

Senior Insights Lead, UCAS



Project **Next Generation** took an integrated quant/qual approach to understand **what** students are planning for their future and **how** they choose subjects of interest and career pathways, carried out across May-July 2023.

Stage 1: Quantitative study

 Online survey with 1000 young people from across the UK in Years 9-12 (aged 13-17)

Stage 2: Qualitative study

 Online forum with 25 young people and their parents across years 9-12

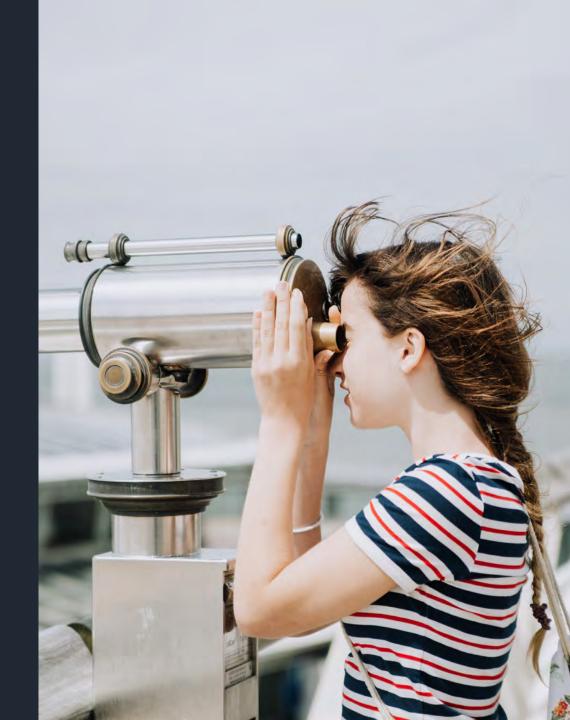
6 key themes were identified

- 1 Inspiration/Discovery
- 2 Feelings/Happiness
- 3 Experience
- 4 Confidence
- 5 Independence/Empowerment
- 6 Control



Inspiration / Discovery

- Defined as 'discovering options for their future and the need to be inspired'.
- Don't leave aspiration up to the imagination
 - Inspiration/Discovery is at the forefront of their
- decision-making.



Many feel they know little about what options are available post-18

%	continuing your studies	getting an apprenticeship	different jobs/ careers
A lot	12%	12%	12%
A reasonable amount	30%	26%	29%
A little bit	32%	33%	36%
Very little	18%	21%	17%
Nothing at all	6%	8%	5%
Prefer not to say	2%	1%	1%

We haven't been offered much support/advice, but we were given a booklet which contained some useful advice about post-career options by our head of year. We were also given a few PowerPoints (also from our head of year) but it contained limited information. In addition, our school offered a careers meeting with a careers advisor, but spaces were limited so not everyone could receive this information





Young people need inspiration and encouragement to discover available options, and to help them have more certainty about the future



Feelings / Happiness

Defined as 'current enjoyment and future happiness'.

What happiness looks like and how universities can demonstrate how their courses can help them

achieve this.



A key strategy is focussing on what they enjoy and trust that good things will follow

I'M NOT TRYING
TO MAP OUT MY
FUTURE – I'M
STICKING TO WHAT
I ENJOY / WHAT I
AM GOOD AT AND
THE REST WILL
TAKE CARE OF
ITSELF





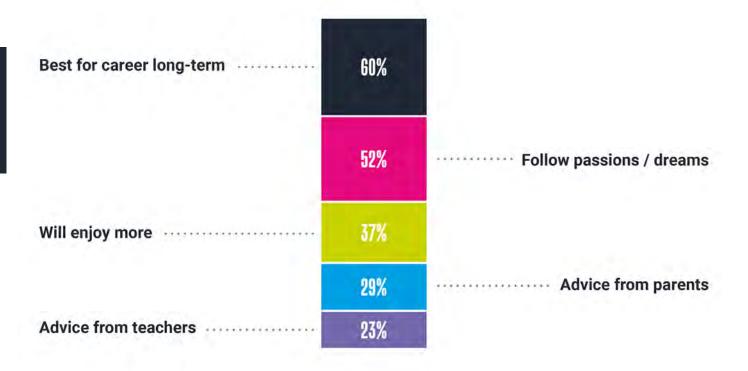
Enjoyment and happiness are key drivers of choice



The starting point is finding a career they will be happy in, and they need inspiration to find this

47% chose 'Enjoying my job' as the number one factor when thinking about the job they want in the future

Main reasons for being most likely to apply to university:





Young people think about what will fulfill current enjoyment, but also future happiness

It is very important for me to enjoy the subjects I study because then I am more motivated to revise, and I am more interested. If I didn't enjoy a subject then it would put me off further study of that particular subject - 16



CURRENT ENJOYMENT

Passions & interests

Subject/course/career enjoyment



FUTURE HAPPINESS

Stable career & financial situation

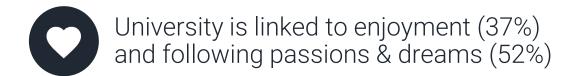
Career progression

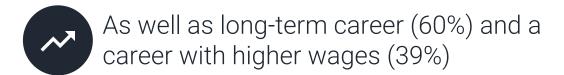
Opportunities to explore/travel/independence

I want to have a job that I can really enjoy and earn good money from, so I can have fun and be happy at work – 15



UNIVERSITIES NEED TO COMMUNICATE THE DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF HAPPINESS







But could do more to highlight future happiness, such as opportunities to travel, opportunities for more career independence (e.g. own business), and especially myth busting around financial instability



Experience

- Defined as direct, indirect, and past experiences.
 - Using experience to empower choices
- How experiences shape their thinking, and how they are important to help with their future and choices.



Experience in the decision-making process can be defined in three ways



Direct experience

Work experience, placement years etc.

Hands on, practical & employability skills development



Indirect experience

Engagement with mentors, employers, or people who have taken a particular pathway



Drawing on past experiences

Experiences of parents/family friends that have influenced their thoughts/exposure & experience of particular careers or pathways



There is also a need for experience in developing broader employability skills



91%

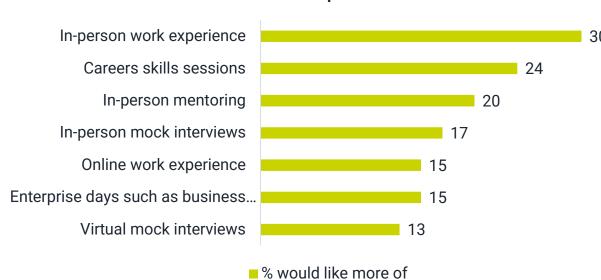
Would like help in developing at least one of these skills

Offer resources to develop these skills, e.g. life coach/mentoring YouTube videos about confidence, what is meant by 'communication skills' in employment, suggestions of schemes/volunteering positions as an alternative to work experience



There is a need for more experience, whether direct or indirect

Direct experience



There are lots of people out there and not many good jobs about, it's harder to find one. Most companies are looking for people with experience or certain qualifications. - 16

Indirect experience



■ % would like more of

Teacher's advice has been not so helpful, it doesn't always answer the questions I have. The advice is basic, and I feel as if when I reach out to the teacher, I receive a standard response. - 15



There is disparity in the levels of support young people receive from parents

Those with parents in 'careers' or who know how the system works have more support in general for entry into careers, as parents can act as career coaches.

"I helped with work experience on one path so he could try it. He loved it...All the questions he has I have been able to get people from the industry for him to speak to. So he can hear it from some one who's worked in the industry so it's good honest truth." – Parent (of 14 yrs) For those without this support, there is a need to fill the gap





Universities and education providers need to be providing targeted and more substantial advice/mentoring for those individuals lacking parental knowledge/experience



Universities can tailor their outreach according to these experience needs

Direct experience

- Work experience
- Placement years/years abroad
- Hands on, practical & employability skills development

Indirect experience

- Engagement with mentors/employers
- Engagement with current students
- Case studies
- Social media content

Drawing on past experiences

Providing guidance to parents, including information to challenge stereotypes



Confidence

- Defined as 'knowledge/experience & level of support/reassurance received'.
- Where knowledge is, confidence follows
- What they need to be confident in decision making. The confidence they feel/what impacts their confidence.



Confidence is informed by experience, knowledge and reassurance



Need experience & knowledge of what they're going into

59% feel they have a lot/reasonable knowledge, but only 47% feel comfortable with their level of knowledge



Need reassurance that they're not expected to be perfect

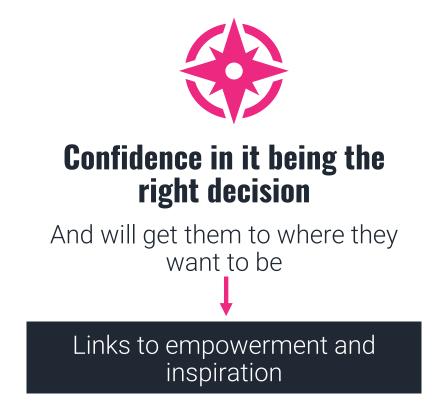
"I have a lack in confidence, so I would like help developing my confidence as it would benefit many areas of my life and help with my future career plans..." (16)

Universities can give them the confidence they lack for going into employment

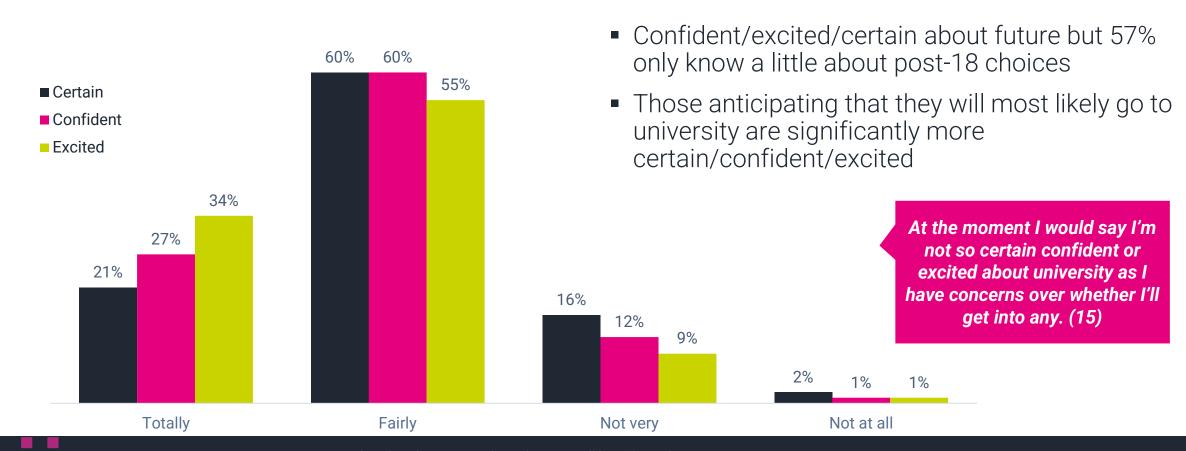


Confidence is needed in terms of <u>ability</u>, and in the <u>choices</u> they are making





Young people are fairly confident about their future, but only know a little about post-18 options

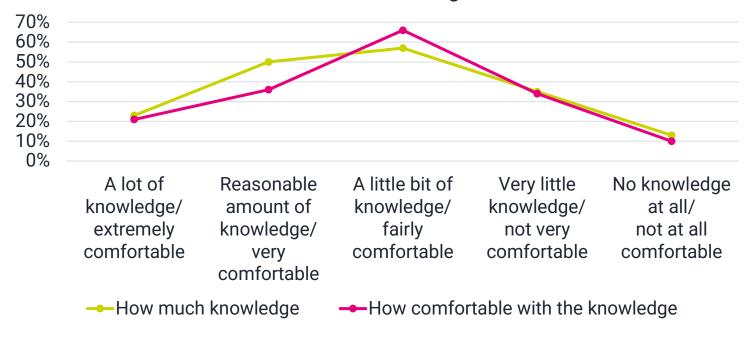




To maintain confidence throughout decision-making, knowledge about future options is needed

- The more they know they more comfortable they are
- This is especially the case for alternative to university options

Correlation between level of knowledge and comfort with level of knowledge

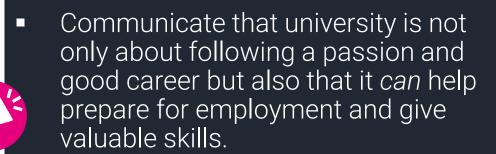




Young people want to choose a pathway that will get them a good job

For this, they need confidence in their ability and confidence that the pathway they choose will lead to this - experience, knowledge, and reassurance

A good quality career means doing something I enjoy which I am paid well for. It would include being treated well and most importantly being happy in and with my career choice. - 16



 Highlight opportunities for employment preparation and practical skill development.



Independence / Empowerment

Defined as 'the ability to make own decisions & take responsibility for own future'

Stepping boldly into their own decisions

How it is important and how universities can show how choosing this pathway increases their independence/being empowered



Independence is closely linked to confidence and experience

Independence can be looked at in two ways:



Making decisions & trusting their choices

Impacted by:
Pressure from parents, confidence & experience



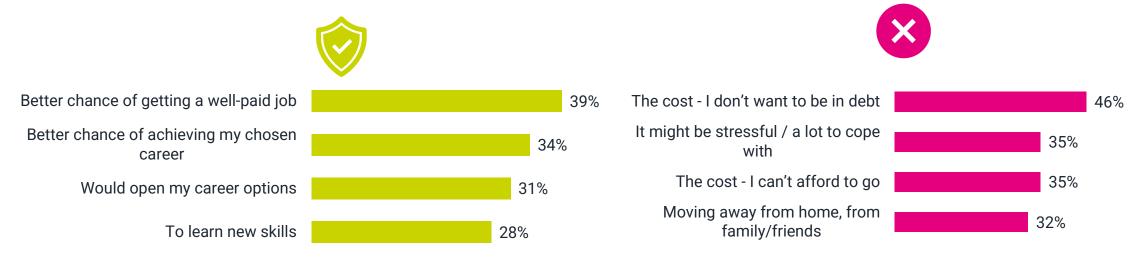
Feeling ready to be responsible for their lives

Impacted by: Strained finances, no experience living independently, confidence



Financial independence is a big concern

The main draw of university is future financial position, but the main draw backs are also money related

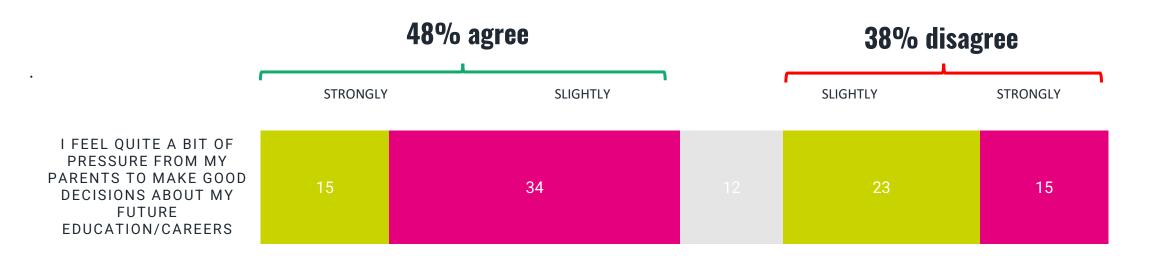




Provide resources about finances and awareness of available support to alleviate money concerns- e.g. myth busting, bursaries, accommodation options, budgeting & independent living



Parental pressure impacts their feelings of independence



My mum tells me I won't get a good job if I don't go to university, I want to study engineering science and I'm hoping I can get good qualifications and get a good job. (14)



Young people need to feel confident in their independence by Y12

A reliance on parents seems to fall away in Yr 12, so they need to feel confident in their independence by this point



Parents are key knowledge providers until Y11 but drops off at Y12



Support and reassurance can empower young people to be independent in their decision-making



Knowledge & reassurance/support can empower YP to take control of their future.

 This is even more important Y11 onwards, as they need confirmation they are making right choice but also knowledge that there are other options if things don't go to plan From teachers, careers advisers, parents



Empowerment from being able to engage with and hear real life examples.

Peer mentors, those who have done this path AND from people in a position they want to be in who took an alternative route to get there – especially important



Control

Defined as 'preparedness and certainty/confidence for the future'.

Confidence is a fast track to control

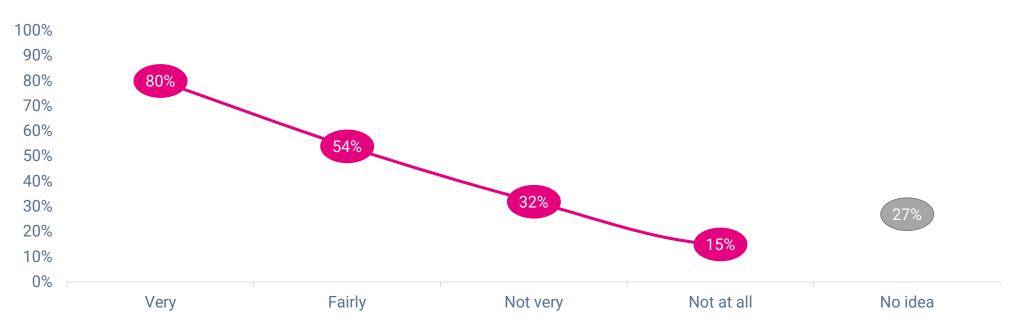
The importance of having control of their future and

finances



Control in terms of preparedness is key for feeling optimistic about the future

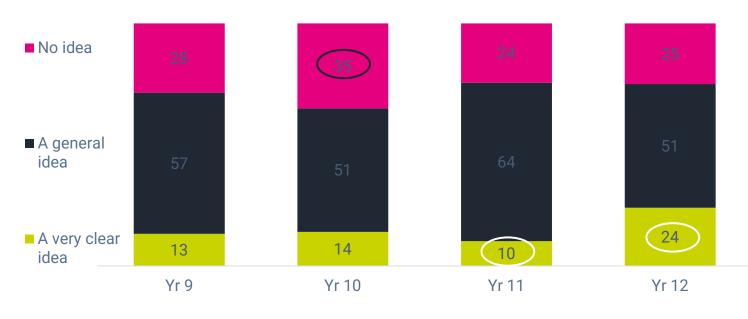
% Extremely/very positive about the future



How PREPARED to make decisions about that future



But there is a great deal of uncertainty about final jobs and careers across all year groups



- For some, a general sense of direction develops into Year 11 and crystalises in Year 12.
- HOWEVER, even in Year 12, 3 in 4
 have only a general idea or no idea at
 all what it is that they will eventually
 go on to do for a living

"I'm concerned about the unknown because I don't know what might happen in the future, but this also excites me" (15)

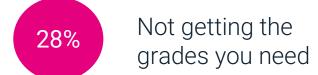




Causes of concern are often in their control

Concerned about...





Not knowing what you want to do

This worries me as it can determine my future and how easy it will be to find a job and what kind of money I can earn (16)

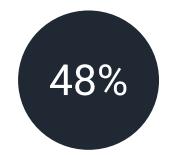


Young people need to understand it's ok not to know exactly where they are going and to get guidance about how to make decisions when they don't know their exact end destination.



Financial control is also a big concern for the future





agree choices are restricted by not having enough money



are concerned about their family's financial situation

[University] is only available to people who can afford it -(15)



Being in control of their future can be linked to experience and independence



- **Experience** in terms of preparedness, knowledge and exposure
 - feeling ready for their future



 Independence and empowerment in terms of finances and choices they make



6 key themes when producing strategies for post-18 decisions

Understand how the themes influence each other, as well as the decisions of young people, to ensure they are well-equipped for making choices for their future

