

July 2019



Impetus

Youth Jobs Gap: Establishing the Employment Gap

Read the first report in the
Youth Jobs Gap series:

[Youth Jobs Gap:
Establishing the
Employment Gap](#)



Impetus

What do we know about youth unemployment?



In a year 2 million young people in the UK spend some time NEET

Of these 800,000 are NEET for over a year

Source: Youth Jobs Index 2017

 @ImpetusPEF #YouthJobsIndex

What is LEO?

- National Pupil Database
- Higher Education Statistics Agency (now Office for Students)
- Individual Learner Records
- HMRC tax records



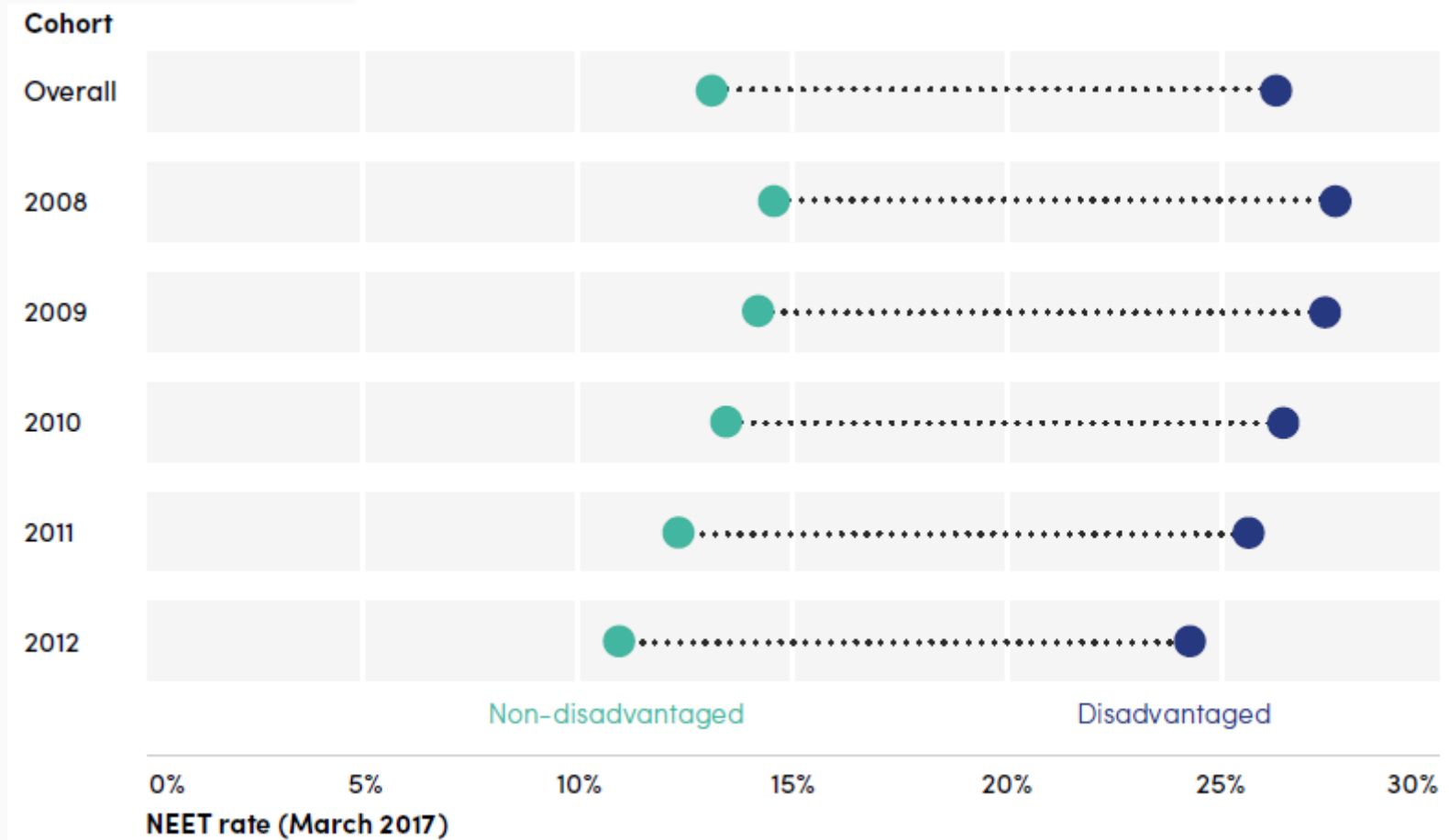
The technical bit

- Cohort – the year students sat their GCSEs, from 2007 to 2012 (6 cohorts)
- Disadvantage – Based on being eligible for FSM in year 11
- Local authority and region – where young people went to school
- Qualification – High (A level or equivalent), middle (5 GCSEs or equivalent), low (fewer than 5 GCSEs)
- EET – any LEO data suggesting the young person is earning or learning at a point in time
- Age – approximate age, based on the year young people left school and the point in time NEET or EET is being measured at.

	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17
2007	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
2008		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2009			18	19	20	21	22	23
2010				18	19	20	21	22
2011					18	19	20	21
2012						18	19	20

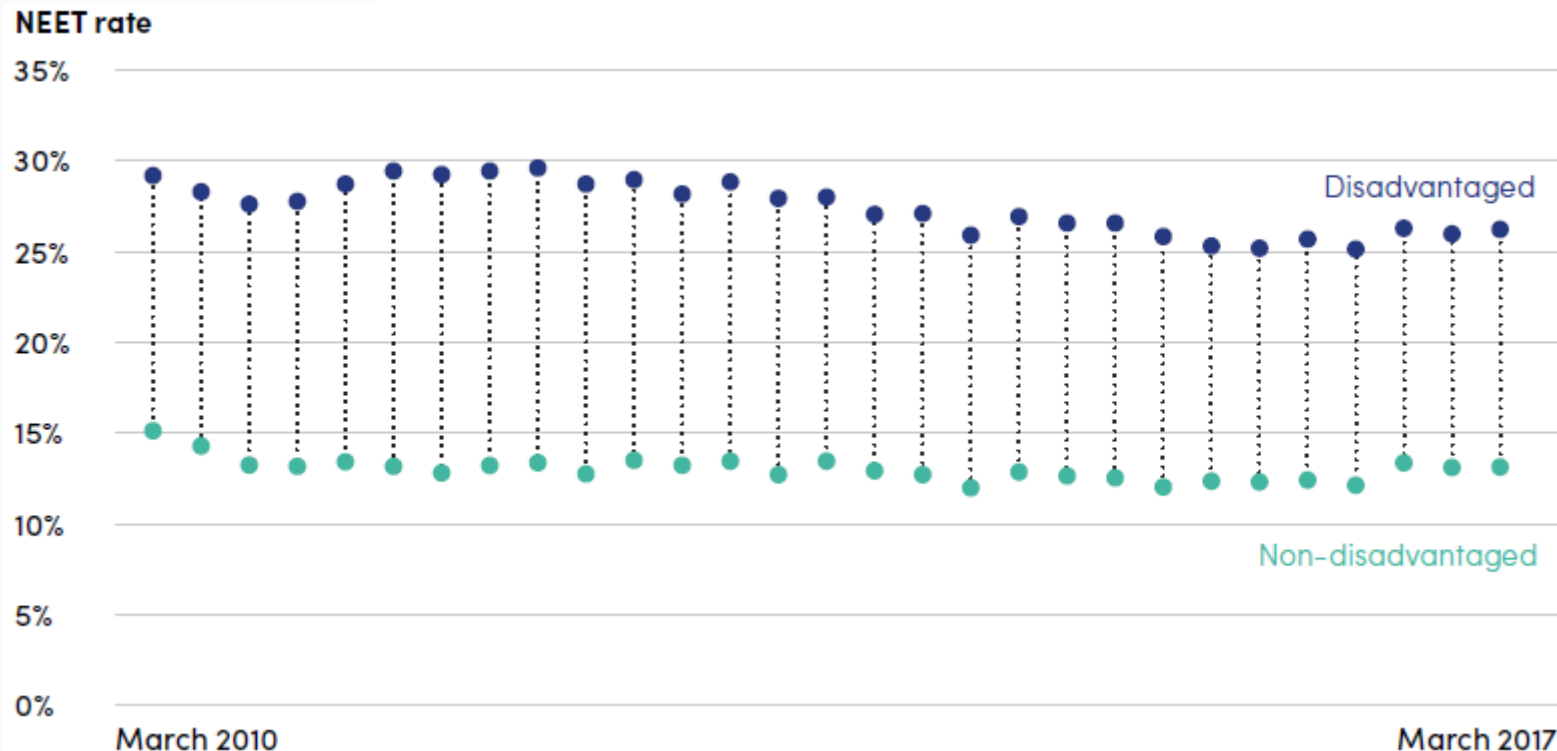
Disadvantaged young people are twice as likely to be NEET as their better-off peers

Disadvantage vs non-disadvantage NEET rate for young people, by cohort, at March 2017



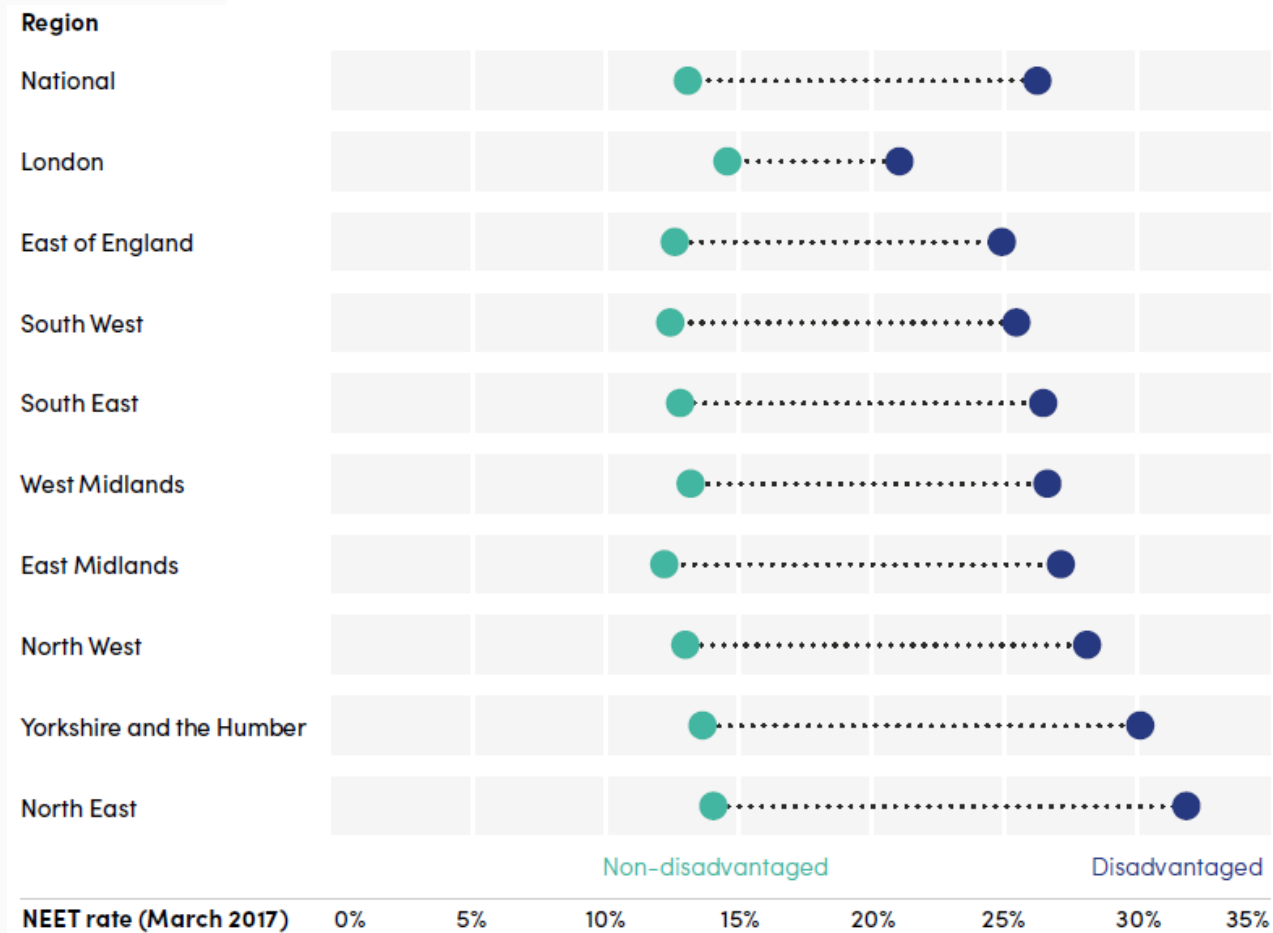
The Employment Gap is consistent over time

Disadvantage vs non-disadvantage NEET rate for young people, quarterly from March 2010 to March 2017



London stands out for having a much smaller Employment Gap than other regions

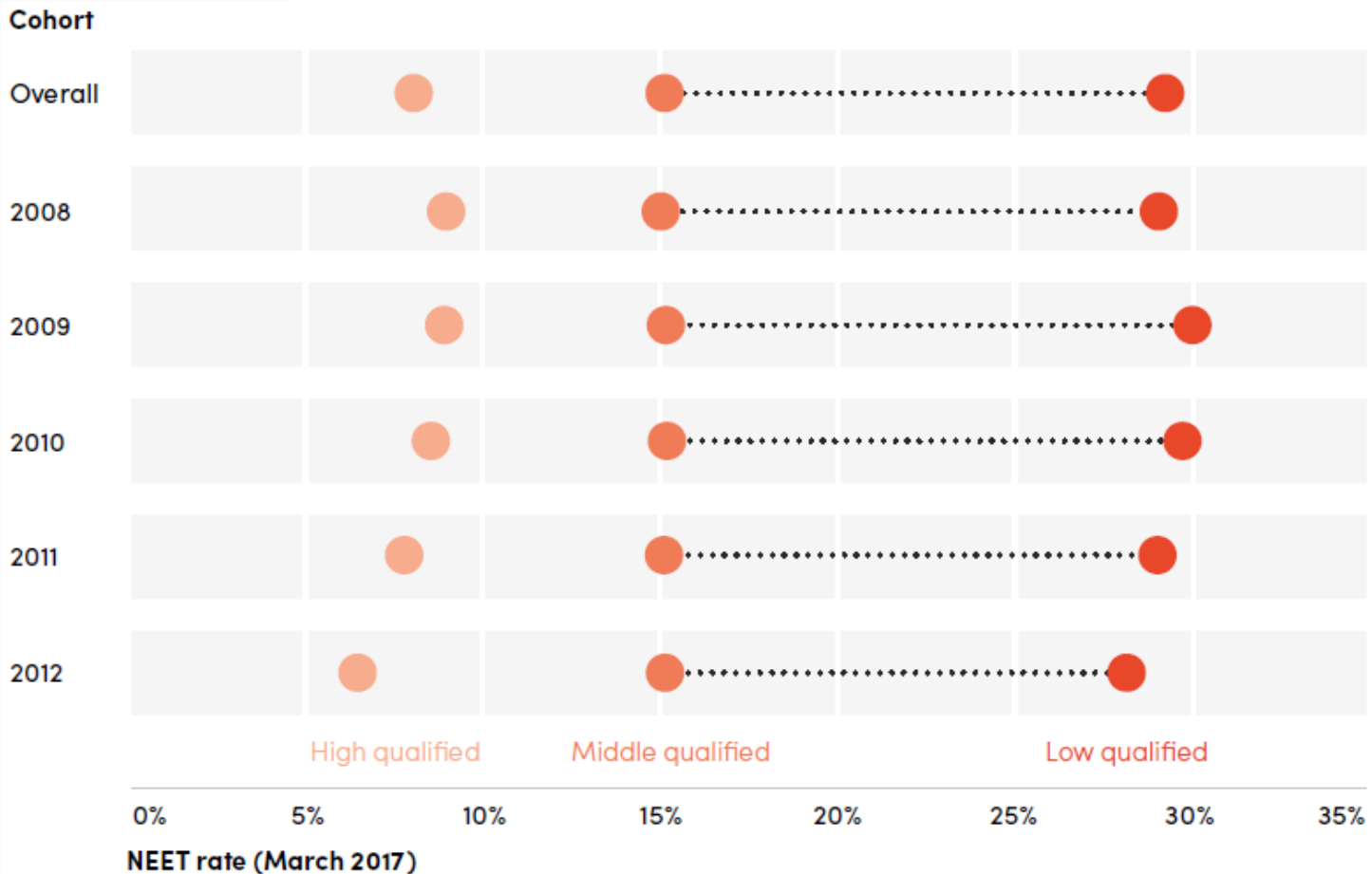
Disadvantage vs non-disadvantage NEET rate for young people, by region, at March 2017





Higher levels of qualification are associated with lower NEET rates, with the gap between low and middle qualifications especially sizable

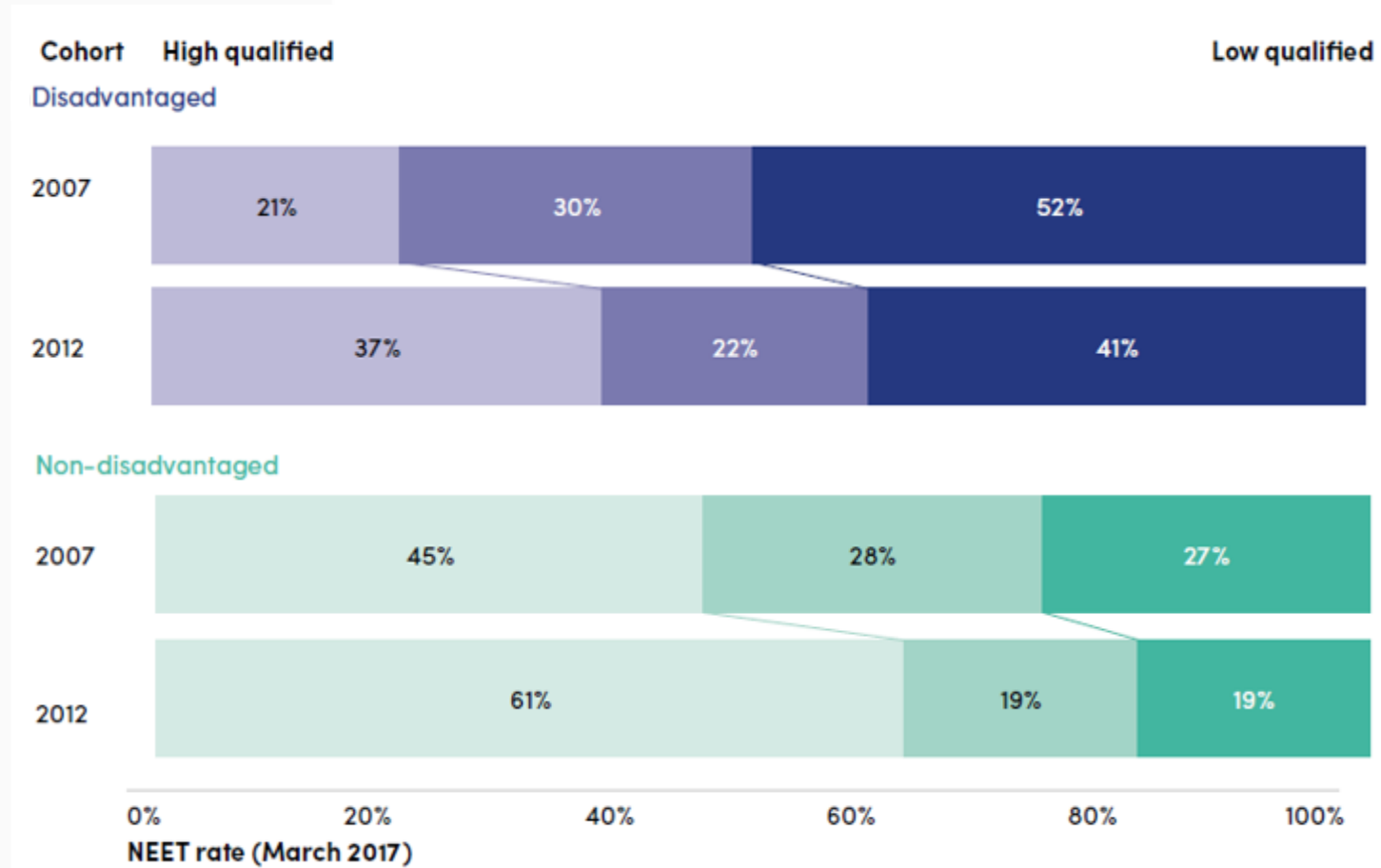
Low qualified vs middle qualified vs high qualified NEET rate for young people, by cohort, at March 2017





Over time, levels of qualification have improved for both disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged young people

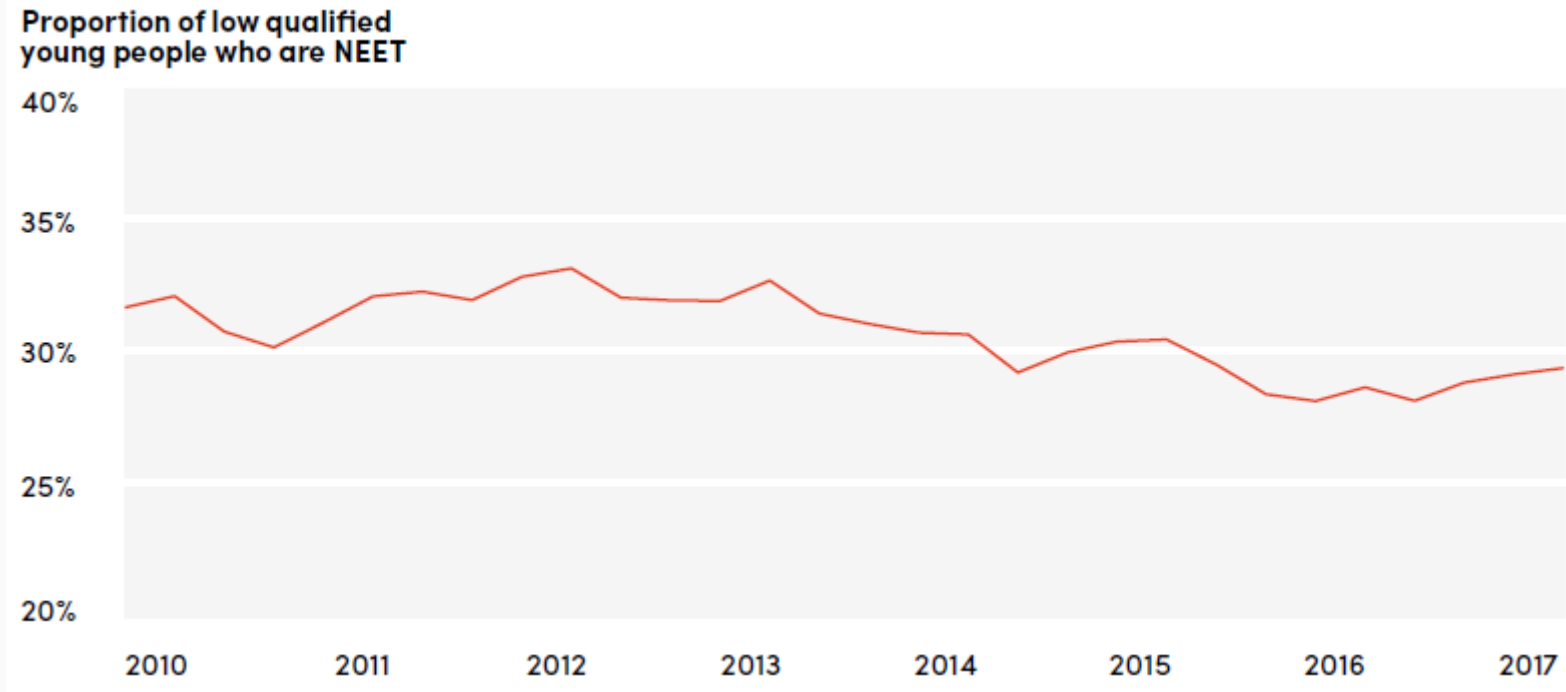
Overall levels of qualification in 2012 cohort vs 2007 cohort





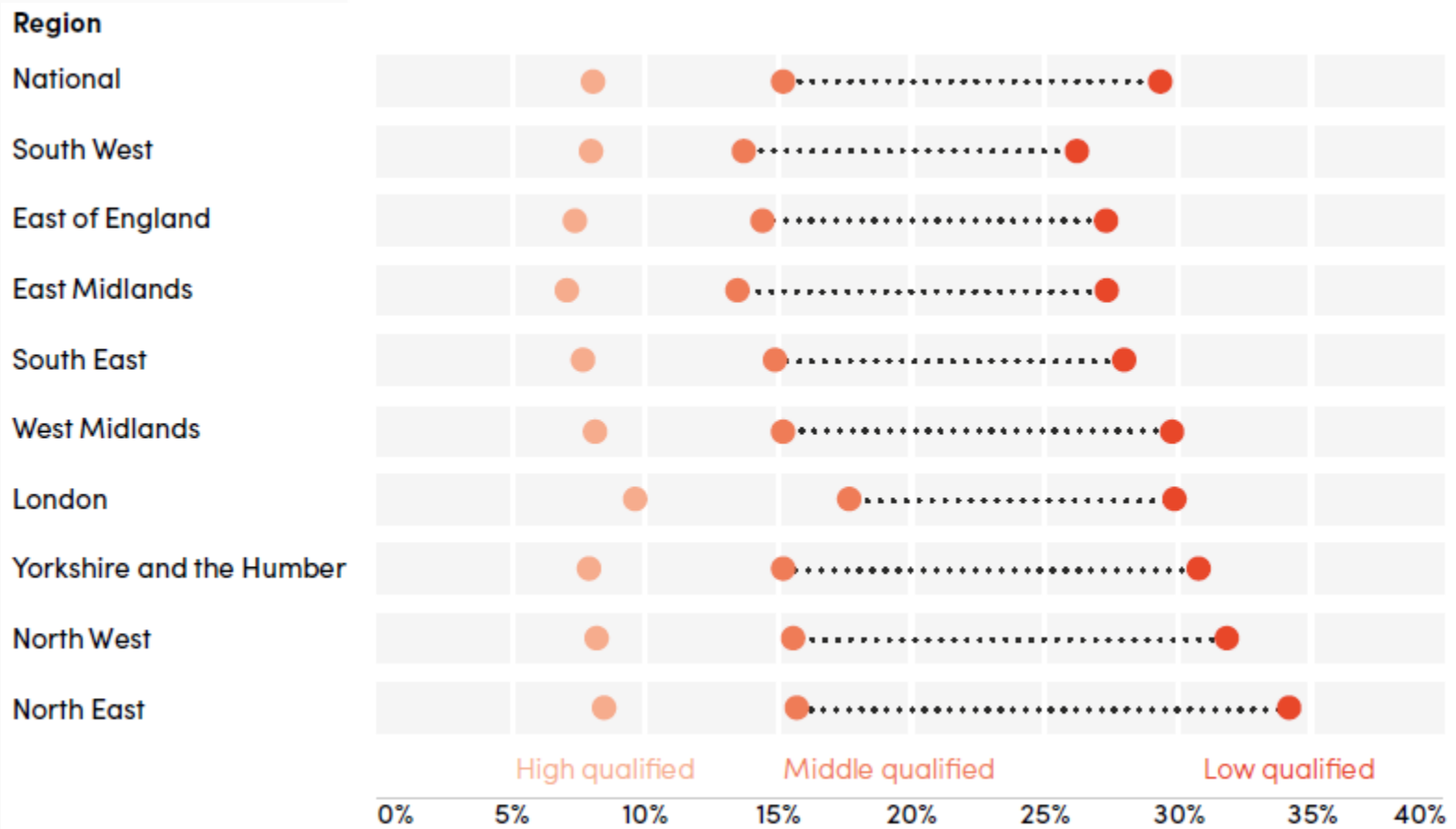
The proportion of low qualified young people who are NEET has barely changed in recent years, even though the proportion of young people with low qualification has fallen

Low qualified NEET rate vs time



London does not stand out when looking at NEET rates for differently qualified young people

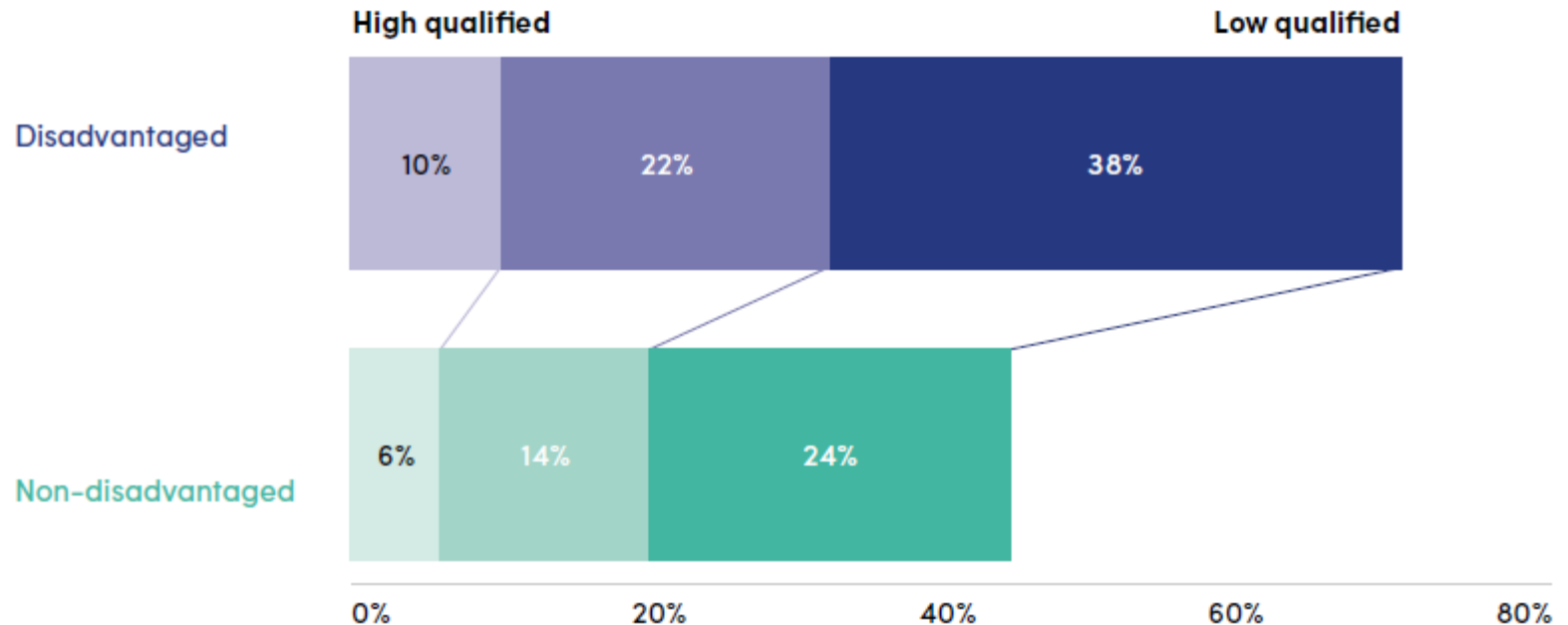
Low qualified vs middle qualified vs high qualified NEET rate for young people, by region, at March 2017





At all levels of qualification, disadvantaged young people are more likely to be NEET than their better-off peers with similar qualifications

Low qualified vs middle qualified vs high qualified NEET rate for young people, by disadvantage, at March 2017



In summary...

- Disadvantaged young people are twice as likely to be NEET as their better off peers
- While half this gap can be explained by differences in qualification, half cannot
- The picture varies across the country, but with bigger variation within regions than between them (coming soon!)

Support available



More about the *Youth Jobs Gap*:
<https://impetus.org.uk/youth-jobs-gap>



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