8.5%	500	10.0%
West Dunbartonshire	800	15.9%	900	18.9%
West Lothian	1,200	15.3%	1,400	16.4%

Notes

1. Levels rounded to nearest hundred except Eilean Siar, Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands which are rounded to the nearest ten.
2. Proportion calculated on unrounded figures.
3. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.

Chart 4: Proportion of 16-19 year olds who are NEET by Local Authority and Gender, 2011



3.1 Age Split at Local Authority Level

Table 5, overleaf, shows that for the whole of Scotland in 2011, the proportion of young people who are NEET increases with age peaking at 18 years old. In Scotland, 7.2% (4,500) of 16 year olds are NEET which increases to 12.4% (8,000) for 17 year olds and 17.6% (12,000) for 18 year olds before decreasing to 16.5% (12,300) for 19 year olds. However, different patterns are apparent in some Local Authority areas.

In 18 of the 32 local authorities, the proportion who are not in employment, education or training increases with age, while 11 local authorities show the same pattern as for the whole of Scotland. Only Aberdeen City, Dundee City and Glasgow City have the highest proportion of NEET in their 17 year old age group.

Comparing the 2011 Census results with the 2001 Census results, a similar pattern is apparent with the proportion of young people who are NEET increasing with age to 18 years old and falling slightly for 19 year olds at a Scotland level with varying patterns across Local Authority areas. In 2001, the proportion of young people who are not in employment, education or training in 22 local authorities increased with age, while 7 local authorities followed the same pattern as the whole of Scotland. Only Dundee City and the City of Edinburgh had the highest proportion of NEET in their 17 year old age group.

Table 5: Level and Proportion of young people who are NEET by Age and Local Authority, 2011

	16		17		18		19		16-19	
	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%
SCOTLAND	4,500	7.2%	8,000	12.4%	12,000	17.6%	12,300	16.5%	36,700	13.6%
Aberdeen City	200	7.0%	300	11.3%	300	8.1%	300	6.9%	1,000	8.0%
Aberdeenshire	100	3.7%	200	7.0%	300	11.9%	300	11.5%	1,000	8.2%
Angus	100	7.6%	200	12.4%	200	17.7%	300	20.5%	800	14.2%
Argyll & Bute	100	5.0%	100	8.1%	200	20.2%	100	16.3%	500	11.8%
Clackmannanshire	100	8.8%	100	12.8%	200	26.4%	100	23.8%	500	17.7%
Dumfries & Galloway	100	6.8%	200	11.2%	300	18.1%	300	20.1%	900	13.4%
Dundee City	200	10.3%	300	18.7%	400	15.6%	400	11.5%	1,300	13.8%
East Ayrshire	100	6.7%	200	11.4%	300	20.3%	400	24.3%	1,000	15.6%
East Dunbartonshire	50	3.3%	90	6.4%	150	11.4%	180	13.4%	470	8.6%
East Lothian	100	9.2%	100	11.3%	300	18.4%	200	19.0%	800	14.5%
East Renfrewshire	20	1.8%	90	6.7%	130	11.1%	170	15.0%	410	8.4%
Edinburgh, City of	300	6.3%	600	11.9%	900	14.1%	900	10.3%	2,600	10.9%
Eilean Siar	20	5.8%	20	5.8%	40	15.2%	30	12.5%	110	9.4%
Falkirk	200	9.3%	200	13.3%	500	24.1%	500	26.2%	1,400	18.3%
Fife	300	7.5%	600	12.6%	900	19.6%	900	18.5%	2,700	14.7%
Glasgow City	600	10.2%	1,200	18.3%	1,600	17.9%	1,700	15.0%	5,200	15.6%
Highland	200	5.8%	300	11.0%	500	19.4%	400	18.5%	1,400	13.1%
Inverclyde	100	5.6%	100	11.2%	200	20.1%	200	22.2%	600	14.9%
Midlothian	100	8.4%	100	12.7%	200	22.2%	200	22.5%	700	16.4%
Moray	100	7.6%	100	11.2%	200	20.0%	200	18.1%	600	13.9%
North Ayrshire	100	6.8%	200	13.1%	400	22.1%	400	25.4%	1,200	16.6%
North Lanarkshire	400	9.7%	600	13.9%	900	21.0%	1,000	23.0%	2,900	17.0%
Orkney Islands	20	5.5%	20	5.8%	20	9.8%	30	15.6%	90	8.7%
Perth & Kinross	100	5.4%	200	8.7%	300	15.8%	200	16.2%	800	11.3%
Renfrewshire	200	7.5%	300	12.3%	400	19.6%	400	18.8%	1,300	14.8%
Scottish Borders	100	6.1%	200	12.4%	300	22.3%	200	19.1%	700	14.6%
Shetland Islands	20	4.8%	10	4.5%	30	10.5%	40	16.6%	100	8.6%
South Ayrshire	100	4.3%	200	10.8%	200	18.5%	200	19.5%	700	12.9%
South Lanarkshire	300	7.3%	500	13.4%	700	19.1%	800	19.3%	2,300	14.8%
Stirling	100	5.8%	100	11.0%	200	13.9%	200	8.9%	500	10.0%
West Dunbartonshire	100	7.3%	200	15.6%	300	25.1%	300	26.4%	900	18.9%
West Lothian	200	8.5%	400	15.4%	400	19.7%	500	23.0%	1,400	16.4%

Notes

1. Levels rounded to nearest hundred except East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Eilean Siar, Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands which are rounded to the nearest ten.
2. Proportion calculated on unrounded figures.
3. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.

3.2 Unemployment and Economic Inactivity (EIA) at Local Authority Level

Table 6 shows the proportion of 16 to 19 year olds who are NEET by whether they are unemployed or economically inactive (EIA) for local authority areas and Scotland as a whole.

Table 6: Proportion of 16-19 year olds who are NEET by Economic Status and Local Authority, 2011

	Males				Females				All			
	Unemployed		EIA		Unemployed		EIA		Unemployed		EIA	
	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%
SCOTLAND	15,100	76.3%	4,700	23.7%	9,500	56.6%	7,300	43.4%	24,600	67.2%	12,000	32.8%
Aberdeen City	400	72.8%	100	27.2%	300	58.9%	200	41.1%	700	66.4%	300	33.6%
Aberdeenshire	400	76.8%	100	23.2%	300	59.6%	200	40.4%	700	68.5%	300	31.5%
Angus	300	75.9%	100	24.1%	200	54.2%	200	45.8%	500	65.6%	300	34.4%
Argyll & Bute	200	76.6%	100	23.4%	100	60.9%	100	39.2%	300	69.6%	100	30.4%
Clackmannanshire	200	74.4%	100	25.6%	100	63.6%	100	36.4%	300	69.5%	100	30.5%
Dumfries & Galloway	400	80.5%	100	19.5%	300	61.5%	200	38.5%	700	71.9%	300	28.1%
Dundee City	500	73.1%	200	26.9%	300	50.1%	300	49.9%	800	61.4%	500	38.6%
East Ayrshire	400	76.9%	100	23.1%	300	56.8%	200	43.3%	700	67.2%	300	32.8%
East Dunbartonshire	200	76.6%	100	23.5%	100	55.0%	100	45.0%	300	68.3%	100	31.7%
East Lothian	400	84.1%	100	15.9%	200	60.2%	100	39.8%	600	73.6%	200	26.4%
East Renfrewshire	200	72.8%	100	27.2%	100	57.2%	100	42.8%	300	66.5%	100	33.5%
Edinburgh City	900	71.6%	400	28.4%	600	46.4%	700	53.6%	1,500	59.0%	1,100	41.0%
Eilean Siar	50	77.4%	10	22.6%	30	54.9%	20	45.1%	80	67.3%	40	32.7%
Falkirk	500	56.8%	400	43.2%	400	65.1%	200	34.9%	800	60.0%	600	40.0%
Fife	1,200	79.5%	300	20.5%	700	57.0%	500	43.0%	1,900	69.1%	800	30.9%
Glasgow City	2,000	73.1%	800	26.9%	1,300	56.7%	1,000	43.4%	3,400	65.5%	1,800	34.5%
Highland	500	75.2%	200	24.8%	300	52.7%	300	47.3%	900	64.6%	500	35.4%
Inverclyde	200	76.1%	100	23.9%	100	49.5%	100	50.5%	400	63.4%	200	36.6%
Midlothian	300	79.7%	100	20.3%	200	54.3%	100	45.7%	500	67.8%	200	32.2%
Moray	300	79.6%	100	20.4%	200	53.6%	100	46.4%	400	67.8%	200	32.2%
North Ayrshire	500	81.1%	100	18.9%	300	54.6%	200	45.4%	800	68.7%	400	31.3%
North Lanarkshire	1,300	81.3%	300	18.7%	800	62.0%	500	38.0%	2,100	72.3%	800	27.7%
Orkney Islands	20	60.0%	20	40.0%	30	66.0%	20	34.0%	60	63.2%	30	36.8%
Perth & Kinross	300	72.6%	100	27.4%	200	56.1%	100	44.0%	500	65.3%	300	34.7%
Renfrewshire	500	76.3%	200	23.7%	300	51.7%	300	48.3%	800	65.3%	400	34.7%
Scottish Borders	300	76.7%	100	23.3%	200	60.6%	100	39.4%	500	69.6%	200	30.4%
Shetland Islands	40	66.7%	20	33.3%	20	42.1%	20	57.9%	60	57.1%	40	42.9%
South Ayrshire	300	78.5%	100	21.5%	200	57.0%	100	43.0%	500	69.1%	200	30.9%
South Lanarkshire	1,100	81.4%	200	18.6%	600	62.3%	400	37.7%	1,700	73.2%	600	26.8%
Stirling	200	79.2%	100	20.8%	200	53.6%	100	46.5%	400	65.9%	200	34.1%
West Dunbartonshire	400	82.7%	100	17.3%	200	53.3%	200	46.7%	600	69.1%	300	30.9%
West Lothian	700	81.7%	200	18.3%	400	62.1%	200	37.9%	1,100	73.3%	400	26.7%

Notes

1. Levels rounded to nearest hundred except Eilean Siar, Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands which are rounded to the nearest ten.
2. Proportion calculated on unrounded figures.
3. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.

As highlighted in Section 2.2, it is apparent that those young people who are not in employment, education or training comprise of more unemployed people than those who are economically inactive. When broken down by gender, there are far more NEET males who are unemployed than economically inactive whereas the difference between unemployed and economically inactive is smaller for NEET females.

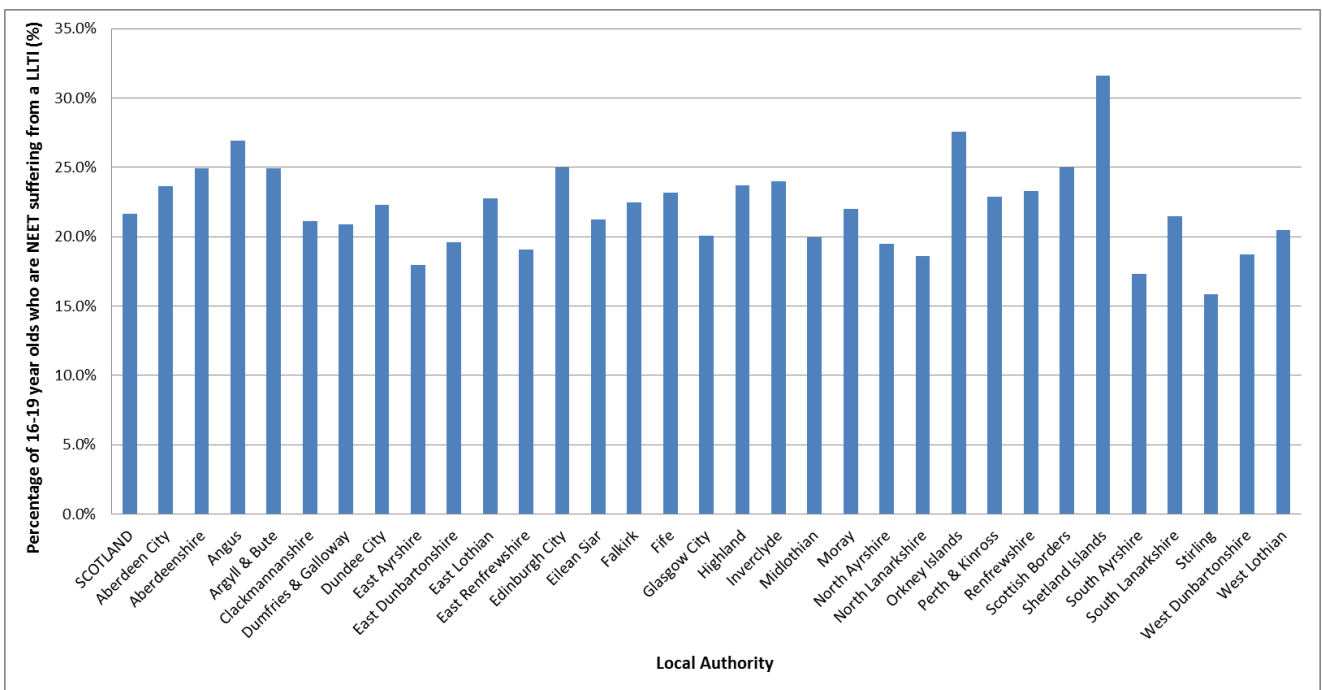
The same pattern is apparent across all of the local authorities. In some instances, the proportion of females who are not in employment, education or training who are economically inactive is higher than the proportion of these females who are unemployed.

A similar pattern is visible from the 2001 Census results however, in the majority of local authorities a higher proportion of NEET females were economically inactive than unemployed.

3.3 Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI) at Local Authority Level

In section 2.4 it was shown that 21.6% of the NEET group suffer from a LLTI. Chart 5 shows the proportion of 16-19 year olds who are NEET suffering from a LLTI by Local Authority. The chart shows that the percentage of the NEET group suffering from an LLTI varies fairly considerably by Local Authority. Shetland Islands and Orkney Islands have a particularly high amount of the NEET group suffering from an LLTI at 31.6% and 27.6% respectively. Different interventions would no doubt be required in Local Authorities with a high proportion of the NEET group suffering from an LLTI than those Local Authorities with a low proportion of the NEET group suffering from an LLTI.

Chart 5: Proportion of 16-19 year olds who are NEET suffering from a LLTI by Local Authority, 2011



4 Conclusions

The proportion of the 16-19 year old population who are not in employment, education or training (NEET) has increased since the 2001 Census and was mainly due to the increase in the proportion of males who were not in employment, education or training.

When broken down by gender and local authority, it was found that certain areas such as Falkirk and West Lothian had a large difference between the proportion of males and females who were NEET and this may merit further investigation to determine why the differences in gender exist.

It is worth noting that approximately two thirds (67.3%) of 16-19 year olds who were not in employment, education or training were unemployed and 32.8% were economically inactive. There are differences in economic status by gender, more males are unemployed than are economically inactive whereas the difference between unemployed and economically inactive is smaller for NEET females. This could be explained by the females who have had children and are not seeking work that fall into the NEET category.

It is also worth noting that approximately 71.6% of those not in employment, education or training have never worked or have only worked in elementary occupations. For those that have previously worked, more females have worked in administrative and secretarial occupations and sales and customer service occupations where males have had experience in skilled trade occupations and process, plant & machine operative occupations.

4.1 Further Analysis

Analysis by lone parents, qualifications, deprivation and ethnic groups would provide a better understanding of the distribution and characteristics of young people who are not in employment, education or training. Some of these characteristics will be explored in the report being produced by academics at St Andrew's University which is due to be published on Monday 26th October 2015.

Employability, Skills and Lifelong Learning Analysis
October 2015

Annex A

Annual Population Survey (APS) Results – Level and Proportion of 16-19 year olds not in employment, education or training (NEET), Scotland, 2004-2014

Table 1 shows that there has been little change in the proportion of all 16-19 year olds not in education, training or employment between 2004 and 2013. The estimate for Jan-Dec 2014 shows that 8.4 per cent of all 16-19 year olds are not in education, training or employment. When we calculate a 95% confidence interval for this point estimate, we find that the true value is likely to lie between 7.1% and 9.8%. This is significantly different to the estimates for the proportion of the 16-19 population who are NEET in preceding years.

Table A1: Level and Proportion of 16-19 year olds not in employment, education or training (NEET), Scotland, 2004-2014

	Male		Female		All	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
2004	16,000	12.6%	15,000	11.6%	31,000	12.1%
2005	19,000	14.5%	17,000	13.3%	36,000	13.9%
2006	17,000	12.9%	13,000	10.3%	30,000	11.6%
2007	15,000	11.1%	14,000	11.0%	29,000	11.1%
2008	15,000	11.6%	15,000	11.3%	30,000	11.5%
2009	19,000	14.0%	15,000	11.2%	34,000	12.6%
2010	20,000	14.7%	16,000	12.3%	36,000	13.5%
2011	19,000	14.5%	13,000	9.8%	32,000	12.1%
2012	18,000	14.0%	14,000	11.5%	33,000	12.8%
2013	15,000	11.4%	14,000	11.1%	28,000	11.3%
2014	10,000	7.7%	11,000	9.2%	21,000	8.4%

Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes

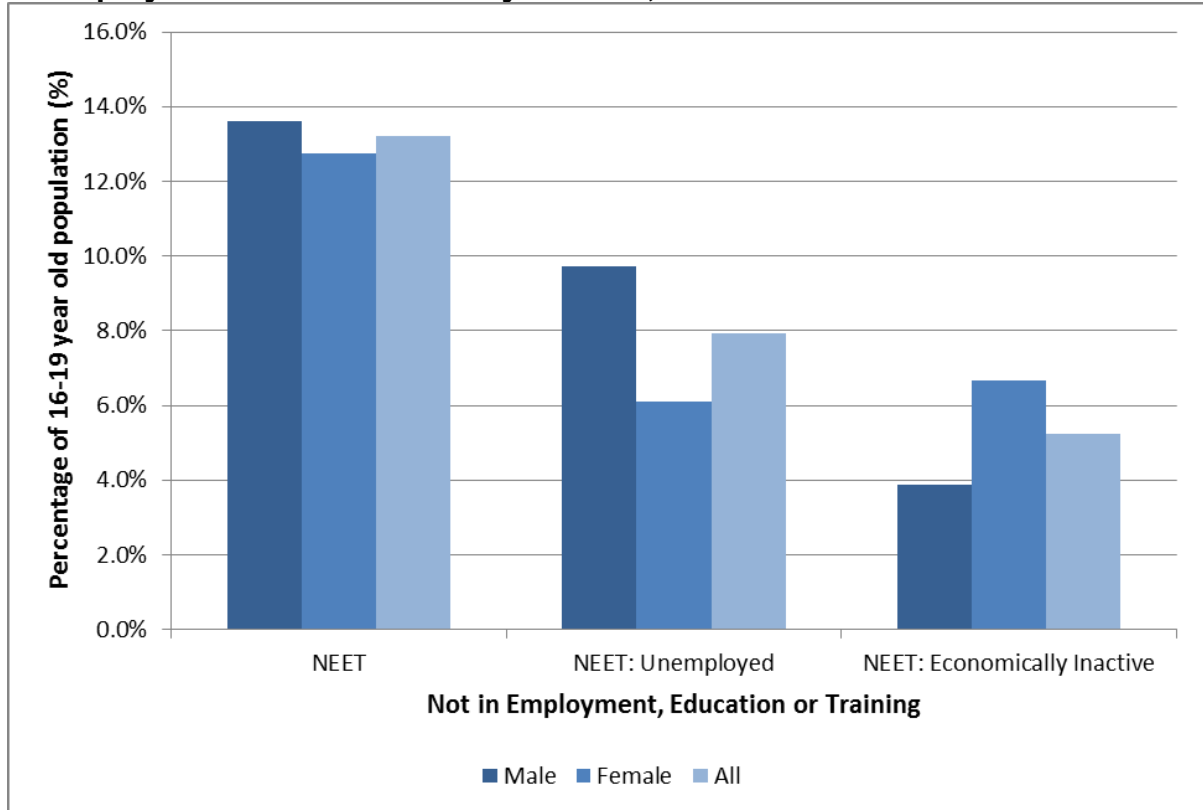
1. Levels are rounded to the nearest thousand
2. Proportions are calculated on the unrounded figures

Over the last ten years, the APS estimates show that at Scotland level, there are generally a higher proportion of 16-19 year old males who are not in employment, education or training than females. However, in 2014, the proportion of females who are not in employment, education or training is higher than the proportion of males (9.2% for females vs. 7.7% for males).

Annex B

2001 Census Results for Comparison with 2011 Census Results

Chart B1: Proportion of the 16-19 year old population who are NEET by Unemployment and Economically Inactive, 2001



7.9% (20,000 out of 252,100) of all people aged 16-19 were NEET and unemployed and 5.3% (13,300) were NEET and economically inactive. The proportion of all males aged 16-19 who were NEET and unemployed was 9.7% (12,400) compared to 6.1% (7,600) of all females aged 16-19. The proportion of all 16-19 year old males who were NEET and economically inactive was 3.9% (5,000) compared to 6.7% (8,300) of all females aged 16-19.

Of those 16 to 19 year olds who were not in employment, education or training (33,300), 60.2% (20,000) were unemployed and 39.8% (13,300) were economically inactive. For males who were NEET, 71.4% (12,400) were unemployed and 28.6% (5,000) were economically inactive and for females, 47.8% (7,600) were unemployed and 52.5% (8,300) were economically inactive.

Chart B2: Proportion of NEET Group by Previous Occupation, 2001

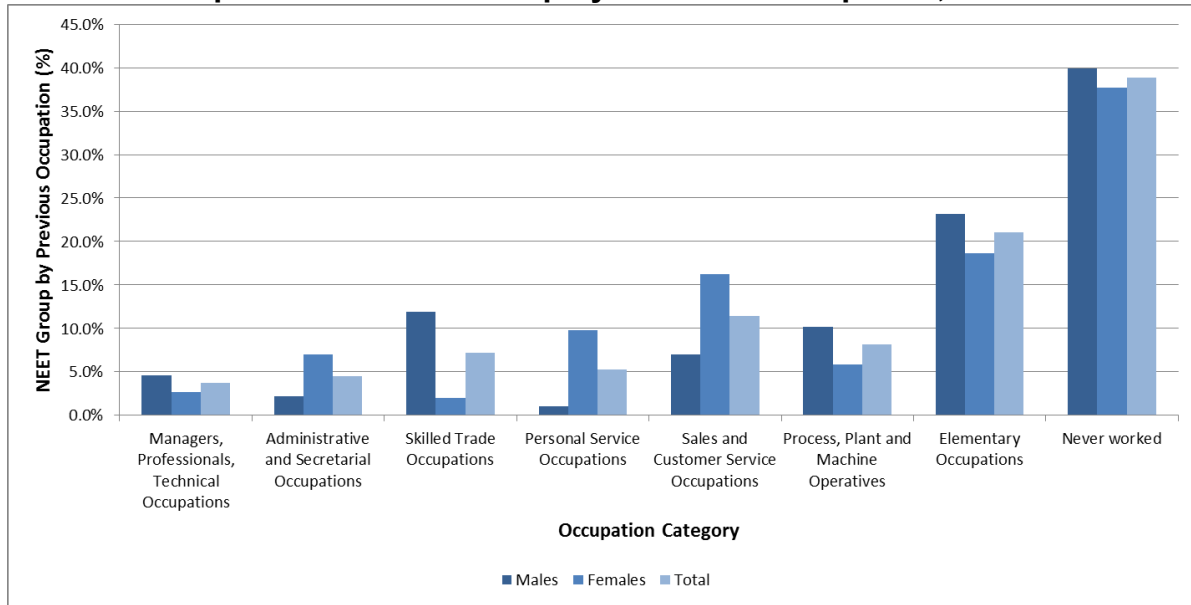


Table B1: Level and Percentage in the NEET Group by Previous Occupation, 2001

	Males			Females			Total		
	NEET	% Age Group	% NEET	NEET	% Age Group	% NEET	NEET	% Age Group	% NEET
TOTAL	17,400	13.6%	100.0%	15,900	12.8%	100.0%	33,300	13.2%	100.0%
Managers, Professionals, Technical Occupations	800	0.6%	4.6%	400	0.3%	2.7%	1,200	0.5%	3.7%
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	400	0.3%	2.1%	1,100	0.9%	7.0%	1,500	0.6%	4.5%
Skilled Trade Occupations	2,100	1.6%	11.9%	300	0.3%	2.0%	2,400	0.9%	7.2%
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	200	0.1%	1.1%	1,600	1.2%	9.8%	1,700	0.7%	5.2%
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	1,200	1.0%	7.0%	2,600	2.1%	16.3%	3,800	1.5%	11.4%
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	1,800	1.4%	10.2%	900	0.7%	5.9%	2,700	1.1%	8.1%
Elementary Occupations	4,000	3.2%	23.1%	3,000	2.4%	18.7%	7,000	2.8%	21.0%
Never worked	6,900	5.4%	39.9%	6,000	4.8%	37.7%	12,900	5.1%	38.9%

Notes

1. Levels rounded to nearest hundred.
2. Proportion calculated on unrounded figures.
3. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.
4. People categorised as having previous Manager, Professional or Technical occupations have been amalgamated.

Table B2: Level and Proportion of NEET Group by LLTI and Gender, 2001 and 2011

	2001 Census				2011 Census			
	LLTI		No LLTI		LLTI		No LLTI	
	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%
All	4,600	13.9%	28,700	86.1%	7,900	21.6%	28,700	78.4%
Males	2,400	13.7%	15,000	86.3%	4,400	22.0%	15,500	78.0%
Females	2,200	14.1%	13,600	85.9%	3,600	21.2%	13,200	78.8%

Notes

1. Levels rounded to nearest hundred.
2. Proportion calculated on unrounded figures.
3. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.

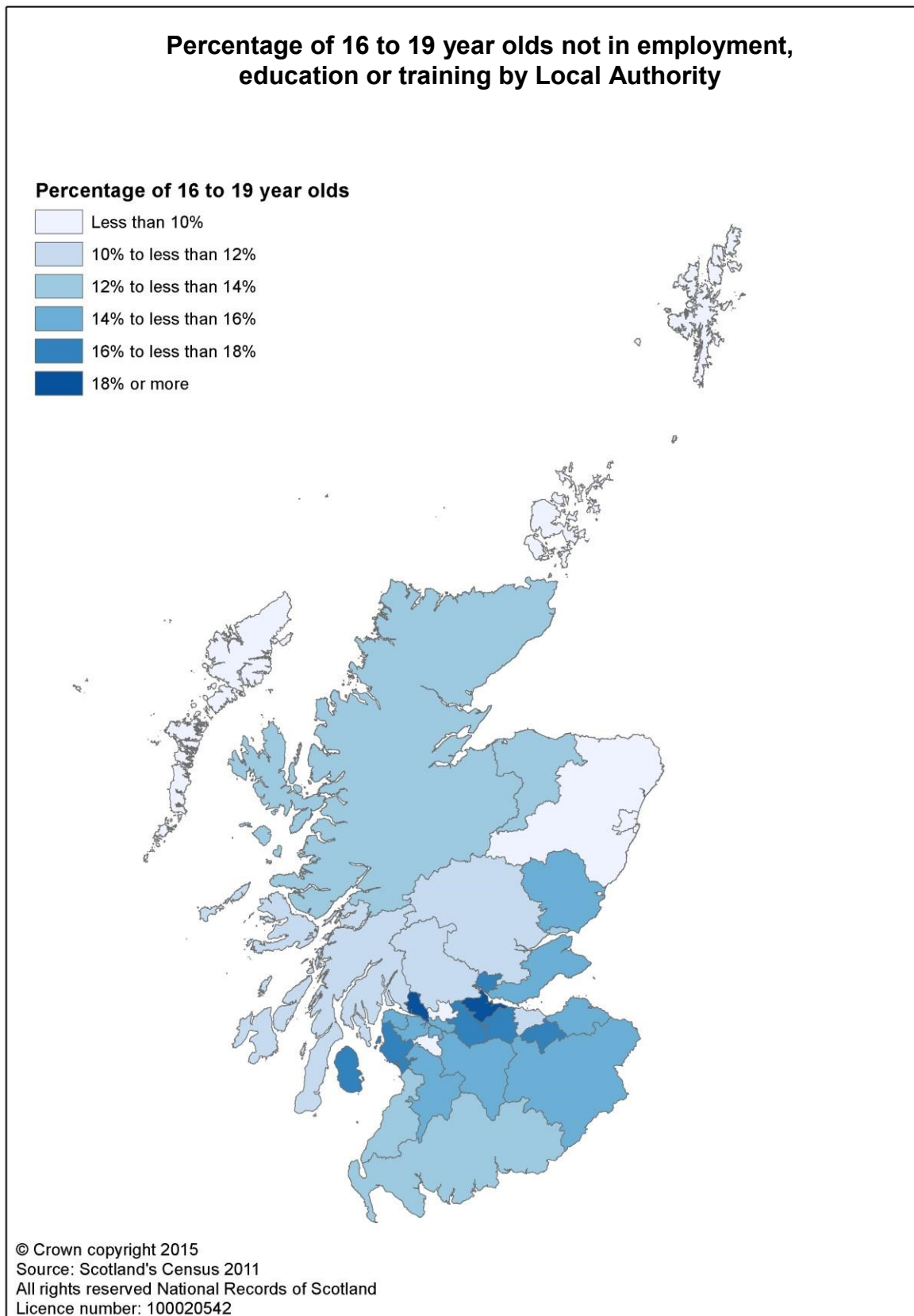
Table B3: Proportion of 16-19 Year Olds Not in Education, Training or Employment by Local Authority Area and Gender, 2001 and 2011

	2001 Census				2011 Census			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%
SCOTLAND	17,400	13.6%	15,900	12.8%	19,800	14.6%	16,800	12.7%
Aberdeen City	500	9.8%	500	9.1%	500	9.0%	500	7.1%
Aberdeenshire	500	9.0%	400	8.3%	500	8.2%	500	8.2%
Angus	300	12.1%	300	13.5%	400	14.5%	400	13.9%
Argyll & Bute	200	9.2%	200	12.0%	300	12.1%	200	11.5%
Clackmannanshire	200	15.9%	200	17.9%	300	19.1%	200	16.3%
Dumfries & Galloway	500	14.4%	500	15.2%	500	14.5%	400	12.3%
Dundee City	600	14.8%	600	13.5%	600	14.1%	600	13.5%
East Ayrshire	500	15.9%	500	16.9%	500	16.1%	500	15.2%
East Dunbartonshire	200	8.2%	200	5.6%	300	10.2%	200	6.9%
East Lothian	200	11.1%	300	14.6%	400	16.4%	300	12.6%
East Renfrewshire	200	6.8%	100	6.2%	200	9.6%	200	7.1%
Edinburgh, City of	1,100	9.7%	1,100	9.8%	1,300	10.9%	1,300	10.9%
Eilean Siar	60	9.8%	40	8.6%	60	10.2%	50	8.5%
Falkirk	600	17.6%	400	11.3%	800	21.4%	500	14.9%
Fife	1,300	14.2%	1,100	13.3%	1,500	15.8%	1,200	13.5%
Glasgow City	3,200	20.6%	2,800	17.5%	2,800	17.0%	2,400	14.2%
Highland	600	11.7%	500	11.9%	700	13.3%	600	12.8%
Inverclyde	300	15.8%	300	14.3%	300	15.7%	300	14.2%
Midlothian	200	11.2%	200	11.9%	400	16.9%	300	15.7%
Moray	300	12.4%	200	12.1%	400	14.5%	300	13.2%
North Ayrshire	600	17.5%	600	17.1%	600	17.1%	500	16.1%
North Lanarkshire	1,500	16.4%	1,200	14.5%	1,500	17.6%	1,400	16.5%
Orkney Islands	40	8.6%	30	7.1%	40	8.7%	50	8.8%
Perth & Kinross	300	9.0%	300	9.7%	400	11.9%	300	10.5%
Renfrewshire	500	12.7%	500	12.3%	700	16.1%	600	13.4%
Scottish Borders	200	11.5%	200	10.9%	400	16.4%	300	12.8%
Shetland Islands	20	4.6%	50	11.3%	60	9.4%	40	7.5%
South Ayrshire	400	14.0%	300	13.8%	400	14.3%	300	11.5%
South Lanarkshire	1,100	13.6%	900	12.2%	1,300	16.6%	1,000	12.9%
Stirling	200	9.5%	200	7.6%	300	9.9%	300	10.2%
West Dunbartonshire	400	16.5%	400	15.3%	500	19.8%	400	18.0%
West Lothian	600	15.8%	600	14.8%	800	18.4%	600	14.4%

Notes

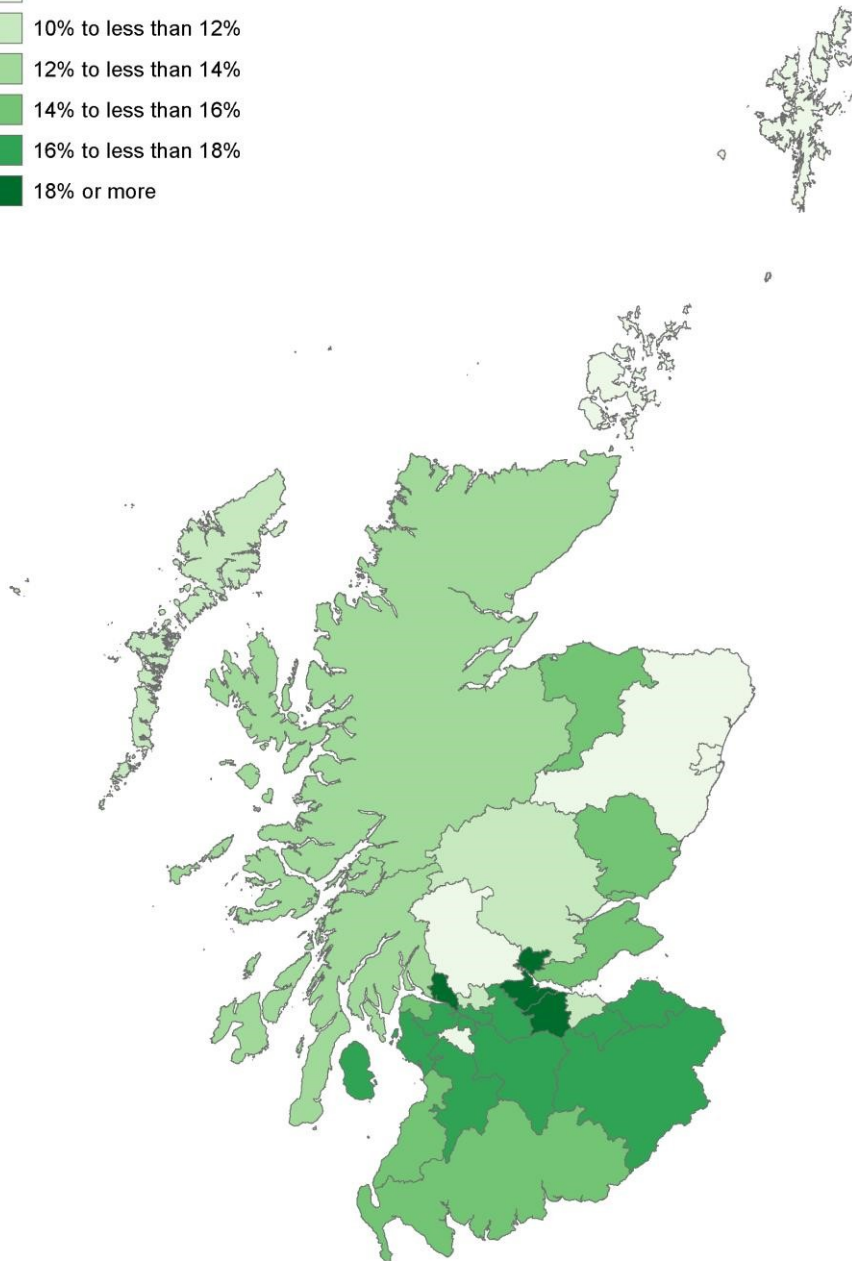
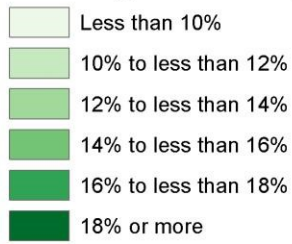
1. Levels rounded to nearest hundred except Eilean Siar, Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands which are rounded to the nearest ten.
2. Proportion calculated on unrounded figures.
3. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts due to rounding.

Annex C



Percentage of 16 to 19 year old males not in employment, education or training by Local Authority

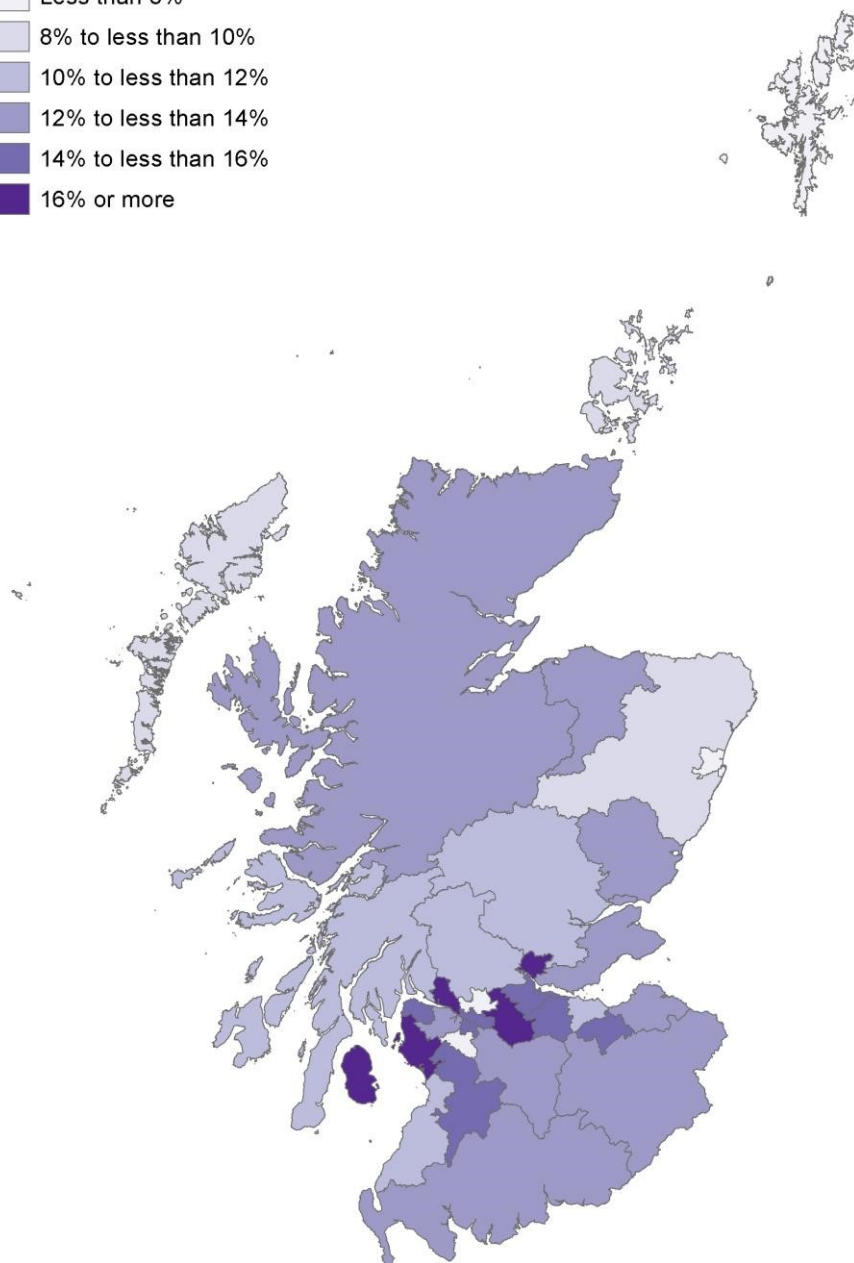
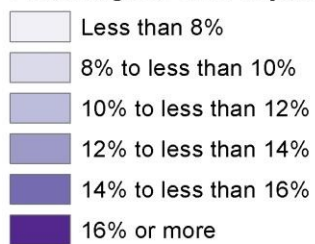
Percentage of 16 to 19 year old males



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Percentage of 16 to 19 year old females not in employment, education or training by Local Authority

Percentage of 16 to 19 year old females



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