



Target Period NEET Report

Education, Learning and Skills Statement
Kingston upon Hull
2024 – 2025



Hull
City Council

Education, Learning and Skills Statement

Kingston upon Hull
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TECHNICAL REPORT: Target Period NEET Report

REVISION HISTORY

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April 2025	April 2024	Version 11	Updated data and statistics for the 2024-2025 academic year.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report contains details of young people resident in Hull who are Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET). Specifically, it shows the proportion of year groups 12 and 13 who are NEET or Not Known and compares Hull's performance against regional and national figures and that of its statistical neighbours.

The Department for Education monitors the participation of young people in employment, education or training in all local authority areas. This data is supplied by each local authority all of whom have a statutory duty to do so on a monthly basis. The overall performance measure used is a combined average figure of young people who are NEET and Not Known over a three month period (December 2024 to February 2025) as this accurately reflects the number participating.

The 16-18 cohort in Hull has grown significantly in the past seven years which has placed additional challenge on the staffing resource of the Connexions service. The below graph illustrates the cohort growth:

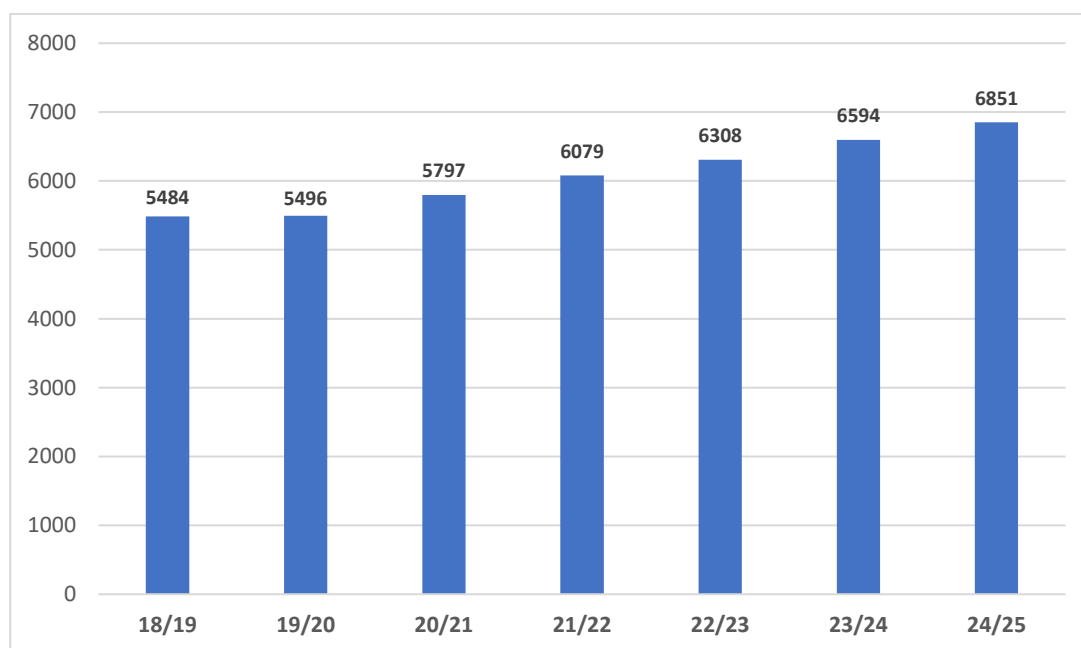


Figure 1: Year 12 and 13 combined cohort number during the target period over past seven years

2. HULL NEET, NOT KNOWN & IN LEARNING STATISTICS

2.1 Combined NEET and Not Known

The Department for Education measures the performance of each local authority based on a combined NEET and Not Known figure.

Although the local authority reports on both NEET and Not Known figures on a monthly basis, its annual performance is judged on a three month average figure taken from December to February.

Hull's annual performance for 2024/25 is a combined figure of **7.4%** (NEET **7.0%** and Not Known **0.4%**). This was significantly higher than the England average (**5.6%**), the regional average (**5.7%**), and higher than our statistical neighbours' average (**6.6%**)

On a positive note, this total is **0.7%** lower than last year's three monthly average of **8.1%** for Hull and the final month of the target period, (February) was only **0.1%** above our statistical neighbours' three month average.

2024/25 annual figures	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
Not Known	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
(% and no. of young people)	32	26	25
NEET	7.6%	7.0%	6.4%
(% and no. young people)	518	479	437
Combined	8.0%	7.4%	6.7%
3 Month Average			7.4%

Figure 2: Hull's annual three monthly combined NEET & Not Known data for 2024-2025

2023/24 annual figures	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24
Not Known	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
(% and no. of young people)	38	35	34
NEET	7.5%	7.8%	7.5%
(% and no. young people)	496	513	496
Combined	8.1%	8.3%	8.0%
3 Month Average			8.1%

Figure 3: Comparison annual three monthly combined NEET & Not Known data for 2023-2024

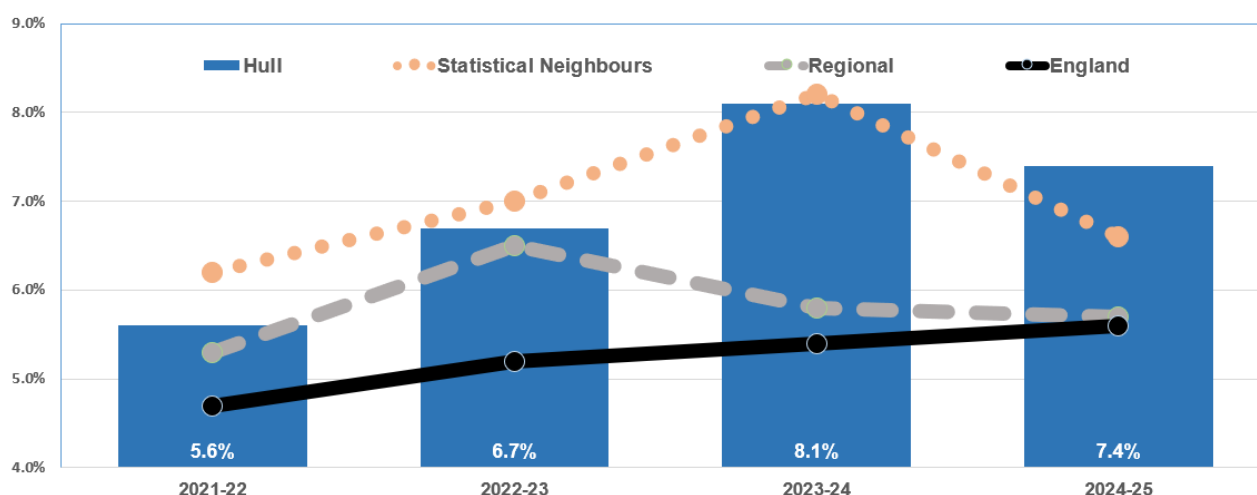


Figure 4: Comparison annual three monthly combined NEET & Not Known data for last 4 years

Hull's figures have traditionally been below our statistical neighbours (other than in 2018/19) and in line with (or better than) the regional and England averages. Hull's upward trajectory began in 2022/23 and has continued since then. Hull experienced a significant increase in 2023/24, with NEET volumes rising to the highest levels seen in many years.

Although, the NEET figures have fallen slightly in 2024/25, Hull is reporting higher levels than England, Yorkshire and Humber and statistical neighbours by **1.8%**, **1.7%** and **0.8%** respectively. Compared with the 23/24 target period, the England average has increased by **0.2%**, the region has decreased by **0.1%** and significantly, statistical neighbours have decreased by **1.6%**. The Not Known figure has remained relatively stable and in line with previous years however Hull's NEET figure remains inflated, albeit lower than last year. Section 2.2 explores the increase in NEETs in further detail.

2.2 NEET

Although monitored monthly, it is important to note that comparison to previous periods/quarters is useful to show any changes in the group; it should not be looked at in isolation. The NEET figure is not a static figure and is not made up of the same young people each month. The NEET figures from the start of the reporting year (March 2024) to the end of the statistical period (February 2025) are given below. Data from last year (2023/24) is also included for comparison. The month of August registered the highest number (**623**) of NEETs.

2024-2025	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Dec-Feb Ave
Percent	7.9%	8.5%	8.8%	8.8%	8.7%	9.5%	5.8%	6.3%	6.9%	7.6%	7.0%	6.4%	7.0%
Number	521	560	576	577	570	623	383	418	475	518	479	437	
2023-2024	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Dec-Feb Ave
Percent	6.6%	6.7%	6.6%	6.6%	6.8%	6.8%	5.4%	5.7%	7.1%	7.5%	7.8%	7.5%	7.6%
Number	414	424	417	413	436	428	354	374	471	496	513	496	

Figure 5: Hull NEET stats by month for 2023/24 and 2024/25

The monthly NEET trends for 2023/24 and 2024/25 are shown below:

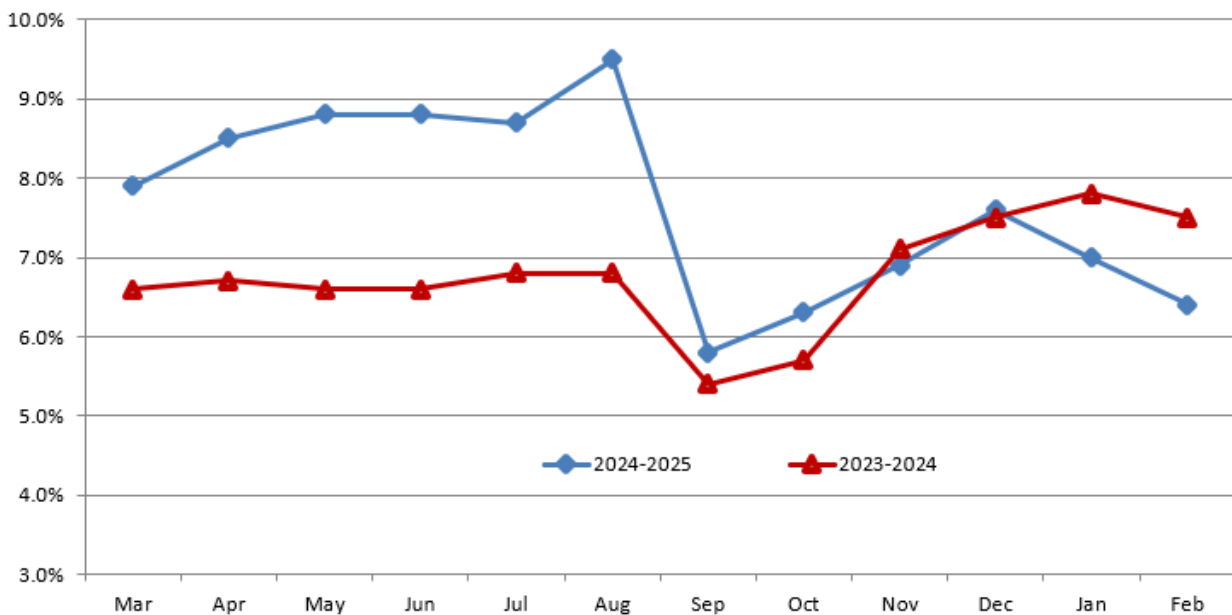


Figure 6: Hull monthly NEET trends for 2023/24 and 2024/25

The data indicates a higher number of NEET/NK in September 2024 compared to September 2023 (in September 2023 there were **503** young people who were NEET/NK whereas in September 2024, this figure was already higher at **593**) Figure 7 below illustrates the higher numbers.

Month	2023 / 2024						2024 / 2025					
	NEET Number	NEET %	Not Known Number	Not Known %	Combined Number	Combined %	NEET Number	NEET %	Not Known Number	Not Known %	Combined Number	Combined %
Sept	354	5.4%	149	2.3%	503	7.6%	383	5.8%	210	3.2%	593	9.0%
Oct	374	5.7%	107	1.6%	481	7.3%	410	6.3%	126	1.9%	536	8.2%
Nov	471	7.1%	59	0.9%	530	8.0%	475	6.9%	101	1.5%	576	8.4%
Dec	496	7.5%	38	0.6%	534	8.1%	518	7.6%	32	0.5%	550	8.0%
Jan	513	7.8%	35	0.5%	548	8.3%	479	7.0%	26	0.4%	505	7.4%
Feb	496	7.5%	34	0.5%	530	8.0%	437	6.4%	25	0.4%	462	6.7%

Figure 7: Hull monthly NEET data for 2023/24 and 2024/25

Additionally, in the period from October to December 2024, **257** young people joined the NEET list as opposed to **254** young people during the same period in 2023 and only **183** 'joiners' during this period in 2022. The elevated volumes of young people becoming NEET throughout this time period led to significant resource challenges. Despite these high numbers of 'joiners', the Connexions service assisted more young people to move out of NEET this year during the target period (a total of **184** NEET 'leavers' this year as opposed to a total of **165** last year). The below table provides a summary of NEET joiners and leavers for the past three years:

Month	2022 / 2023			2023 / 2024			2024 / 2025		
	Joiners	Leavers	Balance	Joiners	Leavers	Balance	Joiners	Leavers	Balance
Oct	57	28	29	48	28	20	64	29	35
Nov	83	51	32	142	45	97	108	51	57
Dec	43	46	-3	64	39	25	85	43	42
Jan	44	45	-1	83	66	17	41	80	-39
Feb	42	52	-10	43	60	-17	21	61	-40
Total	269	222	47	380	238	142	319	264	55

Figure 8: Summary data for NEET Joiners and Leavers

The total number of Year 12 & 13 young people who had an episode of NEET between September and August (the academic year) has increased by **62%** from **653** in 2020/21 to **1,059** in 2023/24.

Key Performance Indicator	2020 / 2021	2021 / 2022	2022 / 2023	2023 / 2024
Total number of year 12 & 13 young people who had an episode of NEET between September and August	Total = 653 (approx. 11.3% of cohort) 530 Available to the Labour Market 123 Not available to the labour market	Total = 749 (approx. 12.3% of cohort) 596 Available to the Labour Market 153 Not available to the labour market	Total = 892 (approx. 14.2% of cohort) 700 Available to the Labour Market 192 Not available to the labour market	Total = 1,059 (approx. 16.1% of cohort) 865 Available to the Labour Market 194 Not available to the labour market

Figure 9: Total number of year 12 & 13 young people who had an episode of NEET (September – August)

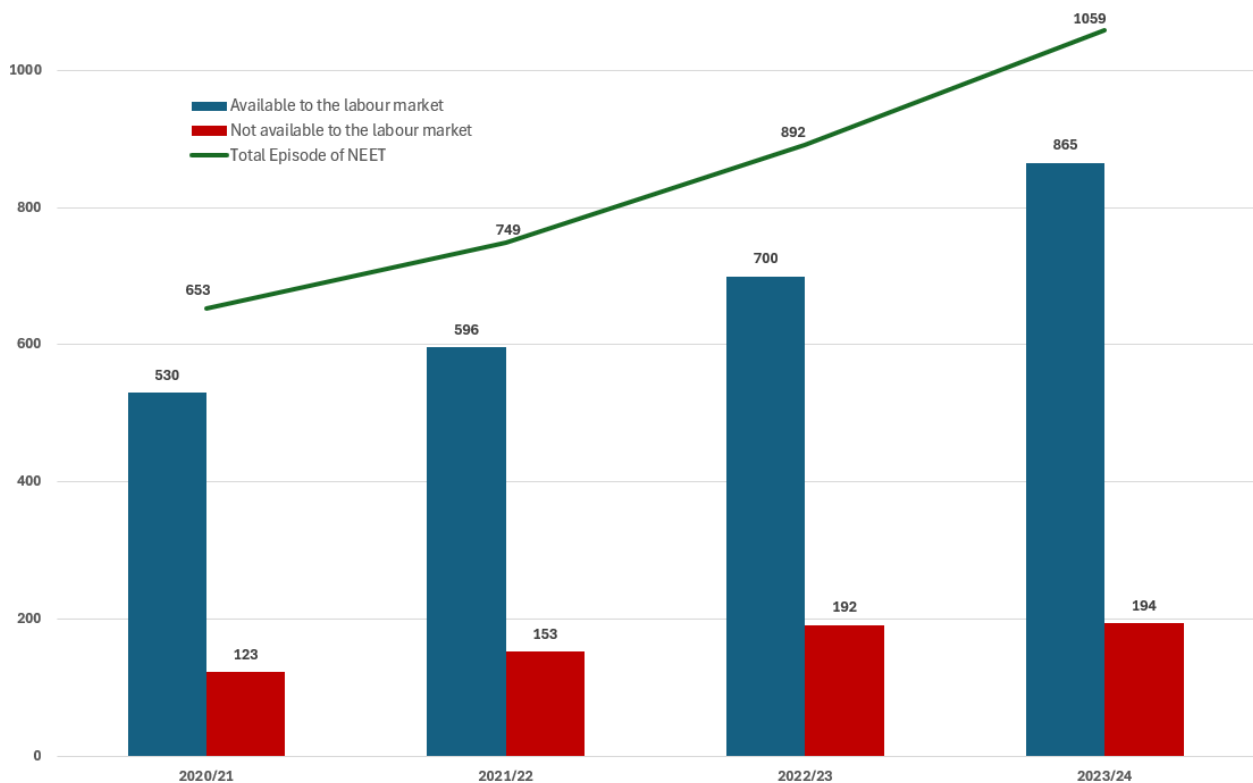


Figure 10: 4 year trend data for year 12 & 13 young people who had an episode of NEET (September – August)

2.3 Not Known

The average percentage of Not Knowns for the annual reporting period (December 2024 to February 2025) was **0.4%**. This is **0.1%** lower than last year and continues to outperform all comparators. The very low Not Known figure highlights the effectiveness of the Connexions service tracking systems and processes.

2024-2025	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Average
Number	32	26	25	
Percentage	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
2023-2024	Dec 2023	Jan 2024	Feb 2024	Average
Number	38	35	34	
Percentage	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

Figure 11: Hull “Not Known” monthly data for the 2024/25 annual reporting period

2.4 Comparison with regional, national and statistical neighbours

The data below shows how Hull compares with its statistical neighbours (local authorities with similar characteristics) for the 3 month average reporting period.

December 2024 – February 2025 Years 12 and 13

Rank	Local Authority	Yr 12 & 13 Feb 2025 cohort	Combined NEET & Not Known	NEET	Not Known	In Learning
	Kingston upon Hull	6,851	7.4%	7.0%	0.4%	87.9%
1	Stoke-on-Trent	7,047	6.3%	3.5%	2.7%	91.6%
2	Middlesbrough	3,629	4.3%	4.1%	0.2%	94.3%
3	Blackpool	3,208	8.9%	7.6%	1.3%	84.7%
4	Hartlepool	2,445	4.7%	4.7%	0.1%	91.3%
5	North East Lincolnshire	4,014	7.2%	6.9%	0.3%	89.3%
6	Salford	6,192	8.2%	6.0%	2.3%	87.9%
7	Plymouth	6,116	6.7%	4.7%	2.0%	90.8%
8	South Tyneside	3,439	5.6%	5.5%	0.1%	91.2%
9	Southampton	5,567	6.8%	4.9%	1.9%	90.5%
10	Portsmouth	4,711	7.7%	6.0%	1.7%	88.0%
Ave		4,637	6.6%	5.4%	1.3%	90.0%

Figure 12: Hull NEET, Not Known and In Learning three monthly statistics compared with statistical neighbours for 2024-25. (1 = closest statistical match and 10 = furthest statistical match).

Hull's average combined NEET and Not Known figure for the 2024-2025 reporting period was **7.4%**. This was the fourth highest (lower is better) of all our statistical neighbours and was **0.8%** higher than the statistical neighbours' average of **6.6%**.

Hull's average NEET figure for the reporting period is **7.0%**. This is the second highest of all our statistical neighbours and **1.6%** higher than the statistical neighbours' average of **5.4%**.

Hull's average Not Known figure for the reporting period is **0.4%**. This is the fifth lowest of all of our statistical neighbours and is **0.9%** lower than the statistical neighbours' average of **1.3%**.

Hull's average In learning figure for the reporting period is **87.9%**. This is the joint second lowest (higher is better) of all of our statistical neighbours and is **2.1%** lower than the statistical neighbours' average of **90.0%**.

Data relating to national and regional geographical neighbours is shown below:

December 2024 – February 2025 Years 12 and 13

16-18 Academic age (Years 12 and 13)	Combined NEET & Not Known	NEET	Not Known	In Learning
England	5.6%	3.4%	2.2%	91.9%
Yorkshire & Humber	5.7%	3.9%	1.9%	91.4%
Barnsley	6.2%	3.9%	2.3%	92.3%
Bradford	4.1%	2.1%	2.0%	92.0%
Calderdale	4.5%	3.9%	0.6%	91.5%
Doncaster	5.4%	4.6%	0.7%	91.5%
East Riding	4.3%	3.5%	0.9%	91.2%
Kingston upon Hull	7.4%	7.0%	0.4%	87.9%
Kirklees	3.8%	2.9%	0.9%	92.9%
Leeds	8.8%	4.9%	3.9%	88.7%
North East Lincolnshire	7.2%	6.9%	0.3%	89.3%
North Lincolnshire	11.5%	1.8%	9.7%	88.2%
North Yorkshire	3.4%	1.6%	1.8%	96.1%
Rotherham	4.7%	4.4%	0.4%	91.0%
Sheffield	7.7%	6.1%	1.6%	90.0%
Wakefield	4.2%	3.6%	0.6%	92.1%
York	2.5%	1.3%	1.2%	96.4%

Figure 13: Hull statistics compared to regional and national averages for the 2024-25 annual reporting period

Hull's average combined NEET and Not Known figure of **7.4%** is **1.7%** higher (lower is better) than the regional average of **5.7%** and **1.8%** higher than the England average of **5.6%**.

Hull's three monthly average NEET percentage for the reporting period is **7.0%** which is **3.1%** higher (lower is better) than the regional average of **3.9%** and **3.6%** higher than the England average of **3.4%**.

Hull's three monthly average Not Known percentage for the reporting period is **0.4%** which is **1.5%** lower (lower is better) than the regional average of **1.9%** and **1.8%** lower than the England average of **2.2%**.

Local authorities with a high level of Not Knowns will have an artificially low NEET count. Hull's low Not Known figure is very positive. This gives reassurance to stakeholders that the local authority is being proactive in engaging with its resident young people. Knowing the status of young people

means that the local authority and its partners are able to assist these young people and move them towards a positive outcome. The disadvantage of this is that from a reporting perspective, a low Not Known figure can result in a higher NEET figure and is true in Hull's case.

The percentage of Hull resident young people in learning at **87.9%** is **3.5%** lower (higher is better) than the regional average of **91.4%** and **4.0%** lower than the England average of **91.9%**. Sections 2.5 and 2.6 explore the data relating to the in-learning and participation rates in further detail.

2.5 Young people in learning

The average percentage of young people in learning over the reporting period (December 2024 to February 2025) was **87.9%**. This was a slight increase of **0.6%** from last year when it was **87.3%**.

2024-2025	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Average
Percentage	87.8%	87.8%	88.1%	87.9%
2023-2024	Dec 2023	Jan 2024	Feb 2024	Average
Percentage	88.1%	87.1%	86.8%	87.3%

Figure 14: Three-month average figures for young people in Hull who are in learning for the years 2023-24 and 2024-25

A detailed breakdown by activity is shown below using the February cohort data. The data shows a slight increase in the percentage of young people in full-time education, part-time education and employment with training. This is coupled with a decrease in the percentage of young people in training, apprenticeships and work based learning.

	Full Time Education		Training		Apprenticeships		Work Based Learning		Part time education		Employment with Training		Other		Total	
	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 25	Feb 24
England	86.1%	85.9%	1.2%	1.1%	4.1%	4.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	92.2%	92.2%
Yorkshire & Humber	83.9%	82.8%	1.6%	1.5%	5.2%	5.9%	1.3%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	91.6%	91.1%
Kingston upon Hull	77.5%	75.1%	0.7%	2.0%	7.8%	8.8%	0.2%	1.5%	0.2%	0.0%	2.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	88.1%	86.8%

Figure 15: 16-17 year olds (academic age) in education and training by activity in Feb 2025, and change over the last 12 months

2.6 End of February 2025 - participation rates of young people

In addition to the cohort of young people who are recorded as being 'in learning' by the DFE, there are also a number of young people who are on re-engagement provision. The combined total of

the two cohorts is recorded by the DFE as the 'participation' rate. See below table (note: total participating may not equal sum of other fields due to DFE rounding):

	February 2025			February 2024		
	Total in learning	Total on re-engagement provision	Total participating	Total in learning	Total on re-engagement provision	Total participating
England	92.2%	0.4%	92.6%	92.2%	0.3%	92.5%
Yorkshire & Humber	91.6%	0.6%	92.2%	91.1%	0.5%	91.5%
Kingston upon Hull	88.1%	2.2%	90.3%	86.8%	1.2%	87.9%

Figure 16: 16-17 year olds (academic age) participating in education, employment and training in February 2025 and change over the last 12 months

As the above data indicates, the February 2025 participation rate in Hull has increased slightly in line with the small increase to the number of young people 'in-learning'. The rise in the participation rate is also due to the small increase in the number of young people on re-engagement provision, with young people being referred to a number of programmes offered by local agencies and also an internal Connexions programme, which has been introduced in response to the rising number of NEETs. The number of young people on re-engagement provision in Hull remains higher than the regional and national percentages.

In Hull, both the participation and the in-learning rate continue to remain below the national and regional percentages. In previous years this has been mainly due to the fact that a significant number of young people in Hull were choosing to progress into employment without training. This is possibly connected to the impact of the pandemic (where areas of deprivation appear to have been particularly adversely affected) combined with the cost of living crisis. Although employment without training is viewed as a positive destination by many young people themselves, it is not in line with the Raising of the Participation Age (RPA) government guidance.

However, the data shown below in figure 17 confirms that this figure has been falling over the past four years (from **5.9%** in 2022 to **3.2%** in 2025). Despite the declining trend, the percentage of young people in Hull choosing to progress into employment without training continues to be higher than both England and the region.

	Part time employment		Temporary employment		Employment without training		Self-employment		Employment - total	
	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 25	Feb 24
England	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	2.1%	0.1%	0.1%	2.4%	2.5%
Yorkshire & Humber	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.4%	0.1%	0.0%	2.6%	2.8%
Kingston upon Hull	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	2.4%	3.4%	0.0%	0.1%	3.2%	4.0%

Figure 17: 16-17 year olds (academic age) in employment in February 2025 and change over the last 12 months

Of greater concern is the significant number of young people who are NEET. Although the percentage of young people in Hull who are NEET/ Not Known has fallen since last year, it still remains higher than all comparators. The below table summarises the holistic picture in February 2025 compared to February 2024 (note: total cohort may not equal 100% due to DFE rounding):

	February 2025			February 2024		
	England	Yorkshire & Humber	Kingston upon Hull	England	Yorkshire & Humber	Kingston upon Hull
Total participating (includes re-engagement provision plus total in learning)	92.6%	92.2%	90.3%	92.5%	91.5%	87.9%
Total in employment (self-employed, part-time employment, temporary employment & employment without training)	2.4%	2.6%	3.2%	2.5%	2.8%	4.0%
Total NEET and Not Known	5.1%	5.2%	6.7%	4.9%	5.6%	8.0%

Figure 18: Holistic picture showing activity of 16-17 year olds (academic age) in February 2025

2.7 NEET group profile by year group

At the end of February 2025 there were **437** NEET young people who were resident in Hull, this is a reduction of **59** young people from this time last year when there were **496** NEET young people. In 2025 **39.1%** (171/437) of the NEET group were in year 12 and **60.9%** (266/437) were in year 13. In 2024 **39.3%** (195/496) of the NEET group were in year 12 and **60.7%** (301/496) were in year 13.

	Year 12	Year 13	Total
NEET Number	171	266	437
NEET Percentage	39.1%	60.9%	

Figure 19: Hull NEET group profile by year group at end of February 2025

Figure 20 (below) shows that Hull's Year 13 NEET and Not Known combined percentage, during the reporting period has reduced by **1.1%** since this time last year. The region saw a **0.1%** reduction and statistical neighbours had a **1.3%** reduction. England saw a **0.2%** rise. At **9.3%**, the Hull percentage is higher than the England, region and statistical neighbours.

	Academic Age 17 (year 13)							
	2024 - 2025				2023 - 2024			
	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Ave	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Ave
England	8.0%	7.1%	6.5%	7.2%	7.8%	6.9%	6.3%	7.0%
Yorkshire & Humber	8.4%	7.4%	6.7%	7.5%	8.1%	7.4%	7.2%	7.6%
Kingston upon Hull	10.1%	9.4%	8.5%	9.3%	10.6%	10.5%	10.1%	10.4%
Stat Neighbours	9.0%	8.1%	7.8%	8.3%	10.5%	9.3%	9.0%	9.6%

Figure 20: Year 13 Three Month Averages - NEET & Not Known

Figure 21 (below) shows that Hull's Year 12 NEET and Not Known combined percentage, during the reporting period has reduced by **0.5%** since this time last year. Our statistical neighbours had a **1.7%** reduction, the region stayed the same and England saw a **0.3%** rise. At **5.5%**, the Hull percentage is higher than the England, region and statistical neighbours.

	Academic Age 16 (year 12)							
	2024 - 2025				2023 - 2024			
	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Ave	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Ave
England	4.5%	3.9%	3.7%	4.1%	4.2%	3.7%	3.6%	3.8%
Yorkshire & Humber	4.4%	4.0%	3.7%	4.0%	4.2%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%
Kingston upon Hull	6.1%	5.4%	5.1%	5.5%	5.7%	6.2%	6.0%	6.0%
Stat Neighbours	5.5%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	7.2%	6.8%	6.4%	6.8%

Figure 21: Year 12 Three Month Averages - NEET & Not Known

2.8 End of February - vulnerable groups

The end of February NEET group (the most recent data set of the reporting period) can be sub-categorised by vulnerability. The largest vulnerable group who are NEET are those who had SEND support at school, which is **22.0%** of the February NEET group (**96** young people). Other classifications of vulnerability and their prevalence within the cohort are detailed below in Figure 22. Please note that a young person may appear in more than one of these groups e.g. a pregnant young person may also be a care leaver.

February 2025				
Total cohort number = 6,851		NEET only cohort number = 437		
Vulnerable Groups	Number in cohort	Of which NEET	Of which NEET as a percentage	As a percentage of total NEET group
CLA (children looked after)	100	16	16.0%	3.7%
Caring for own child	38	27	71.1%	6.2%
Refugee / Asylum seeker	5	0	0.0%	0.0%
Carer not own child	34	13	38.2%	3.0%
Care Leaver	40	8	20.0%	1.8%
Supervised by YOT	39	8	20.5%	1.8%
Pregnancy	13	4	30.8%	0.9%
EHCP	434	55	12.7%	12.6%
SEND support at school	820	96	11.7%	22.0%
Alternative Provision**	328	78	23.8%	17.8%
Mental Health*	141	42	29.8%	9.6%
Educated at Home (Yr 11)	229	42	18.3%	9.6%

Figure 22: Profile of Hull NEET young people categorised by vulnerable group as at end February 2025

* A Mental Health flag was added by the DfE in April 2021 to identify any young person who the local authority is aware is experiencing poor mental health and is impacting on their engagement and participation. This information can be obtained from the young person themselves, a parent/carers or other sources e.g. social worker, education institution, or support organisation. It is not a compulsory field, and the young person may not have a 'diagnosis' or be in contact with the local Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS).

** Alternative provision includes all Year 11 young people who are on roll at Rise, Aspire, Boulevard Centre and Sullivan Centre plus any young people recorded as 'dual roll' (i.e. where the learner is registered at the mainstream school, but they also attend alternative provision).

Since February 2023, apart from those young people with an EHCP and those who were Educated at Home during Year 11, all the vulnerable groups who are NEET have reduced - many are being supported in re-engagement provision - which demonstrates the work that is being done to support this cohort.

2.9 End of February - NEET group by ward

Of Hull's **437** total cohort of NEET young people in February 2025, the highest percentage (**11.3%**) reside in Orchard Park ward (**58** young people). This is a slightly higher percentage compared to last year when **9.5%** (47/496) NEET young people resided in the Orchard Park ward.

Holderness has the lowest percentage (**1.6%**) of young people who are NEET residing in the ward (**5** young people).

1 young person who was NEET in February had no ward information due to moving house recently.

Ward	Cohort	NEET	NEET% in ward
Avenue	267	11	4.1%
Beverley & Newland	317	15	4.7%
Boothferry	259	7	2.7%
Bricknell	218	10	4.6%
Central	274	15	5.5%
Derringham	266	15	5.6%
Drypool	235	10	4.3%
Holderness	312	5	1.6%
Ings	233	9	3.9%
Kingswood	271	6	2.2%
Longhill & Bilton Grange	377	32	8.5%
Marfleet	456	40	8.8%
Newington & Gipsyville	455	43	9.5%
No Ward Information Available	5	1	20.0%
North Carr	505	48	9.5%
Orchard Park	512	58	11.3%
Pickering	206	15	7.3%
Southcoates	386	24	6.2%
St Andrew's & Docklands	373	21	5.6%
Sutton	312	12	3.8%
University	254	13	5.1%
West Carr	358	27	7.5%
Total	6851	437	6.4%

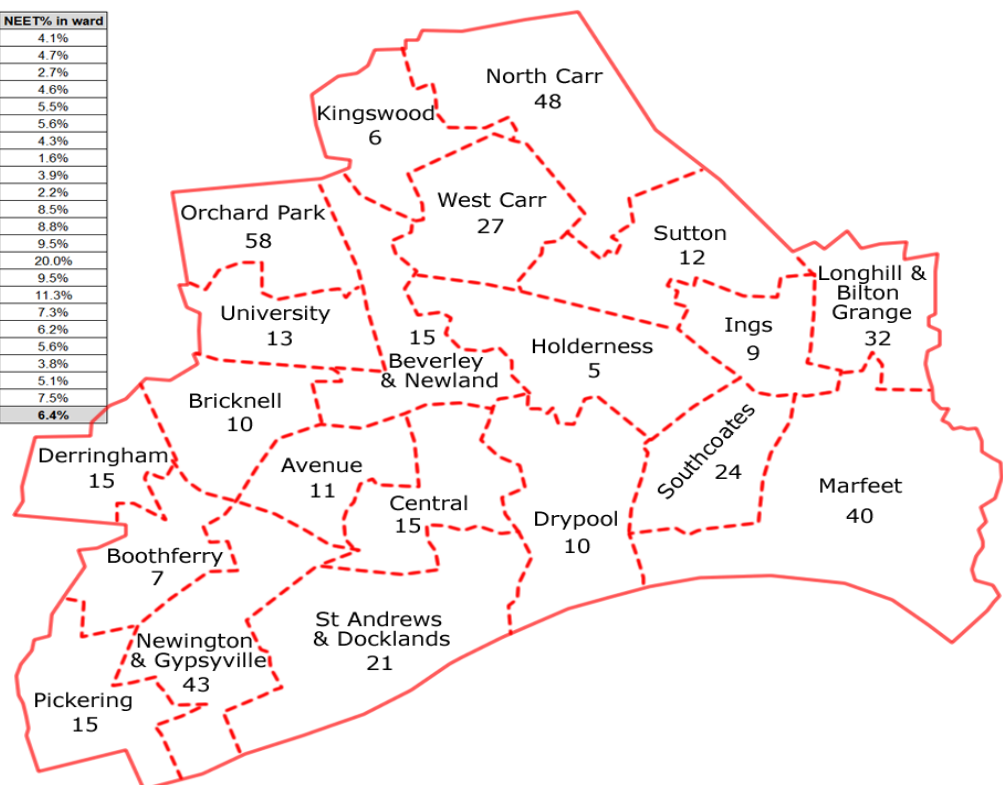


Figure 23: Geographic profile of Hull NEETs at end February 2025

Further information relating to young people who are NEET in each ward is shown below; many ward areas have seen a decrease in the NEET population when compared with 2024:

	February 2024				February 2025			
Ward	Number of YP in Ward	Number of NEET YP in Ward	% of NEET YP in Ward	Ward % of total NEETS	Number of YP in Ward	Number of NEET YP in Ward	% of NEET YP in Ward	Ward % of total NEETS
Avenue	265	17	6.4%	3.4%	267	11	4.1%	2.5%
Beverley & Newland	291	26	8.9%	5.2%	317	15	4.7%	3.4%
Boothferry	248	12	4.8%	2.4%	259	7	2.7%	1.6%
Bricknell	211	5	2.4%	1.0%	218	10	4.6%	2.3%
Central	266	23	8.6%	4.6%	274	15	5.5%	3.4%
Derringham	234	20	8.5%	4.0%	266	15	5.6%	3.4%
Drypool	240	14	5.8%	2.8%	235	10	4.3%	2.3%
Holderness	276	3	1.1%	0.6%	312	5	1.6%	1.1%
Ings	228	13	5.7%	2.6%	233	9	3.9%	2.1%
Kingswood	273	7	2.6%	1.4%	271	6	2.2%	1.4%
Longhill & Bilton Grange	356	31	8.7%	6.3%	377	32	8.5%	7.3%
Marfleet	437	40	9.2%	8.1%	456	40	8.8%	9.2%
Newington & Gipsyville	423	38	9.0%	7.7%	455	43	9.5%	9.8%
No Ward Info Available	18	3	16.7%	0.6%	5	1	20.0%	0.2%
North Carr	512	46	9.0%	9.3%	505	48	9.5%	11.0%
Orchard Park	479	47	9.8%	9.5%	512	58	11.3%	13.3%
Pickering	184	23	12.5%	4.6%	206	15	7.3%	3.4%
Southcoates	372	31	8.3%	6.3%	386	24	6.2%	5.5%
St Andrew's & Docklands	365	37	10.1%	7.5%	373	21	5.6%	4.8%
Sutton	306	10	3.3%	2.0%	312	12	3.8%	2.7%
University	246	17	6.9%	3.4%	254	13	5.1%	3.0%
West Carr	364	33	9.1%	6.7%	358	27	7.5%	6.2%
Total	6594	496	7.5%		6851	437	6.4%	

Figure 24: Profile of Hull young people who are NEET by ward as at end February 2025 compared to end February 2024

2.10 End of February - NEET group split into available and not available to the labour market

The NEET group is split between those young people available to the labour market and those not available to the labour market. By way of example, governing factors that make young people not available to the labour market include pregnancy, illness or being a teenage parent.

2.10.1 NEET available to the labour market

At the end of February, out of a NEET cohort of **437** young people, **337** were NEET available to the labour market, shown in Figure 26 below. This equates to **77.1%** of the total NEET cohort compared to **71.6%** last year, and **18** less young people.

Activity	Year Group		Total	Percentage
	12	13		
NEET available - not yet ready for work or learning	3	11	14	4.1%
NEET available - seeking employment, education or training	121	190	311	92.3%
NEET available - Start date agreed (RPA Compliant)	8	4	12	3.6%
Total	132	205	337	

Figure 25: Profile of Hull young people who are NEET and available to the labour market by year group at end of February 2025

Of the **337** young people who are NEET available to the labour market, **205** are in year 13 which is **60.8%** of the NEET available cohort, and **39.2%** are in year 12 (**152** young people). The percentage split is slightly different to last year when **203** young people (**57.2%**) were in year 13 and **152** young people (**42.8%**) were in year 12.

How long NEET	Year Group		Total	Percentage
	12	13		
0-3 Months	72	76	148	43.9%
4-6 Months	60	59	119	35.3%
Over 6 Months	0	70	70	20.8%
Total	132	205	337	

Figure 26: Hull NEET young people who are available to the labour market by duration at end of February 2025

70 young people (**20.8%**) had been NEET for more than 6 months which is very similar compared to last year when **73** young people (**20.6%**) had been NEET for more than 6 months. It should be noted that all of this cohort are in year 13 only.

Activity	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
NEET available - not yet ready for work or learning	9	5	14
NEET available - seeking employment, education or training	183	128	311
NEET available - Start date agreed (RPA Compliant)	6	6	12
Total	198	139	337

Figure 27: Hull NEET young people who are available to the labour market by Sex at end of February 2025

There were **198** males who were NEET available to the labour market in February 2025 which is **58.8%** of the NEET Available cohort. **139** were females - **41.2%** of the cohort. The male cohort has decreased slightly from a year ago when **61.7%** (232/376) were Male and **38.3%** (144/376) were Female.

2.10.2 NEET not available to the labour market

At the end of February, out of a NEET cohort of **437** young people, **100** were not available to the labour market (**22.9%** of the total NEET cohort). This is a reduction of **5.5%** (**41** young people) compared to the previous year (when it was **28.4%**, **141** young people)

Activity	Year Group		Total	Percentage
	12	13		
NEET not available - currently unlikely to be economically active	0	1	1	1.0%
NEET not available - Illness	20	34	54	54.0%
NEET not available - Other reason	3	0	3	3.0%
NEET not available - Pregnancy	2	1	3	3.0%
NEET not available - Teenage Parents	12	14	26	26.0%
NEET not available - Young carers	2	11	13	13.0%
Total	39	61	100	

Figure 28: Profile of Hull young people who are NEET and not available to the labour market by year group at end of February 2025

61 young people who are NEET not available to the labour market are in year 13 which is **61.0%** of the NEET not available cohort, whilst **39.0%** are in year 12 (**39** young people). The percentage split is slightly different from last year when **98** young people (**69.5%**) were in year 13 and **43** young people (**30.5%**) were in year 12.

1 young person was recorded as 'not available to the labour market – unlikely to be economically active' as they have a permanent disability or illness that prevents them from undertaking any form of education, employment or training and 3 young people were recorded as Other reason - unable to enter education, training and employment at this time and are not covered by any other category (which includes young people who are out of the country for an extended period).

How long NEET	Year Group		Total	Percentage
	12	13		
0-3 Months	14	11	25	25.0%
4-6 Months	23	18	41	41.0%
Over 6 Months	2	32	34	34.0%
Total	39	61	100	

Figure 29: Profile of Hull young people who are NEET and not available to the labour market by duration at end of February 2025

34 young people (34.0%) have been NEET for more than 6 months which is significantly lower than last year when 65 young people (46.1%) had been NEET and not available to the labour market for more than 6 months. Again, the majority of those who are NEET for over six months are in year 13 only.

Activity	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
NEET not available - currently unlikely to be economically active	1	0	1
NEET not available - Illness	26	28	54
NEET not available - Other reason	0	3	3
NEET not available - Pregnancy	0	3	3
NEET not available - Teenage Parents	1	25	26
NEET not available - Young carers	7	6	13
Total	35	65	100

Figure 30: Hull NEET young people who are not available to the labour market by Sex at end of February 2025

There were 35 males who were NEET not available to the labour market in February 2025 which is 35.0% of the NEET not available cohort and is an increase on last year, 28.3% (34/120). 65 were females – 65.0% of the cohort. The female cohort has decreased from a year ago when 71.7% (86/120) were female.

2.11 NEET RAG Ratings

Please note that the data used in this section was taken from the Connexions MIS system on 24/02/25.

The Connexions Service currently use the below RAG rating methodology in relation to the NEET cohort (where a 'reasonable timeframe' is agreed to be approximately 3 months):

- **Green** – good/reasonable chance of progressing to Employment, Education and Training (EET) within a reasonable timeframe
- **Amber** – some chance of progressing to EET within a reasonable timeframe
- **Red** – very little/no chance of progressing to EET within a reasonable timeframe
- **Blue** – Light touch support needed during the next 3 months with very little chance of progressing to EET within that timeframe
- **Purple** – New NEETs are auto-marked as 'purple' which means 'no RAG rating currently allocated'

The below table summarises the RAG ratings for the NEET cohort of **477** young people (using internal data from 24/02/25). The data shows that **42.3%** of the total NEET cohort (202/477) were RAG rated as red, which is a slightly smaller percentage than last year when **46.3%** were RAG rated as red. However, there has been a small increase in the number of young people rated as amber, from **24.2%** last year to **28.9%** this year. Internal feedback indicates that this small increase is due to the lack of Jan/Feb provision in Hull this year plus some uncertainties relating to start dates of provision at one of the bigger providers due to tutor recruitment processes. This has resulted in a number of young people being RAG rated as amber due to them not having a confirmed start date for their chosen courses.

The percentage of young people rated as green (**10.5%**) is very similar to last year (**9.8%**) although there has been a small increase in the number of young people being rated as blue (defined as light touch support needed during the next 3 months with very little chance of progressing to EET within that timeframe) from **11.7%** in 2023/24 to **13.2%** in 2024/25. Internal feedback indicates that young people are forming good working relationships with Connexions staff and asking them to remain in touch for support, despite the fact that the young person does not feel ready to move into employment, education or training within the next few months.

The percentage of the cohort rated as purple (new to the NEET cohort and no RAG rating applied yet) has fallen from **7.9%** last year to **5.0%** this year due to the impact of the introduction of a more responsive client allocation system.

	NEET Available (Number)	NEET Available (%)	NEET Not Available (Number)	NEET Not Available (%)	NEET Total (Number)	NEET Total (%)
Green	50	13.1%	0	0.0%	50	10.5%
Amber	136	35.7%	2	2.1%	138	28.9%
Red	152	39.9%	50	52.1%	202	42.3%
Blue	19	5.0%	44	45.8%	63	13.2%
Purple	24	6.3%	0	0.0%	24	5.0%
Total	381	100.0%	96	100.0%	477	100.0%

Figure 31: RAG rating information relating to Hull young people who were NEET on 24/02/25

An internal research exercise (in relation to 'NEET available - RAG Rated Red' cohort) revealed that these individuals face significant barriers that undoubtedly impact on their ability to progress into employment, education and training. Figure 33 shows the barriers that were present across the total cohort included in the exercise, with each individual having an average of **3.71** barriers. Any one of the below barriers in isolation would usually be enough to impact significantly on the chances of the young person moving from NEET to EET. However, with a cohort average of **3.71** barriers, the ability of these young people to move into EET is highly unlikely without significant inter-agency work. Figure 33 also shows that one of the key issues relates to the difficulty of actually engaging with these young people as a significant percentage avoid contact with the Connexions Service and training providers.

Barrier/issue	Percentage of total
Young person only wants employment	26.1%
Young person avoids contact from Connexions/training providers eg. does not answer phone, does not reply to messages, does not attend appointments etc.	61.8%
Mental health issues	29.3%
Death of significant person	2.5%
Threatening behaviour towards staff at CX or TP from parent/yp	2.5%
Working with YOT	12.1%
Poor experience of education and/or impact of bullying	18.5%
EHCP	10.8%
SEND school support	28.7%
CLA	11.5%
No IT access	0.6%
Impact of trauma	5.7%
Lack of confidence impacting on progression	26.1%
Physical ill health	3.8%
Drug or alcohol issues (YP or family)	3.8%
Chaotic living arrangements	26.8%
Exposure to abuse and/or exploitation	3.8%
Alternative timetable at school or EHE	21.7%
Lack of motivation	35.0%
Working with a social worker	19.7%
Caring responsibilities	5.1%
Other barriers not listed	15.9%

Figure 32: Profile of barriers that were identified in relation to Hull young people who were 'NEET available - RAG Rated Red'

3. TARGET PERIOD SUMMARY

3.1 Data key points

- For the target period (December 2024 to February 2025) the average percentage of young people who were either NEET or Not Known in Years 12 and 13 and resident in Hull was **7.4%**. This was **0.7%** lower than last year's three monthly average of **8.1%**.
- Our combined NEET and Not Known figure of **7.4%** (target period) is higher than the England average of **5.6%**, and the regional average of **5.7%** and our statistical neighbours' average of **6.6%**.
- The percentage of Hull resident young people in learning (during the target period) at **87.9%** is slightly higher than last year (**87.3%**). The in-learning figure is **3.5%** lower than the regional

average of **91.4%**, **4.0%** lower than the England average of **91.9%** and **2.1%** lower than our statistical neighbours of **90.0%**. This is mainly due to the higher volumes of Hull young people undertaking engagement programmes, employment only, and those who are NEET.

- In February 2025, **39.1%** (171/437) of the NEET group were in year 12 and **60.9%** (266/437) were in year 13, this is a reduction of **59** young people from this time last year. In February 2024, **39.3%** (196/496) of the NEET group were in year 12 and **60.7%** (301/496) were in year 13. This shows the sustained volume of year 13 young people who are NEET.
- Out of a NEET cohort of **437** young people in February 2025, **337 (77.1%)** were available to the labour market and **100 (22.9%)** were not available to the labour market. There has been a slight percentage shift compared to last year when, out of a NEET cohort of **496** young people in February 2024, **355 (71.6%)** were available to the labour market and **141 (28.4%)** were not available to the labour market, a reduction of **41** young people not available to the labour market
- Of Hull's **437** total cohort of NEET young people in February 2025, the highest percentage (**11.3%**) reside in Orchard Park ward (**58** young people). This is a higher percentage compared to last year when **9.8%** (47/496) NEET young people resided in the Orchard Park ward.
- **58.8%** of the NEET Available cohort were male (**198** young people) and **41.2%** were female (**139** young people) The male cohort has decreased slightly from a year ago when **61.7%** (232/376) were male and **38.3%** (144/376) were female.
- **65.0%** of the NEET not available cohort were female (**65** young people) and **35.0%** were male (**35** young people). The female cohort has decreased from a year ago when **71.7%** (86/120) were female and **28.3%** (34/120) were male.
- Of the total NEET cohort in February 2025, **47%** (204) were female and **53%** (233) were male.
- The largest vulnerable group who are NEET are those who received SEND Support provision in compulsory education which is **22.0%** of the February NEET group (**96** young people).
- On 24/02/25, internal data shows that **71.3%** of the total NEET cohort (340/477) were RAG rated as red or amber which is a slightly higher percentage than last year when **70.5%** were RAG rated as amber or red. However, there has only been a **0.7%** increase in the young people rated as green (from **9.8%** last year to **10.5%** this year) with the main differences relating to higher percentages of young people being rated as blue (defined as light touch

support needed during the next 3 months with very little chance of progressing to EET within that timeframe) or purple (new to the NEET cohort and no RAG rating applied yet).

- In Feb 2025, of the **337** young people who were 'NEET available to the labour market', **70** young people (**20.8%**) had been NEET for more than 6 months which is very similar compared to last year, when **73** young people (**20.6%**) had been NEET for more than 6 months. Of the **100** young people who were 'NEET not available to the labour market', **34** young people (**34.0%**) had been NEET for more than 6 months which is a significant reduction from last year when **65** young people (**46.1%**) had been NEET for more than 6 months.
- Hull's year 12 & 13 cohort continues to increase, with **25%** growth seen since the 18/19 academic year (5,484 in 2019, 6,851 in 2025). Hull's cohort is now significantly larger than many of our statistical neighbours, double in most cases.
- Other large Northern cities are also struggling with high volumes of NEET/Not Knowns; many experiencing higher rates than Hull over the target period – see figure 33 below:

Local Authority	Yr 12 & 13 Feb 2025 cohort	December - February average			
		Combined NEET & Not Known	NEET	Not Known	In Learning
Kingston upon Hull	6,851	7.4%	7.0%	0.4%	87.9%
Leeds	19,579	8.8%	4.9%	3.9%	88.7%
Sheffield	13,030	7.7%	6.1%	1.6%	90.0%
Liverpool	11,180	8.8%	5.9%	2.9%	88.7%
Manchester	14,874	7.3%	5.3%	2.0%	89.9%
Newcastle	6,553	7.9%	6.9%	1.0%	90.3%
Average	13,043	8.1%	5.8%	2.3%	89.5%

Figure 33: - Hull statistics compared to large Northern cities during the 2024-25 annual reporting period

3.2 Summary of potential contributory factors to the increase in NEETs

The below factors appear to be contributing to the increase in NEETs:

- Significant increase in the 16-18 cohort (up 25% from 5,484 in 2019 to 6,851 in 2025).
- Drop out from post 16 provision remains relatively high. Between September 24 and Feb 25, Hull had 520 young people join the NEET register.
- Limited availability of provision post the September start partly due to the diminishing number of Independent Training Providers (ITP's) – in recent times we have seen the closure of six local ITP's for both financial and Ofsted reasons. ITP's are often the preferred option for our more vulnerable young people as they prefer smaller more intimate venues. This has led to a gap in provision, in particular rolling programmes.
- Diminishing engagement provision – DWP funding for Hull's Youth Hub ceased in December 2022 and ESF funded Springboard Youth Employment Initiative ended in November 2023.
- Fallout following the pandemic especially in relation to mental health and happiness of the NEET cohort (as identified by the Princes Trust¹). The report confirms that many young people are facing significant barriers (including social isolation, anxiety and mental health issues) but the NEET cohort appear to have been disproportionately adversely affected by the impact of the pandemic.
- 23% of the NEET cohort are 'not available to the labour market' and are remaining NEET for extended periods. Hull has 2 x the England average of those not available to the labour market. This impacts on the service's ability to help young people return to education, employment and training in a timely manner.
- Current economic backdrop - we are also seeing Youth Unemployment (18-24 year olds claiming universal credit) creeping up. Data confirms there were 1,585 young people claiming universal credit in September 2022 compared to 2,060 in February 2025 (a 30% increase). This equates to 8.2% of the cohort compared to 5.6% across Great Britain. Also, 45 young people aged 16/17 are claiming a hardship payment from DWP which is 0.7% of the cohort compared with 0.2% of the cohort across Great Britain.
- The volume of young people experiencing a period of NEET continues to grow; 20/21 = 653 (approx. 11.3% of cohort), 21/22 = 749 (approx. 12.3% of cohort), 22/23 = 892 (approx. 14.2% of cohort) and 23/24 = 1,059 (approx. 16.1% of cohort).

4. SERVICE ACTIONS TO DATE

4.1 Year 11 'Risk of NEET' Offer

Further to significant consultation with staff/partners/young people, it was agreed that from September 2024, a significant staffing resource would be moved into an early intervention model, working with young people in year 11 (and year 10 if with an EHCP) and identified as being 'risk of NEET'. The Connexions management team calculated the staffing resource that would be allocated to pre-16 risk of NEET work in each school, based on the percentage contribution that each school was making to the NEET cohort.

This service development was also in alignment with the DFE Guidance² (issued in January 2025) entitled "*Identify and support young people at risk of being NEET. Local authority good practice guidance: Using Risk of NEET Indicators (RONI) to support young people to participate in education, employment and training.*" The guidance confirms that *local authorities have statutory duties to encourage, enable and assist young people to participate in education or training until they are 18 years old, or 25 years old if they have an education, health and care plan (EHCP). Local Authorities must collect information about young people in their area in order to identify those who are not participating, or who are at risk of not doing so, and to target their resources on those who need them most. They must also ensure that every young person completing compulsory education receives an offer, by the end of September, of an appropriate place in post-16 education or training.*

The guidance indicates that, some local authorities have developed risk of NEET tools to identify, monitor and support young people at risk of disengaging. Additionally, the guidance recognises that a preventative approach to keeping young people in education "is more straightforward and less costly than reengaging those who drop out" and 10 core principles to support an effective RONI approach are listed as below:

1. Clear data and accountability
2. Partnership approach with education institutions
3. Have a transition policy
4. Identify and support young people at risk of NEET
5. Establish what works and for whom engage with support.
6. Personalise support offered.
7. Ensure suitable provision is available locally
8. Enable effective data sharing
9. Seek out funding and partnerships to deliver effective support for young people
10. Monitor impact and invest in what works

The new Year 11 'risk of NEET' service offered by Connexions embodies all of the above key principles. Connexions staff and school-based staff have now identified cohorts of young people who are deemed to be at risk of NEET when transitioning to post 16 education, and collaborative support is now being provided to the respective cohorts. All schools in Hull are fully engaged with the new service, with impact expected to be seen from September 2025 onwards.

4.2 Post 16 NEET Offer

- The service has continued to work very closely with the HYJS, Youth Services, Early Help, Social Care, Elected Home Educated Services and the Virtual School.
- Managers have continued to actively engage with other local authorities (including statistical neighbours e.g. Middlesbrough, North East Lincs and Hartlepool) to share practice from both a leadership and operational perspective.
- Considerable resource was invested in the purchase and implementation of a new CCIS data system (Core+) in March 2024. Core+ continues to embed, however has already providing enhanced internal and external data sharing intelligence.
- The RAG rating system is now fully embedded and the summary data is being used to inform strategies to address the needs of each 'group'. For example, research into the 'red' group confirmed a significant proportion have mental health support needs. As a result of this, managers have been proactive in order to ensure that there is a suitable mental health support offer for NEET young people.
- A fixed term Post 18 SEND Connexions Adviser post (established via the 'Delivering Better Value' DfE funding) has continued to give the team additional capacity to work with NEET young people with an EHCP aged 18 up to 25.
- Hull successfully bid for DfE funding through the 'Internships Work Initiative' to develop the local supported internship offer for young people with an EHCP. This has involved setting up a SEND Employment Forum in Partnership with East Riding Council to provide strategic leadership to promote SEND Employability across the Hull/East Riding travel to work area. The service is working with businesses in order to promote SEND employability including supported internships, Access to Work, Inclusion Passports through the Forum and Business Breakfasts.
- We now have three (Humberside Police, Asda and CHCP) fully operational DFN Project Search Supported Internship partnerships in the local area, with others on the horizon.

- Now in its 4th year, the annual Send Post 16 Options and Preparation for Adulthood event continues to grow. This year's event was expanded to represent all four areas of preparation for adulthood - education and employment, independent living, good health and community engagement. Over 40 organisations were represented at the market place style event including colleges, independent training providers, Hull University, oral health and Mental Health Support Team, adult social care, Job Centre Plus, the voluntary sector and agencies supporting transition into adulthood. Fourteen schools brought SEND learners from year 9 upwards to the event, which is a 43% increase on the previous year. All Hull special schools brought learners and more mainstream schools attended than in previous years.
- Service managers continue to work hard in order to ensure that there is enough suitable provision, with in-year start dates, for NEET young people. In previous years, managers have worked closely with the DfE / ESFA to prevent provision being lost from the area further to cessation of the traineeship funding stream. As a result of this, no provision was lost in the Hull area. The service has also responded swiftly to work with the ESFA to support a significant number of learners impacted by the sudden closure of several independent training providers over the course of the last three years. Actions taken by the service prevented a significant number of young people becoming NEET.
- During the past 6 months, managers have sought to increase in-year provision in the Hull area for NEET young people, via discussions (a business case) with the DfE / ESFA and subsequently offering support for providers who were requesting growth. Unfortunately, the DfE / ESFA confirmed they were unable to fund any additional in-year places.
- Managers have also been proactive in relation to discussions with national providers who may be able to deliver tailored programmes in the Hull area. These discussions remain ongoing.
- As a result of being unable to influence any additional in-year provision, the service has started to deliver its own innovative employability programme called 'Passport to Progression'. This is delivered on a 1-1 or small group basis and is tailored to the needs of the individual.
- Connexions workers are now case loaded with NEET young people who previously attended the secondary school they are linked to. This has significantly improved the visibility of those young people dropping out of post 16 provision and the partnership working between schools, post 16 providers and support services. Managers are supporting this work by attending meetings with school staff, to embed the collaborative approach.
- The service has retained the 'Matrix Accreditation' following a full re-assessment in March 2025.

- The Connexions service delivered its first Hull and East Riding Apprenticeship event in November 2024. Held at Bishop Burton College, in partnership with East Riding Council, the event was highly successful with over 2,000 school students, college students, NEET young people, elective home educated and parents / carers attending to experience over 50 exhibitors.

Moving forwards

- In line with the new statutory risk of NEET guidance, work with secondary school leaders and other stakeholders to embed our new early intervention and targeted risk of NEET support services.
- Continue to embed the new CCIS data system and utilise to increase visibility of the NEET challenge across our local secondary schools and post 16 providers.
- Ensure mental health services are readily available to the NEET cohort at point of access.
- Explore options for new independent training providers to enter the local market, filling the gap left by recent closures and adding value to the existing offer. In addition, work with existing providers to further develop provision that meets the changing local need.
- Continue to engage with other Local Authorities / Mayoral Combined Authorities to further explore best practice models and options for innovation.
- Continue to co-ordinate service support alongside the HYJS, Youth Services, Early Help, Social Care, Elective Home Educated Services, SEND services, and the Virtual School.
- Drive new solutions to reinstate re-engagement type programmes to the local area while also embedding our own Passport to Progression programme.
- Establish a direct link with the Home Office to better track those young people that have potentially left the UK.
- Influence DfE to increase contractual capacity locally.
- Further conversations with cross directorate Local Authority services and other stakeholders, to scope out innovative solutions to reduce NEET and Youth Unemployment across Hull and the surrounding area.
- Lead activities which ensure all young people are better prepared for adulthood.
- Better engage the Learning Partnership and its respective sub-groups to raise awareness of the NEET challenge.

5. GLOSSARY

Alternative Provision	Alternative Provision (AP) is defined as: education arranged by local authorities or schools for pupils who, because they are unable to attend mainstream education because they are: excluded from mainstream education due to behavioural issues (this can include those young people now attending further education); unable to attend mainstream education due to either physical or mental ill health (can include pregnant mothers); waiting for a school place or for whatever reason, would not otherwise receive suitable education; education arranged by schools for pupils on a fixed period exclusion; and pupils being directed by schools to off-site provision to improve their behaviour.
Care leaver	A young person, who was looked-after by a local authority for a period of 13 weeks, or periods amounting in total to 13 weeks, which began after he/she reached 14 and ended after he/she reached 16.
Currency Lapse	A young person's currency relates to how they are participating in education, employment or training. A young person's activity lapses on the earliest of their expected course end date, four weeks after their current activity review date or when the currency period for their current activity has been reached.
CLA (children looked after)	A child is looked-after by an LA if he or she (i) has been provided with accommodation by an LA for a continuous period of more than 24 hours, in exercise of the LA's social service functions (in particular under the Children Act 1989), or (ii) is placed in the care of an LA by virtue of an order made under part IV of the 1989 Act. Children will cease to be looked after on their 18th birthday.
Mental Health flag	This is to identify young people who are experiencing poor mental health which may be impacting their engagement and participation. This circumstance identifies a young person who local authorities are aware is experiencing poor mental health. This information can be obtained from the young person themselves, a parent/carer or other sources e.g. social worker, education institution, or support organisation. To note: this is not a compulsory field and the young person may not have a 'diagnosis' or be in contact with the local Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS).

Parent - caring for own child	A young person who provides regular and on-going care for their own child whether as part of a larger family unit or as a single parent.
Parent – not caring for own child	A young parent who does not provide regular and on-going care for their own child.
Refugee/Asylum Seeker	<p>According to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, a refugee is a person who "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country."</p> <p>Asylum is "protection granted by a State on its territory against the exercise of jurisdiction by the State of origin, based on the principle of non-refoulement and characterised by the enjoyment of internationally recognised refugee rights, and generally accorded without limit of time."</p>
SEND	Special educational needs and disability (SEND) - A child or young person has SEN if they have a learning difficulty or disability which calls for special educational provision to be made for him or her
Supervised by YOT	A young person who is the subject of supervision by the Youth Offending Team (YOT). There are some instances where YOT supervision is for agreement locally taking account of individual circumstances and is not a statutory requirement.
Statistical Neighbour	Statistical neighbour models provide one method for benchmarking progress. For each local authority (LA), these models designate a number of other LAs deemed to have similar characteristics. These designated LAs are known as statistical neighbours. Any LA may compare its performance (as measured by various indicators) against its statistical neighbours to provide an initial guide as to whether their performance is above or below the level that might be expected.
Young carer	Young people who provide regular and on-going care and emotional support to family members who are physically or mentally ill, disabled or drug/alcohol addiction. The term does not apply to the everyday and occasional help around the home that may often be expected of or given by children in families.

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For more information about this publication please contact:

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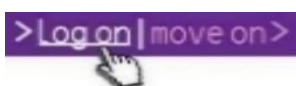
Kingston upon Hull City Council | Connexions | 1st Floor, Kenworthy House | 98-104, George Street | Kingston upon Hull | HU1 3DT

Telephone - 01482 615 223

Email - connexions@hullcc.gov.uk

Or visit – www.hull.gov.uk

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