

Youth Cohort Study & Longitudinal Study of Young People in England:

The Activities and Experiences of 19 year olds: England 2010

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| i. Introduction..... | 1 |
| i.1. Background to the data | 1 |
| i.2. Bulletin structure..... | 2 |
| 1. Outcomes and Achievements..... | 3 |
| 1.1. Main activity..... | 3 |
| 1.2. Level 2 and Level 3 achievement by age 19..... | 9 |
| 2. Education and Training | 14 |
| 2.1. Higher Education (HE) | 14 |
| 2.2. Apprenticeships..... | 21 |
| 2.3. Educational institutions | 24 |
| 3. Employment and Benefits..... | 26 |
| 3.1. Employment | 26 |
| 3.2. Benefits | 31 |
| 4. Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) .. | 34 |
| 4.1. NEET between ages 16 and 19 | 34 |
| 5. Relationships and Behaviour | 42 |
| 5.1. Relationships..... | 42 |
| 5.2. Caring..... | 45 |
| 5.3. Alcohol and Drugs..... | 48 |
| 6. Civic Engagement and Life Satisfaction..... | 51 |
| 6.1. Unpaid help | 51 |
| 6.2. Voting | 55 |
| 6.3. Life satisfaction..... | 59 |
| Annex A. Attainment by Age 20 (Additional Table)..... | 63 |
| Annex B. Notes to Editors..... | 65 |
| B.1. YCS and LSYPE | 65 |
| B.2. Combining YCS and LSYPE | 66 |
| B.3. Response rates and sample size | 66 |
| B.4. Accessing the underlying data | 66 |
| B.5. Weighting | 67 |
| B.6. Making statistical comparisons | 68 |
| B.7. Reporting thresholds and the weighted base..... | 68 |
| B.8. Key Definitions | 69 |
| B.9. Further enquiries and information | 74 |
| B.10. A National Statistics publication | 75 |
| Annex C. Glossary | 76 |

Tables and Charts

| | |
|---|-----------|
| i. Introduction..... | 1 |
| Table i.1.1 Age of YCS / LSYPE cohort..... | 1 |
| Figure i.1.2 Timings of LSYPE and YCS surveys..... | 2 |
| 1. Outcomes and Achievements..... | 3 |
| Table 1.1.1 Main activity at age 19 by standard characteristics..... | 5 |
| Chart 1.1.2 Main activity transitions between ages 16 and 19..... | 6 |
| Table 1.1.3 Main activity changes: ages 16, 17, 18 compared with age 19..... | 6 |
| Chart 1.1.4 Main activity transitions between ages 16 and 19..... | 7 |
| Table 1.1.5 Main activity at age 19 – 2000/01 to 2010..... | 8 |
| Chart 1.1.6 Main activity at age 19 – 2000/01 to 2010..... | 8 |
| Table 1.2.1 Level 2 achievement by age 19, by characteristics..... | 11 |
| Table 1.2.2 Level 3 achievement by age 19, by characteristics..... | 12 |
| Table 1.2.3 Level 2 and Level 3 achievement by age 19 – 2000/01 to 2010..... | 13 |
| 2. Education and Training..... | 14 |
| Table 2.1.1 HE participation at age 19, by characteristics..... | 16 |
| Chart 2.1.2 Parental education by HE participation at age 19..... | 17 |
| Chart 2.1.3 HE subject studied by gender..... | 18 |
| Table 2.1.4 Characteristics of HE participants at age 19 by institution..... | 19 |
| Chart 2.1.5 School type ¹ at age 13 by HE institution attended at age 19..... | 20 |
| Chart 2.2.1 Level of Apprenticeships undertaken, by age..... | 22 |
| Table 2.2.2 Characteristics of young people who had ever been in an Apprenticeship between ages 16 and 19..... | 23 |
| Chart 2.3.1 School type ¹ at age 13 by main activity at age 19..... | 25 |
| 3. Employment and Benefits..... | 26 |
| Table 3.1.1 Age when employment was first stated as a main activity ¹ | 27 |
| Chart 3.1.2 Proportion stating their main activity as employment at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19 by eligibility for free school meals in Year 11..... | 28 |
| Chart 3.1.3 Proportion stating their main activity as employment at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19 by whether had their own child at age 19 or younger..... | 28 |
| Chart 3.1.4 Proportion stating their main activity as employment at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19 by parental occupation..... | 29 |
| Chart 3.1.5 Factors which helped young people whose previous activity was NEET into employment at age 19..... | 30 |
| Table 3.2.1 Characteristics of benefits claimants at age 19..... | 32 |
| Chart 3.2.2 Attitudes of benefits claimants at age 19..... | 33 |
| Chart 3.2.3 Attitudes of non-claimants of benefits at age 19..... | 33 |
| 4. Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) .. | 34 |
| Table 4.1.1 Number of spells NEET between ages 16 and 19, by characteristics..... | 36 |
| Chart 4.1.2 Proportion stating their main activity as NEET at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19 by eligibility for free school meals in Year 11..... | 37 |
| Chart 4.1.3 Proportion stating their main activity as NEET at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19 by whether had their own child at age 19 or younger..... | 37 |
| Chart 4.1.4 Proportion stating their main activity as NEET at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19 by parental occupation..... | 38 |
| Chart 4.1.5 Proportion stating their main activity as NEET at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19 by whether ever excluded from school (in Year 10 or Year 11)..... | 39 |
| Table 4.1.6 Longest spell NEET between ages 16 and 19, by characteristics..... | 40 |
| Chart 4.1.7 Activities of young people who were NEET at time of interview, by age and gender..... | 41 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 5. Relationships and Behaviour | 42 |
| Table 5.1.1 Whether ever had sex by age 19, by characteristics | 43 |
| Table 5.1.2 Whether ever had sex without precautions or contraception by age 19, by characteristics | 44 |
| Table 5.2.1 Own child / children at age 19 or younger | 46 |
| Chart 5.2.2 Age of mother at birth of young person, by whether young person had their own child at age 19 or younger | 46 |
| Chart 5.2.3 Caring responsibilities by main activity at age 19 | 47 |
| Table 5.3.1 Alcohol and cannabis use over time | 49 |
| Chart 5.3.2 Frequency of drinking alcohol in the 12 months prior to interview at age 19 ¹ .. | 49 |
| Chart 5.3.3 Frequency of drinking alcohol in the 12 months prior to interview by main activity at age 19 | 50 |
| Chart 5.3.4 Drugs taken in the four weeks prior to interview at age 19 | 50 |
| 6. Civic Engagement and Life Satisfaction..... | 51 |
| Table 6.1.1 Young people who provided unpaid help in the 12 months prior to interview at age 19, by characteristics | 52 |
| Table 6.1.2 Young people who donated at age 19, by characteristics | 53 |
| Chart 6.1.3 Reasons given by young people at age 19 for not having time to provide unpaid help ¹ | 54 |
| Table 6.2.1 Whether young person voted in the 2010 General Election at age 19, by characteristics | 56 |
| Chart 6.2.2 Statements young person strongly agreed with at age 17, by whether voted in the 2010 General Election at age 19 | 57 |
| Chart 6.2.3 Reason for not voting in the 2010 General Election at age 19 by gender | 58 |
| Chart 6.3.1 Satisfaction with life so far at age 19, by characteristics..... | 60 |
| Chart 6.3.2 Satisfaction with life so far by main activity at age 19..... | 61 |
| Chart 6.3.3 Statements young person strongly agreed with at age 13, by main activity at age 19 | 62 |
| Annex A. Attainment by Age 20 (Additional Table)..... | 63 |
| Table A.1.1 Highest qualification achieved by age 20, by characteristics | 64 |
| Annex B. Notes to Editors..... | 65 |
| Table B.8.1 Explanation of main activity definitions..... | 69 |
| Table B.8.2 Qualification levels and equivalent qualifications | 71 |
| Annex C. Glossary | 76 |
| Table C.1.1 Table of acronyms | 76 |

i. Introduction

i.1. Background to the data

This Statistical Bulletin is based on the responses of young people to two longitudinal surveys: the Youth Cohort Study (YCS) and the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (LSYPE). The Department for Education has managed YCS and LSYPE together since 2007, combining their samples to create a larger longitudinal dataset with a sample size of around 13,300, to allow improved precision in analysis.

The main focus of this Bulletin is the YCS and LSYPE data examining activities during the 2009/10 academic year, at the start of which respondents were age 19 (their academic age). This is the age by which they are referred to throughout this Bulletin. The actual age of most respondents at the time of interview will have been 20 years old, reflective of the fact that the birthdays of the young people fall throughout the academic year. A summary of the age of the cohort can be seen below:

Table i.1.1 Age of YCS / LSYPE cohort

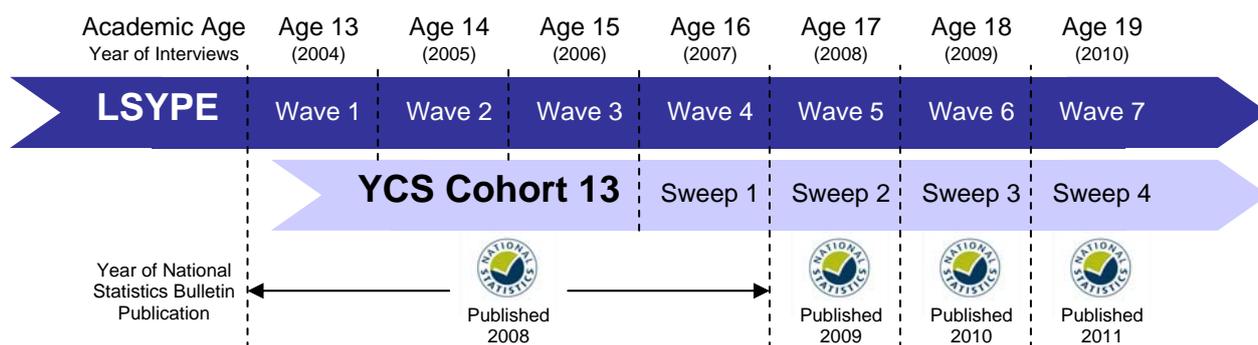
| School year | Academic year | Year interviewed | Academic age (Years) | Actual age (Years) |
|---|----------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Year 9 | 2003/04 | 2004 | 13 | 13/14 |
| Year 10 | 2004/05 | 2005 | 14 | 14/15 |
| Year 11 | 2005/06 | 2006 | 15 | 15/16 |
| Post-compulsory (Year 12) | 2006/07 | 2007 | 16 | 16/17 |
| Post-compulsory (Year 13) | 2007/08 | 2008 | 17 | 17/18 |
| Post-compulsory (1 st Year HE) | 2008/09 | 2009 | 18 | 18/19 |
| Post-compulsory (2nd Year HE) | 2009/10 | 2010 | 19 | 19/20 |

For some of the cohort, age 19 represented their second year in Higher Education (HE), whilst some were in Further Education (FE) or Apprenticeships. For others, this was the fourth full year since leaving compulsory education and may have been their fourth year in full-time work.

YCS and LSYPE have shared a questionnaire since 2007, when respondents to YCS Cohort 13 were first interviewed. YCS respondents have been interviewed three times since (in 2008, 2009 and 2010) giving a total of four 'sweeps'. LSYPE respondents were first interviewed in the spring of 2004 (at age 13) and were interviewed annually until 2010, resulting in a total of seven 'waves'. For the first four waves of LSYPE, the parents or guardians of the respondents were also interviewed.

Whilst this publication is largely focused on Sweep 4 of YCS Cohort 13 and Wave 7 of LSYPE, responses from previous YCS and LSYPE surveys are also used in some analysis, so that outcomes at age 19 can be linked back to earlier characteristics and observations – a key strength of longitudinal data. A summary of the timing of the surveys can be seen in the following diagram:

Figure i.1.2 Timings of LSYPE and YCS surveys



Datasets from YCS and LSYPE are routinely made available to the public through the [UK Data Archive](#). At the time of publication Waves 1 to 6 of LSYPE were available with Wave 7 expected to be added in autumn 2011. For YCS, data from Cohorts 1 to 12 were available at the time of publication as well as Sweeps 1 to 3 of Cohort 13, with Sweep 4 expected to be added in autumn 2011.

Wave 7 of LSYPE will be the final wave managed by the Department for Education. The Economic and Social Research Council are currently assessing whether they are able to take on some onward responsibility for the study.

i.2. Bulletin structure

The main body of this Bulletin can be found in Chapters 1 to 6. Each chapter gives an illustration of what the surveys can contribute to our understanding of cross-government issues. At the end of the core content, annexes are provided for further information. These include an additional table - Attainment at age 20, and Notes to Editors.

This Bulletin contains selected *descriptive* analyses of some of the data from YCS and LSYPE but it does not aim to be exhaustive in terms of subject matter or depth of possible analyses. For example, it does not contain multivariate analyses of relationships between variables which control for other influences. There is a programme of work within the Department for Education to examine particular issues in more detail.

1. Outcomes and Achievements

1.1. Main activity

YCS and LSYPE have collected information on all the activities completed by young people in the four years following compulsory education to form a monthly activity history for each respondent. This history can be used to ascertain a 'main activity'¹, which is examined in this section in relation to the characteristics of young people, their main activities at younger ages and in comparison to the activities of previous YCS cohorts. In this section some information (including GCSE achievement data) is matched in from the National Pupil Database (as is the case for other analyses throughout this Bulletin).

Main activity at age 19²

- At age 19, the most common main activity for young people was education, in which 45% were engaged. A further 37% were in employment, 4% were in Government Supported Training (GST) such as Apprenticeships and 14% were Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET). [Table 1.1.1]
- Young people from the Other Asian (82%), Black African (81%) and Indian (80%) ethnic groups as well as young people who achieved the English Baccalaureate³ (EBacc) in Year 11 (80%) were the most likely to be in education at age 19. [Table 1.1.1]
- The majority (69%) of female respondents who had their own child at age 19 or younger were NEET at age 19, compared with 15% of all female respondents. Just over a third (36%) of male respondents who had their own child at age 19 or younger were NEET, compared with 14% of all male respondents. [Table 1.1.1]

Main activity transitions between ages 16 and 19

- The proportion of young people in education between ages 18 and 19 remained constant at 45%, following a reducing proportion in education between ages 16 and 18. Similarly, there was little change in the proportion of young people who were NEET at age 18 (15%) compared with age 19 (14%). [Chart 1.1.2]
- Young people who were in education at age 18 were most likely to remain in the same activity at age 19 (82%). Half of young people (50%) who were in GST at age 18 had moved on to a different activity at age 19. [Table 1.1.3]

¹ A respondent's main activity is the activity in which they were primarily participating at a particular age. Please see Section B.8 in Annex B for more information.

² Academic age 19 – see table i.1.1 in the introduction.

³ Equivalent to achievement of grades A*-C in GCSE qualifications in: 1) English 2) Mathematics 3) Dual/Two Sciences 4) History or Geography 5) A Modern Foreign Language. Derivation of EBacc is retrospective for illustrative purposes only and will not be awarded due to the age of respondents. Please see Section B.8 in Annex B for more information.

- It was common for young people to have been in the same main activity at age 19 as at age 16. Over half of young people who were in education at age 16 were also in education at age 19 (56%). 69% of young people who were in employment at age 16 were also in employment at age 19 and almost half of those NEET at age 16 were also NEET at age 19 (49%). *[Table 1.1.3 and Chart 1.1.4]*

Main activity at age 19 – comparing against past YCS cohorts⁴

- Comparing the current YCS and LSYPE cohort with past YCS cohorts, there has been a 5 percentage point increase in the proportion of young people in education at age 19 since 2003, from 40% to 45%. Young people in Higher Education (HE) make up most of those in education at age 19, with the overall proportion increasing from 32% in 2003 to 40% in 2010. *[Table 1.1.5]*
- Since 2000/01⁵ the proportion of young people with a main activity of GST at age 19 has approximately halved, from 9% in 2000/01 to 4% in 2010. *[Chart 1.1.6]*

⁴ Publications on previous YCS cohorts are available on the DfE Research and Statistics Gateway e.g. <http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000760/index.shtml>

⁵ Interviews are normally conducted in spring/summer of the year referenced but for YCS Cohort 9 they were conducted earlier, in winter 2000/01

Table 1.1.1 Main activity at age 19 by standard characteristics

| | <i>Weighted base</i> | Education (%) | Employment (%) | GST (%) | NEET (%) |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| All | 12,930 | 45 | 37 | 4 | 14 |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 6,475 | 42 | 38 | 6 | 14 |
| Female | 6,456 | 47 | 36 | 2 | 15 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | |
| White | 11,032 | 41 | 40 | 5 | 15 |
| Mixed | 291 | 47 | 34 | 2 | 18 |
| Indian | 309 | 80 | 12 | 1 | 8 |
| Pakistani | 312 | 62 | 19 | 1 | 18 |
| Bangladeshi | 134 | 61 | 20 | 2 | 17 |
| Other Asian | 147 | 82 | 10 | * | 8 |
| Black African | 235 | 81 | 8 | * | 9 |
| Black Caribbean | 194 | 50 | 26 | 3 | 21 |
| Other | 126 | 65 | 21 | * | 12 |
| Disability | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,173 | 43 | 26 | 2 | 28 |
| No | 11,580 | 45 | 38 | 4 | 13 |
| Don't know | 118 | 58 | 21 | * | 15 |
| Parental occupation | | | | | |
| Higher professional | 897 | 61 | 29 | 5 | 5 |
| Lower professional | 4,915 | 55 | 32 | 4 | 9 |
| Intermediate | 2,437 | 41 | 41 | 5 | 13 |
| Lower supervisory | 1,007 | 31 | 50 | 6 | 13 |
| Routine | 2,161 | 30 | 44 | 4 | 23 |
| Other/not classified | 1,492 | 36 | 29 | 4 | 31 |
| Achieved 5+ A*-C GCSEs / equivalents including English and Maths (Year 11) | | | | | |
| Yes | 6,485 | 67 | 25 | 3 | 5 |
| No | 6,336 | 22 | 48 | 5 | 24 |
| Achieved 5+ A*-C GCSEs / equivalents (Year 11) | | | | | |
| Yes | 7,970 | 61 | 29 | 4 | 6 |
| No | 4,852 | 18 | 49 | 5 | 28 |
| Achieved English Baccalaureate (Year 11) | | | | | |
| Yes | 2,691 | 80 | 15 | 2 | 3 |
| No | 10,120 | 35 | 43 | 5 | 17 |
| Eligible for free school meals (Year 11) | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,440 | 32 | 31 | 3 | 34 |
| No | 10,464 | 43 | 40 | 5 | 12 |
| Ever been excluded from school (Year 10 or Year 11)¹ | | | | | |
| Permanently excluded | 149 | 8 | 45 | 5 | 41 |
| Suspended | 977 | 16 | 49 | 4 | 31 |
| Not excluded | 11,521 | 47 | 36 | 4 | 13 |
| Whether had their own child (at age 19 or younger)¹ | | | | | |
| Yes - Male respondent | 260 | 9 | 49 | 5 | 36 |
| Yes - Female respondent | 577 | 8 | 21 | * | 69 |
| No | 12,005 | 47 | 37 | 4 | 11 |

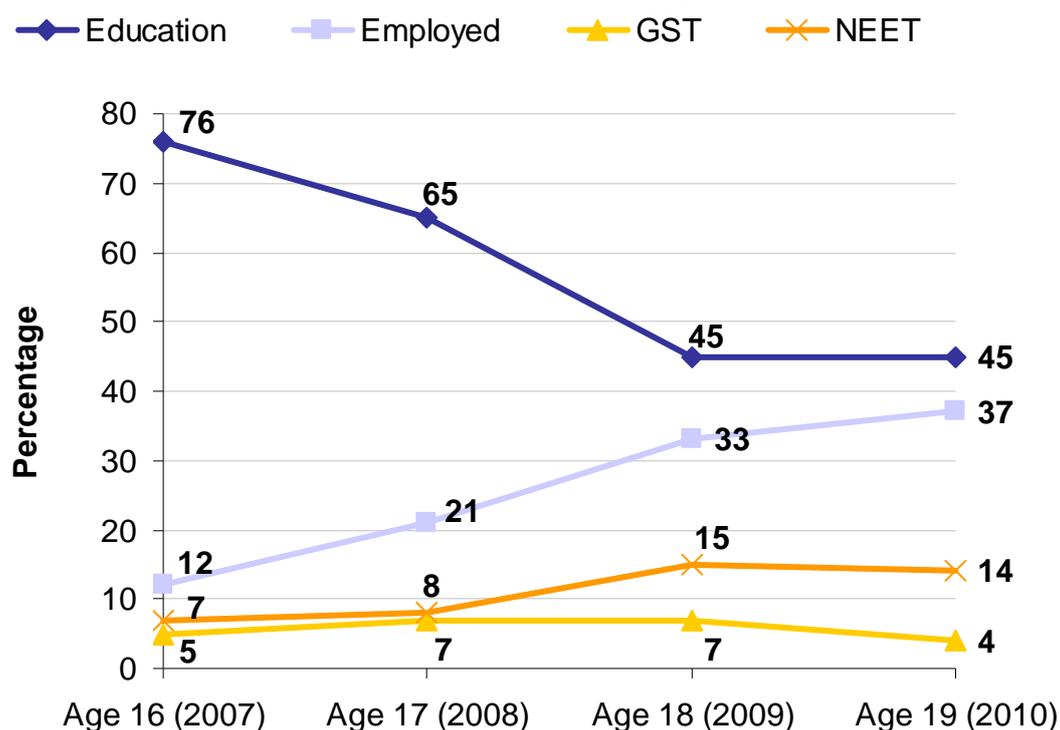
Percentages calculated in rows and may not sum to 100 due to rounding

¹ Some additional categories (such as responses of "Don't know") removed from breakdown due to small sample size

* indicates cell/row suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Wave 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweep 4

Chart 1.1.2 Main activity transitions between ages 16 and 19



Source: LSYPE Waves 4, 5, 6 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13 Sweeps 1, 2, 3 & 4

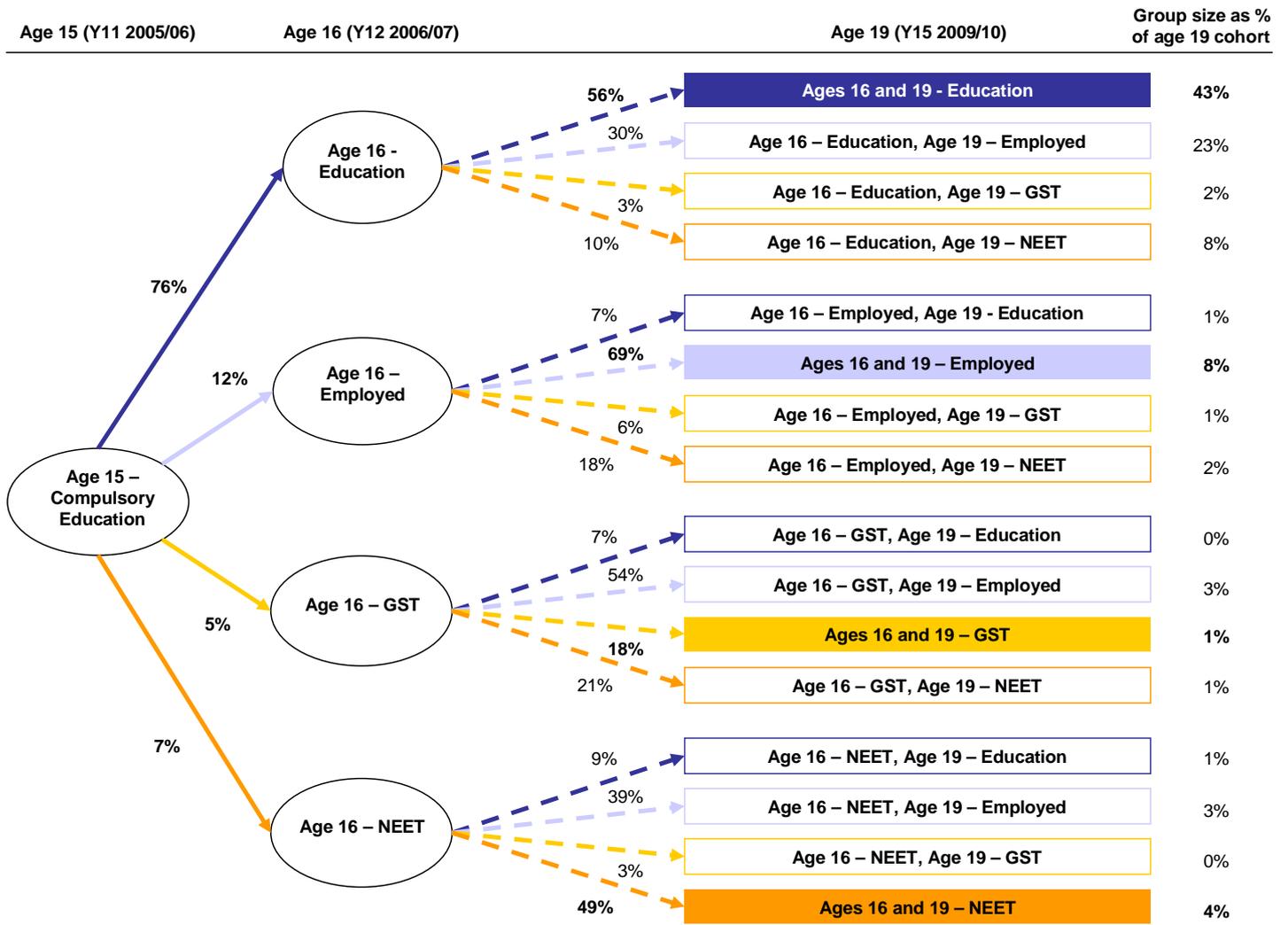
Table 1.1.3 Main activity changes: ages 16, 17, 18 compared with age 19

| | Main activity at age 19 (2010) | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|----------|
| | Weighted base | Education (%) | Employed (%) | GST (%) | NEET (%) |
| All | 12,901 | 45 | 37 | 4 | 14 |
| Main activity at age 16 (2007) | | | | | |
| Education | 9,820 | 56 | 30 | 3 | 10 |
| Employed | 1,541 | 7 | 69 | 6 | 18 |
| GST | 614 | 7 | 54 | 18 | 21 |
| NEET | 926 | 9 | 39 | 3 | 49 |
| Main activity at age 17 (2008) | | | | | |
| Education | 8,372 | 64 | 25 | 2 | 10 |
| Employed | 2,645 | 10 | 73 | 3 | 14 |
| GST | 934 | 6 | 52 | 28 | 14 |
| NEET | 965 | 11 | 28 | 3 | 58 |
| Main activity at age 18 (2009) | | | | | |
| Education | 5,911 | 82 | 11 | 1 | 6 |
| Employed | 4,255 | 12 | 79 | 1 | 8 |
| GST | 863 | 3 | 36 | 50 | 10 |
| NEET | 1,901 | 18 | 24 | 2 | 56 |

Percentages calculated in rows and may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: LSYPE Waves 4, 5, 6 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweeps 1, 2, 3 & 4

Chart 1.1.4 Main activity transitions between ages 16 and 19



Source: LSYPE Waves 4 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13 Sweeps 1 & 4

Table 1.1.5 Main activity at age 19 – 2000/01 to 2010

| | 2000/01 ² | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2010 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|------|------|------|------------|
| YCS Cohort | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 & LSYPE |
| Main activity at age 19 | | | | | |
| Education | 44 | 40 | 41 | 44 | 45 |
| Higher Education ¹ | 33 | 32 | 35 | 38 | 40 |
| Government Supported Training | 9 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| Full-time job | 33 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 37 |
| Part-time job | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| Out of work | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 14 |
| Other | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | |

Percentages calculated in columns

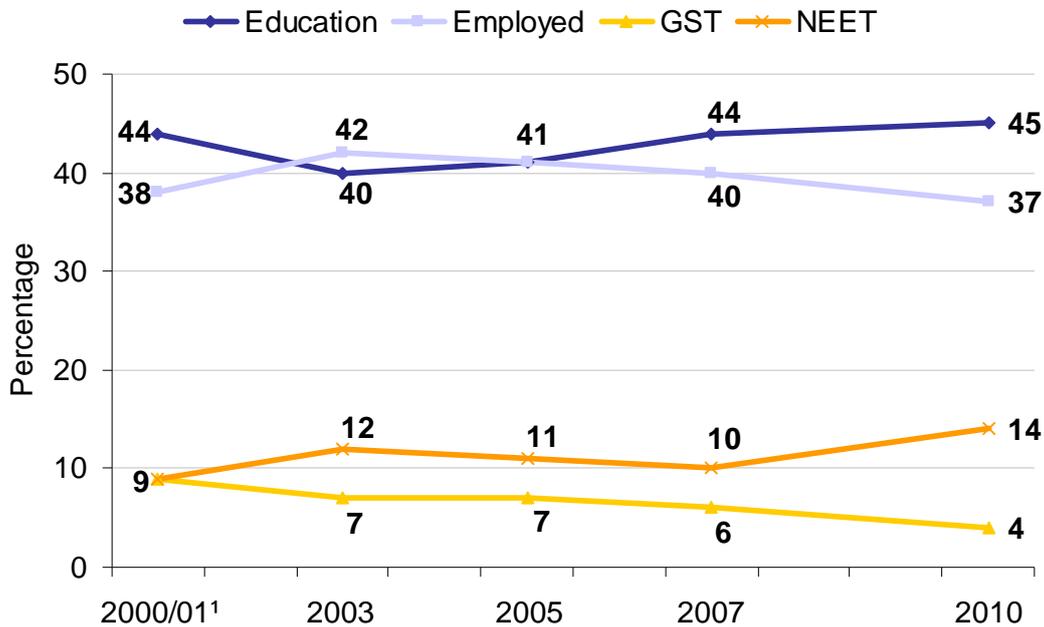
¹ Higher Education figures are included in education total

² Interviews are normally conducted in spring/summer of the year referenced but for YCS Cohort 9 they were conducted earlier, in winter 2000/01

For this table the naming for activities is consistent with that used in previous YCS publications. To make comparisons with groups defined elsewhere in this Bulletin for 2010, the 'Out of work' and 'Other' groups are equivalent to the 'NEET' group, the 'full-time job' and 'part-time job' groups are equivalent to the total of the 'job with training' and 'job without training' groups, the 'Government Supported Training' group is equivalent to the 'GST' group and the 'education' group is equivalent to the 'education' group.

Source: YCS Cohorts 9-13 and LSYPE

Chart 1.1.6 Main activity at age 19 – 2000/01 to 2010



¹ Interviews are normally conducted in spring/summer of the year referenced but for YCS Cohort 9 they were conducted earlier, in winter 2000/01

Source: YCS Cohorts 9-13 and LSYPE

1.2. Level 2 and Level 3⁶ achievement by age 19⁷

This section examines the characteristics of young people who had achieved Level 2 and Level 3 by age 19, focusing particularly on those who achieved between ages 18 and 19, and looking at how overall achievement has changed over time. Data on qualifications which make up Level 2 and Level 3 achievements are matched into the YCS and LSYPE from the Matched Administrative Dataset.

Level 2 and Level 3 achievement by age 19

- 3% of young people first achieved Level 2 between ages 18 and 19, whilst 8% first achieved Level 3 between these ages. These additions took the total who had achieved Level 2 by age 19 to 82%, whilst 57% had achieved Level 3⁸. [Table 1.2.1 and Table 1.2.2]
- Young people who had been suspended from school in Year 10 or Year 11 or who were eligible for free school meals in Year 11 were more likely than average to have attained Level 2 for the first time between ages 18 and 19 (7% and 6% respectively, compared with 3% average). [Table 1.2.1]
- Respondents from the Black African, Pakistani or Black Caribbean ethnic groups were the most likely to attain Level 3 for the first time between ages 18 and 19 (21%, 15%, and 14% respectively, compared with 8% average). [Table 1.2.2]
- Approximately nine out of ten young people who had their own child at age 19 or younger had not attained Level 3 by age 19, regardless of gender (90% males and 88% females with their own child did not have Level 3). This is compared with 43% of all respondents. [Table 1.2.2]

Level 2 and Level 3 by age 19 – comparing against past YCS cohorts

- An increase can be seen in the proportion of young people achieving Level 2, from 77% in 2000/01⁹ to 82% in 2010. [Table 1.2.3]
- There has been a gradual increase in the proportion of young people achieving Level 3 by age 19, with 47% achieving this level in 2000/01 compared with 57% in 2010. [Table 1.2.3]

⁶ A Level 2 qualification is 5 GCSEs at grade A* - C or equivalent. A Level 3 qualification is 2 or more A Levels or equivalent. Please see Section B.8 in Annex B for more information.

⁷ Unlike other data in this Bulletin, the Level 2 and 3 achievement data is recorded at the end of the 2008/09 academic year, *prior* to the young person being age 19. This is so that the data refers to qualifications that the young person will have known about at the time of their interview. An additional table in Annex A shows achievement data recorded at the end of the 2009/10 academic year, when the young person was age 20.

⁸ This is not the lead publication on Level 2 and Level 3 achievement by age 19. If information purely on achievement is required, the following publication should be regarded as the authoritative source: [DfE: Level 2 and 3 Attainment by Young People in England Measured Using Matched Administrative Data: Attainment by Age 19 in 2010 \(Provisional\)](#)

⁹ Interviews are normally conducted in spring/summer of the year referenced but for YCS Cohort 9 they were conducted earlier, in winter 2000/01

- There has been little change in the proportion of young people achieving Level 2 and Level 3 through *vocational* qualifications at age 19 between 2000/01 and 2010, but a gradual increase over time can be seen in the proportion of young people achieving these levels through *academic* qualifications. [Table 1.2.3]

Table 1.2.1 Level 2 achievement by age 19, by characteristics

| | Weighted base | With Level 2 by age 19 | | | | | Without Level 2 by age 19 (%) |
|--|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | | Total (%) | Attained by age 16 (%) | Without by age 16 but attained by age 17 (%) | Without by age 17 but attained by age 18 (%) | Without by age 18 but attained by age 19 (%) | |
| All | 13,146 | 82 | 62 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 18 |
| Gender | | | | | | | |
| Male | 6,563 | 79 | 58 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 21 |
| Female | 6,583 | 85 | 66 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 15 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| White | 11,229 | 82 | 62 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 18 |
| Mixed | 295 | 81 | 59 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 19 |
| Indian | 313 | 93 | 74 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| Pakistani | 313 | 81 | 55 | 13 | 9 | 3 | 19 |
| Bangladeshi | 138 | 80 | 63 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 20 |
| Other Asian | 146 | 92 | 84 | 4 | * | * | 8 |
| Black African | 236 | 90 | 57 | 20 | 8 | 5 | 10 |
| Black Caribbean | 195 | 82 | 51 | 17 | 12 | 2 | 18 |
| Other | 132 | 91 | 64 | 13 | 12 | * | 9 |
| Disability | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,196 | 72 | 54 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 28 |
| No | 11,764 | 83 | 63 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 17 |
| Don't know | 124 | 84 | 67 | 8 | * | * | 16 |
| Parental occupation | | | | | | | |
| Higher professional | 914 | 93 | 83 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Lower professional | 4,981 | 91 | 76 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 9 |
| Intermediate | 2,474 | 84 | 62 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 16 |
| Lower supervisory | 1,036 | 77 | 51 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 23 |
| Routine | 2,203 | 70 | 44 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 30 |
| Other/not classified | 1,518 | 63 | 37 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 37 |
| EMA recipient (age 16)¹ | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 4,584 | 85 | 59 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 15 |
| No | 7,186 | 86 | 70 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 14 |
| Eligible for free school meals (Year 11) | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,479 | 61 | 33 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 39 |
| No | 10,692 | 84 | 64 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 16 |
| Ever been excluded from school (Year 10 or Year 11)¹ | | | | | | | |
| Permanently excluded | 148 | 29 | 5 | 11 | 9 | * | 71 |
| Suspended | 999 | 54 | 25 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 46 |
| Not excluded | 11,710 | 85 | 67 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 15 |
| Whether had their own child (at age 19 or younger)¹ | | | | | | | |
| Yes - Male respondent | 265 | 41 | 19 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 59 |
| Yes - Female respondent | 603 | 44 | 24 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 56 |
| No | 12,172 | 85 | 65 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 15 |
| Religion (age 15) (LSYPE only)¹ | | | | | | | |
| None | 3,347 | 77 | 57 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 23 |
| Christian | 3,720 | 85 | 67 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 15 |
| Hindu | 113 | 92 | 74 | 9 | 5 | * | 8 |
| Muslim | 440 | 79 | 56 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 21 |
| Sikh | 90 | 91 | 66 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 9 |

Percentages calculated in rows and may not sum to 100 due to rounding

¹ Some additional categories (such as responses of "Don't know") removed from breakdown due to small sample size

* indicates cell/row suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Waves 4, 5, 6 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweeps 1, 2, 3 & 4

Table 1.2.2 Level 3 achievement by age 19, by characteristics

| | Weighted base | With Level 3 by age 19 | | | | Without Level 3 by age 19 (%) |
|--|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | | Total (%) | Attained by age 17 (%) | Without by age 17 but attained by age 18 (%) | Without by age 18 but attained by age 19 (%) | |
| All | 13,146 | 57 | 19 | 29 | 8 | 43 |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| Male | 6,563 | 52 | 16 | 28 | 8 | 48 |
| Female | 6,583 | 62 | 22 | 31 | 9 | 38 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| White | 11,229 | 56 | 19 | 29 | 8 | 44 |
| Mixed | 295 | 55 | 17 | 30 | 8 | 45 |
| Indian | 313 | 79 | 27 | 41 | 11 | 21 |
| Pakistani | 313 | 58 | 15 | 27 | 15 | 42 |
| Bangladeshi | 138 | 58 | 16 | 30 | 12 | 42 |
| Other Asian | 146 | 82 | 34 | 42 | 6 | 18 |
| Black African | 236 | 67 | 16 | 29 | 21 | 33 |
| Black Caribbean | 195 | 52 | 10 | 28 | 14 | 48 |
| Other | 132 | 65 | 19 | 35 | 11 | 35 |
| Disability | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,196 | 47 | 15 | 25 | 7 | 53 |
| No | 11,764 | 58 | 20 | 30 | 8 | 42 |
| Don't know | 124 | 65 | 17 | 41 | 8 | 35 |
| Parental occupation | | | | | | |
| Higher professional | 914 | 77 | 33 | 37 | 7 | 23 |
| Lower professional | 4,981 | 71 | 28 | 35 | 8 | 29 |
| Intermediate | 2,474 | 56 | 15 | 32 | 9 | 44 |
| Lower supervisory | 1,036 | 44 | 12 | 24 | 9 | 56 |
| Routine | 2,203 | 38 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 62 |
| Other/not classified | 1,518 | 35 | 9 | 17 | 9 | 65 |
| EMA recipient (age 16)¹ | | | | | | |
| Yes | 4,584 | 59 | 16 | 32 | 11 | 41 |
| No | 7,186 | 63 | 24 | 31 | 8 | 37 |
| Eligible for free school meals (Year 11) | | | | | | |
| No | 10,692 | 58 | 19 | 30 | 9 | 42 |
| Yes | 1,479 | 32 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 68 |
| Ever been excluded from school (Year 10 or Year 11)¹ | | | | | | |
| Permanently excluded | 148 | 8 | * | 4 | 4 | 92 |
| Suspended | 999 | 20 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 80 |
| Not excluded | 11,710 | 61 | 21 | 31 | 8 | 39 |
| Whether had their own child (at age 19 or younger)¹ | | | | | | |
| Yes - Male respondent | 265 | 10 | * | 5 | 4 | 90 |
| Yes - Female respondent | 603 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 88 |
| No | 12,172 | 60 | 20 | 31 | 9 | 40 |
| Religion (age 15) (LSYPE only)¹ | | | | | | |
| None | 3,347 | 50 | 17 | 25 | 7 | 50 |
| Christian | 3,720 | 62 | 23 | 31 | 8 | 38 |
| Hindu | 113 | 79 | 29 | 42 | 8 | 21 |
| Muslim | 440 | 58 | 15 | 29 | 13 | 42 |
| Sikh | 90 | 73 | 19 | 40 | 13 | 27 |

Percentages calculated in rows and may not sum to 100 due to rounding

¹ Some additional categories (such as responses of "Don't know") removed from breakdown due to small sample size

* indicates cell/row suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Waves 5, 6 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweeps 2, 3 & 4

Table 1.2.3 Level 2 and Level 3 achievement by age 19 – 2000/01 to 2010

| | 2000/01 ⁴ | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2010 ² |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------|------|-----------------|-------------------|
| YCS Cohort | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 & LSYPE |
| Qualified to at least Level 2 | | | | | |
| Total ¹ | 77 | 75 | 76 | 76 | 82 |
| Academic | 54 | 54 | 56 | 58 | 65 |
| Vocational | 36 | 34 | 35 | 32 ³ | 35 ³ |
| Qualified to at least Level 3 | | | | | |
| Total ¹ | 47 | 49 | 51 | 52 | 57 |
| Academic | 32 | 34 | 37 | 38 | 42 |
| Vocational | 17 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 17 |

Percentages calculated individually

¹ Some respondents may have both academic and vocational qualifications at these levels and therefore the sum of the parts may exceed the total

² Includes some administrative data - not directly comparable with data for other years

³ Not strictly comparable with earlier years as a single Intermediate GNVQ not counted as full Level 2 from 2006

⁴ Interviews are normally conducted in spring/summer of the year referenced but for YCS Cohort 9 they were conducted earlier, in winter 2000/01

Source: YCS Cohorts 9-13 and LSYPE

2. Education and Training

2.1. Higher Education (HE)

At age 19¹⁰, YCS and LSYPE respondents who entered Higher Education (HE) straight after completing post-16 education were in their second year of HE study, whilst those who took an extra year for a gap year or further non-HE study entered HE for the first time. This section examines those participating in HE at age 19, the subjects studied and the HE institution type attended, by background characteristics.

Characteristics of HE participants

- At age 19, 40% of YCS and LSYPE respondents were in HE, and a further 2% had applied to start in 2010 or 2011. [Table 2.1.1]
- HE attendance at age 19 varied by ethnic group. The young people most likely to be in HE at age 19 were from Indian (74%), Other Asian (73%) or Black African (66%) ethnic groups, whilst those from White ethnic groups were least likely (38%). [Table 2.1.1]
- Young people with a religion at age 15 were more likely to be in HE at age 19 than those without a religion, regardless of what that religion was. [Table 2.1.1]
- The proportion of 19 year olds in HE varied by parental education, with young people whose parents had a degree being more likely to be in HE (68%) than those with parents educated below A Level (28%). [Chart 2.1.2]

HE subjects studied

- HE subjects studied at age 19 varied by gender – “Engineering and technologies” and “Architecture, building and planning” were studied predominantly by males, and “Education” and “Subjects allied to medicine” predominantly by females. [Chart 2.1.3]

HE institutions

- Young people with parents who were educated to degree level were more likely to be attending Oxbridge¹¹ and other Russell Group¹² HE institutions at age 19 than those with parents educated below A Level (24% compared with 4%). [Table 2.1.4]

¹⁰ Academic age 19 - see table i.1.1 in the introduction.

¹¹ Includes University of Oxford and University of Cambridge.

¹² Includes University of Birmingham, University of Bristol, Cardiff University, University of Edinburgh, University of Glasgow, Imperial College London, King's College London, University of Leeds, University of Liverpool, London School of Economics & Political Science, University of Manchester, Newcastle University, University of Nottingham, Queen's University Belfast, University of Sheffield, University of Southampton, University College London, University of Warwick.

- Respondents who studied at an Independent school in Year 9 were more likely to be attending an Oxbridge HE institution at age 19 than those who studied at Foundation or Community schools. 6% of young people who studied at an Independent school were attending Oxbridge HE institutions at age 19, compared with 2% of those who studied at a Foundation school and 0% who studied at a Community school.

[Chart 2.1.5]

Table 2.1.1 HE participation at age 19, by characteristics

| | <i>Weighted base</i> | <i>In HE (%)</i> | <i>Applied for HE to start in 2010 or 2011¹ (%)</i> | <i>Not in HE (%)</i> |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|----------------------|
| All | 13,230 | 40 | 2 | 58 |
| Gender | | | | |
| Male | 6,593 | 36 | 2 | 62 |
| Female | 6,638 | 44 | 1 | 55 |
| Ethnic group | | | | |
| White | 11,295 | 38 | 1 | 61 |
| Mixed | 296 | 40 | 2 | 58 |
| Indian | 314 | 74 | 4 | 22 |
| Pakistani | 320 | 51 | 5 | 45 |
| Bangladeshi | 139 | 53 | 3 | 44 |
| Other Asian | 147 | 73 | 5 | 22 |
| Black African | 239 | 66 | 8 | 26 |
| Black Caribbean | 196 | 41 | 4 | 56 |
| Other | 133 | 55 | * | 43 |
| Disability | | | | |
| Yes | 1,220 | 33 | 3 | 64 |
| No | 11,823 | 41 | 1 | 58 |
| Don't know | 125 | 46 | * | 51 |
| Achieved 5+ A*-C GCSEs / equivalents including English and Maths (Year 11) | | | | |
| Yes | 6,596 | 67 | 1 | 32 |
| No | 6,525 | 14 | 2 | 84 |
| Achieved 5+ A*-C GCSEs / equivalents (Year 11) | | | | |
| Yes | 8,113 | 60 | 1 | 39 |
| No | 5,008 | 8 | 2 | 90 |
| Achieved English Baccalaureate (Year 11) | | | | |
| Yes | 2,723 | 81 | 1 | 19 |
| No | 10,384 | 30 | 2 | 68 |
| Whether had their own child (at age 19 or younger)² | | | | |
| Yes - Male respondent | 265 | 3 | * | 95 |
| Yes - Female respondent | 619 | 2 | 1 | 96 |
| No | 12,241 | 43 | 2 | 56 |
| School type (age 13) (LSYPE only)² | | | | |
| Community School | 5,150 | 34 | 2 | 65 |
| Foundation School | 1,285 | 43 | 1 | 56 |
| Voluntary Aided School | 850 | 52 | 2 | 46 |
| Voluntary Controlled School | 248 | 48 | * | 52 |
| Independent School | 566 | 81 | * | 19 |
| Religion (age 15) (LSYPE only)² | | | | |
| None | 3,374 | 32 | 1 | 67 |
| Christian | 3,748 | 45 | 2 | 53 |
| Hindu | 113 | 77 | * | 23 |
| Muslim | 444 | 53 | 4 | 43 |
| Sikh | 90 | 63 | 5 | 33 |

Percentages calculated in rows

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding and "Don't know" responses to HE participation not being displayed because of small sample size

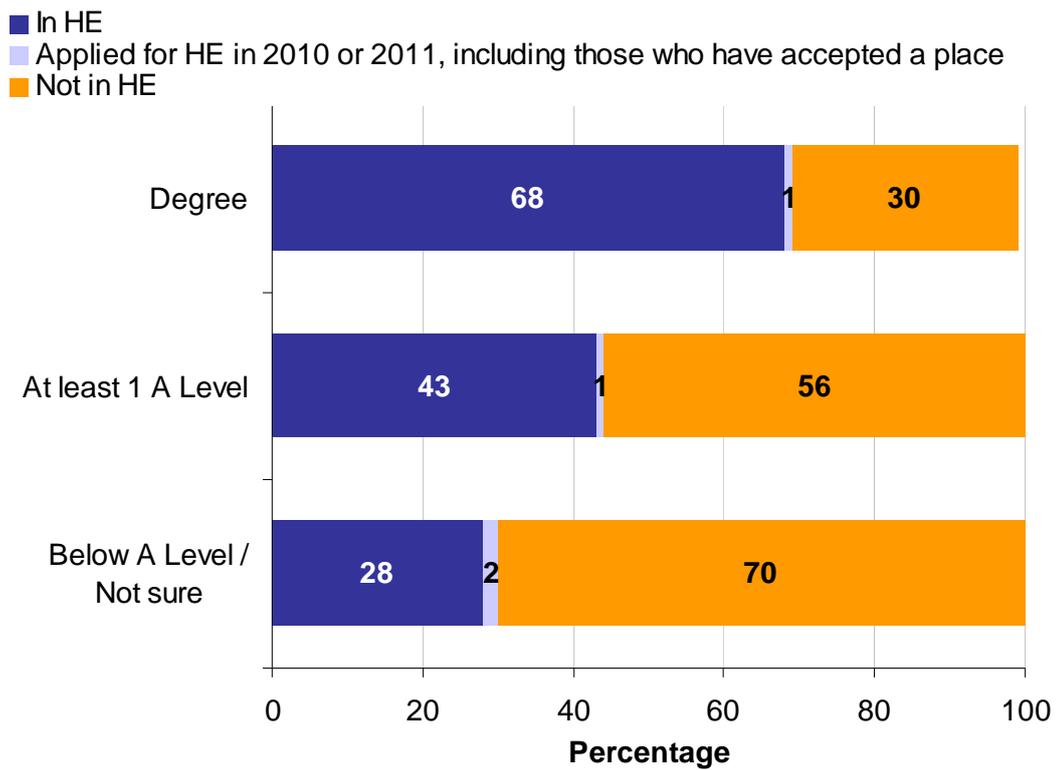
¹ Includes those who had accepted an offer to start in 2010 or 2011, or had applied and were awaiting a decision

² Some additional categories (such as responses of "Don't know") removed from breakdown due to small sample size

*indicates cell / row suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Wave 7 and YCS Cohort 13 Sweep 4

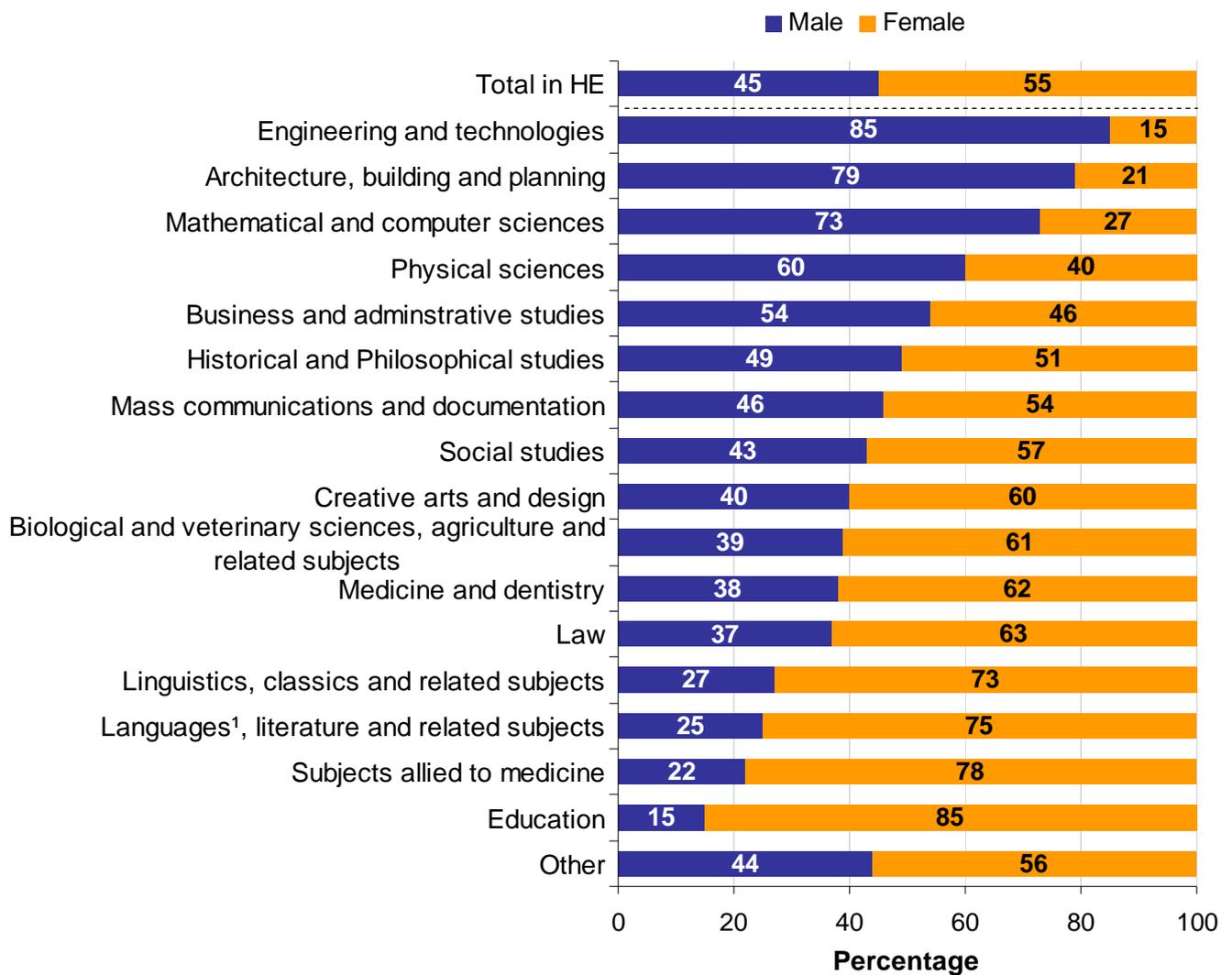
Chart 2.1.2 Parental education by HE participation at age 19



Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding and "Don't know" responses to HE participation not being displayed because of small sample size

Source: LSYPE Wave 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweep 4

Chart 2.1.3 HE subject studied by gender



¹ Languages include European, Eastern, Asiatic, African, American and Australasian

Source: LSYPE Wave 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweep 4

Table 2.1.4 Characteristics of HE participants at age 19 by institution

| | <i>Weighted base</i> | <i>Oxbridge¹ (%)</i> | <i>Russell Group (excluding Oxbridge)² (%)</i> | <i>All Other HE Institutions (%)</i> | <i>Not in HE (%)</i> |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| All | 13,230 | 1 | 9 | 30 | 60 |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 6,593 | 1 | 8 | 27 | 64 |
| Female | 6,638 | 1 | 9 | 33 | 56 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | |
| White | 11,295 | 1 | 8 | 28 | 62 |
| Mixed | 296 | 2 | 8 | 29 | 60 |
| Indian | 314 | 1 | 13 | 60 | 26 |
| Pakistani | 320 | * | 7 | 43 | 49 |
| Bangladeshi | 139 | * | 8 | 44 | 47 |
| Other Asian | 147 | * | 21 | 49 | 27 |
| Black African | 239 | * | 7 | 59 | 34 |
| Black Caribbean | 196 | * | 4 | 37 | 59 |
| Parental occupation | | | | | |
| Higher professional | 915 | 3 | 16 | 41 | 40 |
| Lower professional | 5,019 | 2 | 13 | 38 | 47 |
| Intermediate | 2,492 | 0 | 6 | 30 | 63 |
| Lower supervisory | 1,041 | * | 3 | 23 | 73 |
| Routine | 2,210 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 78 |
| Other/not classified | 1,533 | * | 4 | 22 | 74 |
| Parental education | | | | | |
| Degree | 2,914 | 3 | 21 | 44 | 31 |
| At least 1 A Level | 2,870 | 1 | 8 | 34 | 57 |
| Below A Level / Not sure | 7,427 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 72 |
| Eligible for free school meals (Year 11) | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,483 | * | 3 | 18 | 79 |
| No | 10,707 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 60 |

Percentages calculated in rows

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding and “Don’t know” responses to HE participation not being displayed because of small sample size

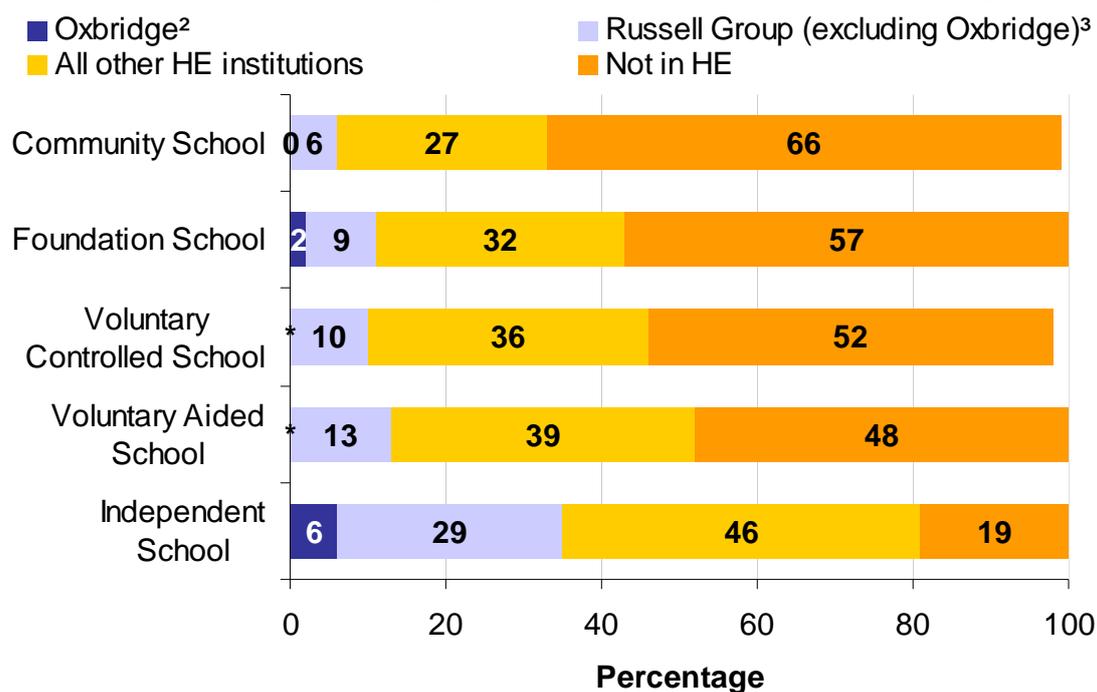
¹ Includes University of Oxford and University of Cambridge.

² Includes University of Birmingham, University of Bristol, Cardiff University, University of Edinburgh, University of Glasgow, Imperial College London, King's College London, University of Leeds, University of Liverpool, London School of Economics & Political Science, University of Manchester, Newcastle University, University of Nottingham, Queen's University Belfast, University of Sheffield, University of Southampton, University College London, University of Warwick.

*indicates cell / row suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Wave 7 and YCS Cohort 13 Sweep 4

Chart 2.1.5 School type¹ at age 13 by HE institution attended at age 19



Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding and "Don't know" responses to HE participation not being displayed because of small sample size

¹ Other school types, including Academies, are not included in this chart due to there being an insufficient number of these schools when LSYPE respondents were in Year 9 in 2003/04.

² Includes University of Oxford and University of Cambridge.

³ Includes University of Birmingham, University of Bristol, Cardiff University, University of Edinburgh, University of Glasgow, Imperial College London, King's College London, University of Leeds, University of Liverpool, London School of Economics & Political Science, University of Manchester, Newcastle University, University of Nottingham, Queen's University Belfast, University of Sheffield, University of Southampton, University College London, University of Warwick.

* indicates suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Waves 1 and 7

2.2. Apprenticeships

This section looks at the levels of Apprenticeships undertaken by respondents at ages 18 and 19 as well as the characteristics of young people who had ever been in an Apprenticeship between ages 16 and 19. Apprenticeships are one aspect of Government Supported Training (GST), along with Entry to Employment and other training courses.

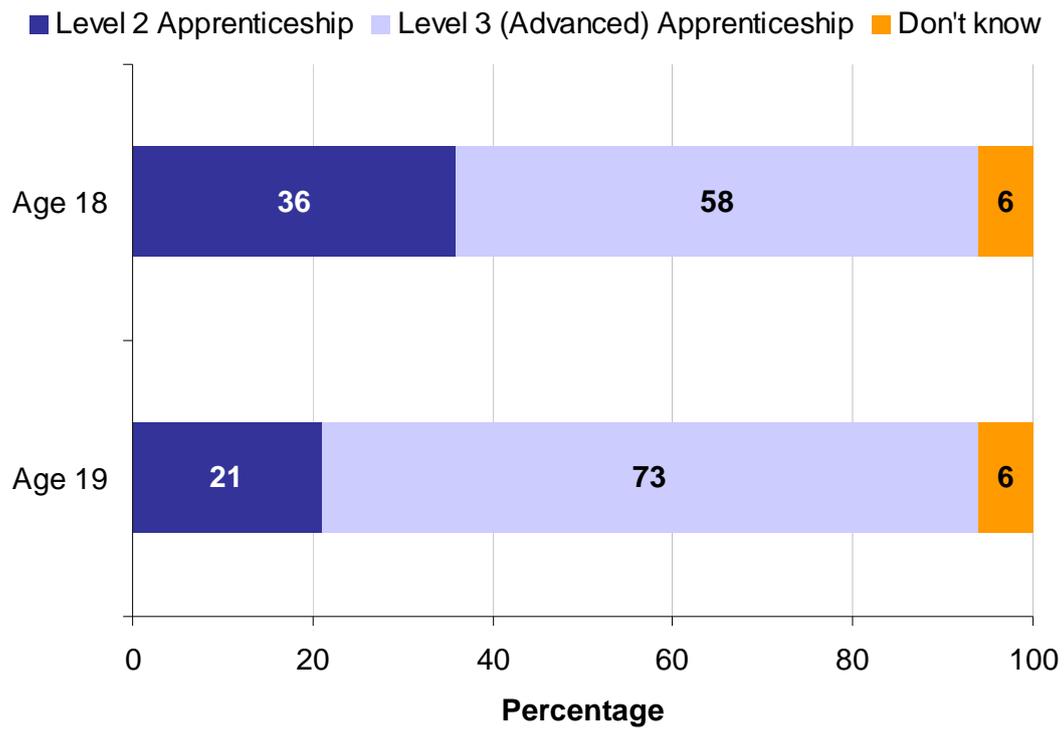
Young people in an Apprenticeship at ages 18 or 19

- At age 19, 3% of YCS and LSYPE respondents were in an Apprenticeship at the time of interview.
- Of those in an Apprenticeship at age 19, 73% were in a Level 3 (Advanced) Apprenticeship, 21% were in a Level 2 Apprenticeship and 6% did not know the level. *[Chart 2.2.1]*
- Looking at Apprenticeships undertaken by respondents at ages 18 and 19, the proportion which were Level 3 (Advanced) Apprenticeships increased from 58% at age 18, to 73% at age 19. *[Chart 2.2.1]*

Young people who had ever been in an Apprenticeship between ages 16 and 19

- 11% of young people had ever been in an Apprenticeship between the ages of 16 and 19. Males were more likely than females to have ever been in an Apprenticeship (14% compared with 8%). *[Table 2.2.2]*
- Young people from the White ethnic group were more likely to have ever been in an Apprenticeship between the ages of 16 and 19 than any other ethnic group. *[Table 2.2.2]*

Chart 2.2.1 Level of Apprenticeships undertaken, by age



Source: LSYPE Waves 6 and 7 and YCS Cohort 13 Sweeps 3 and 4

Table 2.2.2 Characteristics of young people who had ever been in an Apprenticeship between ages 16 and 19

| | <i>Weighted base</i> | Ever been in an Apprenticeship (%) | Never been in an Apprenticeship (%) |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| All | 13,233 | 11 | 89 |
| Gender | | | |
| Male | 6,595 | 14 | 85 |
| Female | 6,638 | 8 | 92 |
| Ethnic group | | | |
| White | 11,298 | 12 | 87 |
| Mixed | 296 | 7 | 93 |
| Indian | 314 | 2 | 98 |
| Pakistani | 320 | 6 | 94 |
| Bangladeshi | 139 | 5 | 95 |
| Other Asian | * | * | * |
| Black African | 239 | 2 | 97 |
| Black Caribbean | 196 | 6 | 94 |
| Other | * | * | * |
| Parental occupation | | | |
| Higher professional | 916 | 8 | 92 |
| Lower professional | 5,021 | 9 | 90 |
| Intermediate | 2,492 | 13 | 87 |
| Lower supervisory | 1,041 | 16 | 84 |
| Routine | 2,210 | 13 | 87 |
| Other/not classified | 1,533 | 10 | 89 |
| Achieved 5+ A*-C GCSE / equivalents including English and Maths (Year 11) | | | |
| Yes | 6,598 | 7 | 93 |
| No | 6,525 | 16 | 84 |
| Achieved 5+ A*-C GCSE / equivalents (Year 11) | | | |
| Yes | 8,115 | 8 | 92 |
| No | 5,008 | 17 | 83 |
| Achieved English Baccalaureate (Year 11) | | | |
| Yes | 2,723 | 3 | 97 |
| No | 10,386 | 13 | 86 |
| Eligible for free school meals (Year 11) | | | |
| Yes | 1,483 | 9 | 90 |
| No | 10,709 | 12 | 88 |
| Whether had their own child (at age 19 or younger)¹ | | | |
| Yes - Male respondent | 265 | 20 | 79 |
| Yes - Female respondent | 619 | 9 | 91 |
| No | 12,243 | 11 | 89 |

Percentages calculated in rows

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding and "Don't know" responses to Apprenticeship participation not being displayed because of small sample size

¹ Some additional categories (such as responses of "Don't know") removed from breakdown due to small sample size

* indicates cell suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Waves 4, 5, 6 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13 Sweeps 1, 2, 3 & 4

2.3. Educational institutions

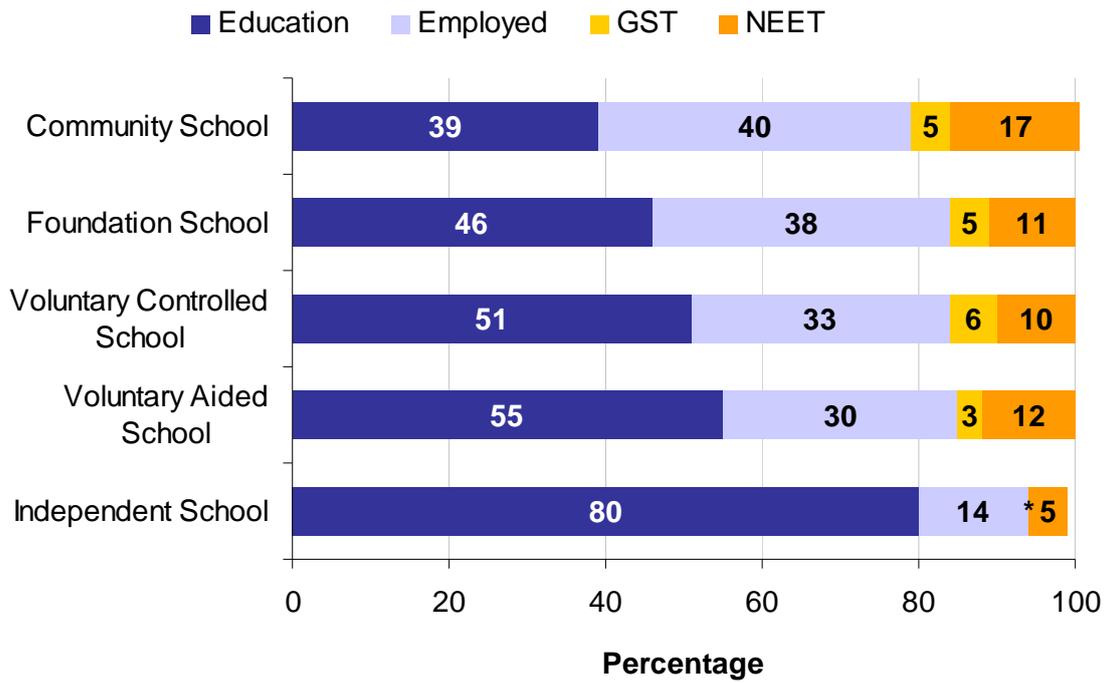
YCS and LSYPE respondents will have studied at a variety of different educational institutions, of which most will have been state funded. Less than one in ten respondents were studying in independent schools at any one time. This section examines the outcomes of young people at age 19 against the school type they attended at age 13 (Year 9)¹³.

School type at age 13, outcomes at age 19

- Young people who studied at an Independent School at age 13 were most likely to be in education at age 19 (80%) followed by those who studied at a Voluntary Aided School (55%), a Voluntary Controlled School (51%), a Foundation School (46%) and lastly by those who attended a Community School (39%). *[Chart 2.3.1]*
- Young people who attended a Community School at age 13 were more likely to be NEET at age 19 (17%) compared with those who attended other school types. *[Chart 2.3.1]*

¹³ School type analysis excludes some types of schools, such as Academies, as there were an insufficient number of these schools in 2003/04 when LSYPE respondents were in Year 9.

Chart 2.3.1 School type¹ at age 13 by main activity at age 19



Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

¹ Other school types, including Academies, are not included in this chart due to there being an insufficient number of these schools when LSYPE respondents were in Year 9 in 2003/04.

* indicates suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Waves 1 and 7

3. Employment and Benefits

3.1. Employment

By examining the monthly activity history of YCS and LSYPE respondents following their completion of compulsory education, it is possible to identify the point at which young people first enter into employment as their main activity. This section examines this trend by characteristics as well as examining what helped young people who were NEET to enter employment at age 19.

First entry to employment at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19

- For 21% of respondents their first entry to employment as a main activity came at age 16, with 23% at age 17, 11% at age 18 and 3% at age 19. *[Table 3.1.1]*
- Over half (53%) of young people who had been permanently excluded from school in Years 10 or 11 first entered employment as their main activity at age 16. By comparison it took until age 18 for a similar proportion (54%) of young people who had not been excluded or suspended to have first entered employment. *[Table 3.1.1]*
- Young people from White (23%) and Mixed (18%) ethnic groups were more likely to first enter employment as their main activity at age 16 than all other ethnic groups, with those from Black African (2%) and Bangladeshi (3%) ethnic groups being the least likely to first enter employment at that age. *[Table 3.1.1]*

Employment at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19, by characteristics

- Young people who had been eligible for free school meals in Year 11 were less likely to be employed than those who had not been eligible in all months from age 18 to age 19. There was little difference at ages 16 and 17. *[Chart 3.1.2]*
- Males who had their own child at age 19 or younger were much more likely to be in employment at ages 18 and 19 than females who had their own child. *[Chart 3.1.3]*
- Young people whose parents worked in lower supervisory roles were more likely to be in employment for all months over the four years following completion of compulsory education than young people with parents in all other occupations. *[Chart 3.1.4]*

Factors which helped young people into employment at age 19

- One in five (20%) young people who moved into employment at age 19 from being NEET stated that help coming from friends or family helped them into employment. 18% said that their own motivation provided the help they needed. *[Chart 3.1.5]*

Table 3.1.1 Age when employment was first stated as a main activity¹

| | <i>Weighted base</i> | Age 16 ² (%) | Age 17 ² (%) | Age 18 ² (%) | Age 19 ² (%) | Never (%) |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| All | 12,872 | 21 | 23 | 11 | 3 | 42 |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| Male | 6,454 | 24 | 22 | 10 | 3 | 41 |
| Female | 6,418 | 19 | 24 | 12 | 3 | 43 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| White | 10,990 | 23 | 24 | 11 | 3 | 38 |
| Mixed | 288 | 18 | 22 | 11 | 6 | 43 |
| Indian | 309 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 75 |
| Pakistani | 312 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 68 |
| Bangladeshi | 134 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 67 |
| Other Asian | 147 | * | 11 | 9 | * | 74 |
| Black African | 234 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 76 |
| Black Caribbean | 193 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 5 | 50 |
| Other | 126 | 4 | 14 | 13 | 6 | 63 |
| Parental occupation | | | | | | |
| Higher professional | 897 | 12 | 26 | 10 | 3 | 49 |
| Lower professional | 4,906 | 17 | 24 | 11 | 3 | 46 |
| Intermediate | 2,433 | 25 | 25 | 11 | 3 | 37 |
| Lower supervisory | 1,003 | 28 | 26 | 12 | 3 | 31 |
| Routine | 2,156 | 27 | 22 | 12 | 3 | 36 |
| Other/not classified | 1,468 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 50 |
| Achieved 5+ A*-C GCSE / equivalents including English and Maths (Year 11) | | | | | | |
| Yes | 6,476 | 10 | 25 | 11 | 2 | 53 |
| No | 6,292 | 33 | 21 | 12 | 4 | 31 |
| Achieved 5+ A*-C GCSE / equivalents (Year 11) | | | | | | |
| Yes | 7,949 | 12 | 25 | 11 | 3 | 50 |
| No | 4,819 | 36 | 20 | 11 | 4 | 29 |
| Achieved English Baccalaureate (Year 11) | | | | | | |
| Yes | 2,686 | 5 | 20 | 10 | 2 | 64 |
| No | 10,070 | 26 | 24 | 11 | 3 | 36 |
| Ever been excluded from school (Year 10 or Year 11)³ | | | | | | |
| Permanently excluded | 147 | 53 | 11 | 6 | * | 27 |
| Suspended | 969 | 38 | 22 | 10 | 4 | 27 |
| Not excluded | 11,476 | 20 | 23 | 11 | 3 | 43 |
| Whether had their own child (at age 19 or younger)³ | | | | | | |
| Yes - Male respondent | 257 | 46 | 20 | 10 | 3 | 21 |
| Yes - Female respondent | 561 | 35 | 15 | 7 | * | 43 |
| No | 11,966 | 20 | 23 | 11 | 3 | 42 |

Percentages calculated in rows and may not sum to 100 due to rounding

¹ This table only includes employment where it was acknowledged by the respondent that this is the main thing that they were doing in a particular month. It excludes employment completed alongside any other activity e.g. part-time employment completed with education.

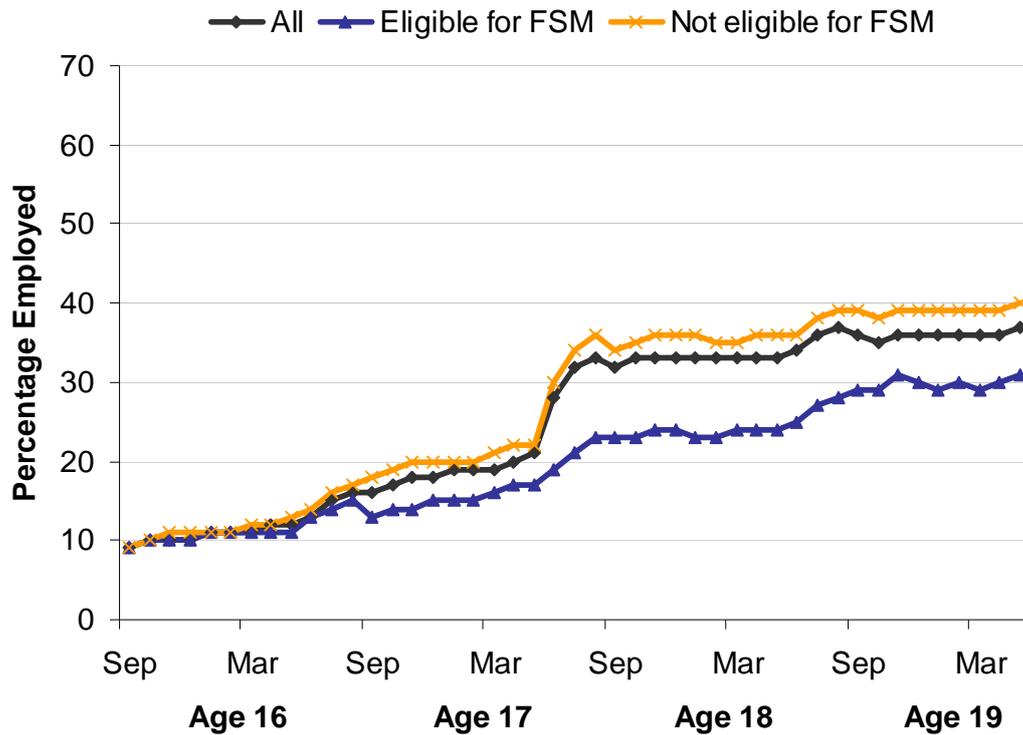
² Months included: Age 16 – September 2006 to August 2007, Age 17 – September 2007 to August 2008, Age 18 – September 2008 to August 2009, Age 19 – September 2009 to May 2010. See Introduction Table i.1.1 for more details.

³ Some additional categories (such as responses of "Don't know") removed from breakdown due to small sample size

* indicates cell suppression due to small sample size

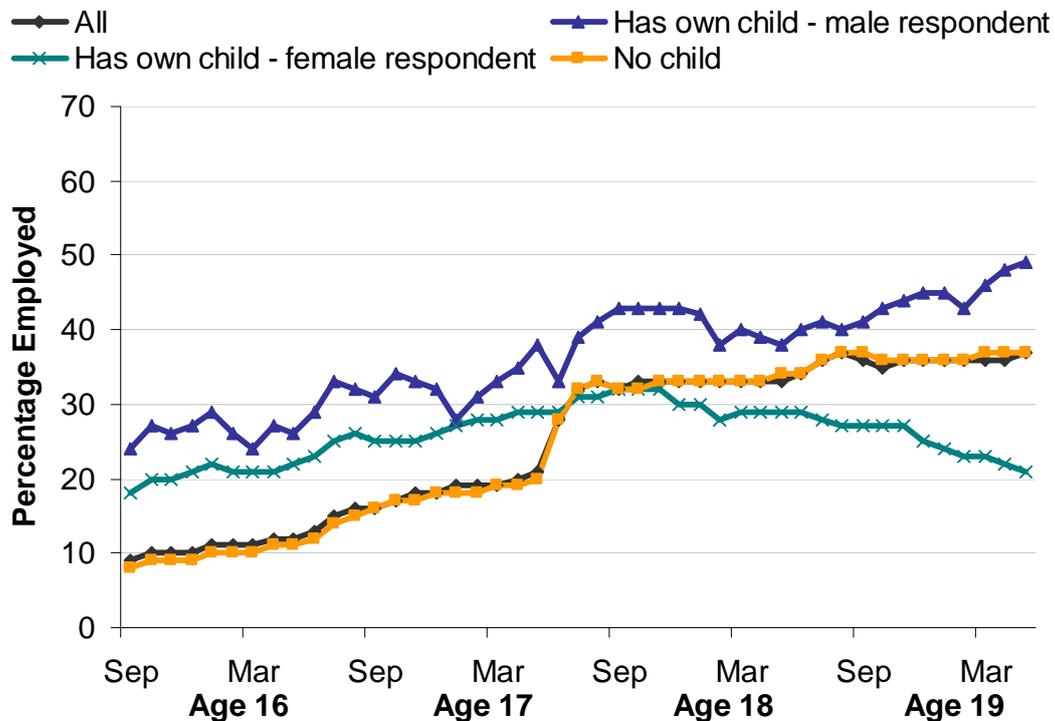
Source: LSYPE Waves 4, 5, 6 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweeps 1, 2, 3 & 4

Chart 3.1.2 Proportion stating their main activity as employment at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19 by eligibility for free school meals in Year 11



Source: LSYPE Waves 4, 5, 6 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13 Sweeps 1, 2, 3 & 4

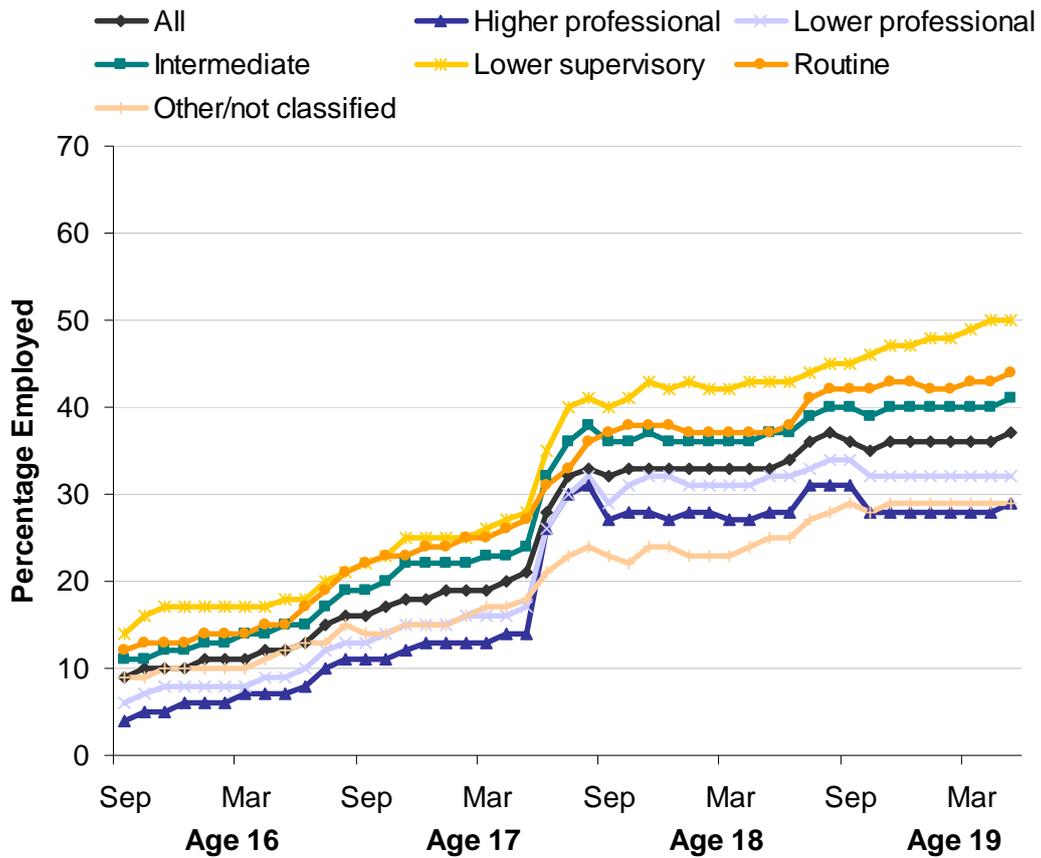
Chart 3.1.3 Proportion stating their main activity as employment at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19 by whether had their own child at age 19 or younger



Responses of "Don't know" removed from whether respondent has their own child due to small sample size

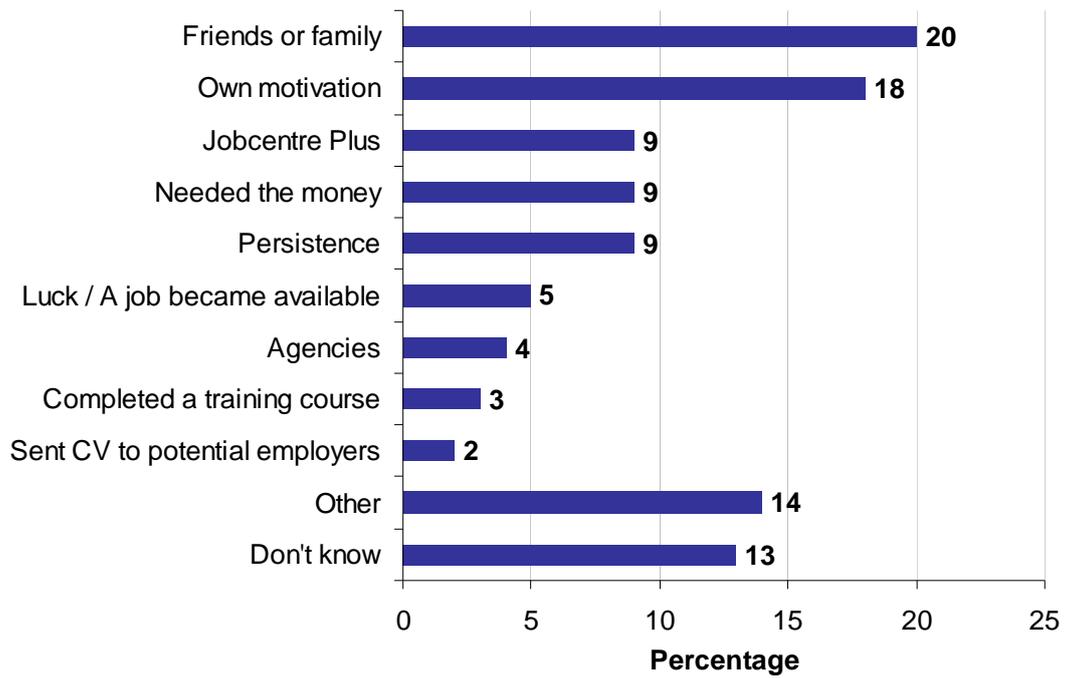
Source: LSYPE Waves 4, 5, 6 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweeps 1, 2, 3 & 4

Chart 3.1.4 Proportion stating their main activity as employment at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19 by parental occupation



Source: LSYPE Waves 4, 5, 6 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweeps 1, 2, 3 & 4

Chart 3.1.5 Factors which helped young people whose previous activity was NEET into employment at age 19



Percentages do not sum to 100 as respondents could state more than one reason

Source: LSYPE Wave 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweep 4

3.2. Benefits

This section examines the characteristics of young people claiming benefits at age 19, and the opinions young people have of benefits and benefits claimants.

Characteristics of young people claiming benefits at age 19

- Male respondents with their own child at age 19 or younger, and young people who were eligible for free school meals in Year 11, were more likely to be claiming unemployment related benefits such as Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) or National Insurance Credits (NI Credits) than average at age 19 (25% and 20% respectively, compared with average of 7%). *[Table 3.2.1]*
- Almost all (96%) female respondents with their own child at age 19 or younger were claiming at least one type of benefit¹⁴ at age 19, compared with 17% of all females. *[Table 3.2.1]*
- Young people who had parents in higher or lower professional occupations were less likely to be claiming any benefits at age 19 than young people with parents in routine occupations (94% and 91% compared with 75%). *[Table 3.2.1]*

Opinions of benefits claimants and non-claimants at age 19

- Over nine in ten of all respondents agreed or strongly agreed that "having a job was the best way to be an independent person", regardless of whether they claimed benefits or not. *[Charts 3.2.2 and 3.2.3]*
- Non-claimants of benefits were more likely than claimants to agree or strongly agree that "some people earn more on benefits than they do working" at age 19 (68% compared with 60%). *[Charts 3.2.2 and 3.2.3]*
- Benefits claimants were more likely than non-claimants to agree or strongly agree with the statement "women with young children should never work full time" (35% compared with 26%). *[Charts 3.2.2 and 3.2.3]*

¹⁴ Benefits claimed may include unemployment related benefits (including JSA), NI Credits Income Support, sickness and disability benefits, family related benefits, Child Benefit, Carer's Allowance, Housing Benefit or Council Tax Benefit and any other benefit that the respondent identified

Table 3.2.1 Characteristics of benefits claimants at age 19

| | <i>Weighted base</i> | Unemployment related benefits (including JSA) or NI Credits (%) | Other benefits only ¹ (%) | Non-claimants (%) |
|---|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| All | 8,339 | 7 | 9 | 84 |
| Gender | | | | |
| Male | 4,137 | 9 | 6 | 85 |
| Female | 4,202 | 6 | 12 | 83 |
| Ethnic group | | | | |
| White | 7,092 | 7 | 9 | 84 |
| Mixed | 191 | 9 | 12 | 79 |
| Indian | 194 | 5 | 2 | 93 |
| Pakistani | 191 | 8 | 5 | 86 |
| Bangladeshi | 86 | 8 | 6 | 87 |
| Other Asian | * | * | * | * |
| Black African | 149 | 6 | 8 | 87 |
| Black Caribbean | 126 | 12 | 12 | 75 |
| Other | * | * | * | * |
| Parental occupation | | | | |
| Higher professional | 557 | 3 | 3 | 94 |
| Lower professional | 3,145 | 4 | 6 | 91 |
| Intermediate | 1,422 | 5 | 8 | 87 |
| Lower supervisory | 632 | 5 | 10 | 85 |
| Routine | 1,367 | 13 | 12 | 75 |
| Other/not classified | 1,196 | 17 | 17 | 66 |
| Eligible for free school meals (Year 11) | | | | |
| Yes | 951 | 20 | 17 | 63 |
| No | 6,678 | 6 | 7 | 87 |
| Whether had their own child (at age 19 or younger)² | | | | |
| Yes - Male respondent | 170 | 25 | 37 | 38 |
| Yes - Female respondent | 376 | 9 | 87 | 4 |
| No | 7,710 | 7 | 4 | 89 |

Percentages calculated in rows and may not sum to 100 due to rounding

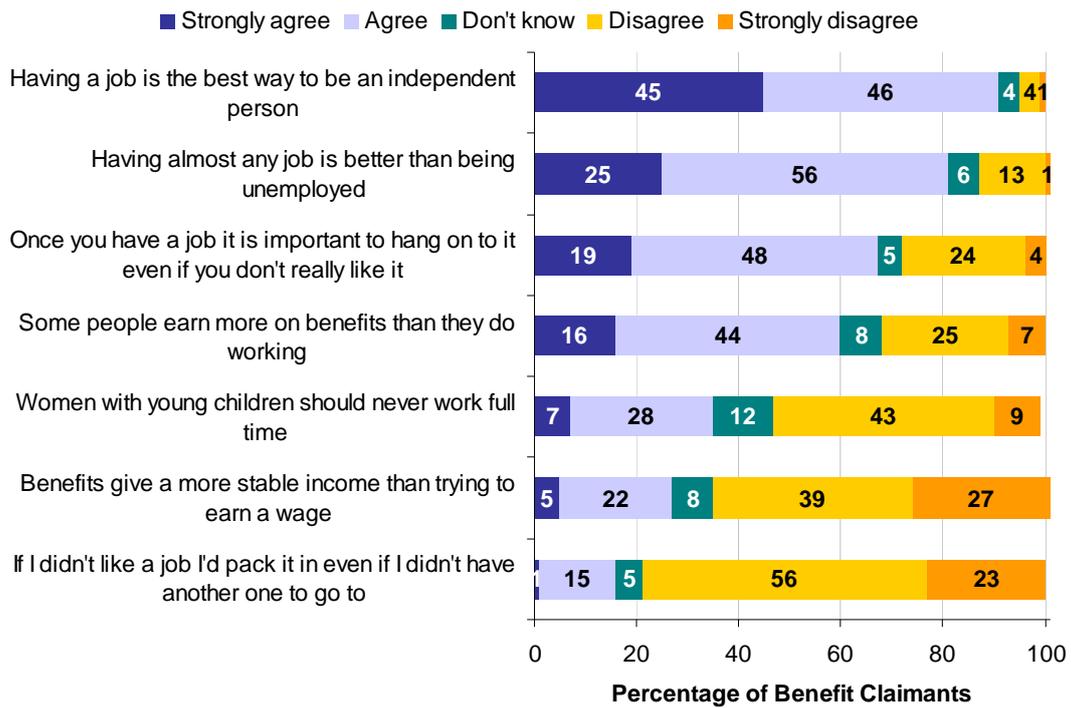
¹ Excludes respondents claiming unemployment related benefits or NI Credits *in addition* to other benefits. "Other benefits" includes Income Support, sickness and disability benefits, family related benefits, Child Benefit, Carer's Allowance, Housing Benefit or Council Tax Benefit and any other benefit that the respondent identified.

² Some additional categories (such as responses of "Don't know") removed from breakdown due to small sample size

*indicates cell / row suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Wave 7

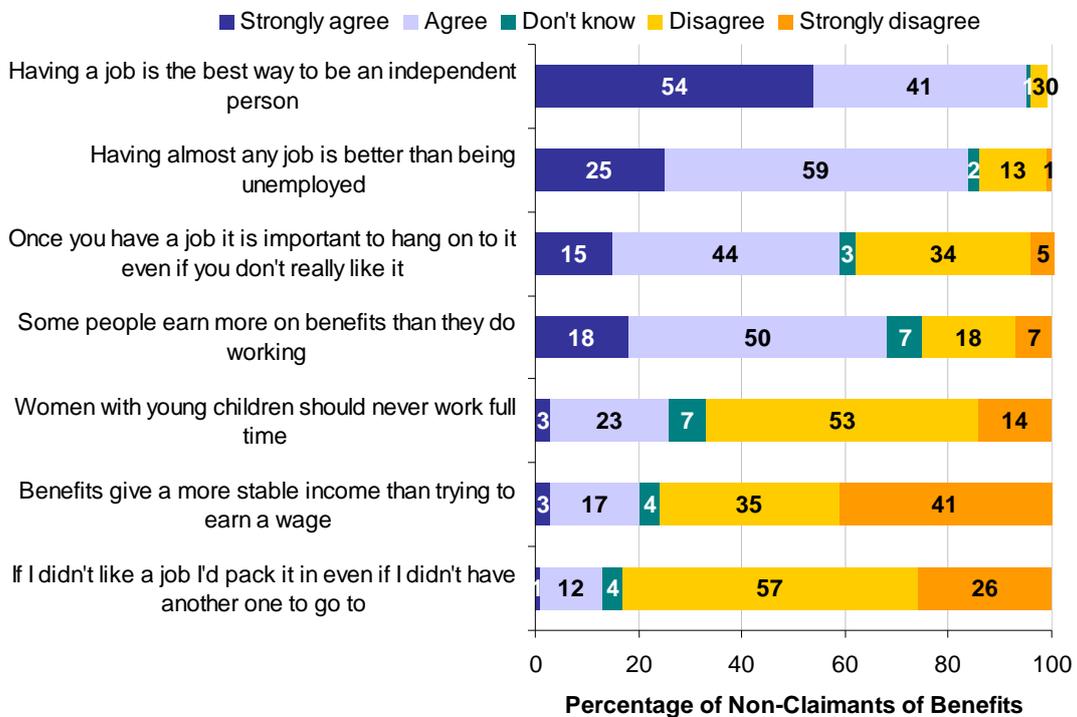
Chart 3.2.2 Attitudes of benefits claimants at age 19



Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: LSYPE Wave 7

Chart 3.2.3 Attitudes of non-claimants of benefits at age 19



Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: LSYPE Wave 7

4. Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

4.1. NEET between ages 16 and 19

The number of times a young person becomes NEET between ages 16 and 19 can be identified from monthly activity history data collected by YCS and LSYPE. This section will examine the characteristics of young people who experienced spells¹⁵ NEET as well as examining how these spells varied over time.

Number of spells NEET

- Between ages 16 and 19, 3% of young people experienced three or more spells NEET, 8% experienced two spells NEET and 25% were NEET for a single spell. Just under two thirds (65%) of respondents experienced no months NEET in the same period. *[Table 4.1.1]*
- Young people who had either been permanently excluded or suspended from school in Year 10 or Year 11 were more likely to have experienced three or more spells NEET between ages 16 and 19 than those who had not (13% and 8% compared with 2%). *[Table 4.1.1]*
- 22% of young people who were eligible for free school meals in Year 11 had experienced two or more spells NEET between ages 16 and 19, compared with 9% of those who were not eligible. *[Table 4.1.1]*

Characteristics of young people NEET

- Young people who were eligible for free school meals in Year 11 were more likely to be NEET in all months between ages 16 and 19 than those who were not eligible. At ages 16 and 17 the difference between these two groups was relatively stable (approximately 10 percentage points), but by age 19 this difference had doubled (approximately 20 percentage points). *[Chart 4.1.2]*
- Young people who had their own child at age 19 or younger were more likely to be NEET than those without their own child, for all months between ages 16 and 19. Of those young people with their own child, female respondents were more likely than male respondents to be NEET, for all months. *[Chart 4.1.3]*
- Young people whose parental occupation was either higher or lower professional were less likely to be NEET between ages 16 and 19 than young people with other parental occupations. Unlike some other parental occupation groups, the proportion NEET for both these higher or lower professional groups decreased from age 18 to age 19. *[Chart 4.1.4]*

¹⁵ A spell is a period of time spent NEET, typically occurring between participating in two other activities such as employment or education. The minimum length of a spell is approximately a month.

- Young people who had been permanently excluded or suspended from school in Year 10 or Year 11 were more likely to be NEET than young people who were never excluded, for all months between ages 16 and 19. *[Chart 4.1.5]*

Long spells NEET

- 45% of young people eligible for free school meals in Year 11 were NEET for at least 6 consecutive months between ages 16 and 19, compared with 21% of young people who were not eligible for free school meals. *[Table 4.1.6]*
- 16% of young people who lived with neither parent in Year 11 were continually NEET for two or more years between ages 16 and 19, compared with 2% who lived with both parents, 5% who lived with their mother only and 7% who lived with their father only. *[Table 4.1.6]*

Activities of young people NEET

- At age 19, two in five (40%) female young people NEET were looking after their family or home full-time, an increase from just under one in five (18%) at age 16. The proportion of females NEET looking for work (including those participating in an employment programme) decreased from two-thirds (66%) to half (50%) over the same period. *[Chart 4.1.7]*

Table 4.1.1 Number of spells NEET between ages 16 and 19, by characteristics

| | <i>Weighted base</i> | None (%) | One (%) | Two (%) | Three or more (%) |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| All | 12,872 | 65 | 25 | 8 | 3 |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 6,454 | 62 | 26 | 9 | 4 |
| Female | 6,418 | 68 | 24 | 7 | 2 |
| Parental occupation | | | | | |
| Higher professional | 897 | 76 | 18 | 5 | 1 |
| Lower professional | 4,906 | 72 | 22 | 5 | 1 |
| Intermediate | 2,433 | 67 | 24 | 6 | 2 |
| Lower supervisory | 1,003 | 63 | 25 | 9 | 3 |
| Routine | 2,156 | 54 | 29 | 12 | 5 |
| Other/not classified | 1,468 | 46 | 34 | 15 | 5 |
| Disability | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,168 | 52 | 33 | 12 | 4 |
| No | 11,527 | 66 | 24 | 7 | 2 |
| Don't know | 118 | 65 | 28 | * | * |
| Achieved 5+ A*-C GCSEs / equivalents including English and Maths (Year 11) | | | | | |
| Yes | 6,476 | 79 | 18 | 3 | 0 |
| No | 6,292 | 51 | 32 | 12 | 5 |
| Achieved 5+ A*-C GCSEs / equivalents (Year 11) | | | | | |
| Yes | 7,949 | 76 | 19 | 4 | 1 |
| No | 4,819 | 46 | 34 | 14 | 6 |
| Achieved English Baccalaureate (Year 11) | | | | | |
| Yes | 2,686 | 81 | 16 | 2 | 0 |
| No | 10,070 | 61 | 27 | 9 | 3 |
| Eligible for free school meals (Year 11) | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,427 | 41 | 36 | 18 | 5 |
| No | 10,441 | 67 | 24 | 6 | 2 |
| Ever been excluded from school (Year 10 or Year 11)¹ | | | | | |
| Permanently excluded | 147 | 21 | 40 | 25 | 13 |
| Suspended | 969 | 37 | 36 | 19 | 8 |
| Not excluded | 11,476 | 68 | 24 | 7 | 2 |
| Living arrangements (Year 11) | | | | | |
| Both parents | 9,410 | 69 | 23 | 6 | 2 |
| Mother only | 2,620 | 55 | 29 | 11 | 5 |
| Father only | 333 | 52 | 32 | 13 | 2 |
| Neither parent | 254 | 40 | 36 | 17 | 7 |

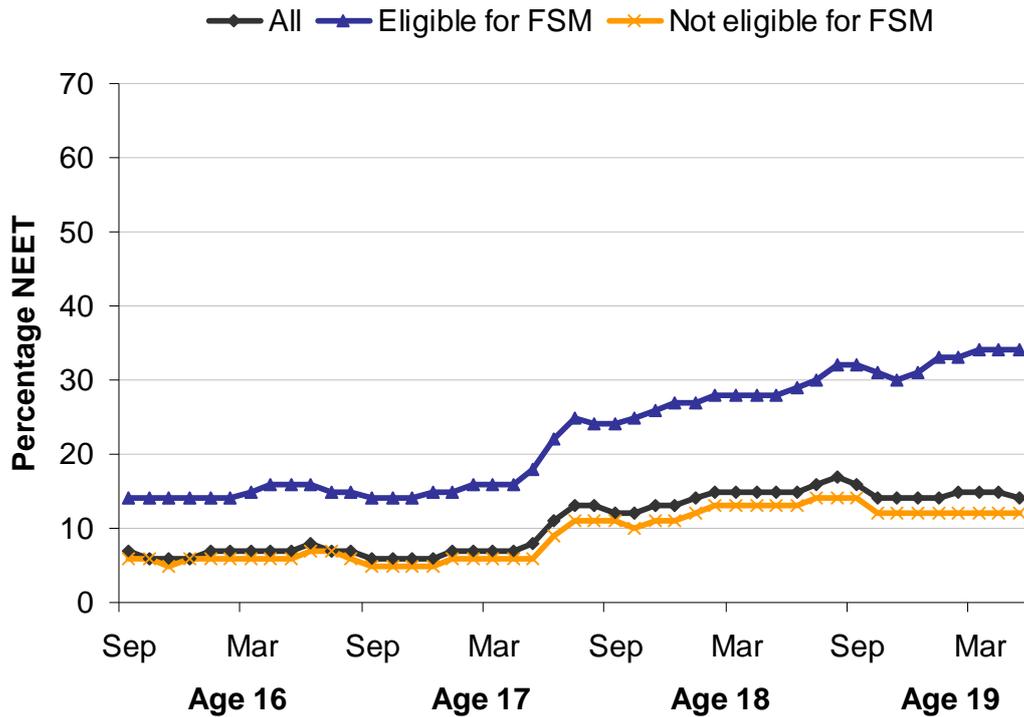
Percentages calculated in rows and may not sum to 100 due to rounding

¹ Some additional categories (such as responses of "Don't know") removed from breakdown due to small sample size

* indicates cell/row suppression due to small sample size

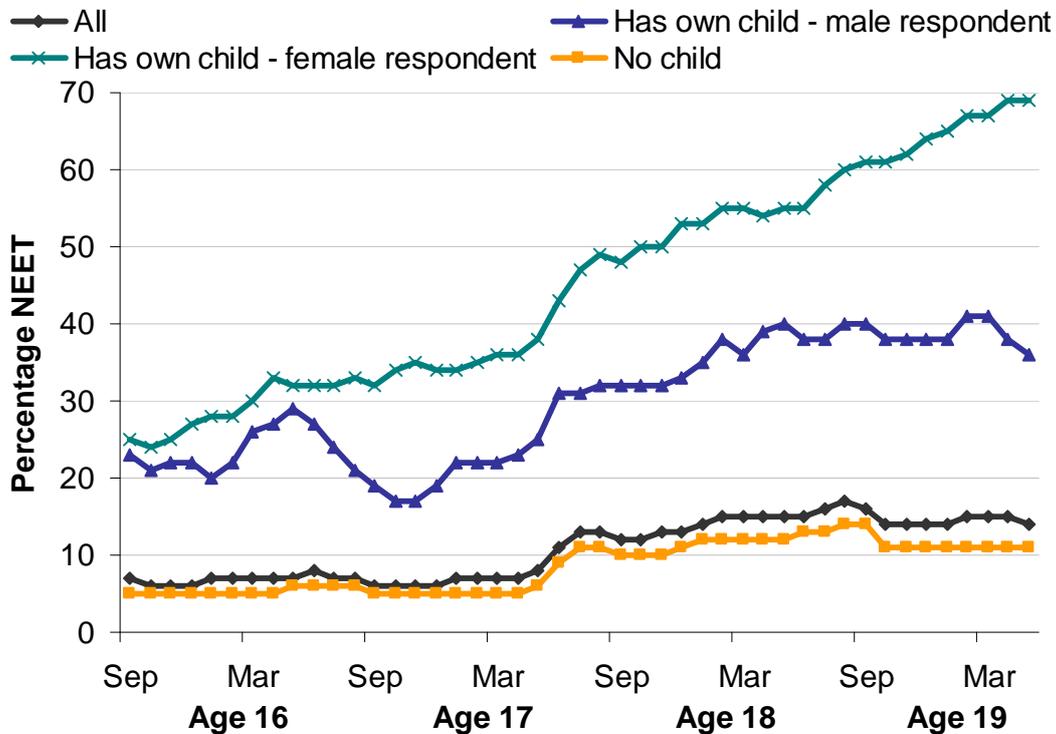
Source: LSYPE Waves 4, 5, 6 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweeps 1, 2, 3 & 4

Chart 4.1.2 Proportion stating their main activity as NEET at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19 by eligibility for free school meals in Year 11



Source: LSYPE Waves 4, 5, 6 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweeps 1, 2, 3 & 4

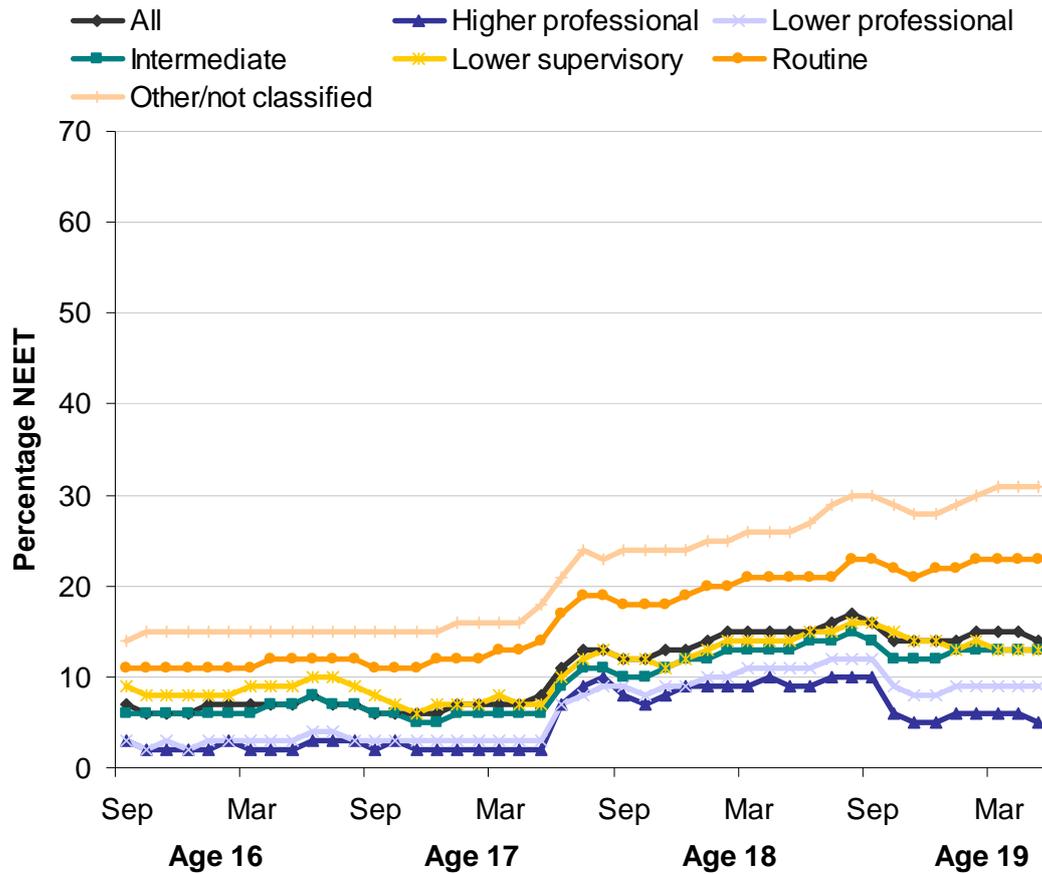
Chart 4.1.3 Proportion stating their main activity as NEET at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19 by whether had their own child at age 19 or younger



Responses of "Don't know" removed from whether respondent has their own child due to small sample size

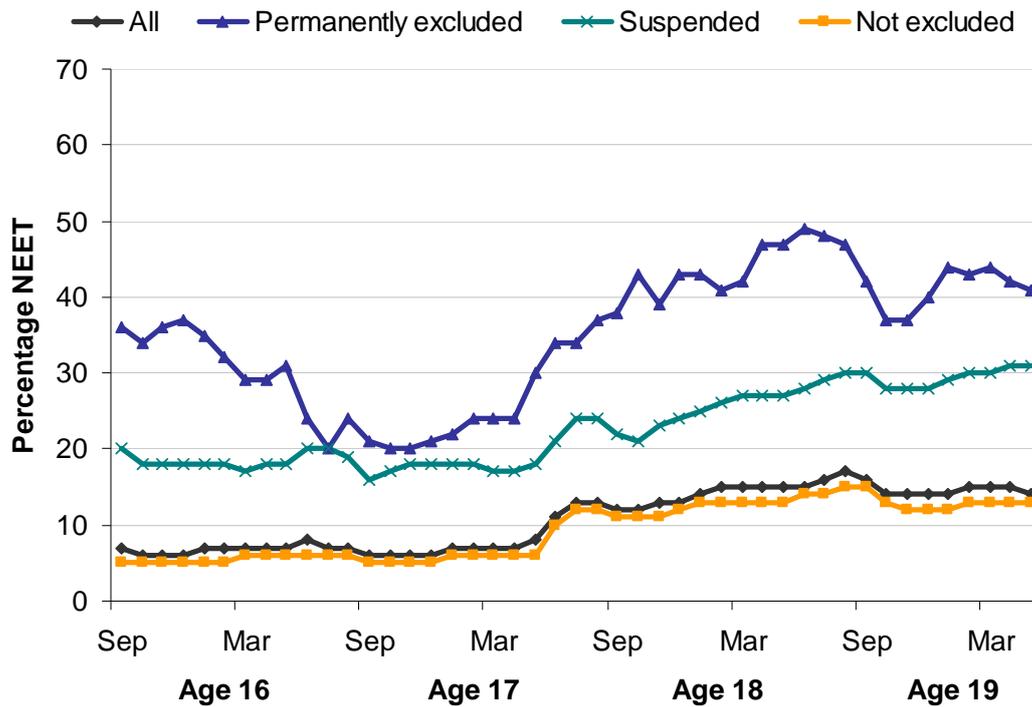
Source: LSYPE Waves 4, 5, 6 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweeps 1, 2, 3 & 4

Chart 4.1.4 Proportion stating their main activity as NEET at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19 by parental occupation



Source: LSYPE Waves 4, 5, 6 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweeps 1, 2, 3 & 4

Chart 4.1.5 Proportion stating their main activity as NEET at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19 by whether ever excluded from school (in Year 10 or Year 11)



Responses of "Don't know" removed from school exclusion breakdown due to small sample size
 Source: LSYPE Waves 4, 5, 6 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweeps 1, 2, 3 & 4

Table 4.1.6 Longest spell NEET between ages 16 and 19, by characteristics

| | <i>Weighted base</i> | Never NEET (%) | Less than 6 months (%) | 6-11 months (%) | 12-23 months (%) | Greater than 24 months (%) |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| All | 12,872 | 65 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 3 |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| Male | 6,454 | 62 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 3 |
| Female | 6,418 | 68 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 4 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| White | 10,990 | 64 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 3 |
| Mixed | 288 | 61 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 2 |
| Indian | 309 | 75 | 11 | 7 | 6 | * |
| Pakistani | 312 | 62 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 4 |
| Bangladeshi | 134 | 60 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 3 |
| Other Asian | 147 | 79 | 10 | 7 | * | * |
| Black African | 234 | 75 | 11 | 7 | 6 | * |
| Black Caribbean | 193 | 61 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 4 |
| Other | 126 | 66 | 12 | 11 | 11 | * |
| Disability | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,168 | 52 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 8 |
| No | 11,527 | 66 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 3 |
| Don't know | 118 | 65 | 9 | 11 | 14 | * |
| Achieved 5+ A*-C GCSEs / equivalents including English and Maths (Year 11) | | | | | | |
| Yes | 6,476 | 79 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| No | 6,292 | 51 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 6 |
| Achieved 5+ A*-C GCSEs / equivalents (Year 11) | | | | | | |
| Yes | 7,949 | 76 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| No | 4,819 | 46 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 7 |
| Achieved English Baccalaureate (Year 11) | | | | | | |
| Yes | 2,686 | 81 | 8 | 5 | 6 | * |
| No | 10,070 | 61 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 4 |
| Eligible for free school meals (Year 11) | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,427 | 41 | 13 | 16 | 21 | 8 |
| No | 10,441 | 67 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 2 |
| Ever been excluded from school (Year 10 or Year 11)¹ | | | | | | |
| Permanently excluded | 147 | 21 | 17 | 21 | 27 | 15 |
| Suspended | 969 | 37 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 8 |
| Not excluded | 11,476 | 68 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 3 |
| Living arrangements (Year 11) | | | | | | |
| Both parents | 9,410 | 69 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 2 |
| Mother only | 2,620 | 55 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 5 |
| Father only | 333 | 52 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 7 |
| Neither parent | 254 | 40 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 16 |
| Whether had their own child (at age 19 or younger)¹ | | | | | | |
| Yes – Male respondent | 257 | 30 | 10 | 19 | 33 | 9 |
| Yes – Female respondent | 561 | 14 | 9 | 16 | 29 | 31 |
| No | 11,966 | 68 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 2 |

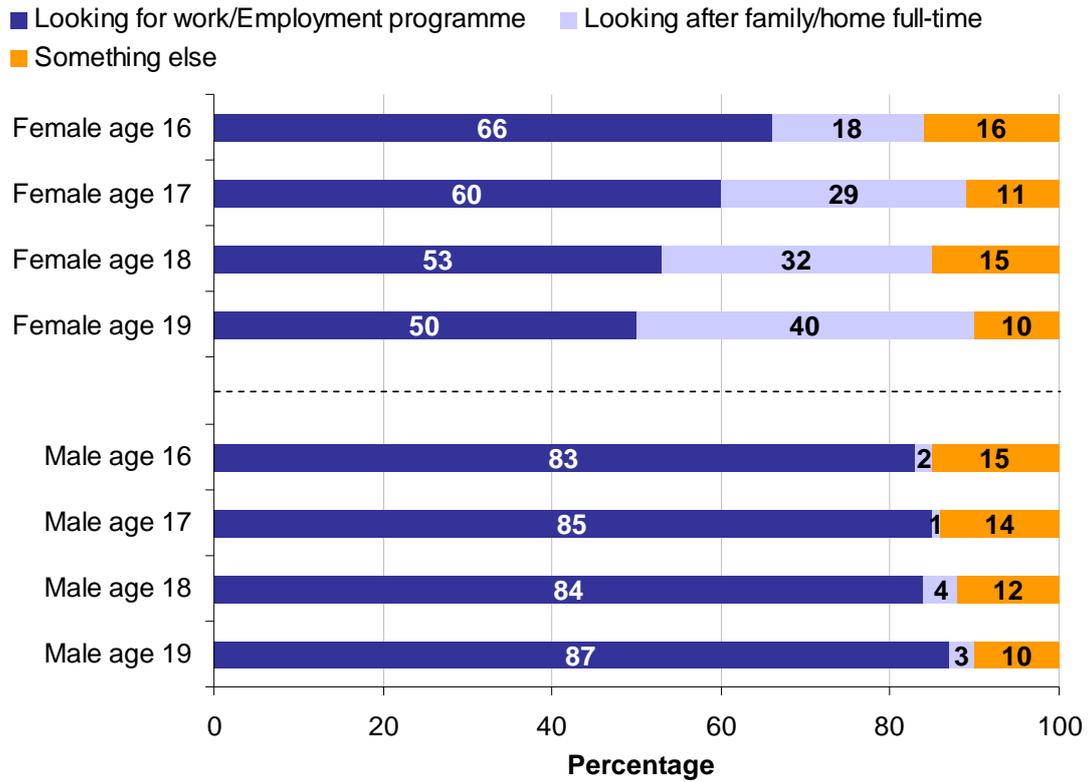
Percentages calculated in rows and may not sum to 100 due to rounding

¹ Some additional categories (such as responses of "Don't know") removed from breakdown due to small sample size

* indicates cell suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Waves 4, 5, 6 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweeps 1, 2, 3 & 4

Chart 4.1.7 Activities of young people who were NEET at time of interview, by age and gender



Percentages exclude young people NEET who were waiting for a course or job to start

Source: LSYPE Waves 4, 5, 6 & 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweeps 1, 2, 3 & 4

5. Relationships and Behaviour

5.1. Relationships

This section looks at the characteristics of young people who had ever had sex at age 19 or younger, including those who had ever had sex without precautions or contraception.

Whether young people had ever had sex

- 88% of LSYPE respondents reported that they had ever had sex at age 19 or younger. *[Table 5.1.1]*
- Young people who had never had a proper alcoholic drink were less likely to report that they had ever had sex at age 19 or younger than those who had ever had a proper alcoholic drink (27% compared with 91%). *[Table 5.1.1]*
- Young people who stated their religion as Muslim, Sikh or Hindu at age 15 were less likely to report that they had ever had sex at age 19 or younger (45%, 62% and 62% respectively) than those who stated their religion as Christian (89%), or who had no religion (94%). *[Table 5.1.1]*

Sex without precautions or contraception (when not trying to conceive)

- Over half (55%) of the young people who were sexually active at age 19 or younger reported that they had ever had sex without precautions or contraception (excluding times when trying to conceive). *[Table 5.1.2]*
- 58% of sexually active males had ever had sex without precautions or contraception at age 19 or younger (when not trying to conceive), compared with 52% of sexually active females. *[Table 5.1.2]*
- At age 19 or younger, sexually active young people who had never had a proper alcoholic drink or who had never tried cannabis were more likely to report that they always had sex with precautions or contraception (excluding times when trying to conceive) than average (60% and 57% compared with 45%). *[Table 5.1.2]*

Table 5.1.1 Whether ever had sex by age 19, by characteristics

| | <i>Weighted Base</i> | Ever had sex (%) | Never had sex (%) |
|--|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| All | 7,919 | 88 | 12 |
| Gender | | | |
| Male | 3,899 | 88 | 12 |
| Female | 4,020 | 88 | 12 |
| Achieved 5+ A*-C GCSE / equivalents including English and Maths (Year 11) | | | |
| Yes | 3,958 | 86 | 14 |
| No | 3,874 | 90 | 10 |
| Achieved 5+ A*-C GCSE / equivalents (Year 11) | | | |
| Yes | 4,824 | 86 | 14 |
| No | 3,007 | 90 | 10 |
| Achieved English Baccalaureate (Year 11) | | | |
| Yes | 1,639 | 83 | 17 |
| No | 6,179 | 89 | 11 |
| Sexuality (age 19)¹ | | | |
| Heterosexual / Straight | 7,310 | 88 | 12 |
| Gay / Lesbian | 127 | 93 | 7 |
| Bisexual | 164 | 90 | 10 |
| Religion (age 15)¹ | | | |
| None | 3,242 | 94 | 6 |
| Christian | 3,567 | 89 | 11 |
| Hindu | 100 | 62 | 38 |
| Muslim | 350 | 45 | 55 |
| Sikh | 74 | 62 | 38 |
| Importance of religion, where young person stated a religion (age 15)¹ | | | |
| Very important | 682 | 58 | 42 |
| Fairly important | 930 | 82 | 18 |
| Not very important | 1,557 | 92 | 8 |
| Not at all important | 968 | 93 | 7 |
| Whether ever had a proper alcoholic drink (at age 19 or younger) | | | |
| Yes | 7,496 | 91 | 9 |
| Never | 397 | 27 | 73 |
| Whether ever tried cannabis (at age 19 or younger) | | | |
| Yes | 4,085 | 97 | 3 |
| Never | 3,802 | 79 | 21 |

Percentages calculated in rows

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding and "Don't know" responses to whether ever had sex not being displayed because of small sample size

¹ Some additional categories (such as responses of "Don't know") removed from breakdown due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Wave 7

Table 5.1.2 Whether ever had sex without precautions or contraception by age 19, by characteristics

| | <i>Weighted base</i> | Ever had sex without precautions or contraception (%) | Always had sex with precautions or contraception (%) |
|--|----------------------|---|--|
| All | 6,764 | 55 | 45 |
| Gender | | | |
| Male | 3,316 | 58 | 42 |
| Female | 3,448 | 52 | 48 |
| Parental education | | | |
| Degree | 1,202 | 49 | 51 |
| At least 1 A Level | 1,710 | 53 | 47 |
| Below A Level / Not sure | 3,835 | 57 | 42 |
| Main activity (at age 19) | | | |
| Education | 2,701 | 46 | 54 |
| Employed | 2,615 | 58 | 42 |
| GST | 292 | 61 | 39 |
| NEET | 993 | 68 | 31 |
| Sexuality (age 19)¹ | | | |
| Heterosexual / Straight | 6,381 | 54 | 46 |
| Gay / Lesbian | 117 | 58 | 42 |
| Bisexual | 146 | 60 | 40 |
| Religion (age 15)¹ | | | |
| None | 2,967 | 58 | 42 |
| Christian | 3,074 | 52 | 48 |
| Hindu | 53 | 42 | 53 |
| Muslim | 143 | 49 | 49 |
| Sikh | * | * | * |
| Importance of religion, where young person stated a religion (age 15)¹ | | | |
| Very important | 372 | 50 | 49 |
| Fairly important | 729 | 48 | 52 |
| Not very important | 1,386 | 52 | 48 |
| Not at all important | 870 | 55 | 45 |
| Whether ever had a proper alcoholic drink (at age 19 or younger) | | | |
| Yes | 6,655 | 55 | 45 |
| Never | 99 | 39 | 60 |
| Whether ever tried cannabis (at age 19 or younger) | | | |
| Yes | 3,858 | 64 | 36 |
| Never | 2,883 | 43 | 57 |

Percentages calculated in rows

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding and "Don't know" responses to whether ever had sex without contraception or precautions not being displayed because of small sample size

¹ Some additional categories (such as responses of "Don't know") removed from breakdown due to small sample size

* indicates cell/row suppression due to small sample size

Only includes respondents who had ever had sex at age 19 or younger

Source: LSYPE Wave 7

5.2. Caring

This section looks at the characteristics of young people who had their own child at age 19 or younger as well as the main activities of young people who regularly provided care for others. Types of care asked about were caring for children aged 14 and under living inside of their household, or unpaid care¹⁶ either for children aged 14 and under living outside of their household or for ill, disabled or elderly relatives or friends aged 15 or over.

Characteristics of young people who had their own child

- 7% of YCS and LSYPE respondents had their own child at age 19 or younger. Females were twice as likely as males to state they had their own child at age 19 or younger (9% compared with 4%). *[Table 5.2.1]*
- Almost all respondents who were mothers had their child living with them at the time of interview at age 19, compared with half of all fathers. *[Table 5.2.1]*
- Over half (52%) of male and female respondents with their own child at age 19 or younger had mothers of their own who gave birth to them before the age of 25. This compares with 28% of young people without their own child at age 19 or younger. *[Chart 5.2.2]*

Young people providing care

- At age 19, a quarter of respondents (25%) reported regularly providing care for a child living in their household, or unpaid care either for a child living outside of their household or another person aged 15 or over.
- Young people who were regularly taking care of children who live outside their own home without being paid at age 19 were less likely to be in education than those who were not providing care in this way (26% compared with 47%). *[Chart 5.2.3]*

¹⁶ This may include unpaid baby-sitting.

Table 5.2.1 Own child / children at age 19 or younger

| | All | Male | Female |
|---|--------|-------|--------|
| Weighted Base | 13,143 | 6,576 | 6,567 |
| Whether had their own child (at age 19 or younger)¹ | | | |
| Yes had own child (%) | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| - Living with them (%) | 6 | 2 | 9 |
| - Not living with them (%) | 1 | 2 | * |
| No child (%) | 93 | 96 | 90 |

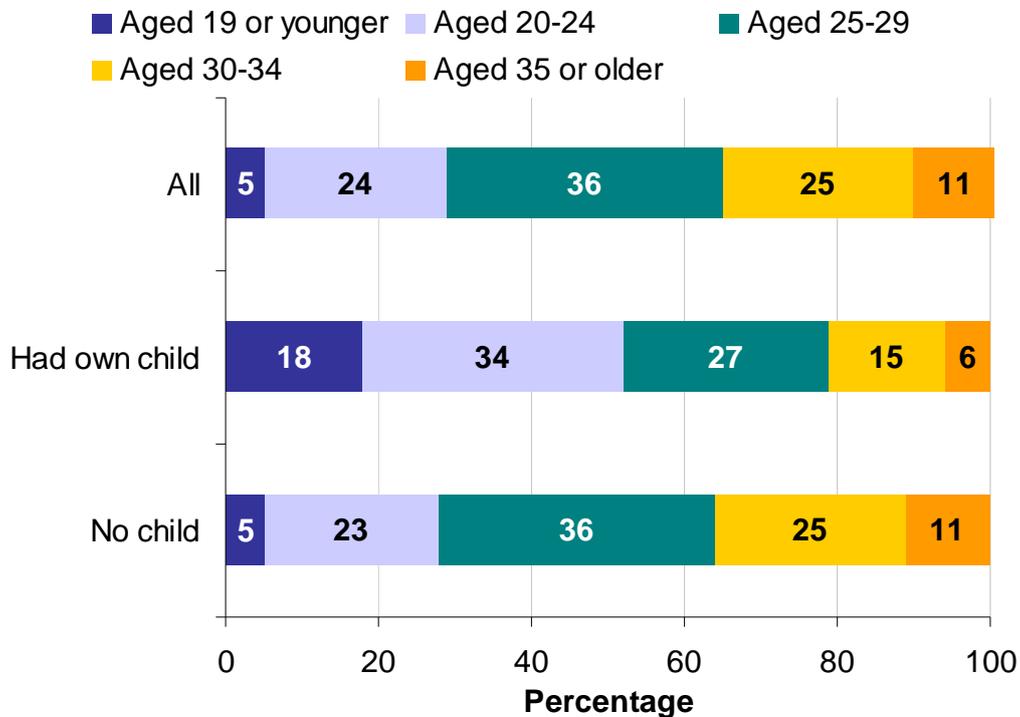
Percentages calculated in columns and may not sum to 100 due to rounding

¹ Responses of "Don't know" removed from breakdown due to small sample size

* indicates cell/row suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Wave 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweep 4

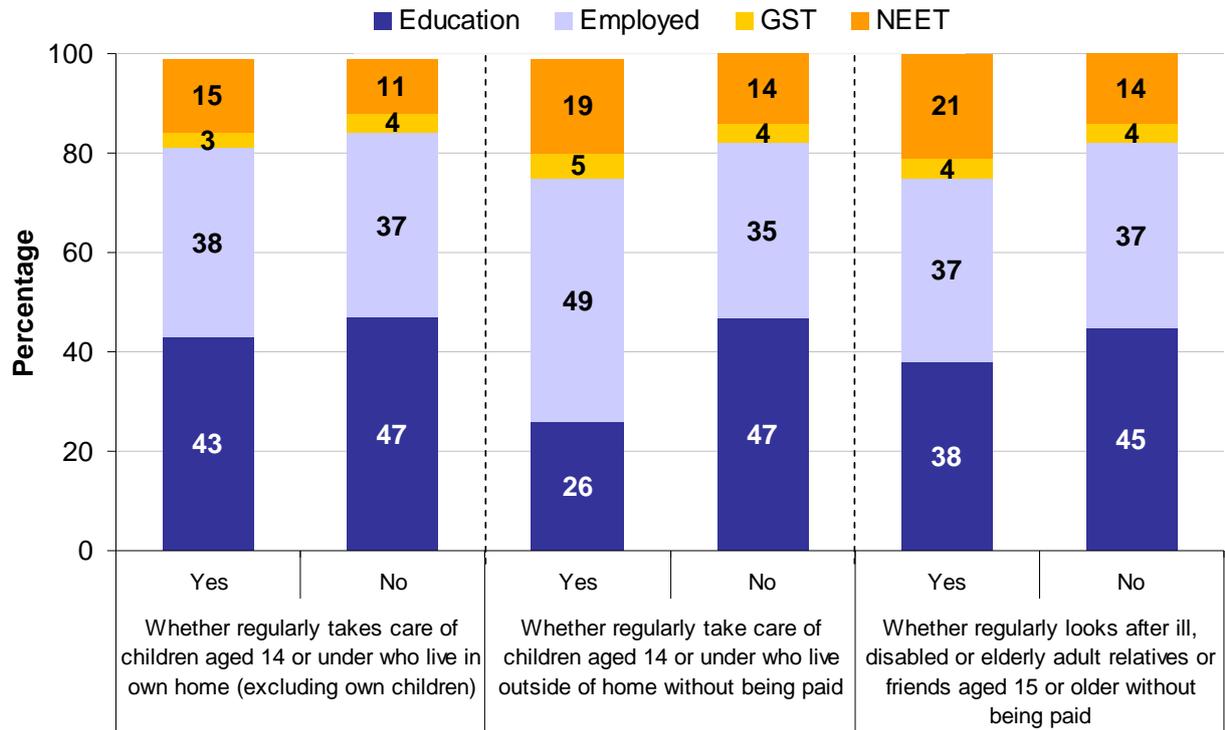
Chart 5.2.2 Age of mother at birth of young person, by whether young person had their own child at age 19 or younger



Responses of "Don't know" removed from whether respondent has own child due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Waves 1 and 7

Chart 5.2.3 Caring responsibilities by main activity at age 19



Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: LSYPE Wave 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweep 4

5.3. Alcohol and Drugs

At the time of interview at age 19, respondents had been able to legally drink alcohol for at least a year. This section looks at the frequency of drinking by main activity and, for respondents who took drugs, the types of drugs that were taken in the four weeks prior to interview.

Frequency of drinking at age 19

- 94% of LSYPE respondents reported that they had ever had a proper alcoholic drink at age 19 or younger *[Table 5.3.1]*
- Of those who had ever had a proper alcoholic drink, just over four in ten (41%) reported drinking “once or twice a week” at age 19. Just over one fifth (21%) of respondents reported drinking “once or twice a month”; 14% reported “three or four days a week” and 2% reported drinking “almost every day”. 4% reported that they had “not had an alcoholic drink at all” in the 12 months prior to interview. *[Chart 5.3.2]*
- A minority of young people reported drinking very frequently, with 2% drinking “almost every day” and 3% drinking “five or six days a week”. Young people who reported drinking very frequently were more likely than average to be in education, with the biggest differences seen amongst those who reported drinking “five or six days a week”. Of this group, 62% were in education, 31% were employed and 5% were NEET. *[Charts 5.3.2 and 5.3.3]*

Drug types at age 19

- 50% of LSYPE respondents had ever tried cannabis at age 19 or younger. *[Table 5.3.1]*
- Cannabis was the most common drug taken by respondents in the four weeks prior to interview at age 19 (12%). Cocaine was the next most common (3%) followed by ketamine, ecstasy and Mephedrone (all 2%). *[Chart 5.3.4]*

Table 5.3.1 Alcohol and cannabis use over time

| | Age 13 | Age 14 | Age 15 | Age 16 | ² | Age 18 | Age 19 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|
| Ever tried cannabis¹ (%) | 10 | 21 | 31 | 41 | | 46 | 50 |
| Ever had a proper alcoholic drink (%) | 55 | 69 | 77 | 86 | | 93 | 94 |

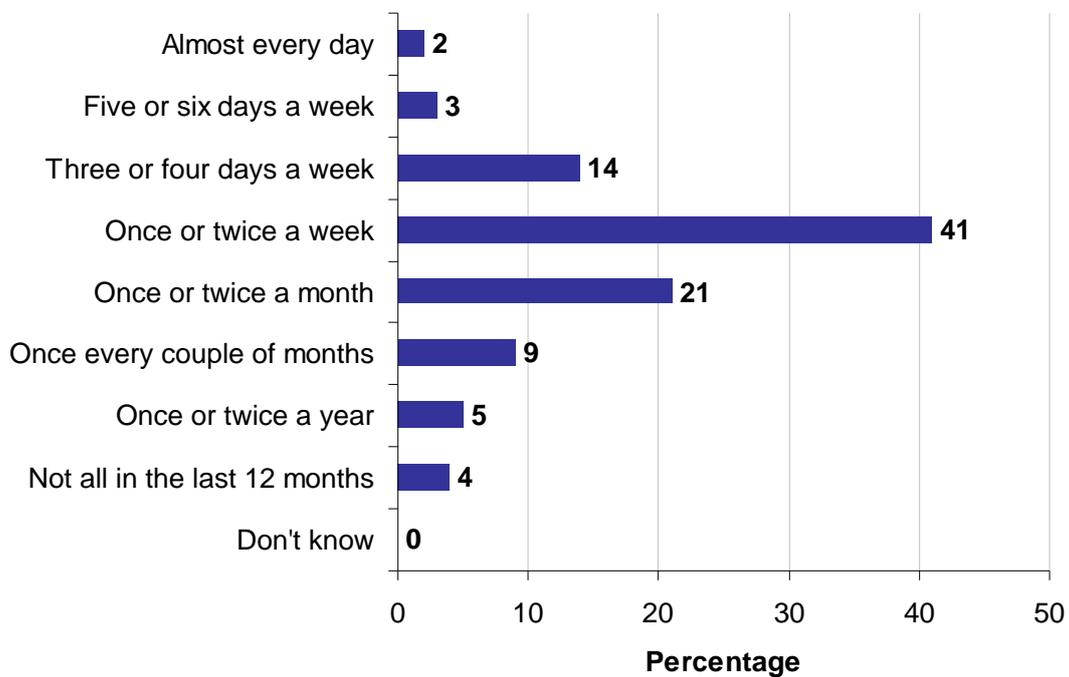
Percentages calculated individually

¹ Figures from age 14 to 16 are different to those reported in [Youth Cohort Study and the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England: The Activities and Experiences of 16 year olds: England 2007](#) due to re-calculation using a different methodology.

² Respondents were not asked about these topics at Wave 5 (age 17).

Source: LSYPE Waves 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7

Chart 5.3.2 Frequency of drinking alcohol in the 12 months prior to interview at age 19¹

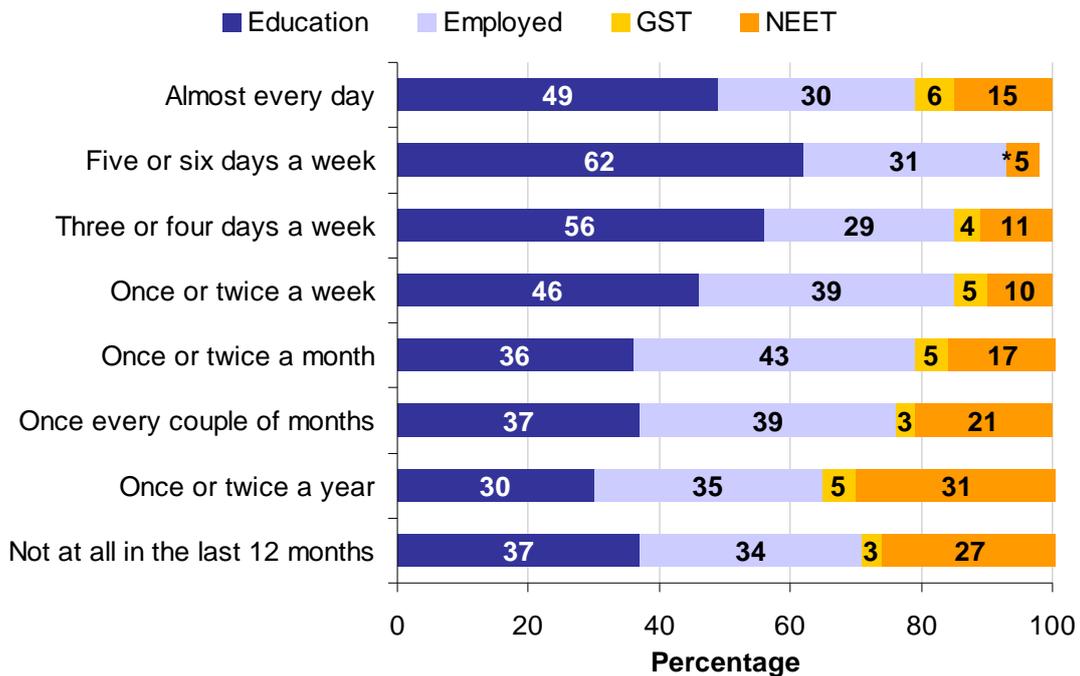


Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

¹ Only asked of respondents who had ever had an alcoholic drink at age 19 or younger

Source: LSYPE Wave 7

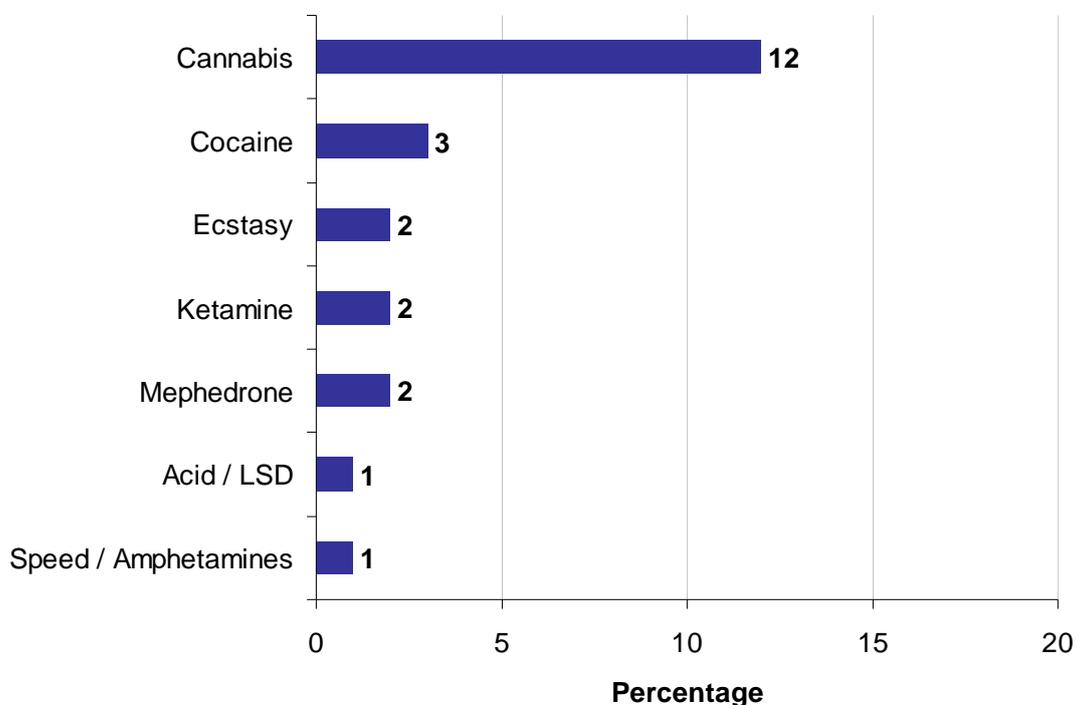
Chart 5.3.3 Frequency of drinking alcohol in the 12 months prior to interview by main activity at age 19



Totals may not sum to 100 as “Don’t know” responses removed due to small sample size
 * indicates suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Wave 7

Chart 5.3.4 Drugs taken in the four weeks prior to interview at age 19



Respondents could state more than one drug
 Other drug types have been excluded from this analysis due to small sample sizes

Source: LSYPE Wave 7

6. Civic Engagement and Life Satisfaction

6.1. Unpaid help

At age 19, LSYPE respondents were asked about the unpaid help that they provided and any money that they donated to charity in the twelve months prior to interview. Various types of unpaid help¹⁷ were identified by respondents, including helping youth and sports groups, involvement in politics and assisting friends and relatives. This section examines the characteristics of the young people engaging in these activities and the reasons given for not providing unpaid help.

Young people who provided unpaid help

- 31% of young people aged 19 had provided unpaid help in the 12 months prior to interview. Females were slightly more likely to have done so than males (33% compared with 29%). [Table 6.1.1]
- Young people whose parents had a degree were more likely to have provided unpaid help at age 19 than those whose parents had achieved below A Level (37% compared with 29%). [Table 6.1.1]
- At age 19, young people who identified their sexuality as gay / lesbian or bisexual were more likely to provide unpaid help than those who identified their sexuality as straight / heterosexual (42% and 44% compared with 32%). [Table 6.1.1]

Young people who donated money to charity or good causes

- 58% of young people aged 19 stated they had ever donated money to charity or good causes. This varied by gender, with females more likely to have donated than males (63% compared with 52%). [Table 6.1.2]
- Donating to charity was more common among some ethnic groups than others. Young people from Bangladeshi and Pakistani ethnic groups were more likely to have donated (77% and 75%), whilst young people from the Black Caribbean ethnic group were less likely (42%) to have done so. [Table 6.1.2]

Reasons for not providing unpaid help

- Half (50%) of young people who did not provide unpaid help at age 19 reported that this was something that they wanted to do. When those who stated that they didn't have time to provide unpaid help were asked why they didn't, 57% stated that working prevented them, whilst 47% blamed studying. [Chart 6.1.3]

¹⁷ Several of the activities described by respondents as unpaid help would also be considered as formal and informal volunteering however, as it was difficult to identify these activities from others that would not meet these definitions, no attempt has been made to formally measure volunteering in this Bulletin.

Table 6.1.1 Young people who provided unpaid help in the 12 months prior to interview at age 19, by characteristics

| | <i>Weighted base</i> | Provided unpaid help (%) | Did not provide unpaid help (%) |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| All | 8,358 | 31 | 66 |
| Gender | | | |
| Male | 4,150 | 29 | 69 |
| Female | 4,208 | 33 | 64 |
| Ethnic group | | | |
| White | 7,102 | 31 | 67 |
| Mixed | 193 | 32 | 67 |
| Indian | 196 | 36 | 61 |
| Pakistani | 193 | 35 | 61 |
| Bangladeshi | 87 | 36 | 58 |
| Other Asian | * | * | * |
| Black African | 149 | 37 | 61 |
| Black Caribbean | 126 | 34 | 65 |
| Other | * | * | * |
| Parental education | | | |
| Degree | 1,546 | 37 | 61 |
| At least 1 A Level | 2,035 | 33 | 64 |
| Below A Level / Not sure | 4,758 | 29 | 69 |
| Whether had their own child (at age 19 or younger)¹ | | | |
| Yes - Male respondent | 170 | 22 | 78 |
| Yes - Female respondent | 377 | 18 | 80 |
| No | 7,728 | 32 | 65 |
| Sexuality (age 19) | | | |
| Heterosexual / Straight | 7,356 | 32 | 66 |
| Gay / Lesbian | 127 | 42 | 56 |
| Bisexual | 164 | 44 | 55 |

Percentages calculated in rows

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding and "Don't know" responses to whether provided unpaid help not being displayed because of small sample size

¹ Some additional categories (such as responses of "Don't know") removed from breakdown due to small sample size

* indicates cell/row suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Wave 7

Table 6.1.2 Young people who donated at age 19, by characteristics

| | <i>Weighted base</i> | Donated (%) | Had not donated (%) |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| All | 8,320 | 58 | 41 |
| Gender | | | |
| Male | 4,139 | 52 | 47 |
| Female | 4,181 | 63 | 36 |
| Ethnic group | | | |
| White | 7,074 | 57 | 42 |
| Mixed | 190 | 54 | 45 |
| Indian | 196 | 69 | 29 |
| Pakistani | 193 | 75 | 24 |
| Bangladeshi | 86 | 77 | 21 |
| Other Asian | * | * | * |
| Black African | 146 | 61 | 38 |
| Black Caribbean | 126 | 42 | 55 |
| Other | * | * | * |
| Parental education | | | |
| Degree | 1,539 | 64 | 35 |
| At least 1 A Level | 2,031 | 59 | 40 |
| Below A Level / Not sure | 4,730 | 55 | 44 |
| Whether had their own child (at age 19 or younger)¹ | | | |
| Yes - Male respondent | 170 | 39 | 60 |
| Yes - Female respondent | 376 | 52 | 47 |
| No | 7,689 | 58 | 41 |
| Sexuality (age 19)¹ | | | |
| Heterosexual / Straight | 7,329 | 58 | 41 |
| Gay / Lesbian | 127 | 65 | 33 |
| Bisexual | 162 | 67 | 33 |
| Whether ever had a proper alcoholic drink (at age 19 or younger) | | | |
| Yes | 7,788 | 57 | 42 |
| Never | 486 | 68 | 30 |

Percentages calculated in rows

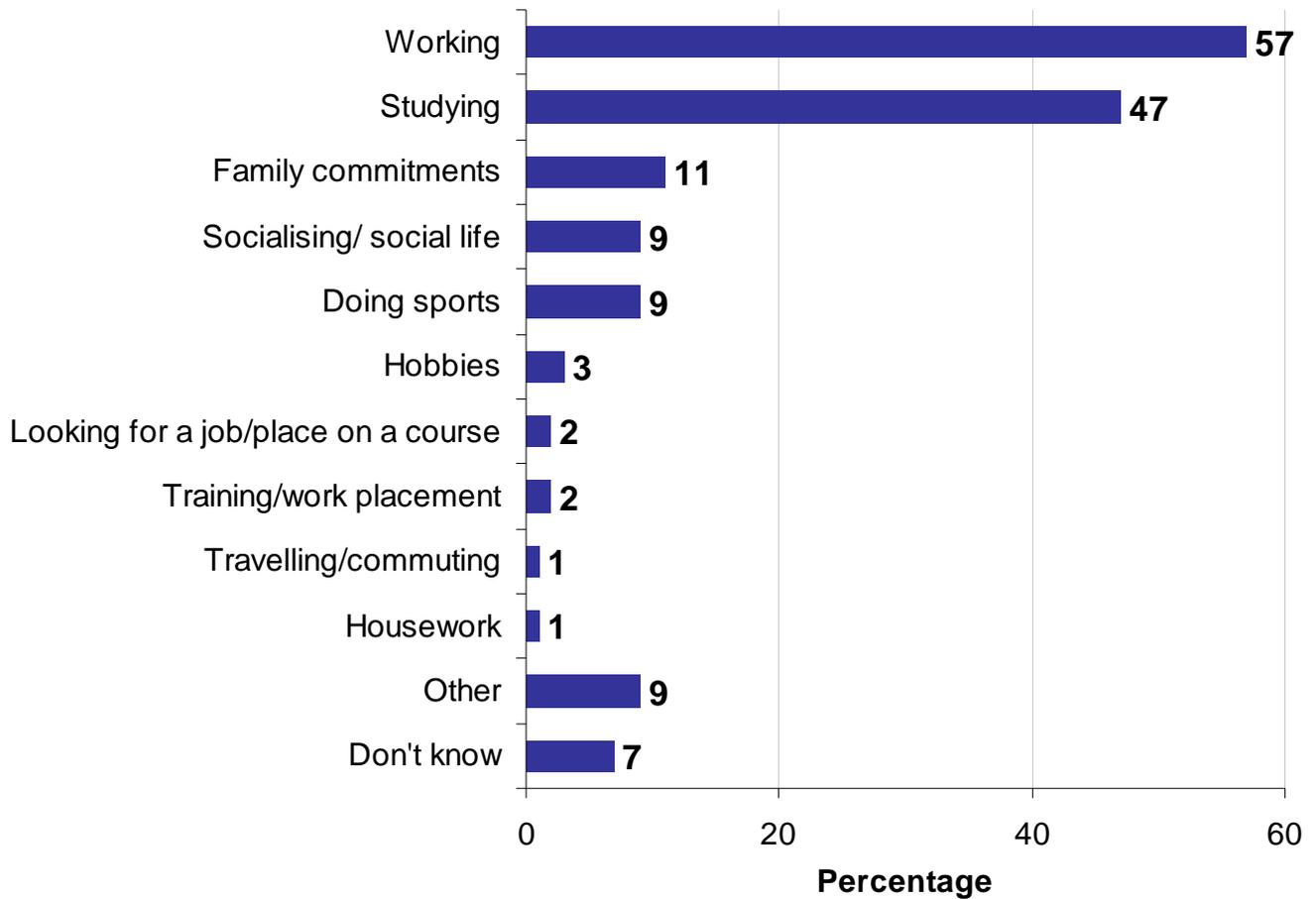
Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding and "Don't know" responses to whether donated not being displayed because of small sample size

¹ Some additional categories (such as responses of "Don't know") removed from breakdown due to small sample size

* indicates cell/row suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Wave 7

Chart 6.1.3 Reasons given by young people at age 19 for not having time to provide unpaid help¹



Percentages do not sum to 100 as respondents could state more than one reason
¹ Only asked of respondents who did not provide unpaid help in the 12 months prior to interview and stated they would like to but didn't have time

Source: LSYPE Wave 7

6.2. Voting

At age 19, LSYPE respondents were asked whether they voted in the 2010 General Election on the 6th May 2010, and if they did not, what their reason was for not voting. This section examines the results from this.

Characteristics of 19 year olds who voted in the 2010 General Election

- Similar proportions of male (55%) and female (53%) respondents voted in the 2010 General Election. *[Table 6.2.1]*
- Young people whose parents were educated to degree level were more likely to have voted in the 2010 General Election at age 19 than young people whose parents were educated to below A Level (70% compared with 48%). *[Table 6.2.1]*
- Young people aged 19 who lived with both parents in Year 11 were more likely to have voted in the 2010 General Election (58%) than those who lived with one parent (45%) or neither parent (39%). *[Table 6.2.1]*
- At age 17, LSYPE respondents were asked how strongly they agreed with a series of statements about living in Britain. Those who strongly agreed that "Britain is a place where people are usually treated fairly no matter what background they come from" or that "being British was important to me" were more likely to have voted in the 2010 General Election (61% and 60% respectively) than those who believed that "newspapers make young people out to be much worse than they actually are" (53%) or that "young people are often stopped by the police for no reason" (46%). *[Chart 6.2.2]*

Reasons given for not voting in the 2010 General Election, at age 19

- 46% of LSYPE respondents did not vote in the 2010 General Election and were asked why they did not. The most common reasons given by males who did not vote were that they did not care or were not interested (15%) or that they did not want to vote or did not believe in politics (14%), whereas females most commonly reported multiple reasons (13%) or that they did not understand politics (12%). *[Chart 6.2.3]*

Table 6.2.1 Whether young person voted in the 2010 General Election at age 19, by characteristics

| | <i>Weighted base</i> | Voted (%) | Did not vote (%) |
|---|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| All | 8,361 | 54 | 46 |
| Gender | | | |
| Male | 4,156 | 55 | 45 |
| Female | 4,205 | 53 | 47 |
| Ethnic group | | | |
| White | 7,107 | 53 | 46 |
| Mixed | 189 | 49 | 51 |
| Indian | 195 | 62 | 38 |
| Pakistani | 192 | 66 | 33 |
| Bangladeshi | 87 | 72 | 28 |
| Other Asian | * | * | * |
| Black African | 151 | 56 | 44 |
| Black Caribbean | 126 | 43 | 57 |
| Other | * | * | * |
| Parental education | | | |
| Degree | 1,545 | 70 | 30 |
| At least 1 A Level | 2,036 | 56 | 44 |
| Below A Level / Not sure | 4,760 | 48 | 52 |
| Eligible for free school meals (Year 11) | | | |
| Yes | 957 | 38 | 61 |
| No | 6,694 | 55 | 45 |
| Living arrangements (Year 11) | | | |
| Both parents | 5,946 | 58 | 42 |
| Mother only | 1,740 | 45 | 54 |
| Father only | 201 | 45 | 55 |
| Neither parent | 199 | 39 | 61 |

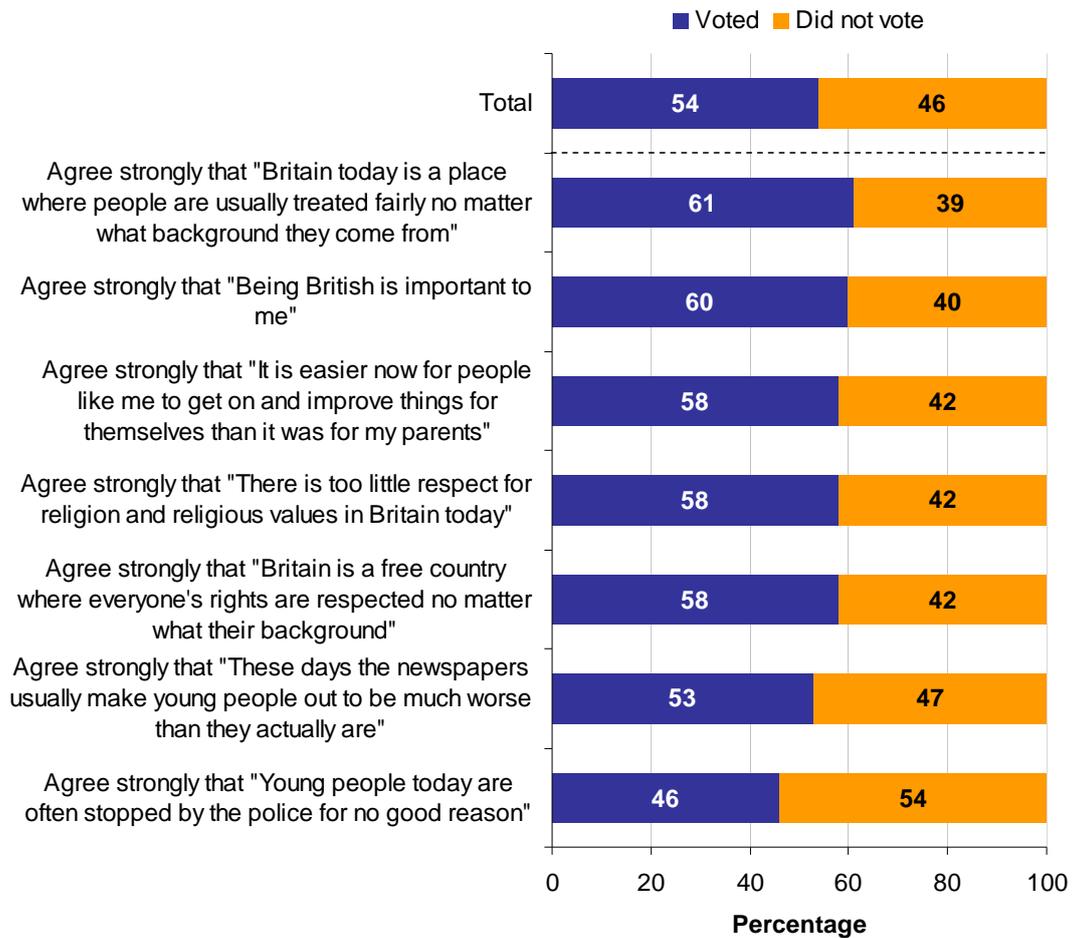
Percentages calculated in rows

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding and "Don't know" responses to whether voted not being displayed because of small sample size

* indicates cell/row suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Wave 7

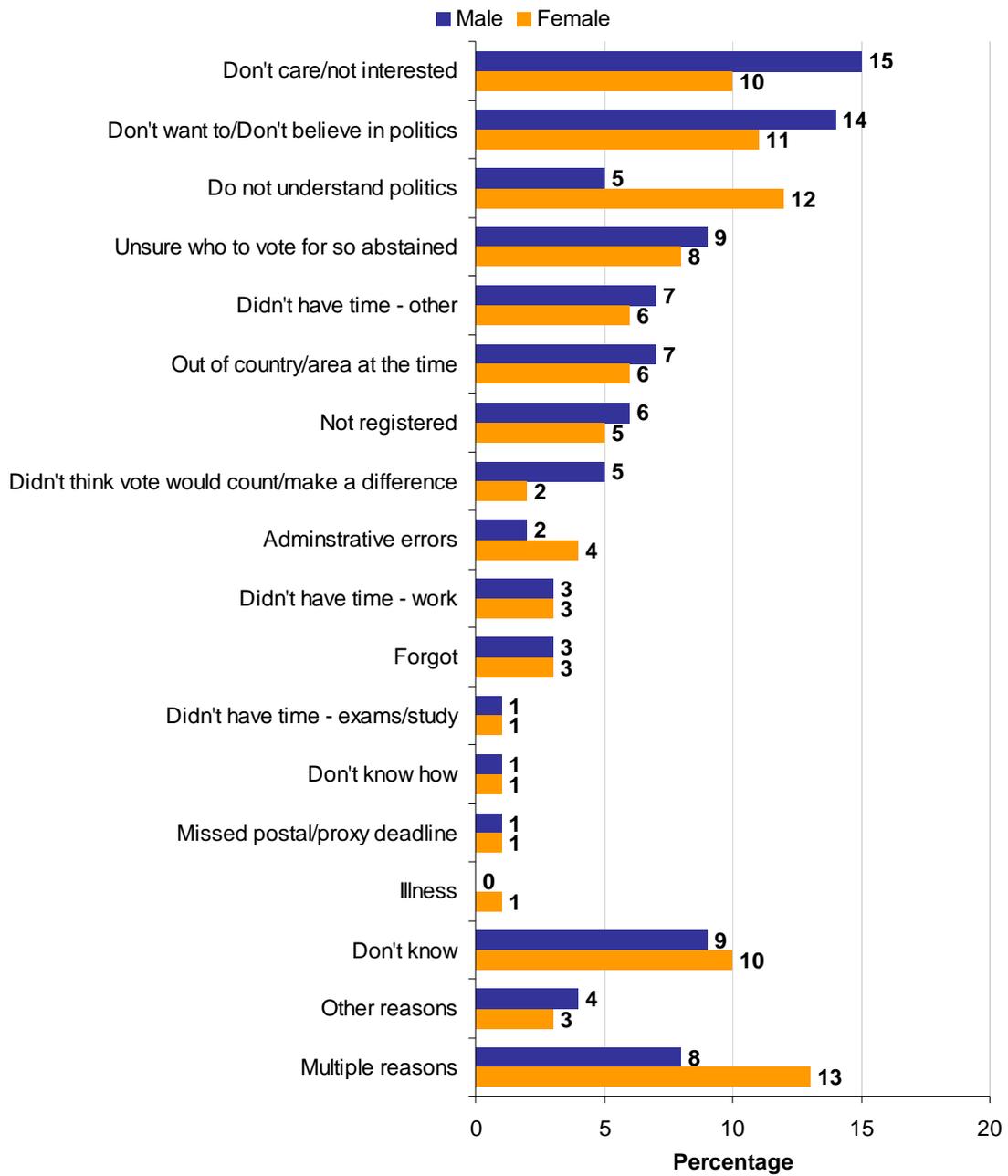
Chart 6.2.2 Statements young person strongly agreed with at age 17, by whether voted in the 2010 General Election at age 19



Totals may not sum to 100 as "Don't know" responses removed due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Waves 5 and 7

Chart 6.2.3 Reason for not voting in the 2010 General Election at age 19 by gender



Source: LSYPE Wave 7

6.3. Life satisfaction

LSYPE respondents were asked a number of questions on how they feel about their life so far at age 19, with some results broken down by characteristics presented in this section. Statements young people strongly agreed with at age 13 are also examined against their eventual outcomes at age 19.

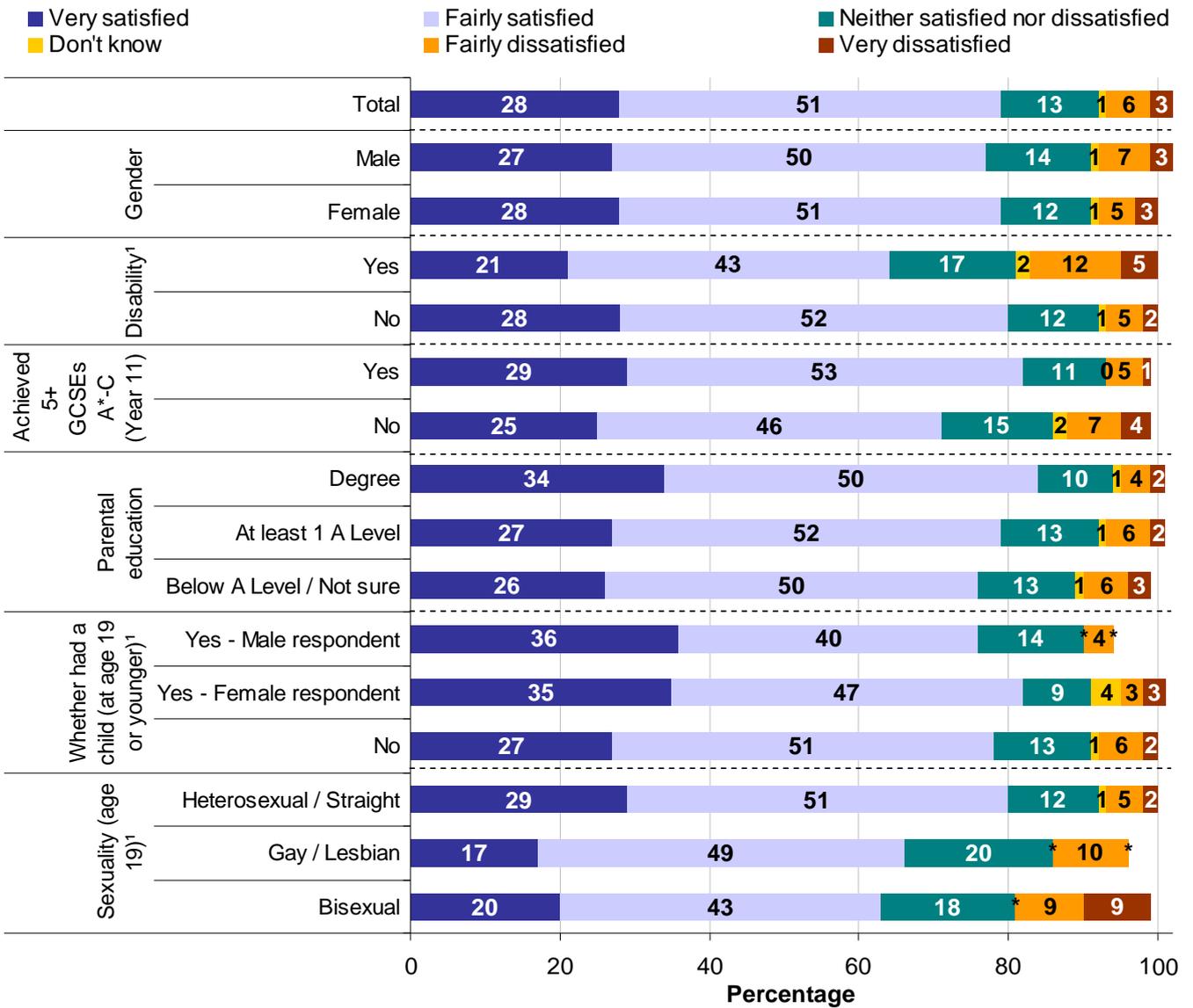
Satisfaction with life so far at age 19

- Almost four-fifths (78%) of 19 year olds stated they were fairly or very satisfied with their life so far. 13% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied and 8% were fairly or very dissatisfied. *[Chart 6.3.1]*
- Both male and female young people who had their own child at age 19 or younger were more likely to state being very satisfied with their life than young people without a child (36% and 35% compared with 27%). *[Chart 6.3.1]*
- At age 19, young people who identified their sexuality as heterosexual / straight were more likely to be fairly or very satisfied with their life so far (80%) than those who identified their sexuality as gay / lesbian (65%) or bisexual (63%). *[Chart 6.3.1]*
- Young people with a disability were more likely to report being fairly or very dissatisfied with their life so far (17%) than young people without a disability (7%) at age 19. *[Chart 6.3.1]*
- Young people in education or GST at age 19 were more likely to state being very or fairly satisfied with their life so far than young people who were NEET (85% and 83% compared with 58%). *[Chart 6.3.2]*

Statements young people agreed with at age 13 by outcomes at age 19

- LSYPE respondents who at age 13 agreed strongly with the statements “raising a family in the future is important to me” and “having a job or career in the future is important to me” were more likely to be in education at age 19 than those who strongly agreed that “I don’t really think much about what I might be doing in a few years time” (48% and 47% respectively compared with 39%). *[Chart 6.3.3]*
- Young people who strongly agreed with the statements "I don't really think much about what I might be doing in a few years' time" or "I'll just wait and see where I end up" when asked at age 13, were more likely to be NEET at age 19 than average (22% and 22% respectively, compared with average 15%). *[Chart 6.3.3]*

Chart 6.3.1 Satisfaction with life so far at age 19, by characteristics



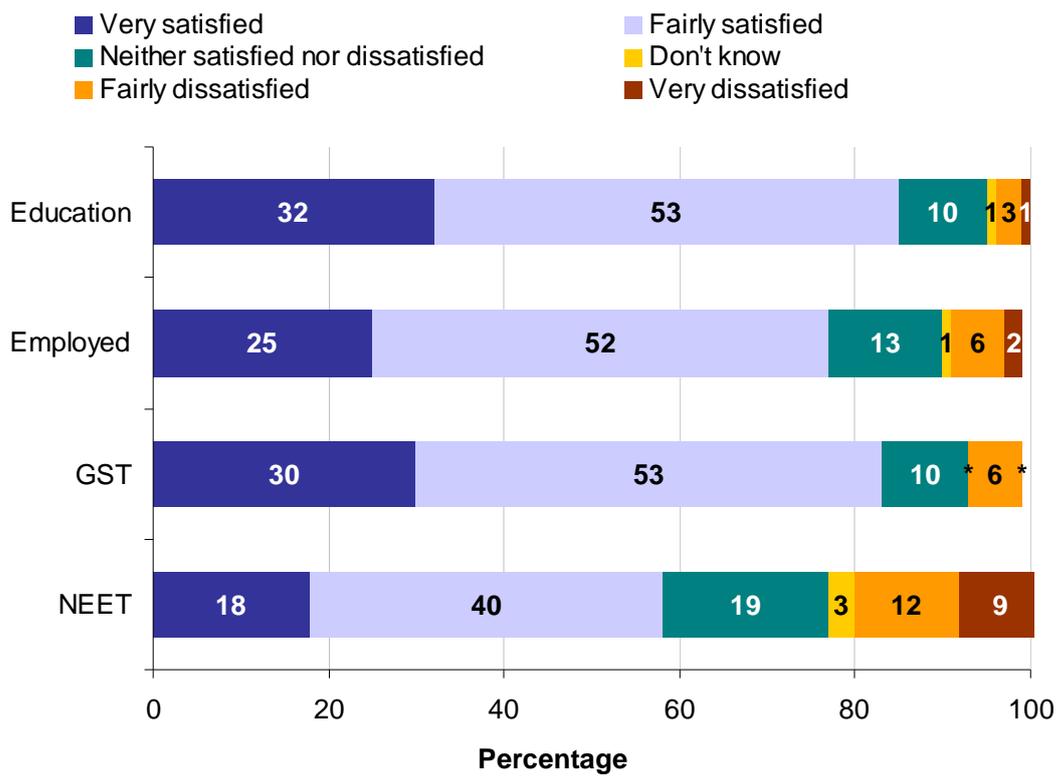
Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

¹ Some additional categories (such as responses of "Don't know") removed from breakdown due to small sample size

*indicates suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Wave 7

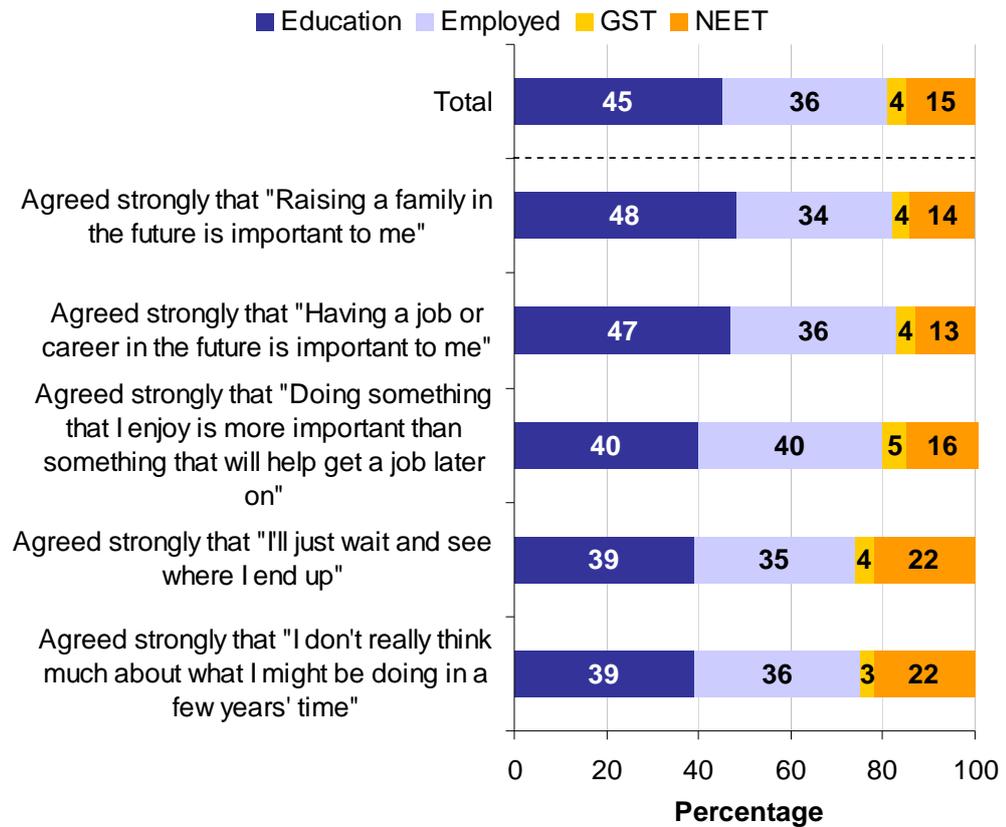
Chart 6.3.2 Satisfaction with life so far by main activity at age 19



Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding
 * indicates suppression due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Wave 7

Chart 6.3.3 Statements young person strongly agreed with at age 13, by main activity at age 19



Source: LSYPE Waves 1 and 7

Annex A. Attainment by Age 20 (Additional Table)

Information on a young person's qualifications in the main part of this Statistical Bulletin is derived from administrative sources, and includes qualifications achieved in the academic year 2008/09. This shows attainment up to and including the academic year before the most recent YCS and LSYPE interviews took place from June 2010 to October 2010. This means that all the attainment data presented in the main part of this Bulletin refers to qualifications that the young person will have known about at time of their YCS or LSYPE interview.

Attainment data for the academic year 2009/10 are also available for analysis. For some young people it may refer to examinations that had not been taken at time of interview and/or qualifications that had not yet been awarded. This data has not been used in the main part of this Bulletin because some responses might have been different if the young person had known these examination results. The main focus of this Bulletin is the academic year that led up to these examinations.

In the interest of publishing data as soon as it is available, Table A uses the 2009/10 administrative data to show the highest qualifications achieved by the end of that academic year, using the earlier 2010 YCS and LSYPE interview data to break down those data by various characteristics such as gender, ethnic group and parental education.

By age 20, 84% of the cohort were qualified to at least Level 2 and 60% had achieved Level 3 (65% of females and 56% of males).

Differences in Level 3 achievement were seen by ethnic group, with the Indian (82%) and Other Asian (85%) groups showing the highest rates of achievement. The ethnic groups with the highest proportions of young people with below-Level 2 attainment were Pakistani and Bangladeshi with 18% of young people in these groups at that level.

Young people whose parents were in higher or lower professional occupations and who had higher levels of educational achievement were more likely to be qualified to Level 3 than others with parents in non-professional occupations or with lower achievement. Level 3 achievement by age 20 was also less common for those who were eligible for free school meals in Year 11 (36% attained) compared with those who did not (62% attained).

Table A.1.1 Highest qualification achieved by age 20, by characteristics

| | <i>Weighted base</i> | Level 3 (%) | Level 2 (%) | Below Level 2 (%) |
|---|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| All | 13,146 | 60 | 23 | 16 |
| Gender | | | | |
| Male | 6,563 | 56 | 25 | 19 |
| Female | 6,583 | 65 | 21 | 14 |
| Ethnic Group | | | | |
| White | 11,229 | 59 | 24 | 17 |
| Mixed | 295 | 57 | 27 | 16 |
| Indian | 313 | 82 | 11 | 6 |
| Pakistani | 313 | 65 | 17 | 18 |
| Bangladeshi | 138 | 61 | 21 | 18 |
| Other Asian | 146 | 85 | 8 | 7 |
| Black African | 236 | 76 | 16 | 8 |
| Black Caribbean | 195 | 58 | 24 | 17 |
| Other | 132 | 72 | 20 | 8 |
| Disability | | | | |
| Yes | 1,196 | 51 | 22 | 27 |
| No | 11,764 | 61 | 23 | 15 |
| Don't Know | 124 | 66 | 19 | 15 |
| Parental Occupation | | | | |
| Higher professional | 914 | 80 | 14 | 6 |
| Lower professional | 4,981 | 74 | 18 | 7 |
| Intermediate | 2,474 | 60 | 26 | 14 |
| Lower supervisory | 1,036 | 48 | 31 | 21 |
| Routine | 2,203 | 43 | 29 | 28 |
| Other/not classified | 1,518 | 39 | 27 | 34 |
| Parental Education | | | | |
| Degree | 2,885 | 85 | 11 | 4 |
| At least 1 A Level | 2,858 | 66 | 23 | 11 |
| Below A Level / Not sure | 7,383 | 49 | 28 | 23 |
| Eligible for free school meals (Year 11) | | | | |
| Yes | 1,479 | 36 | 28 | 36 |
| No | 10,692 | 62 | 24 | 14 |
| Ever been excluded from school (by Year 11)¹ | | | | |
| Permanently excluded | 148 | 10 | 19 | 70 |
| Suspended | 999 | 24 | 33 | 43 |
| Not excluded | 11,710 | 64 | 22 | 13 |
| Whether had their own child (at age 19 or younger)¹ | | | | |
| Yes - Male respondent | 265 | 11 | 35 | 54 |
| Yes - Female respondent | 603 | 14 | 32 | 53 |
| No | 12,172 | 64 | 23 | 14 |

Percentages calculated in rows and may not sum to 100 due to rounding

¹ Some additional categories (such as responses of "Don't know") removed from breakdown due to small sample size

Source: LSYPE Wave 7 and YCS Cohort 13, Sweep 4

Annex B. Notes to Editors

B.1. YCS and LSYPE

YCS

The Youth Cohort Study (YCS), also known as *Pathways*, is a series of longitudinal surveys that initially contacts a sample of an academic year group or 'cohort' of young people in the spring following compulsory education. The study then typically interviews them annually for around three years thereafter. Each survey of a particular cohort is referred to as a 'sweep'. The study focuses on young people's education and labour market experience, their training and qualifications and a range of other issues, including socio-demographic variables.

The longitudinal nature of the YCS enables the Department to establish the education and employment paths that young people take and explore how their lives develop over time. Finding out about the different routes that young people take enables the Department to establish appropriate points in the lives of young people where policy intervention can help improve educational and employment outcomes.

The YCS series dates back to 1985 when Sweep 1 of Cohort 1 took place. The most recent (thirteenth) YCS cohort was selected by taking a random sample of pupils from the Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) which contains details of young people in Year 11 in schools¹⁸. To date there have been 13 YCS cohorts comprising 45 sweeps, with Sweep 4 of Cohort 13 representing the end of the current cohort.

LSYPE

The Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (LSYPE), also known as *Next Steps*, is a major innovative panel study of young people which brings together data from several sources, including annual interviews with young people and their parents and administrative sources.

LSYPE started in 2004. The initial sample comprised of 21,000 young people aged 13 and 14 sampled from Year 9 records at schools throughout England (both maintained and independent schools). The sample contains boost elements¹⁹ for pupils from an ethnic minority background and those attending schools in areas subject to high levels of deprivation. Both young people and their parents were initially interviewed at home about a range of experiences and views; however more recent surveys have been completed solely by the young person, usually over the telephone or on the internet. Each survey is referred to as a 'wave' of which there have been seven in total.

¹⁸ Previous cohorts were selected by writing to schools and asking for names of pupils on register born on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month.

¹⁹ These occurred in Wave 4 of LSYPE.

The main role of the study is to provide evidence on the key factors affecting educational progress and attainment and the transition following the end of compulsory education. Data from the study has been used to monitor the progress of the cohort group, evaluate the success (or otherwise) of policies aimed at this group and provide an evidence base for future policy development.

It should be noted that Wave 7 of the LSYPE will be the final wave managed by the Department for Education. The Economic and Social Research Council are currently assessing whether they are able to take on some onward responsibility for the study.

B.2. Combining YCS and LSYPE

Despite starting in different years, samples for Cohort 13 of YCS and LSYPE were taken from the same academic cohort and their questionnaires and methodology were harmonised to facilitate analysis. YCS respondents were typically asked fewer questions than LSYPE respondents, with YCS having a closer focus on the activities completed by young people after they complete compulsory education. This narrower focus is comparable with past cohorts of YCS.

The way in which YCS and LSYPE link together to produce National Statistics publications is displayed graphically in Figure i.1.2. The larger sample from the combined surveys enables more refined analyses, for example to show gender differences within a breakdown by ethnic group.

B.3. Response rates and sample size

Both YCS and LSYPE have consistently met target response rates. Sweep 1 of YCS Cohort 13 achieved a response rate of 68%, with Sweeps 2, 3 and 4 achieving response rates of 84%, 86% and 89% respectively. Meanwhile, LSYPE has achieved response rates of 74%, 86%, 92%, 92%, 89%, 87% and 90% through Waves 1 to 7 respectively. This leaves the combined sample size of the two studies in the latest surveys at around 13,300.

It should be noted that because respondents are not continually added throughout the course of the studies, changes to the demographic structure of the overall population may not always be reflected in the YCS and LSYPE cohorts. Whilst an element of adjustment for these changes is made through weighting, any large-scale population changes due to migration or mortality may not be fully replicated in the sample, increasing sample error.

B.4. Accessing the underlying data

In order to make data from the YCS and LSYPE surveys available to all, datasets are routinely deposited with the UK Data Archive operated by the University of Essex. At the time of publication (July 2011) the available data included:

YCS – Cohorts 1 to 12 (all sweeps) and Cohort 13 Sweeps 1 to 3
<http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/yctsTitles.asp>

LSYPE – Waves 1 to 6
<http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=5545>

Whilst all datasets are made publically available, historically the availability of data does not coincide with the publication of National Statistics that are derived from them. National Statistics protocols state that statistics should be published in a timely manner and as such these datasets are typically available after the publication. This delay is to allow for work documenting and improving the user-friendliness of the data to be completed, which typically takes longer than the time required to produce the accompanying publications. Data from Wave 7 of LSYPE are expected to be made available in autumn 2011, with data from YCS Cohort 13 Sweep 4 also being released at this time.

In addition to making data available through the UK Data Archive, the Department for Education also has a purpose-built interactive tool for LSYPE known as iLSYPE (<https://ilsype.education.gov.uk>). This tool is a user-friendly portal for new and established users to learn more about LSYPE, through which users can access the data as well as detailed information for each variable in the datasets. Users can search for variables by topic and create their own bespoke datasets from all data that are available. Questionnaires from the surveys are also available along with functionality to create basic tables without the need to download any files.

Detailed documentation and further instructions on how to access the YCS and LSYPE data can be found at the UK Data Archive (for YCS and LSYPE) and through iLSYPE (for LSYPE only).

B.5. Weighting

Surveys rarely obtain information from everyone within their sample. In a survey that achieves less than a 100 percent response rate there is a risk that respondents may be systematically different from non-respondents and as such the estimates produced may be subject to bias. As a result, it is necessary to differentially weight survey respondents to eliminate this bias.

For YCS and LSYPE the weighting procedure was two-fold, with pupils from maintained schools and those from non-maintained schools weighted separately. There were three stages to the weighting. Firstly design weights were applied to account for the probability of being selected to take part. Secondly, non-response weights were applied to account for varying levels of non response among particular groups, and finally population weights were applied to ensure that the profile of those taking part was similar to that of the overall population for this age group.

When creating the weights for YCS Cohort 13 Sweep 4 and LSYPE Wave 7,

no population weights were applied. This is because it is no longer possible to accurately identify the up-to-date characteristics of the population at this age.

Further detailed information on weighting LSYPE can be found at:

<https://ilsype.education.gov.uk/workspaces/public/wiki/UserGuide/Weighting>

Further detailed information on weighting YCS estimates and combined YCS and LSYPE estimates are available on request.

B.6. Making statistical comparisons

Throughout this Bulletin, statistics are presented in the form of tables and charts, with selected key findings highlighted in text at the start of each section. All figures presented are subject to sampling error arising from YCS and LSYPE only interviewing a subset of the English population. Ordinarily this statistical error could be displayed in the form of confidence intervals highlighting the accuracy of each figure; however for presentational purposes this has not been completed for this publication.

Despite YCS and LSYPE data being suitable for full statistical tests of causality and differences between factors, this report has only presented cross-tabulations which do not necessarily imply any relationships between factors that are compared. It is recommended that a full statistical test, controlling for any underlying factors, is completed before making any assumptions about causal relationships between factors examined within this Bulletin.

Where figures in this Bulletin are highlighted as key findings at the start of each section, any observations of differences between groups or over time have been tested using 95% confidence intervals. Doing this checks the precision of findings and ensures that the complex sampling of YCS and LSYPE has not influenced the outcome of any findings. This indicates whether there are real differences between figures, taking into account any sampling error.

Calculations of confidence intervals in any situation are subject to sampling error, which accounts for the likelihood of specific findings simply arising by chance. The complex design of the YCS and LSYPE surveys mean that these sampling errors are calculated with consideration for specific design effects to ensure that any findings are accurate and robust.

More detailed information on the statistical techniques used in the creation of this publication is available on request.

B.7. Reporting thresholds and the weighted base

As with any survey, the accuracy of the findings of this Bulletin are reliant on the sample size of the YCS and LSYPE surveys, with larger samples generally leading to more accurate results. Even though the sample size of the current cohort is much greater than that of previous cohorts, results

dependent on small sub-groups of young people need to be treated with caution. Consequently, in this publication any results relating to groups of less than or equal to 100 unweighted responses and any individual figures based on less than or equal to 5 unweighted responses have been suppressed. This also controls the risk that information about specific individuals can be identified from amongst statistical summary results.

Many of the tables included in this Bulletin include a weighted base either for each row or each column. The weighted base shown is the sample base for the figures presented which has been weighted to allow for non-response, survey design effects and to bring them into line as far as possible with population estimates.

B.8. Key Definitions

Main activity

Since 2007, YCS and LSYPE respondents have been asked a series of questions to determine their main activity at each age such as education, employment or Government Supported Training. The cohort were asked when these activities started and what activities had preceded them enabling the build up of a full picture of what each young person had been doing since their compulsory education ended.

Based on this data, a series of analyses have been produced in relation to a young person's main activity defined as one of four possible categories as described in Table B.8.1.

Table B.8.1 Explanation of main activity definitions

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Education | Main activity is education, which may or may not be full-time |
| Employment | In paid employment, with or without training |
| GST | Government Supported Training - this consists mainly of Apprenticeships, but also Entry to Employment and other training courses |
| NEET | Not in Education, Employment or Training |

The main activity of each young person has been calculated for every month since September 2006. In doing this the following assumptions and rules were applied:

- The 2007 (Wave 4/Sweep 1) survey was used to calculate all activities from September 2006 until the month of the 2007 survey. Occasionally the information given in the following 2008 (Wave 5/Sweep 2) survey contradicted that given in 2007; in these cases the 2007 response was always preferred due to its closer proximity to the activity in question. In addition, when similar scenarios arose with information from the 2009 (Wave 6/Sweep 3) and 2010 (Wave 7/Sweep 4) surveys the same assumptions for previously collected data were assumed.

- In a minority of cases where the activities collected from consecutive surveys do not meet (resulting in gaps in the history), the point at which the two meet (and thus the point at which the two activities either side of the gap start and finish) is randomly generated to enable a continuous timeline to be created.

It should be noted that any analyses referring to a young person's main activity at a particular age refers to their activity in May of the year in which they were being surveyed. This distinction is necessary as surveys for both YCS and LSYPE are typically carried out across a period of five months crossing two distinct academic years. It is therefore necessary to base main activity on a single point in time to counter any possible seasonal effects throughout the survey period and to avoid giving a misleading view of the activities of young people of a particular age.

English Baccalaureate

In March 2011 the Department for Education announced an intention to measure attainment of young people through achievement of a new performance standard known as the English Baccalaureate (EBacc)²⁰. Whilst the YCS and LSYPE cohorts finished compulsory education in 2006 and so will not officially be considered against this standard, it has been possible to look retrospectively at whether the young people would have met this new level because it is measured through achievement of already existing GCSE-equivalent qualifications.

For the purposes of this Bulletin, EBacc has been defined as achievement by the end of Year 11 at grades A*-C of one or more GCSE qualification (excluding equivalents) in all of the following groups:

- 1) English
- 2) Mathematics
- 3) Dual/Two Sciences²¹
- 4) History or Geography
- 5) Modern Foreign Languages

Educational attainment

All of the academic attainment data reported in this Bulletin are obtained from administrative data collected separately to YCS and LSYPE by the Department for Education. This administrative data is the primary source that underpins National Statistics on the achievements of young people. It combines information from multiple sources including that which is used to create published Achievement and Attainment Tables.

Whilst this publication is not the primary source of information on educational

²⁰ <http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/teachingandlearning/qualifications/englishbac>

²¹ Respondents achieving grades A*-C in two 'single science' GCSEs (e.g. Biology, Chemistry, Physics) must also have achieved grade A*-U in the third remaining science for EBacc achievement.

attainment, matching in attainment data to the survey data allows this publication to provide a much greater understanding of the factors around attainment, thus adding to the understanding of the drivers of attainment and its outcomes. If information purely on attainment is required, the following publications should be regarded as the authoritative source of young people at age 19:

- [Level 2 and 3 Attainment by Young People in England Measured Using Matched Administrative Data: Attainment by Age 19 in 2010 \(Provisional\)](#)
- [GCE/Applied GCE A/AS and Equivalent Examination Results in England, 2009/10 \(Revised\)](#)
- [GCSE and Equivalent Results in England, 2009/10 \(Revised\)](#)

Due to the wide variety of qualifications that a young person can complete throughout their educational career, information on attainment is presented in the form of educational 'levels'. These levels represent attainment of equivalent qualifications, the most common of which are summarised in Table B.8.2 below.

Table B.8.2 Qualification levels and equivalent qualifications

| Qualification Level | Equivalent Qualifications |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Level 1 | NVQ Level 1 |
| Level 2 | Five or more GCSEs at grades A* to C |
| Level 3 | Two or more A Levels |
| Level 4 | First Degree |
| Level 5 | Higher Degree |

Respondents to YCS Cohort 13 and LSYPE completed compulsory education in 2006 but, as many are still working towards increasing their attainment, the proportions that have subsequently reached Level 2 and Level 3 are included in this publication. Relevant figures for attainment by age 19 were initially published in the last Statistical Bulletin (published July 2010) although these were not contextualised fully as some respondents would have answered without knowledge of these results due to the timing of the survey.

In this publication, attainment by age 19 has been examined in greater detail throughout the main body of the Bulletin, whilst high level figures for attainment by age 20 are also included in Annex A. This approach allows the publication to meet best practice in making statistics available as soon as possible whilst ensuring information on attainment is only used in an ethical and correct manner.

Where for previous YCS cohorts attainment information was derived from responses to the questionnaire, for this most recent cohort (13) matched administrative data has been used instead. To achieve this, several data sources are matched together at an individual level, using personal identifiers such as name, date of birth, gender and home postcode where available:

- PLASC database containing information on the participation and personal characteristics of pupils in maintained schools, collected by Department for

- Education;
- Awarding Body data collected as part of the Achievement and Attainment Tables exercise;
 - National Information System for Vocational Qualifications (NISVQ) database containing information on people’s vocational achievements at all institutions, collected by Department for Education from awarding bodies; and
 - Individualised Learner Record (ILR) database covering participation and qualifications obtained in Further Education (FE) and Work-based Learning (WBL), collected by the Adult Funding Agency (AFA) from learning providers.

Although the YCS and LSYPE combined sample is relatively large and was selected to be representative of the cohort of young people as a whole, one should expect small differences between aggregate statistics produced here and those based on results from the entire cohort as per the authoritative National Statistics publications listed above.

School type

School type analysis in this Bulletin looks at the type of school in which a young person was studying in Year 9 (2003/04). This information was matched in for LSYPE respondents from the National Pupil Database and represents schools as they were at the time at which the information was compiled. As the school system has changed between 2003/04 and the present, some school types (such as Academies) which are prevalent in the current schools market are under-represented or not mentioned in analysis for this Bulletin. Similarly if a respondent’s school has changed its type since 2003/04 this change will not be represented.

Parental occupational classifications

This Bulletin includes analyses based on Office for National Statistics (ONS) socio-economic classifications (NS-SEC) to define the broad group into which the parent’s occupation falls. This family NS-SEC was derived using the information collected on parents’ occupations and employment status in Wave 4/Sweep 1 of the surveys, when the young person was aged 16. The groupings given in this Bulletin differ slightly from the published ONS classifications. This is to keep the new classifications broadly comparable with those used in previous Statistical Bulletins and to have sufficiently large numbers within each class to provide statistically reliable results.

Parental education

Parental education information reported in this Bulletin was provided by the young person and/or parent in answer to a survey question most recently asked at Wave 4/Sweep 1 of the surveys.

Truancy

Truancy information reported in this Bulletin was collected through survey responses examining Year 10 and Year 11 study. Official estimates on unauthorised absence are collected from administrative data sources and are not comparable to YCS or LSYPE information on truancy. The authoritative source for unauthorised absence figures is the Statistical First Release [Department for Education: Pupil Absence in Schools in England, Including Pupil Characteristics: 2009/10](#).

Ethnic Groups

Ethnic group information reported in this Bulletin was provided by the respondent in answer to a survey question at Wave 4/Sweep 1 of the surveys, when the young person was aged 16. Other official publications may use similar information drawn from the National Pupil Database. Where this has been done, it is known that there are differences between respondents self reported ethnic groups and those which are recorded in administrative data. As a result, estimates of attainment for different ethnic groups do not always match administrative measures.

Disability

The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) defines a disabled person as someone who has a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. The YCS and LSYPE interviews conducted in 2010 used questions previously recommended by the Office of Disability Issues²² to more accurately capture disability than in previous interviews where a different definition of disability has been used.

Age

Table i.1.1 in the Introduction shows how to convert between the different ways in which age and time are referred to in this Bulletin. The primary measure of age in this Bulletin is academic age which represents shows the age of the young person on the 31st August of the year prior to being interviewed. All sample members were born between 1st September 1989 and 31st August 1990, thus the academic age for the Wave 7/Sweep 4 interviews in 2010 was age 19.

Benefits

Section 3.2 of this Bulletin discusses the benefits that LSYPE respondents were claiming at age 19. The information reported here was collected from respondents through survey responses at Wave 7. As the lead National Statistics publication on benefits is based on administrative data, a small amount of difference between figures from this Bulletin and the lead publication should be expected. The authoritative National Statistics for

²² Please see <http://officefordisability.gov.uk/research/definitions.php> . Please note that a new suite of questions have since been developed by ODI, but were not ready prior to the Wave 7/Sweep 4 surveys going live.

benefits at age 19 are published through [Nomis](#) and the [Department for Work and Pensions Tabulation Tool](#).

LSYPE respondents have been asked for permission to link their responses to the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) data that is the source for the lead National Statistics, however at the time of writing this work has yet to be completed.

Relationships

During LSYPE Wave 6 and continuing on into Wave 7, respondents were asked for the first time about personal relationships, sexual history and practices. The timing of asking this section of questions was chosen carefully with 18 years old being seen as the most appropriate age to start asking such questions, despite the likelihood that many respondents would have had such experiences at a younger age. This timing allowed respondents to become more mature and allowed a rapport to be developed between interviewers and respondents through the multiple interviews, so they would feel more at ease in answering potentially sensitive questions.

Religion

In this Bulletin a breakdown of a respondent's religion has been provided in some tables. This measure uses questions asked of LSYPE respondents in Wave 3 (age 15) and compares this with various outcomes, many of which were reported at a later age. It should be noted that there is known to be some movement of young people between the categories of this variable over time. In particular, for religion, this change has been seen as respondents moving in and out of the "none" category. It should therefore be acknowledged that a respondent's choice of religion at age 15 may not be reflective of their choice of religion at other ages.

B.9. Further enquiries and information

Public enquiries about the information in this Statistical Bulletin should be directed through one of the following channels:

Named Statistician:
Alicia Heptinstall

Email:
Team.Longitudinal@education.gsi.gov.uk

Postal Address:
Infrastructure, Funding and Longitudinal Analysis
Department for Education,
Area Q/R, Level 5, 2 St Paul's Place,
125 Norfolk Street,
Sheffield,
S1 2FJ

Telephone:
0114 274 2198

Press enquiries should be addressed to:
020 7925 6789

This Bulletin and associated tables are available in PDF format on the Department for Education website:
<http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SBU/b001014/index.shtml>

B.10. A National Statistics publication

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from political interference.

Annex C. Glossary

Table C.1.1 Table of acronyms

| Acronym | Meaning |
|------------|---|
| A Level | Advanced Level |
| AAT | Achievement and Attainment Tables |
| AB | Awarding Bodies |
| AFA | Adult Funding Agency |
| AS Level | Advanced Subsidiary Level |
| AVCE | Advanced Vocational Certificate of Education |
| DDA | Disability Discrimination Act |
| DfE | Department for Education |
| EBacc | English Baccalaureate |
| EMA | Educational Maintenance Allowance |
| FE | Further Education |
| GCE | General Certificate of Education |
| GCSE | General Certificate of Secondary Education |
| GNVQ | General National Vocational Qualifications |
| GST | Government Supported Training |
| HE | Higher Education |
| ILR | Individualised Learner Record |
| iLSYPE | Interactive Longitudinal Study of Young People in England |
| JSA | Jobseeker's Allowance |
| LSD | Lysergic Acid Diethylamide |
| LSYPE | Longitudinal Study of Young People in England |
| MAD | Matched Administrative Dataset |
| NEET | Not in Education, Employment or Training |
| NI Credits | National Insurance Credits |
| NISVQ | National Information System for Vocational Qualifications |
| NPD | National Pupil Database |
| NS | National Statistics |
| NS-SEC | National Statistics Socio-economic Class |
| NVQ | National Vocational Qualifications |
| ODI | Office of Disability Issues |
| ONS | Office for National Statistics |
| Oxbridge | University of Oxford and University of Cambridge |
| PLASC | Pupil Level Annual School Census |
| SFR | Statistical First Release |
| VA | Voluntary Aided |
| VC | Voluntary Controlled |
| VCE | Vocational Certificate of Education |
| WBL | Work Based Learning |
| WPLS | Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study |
| YCS | Youth Cohort Study |