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Calendar year 2025

# NEET age 16 to 24

Annual estimates from the Labour Force Survey of young people aged 16 to 24 not in education, employment or training (NEET) in England.

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Release type

Official statistics in development 

Produced by

[Department for Education](#) and [Department for Work and Pensions](#)

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## Background information

Estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) in England.

**In recent years the Office for National Statistics (ONS) have faced challenges around the falling number of responses to the LFS, which has led to increased sampling variability. Although there have been**

**improvements, users should remain mindful of the uncertainty in these estimates, and we would advise caution when interpreting short-term changes.**

LFS data has been reweighted from January 2019 onwards which has led to revisions in previously published estimates and a discontinuity in the timeseries. Comparisons of levels prior to the discontinuity should be viewed with caution. Full details of the reweighting can be found here: [Impact of reweighting on LFS key indicators \(opens in new tab\)](#). Due to the reweighting users should not go back to earlier versions of the release.

There have been some improvements in LFS response rates in recent years however LFS statistics remain **badged as "official statistics in development" until further review.**

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# Headline facts and figures

16 to 24 year olds NEET

**13.3%**

Down 0.3 percentage points compared to 2024

► [What is NEET?](#)



16 to 17 year olds NEET

**4.0%**


Down 0.5 percentage points compared to 2024

18 to 24 year olds NEET

**16.0%**

Down 0.2 percentage points compared to 2024


## Aged 16 to 24

The latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for England show 839,900 **16 to 24**-year-olds (based on [academic age](#) ) were not in education, employment or training (NEET) between October and December 2025. That is **13.3%**, over **1 in 8 young people in that age range**.

The latest estimate shows an **annual decrease in the NEET rate of 0.3 percentage points**. Although the decrease is positive news, it should be noted that since the end of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, the NEET rate has seen an upward trend with some annual fluctuations. It is therefore too early to tell if this is the start of a downward pattern or if rates will continue to fluctuate in subsequent years. To note, although there has been a decrease in the proportion of the population who are NEET, **the actual number of those NEET in England has increased in the latest year** (by an estimated 2,900).

The [ONS \(opens in new tab\)](#) published seasonally adjusted figures for the UK (based on actual age at the time surveyed) covering the same period which showed 12.8% NEET with a similar annual decrease of 0.4 percentage points.

**The decrease in the NEET rate has been driven by a higher proportion in education and training**. Although the estimated proportion in employment (not in education and training) has fallen slightly, the fall is proportionally less than the increase in education and training so the overall result is a lower rate of NEET.


It should be noted that of those NEET, **2.2% were unemployed for more than 6 months** - the highest rate since 2014 and a [statistically significant](#)  annual increase.

**England estimates show that young men are more likely than young women to be NEET**, 14.0% of all male 16 to 24-year-olds were estimated to be NEET, compared with 12.7% of females. The male NEET rate has fallen since last year by 0.6 percentage points, and the female NEET rate has remained fairly stable but is now the highest since 2014.

Analysis from the Annual Population Survey (APS) suggests that over half of those NEET had a health condition in

2025 with **1 in 5** of those NEET currently report having a mental health condition.

## Aged 16 to 17

Since 2013, those aged **16 and 17** are required to remain in education or training (under [Raising Participation Age \(RPA\)](#)  legislation) and therefore have a lower estimated NEET rate than those aged over 18 of **4.0%**.

The **overall NEET rate for the 16 to 17 age group has decreased by 0.5 percentage points** in the latest year. There are now 56,800 16 and 17 year olds estimated to be NEET (an estimated annual decrease of 5,700).

The decrease in the NEET rate has been driven by a **higher proportion in employment** (not in education and training).

Males have a higher NEET rate than females, 4.9% compared with 3.1%.

## Aged 18 to 24

The age **18 to 24 NEET rate at the end of 2025 was 16.0% (783,100)**. Many of the 18 to 24 age group are no longer in education and are instead in the labour market.

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic the NEET rate for this older age group has fluctuated. The **latest NEET rate is fairly stable**, just 0.2 percentage points lower than last year. However, although there has been a small decrease in the proportion of the population who are NEET, **the actual number of those age 18 to 24 NEET in England has increased in the latest year** (by an estimated 8,700).

Despite the relative stability in the 18 to 24 NEET rate, there has been a small shift in the activity status for non-NEETs - with an **increase in the proportion participating in education and training** (up 0.6 percentage points) and a **decrease** (0.5 percentage points) **of those in employment** (not in education and training).

Although LFS data has only been reweighted to 2019 some comparisons have been made to estimates earlier in the timeseries and therefore should be viewed with some caution. However, it should be noted that the reweighting did not change previously published trends as shown in the accompanying [methodology](#).

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## Overview

This section summarises the drivers for the annual changes in NEET rates for the compulsory age group (16 to 17) and those in the labour market (18 to 24) and also the overall age group (16 to 24) :

- education and training

- employment
- and for those who are NEET whether they are unemployed or economically inactive

Chart

Table

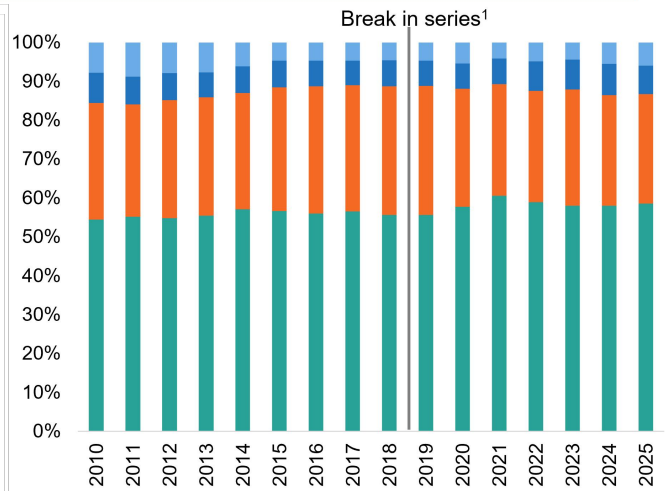
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### Overview of activity aged 16 to 24

Proportion of the population as at end 2025:		aged 16-24		annual change (% points)
In education and training		58.6%		↑ 0.5
In employment (not in education and training)		28.1%		↓ 0.3
NEET	Economically inactive	7.4%		↓ 0.7
	Unemployed	6.0%		↑ 0.4
Total		13.3%		↓ 0.3

The decrease in NEET has been driven by an increase in the proportion in **education and training** offset slightly by a fall in **employment**.

Looking at the labour market status of those NEET, there has been a decrease in the proportion **economically inactive** and an increase in proportions **unemployed**.



### Footnotes

1. LFS data has been reweighted from January 2019 onwards. There is a discontinuity in the timeseries at this point and comparisons to earlier data should be considered with caution.
2. All estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#) as shown in the underlying data.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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Overview of activity for the 16 to 17 and 18 to 24 age groups

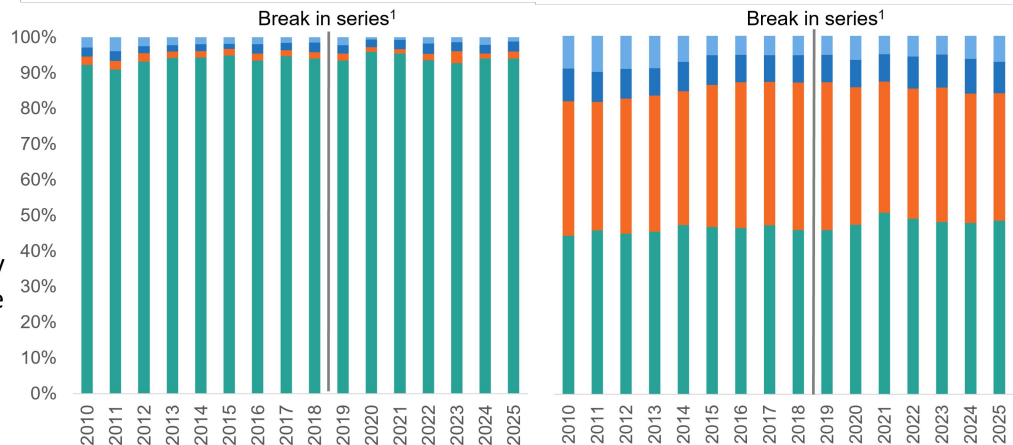
Proportion of the population as at end 2025:		aged 16-17	annual change (% points)	aged 18-24	annual change (% points)
In education and training		94.1%	0.0	48.3%	0.6
In employment (not in education and training)		1.9%	0.5	35.6%	0.5
NEET	Economically inactive	2.8%	0.4	8.7%	1.0
	Unemployed	1.2%	0.9	7.3%	0.8
	Total	4.0%	0.5	16.0%	0.2

**Age 16-17**

The proportion estimated to be NEET has decreased slightly driven by a small increase of those in employment.

**Age 18-24**

The NEET rate has remained fairly stable due to an increase of those in education and training offset by a decrease of those in employment.



**Footnotes**

1. LFS data has been reweighted from January 2019 onwards. There is a discontinuity in the timeseries at this point and comparisons to earlier data should be considered with caution.
2. All estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#) as shown in the underlying data.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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## Supplementary tables

Analysis of the latest trends are provided in the sections below. The following supplementary tables provide the headline figures.

- [Table 1: NEET by age](#)
- [Table 2: NET by age](#)
- [Table 3: Overall activity and reasons NEET by age](#)
- [Table 4: Health of the population and of those NEET](#)
- [Table 5: Male and female NEET](#)
- [Table 6: Male and female reason NEET](#)
- [Table 7: NEET by region](#)

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## Trends in NEET rates by age

[Chart](#)[Table](#)

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### NEET rate by age in England, October to December, 2000 to 2025

	16 to 24		16 to 17		18 to 24	
	Percentage of population NEET	Confidence interval (95%) for the percentage NEET	Percentage of population NEET	Confidence interval (95%) for the percentage NEET	Percentage of population NEET	Confidence interval (95%) for the percentage NEET
2025	13.3%	0.9%	4.0%	1.0%	16.0%	1.2%
2024	12.6%	1.1%	4.6%	1.2%	16.2%	1.1%

<b>2024</b>	13.0%	1.1%	4.0%	1.2%	10.2%	1.4%
<b>2023</b>	12.1%	1.3%	3.9%	1.4%	14.5%	1.7%
<b>2022</b>	12.5%	1.1%	4.7%	1.3%	14.7%	1.4%
<b>2021</b>	10.7%	0.9%	3.3%	0.9%	12.8%	1.1%
<b>2020</b>	11.9%	0.9%	2.8%	0.9%	14.4%	1.2%
<b>2019</b>	11.2%	0.8%	4.5%	1.1%	13.0%	1.0%
<b>2018</b>	11.3%	0.8%	4.2%	1.0%	13.1%	1.0%
<b>2017</b>	11.0%	0.8%	3.6%	0.9%	12.9%	0.9%
<b>2016</b>	11.3%	0.8%	4.6%	1.0%	13.0%	0.9%
<b>2015</b>	11.6%	0.7%	3.3%	0.8%	13.7%	0.9%
<b>2014</b>	13.1%	0.8%	3.9%	0.9%	15.5%	0.9%
<b>2013</b>	14.1%	0.8%	4.1%	0.9%	16.7%	0.9%
<b>2012</b>	14.9%	0.8%	4.5%	0.9%	17.6%	1.0%
<b>2011</b>	16.0%	0.8%	6.6%	1.1%	18.5%	1.0%
<b>2010</b>	15.6%	0.8%	5.4%	0.9%	18.3%	1.0%
<b>2009</b>	14.8%	0.7%	6.0%	1.0%	17.2%	0.9%
<b>2008</b>	14.2%	0.7%	7.3%	1.0%	16.1%	0.9%
<b>2007</b>	13.0%	0.7%	7.6%	1.0%	14.6%	0.8%
<b>2006</b>	13.9%	0.7%	8.3%	1.1%	15.4%	0.8%
<b>2005</b>	14.5%	0.7%	9.2%	1.1%	16.0%	0.9%
<b>2004</b>	13.1%	0.7%	8.1%	1.0%	14.6%	0.8%
<b>2003</b>	12.1%	0.6%	7.8%	1.0%	13.3%	0.8%
<b>2002</b>	12.3%	0.6%	8.7%	1.0%	13.3%	0.8%
<b>2001</b>	12.5%	0.6%	7.9%	1.0%	13.9%	0.7%
<b>2000</b>	12.3%	0.6%	7.4%	1.0%	13.7%	0.8%

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## Footnotes

1. LFS data has been reweighted from January 2019 onwards. There is a discontinuity in the timeseries at this point and comparisons to earlier data should be considered with caution.
2. All estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#) as shown in the underlying data.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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The proportion NEET varies by age:

### Ages 16-17

- Since 2013, those aged **16 and 17** have been required to remain in education or training (under [Raising Participation Age \(RPA\)](#) ? legislation).
- The latest estimate for NEET aged **16 to 17 is 4.0%**.
- Proportions have fluctuated between 2.8% and 4.7% since RPA with the lowest rates seen during the COVID-19 pandemic. Since 2022 rates returned to pre pandemic levels. However small short-term changes should be viewed with caution due to sampling variability.
- Looking at the historic timeseries, NEET at age 16/17 **peaked in 2005 at 9.2%**, after which there was a general downward trend until after the introduction of RPA.


### Ages 18-24

- The latest estimate for NEET age **18 to 24 is 16.0%**
- Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic the NEET rate has fluctuated but has been on a general upward trend. The latest rate is fairly stable compared to the previous year but is notably higher than in 2019 (13.0%).
- Looking at historic trends, in **2011, following the 2008 recession**, the 18 to 24 NEET rate increased to the **series peak of 18.5%**. During a recession, less economic activity takes place and so there are fewer jobs available and more redundancies. As many of the 18 to 24 age group are no longer in education and are instead in the labour market this increases the number NEET.

In addition to the trends noted above for compulsory and non-compulsory participation age, the table below shows other grouped ages of interest. None of the annual changes are [statistically significant](#) ? and previous cautions around LFS survey data and the volatility of estimates should be considered alongside these estimates.

## NEET rate by age, England, October to December 2024-2025

Academic age (age as at 31st August)	Oct to Dec 2024	Oct to Dec 2025	95% <a href="#">confidence interval</a> for Oct to Dec 2025 (percentage limits)	Annual change from Oct-Dec 2024 to 2025 (percentage points)
<b>Ages 16-17</b>	4.6%	4.0%	(+/-1.0) 3.1% - 5.0%	-0.5pp
<b>Ages 16-18</b>	7.8%	7.0%	(+/-1.1) 5.9% - 8.1%	-0.8pp
<b>Ages 16-21</b>	11.3%	11.3%	(+/-1.0) 10.3% - 12.3%	0.0pp
<b>Ages 18-21</b>	14.7%	15.0%	(+/-1.5) 13.6% - 16.5%	0.3pp
<b>Ages 18-24</b>	16.2%	16.0%	(+/-1.2) 14.9% - 17.2%	-0.2pp
<b>Ages 16-24</b>	13.6%	13.3%	(+/-0.9) 12.4% - 14.2%	-0.3pp

NEET rates are also available in the underlying data by individual age. Rates vary notably when looking across individual ages as do the annual changes. [Confidence intervals](#) , remain large for individual age analysis and therefore NEET estimates by individual age must be used with caution and considered alongside associated 95% confidence intervals. Grouped age analysis provides more robust estimates with smaller confidence intervals.

Although LFS data has only been reweighted to 2019 some comparisons have been made to estimates earlier in the timeseries and therefore should be viewed with some caution. However, it should be noted that the reweighting did not change previously published trends as shown in the accompanying [methodology](#).

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## NEET rate by sex

Chart

Table

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**Age 16 to 24 NEET rate by sex in England, October to December, 2000 to 2025**

	Female			Male		
	Percentage of population NEET	Lower bound percent NEET	Upper bound percent NEET	Percentage of population NEET	Lower bound percent NEET	Upper bound percent NEET
<b>2025</b>	12.7%	11.4%	13.9%	14.0%	12.7%	15.3%
<b>2024</b>	12.6%	11.1%	14.1%	14.5%	13.0%	16.1%
<b>2023</b>	11.9%	10.0%	13.7%	12.3%	10.5%	14.2%
<b>2022</b>	12.1%	10.5%	13.7%	12.9%	11.3%	14.4%
<b>2021</b>	9.3%	8.2%	10.5%	12.0%	10.8%	13.3%
<b>2020</b>	10.0%	8.8%	11.3%	13.7%	12.3%	15.1%
<b>2019</b>	11.2%	10.0%	12.4%	11.3%	10.1%	12.5%
<b>2018</b>	11.9%	10.7%	13.1%	10.7%	9.6%	11.8%
<b>2017</b>	11.2%	10.1%	12.3%	10.9%	9.8%	12.0%
<b>2016</b>	11.3%	10.2%	12.4%	11.3%	10.2%	12.3%
<b>2015</b>	12.6%	11.6%	13.7%	10.5%	9.5%	11.5%
<b>2014</b>	15.4%	14.3%	16.5%	10.8%	9.8%	11.8%
<b>2013</b>	14.8%	13.7%	15.9%	13.4%	12.3%	14.4%
<b>2012</b>	16.2%	15.1%	17.3%	13.6%	12.5%	14.7%
<b>2011</b>	16.6%	15.5%	17.8%	15.4%	14.2%	16.5%
<b>2010</b>	17.3%	16.2%	18.4%	13.8%	12.8%	14.9%
<b>2009</b>	16.6%	15.5%	17.7%	12.9%	11.9%	13.9%
<b>2008</b>	16.5%	15.4%	17.5%	11.9%	11.0%	12.8%
<b>2007</b>	15.3%	14.3%	16.3%	10.8%	9.9%	11.6%
<b>2006</b>	15.8%	14.8%	16.8%	11.9%	11.0%	12.9%
<b>2005</b>	16.4%	15.3%	17.4%	12.6%	11.6%	13.5%
<b>2004</b>	15.5%	14.5%	16.5%	10.7%	9.9%	11.6%
<b>2003</b>	14.5%	13.6%	15.5%	9.7%	8.9%	10.5%

<b>2002</b>	14.7%	13.8%	15.7%	9.8%	9.0%	10.6%
<b>2001</b>	15.0%	14.1%	15.9%	10.1%	9.3%	10.9%
<b>2000</b>	15.3%	14.3%	16.3%	9.3%	8.5%	10.1%

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## Footnotes

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2. All estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#) as shown in the underlying data.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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### Age 16 to 17 NEET rate by sex in England, October to December, 2000 to 2025

	Female			Male		
	Percentage of population NEET	Lower bound percent NEET	Upper bound percent NEET	Percentage of population NEET	Lower bound percent NEET	Upper bound percent NEET
<b>2025</b>	3.1%	1.9%	4.4%	4.9%	3.4%	6.4%
<b>2024</b>	4.2%	2.5%	5.9%	4.9%	3.2%	6.6%
<b>2023</b>	4.1%	2.6%	5.6%	4.8%	3.2%	6.5%
<b>2022</b>	4.1%	2.6%	5.6%	4.8%	3.2%	6.5%
<b>2021</b>	4.1%	2.6%	5.6%	4.8%	3.2%	6.5%
<b>2020</b>	4.1%	2.6%	5.6%	4.8%	3.2%	6.5%

<b>2023</b>	3.1%	1.3%	4.9%	4.6%	2.6%	6.7%
<b>2022</b>	4.1%	2.4%	5.8%	5.2%	3.3%	7.1%
<b>2021</b>	3.2%	1.9%	4.5%	3.5%	2.1%	4.8%
<b>2020</b>	2.9%	1.5%	4.2%	2.7%	1.5%	4.0%
<b>2019</b>	3.2%	1.9%	4.5%	5.8%	4.1%	7.5%
<b>2018</b>	3.8%	2.4%	5.1%	4.6%	3.2%	6.1%
<b>2017</b>	3.0%	1.7%	4.2%	4.2%	2.8%	5.6%
<b>2016</b>	4.0%	2.7%	5.3%	5.1%	3.7%	6.6%
<b>2015</b>	2.6%	1.6%	3.7%	3.9%	2.7%	5.1%
<b>2014</b>	4.7%	3.4%	6.0%	3.1%	2.0%	4.2%
<b>2013</b>	3.2%	2.0%	4.3%	4.9%	3.6%	6.2%
<b>2012</b>	3.7%	2.5%	4.9%	5.2%	3.8%	6.5%
<b>2011</b>	4.6%	3.3%	5.9%	8.6%	6.9%	10.3%
<b>2010</b>	5.0%	3.7%	6.3%	5.9%	4.5%	7.3%
<b>2009</b>	5.9%	4.5%	7.2%	6.1%	4.8%	7.4%
<b>2008</b>	6.6%	5.2%	8.1%	8.0%	6.5%	9.5%
<b>2007</b>	6.1%	4.7%	7.4%	9.1%	7.6%	10.7%
<b>2006</b>	6.2%	4.8%	7.5%	10.3%	8.6%	12.0%
<b>2005</b>	6.5%	5.2%	7.9%	11.8%	10.0%	13.6%
<b>2004</b>	7.2%	5.8%	8.6%	9.0%	7.5%	10.5%
<b>2003</b>	6.5%	5.2%	7.9%	9.1%	7.6%	10.7%
<b>2002</b>	7.4%	6.0%	8.8%	9.9%	8.3%	11.5%
<b>2001</b>	8.2%	6.7%	9.6%	7.6%	6.2%	9.0%
<b>2000</b>	6.1%	4.8%	7.4%	8.6%	7.1%	10.1%

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## Footnotes

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2. All estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#) as shown in the underlying data.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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### Age 18 to 24 NEET rate by sex in England, October to December, 2000 to 2025

	Female			Male		
	Percentage of population NEET	Lower bound percent NEET	Upper bound percent NEET	Percentage of population NEET	Lower bound percent NEET	Upper bound percent NEET
<b>2025</b>	15.4%	13.8%	17.1%	16.6%	14.9%	18.2%
<b>2024</b>	15.0%	13.1%	16.9%	17.3%	15.3%	19.3%
<b>2023</b>	14.3%	11.9%	16.8%	14.6%	12.2%	17.0%
<b>2022</b>	14.4%	12.3%	16.4%	15.1%	13.1%	17.0%
<b>2021</b>	11.0%	9.5%	12.5%	14.6%	12.9%	16.2%
<b>2020</b>	12.0%	10.4%	13.6%	16.7%	15.0%	18.5%
<b>2019</b>	13.2%	11.8%	14.7%	12.7%	11.3%	14.2%
<b>2018</b>	14.0%	12.6%	15.4%	12.3%	10.9%	13.6%

<b>2017</b>	13.3%	11.9%	14.6%	12.5%	11.2%	13.9%
<b>2016</b>	13.1%	11.8%	14.4%	12.9%	11.6%	14.2%
<b>2015</b>	15.2%	13.9%	16.6%	12.3%	11.1%	13.6%
<b>2014</b>	18.2%	16.8%	19.6%	12.8%	11.6%	14.1%
<b>2013</b>	17.8%	16.4%	19.1%	15.7%	14.3%	17.0%
<b>2012</b>	19.3%	17.9%	20.8%	15.8%	14.5%	17.2%
<b>2011</b>	19.7%	18.4%	21.1%	17.2%	15.9%	18.5%
<b>2010</b>	20.5%	19.1%	21.9%	16.0%	14.8%	17.3%
<b>2009</b>	19.5%	18.2%	20.9%	14.8%	13.6%	16.0%
<b>2008</b>	19.2%	17.9%	20.4%	13.0%	11.9%	14.2%
<b>2007</b>	17.8%	16.6%	19.1%	11.2%	10.2%	12.3%
<b>2006</b>	18.4%	17.1%	19.6%	12.4%	11.3%	13.5%
<b>2005</b>	19.1%	17.8%	20.4%	12.8%	11.7%	13.9%
<b>2004</b>	17.8%	16.6%	19.1%	11.3%	10.2%	12.3%
<b>2003</b>	16.8%	15.6%	18.0%	9.9%	8.9%	10.9%
<b>2002</b>	16.9%	15.7%	18.0%	9.8%	8.8%	10.7%

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## Footnotes

1. LFS data has been reweighted from January 2019 onwards. There is a discontinuity in the timeseries at this point and comparisons to earlier data should be considered with caution.
2. All estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#) as shown in the underlying data.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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## Reasons NEET

The following section shows in more detail the **reasons that young people aged 16 to 24 are NEET**. Data for 2025 shows that:

- Over two in five of those NEET are unemployed.
- The proportion who are **long-term unemployed (more than 6 months) has increased** since the previous year to 2.2% of the 16 to 24 population, a [statistically significant](#)  annual change and the highest rate since 2014. The **unemployed for less than 6 months rate is relatively stable at 3.7%** and remains one of the highest seen since 2013.
- 1.3% of 16 to 24 year olds (82,000) have been unemployed for more than 12 months.
- The proportion who are **economically inactive** (those who have not been looking for work and/or are not available to start work) reached its highest level since 2006 last year and although it has decreased in the latest year it **remains high with 7.4%**, almost three in five of those NEET, reporting being inactive in the labour market.
- Looking at reasons for inactivity, the proportion of the population reporting the reason for being NEET as **long-term or temporarily sick (3.0%) has decreased when compared to last year** (which was the highest rate in the series). The rate increased from 2.4% during the COVID-19 pandemic to 3.4% in 2024, and in 2025 is the reason given by over 1 in 5 of those NEET.
- The proportion inactive for **'other' reasons** (which includes those on gap years, waiting for education or employment to start or not wanting to participate, a full list of reasons can be found in the [methodology](#)) was the highest in the series in 2024 and remains so in 2025, increasing from 2.2% in 2019 prior to the COVID-19 pandemic to 3.2% of the population, almost 1 in 4 of those NEET.

Please note, due to small sample sizes, estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#)  as shown in the underlying data.

Although LFS data has only been reweighted to 2019 some comparisons have been made to estimates earlier in the timeseries and therefore should be viewed with some caution. However, it should be noted that the reweighting did not change previously published trends as shown in the accompanying [methodology](#).

[Chart](#)
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**Age 16 to 24 NEET rate and reason for inactivity as a percentage of the 16 to 24 population in England, October to December, 2000 to 2025**

	Percentage of population NEET	Percentage of population ILO unemployed for less than 6 months	Percentage of population ILO unemployed for more than 6 months	Percentage of population where inactivity due to long-term or temporarily sick	Percentage of population where inactivity was due to looking after family/home	Percentage of population where inactivity was due to other
<b>2025</b>	13.3%	3.7%	2.2%	3.0%	1.2%	3.2%
<b>2024</b>	13.6%	3.9%	1.6%	3.4%	1.5%	3.2%
<b>2023</b>	12.1%	3.2%	1.3%	3.3%	1.7%	2.7%
<b>2022</b>	12.5%	3.7%	1.2%	3.2%	1.4%	3.0%
<b>2021</b>	10.7%	2.5%	1.6%	2.6%	1.2%	2.7%
<b>2020</b>	11.9%	3.4%	2.1%	2.4%	1.3%	2.7%
<b>2019</b>	11.2%	3.1%	1.6%	2.4%	2.0%	2.2%
<b>2018</b>	11.3%	3.0%	1.6%	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%
<b>2017</b>	11.0%	3.1%	1.5%	2.4%	1.9%	2.1%
<b>2016</b>	11.3%	3.2%	1.5%	2.1%	2.1%	2.4%
<b>2015</b>	11.6%	3.0%	1.7%	2.0%	2.7%	2.1%
<b>2014</b>	13.1%	3.5%	2.7%	1.7%	3.3%	1.8%
<b>2013</b>	14.1%	3.7%	4.0%	1.6%	3.0%	1.8%
<b>2012</b>	14.9%	4.2%	3.7%	1.5%	3.7%	1.8%
<b>2011</b>	16.0%	4.8%	4.0%	1.2%	4.0%	1.9%
<b>2010</b>	15.6%	4.5%	3.4%	1.5%	3.6%	2.7%

2009	14.8%	4.3%	3.1%	1.5%	3.8%	2.0%
2008	14.2%	4.7%	2.2%	1.3%	3.8%	2.1%
2007	13.0%	3.7%	1.8%	1.3%	4.1%	2.2%
2006	13.9%	4.0%	1.8%	1.4%	4.1%	2.5%
2005	14.5%	4.3%	1.9%	1.4%	4.6%	2.4%
2004	13.1%	4.0%	1.4%	1.4%	4.2%	2.2%
2003	12.1%	3.4%	1.2%	1.3%	4.0%	2.2%
2002	12.3%	3.9%	1.1%	1.3%	4.1%	1.8%
2001	12.5%	4.0%	1.4%	1.3%	4.0%	1.8%
2000	12.3%	3.7%	1.2%	1.2%	4.3%	1.8%

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## Footnotes

1. LFS data has been reweighted from January 2019 onwards. There is a discontinuity in the timeseries at this point and comparisons to earlier data should be considered with caution.
2. All estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#) as shown in the underlying data.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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There are some **differences by sex** in the main reason for being NEET at **ages 16 to 24**:

- A higher proportion of males are unemployed than females (7.4% compared with 4.4% of their respective populations).
- Females are more likely to be NEET due to 'looking after family/home' than males (2.2% compared with 0.2% of their respective populations) both have decreased in the latest year. The latest proportion for females is a

quarter that of the proportion at the start of the series in 2000.

The proportion of the **male** population **long-term unemployed (more than 6 months)** has **increased** in the latest year with short-term unemployment remaining relatively stable. Both unemployment rates are higher than pre-COVID-19 pandemic rates.

There has been a notable decrease in the proportion of males inactive due to being **long-term or temporarily sick** following a series high last year. Those males reporting an **'other' reason for inactivity** has also decreased but it remains higher than pre-COVID-19 levels.

The proportion of the **female** population **long-term unemployed (more than 6 months)** has **increased** notably in the latest year and is [statistically significant](#) <sup>?</sup>. However, **short-term unemployment has decreased** following the highest rate since 2012 reported in 2024.

Overall economic inactivity for the female population has remained fairly stable. However, there has been an increase in the percentage of females inactive due to **'other' reasons**, and this estimate is the highest since the series began in 2000 at 3.3%.

Please note, due to small sample sizes, estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#) <sup>?</sup> as shown in the underlying data.

Although LFS data has only been reweighted to 2019 some comparisons have been made to estimates earlier in the timeseries and therefore should be viewed with some caution. However, it should be noted that the reweighting did not change previously published trends as shown in the accompanying [methodology](#).

[Chart](#)

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**Age 16 to 24 female NEET rate and reason for inactivity as a percentage of the 16 to 24 female population in England, October to December 2000 to 2025**

	Female					
	Percentage of population NEET	Percentage of population ILO unemployed for less than 6 months	Percentage of population ILO unemployed for more than 6 months	Percentage of population where inactivity due to long-term or temporarily sick	Percentage of population where inactivity was due to looking after family/home	Percentage of population where inactivity was due to other
<b>2025</b>	12.7%	3.0%	1.4%	2.7%	2.2%	3.3%

<b>2024</b>	12.6%	3.4%	0.8%	2.9%	2.6%	2.9%
<b>2023</b>	11.9%	2.7%	0.9%	3.1%	2.9%	2.3%
<b>2022</b>	12.1%	3.2%	0.9%	2.9%	2.6%	2.4%
<b>2021</b>	9.3%	2.0%	1.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
<b>2020</b>	10.0%	2.4%	1.1%	1.8%	2.4%	2.3%
<b>2019</b>	11.2%	2.1%	0.9%	2.6%	3.6%	1.9%
<b>2018</b>	11.9%	2.6%	1.0%	2.3%	4.0%	2.1%
<b>2017</b>	11.2%	2.9%	1.0%	1.8%	3.6%	1.8%
<b>2016</b>	11.3%	2.3%	1.0%	2.0%	3.9%	2.1%
<b>2015</b>	12.6%	2.4%	1.3%	1.9%	5.2%	1.8%
<b>2014</b>	15.4%	3.1%	2.0%	1.6%	6.6%	2.1%
<b>2013</b>	14.8%	3.2%	2.7%	1.3%	5.8%	1.7%
<b>2012</b>	16.2%	3.9%	2.3%	1.1%	7.3%	1.6%
<b>2011</b>	16.6%	4.0%	2.5%	0.9%	7.7%	1.6%
<b>2010</b>	17.3%	4.0%	2.4%	1.2%	7.0%	2.7%
<b>2009</b>	16.6%	3.8%	1.7%	1.5%	7.3%	2.4%
<b>2008</b>	16.5%	4.1%	1.4%	1.4%	7.4%	2.2%
<b>2007</b>	15.3%	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%	7.9%	2.0%
<b>2006</b>	15.8%	3.4%	1.2%	1.1%	7.9%	2.1%
<b>2005</b>	16.4%	3.3%	1.1%	1.2%	8.8%	2.0%
<b>2004</b>	15.5%	3.3%	0.8%	1.1%	8.1%	2.1%
<b>2003</b>	14.5%	2.7%	0.6%	1.2%	7.8%	2.2%
<b>2002</b>	14.7%	3.0%	0.6%	1.2%	8.2%	1.7%
<b>2001</b>	15.0%	3.1%	0.9%	1.0%	7.8%	2.2%
<b>2000</b>	15.3%	3.0%	0.8%	1.0%	8.5%	2.0%

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## Footnotes

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2. All estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#) as shown in the underlying data.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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### Age 16 to 24 male NEET rate and reason for inactivity as a percentage of the 16 to 24 male population in England, October to December 2000 to 2025

	Male					
	Percentage of population NEET	Percentage of population ILO unemployed for less than 6 months	Percentage of population ILO unemployed for more than 6 months	Percentage of population where inactivity due to long-term or temporarily sick	Percentage of population where inactivity was due to looking after family/home	Percentage of population where inactivity was due to other
<b>2025</b>	14.0%	4.4%	3.0%	3.2%	0.2%	3.2%
<b>2024</b>	14.5%	4.3%	2.4%	3.9%	0.4%	3.5%
<b>2023</b>	12.3%	3.6%	1.6%	3.5%	0.5%	3.2%
<b>2022</b>	12.9%	4.1%	1.5%	3.4%	0.3%	3.6%

<b>2021</b>	12.0%	3.1%	2.2%	3.1%	0.3%	3.3%
<b>2020</b>	13.7%	4.2%	3.0%	3.0%	0.2%	3.2%
<b>2019</b>	11.3%	4.1%	2.3%	2.2%	0.3%	2.4%
<b>2018</b>	10.7%	3.5%	2.2%	2.1%	0.3%	2.6%
<b>2017</b>	10.9%	3.3%	2.1%	2.9%	0.2%	2.4%
<b>2016</b>	11.3%	4.1%	1.9%	2.2%	0.2%	2.8%
<b>2015</b>	10.5%	3.6%	2.1%	2.0%	0.3%	2.5%
<b>2014</b>	10.8%	3.9%	3.4%	1.8%	0.2%	1.5%
<b>2013</b>	13.4%	4.3%	5.2%	1.8%	0.3%	1.8%
<b>2012</b>	13.6%	4.5%	5.1%	1.8%	0.3%	1.9%
<b>2011</b>	15.4%	5.6%	5.6%	1.6%	0.4%	2.2%
<b>2010</b>	13.8%	4.9%	4.4%	1.8%	0.2%	2.6%
<b>2009</b>	12.9%	4.9%	4.6%	1.6%	0.3%	1.6%
<b>2008</b>	11.9%	5.4%	3.1%	1.2%	0.2%	2.0%
<b>2007</b>	10.8%	4.4%	2.4%	1.3%	0.3%	2.4%
<b>2006</b>	11.9%	4.7%	2.3%	1.7%	0.3%	2.9%
<b>2005</b>	12.6%	5.3%	2.6%	1.6%	0.3%	2.8%
<b>2004</b>	10.7%	4.7%	2.0%	1.6%	0.2%	2.3%
<b>2003</b>	9.7%	4.2%	1.7%	1.4%	0.2%	2.2%
<b>2002</b>	9.8%	4.7%	1.7%	1.4%	0.1%	1.9%
<b>2001</b>	10.1%	4.9%	1.9%	1.6%	0.2%	1.5%
<b>2000</b>	9.3%	4.4%	1.7%	1.3%	0.2%	1.7%

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## Footnotes

1. LFS data has been reweighted from January 2019 onwards. There is a discontinuity in the timeseries at this point and comparisons to earlier data should be considered with caution.
2. All estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#) as shown in the underlying data.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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# Health of 16-24 population and those NEET (Annual Population Survey)

The following analysis uses the Annual Population Survey (APS) covering the twelve month period from October to September for the years 2012 to 2025. Due to larger sample sizes in the APS we use this data when looking at specific groups in the population. To note, APS data has not currently been reweighted and therefore comparisons can be made across the full timeseries.

## APS comparability of estimates with LFS

The headline rate in this release of 13.3% is the LFS quarter 4 2025 rate and is the first data available for the latest academic year. Because of the seasonality in the data (see section on seasonal effects) trends can differ between the annual APS and single quarter estimates from the LFS.

Overall NEET rate estimates are comparable using the APS and LFS when comparing the same 12-month period. For October 2024 to September 2025, the APS NEET rate for 16 to 24 year olds was 13.5%. This is a similar rate when averaging the four quarters for the same period for LFS data (13.6%).

The following chart shows the overall APS NEET rate over time compared to the proportion of NEETs with a health condition, which may contribute to their reason for being NEET.

Due to an adjustment made by the ONS to the 2024 APS data, small differences may be seen when comparing to the previous NEET publication.

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### Overall 16 to 24 NEET and NEET with a health condition in England, 2012 to 2025

	Percent of population (in selected category)	
	A - Total	B - Headlines
	Total	Any health condition
<b>2025</b>	13.5%	7.1%
<b>2024</b>	13.3%	6.7%
<b>2023</b>	12.4%	5.8%
<b>2022</b>	11.6%	5.5%
<b>2021</b>	11.3%	5.3%
<b>2020</b>	11.6%	5.2%
<b>2019</b>	12.2%	4.8%
<b>2018</b>	12.1%	4.8%
<b>2017</b>	11.8%	4.4%
<b>2016</b>	13.1%	4.8%
<b>2015</b>	13.1%	4.2%
<b>2014</b>	14.3%	4.3%
<b>2013</b>	16.3%	4.7%
<b>2012</b>	16.3%	4.8%

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### Footnotes

1. All estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#) as shown in the underlying

data.

2. The overall NEET rate from the Annual Population Survey (APS) will differ from the NEET rate from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) due to the different time periods covered

Source: Annual Population Survey

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The following section shows how the primary health condition reported by 16 to 24 NEETs vary over time.

In the latest year:

- Estimates show that **1 in 5 NEETS have a mental health condition**. This is estimated to be **over two and half times the rate in 2012**, 20.0% compared with 7.7% (1 in 13). The conditions reported for mental health include depression, bad nerves, anxiety, mental illness, or suffering from phobia, panics or other nervous disorders.
- Those NEET with a mental health condition reached a peak in 2021 with 21.3% of the NEET population reporting this condition. Following this peak, there was a period of decline up until the latest year where the rate has increased by 0.7 percentage points to 20.0%.
- Those with **learning difficulties make up an estimated 12.3% of the NEET population**, a decrease of 1.4 percentage points since last year. The definition of learning difficulties changed in 2020 to include autism and since this definition change, a year on year increase was seen up to 2024. We do not know which category individuals with these conditions would have reported previously or what impact the introduction of this category has had on responses.
- With the exception of learning difficulties including autism, all other non-mental health conditions have seen small increases in proportions when compared to last year. Difficulty with seeing or hearing has seen the largest increase from 0.4% to 1.6% and is the highest on record, although it should be noted that the rate is similar to 2023.

Chart

Table

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**Proportion of 16 to 24 NEET by type of reported health condition, England, 2012 to 2025**

**Percent of those NEET (in selected category)**

**D - All health conditions**

	<b>Depression, mental problems and nervous disorders</b>	<b>Learning difficulties, Autism</b>	<b>Skin conditions, epilepsy, other progressive illnesses &amp; other health problems</b>	<b>Problems or disabilities connected with arms/legs/hands/feet/back or neck</b>	<b>Blood or circulatory or stomach/liver/kidney problems or dia</b>
<b>2025</b>	20.0%	12.3%	11.3%		3.2%
<b>2024</b>	19.3%	13.7%	10.9%		2.3%
<b>2023</b>	19.5%	10.6%	10.4%		2.9%
<b>2022</b>	20.3%	8.2%	11.4%		3.2%
<b>2021</b>	21.3%	7.7%	11.3%		2.8%
<b>2020</b>	20.6%	5.5%	12.7%		2.5%
<b>2019</b>	18.3%	5.2%	10.1%		2.3%
<b>2018</b>	18.9%	4.4%	10.0%		3.4%
<b>2017</b>	17.2%	4.5%	8.8%		3.2%
<b>2016</b>	15.8%	3.4%	10.3%		3.2%
<b>2015</b>	11.2%	4.3%	9.2%		3.2%
<b>2014</b>	10.5%	3.6%	9.0%		3.2%
<b>2013</b>	8.5%	3.5%	10.0%		3.2%
<b>2012</b>	7.7%	3.6%	10.6%		3.2%

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## Footnotes

1. All estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#) as shown in the underlying

data.

2. The “Autism (including Autism Spectrum Condition, Asperger syndrome)” category was introduced to the APS in January 2020. Prior to 2020, respondents with Autism may or may not have reported this as 'Learning difficulties' depending on their interpretation of their health condition.

Source: Annual Population Survey

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**Proportion of 16 to 24 year old NEETs with a health condition compared to the total 16 to 24 year old population, England 2025**

		2025	
		Percent of population (in selected category)	Percent of those NEET (in selected category)
<b>B - Headlines</b>	<b>No health condition</b>	72.0%	47.9%
<b>D - All health conditions</b>	<b>Depression, mental problems and nervous disorders</b>	8.0%	20.0%
	<b>Learning difficulties, Autism</b>	5.5%	12.3%
	<b>Skin conditions, epilepsy, other progressive illnesses &amp; other health problems</b>	9.1%	11.3%
	<b>Blood or circulatory problems or stomach/liver/kidney/digestive problems or diabetes</b>	2.4%	3.7%
	<b>Problems or disabilities connected with arms/legs/hands/feet/back or neck</b>	2.0%	3.2%
	<b>Difficulty in seeing or hearing</b>	0.9%	1.6%

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## Footnotes

1. All estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#) as shown in the underlying data.
2. The “Autism (including Autism Spectrum Condition, Asperger syndrome)” category was introduced to the APS in January 2020. Prior to 2020, respondents with Autism may or may not have reported this as 'Learning difficulties' depending on their interpretation of their health condition.

Source: Annual Population Survey

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**In 2025 those NEET were estimated to be nearly twice as likely to have a health condition compared to the overall 16 to 24 population.** The rates of those with a health condition are the highest in the series for both NEETs and the overall population at 52.1% and 28.0% respectively (see chart below).

In the first half of the timeseries the increase in reported health conditions was largely due to increases in the proportion of young people reporting a **mental health condition**. However in recent years, the proportions reporting a mental health condition as their primary condition appear to have stabilised and those reporting a non-mental health condition, has seen an increase.

The proportion of those NEET with a **non-mental health condition has increased** by 1.3 percentage points from last year, following an upwards trajectory since 2017. This is in the main driven by increases in young people reporting learning difficulties including autism.

**Almost a third (32.1%) of NEETs aged 16 to 24 and a fifth (20.0%) of the total 16 to 24 population reported a non-mental health condition, the highest proportions in the series.**

Chart

Table

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**Proportion of overall 16 to 24 population and 16 to 24 NEET with a mental/other health condition, England, 2012 to 2025**

	Percent of population (in selected category)			Percent of those NEET (in selected category)		
	B - Headlines	C - Type of health condition - mental or other		B - Headlines	C - Type of health condition - mental or other	
	Any health condition	Mental health condition	Non-mental health condition	Any health condition	Mental health condition	Non-mental health condition
<b>2025</b>	28.0%	8.0%	20.0%	52.1%	20.0%	32.1%
<b>2024</b>	27.3%	8.4%	18.9%	50.1%	19.3%	30.8%
<b>2023</b>	26.7%	8.2%	18.6%	46.9%	19.5%	27.5%
<b>2022</b>	25.6%	8.6%	17.0%	47.2%	20.3%	26.9%
<b>2021</b>	24.5%	8.3%	16.2%	46.7%	21.3%	25.4%
<b>2020</b>	23.2%	8.0%	15.2%	45.1%	20.6%	24.5%
<b>2019</b>	22.2%	7.4%	14.8%	39.3%	18.3%	21.0%
<b>2018</b>	20.9%	6.6%	14.3%	39.8%	18.9%	20.9%
<b>2017</b>	20.2%	5.7%	14.5%	37.1%	17.2%	19.9%
<b>2016</b>	19.7%	5.2%	14.4%	36.6%	15.8%	20.8%
<b>2015</b>	18.6%	4.1%	14.5%	31.9%	11.2%	20.7%
<b>2014</b>	17.6%	3.4%	14.2%	30.1%	10.5%	19.5%
<b>2013</b>	18.5%	2.9%	15.6%	28.9%	8.5%	20.4%
<b>2012</b>	19.3%	2.5%	16.8%	29.6%	7.7%	21.8%

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## Footnotes

1. All estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#) as shown in the underlying data.

Source: Annual Population Survey

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# Trends in NET (Not in Education or Training) rates by age

Chart

Table

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## NET rate by age in England, October to December, 2000 to 2025

	16 to 24		16 to 17		18 to 24	
	Percentage of population NET	Confidence interval (95%) for the percentage NET	Percentage of population NET	Confidence interval (95%) for the percentage NET	Percentage of population NET	Confidence interval (95%) for the percentage NET
2025	41.4%	1.3%	5.9%	1.2%	51.7%	1.6%
2024	42.0%	1.6%	6.0%	1.4%	52.3%	1.9%
2023	42.0%	2.0%	7.3%	1.9%	52.0%	2.4%
2022	41.1%	1.6%	6.4%	1.5%	51.0%	2.0%
2021	39.5%	1.4%	4.6%	1.1%	49.4%	1.7%
2020	42.3%	1.4%	4.1%	1.1%	52.8%	1.7%
2019	44.4%	1.3%	6.6%	1.3%	54.2%	1.5%
2018	44.3%	1.3%	6.0%	1.2%	54.2%	1.5%

Year	44.0%	1.2%	5.3%	1.2%	52.9%	1.4%
2017	43.5%	1.2%	5.3%	1.1%	52.9%	1.4%
2016	44.0%	1.2%	6.5%	1.2%	53.6%	1.4%
2015	43.4%	1.1%	5.1%	1.0%	53.4%	1.3%
2014	42.9%	1.1%	5.7%	1.0%	52.8%	1.3%
2013	44.5%	1.1%	5.8%	1.0%	54.7%	1.3%
2012	45.2%	1.1%	6.8%	1.1%	55.2%	1.3%
2011	44.8%	1.1%	9.1%	1.2%	54.3%	1.2%
2010	45.5%	1.1%	7.8%	1.1%	55.8%	1.2%
2009	44.8%	1.0%	9.1%	1.2%	54.6%	1.2%
2008	46.3%	1.0%	11.9%	1.3%	55.9%	1.2%
2007	46.7%	1.0%	14.0%	1.3%	55.9%	1.1%
2006	47.0%	1.0%	14.5%	1.4%	56.2%	1.2%
2005	46.9%	1.0%	15.5%	1.4%	55.7%	1.2%
2004	46.0%	1.0%	16.1%	1.4%	54.6%	1.1%
2003	45.9%	1.0%	16.9%	1.4%	54.3%	1.1%
2002	45.7%	1.0%	17.1%	1.4%	54.2%	1.1%
2001	46.5%	0.9%	17.7%	1.4%	55.3%	1.1%
2000	45.4%	1.0%	16.6%	1.4%	54.0%	1.1%

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## Footnotes

1. LFS data has been reweighted from January 2019 onwards. There is a discontinuity in the timeseries at this point and comparisons to earlier data should be considered with caution.
2. All estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#) as shown in the underlying data.

Source: Labour Force Survey

## Explore and edit this data online

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The proportion NET varies by age:

### Ages 16-17

- Since 2013, those aged **16 and 17** have been required to remain in education or training (under [Raising Participation Age \(RPA\)](#) <sup>?</sup> legislation)
- The latest Not in education and training (NET) estimate for end 2025 is 5.9%, meaning 94.1% were participating in education or training at the end of 2025.
- During the **COVID-19 pandemic**, NET rates for 16/17 year olds were estimated to have fallen to 4.1%, **the lowest proportion seen for this age group**. Following this, they have steadily increased but have been relatively stable in the latest year and comparable to pre-pandemic estimates.
- Looking at longer term rates and trends, at the start of the timeseries in 2000, NET rates for 16/17 year olds were **almost three times higher than the current rate**. The proportion not in education or training fell fairly steadily up until RPA was introduced, with an accelerated decrease seen during the 2008 recession.

### Ages 18-24

- In 2025 an estimates **51.7%** of 18 to 24 year olds were NET, meaning 48.3% were participating in education or training.
- During the **COVID-19 pandemic**, NET rates for **18 to 24 year olds** fell quite sharply and reached a low of 49.4%, meaning **an estimated record proportion of over half in education or training**.
- Since 2021 NET rates for 18 to 24 year olds had been steadily increasing (participation falling) but the latest estimate shows a slight decrease. In 2025 the 18 to 24 NET rate remains lower than pre-pandemic estimates, meaning there are still notably a higher proportion of this age group participating in education and training than in the historic series.

In addition to the trends noted above for compulsory and non-compulsory participation age the following tables look at other age groupings. No annual change estimates are statistically significant in 2025 meaning these changes should be viewed with caution and considered alongside the 95% confidence intervals:

- At the end of 2025 for ages **18 to 21** there was an estimated **decrease in the NET rate** of 2.0 percentage points to 39.0%, therefore a **higher proportion of this combined age group were participating in education or training** compared to last year.

### NET rates by age, England, October to December 2024-2025

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Academic age(age as at	Oct to Dec	Oct to Dec	95% <a href="#">confidence interval</a> for Oct to Dec 2025	Annual change in NET rate from Oct-Dec 2024 to 2025 (percentage
------------------------	------------	------------	---	---

31st August)	2024	2025	(percentage limits)	points)
<b>Ages 16-17</b>	6.0%	5.9%	(+/- 1.2) 4.8% - 7.1%	0.0pp
<b>Ages 16-18</b>	14.7%	13.5%	(+/- 1.4) 12.1% - 15.0%	-1.1pp
<b>Ages 16-21</b>	29.2%	27.8%	(+/- 1.4) 26.4% - 29.2%	-1.4pp
<b>Ages 18-21</b>	41.0%	39.0%	(+/- 2.0) 37.0% - 40.9%	-2.0pp
<b>Ages 18-24</b>	52.3%	51.7%	(+/- 1.6) 50.1% - 53.2%	-0.6pp
<b>Ages 16-24</b>	42.0%	41.4%	(+/- 1.3) 40.1% - 42.8%	-0.5pp

Participation in education and training is the inverse of those NET. For ease of reference, the following table shows the proportions in education and training:

#### In education and training rates by age, England, October to December 2024-2025

Academic age (age as at 31st August)	Oct to Dec 2024	Oct to Dec 2025	95% <a href="#">confidence interval</a> for Oct to Dec 2025 (percentage limits)	Annual change from Oct-Dec 2024 to 2025 (percentage points)
<b>Ages 16-17</b>	94.0%	94.1%	(+/- 1.2) 92.9% - 95.2%	0.0pp
<b>Ages 16-18</b>	85.3%	86.5%	(+/- 1.4) 85.0% - 87.9%	1.1pp
<b>Ages 16-21</b>	70.8%	72.2%	(+/- 1.4) 70.8% - 73.6%	1.4pp
<b>Ages 18-21</b>	59.0%	61.0%	(+/- 2.0) 59.1% - 63.0%	2.0pp
<b>Ages 18-24</b>	47.7%	48.3%	(+/- 1.6) 46.8% - 49.9%	0.6pp
<b>Ages 16-24</b>	58.0%	58.6%	(+/- 1.3) 57.2% - 59.9%	0.5pp

NET rates are also available in the underlying data by individual age and NET annual change varies when looking across these ages. [Confidence intervals](#) , however, remain large for individual age analysis and therefore NET estimates by individual age must be used with caution and considered alongside associated 95% confidence intervals. Grouped age analysis provides more robust estimates with smaller confidence intervals.

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# Seasonal effects

NEET rates exhibit seasonal patterns that tend to reflect the academic year: typically there are lower rates in autumn (Q4 October to December) followed by a gradual rise in spring and early summer (Q1 January to June) with a peak in late summer (Q3 July to September).

The chart below shows the quarterly NEET estimates since 2010 and demonstrates these seasonal effects.

[Chart](#)

[Table](#)

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## NEET rate by age in England, Quarter 1 to Quarter 4, 2000 to 2025

		Percentage of population NEET		
		16 to 24	16 to 17	18 to 24
<b>2025</b>	<b>Q4</b>	13.3%	4.0%	16.0%
	<b>Q3</b>	15.3%	9.0%	17.2%
	<b>Q2</b>	13.2%	6.1%	15.3%
	<b>Q1</b>	12.3%	5.0%	14.4%
<b>2024</b>	<b>Q4</b>	13.6%	4.6%	16.2%
	<b>Q3</b>	15.3%	8.1%	17.4%
	<b>Q2</b>	12.8%	4.0%	15.2%
	<b>Q1</b>	12.4%	5.0%	14.5%
<b>2023</b>	<b>Q4</b>	12.1%	3.9%	14.5%
	<b>Q3</b>	14.3%	7.0%	16.2%
	<b>Q2</b>	11.8%	5.3%	13.6%
	<b>Q1</b>	11.3%	3.8%	13.5%
<b>2022</b>	<b>Q4</b>	12.5%	4.7%	14.7%
	<b>Q3</b>	12.7%	6.1%	14.5%
	<b>Q2</b>	10.6%	5.0%	12.2%
	<b>Q1</b>	10.4%	4.2%	12.3%

<b>2021</b>	<b>Q4</b>	10.7%	3.3%	12.8%
	<b>Q3</b>	12.5%	6.2%	14.2%
	<b>Q2</b>	9.5%	3.7%	11.2%
	<b>Q1</b>	10.3%	3.0%	12.3%
<b>2020</b>	<b>Q4</b>	11.9%	2.8%	14.4%
	<b>Q3</b>	13.2%	6.7%	15.0%
	<b>Q2</b>	11.6%	5.9%	13.1%
	<b>Q1</b>	11.3%	4.7%	13.1%
<b>2019</b>	<b>Q4</b>	11.2%	4.5%	13.0%
	<b>Q3</b>	13.6%	7.7%	15.2%
	<b>Q2</b>	11.8%	5.8%	13.3%
	<b>Q1</b>	10.9%	3.6%	12.7%
<b>2018</b>	<b>Q4</b>	11.3%	4.2%	13.1%
	<b>Q3</b>	12.8%	7.0%	14.3%
	<b>Q2</b>	11.8%	5.1%	13.4%
	<b>Q1</b>	11.3%	4.1%	13.1%
<b>2017</b>	<b>Q4</b>	11.0%	3.6%	12.9%
	<b>Q3</b>	13.3%	7.9%	14.7%
	<b>Q2</b>	11.4%	6.4%	12.7%
	<b>Q1</b>	11.1%	5.0%	12.6%
<b>2016</b>	<b>Q4</b>	11.3%	4.6%	13.0%
	<b>Q3</b>	13.9%	7.4%	15.6%
	<b>Q2</b>	12.0%	6.2%	13.6%
	<b>Q1</b>	11.7%	4.4%	13.6%
<b>2015</b>	<b>Q4</b>	11.6%	3.3%	13.7%
	<b>Q3</b>	13.8%	8.7%	15.2%
	<b>Q2</b>	13.1%	4.9%	15.3%

		2011	2012	2013
	<b>Q1</b>	12.3%	3.7%	14.6%
<b>2014</b>	<b>Q4</b>	13.1%	3.9%	15.5%
	<b>Q3</b>	15.4%	8.2%	17.3%
	<b>Q2</b>	13.5%	5.6%	15.6%
	<b>Q1</b>	13.0%	3.8%	15.4%
<b>2013</b>	<b>Q4</b>	14.1%	4.1%	16.7%
	<b>Q3</b>	17.6%	10.1%	19.5%
	<b>Q2</b>	15.4%	6.6%	17.7%
	<b>Q1</b>	15.0%	5.4%	17.6%
<b>2012</b>	<b>Q4</b>	14.9%	4.5%	17.6%
	<b>Q3</b>	17.2%	8.6%	19.4%
	<b>Q2</b>	16.2%	7.8%	18.4%
	<b>Q1</b>	15.8%	7.6%	18.0%
<b>2011</b>	<b>Q4</b>	16.0%	6.6%	18.5%
	<b>Q3</b>	19.4%	11.6%	21.5%
	<b>Q2</b>	16.3%	7.8%	18.6%
	<b>Q1</b>	15.3%	6.6%	17.7%
<b>2010</b>	<b>Q4</b>	15.6%	5.4%	18.3%
	<b>Q3</b>	17.1%	10.8%	18.9%
	<b>Q2</b>	14.4%	7.8%	16.3%
	<b>Q1</b>	15.2%	6.9%	17.6%
<b>2009</b>	<b>Q4</b>	14.8%	6.0%	17.2%
	<b>Q3</b>	17.8%	11.6%	19.6%
	<b>Q2</b>	15.8%	9.9%	17.5%
	<b>Q1</b>	15.5%	8.3%	17.5%
<b>2008</b>	<b>Q4</b>	14.2%	7.3%	16.1%

	<b>Q3</b>	16.5%	11.8%	17.7%
	<b>Q2</b>	14.0%	8.5%	15.5%
	<b>Q1</b>	13.5%	8.0%	15.0%
<b>2007</b>	<b>Q4</b>	13.0%	7.6%	14.6%
	<b>Q3</b>	15.4%	12.1%	16.3%
	<b>Q2</b>	14.1%	9.6%	15.4%
	<b>Q1</b>	14.1%	9.0%	15.5%
<b>2006</b>	<b>Q4</b>	13.9%	8.3%	15.4%
	<b>Q3</b>	16.7%	12.5%	17.9%
	<b>Q2</b>	14.8%	10.0%	16.2%
	<b>Q1</b>	14.0%	10.1%	15.2%
<b>2005</b>	<b>Q4</b>	14.5%	9.2%	16.0%
	<b>Q3</b>	15.3%	12.1%	16.3%
	<b>Q2</b>	13.6%	9.7%	14.7%
	<b>Q1</b>	13.0%	9.5%	14.1%
<b>2004</b>	<b>Q4</b>	13.1%	8.1%	14.6%
	<b>Q3</b>	15.1%	11.7%	16.0%
	<b>Q2</b>	12.7%	8.5%	13.9%
	<b>Q1</b>	12.4%	8.4%	13.5%
<b>2003</b>	<b>Q4</b>	12.1%	7.8%	13.3%
	<b>Q3</b>	14.9%	12.0%	15.8%
	<b>Q2</b>	13.2%	9.5%	14.3%
	<b>Q1</b>	13.6%	9.5%	14.8%
<b>2002</b>	<b>Q4</b>	12.3%	8.7%	13.3%
	<b>Q3</b>	15.0%	11.2%	16.1%
	<b>Q2</b>	13.3%	9.9%	14.4%
	<b>Q1</b>	13.2%	8.8%	14.6%

	£	13.5%	6.9%	14.0%
2001	Q4	12.5%	7.9%	13.9%
	Q3	14.8%	9.8%	16.3%
	Q2	12.5%	8.5%	13.7%
	Q1	12.9%	8.4%	14.3%
2000	Q4	12.3%	7.4%	13.7%
	Q3	14.6%	10.6%	15.7%
	Q2	12.7%	8.2%	14.0%

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## Footnotes

1. LFS data has been reweighted from January 2019 onwards. There is a discontinuity in the timeseries at this point and comparisons to earlier data should be considered with caution.
2. All estimates should be viewed alongside associated 95% [confidence intervals](#) as shown in the underlying data.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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## Other NEET sources

Users should be aware that figures for young people who are NEET and NET are published in other statistics releases. The table below provides a summary of the four related releases and gives information on their content.

<b>Title</b>	<b><a href="#">Participation in education, training and employment</a></b>	<b><a href="#">NEET aged 16 to 24</a></b>	<b><a href="#">Young people NEET</a></b>	<b><a href="#">Local authority NEET and participation</a></b>
Producer	Department for Education	Department for Education	Office for National Statistics	Department for Education
Status	Accredited Official Statistics	Official Statistics in Development	Official Statistics in Development	Transparency data
Age range	16-18	16-24	16-24	16-17
Age type	Academic age[1]	Academic age[1]	Actual age	Academic age[1]
Country	England	England	UK	England
Regional breakdowns	No	Yes	No	Yes
LA breakdown	No	No	No	Yes
Data type	Mostly administrative	Survey	Survey	Management information from NCCIS [3]
Frequency of publication	Annually	Annually	Quarterly	Annually
Seasonally adjusted	No	No	Yes	No
When to use?[2]	England NEET (and participation) figures, age 16-18	England/regional NEET figures, age 16-24 (includes reasons NEET)	UK NEET figures, age 16-24 (published quarterly so often most timely)	LA/regional NEET (and participation) figures, age 16-17 (includes pupil characteristics)

[1] Academic age is defined as 'age at the start of the academic year' i.e. age as at 31 August. Actual age is defined as 'respondents age at the time surveyed'.

[2] Left to right indicates recommended order of preference in which the statistics should be used based on most users' needs and robustness of the data.

[3] National Client Caseload Information System (NCCIS) provides local authorities (LAs) with the information they need to support young people to engage in education and training; to identify those who are not participating and

to plan services that meet young people's needs.

## Participation in education, training and employment

[Participation in education, training and employment](#) statistics are DfE's (Department for Education's) definitive statistics on participation, NEET and NET for the 16 to 18 age group. As these estimates are largely based on administrative data, they are considered the most robust available. The estimates relate to a snapshot of activities at the end of the calendar year,

DfE's October to December NEET/NET estimates using the Labour Force Survey (usually published February/March each year) are indicative of the end of year NEET/NET figures in the Participation release (usually published June each year). The chart below shows how estimates from the two sources have compared since 2000.

In 2020 and 2021 there was more divergence between rates for LFS data and Participation data. This may have been as a result of differences in reporting methods during the COVID-19 pandemic. LFS data is survey data where NEET/NET status is self-reported by the young person, whereas the Participation release uses administrative data, reported by institutions.

For 2024, the difference in the NET and NEET rates have narrowed slightly compared to 2023. A longer time series will help identify if rates are becoming more comparable or if they will widen again.

Chart

Table

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### Comparison between LFS estimates and participation statistics for 16 to 18 NEET and NET

	16 to 18			
	DfE LFS NET	Participation release NET	DfE LFS NEET	Participation release NEET
<b>2025</b>	13.5%	z	7.0%	z
<b>2024</b>	14.7%	16.7%	7.8%	8.9%
<b>2023</b>	12.9%	16.9%	6.3%	8.2%
<b>2022</b>	14.9%	16.6%	8.4%	8.4%
<b>2021</b>	11.6%	15.7%	5.0%	7.2%
<b>2020</b>	11.8%	15.1%	6.0%	7.2%
<b>2019</b>	15.2%	14.9%	7.5%	7.2%
<b>2018</b>	14.7%	14.5%	7.0%	6.7%
<b>2017</b>	14.4%	14.1%	6.2%	6.2%

<b>2016</b>	14.6%	13.4%	6.6%	6.1%
<b>2015</b>	13.0%	13.4%	6.6%	6.5%
<b>2014</b>	13.0%	14.0%	7.0%	7.5%
<b>2013</b>	14.0%	14.7%	7.6%	7.7%
<b>2012</b>	14.7%	16.5%	8.0%	9.3%
<b>2011</b>	15.6%	16.6%	9.4%	9.8%
<b>2010</b>	15.7%	17.7%	8.3%	9.2%
<b>2009</b>	17.2%	18.7%	9.1%	10.0%
<b>2008</b>	20.4%	20.7%	10.3%	10.4%
<b>2007</b>	21.5%	21.3%	9.7%	9.6%
<b>2006</b>	22.7%	21.9%	10.1%	9.8%
<b>2005</b>	23.5%	22.0%	10.6%	10.0%
<b>2004</b>	22.7%	22.9%	9.3%	9.2%
<b>2003</b>	24.2%	23.7%	9.3%	9.0%
<b>2002</b>	24.3%	24.3%	9.6%	9.6%
<b>2001</b>	25.1%	24.7%	9.4%	9.5%
<b>2000</b>	23.2%	23.5%	8.7%	8.7%

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## Footnotes

1. LFS data has been reweighted from January 2019 onwards. There is a discontinuity in the timeseries at this point and comparisons to earlier data should be considered with caution.

Source: Department for Education administrative data and the Labour Force Survey

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The next Participation statistics, covering the period end 2025, are scheduled to be published in summer 2026.

### Local authority NEET and participation

Age 16-17 regional and [local authority NEET estimates \(opens in new tab\)](#) are published annually by DfE as transparency data. Figures on NEETs are provided as an average of December, January and February. This information comes from local authorities NCCIS systems (National Client Caseload Information System).

Similar to the trend seen in the chart above for 16-18 year olds, NEET rates for young people aged 16 to 17 shows divergence across the different NEET sources for the years 2020 and 2021 (see chart below). Following the Covid-19 pandemic, the gap between these estimates narrowed in 2022. However data for the last couple of years (2023 and 2024) shows a slight widening again, with the 2024 NEET rate from the [Participation release](#) lying outside the confidence intervals for the LFS estimate. A longer time series will be required to assess the long term trend and if rates across the sources are becoming more or less comparable.

Some caution should be taken if using the NCCIS figures. This is due to the estimates being based on management information which means they are not produced to the same standards as official statistics. Also, the NCCIS figures include 'not known' activity, which results in some overestimation of NEET, as can be seen in the chart when comparing the NCCIS figures to the LFS and participation figures.

The proportion of those aged 16/17 whose activities are 'not known' varies at local authority/regional level and between years so particular caution should be taken when making geographic and/or time-series comparisons.

[Chart](#)

[Table](#)

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#### **Age 16 to 17 NEET rates in England - comparison between LFS estimates, participation statistics and NCCIS series, 2016 to 2025**

	16 to 17				
	NCCIS NEET/not known	DfE LFS NEET lower bound (95% confidence interval)	DfE LFS NEET	DfE LFS NEET upper bound (95% confidence interval)	Participation release NEET
2025	z	3.1%	4.0%	5.0%	z
2024	5.6%	3.4%	4.6%	5.8%	6.2%
2023	5.4%	2.5%	3.9%	5.3%	5.1%
2022	5.2%	3.4%	4.7%	6.0%	4.7%
2021	4.7%	2.4%	3.3%	4.3%	5.6%
2020	5.5%	1.9%	2.8%	3.7%	4.4%
2019	5.5%	3.5%	4.5%	5.6%	4.9%
2018	5.5%	3.2%	4.2%	5.2%	4.3%
2017	6.0%	2.7%	3.6%	4.5%	4.1%
2016	6.0%	3.6%	4.6%	5.6%	4.0%

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## Footnotes

1. LFS data has been reweighted from January 2019 onwards. There is a discontinuity in the timeseries at this point and comparisons to earlier data should be considered with caution.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department for Education administrative data, NCCIS

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## Young People NEET (ONS)

Users should also be aware of the ONS (Office for National Statistics) release: [Young people not in education, employment or training \(NEET\). UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\) \(opens in new tab\)](#).

Whilst they are based on the same quarterly LFS data, the NEET and NET figures in the DfE release differ from those in the ONS release due to coverage and methodological differences as shown in the “Other NEET sources” table above.

The headline ONS figures are seasonally adjusted whilst the DfE figures are not and this accounts for most of the differences. The respective use of academic age (DfE) and actual age (ONS) has little impact at overall age 16 to 24 (but is more notable at the younger 16/17 age group). Whilst the ONS and DfE figures are based on UK and England respectively, this only accounts for a small degree of variation as the UK figures are primarily driven by England.

The ONS seasonally adjusted 16 to 24 UK NEET figure for October to December 2024 was 12.8%, compared with the DfE (non-seasonally adjusted) 16 to 24 England NEET figure of 13.3%, a difference of 0.5 percentage points.

[Chart](#)

[Table](#)

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**Age 16 to 24 NEET rates - comparing DfE and ONS LFS figures:  
The impact of seasonal adjustment, academic vs. actual age, and  
UK vs. England, 2001 - 2025**

		16 to 24	
		DfE LFS NEET	ONS LFS UK NEET seasonally adjusted
<b>2025</b>	<b>Q4</b>	13.3%	12.8%
	<b>Q3</b>	15.3%	12.7%
	<b>Q2</b>	13.2%	12.8%
	<b>Q1</b>	12.3%	12.5%
<b>2024</b>	<b>Q4</b>	13.6%	13.2%
	<b>Q3</b>	15.3%	13.0%
	<b>Q2</b>	12.8%	12.6%
	<b>Q1</b>	12.4%	12.9%
<b>2023</b>	<b>Q4</b>	12.1%	12.0%
	<b>Q3</b>	14.3%	12.0%
	<b>Q2</b>	11.8%	11.7%
	<b>Q1</b>	11.3%	11.6%

<b>2022</b>	<b>Q4</b>	12.5%	11.7%
	<b>Q3</b>	12.7%	10.5%
	<b>Q2</b>	10.6%	10.5%
	<b>Q1</b>	10.4%	10.6%
<b>2021</b>	<b>Q4</b>	10.7%	10.3%
	<b>Q3</b>	12.5%	10.3%
	<b>Q2</b>	9.5%	9.7%
	<b>Q1</b>	10.3%	10.7%
<b>2020</b>	<b>Q4</b>	11.9%	11.7%
	<b>Q3</b>	13.2%	11.2%
	<b>Q2</b>	11.6%	11.6%
	<b>Q1</b>	11.3%	11.5%
<b>2019</b>	<b>Q4</b>	11.2%	10.7%
	<b>Q3</b>	13.6%	11.5%
	<b>Q2</b>	11.8%	11.5%
	<b>Q1</b>	10.9%	11.2%
<b>2018</b>	<b>Q4</b>	11.3%	11.3%
	<b>Q3</b>	12.8%	10.9%
	<b>Q2</b>	11.8%	11.1%
	<b>Q1</b>	11.3%	11.4%
<b>2017</b>	<b>Q4</b>	11.0%	11.3%
	<b>Q3</b>	13.3%	11.3%
	<b>Q2</b>	11.4%	11.2%
	<b>Q1</b>	11.1%	11.2%
<b>2016</b>	<b>Q4</b>	11.3%	11.5%
	<b>Q3</b>	13.9%	12.0%
	<b>Q2</b>	12.0%	11.7%

	Q1	11.7%	12.0%
2015	Q4	11.6%	11.9%
	Q3	13.8%	11.8%
	Q2	13.1%	12.7%
	Q1	12.3%	12.9%
2014	Q4	13.1%	13.3%
	Q3	15.4%	13.3%
	Q2	13.5%	13.2%
	Q1	13.0%	13.4%
2013	Q4	14.1%	14.2%
	Q3	17.6%	14.9%
	Q2	15.4%	14.9%
	Q1	15.0%	15.0%
2012	Q4	14.9%	14.8%
	Q3	17.2%	15.0%
	Q2	16.2%	16.2%
	Q1	15.8%	16.2%
2011	Q4	16.0%	16.5%
	Q3	19.4%	16.9%
	Q2	16.3%	15.8%
	Q1	15.3%	15.3%
2010	Q4	15.6%	15.9%
	Q3	17.1%	15.3%
	Q2	14.4%	14.7%
	Q1	15.2%	15.5%
2009	Q4	14.8%	14.9%

	<b>Q3</b>	17.8%	15.4%
	<b>Q2</b>	15.8%	15.6%
	<b>Q1</b>	15.5%	15.1%
<b>2008</b>	<b>Q4</b>	14.2%	14.2%
	<b>Q3</b>	16.5%	14.3%
	<b>Q2</b>	14.0%	13.8%
	<b>Q1</b>	13.5%	13.4%
<b>2007</b>	<b>Q4</b>	13.0%	13.4%
	<b>Q3</b>	15.4%	13.7%
	<b>Q2</b>	14.1%	14.1%
	<b>Q1</b>	14.1%	14.1%
<b>2006</b>	<b>Q4</b>	13.9%	13.8%
	<b>Q3</b>	16.7%	14.3%
	<b>Q2</b>	14.8%	14.6%
	<b>Q1</b>	14.0%	14.1%
<b>2005</b>	<b>Q4</b>	14.5%	14.4%
	<b>Q3</b>	15.3%	13.5%
	<b>Q2</b>	13.6%	13.7%
	<b>Q1</b>	13.0%	13.4%
<b>2004</b>	<b>Q4</b>	13.1%	13.4%
	<b>Q3</b>	15.1%	13.4%
	<b>Q2</b>	12.7%	12.9%
	<b>Q1</b>	12.4%	12.4%
<b>2003</b>	<b>Q4</b>	12.1%	12.6%
	<b>Q3</b>	14.9%	13.1%
	<b>Q2</b>	13.2%	13.4%
	<b>Q1</b>	13.6%	13.5%

2002	Q4	12.3%	12.7%
	Q3	15.0%	13.3%
	Q2	13.3%	13.4%
	Q1	13.3%	13.3%
2001	Q4	12.5%	12.9%

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## Footnotes

1. LFS data has been reweighted from January 2019 onwards. There is a discontinuity in the timeseries at this point and comparisons to earlier data should be considered with caution.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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## About these statistics

In addition to the volatility of LFS estimates due to sample sizes, there has also been a reweighting exercise. Therefore small differences may be seen when comparing to previously published rates. The new reweighted LFS estimates incorporates latest estimates of the size and composition of the UK population, improving the representativeness of LFS estimates. However, LFS data has only been reweighted from January 2019 onwards. Therefore, this reweighting exercise creates a **discontinuity** at this point and **comparisons before this point should be made with caution**. For more information about the reweighting exercise please see here: [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey. \(opens](#)

[in new tab](#))

These statistics are based on quarterly [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\) \(opens in new tab\)](#) data. They provide estimates of young people: not in education, employment or training (NEET) and not in education or training (NET).

The NEET and NET rates both capture young people who are not in education or training. However, NEET also captures those young people not in employment. Employment has a larger impact on NEET rates for those post compulsory education age (18+) as many are active in the labour market.

These statistics cover 16 to 24 year olds in England, together with other age breakdowns within that bracket e.g. 16 to 17 and 18 to 24 year olds. Estimates are based on academic age, defined as 'age at the start of the academic year' i.e. age as at 31 August. They also include some breakdowns by:

- sex
- labour market status (in employment, unemployed, inactive)
- region

These statistics should be used to see latest trends in NEET rates for 16 to 24 year olds. Trends are assessed by comparing the latest quarter's data with the same period in an earlier year to account for seasonal effects.

Data is provided up to and including October to December 2025.

As quarter four (October to December) 2025 is the latest data available and the first full quarter of the 2025/26 academic year, commentary in this release focuses mainly on this quarter.

See 'Other NEET sources' section for further information on related statistics on:

- [Participation in education, training and employment for 16-18 year olds](#)
- [Local authority NEET and participation for 16/17 year olds \(opens in new tab\)](#)
- [UK Office for National Statistics \(ONS\) estimates of NEET for 16-24 year olds \(opens in new tab\)](#)

## Feedback

We would welcome feedback on any aspect of this publication at [Post16.STATISTICS@education.gov.uk](mailto:Post16.STATISTICS@education.gov.uk).

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## Contact us

If you have a specific enquiry about NEET age 16 to 24 statistics and data:

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