CANTERBURY WELLBEING INDEX

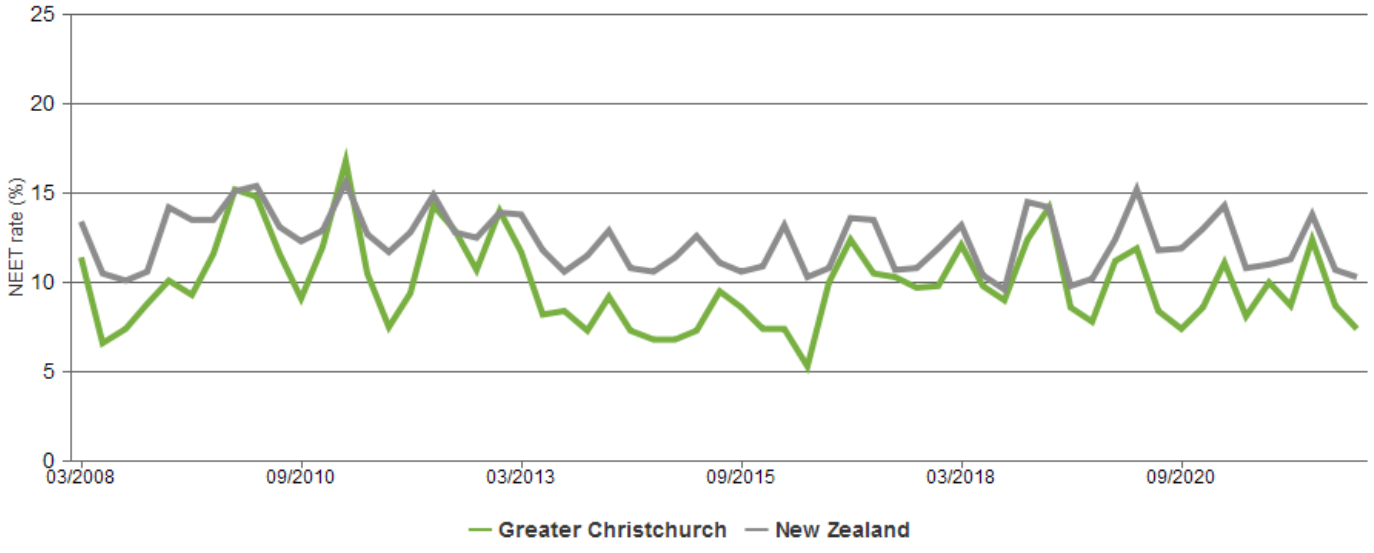
Education: Not engaged in employment, education, or training

Downloaded from https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/education/not-engaged-in-employment-education-or-training/ on 29/03/2024 3:24 PM

The proportion of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET) is commonly used as a measure of non-utilised youth labour potential [12]. Young people who are NEET are at risk of becoming disadvantaged or marginalised in the future [12-14]. How young people transition from education to employment can have major implications over their lifetime. The long-term impacts of becoming NEET include lower levels of earnings in later life, future unemployment, poorer physical and mental health, increased risk of teenage and early parenthood, insecure housing, homelessness, and involvement in crime [12]. NEET rates tend to follow a seasonal pattern reflecting the academic year.

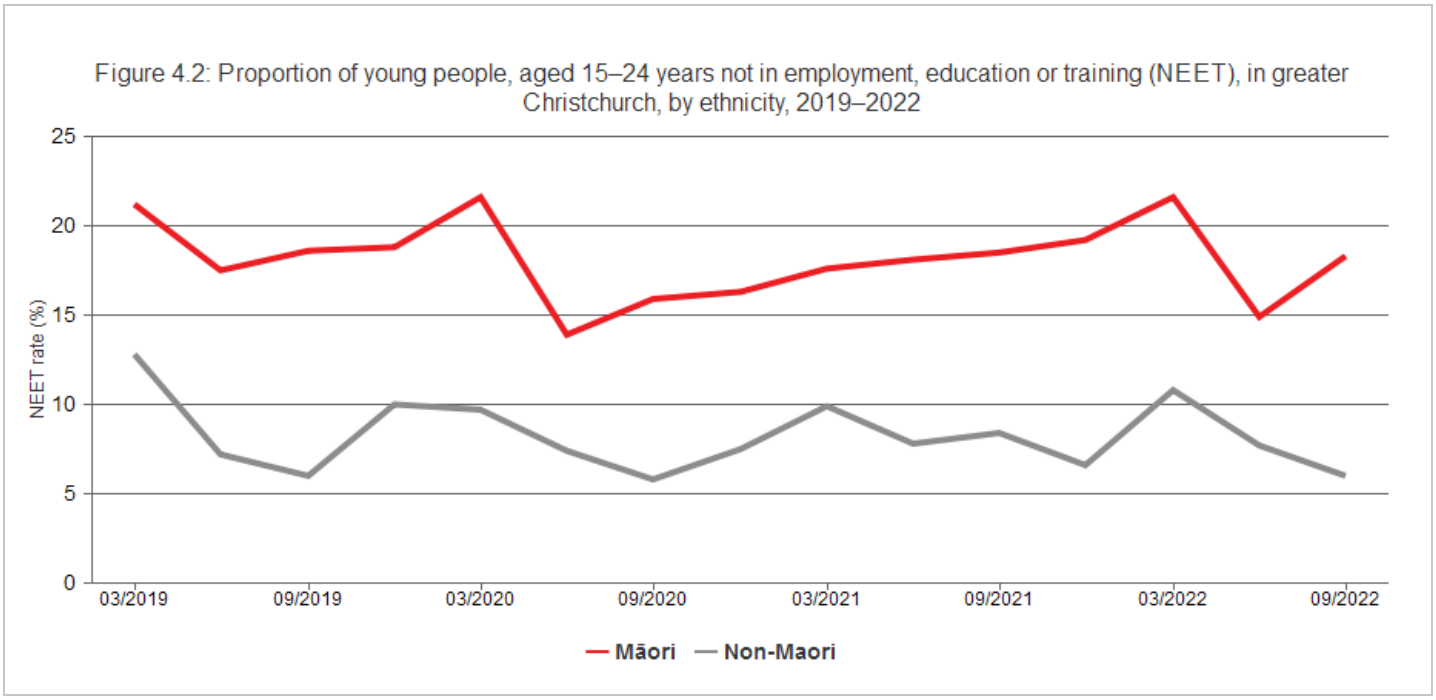
This indicator presents the proportion of young people aged 15 to 24 years who are not engaged in employment, education, or training (NEET).

Figure 4.1: Proportion of young people aged 15–24 years not in employment, education or training (NEET), in greater Christchurch and New Zealand, 2008–2022



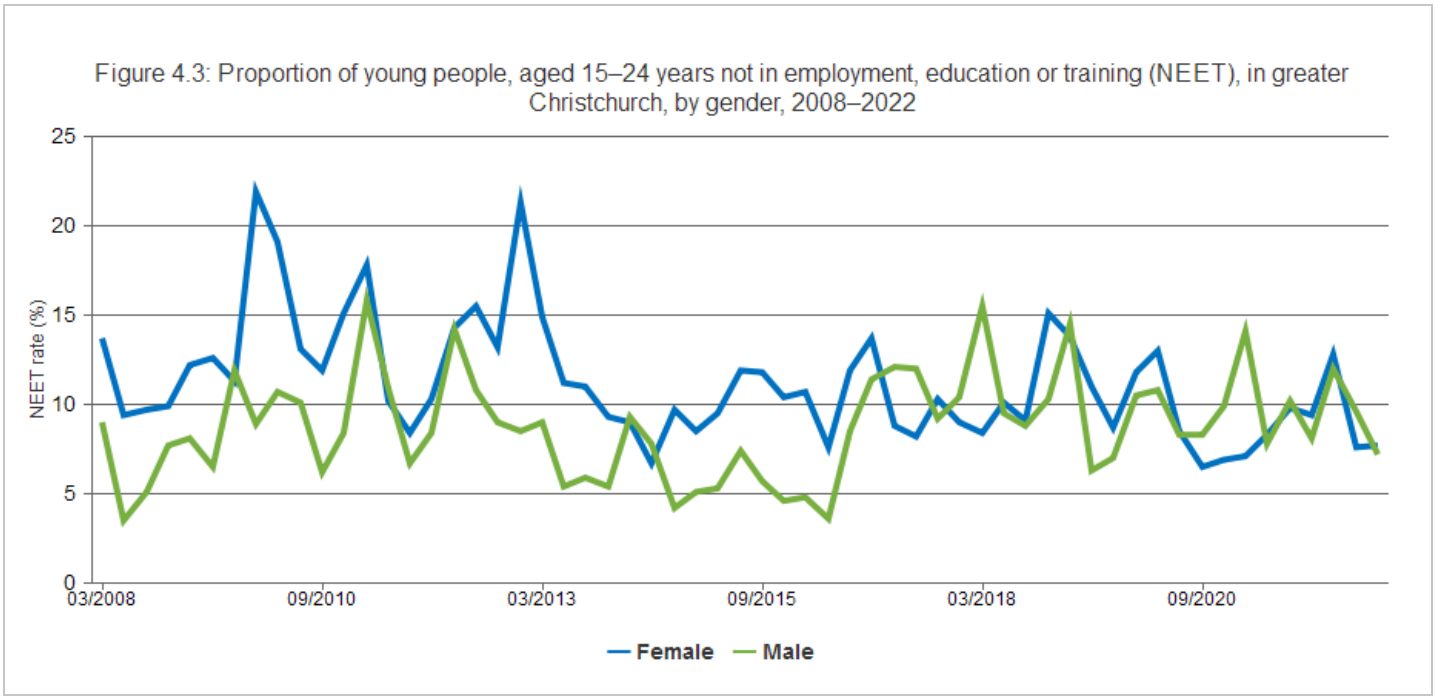
The proportion of young people aged 15 to 24 years who are not in employment, education or training (NEET) in greater Christchurch peaked after the February 2011 earthquakes at 16.8 percent in March 2011. Then, as young people in greater Christchurch took advantage of rebuild and other opportunities, the NEET rate decreased steadily to a low of 5.3 percent in June 2016. The figure suggests that the post-earthquake drop in the NEET rate for greater Christchurch has now dissipated. In September 2022 the greater Christchurch NEET rate was 7.4 percent, compared to 10.3 percent for New Zealand overall.

Breakdown by ethnicity



The figure highlights the substantial disparity in the proportion of young Māori respondents aged 15–24 years not in employment, education, or training (NEET), in greater Christchurch, compared with non-Māori respondents, over the time-series shown. The difference between Māori and non-Māori NEET outcomes has been approximately 10 percentage points, consistently, for the period March 2019 to September 2022 (12.3 percentage points difference in September 2022; 18.3% and 6% respectively). Note, the June 2021 data point is an estimate as the actual number is suppressed.

Breakdown by gender



The gender gap seen in the greater Christchurch NEET rate in the initial post-earthquake years has dissipated. In September 2022, the NEET rate was 7.2 percent for males and 7.7 percent for females in greater Christchurch.

Data Sources

Source: Statistics New Zealand.
Survey/data set: Household Labour Force Survey to September 2022. Custom data request for greater Christchurch region.
Source data frequency: Quarterly.

Metadata for this indicator is available at https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/index-data

© Crown copyright 2024

REFERENCES

This is the full reference list for **Education**.

1 Feinstein L, Sabates R, Anderson TM, Sorhaindo A, Hammond C (2006) What are the effects of education on health? Copenhagen Symposium: Measuring the Effects of Education on Health and Civic Engagement. Copenhagen.

2 Public Health England (2015) *Local action on health inequalities: Improving health literacy to reduce health inequalities*. London: Public Health England.

3 Hughes D, Lauder H, Robinson T, Simiyu I, Watson S, et al. (1999) *Do Schools Make a Difference?: Hierarchical Linear Modelling of School Certificate Results in 23 Schools: The Smithfield Project, Phase Three: Eighth Report to the Ministry of Education*. Wellington.

4 CSDH (2008) Closing the gap in a generation: health equity through action on the social determinants of health. Final Report of the Commission on Social Determinants of Health. Geneva: World Health Organization.

5 Marmot M (2004) Social Causes of Social Inequalities in Health In: Anand S, Peter F, Sen. AK, editors. Public health, ethics, and equity. Oxford: Oxford University Press on Demand.

6 Marmot M, Bell R (2012) Fair society, healthy lives. *Public Health* 126: S4-10.

7 Mitchell L, Wylie C, Carr M (2008) *Outcomes of early childhood education: Literature review. A report by the New Zealand Council for Educational Research for the Ministry of Education*. Wellington: Ministry of Education.

8 Ross CE, Wu C-l (1995) The Links Between Education and Health. *American Sociological Review* 60: 719-745.

9 OECD (2013) *OECD Indicators: Education at a Glance 2013*. Paris: OECD.

10 Wylie C, Hodgen E, Hipkins R, Vaughan K (2009) *Competent learners on the edge of adulthood: A summary of key findings from the Competent Learners @ 16 project*. Wellington: Ministry of Education and New Zealand Centre for Education Research.

11 OECD (2017) *Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators*. Paris: OECD Publishing.

12 Allen M (2014) *Local action on health inequalities: Reducing the number of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)*. Nottingham: Department for Children, Schools and Families.

13 Statistics New Zealand (2011) *Introducing the youth not in employment, education, or training indicator*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.

14 International Labour Organization (2011) *Manual on decent work indicators (DWIs): Methodology and progress. How can DWIs and ILO's manual be used for quality of employment work?* Geneva: International Labour Organization.

© Crown copyright 2024