Young Peoples' Outcomes and Intergenerational Effects

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Changing Families in a Changing World

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Growing up in the 1990s

- Transformed landscape
- Changing times consensus

21st century transitions

- *Sociologists of youth are generally in agreement that the background against which young people grew up in the closing decades of the twentieth century was transformed, and is now radically different from earlier decades'* (Gayle, Lambert, Murray 2009)

Growing up in the 1990s (continued)

- Transformed landscape
- Changing times consensus
- Structural change

From Education to Employment

- 'Transitions'

- *'As growing research reveals the diverging contours and the different experiences encountered by the individuals making the transition in various countries, the 'fuzzy' nature of the transition concept becomes more evident. No single definition of that concept is sufficiently well-defined to enable us to identify, in a straightforward fashion, key events delimiting the timing of the process and the individuals involved'* (Couppie & Mansuy 2003)

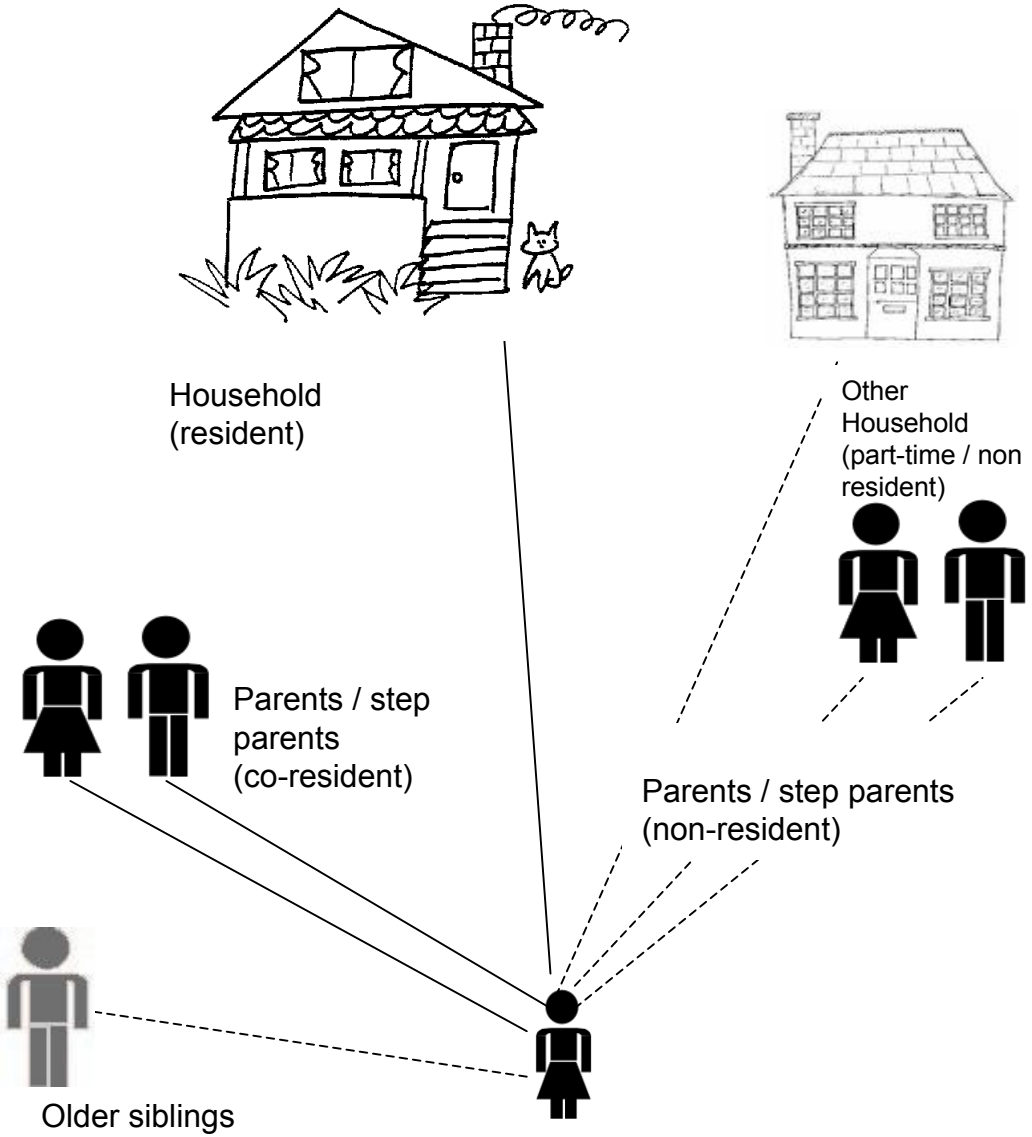
Growing up in the 1990s (continued)

- Transformed landscape
- Changing times consensus
- Structural change
- Youth data

British Household Panel Survey

- 1991-2007 (17 waves)
- 5,500 households; 10,300 individuals
- Rising 16s synthetic cohort
- Nationally representative data
  - *'broadly representative of the population of Britain'* (Blundell, Brewer and Francesconi 2004)

Possible BHPS data sources



The polarised view of youth trajectories

Unfettered routes

- Individualisation thesis
- ‘detraditionalisation’
- ‘biographies of choice’
- Giddens; Beck

Persistent inequality

- ‘a career may be a middle-class expectation’ (MacDonald 2010)
- ‘precarious’
- ‘transience’

Trajectories of the Rising 16s

- Process/ individualised
- Sequence analysis
- A ‘qualitative’ way of looking at quantitative data?

Sequence Analysis

- ‘A sequence is defined as an ordered list of elements, where an element can be a certain status…object…or event’ (Brzinsky-Fay; Kohler; Luniak 2006)

- Interest in the clusters of sequences for the Rising 16s – cluster analysis

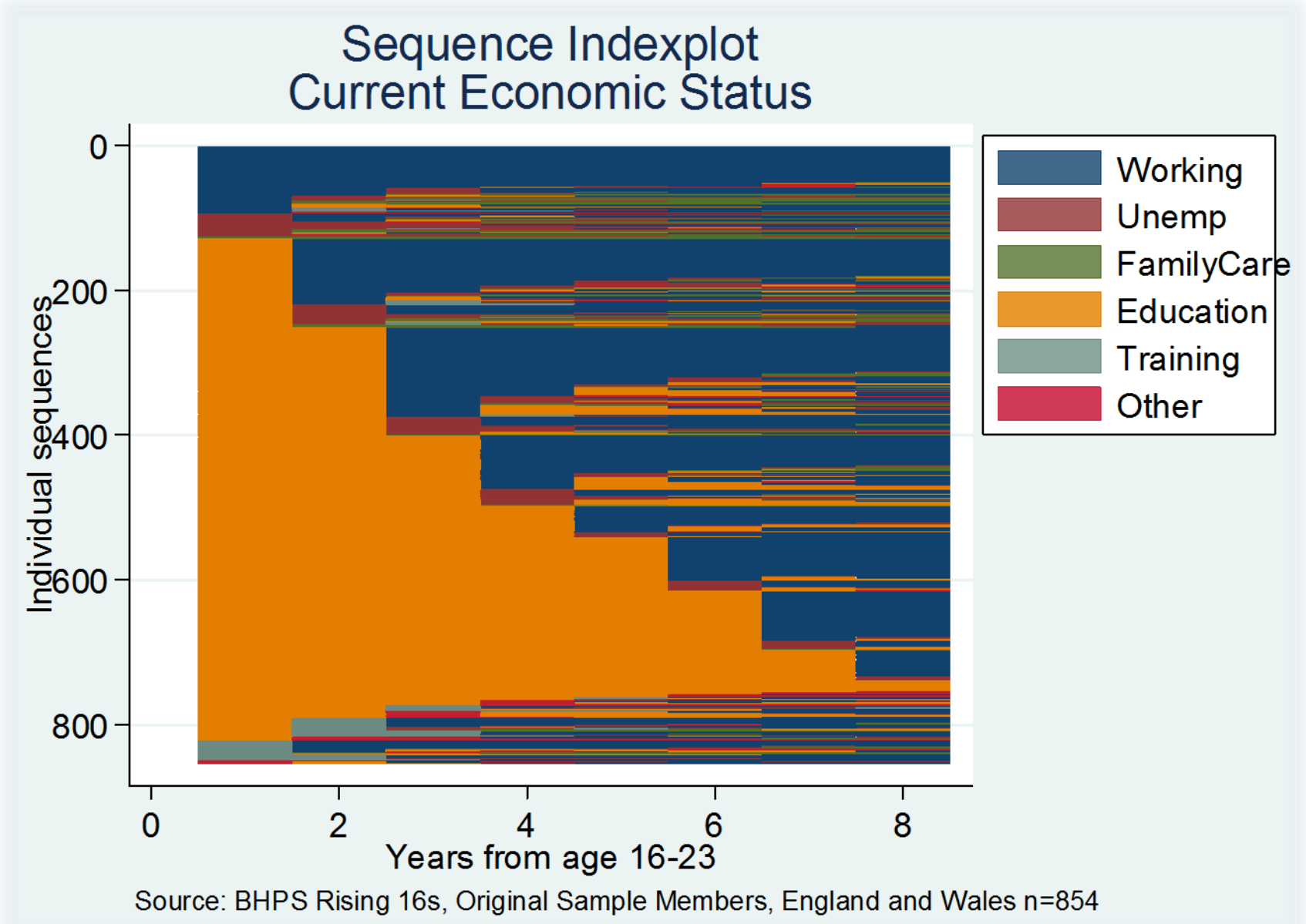
- Optimal Matching using Stata

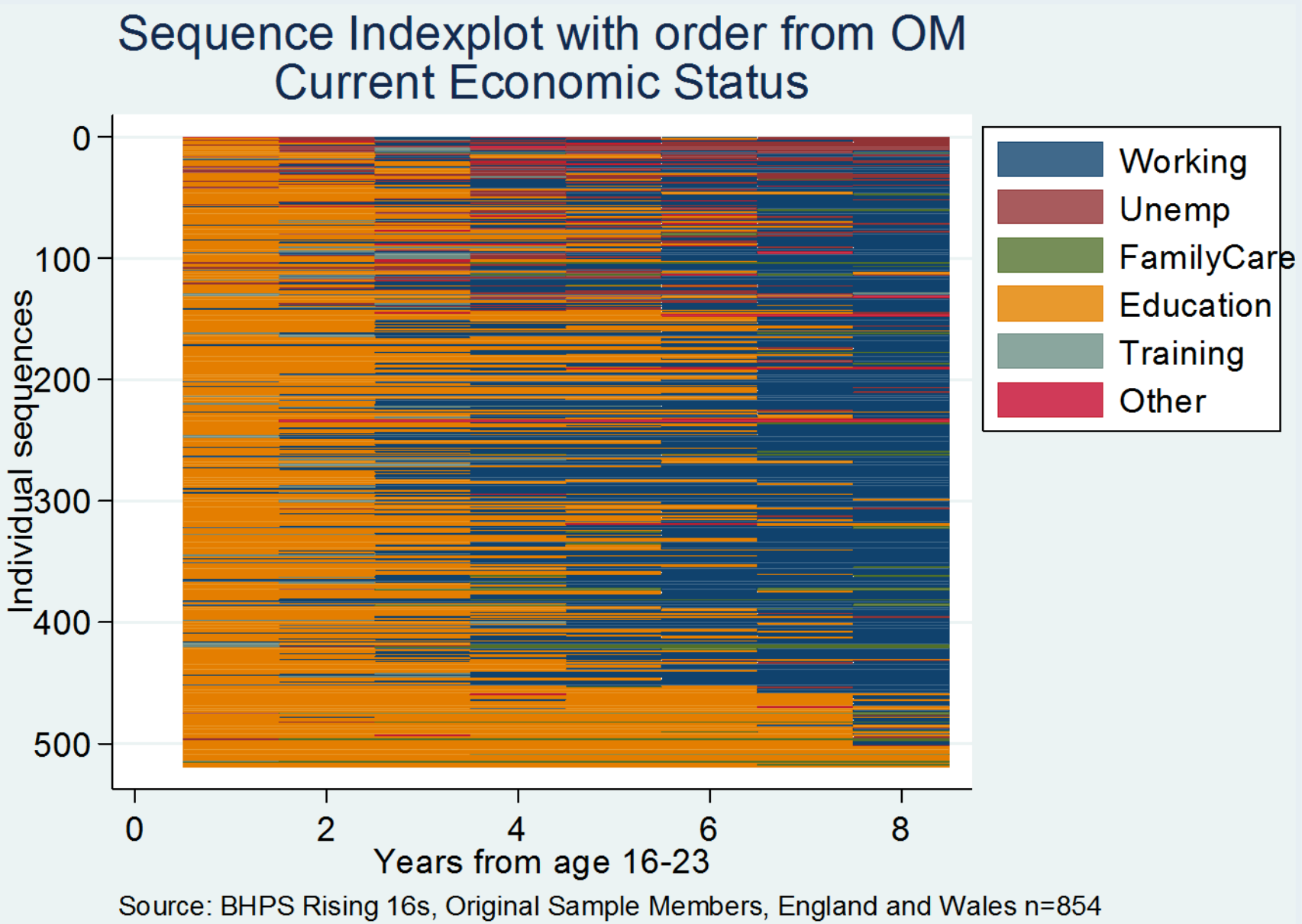
Descriptives of the Rising 16s

- 854 individuals have a full balanced panel of 8 waves (1975-1984 birth cohort)
- Turning 16 between 1991 – 2000
- Responses up to 2007

Elements of the sequences

Current Economic Status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
Working	3268	47.83	47.83
Unemployed	451	6.6	54.44
Family Care	267	3.91	58.34
Education	2617	38.31	96.65
Training	118	1.73	98.38
Other	111	1.62	100
Total	6832	100	


Sequence Indexplot
Current Economic Status
Individual sequences
0
200
400
600
800
0
2
4
6
8
Years from age 16-23
Working
Unemp
FamilyCare
Education
Training
Other
Source: BHPS Rising 16s, Original Sample Members, England and Wales n=854


Sequence Indexplot with order from OM
Current Economic Status
Individual sequences
0
100
200
300
400
500
0
2
4
6
8
Years from age 16-23
Working
Unemp
FamilyCare
Education
Training
Other
Source: BHPS Rising 16s, Original Sample Members, England and Wales n=854

Example of clustering

3 Category Cluster using Wards Linkage (16-23 year old Rising 16s, 1991 -2007)		
3 Cluster category	Frequency	Percent
Workers	163	50.78
Labour market to family care	82	25.55
Education long –stayers	76	23.68
Total	321	100.00

(Multinomial) Logistic Regression predicting the effects of parental and household factors on cluster of young people who are 'workers' (base category= education long-stayers)												
	2	2b	3	4	5	6	7	7b	7c	8	9	10
Constant	-0.32	2.92***	1.16***	2.28***	3.42***	1.64**	0.77***	0.70**	0.65*	3.17***	3.61***	2.78**
Workers												
Female	-0.08	0.03	0.00	0.12	0.14	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.20	0.01	0.04
NS-SEC	-0.31***					-0.17						
CAMSIS		-0.05***			-0.03*					-0.02*	-0.02	-0.01
Birthyear			-0.10*	-0.09	-0.10	-0.08				-0.08	-0.12	-0.11
5+ A*-C GCSEs				-2.19***	-1.94***	-2.02***				-1.91***	-2.01***	-2.25***
Graduate Parent							-1.15*			0.00		
Graduate mum								-0.74				
Graduate Dad									-1.26*			-0.37
Grammar sch.											-1.26	-0.23
Secondary Mod											-0.86	-0.46
Independ. sch											-3.09*	-2.60*
Social Housing												1.02
n	276	276	280	226	225	225	261	246	180	211	225	150
Log likelihood	-269.	-261.	-285	-191.	-186.	-188.	-265.	-253.	-181.	-177.	-178.	-115.
R^2	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.15	0.19	0.23

(Multinomial) Logistic Regression predicting the effects of parental and household factors on cluster of young people who move from the 'labour market to family care' (base category= education long-stayers)													
	1	2	2b	3	4	5	6	7	7b	7c	8	9	10
Constant	-0.47	-2.14***	3.07***	-0.29	0.11	2.11*	-0.87	-0.31	-0.36	-0.58	2.01*	2.33*	1.54
Labour Market to Family Care													
Female	0.72*	0.63	0.79*	0.73*	1.00*	1.01*	0.86	0.68	0.74*	0.72	0.99	0.85	1.11
NS-SEC		-0.46***					-0.26*						
CAMSIS			-0.08***			-0.05**					-0.05**	-0.04*	-0.04
Birthyear				-0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03				0.04	0.00	0.00
5+ A*-C GCSEs					-2.67***	-2.30***	-2.42***				-2.19***	-2.33***	-1.90**
Graduate Parent								-1.58*			0.67		
Graduate mum									-1.03				
Graduate Dad										-2.10			0.10
Grammar sch.												-41.60	-34.02
Secondary Mod												-0.79	-0.44
Independ. sch												-42.48	-34.68
Social Housing													1.40
n	280	276	276	280	226	225	225	261	246	180	211	225	150
Log likelihood	-287.	-269.	-261.	-285	-191.	-186.	-188.	-265.	-253.	-181.	-177.	-178.	-115.
R^2	0.01	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.15	0.19	0.23

Findings

- Education at compulsory level
- Gender
- Household factors
- Family background

Concluding points

- Homogeneity / heterogeneity
- Disadvantaged backgrounds
- Implications

Thank you

Questions and comments welcome

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