



NEET

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Stockton-on-Tees
BOROUGH COUNCIL

Children and Young People

Big plans for the young people of our Borough

NEET – How are we doing?

NEET for 16-19 year olds in Stockton has reduced steadily over the past decade, in contrast to national reports of “Youth Unemployment” of 18-24 year olds which rose sharply in 2010 and today around 10% of that age group are claiming benefits.

End November historical data against current performance:

	NEET numbers				NEET %			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Y12</i> <small>(2282)</small>	<i>Y13</i> <small>(2325)</small>	<i>Y14</i> <small>(2288)</small>	<i>Total</i> <small>(c.6895)</small>	<i>Y12</i>	<i>Y13</i>	<i>Y14</i>	<i>Total</i>
2011	137	220	352	709	6.0	9.8	15.3	10.5
2012	94	171	340	605	4.1	7.6	14.9	8.9
2013	59	170	302	531	2.6	7.5	13.8	7.9

NEET – How are we doing?

- In May 2009 there were 988 young people in Y12-Y14 (the first three years after leaving school) who were NEET
- In May 2013 there were 607 – a 39% reduction
- School leaver NEET has also reduced in recent years:
 - 2009 = 5.3%
 - 2010 = 4.6%
 - 2011 = 5.2%
 - 2012 = 3.9%
 - 2013 = 2.6%

Local Strengths

- School > Post-16 Transition
 - Strong local partnerships between schools, colleges, work based learning providers, employers and Youth Direction
 - Proportion of school leavers who progress into learning around 95% for several years and has increased in each of the last 2 years
- Not Known – best in NE and 6th best in UK for last Three Month Average data
 - National Average = 10.7%
 - NE Regional Average = 9.6%
 - Stockton-on-Tees = 2.2%

When do young people become NEET?

- Some do not enter learning after leaving school:
 - 61 in 2012 (52 this year) = 2.8% of all school leavers were NEET in September
 - Only 1.1% of 2012 leavers remained NEET to now (23yp)
 - Includes Pregnant, Mums and Illness (about a fifth of total NEET)
- More “Drop Out” of learning
 - A further 5% of Y12 drop out of learning to NEET
 - Half of this is before the end of November
 - We re-engage 58% of these during Y12
 - Over half of those NEET in June started EET in September this year, just 45 young people remained NEET from June to now – half of that group have never engaged and half dropped out during Y12 and have not returned to learning

When do young people become NEET?

- A far more significant number do not progress from learning in Y12 to Y13
 - 140 left learning at the end of Y12 to NEET (6.4% of Y12)
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ of current Y13 NEET were engaged in learning at the end of their first year out of school
 - This means young people are not progressing from Entry>L1 courses, or from L1>L2, from L2>L3, or are leaving after the first year of a L3 course
- A significant number do not progress from EET in Y13 into EET in Y14
 - NEET increases from 7.5% to 13.8% from Y13 to Y14
 - These young people are seeking higher level courses including University; Apprenticeships; and, chiefly, employment
 - The vast majority of young people who are NEET between 16-19 years old have been in post-16 learning – they are not “workless”

Who becomes NEET?

- Young people across all schools
- Young people at all levels of attainment Pre-Entry > A Level
- For our current Y13, we found that this is what happened for those young people who:
 - Attended any college = 8.7% leave to NEET (though there is huge variation between colleges)
 - Were in Apprenticeships = 14% leave to NEET
 - Were in employment = 42% leave to NEET
 - Were on short courses = 47% leave to NEET

Why do young people become NEET?

- Top 6 reasons young people told us they become NEET using Participation Assessment Tool, between April-October this year:
 1. Completed college course (41.6%)
 2. Didn't like what they were doing (19.5%)
 3. Finished school and wanted support over the summer (13.9%)
 4. Illness / health / pregnancy (9.1%)
 5. Employment ceased (inc. end contract / job cuts) (4.8%)
 6. Chose the wrong option (4.6%)

Plus, a common theme is unrealistic expectations of the world of work.

What are we doing about NEET?

- RONI – Risk Of NEET Indicator
- PAT – Participation Assessment Tool
- LDAs – Learning Difficulty Assessments
- Placement work with job ready clients
- Employer liaison / vacancies
- NEET Offer – additional, innovative delivery
- One Stop Shop drop-in
- Ongoing and intensive support

Case study

Dan

- Very complex case involving several support agencies – LAC, YOS, substance misuse, housing, significant behavioural issues
- Mismatch of aspirations, aims, resilience and appeal to providers
- Seeking paid work in plastering, refusing training without pay
- No quick fix: placement = drop-out from number of jobs/training
- 232 interventions so far from Participation Advisers
- Relationship with 1 Adviser for 18months (only service still involved)
- Allowed to choose his own path, after considering all options
- Positively challenged
- Guidance through exploration of self
- Started College in September, still engaged

What else needs to happen?

- More flexible provision
 - In-year starts to full-year courses (not just short courses)
 - Provision which engages young people
 - More time to progress e.g. 3 year A Level courses to allow more young people to advance at their own rate
 - Guaranteed progression if students pass: colleges to have a Y12>Y14 Retention Plan (RPA Pilot)
- Greater employability
 - Quality Careers Education and Guidance including employability skills, while at school, work based learning and college
 - Real work experience while at school or college