

Youth Jobs Gap

28 February 2020

Background

The *Youth Jobs Gap* series of reports:

- are produced through a research collaboration between the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR), Impetus and the Centre for Vocational Education Research (CVER)
- use the newly available Longitudinal Education Outcomes (LEO) dataset
- provide new insights into disadvantaged young people's transition from education into employment

The *Youth Jobs Gap* Series

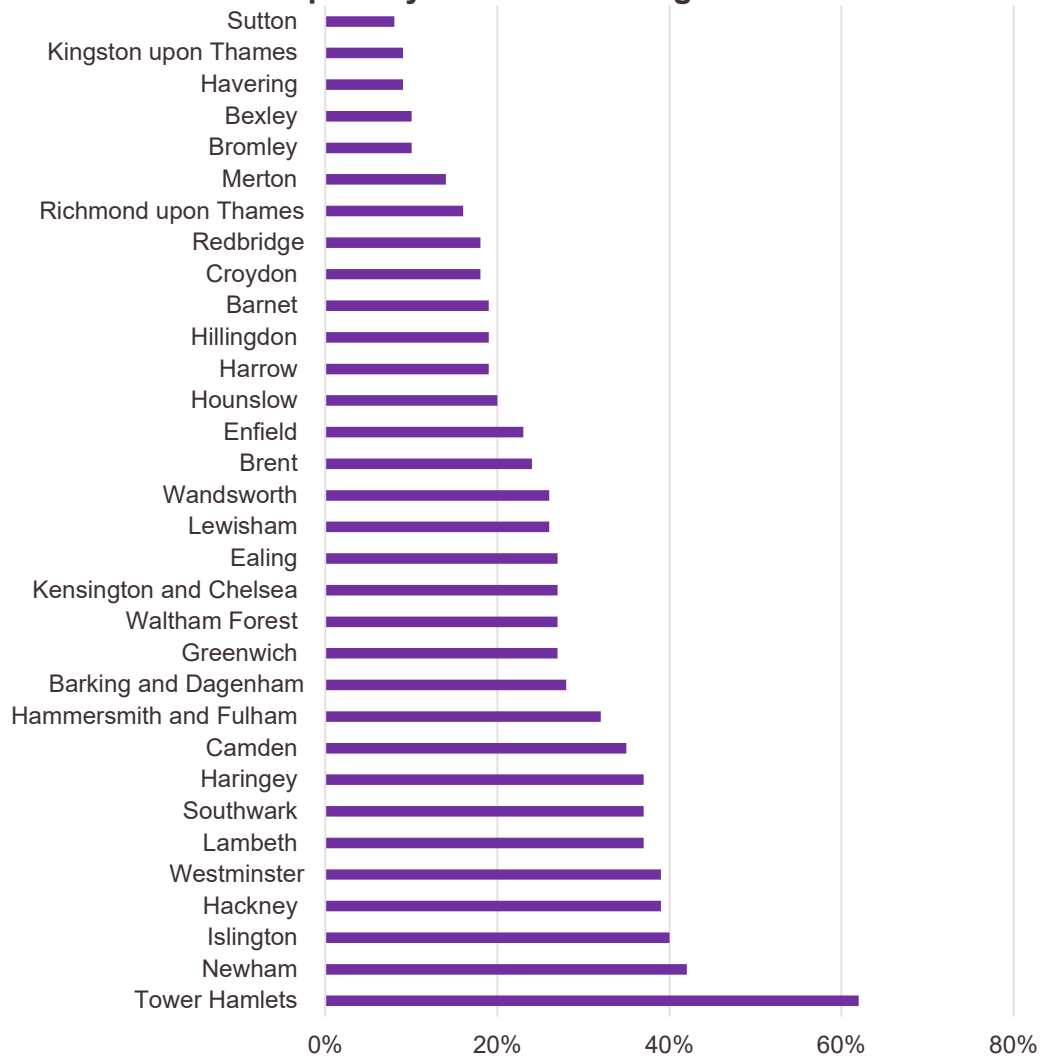
- National reports looking at NEET rates, access to higher education, employment and apprenticeships for disadvantaged young people, and differences between regions
- Regional reports exploring employment gaps
- The series shows that differences within regions is often greater than the differences between regions

London Report

- Data used in all the *Youth Jobs Gap* series covers young people aged 18 to 24, across academic years 2009/10 to 2016/17
- Young people are defined as disadvantaged if they were eligible for free school meals while in education
- The report does not make judgements about boroughs or sub-regions - it describe the differences between them
- The aim of the report is to help policy makers identify strengths to prioritise action

Prevalence of Disadvantage

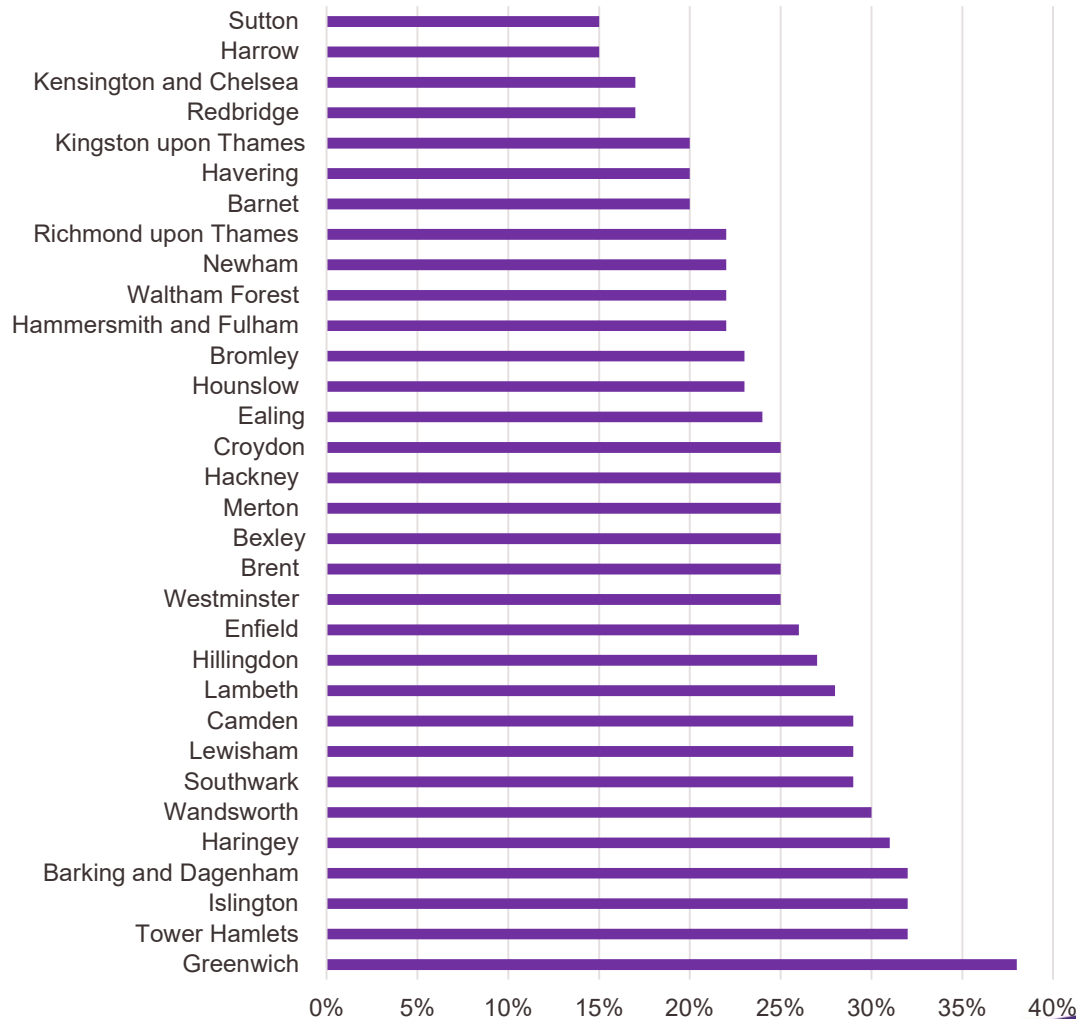
Population of disadvantaged young people in Youth Jobs
Gap study for each Borough



- One of the features of London (and all major world-class cities) is the co-existence of prosperity and disadvantage
- The proportion of the youth cohort categorised as disadvantaged varied between 63 per cent (Tower Hamlets) and eight per cent (Sutton)

Attainment and Disadvantage

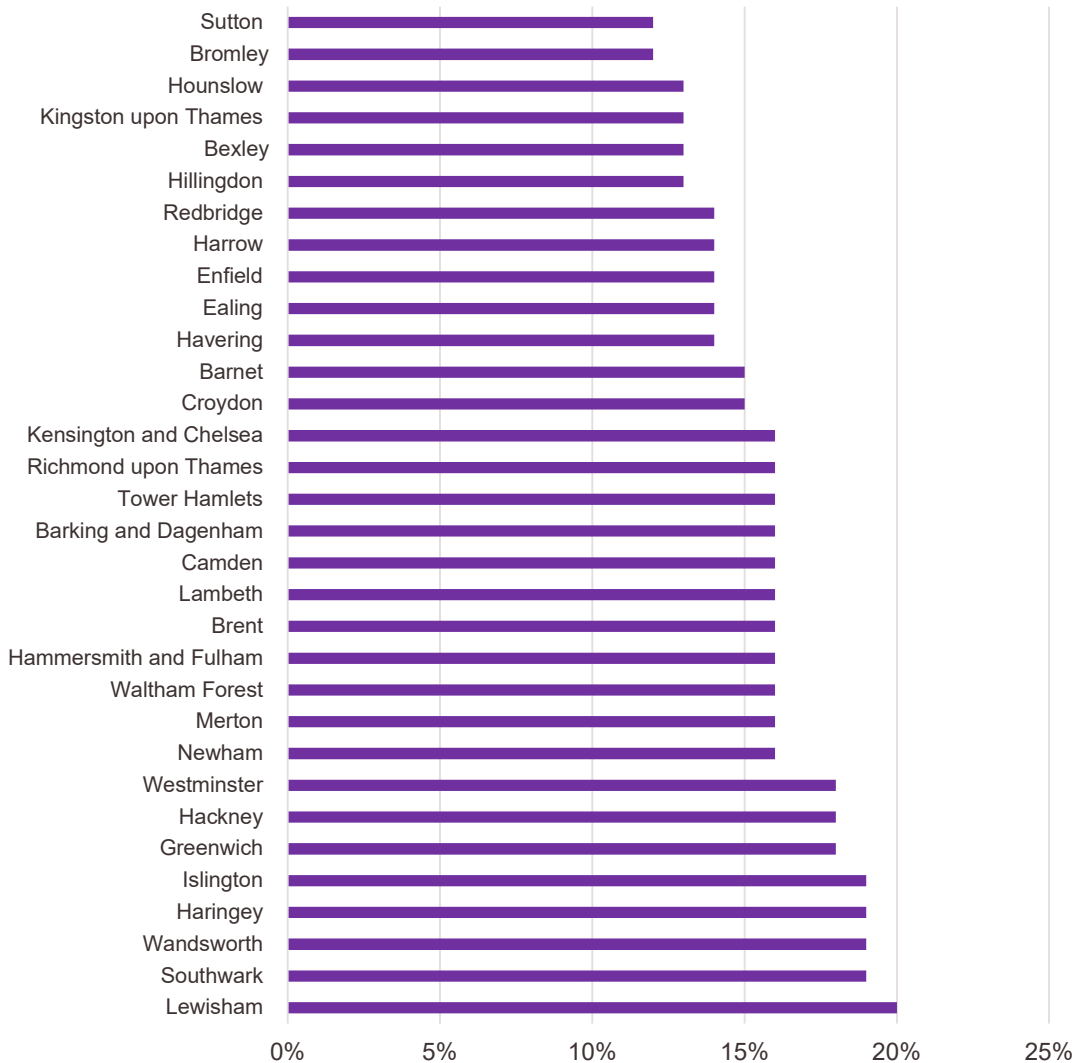
Population of low qualified young people in Youth Jobs Gap study for each borough



- There is a relationship between educational attainment (five GCSEs at A* to C, or equivalent at 18) and disadvantage - disadvantaged young people are disproportionately lower qualified

NEET Rates

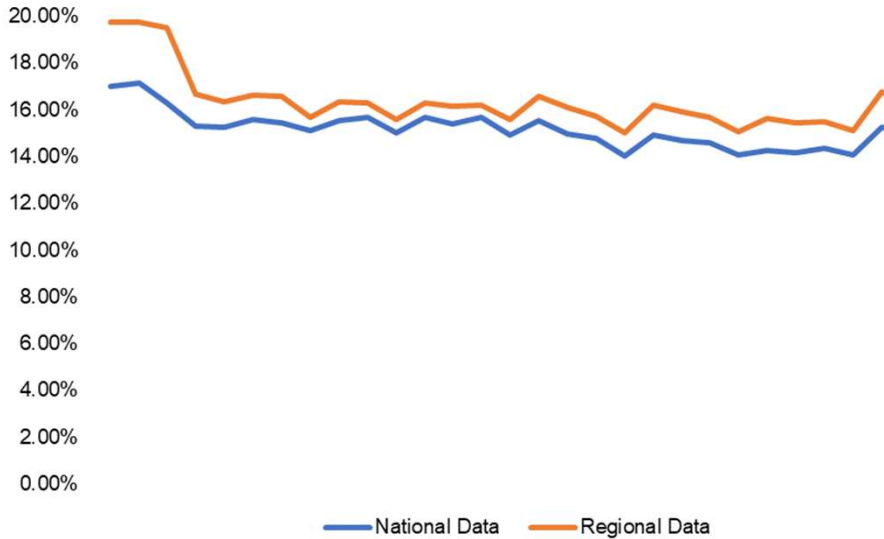
21 year-olds NEET, March 2017



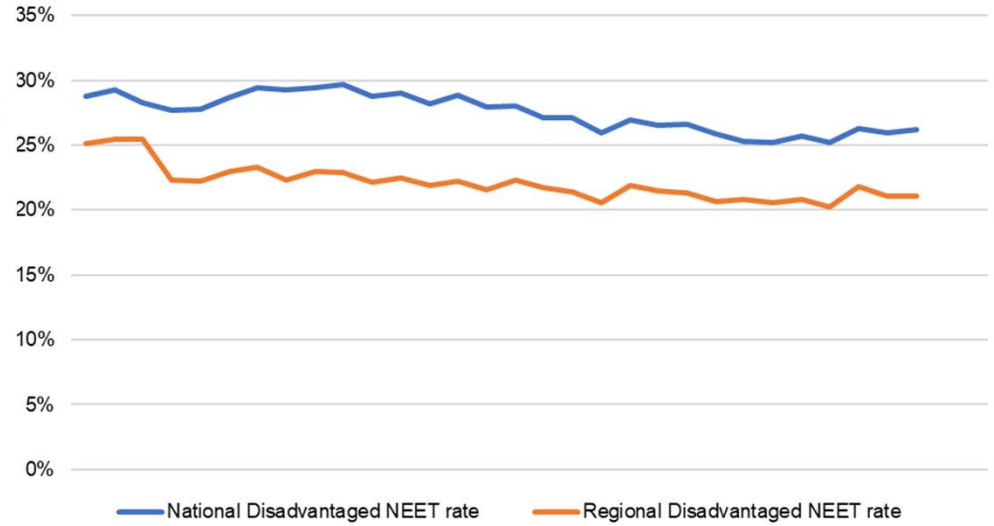
- NEET rates varied from 12 per cent to 20 per cent
- NEET rates for disadvantaged young people in London are much lower than in England
- NEET rates for non-disadvantaged young people in London are higher than the rate across England

NEET Rates and the Employment Gap

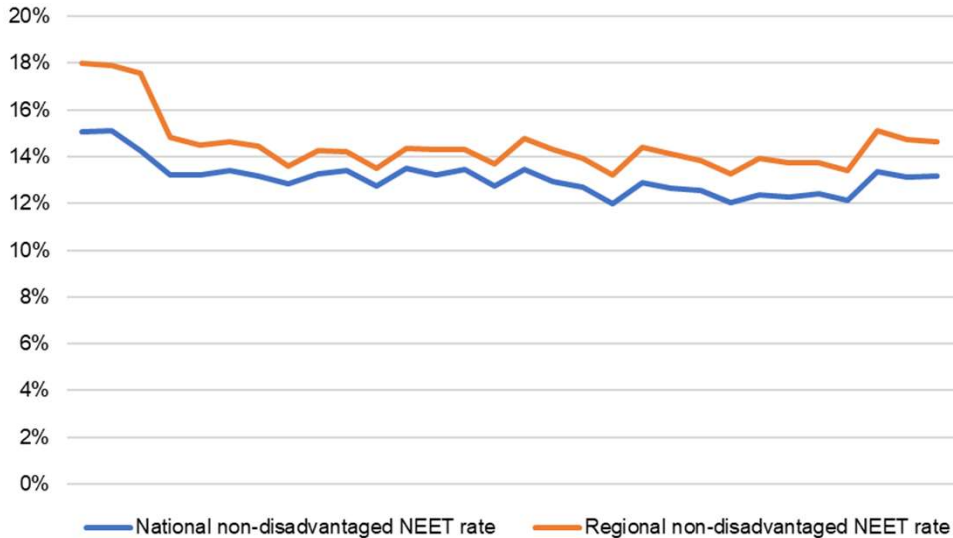
The NEET rate in London is consistently higher than the national NEET rate



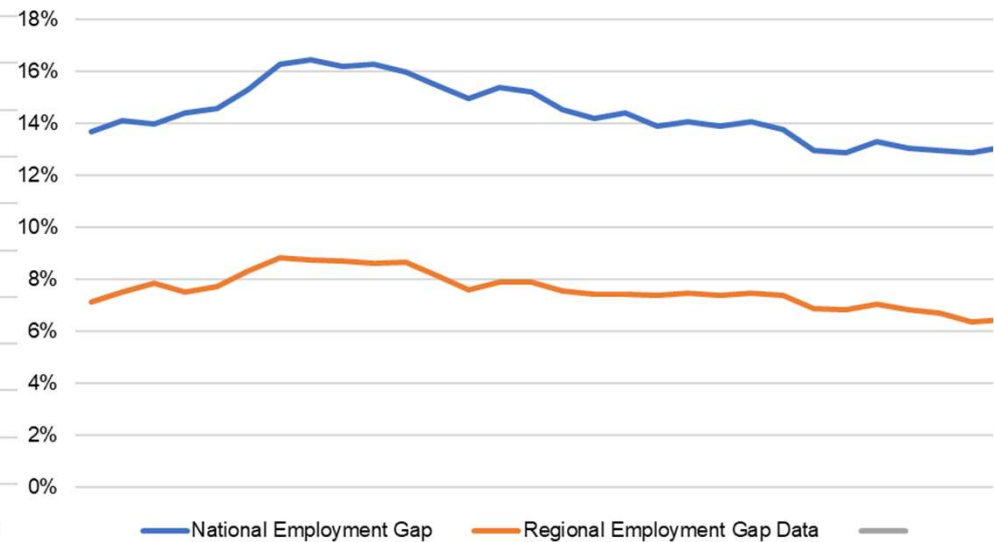
NEET rates for disadvantaged young people in London are much lower than in England



NEET rates for non-disadvantaged young people in London are higher than the rate across England

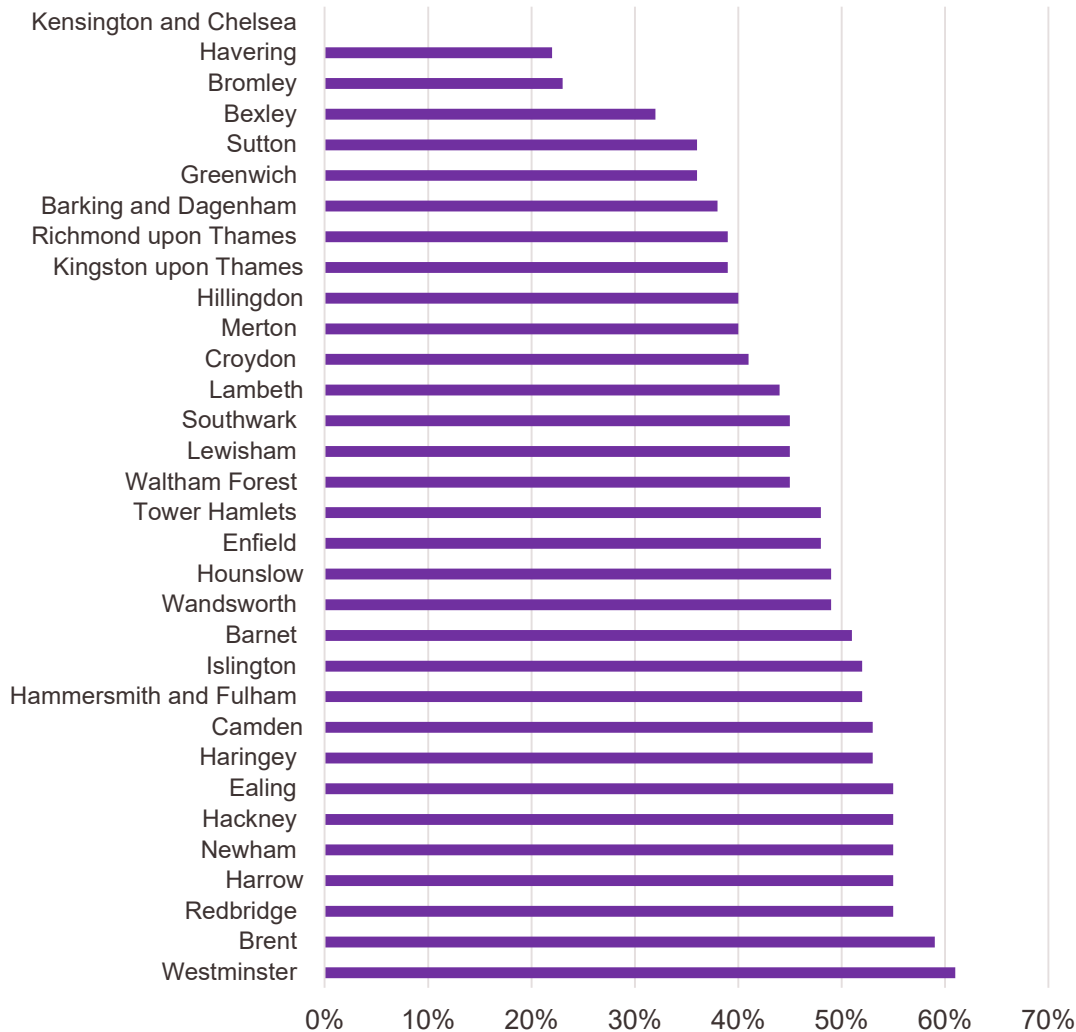


The Employment Gap in London is consistently half the size of the gap across England



Higher Education Gaps

University Access Rate (Disadvantaged Young Londoners)



- 54 per cent of young people across the 2007 to 2012 cohorts started an HE course (42 per cent nationally)
- This comprises 56 per cent non-disadvantaged and 47 per cent disadvantaged young people
- The proportion of disadvantaged young Londoners starting HE is higher than the figure for non-disadvantaged young people in any other region

Higher Education Gaps

- Two thirds of young people from Hammersmith and Fulham went to university compared to nearer a third of young people from Havering
- Disadvantaged young people from Westminster are nearly three times as likely to go to university as disadvantaged young people from Havering
- Around 21 per cent of young people who went to school in London and then started a HE course are from disadvantaged backgrounds (the national figure is 9 per cent)

Access to Apprenticeships

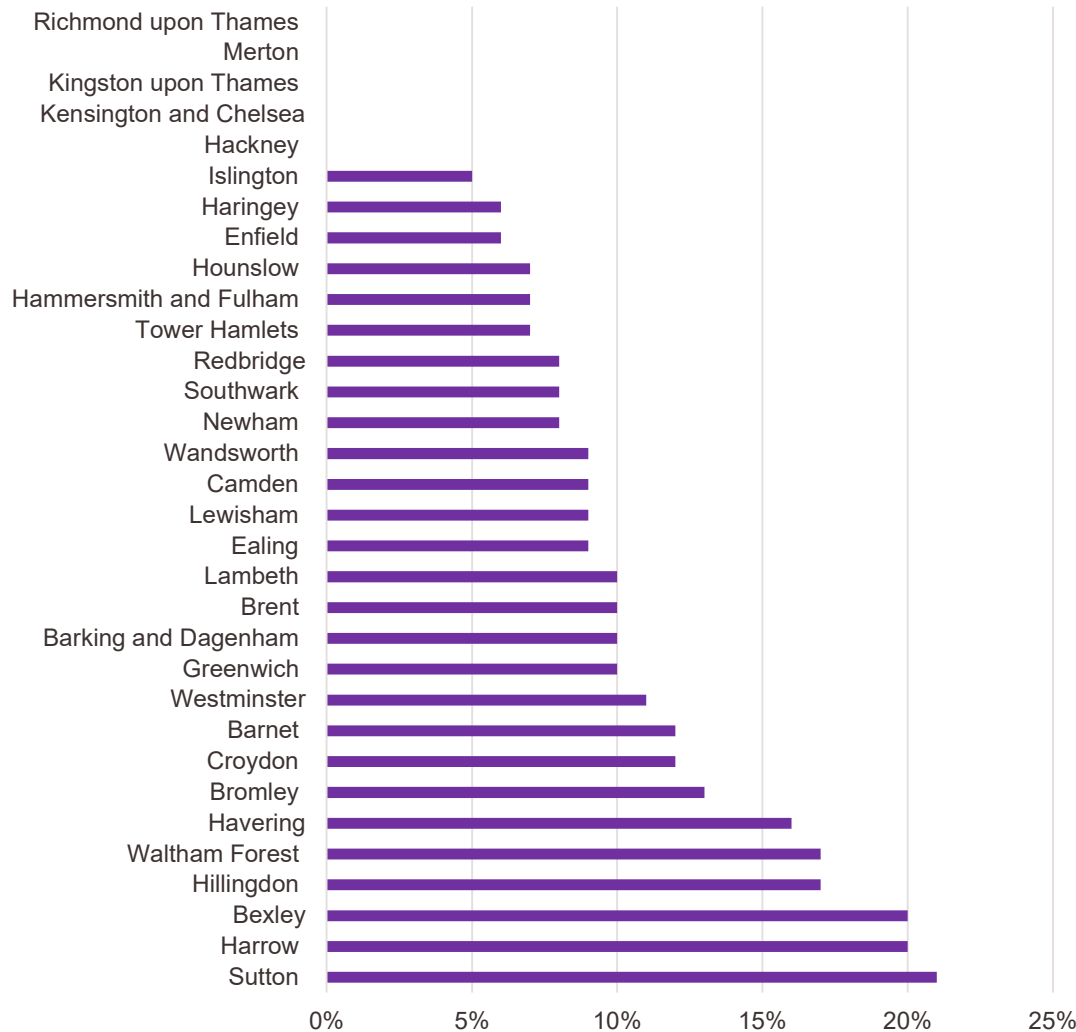
Proportion of young people without good GCSEs starting an apprenticeship



- Young people from Harrow without good GCSEs were three times more likely to undertake an Apprenticeship as those from Hounslow

Apprenticeships

Proportion of disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs starting an apprenticeship



- Disadvantaged young people from Sutton without good GCSEs are four times as likely to do an Apprenticeship as those from Islington

Apprenticeships

- During the period reported on, seven per cent of the overall cohort started an Apprenticeship
- There has been a growth in the share of disadvantaged young people starting an Apprenticeship from four per cent in 2007 to 10 percent in 2012
- Historically, London has had a relatively low take-up of Apprenticeships (four per cent of all young people including four per cent of disadvantaged young people in the 2010 cohort)

Sub-regional and local variations

- Summaries for sub-regional partnerships and for each borough are provided
- Every area and borough has its own unique story - strengths and areas for improvement
- The data shows a complex picture across London and suggests that the existence of the Employment Gap is not inevitable

Findings...

- Beneath London's overall performance in transitions for young people into employment, HE and Apprenticeships, there are interesting differences between boroughs
- The report identifies a relationship between disadvantage and performance gaps, highlighting the risk that disadvantaged young people are being left behind
- Further analysis at a local level could identify similar gaps within boroughs leading to highly local solutions around which local authorities, businesses and young people can be mobilised