

**ANALYSIS OF 16-19 YEAR OLD NOT IN  
EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING  
IN THE 2001 CENSUS  
Summary Report**

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## **Main Findings**

- The figures in the 2001 census give a lower number of people not in employment, education or training (NEET) than the Labour Force Survey estimates used in the Social Justice Indicators;
- In general the number of people in the NEET group peaks at 18 years of age. 19 years old is the only age where the percentage of females who are NEET group is higher than the percentage males who are NEET;
- 71.4% of males who are NEET are unemployed whereas 52.2% of females who are NEET are economically inactive;
- 38.6% of the NEET group had never worked which accounts for 5.1% of the population aged 16 to 19;
- Almost 1 in 5 of those aged 16 to 19 in Glasgow are NEET. In fact 17.9% of all those who are NEET in Scotland live in Glasgow;
- The percentage of people who are NEET varies considerably between males and females for some Local Authorities;
- In all local authorities, a higher percentage of males who are NEET are unemployed whereas, in the majority of cases, a higher proportion of females are economically inactive in the NEET group;
- There is considerable variation in the percentage of people who are NEET within the Glasgow Social Work Areas. This variation may be mirrored at lower levels of other Local Authorities.

## **1. Introduction**

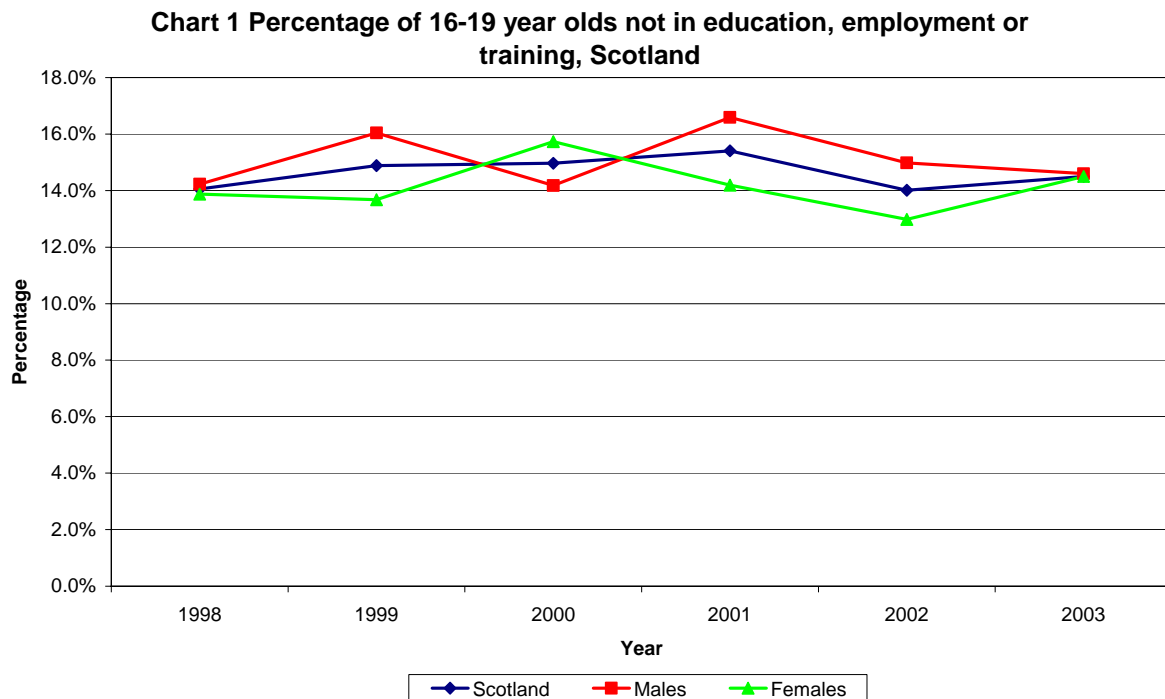
The proportion of 16-19 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET) is a key measure used to monitor progress in a number of key policy areas for the Scottish Executive including *Social Justice - A Scotland Where Everyone Matters, A Smart, Successful Scotland, Building a Better Scotland and Life Through Learning; Learning Through Life*.

The official data source for this measure is the Labour Force Survey (LFS), but only a small number of people are sampled from the NEET group in Scotland. This means that limited analysis of the characteristics of the people in this group is possible. In fact only a gender breakdown at a Scottish level is possible.

Chart 1 shows that since 1999 there has been little change in the percentage of 16-19 year olds not in education, training or employment. The estimate for the year March 2003-February 2004 shows that 14.5 per cent of all 16-19 year olds are not in

education, training or employment. When we calculate confidence intervals for this point estimate we find that the true value is likely to lie between 12.3% and 16.8%. Also if we calculate confidence intervals for the change in the levels in the NEET<sup>1</sup> group between any two years we find that there is no evidence of any significant change in the number within the group.

This illustrates that although there may be a small change in the NEET group, which would be important in delivering policy (i.e. a 1% or 2% change in the proportion), the LFS may not be sensitive enough to detect small changes.



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

The LFS estimates, over the last four years, show that at the Scotland level, there is generally a higher proportion of 16-19 year old males who are not in education, training or employment compared to females.

Results from the 2001 Census of Population allow more detailed analysis of the characteristics of the NEET group as well analysis at a more local area level.

<sup>1</sup> 95% Confidence Limits

## **2. 2001 Census – Scotland Analysis**

The 2001 Census of population was carried out on 29 April 2001 and covered all people living in the UK. This analysis identifies people aged 16 to 19 (excluding students) who were not in education, training or employment in the week before the Census was undertaken. This report analyses the NEET group by:

- Gender
- Age
- Economic status
- Preferred occupation
- Long term limiting illness (LLTI)
- Local authority areas.
- Social Work Areas in Glasgow

According to the 2001 Census, 33,400 people aged between 16-19 were NEET in Scotland. This accounted for 13.2% of the total population of that age group, and is slightly lower than the figure recorded in the LFS for the period March 2001-February 2002. The differences can be explained by the different questionnaires, different time periods and sampling error in the LFS. The Census reports that 13.7% of males aged 16-19 were NEET compared to 12.8% of Females aged 16-19. Again these proportions are below the figures reported in the LFS.

**Table 1: NEET Group from the Census and LFS**

Age 16-19 NEET	2001 Census		2001 LFS	
	Level	%	Level	%
All People	33,400	13.2	38,000	15
Males	17,400	13.7	21,000	17
Females	16,000	12.8	17,000	14

### **2.1 Age**

Table 2 below shows those not in education, training or employment split by age for Scotland.

**Table 2: NEET by Age and Gender**

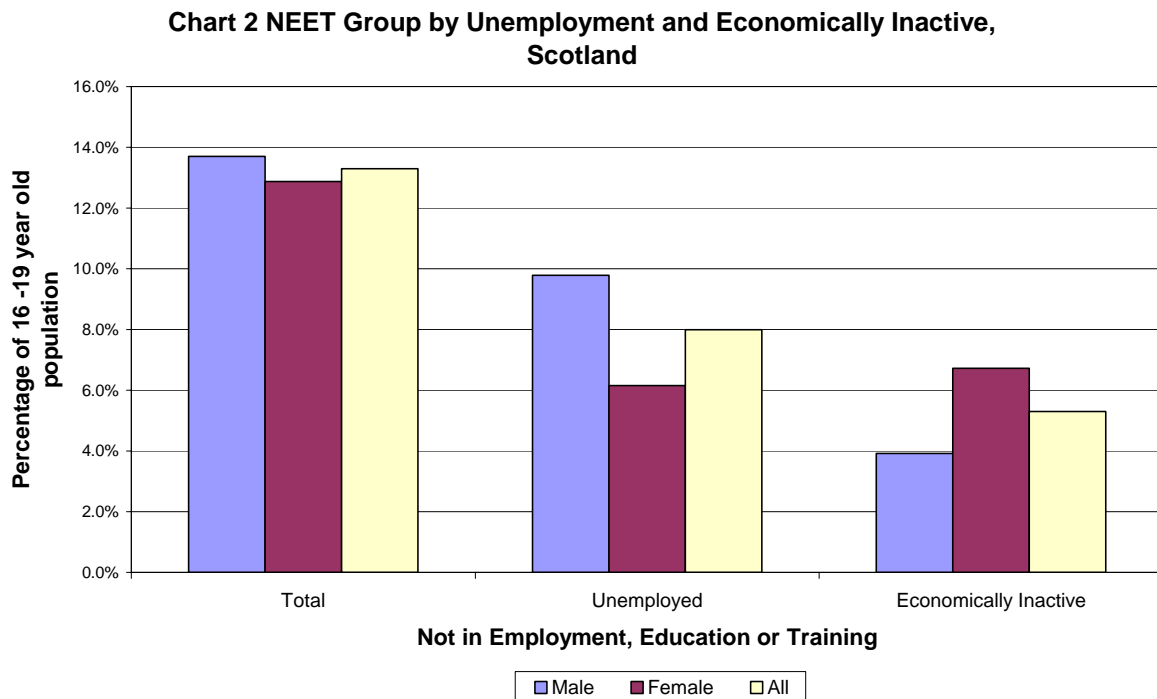
Proportion of NEET by Age				
	16	17	18	19
All People	8.7%	12.4%	16.1%	15.9%
Males	9.6%	13.1%	16.8%	15.4%
Females	7.8%	11.8%	15.5%	16.3%

Overall, the proportion of people in the NEET category increases with age and peaks at 18 year old and falls slightly for nineteen year olds. This is a similar pattern for males. However for females, the highest proportion of NEET occurs at age 19 and the proportion of NEET is higher for females than males. This is the only age where there is a higher proportion of females in the NEET group compared to males.

A similar analysis using data from the LFS is not possible due to small sample sizes.

## 2.2 Economic Status

Chart 2 below shows the split of those who are NEET by whether they are unemployed or economically inactive. There is a much higher proportion of females who are economically inactive compared to males and similarly a much higher proportion of males who are unemployed compared to females.



8.0% of people aged 16-19 were unemployed and 5.3% were economically inactive. Of the males, 9.8% were unemployed and 3.9% were economically inactive and for females, 6.1% were unemployed and 6.7% were economically inactive.

Of the total 16-19 year olds in the NEET group 60.1% were unemployed and 39.9% were economically inactive. For males, 71.4% of NEET were unemployed and 28.6% were economically inactive and for females, 47.8% were unemployed and 52.2% economically inactive.

It is apparent that those young people who are not in education, training or employment comprise of more unemployed people than those who are economically inactive. However for males, the difference is much greater with there being far more unemployed than economically inactive. For females the difference is smaller with slightly more economically inactive females than unemployed.

## 2.3 Previous Occupations

The questionnaire for the 2001 Census of Population asked people their previous occupation of their last main job, for people aged 16 to 19 (excluding students) who were not in employment the week before the Census. The data are split by gender and whether the person is unemployed or economically inactive. These occupations

are self classifications, so the question may be subject to mis-interpretation by the respondent. People categorised as having previous occupations as Managers, Professionals or Technical are amalgamated because of the small numbers involved. 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. The occupation breakdowns for unemployed and economically inactive people have been added together to give a NEET total. These numbers are also expressed as a percentage of Scotland's 16 to 19 year old total population. The table also shows percentages expressed as the number of people in the NEET category. Chart 3, overleaf, shows those in the NEET category by previous occupation.

**Table 3: Number and Percentage in the NEET Group by Previous Occupation**

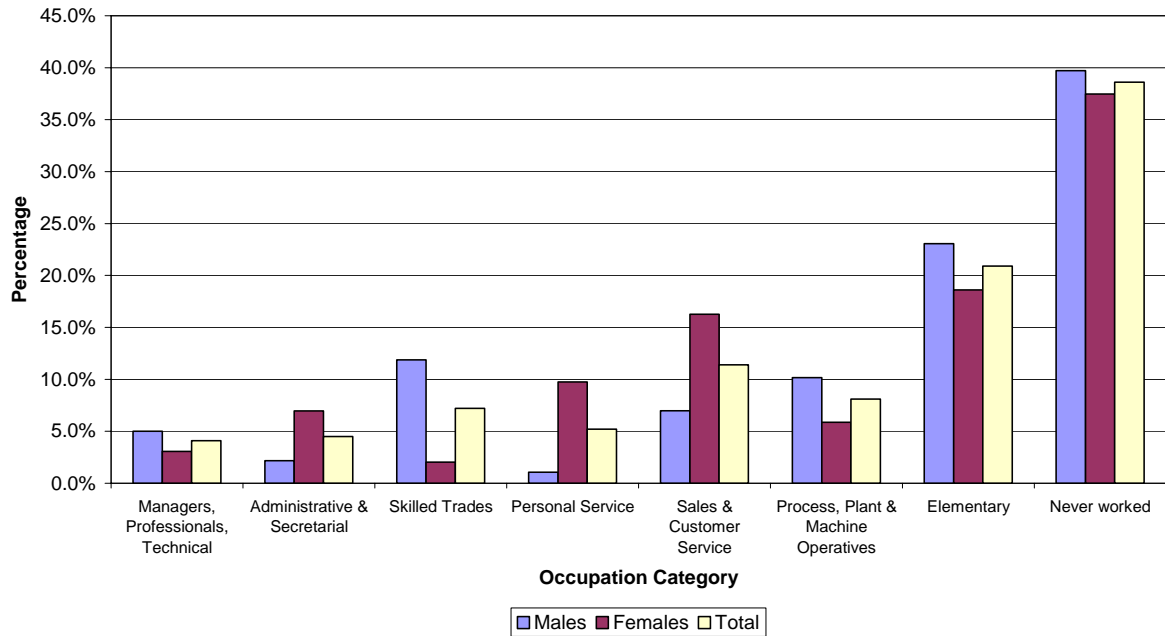
	Males			Females			Total		
	NEET	% Age Group	% Neet	NEET	% Age Group	% Neet	NEET	% Age Group	% Neet
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,494</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>16,017</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>33,511</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Managers, Professionals, Technical	876	0.7%	5.0%	488	0.4%	3.0%	1,364	0.5%	4.1%
Administrative & Secretarial	377	0.3%	2.2%	1,116	0.9%	7.0%	1,493	0.6%	4.5%
Skilled Trades	2,077	1.6%	11.9%	324	0.3%	2.0%	2,401	1.0%	7.2%
Personal Service	187	0.1%	1.1%	1,562	1.3%	9.8%	1,749	0.7%	5.2%
Sales & Customer Service	1,220	1.0%	7.0%	2,606	2.1%	16.3%	3,826	1.5%	11.4%
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	1,777	1.4%	10.2%	939	0.8%	5.9%	2,716	1.1%	8.1%
Elementary	4,033	3.2%	23.1%	2,981	2.4%	18.6%	7,014	2.8%	20.9%
Never worked	6,947	5.4%	39.7%	6,001	4.8%	37.5%	12,948	5.1%	38.6%

More than 38% of all NEET group have never worked. Of this 20.7% are male and 17.9% are female. As a proportion of the total 16-19 year old population, 5.1% have never worked. For males 5.4% have never worked compared to 4.8% of females.

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

It should be noted that almost 60% of those not in education training or employment fall into elementary or never worked categories, which is approximately 8% of Scotland's 16–19 year old population.

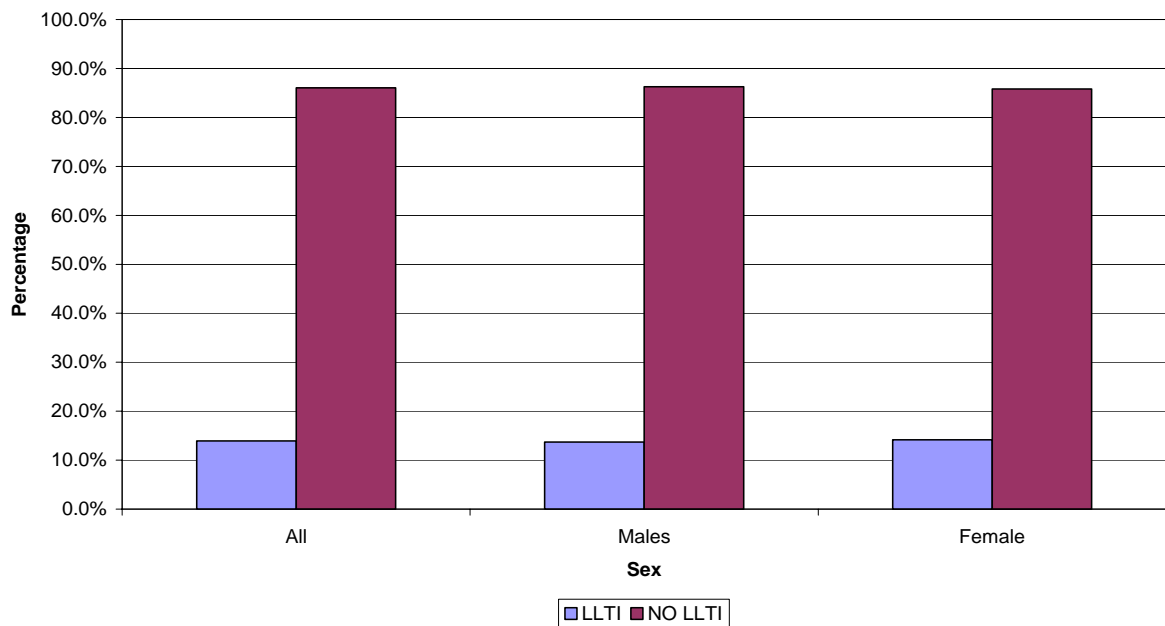
**Chart 3 NEET Group by Previous Occupation, Scotland**



### 2.4 Limiting Long Term Illness

The 2001 Census does not have specific data on types of health problems suffered by individuals but there is a question on whether people suffer from a limiting long term illness (LLTI) or not. Chart 4 below shows the percentage of people who are in the NEET group by whether they are suffering from an LLTI or not. The chart shows that around 14% of the NEET group suffer from an LLTI. This varies very little between males and females.

**Chart 4 Percentage of Those Who are NEET Who Suffer From an LLTI by Sex**



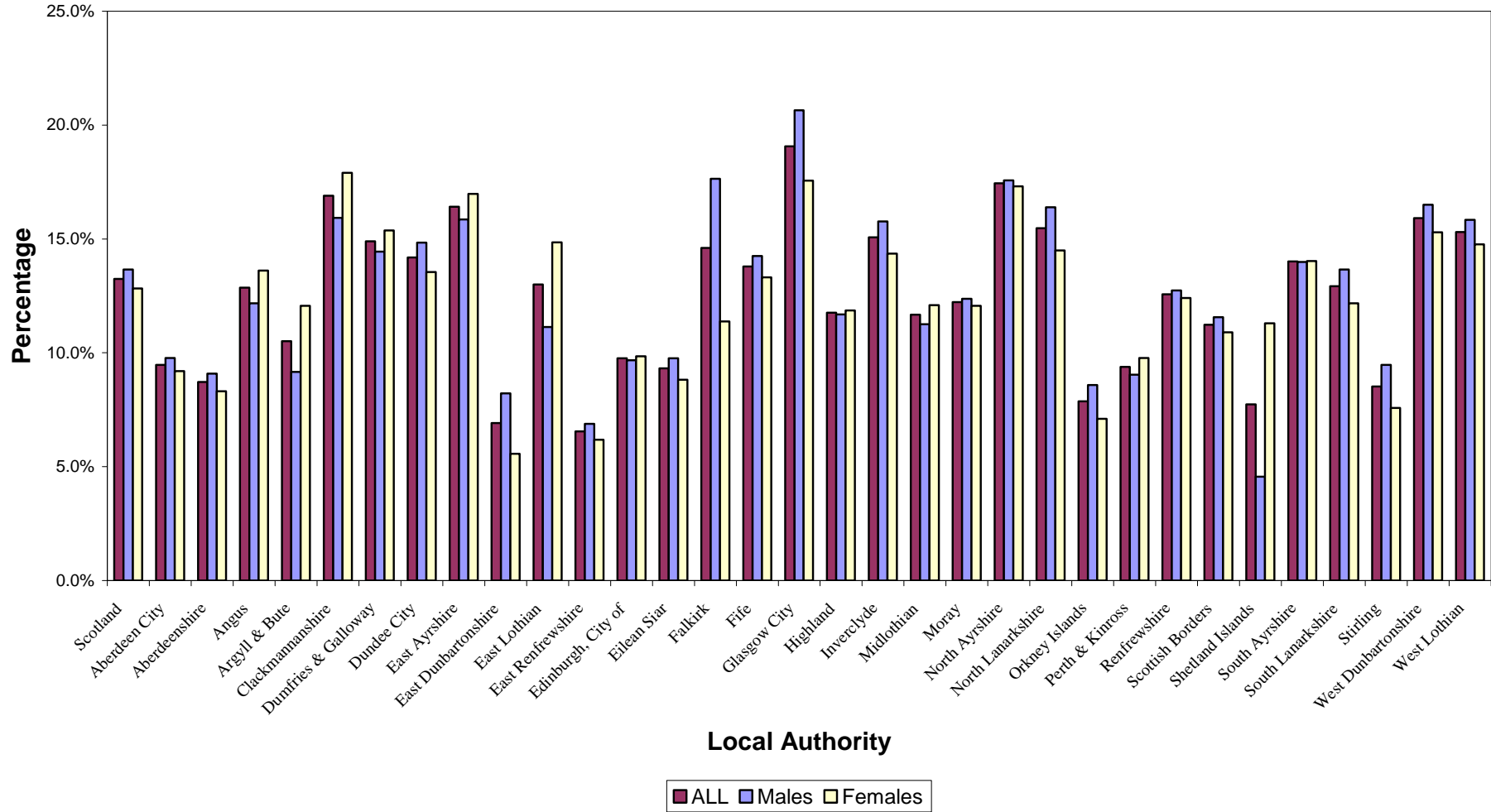
### **3 Local Authority Level Analysis**

Table 4 shows that Glasgow City has the highest level and proportion of 16-19 year olds in the NEET category with just under 6,000 people which accounts almost 1 in 5 people in the 16-19 year age group. Glasgow also has the highest level of people in the NEET group for males (20.6%) compared to other local authority areas in Scotland. Clackmannanshire has the highest proportions of females in the NEET group, but this accounts for just over 200 people. Glasgow has the highest number of females in the NEET category with just over 2,800 people. Chart 5 shows the proportion of NEET individuals split by gender for all 32 local authority areas.

**Table 4 : Proportion of 16-19 Year Olds not in Education, Training or Employment by Local Authority Area**

	MALES		FEMALES		ALL	
Scotland	17431	13.7%	15960	12.8%	33391	13.2%
Aberdeen City	537	9.8%	546	9.2%	1083	9.5%
Aberdeenshire	526	9.1%	420	8.3%	946	8.7%
Angus	325	12.2%	334	13.6%	659	12.9%
Argyll & Bute	193	9.2%	222	12.1%	415	10.5%
Clackmannanshire	193	15.9%	209	17.9%	402	16.9%
Dumfries & Galloway	473	14.4%	475	15.4%	948	14.9%
Dundee City	608	14.8%	560	13.5%	1168	14.2%
East Ayrshire	452	15.9%	492	17.0%	944	16.4%
East Dunbartonshire	240	8.2%	157	5.6%	397	6.9%
East Lothian	211	11.1%	287	14.8%	498	13.0%
East Renfrewshire	160	6.9%	133	6.2%	293	6.5%
Edinburgh, City of	1085	9.7%	1138	9.9%	2223	9.8%
Eilean Siar	57	9.8%	45	8.8%	102	9.3%
Falkirk	640	17.6%	387	11.4%	1027	14.6%
Fife	1269	14.3%	1152	13.3%	2421	13.8%
Glasgow City	3155	20.6%	2819	17.6%	5974	19.1%
Highland	582	11.7%	518	11.9%	1100	11.8%
Inverclyde	344	15.8%	307	14.4%	651	15.1%
Midlothian	220	11.3%	231	12.1%	451	11.7%
Moray	261	12.4%	224	12.1%	485	12.2%
North Ayrshire	593	17.6%	588	17.3%	1181	17.4%
North Lanarkshire	1451	16.4%	1210	14.5%	2661	15.5%
Orkney Islands	37	8.6%	29	7.1%	66	7.9%
Perth & Kinross	297	9.0%	280	9.8%	577	9.4%
Renfrewshire	546	12.7%	506	12.4%	1052	12.6%
Scottish Borders	244	11.6%	239	10.9%	483	11.2%
Shetland Islands	24	4.6%	53	11.3%	77	7.7%
South Ayrshire	363	14.0%	349	14.0%	712	14.0%
South Lanarkshire	1095	13.7%	930	12.2%	2025	12.9%
Stirling	217	9.5%	176	7.6%	393	8.5%
West Dunbartonshire	423	16.5%	377	15.3%	800	15.9%
West Lothian	610	15.8%	567	14.8%	1177	15.3%

**Chart 5 Percentage NEET by Local Authority**



Overall there are 13 authorities with above average proportions of people in the NEET category, with Glasgow, North Ayrshire, Clackmannanshire and East Ayrshire all above 16%. However a different pattern emerges when the information is broken down by gender.

Some authorities have similar levels of males and females in the NEET category. These include areas such as North Ayrshire, Dumfries and Galloway and Fife. Other local authority areas have higher proportions of males in the NEET group. These include Glasgow, Falkirk, North Lanarkshire and Dundee. Falkirk and Glasgow in particular have higher proportion of males in the NEET group. The areas that have higher proportions of females in the NEET category include Clackmannanshire, East Ayrshire, East Lothian, Argyll & Bute and Shetland Islands.

The maps in Appendix A highlight the local authority area that have the highest proportions of young people in the NEET group. (The darker areas have the higher proportions). The map of the total NEET group and males in the NEET group tend to be higher in areas around west central Scotland but the distribution of proportions of females in the NEET group show a slightly different pattern.

### ***3.1 Age Split at Local Authority Level***

Table 5, overleaf, shows that the percentage in who are NEET increases with age peaking at 18 years old. However the percentage NEET at 19 is fairly similar to 18 years old, 15.9% compared to 16.1% for the whole of Scotland. However the pattern is very different in some LA areas. 23 of the 32 areas have higher proportions of NEET people in the 19 year old age group. Most of these areas show a gradual increase in the NEET proportions from 16 to 19 year olds with the exception of Eilean Siar. The proportion of 18 year olds who are in the NEET group is 9.3% but for 19 year olds the figure jumps to 18.1%.

There are seven Local Authority areas that have the highest proportion of NEET people in the 18 year old age group. These include Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire, Fife, Glasgow City, Shetland Islands, Stirling and West Lothian. Only Edinburgh City and Dundee City areas have the highest proportion of NEET people in the 17 year old age group .

For each area, there are different age group that have a higher propensity to not to be in education, employment or training and the pattern is not the same across the whole of Scotland.

**Table 5: Percentage of the Population which is NEET by age**

	16	17	18	19	16-19
Scotland	8.7%	12.4%	16.1%	15.9%	13.2%
Aberdeen City	7.3%	10.2%	11.1%	9.0%	9.5%
Aberdeenshire	4.5%	8.3%	11.9%	11.7%	8.7%
Angus	6.1%	11.9%	17.3%	18.1%	12.9%
Argyll & Bute	5.8%	9.3%	14.2%	14.7%	10.5%
Clackmannanshire	8.7%	16.0%	21.0%	24.8%	16.9%
Dumfries & Galloway	7.2%	12.7%	19.7%	24.2%	14.9%
Dundee City	11.2%	15.9%	14.9%	14.6%	14.2%
East Ayrshire	10.7%	14.7%	20.6%	20.8%	16.4%
East Dunbartonshire	4.4%	6.1%	8.1%	9.6%	6.9%
East Lothian	7.5%	11.5%	17.2%	18.6%	13.0%
East Renfrewshire	3.7%	6.2%	7.7%	9.2%	6.5%
Edinburgh, City of	8.3%	11.6%	10.8%	8.7%	9.8%
Eilean Siar	5.9%	7.5%	9.3%	18.1%	9.3%
Falkirk	8.6%	14.0%	16.3%	19.8%	14.6%
Fife	7.6%	12.5%	19.1%	16.3%	13.8%
Glasgow City	16.6%	20.4%	20.7%	18.5%	19.1%
Highland	5.5%	8.6%	17.6%	19.5%	11.8%
Inverclyde	8.5%	12.5%	18.0%	22.4%	15.1%
Midlothian	7.7%	9.3%	15.3%	15.6%	11.7%
Moray	5.4%	12.0%	16.5%	17.5%	12.2%
North Ayrshire	10.1%	15.5%	22.0%	23.3%	17.4%
North Lanarkshire	10.0%	13.6%	19.2%	19.5%	15.5%
Orkney Islands	3.2%	3.8%	12.8%	17.2%	7.9%
Perth & Kinross	5.7%	7.0%	13.0%	14.4%	9.4%
Renfrewshire	8.7%	10.6%	15.3%	16.2%	12.6%
Scottish Borders	5.2%	10.8%	14.1%	17.4%	11.2%
Shetland Islands	2.8%	8.1%	11.9%	9.9%	7.7%
South Ayrshire	9.6%	11.9%	16.9%	19.3%	14.0%
South Lanarkshire	9.4%	11.6%	15.3%	16.0%	12.9%
Stirling	6.0%	8.0%	10.1%	9.4%	8.5%
West Dunbartonshire	10.4%	15.2%	18.2%	20.3%	15.9%
West Lothian	9.3%	13.8%	20.0%	19.1%	15.3%

### ***3.2 Unemployment and Economic Inactivity at Local Authority Level***

Table 6 shows the percentages of unemployed and economically inactive out of those in the NEET group for local authority areas and Scotland as a whole. The ratio of unemployment to economic inactivity can also be seen in Table 7 for local authority level and also Scotland as a whole.

**Table 6: LA NEET by Economic Status**

	Males		Females		All	
	Unemployed	EIA	Unemployed	EIA	Unemployed	EIA
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>71.4%</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>47.8%</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>60.1%</b>	<b>39.9%</b>
Aberdeen City	70.3%	29.7%	42.2%	57.8%	56.2%	43.8%
Aberdeenshire	71.5%	28.5%	48.3%	51.7%	61.2%	38.8%
Angus	71.9%	28.1%	54.8%	45.2%	63.2%	36.8%
Argyll & Bute	69.4%	30.6%	50.9%	49.1%	59.5%	40.5%
Clackmannanshire	54.6%	45.4%	54.1%	45.9%	54.3%	45.7%
Dumfries & Galloway	66.1%	33.9%	51.4%	48.6%	58.7%	41.3%
Dundee City	76.3%	23.7%	41.1%	58.9%	59.4%	40.6%
East Ayrshire	75.5%	24.5%	50.0%	50.0%	62.2%	37.8%
East Dunbartonshire	71.4%	28.6%	52.2%	47.8%	63.8%	36.3%
East Lothian	69.7%	30.3%	45.1%	54.9%	55.5%	44.5%
East Renfrewshire	65.6%	34.4%	46.6%	53.4%	57.0%	43.0%
Edinburgh, City of	62.9%	37.1%	41.8%	58.2%	52.1%	47.9%
Eilean Siar	70.2%	29.8%	48.9%	51.1%	60.8%	39.2%
Falkirk	55.6%	44.4%	45.6%	54.4%	51.8%	48.2%
Fife	79.0%	21.0%	49.4%	50.6%	64.9%	35.1%
Glasgow City	68.2%	31.8%	44.6%	55.4%	57.1%	42.9%
Highland	72.8%	27.2%	45.2%	54.8%	59.8%	40.2%
Inverclyde	74.0%	26.0%	50.2%	49.8%	62.8%	37.2%
Midlothian	74.1%	25.9%	40.7%	59.3%	57.0%	43.0%
Moray	71.1%	28.9%	50.4%	49.6%	61.6%	38.4%
North Ayrshire	77.4%	22.6%	57.9%	42.1%	67.7%	32.3%
North Lanarkshire	75.9%	24.1%	49.6%	50.4%	64.0%	36.0%
Orkney Islands	75.7%	24.3%	41.4%	58.6%	60.6%	39.4%
Perth & Kinross	67.8%	32.2%	42.9%	57.1%	55.7%	44.3%
Renfrewshire	74.6%	25.4%	45.6%	54.4%	60.6%	39.4%
Scottish Borders	74.2%	25.8%	50.0%	50.0%	62.2%	37.8%
Shetland Islands	66.7%	33.3%	50.0%	50.0%	55.1%	44.9%
South Ayrshire	81.0%	19.0%	52.0%	48.0%	66.8%	33.2%
South Lanarkshire	73.9%	26.1%	55.8%	44.2%	65.6%	34.4%
Stirling	68.6%	31.4%	44.1%	55.9%	57.7%	42.3%
West Dunbartonshire	73.8%	26.2%	49.1%	50.9%	62.1%	37.9%
West Lothian	76.1%	23.9%	49.6%	50.4%	63.4%	36.6%

**Table 7: Ratio of Unemployment / Economically Inactive**

	Unemployment/Economically Inactive		
	Males	Females	All
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>1.51</b>
Aberdeen City	2.36	0.73	1.28
Aberdeenshire	2.51	0.94	1.58
Angus	2.55	1.21	1.72
Argyll & Bute	2.27	1.04	1.47
Clackmannanshire	1.20	1.18	1.19
Dumfries & Galloway	1.95	1.06	1.42
Dundee City	3.21	0.70	1.46
East Ayrshire	3.08	1.00	1.65
East Dunbartonshire	2.49	1.09	1.76
East Lothian	2.30	0.82	1.25
East Renfrewshire	1.91	0.87	1.33
Edinburgh, City of	1.70	0.72	1.09
Eilean Siar	2.35	0.96	1.55
Falkirk	1.25	0.84	1.08
Fife	3.76	0.98	1.85
Glasgow City	2.14	0.81	1.33
Highland	2.68	0.82	1.49
Inverclyde	2.84	1.01	1.69
Midlothian	2.86	0.69	1.32
Moray	2.46	1.02	1.60
North Ayrshire	3.43	1.38	2.09
North Lanarkshire	3.15	0.98	1.77
Orkney Islands	3.11	0.71	1.54
Perth & Kinross	2.10	0.75	1.26
Renfrewshire	2.94	0.84	1.54
Scottish Borders	2.87	1.00	1.64
Shetland Islands	2.00	1.00	1.23
South Ayrshire	4.28	1.08	2.01
South Lanarkshire	2.83	1.26	1.91
Stirling	2.19	0.79	1.36
West Dunbartonshire	2.81	0.96	1.64
West Lothian	3.18	0.99	1.73

It can be seen from table 7 that the ratios for males and females combined is consistently greater than one which means there are more people classified as unemployed than economically active. It is the same for males where the ratios are well above one. However the ratio for females is more closer to one indicating that the numbers of unemployed people and those economically inactive are more equal. In over half the Local Authorities the numbers of economically inactive females are greater than the numbers unemployed.

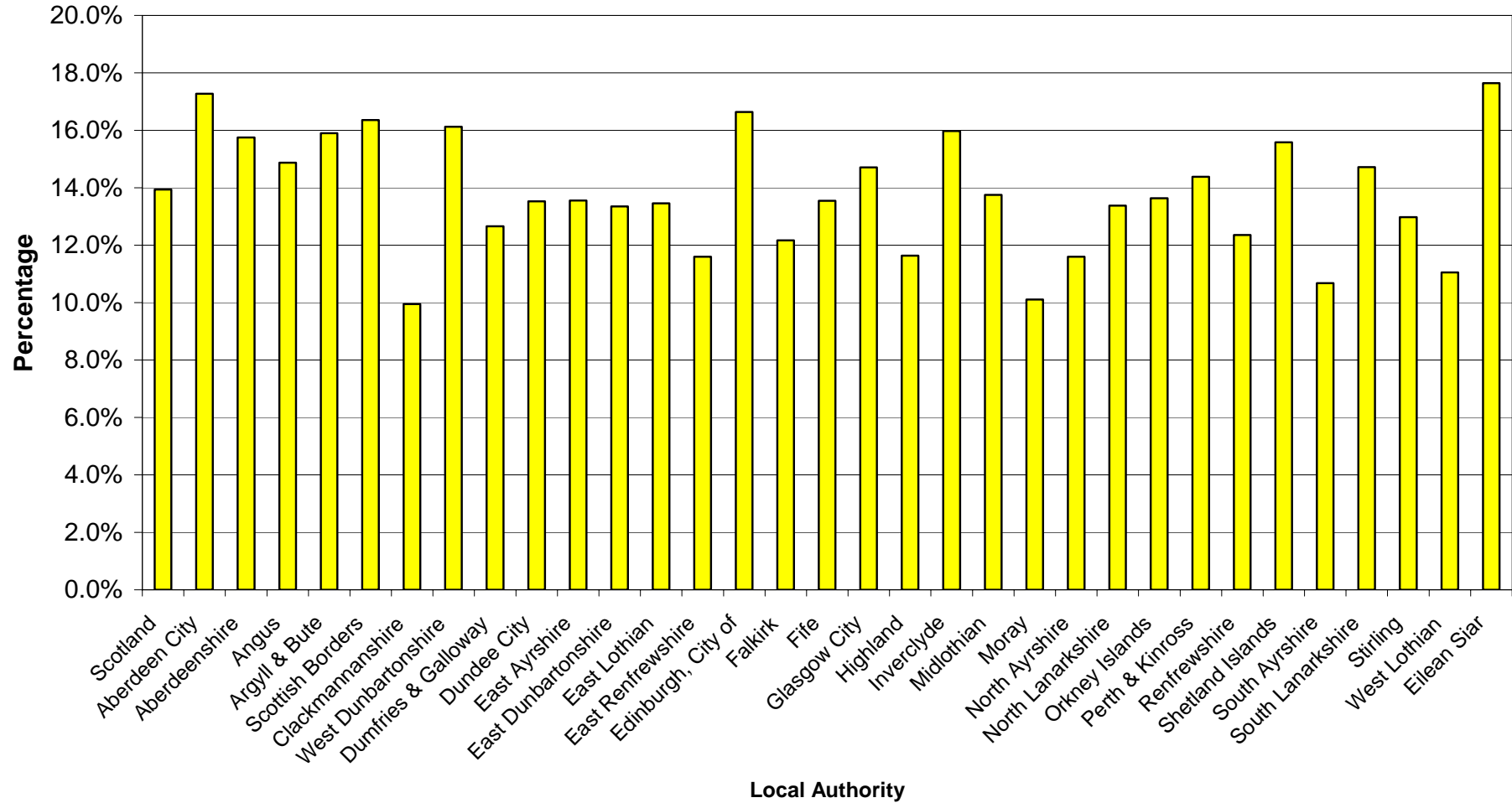
The position of unemployed and economically inactive compared to males and females is similar across Scotland. When the ratio is higher this indicates that there are more people unemployed compared to inactive for that area. In all areas the ratio for males is much higher than that for females indicating that more males tend

to be unemployed and there are more females who are economically inactive compared to males. The only exception is Clackmannanshire where the ratios are similar indicating that the proportion of unemployed to inactive are the same for both sexes.

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

In section 2.4 it was shown that around 14% of the NEET group suffer from an LLTI. Chart 6 overleaf shows the percentage of the NEET group suffering from an LLTI by Local Authority. The chart shows that the percentage of the NEET group suffering from an LLTI varies fairly considerably by Local Authority. Aberdeen and Edinburgh have a particularly high amount of the NEET group suffering from an LLTI at 17.3% and 16.6% 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 6 Percentage of the NEET Group Suffering From an LLTI by Local Authority**



### 3.4 Glasgow Social Work Area Analysis

As seen in earlier sections, Glasgow has the highest percentage of NEET in Scotland. It is of interest to look at the Census data for the NEET group at local areas of Glasgow to see if there are any major differences. The Glasgow Social Work areas are already defined and are used in other analysis so it makes sense to use them in this instance. Table 8 shows the number and percentage of people in the NEET group within the 9 Social Work areas in Glasgow.

**Table 9: NEET Groups in Glasgow Social Work Areas**

	Number NEET			Percentage NEET		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>East</b>	460	370	830	23.3%	16.0%	19.4%
<b>Greater Pollok</b>	354	273	627	24.2%	19.6%	21.9%
<b>North</b>	518	482	1000	27.5%	22.2%	24.7%
<b>North East</b>	395	370	765	22.8%	22.4%	22.6%
<b>North West</b>	285	285	570	11.6%	10.5%	11.0%
<b>South</b>	284	263	547	17.7%	15.6%	16.6%
<b>South East</b>	177	163	340	17.6%	16.2%	16.9%
<b>South West</b>	280	273	553	20.1%	19.9%	20.0%
<b>West</b>	402	340	742	22.7%	19.6%	21.2%

The table shows that the highest number and percentage of people in the NEET group is in the North of the city with 1,000 people who are NEET in this area (24.7%). Only 11% of the population in the North West of the city fall into the NEET group. As with Scotland, there are consistently higher rates in the NEET group for males than for females. This is particularly true in the East of the city where 23.3% of males are NEET compared to 16.0% of females

The maps in Appendix B show the percentage of NEET in each of these areas for males and females separately as well as the total percentage.

## **4 Conclusions**

Some of the results from the 2001 Census are to be expected, with Glasgow having much higher proportions and levels of people in the NEET category. However there are some unexpected results which include the differences across Scotland between gender and ages. The reasons for higher levels of proportion of females in the NEET group in areas like East Lothian and Shetland may merit further analysis. Also, areas where there are higher proportions of males in NEET category such as Falkirk and Glasgow may merit further analysis to understand why the differences in gender exist.

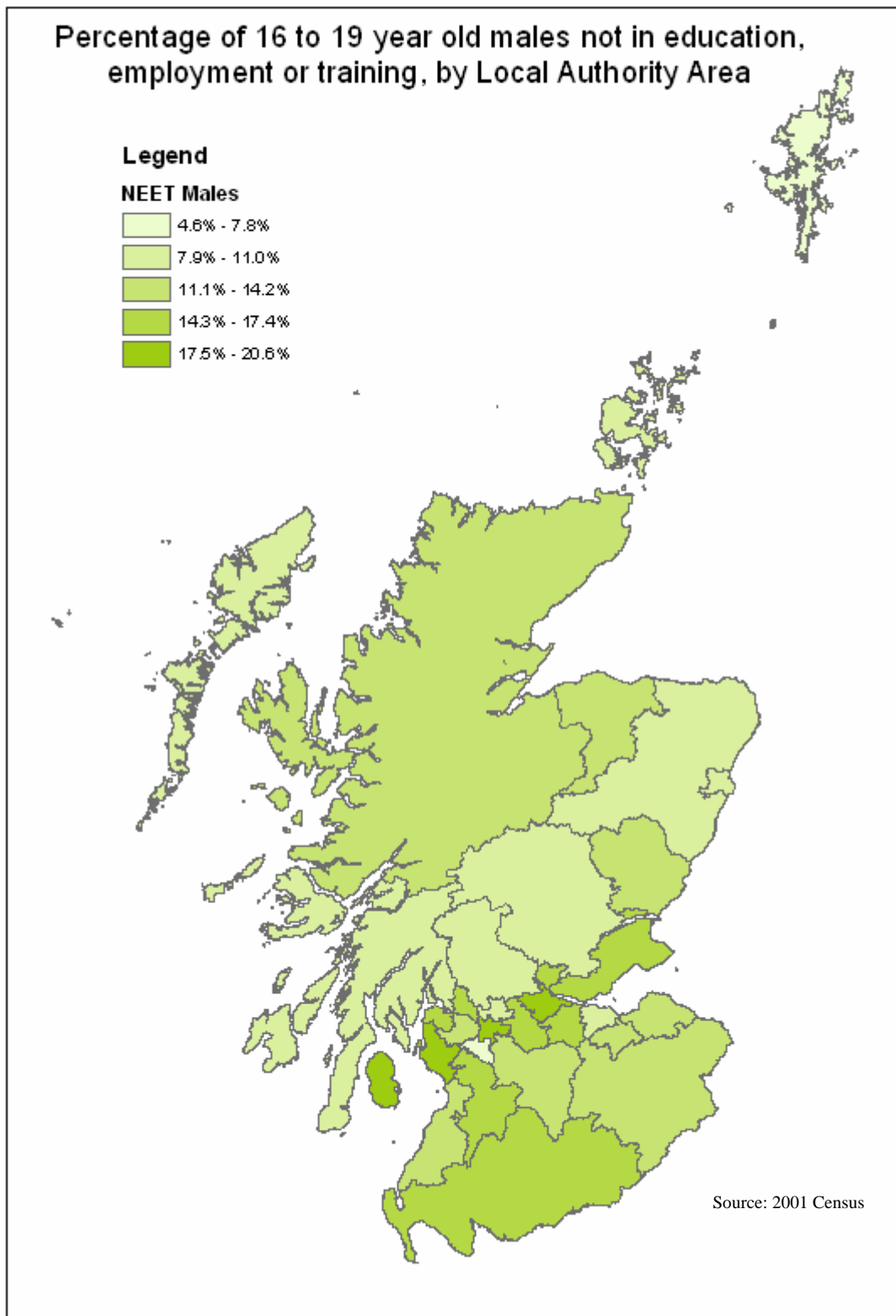
It is also worth noting that nearly 60% of people in NEET category have never worked or have only worked in elementary occupations. For those that have previously worked, more females have worked in secretarial and sales occupations where males have had experience in trade and plant & machinery occupations. There are differences in economic status, more males are unemployed and more females are economically inactive. This could be explained by the females who have had children and are not seeking work that fall into the NEET category.

### ***4.1 Further Analysis***

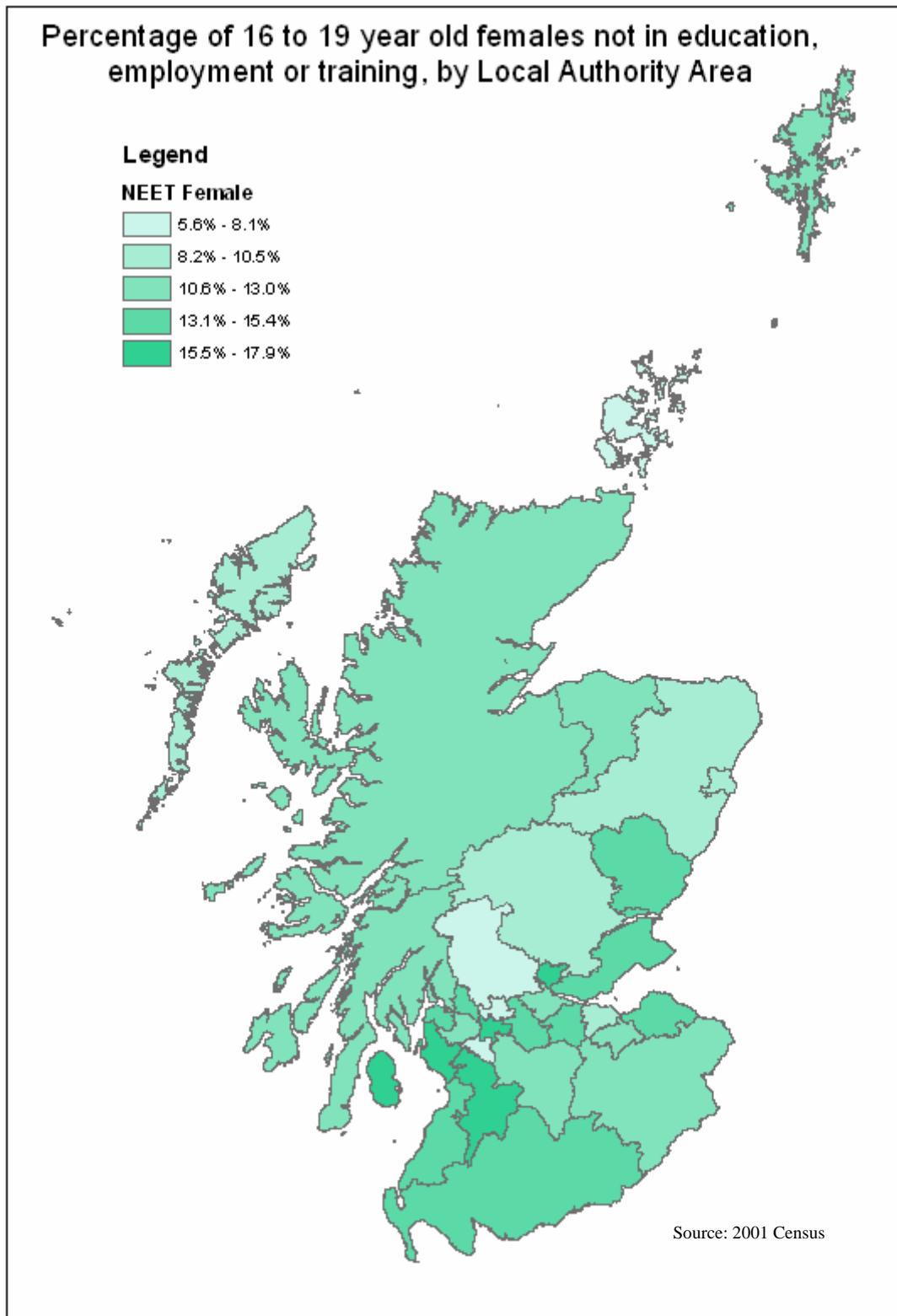
There may be possible merit in looking at other local authority breakdowns other than Glasgow. Small area analysis may not be practical in all areas but it may be worth looking at further breakdowns of Falkirk and North Ayrshire. Analysis by lone parents, qualifications and ethnic groups would also add to a better understanding of the distribution and characteristics of young people in the NEET groups.

Elaine Drennan/David Campbell/David McPhee  
ETLLD/ASD3  
April 2004

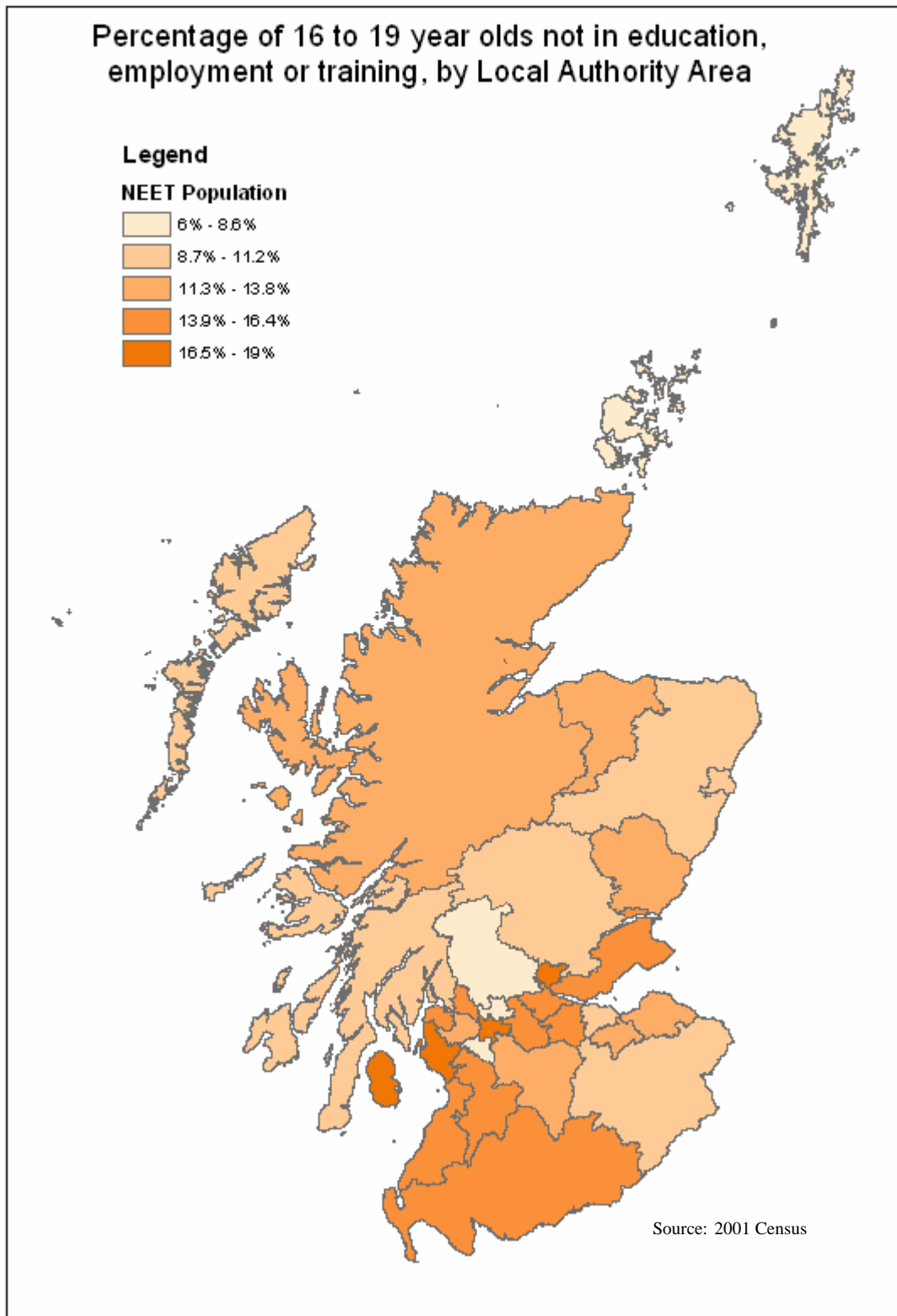
# Appendix A



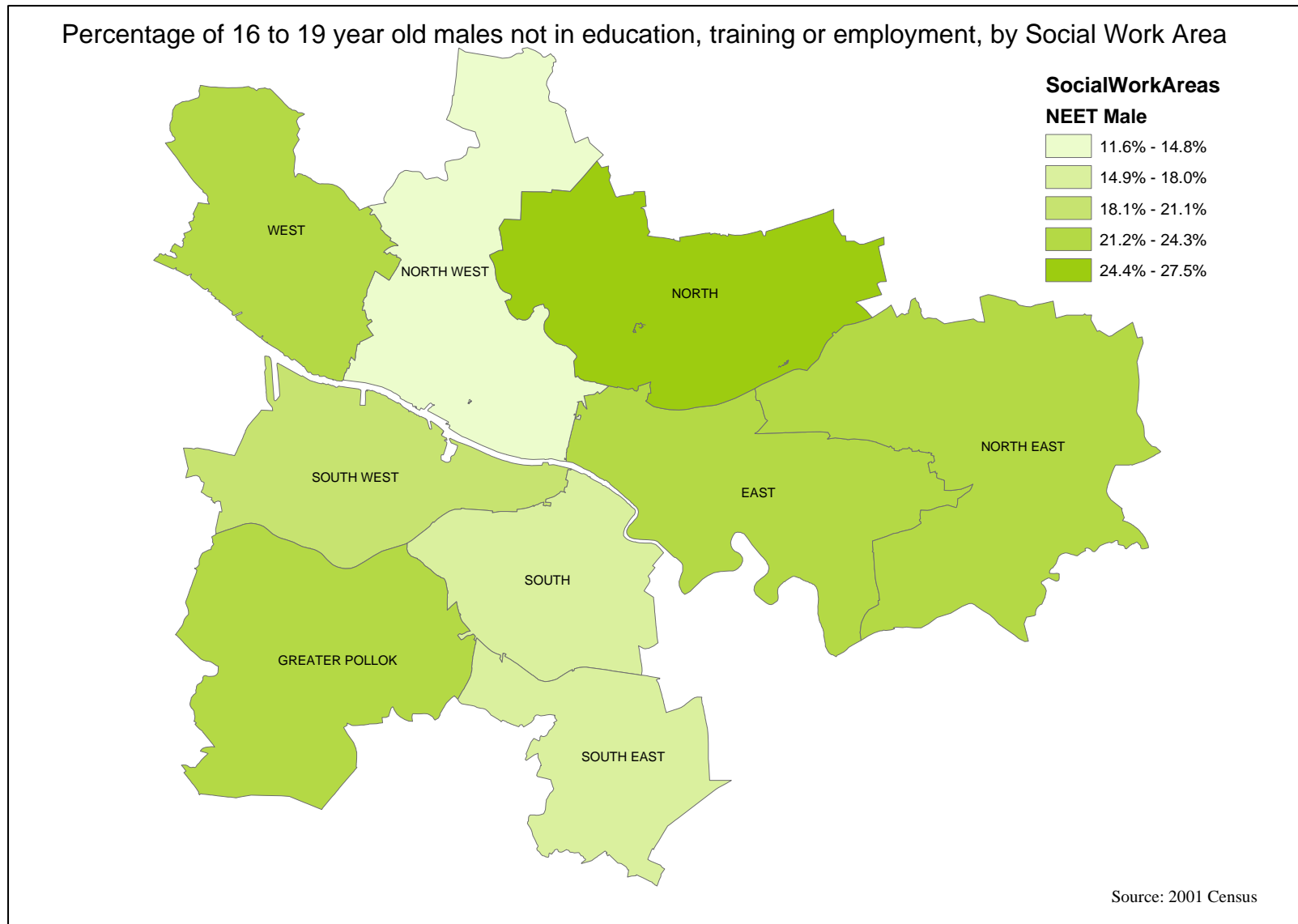
# Appendix A



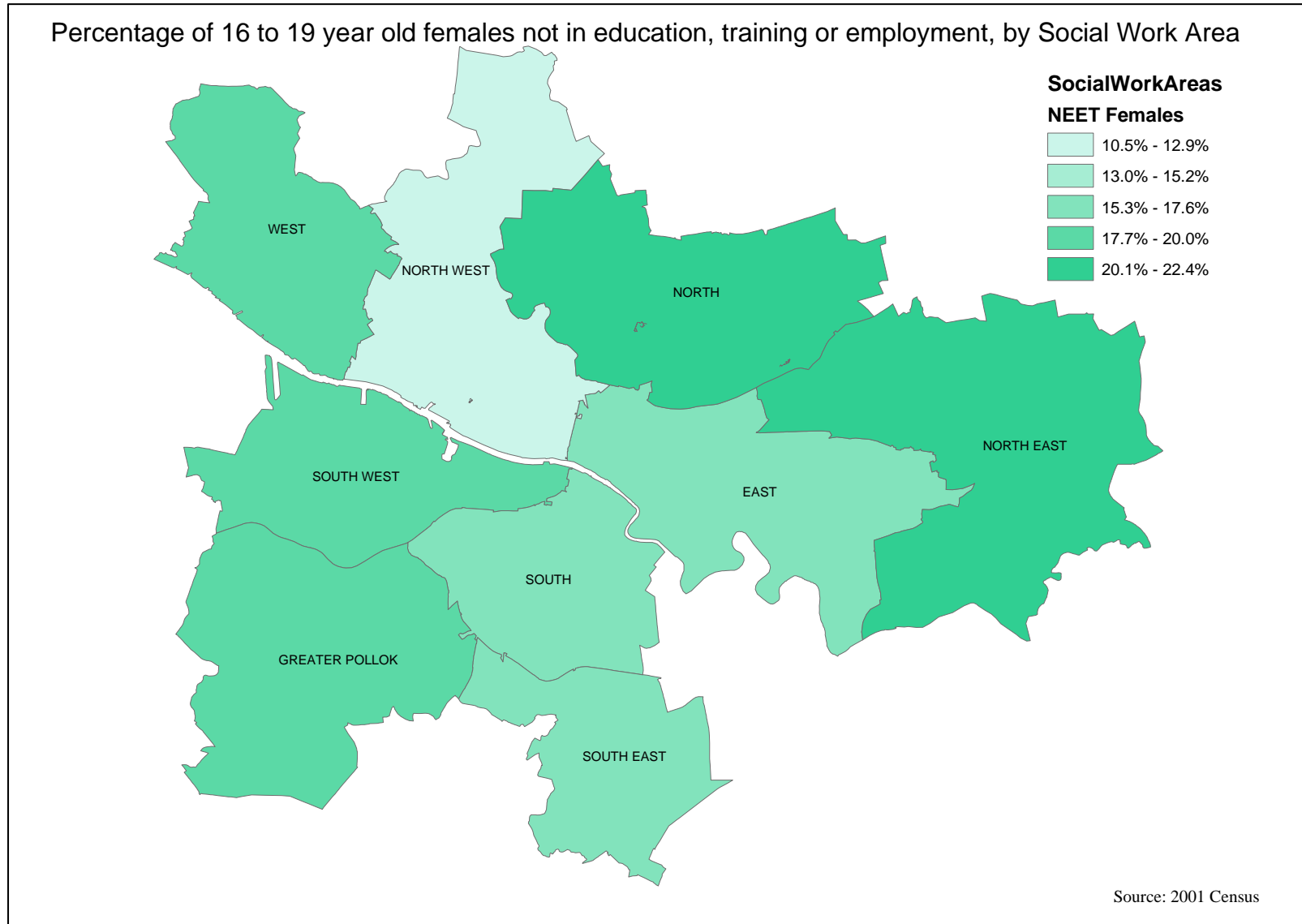
# Appendix A



# Appendix B



Appendix B



# Appendix B

