| Analysis of young people in full-time education and employment |
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|  |
| October 2014 |

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**Analysis of young people in full-time education and employment**

BIS regularly conducts internal analysis of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Using the Q2 2014 release, along with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) LFS micro-data, levels are investigated of young people who are full-time students and in employment. Results follow:

* In 2014 Q2 there were 233,000 16-17 year olds and 601,000 18-24 year olds in full-time education and employment.
* The number of young people in full-time education who are also employed aged 16-17 has been declining since 2002.
* From 2006 the number of 18-24 year olds in full-time education and employment has been steady at around 600,000.
* The proportion of 16-17 year old individuals in full-time education and employment has fallen from 30.4% in 1998 Q3 to 15.5% in 2014 Q2. Over this same period the proportion of full-time students aged 18-24 in employment has been consistently around 10% to 11%.
* Around two fifths (41%) of young people in full-time education and employment are men.

*Source: ONS Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted data*

* Around half of young people in full-time education and employment worked on a **Saturday** when interviewed in the Labour Force Survey in 2014 Q2.
* Just over a third of young people in full-time education and employment worked on a **Sunday** when interviewed in the Labour Force Survey in 2014 Q2.
* Average actual total hours worked for full-time students in employment aged 16-17 was 8.8 hours per week compared to 14.7 hours per week for 18-24 year olds in 2014 Q2.

*Source: ONS Labour Force Survey micro-data*

**Annex A: Chart data**

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**Annex B: Data tables**

**Number and proportion of those aged 16-17 in full-time education who are employed, UK (Q2 1992-2014)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| UK 16-17 | Number | Proportion |
| 1992 Q2 | 360,000 | 26.2% |
| 1993 Q2 | 303,000 | 23.0% |
| 1994 Q2 | 345,000 | 26.6% |
| 1995 Q2 | 367,000 | 27.1% |
| 1996 Q2 | 400,000 | 27.9% |
| 1997 Q2 | 431,000 | 29.5% |
| 1998 Q2 | 413,000 | 28.5% |
| 1999 Q2 | 410,000 | 28.6% |
| 2000 Q2 | 431,000 | 30.0% |
| 2001 Q2 | 422,000 | 28.6% |
| 2002 Q2 | 418,000 | 27.8% |
| 2003 Q2 | 401,000 | 26.6% |
| 2004 Q2 | 398,000 | 26.0% |
| 2005 Q2 | 395,000 | 25.6% |
| 2006 Q2 | 371,000 | 24.1% |
| 2007 Q2 | 335,000 | 21.3% |
| 2008 Q2 | 348,000 | 22.0% |
| 2009 Q2 | 311,000 | 19.9% |
| 2010 Q2 | 281,000 | 18.2% |
| 2011 Q2 | 263,000 | 17.2% |
| 2012 Q2 | 265,000 | 17.5% |
| 2013 Q2 | 252,000 | 16.6% |
| 2014 Q2 | 233,000 | 15.5% |

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted data

**Number and proportion of those aged 18-24 in full-time education who are employed, UK (Q2 1992-2014)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| UK 18-24 | Number | Proportion |
| 1992 Q2 | 337,000 | 5.8% |
| 1993 Q2 | 324,000 | 5.8% |
| 1994 Q2 | 384,000 | 7.2% |
| 1995 Q2 | 420,000 | 8.1% |
| 1996 Q2 | 461,000 | 9.3% |
| 1997 Q2 | 443,000 | 9.1% |
| 1998 Q2 | 480,000 | 10.0% |
| 1999 Q2 | 502,000 | 10.4% |
| 2000 Q2 | 524,000 | 10.8% |
| 2001 Q2 | 530,000 | 10.8% |
| 2002 Q2 | 536,000 | 10.7% |
| 2003 Q2 | 561,000 | 10.9% |
| 2004 Q2 | 583,000 | 11.1% |
| 2005 Q2 | 582,000 | 10.8% |
| 2006 Q2 | 621,000 | 11.3% |
| 2007 Q2 | 607,000 | 10.9% |
| 2008 Q2 | 620,000 | 11.0% |
| 2009 Q2 | 568,000 | 10.0% |
| 2010 Q2 | 639,000 | 11.1% |
| 2011 Q2 | 594,000 | 10.2% |
| 2012 Q2 | 636,000 | 10.9% |
| 2013 Q2 | 606,000 | 10.4% |
| 2014 Q2 | 601,000 | 10.3% |

*Source: ONS Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted data*

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