



Transition to Early Adulthood

Adolescence and Education



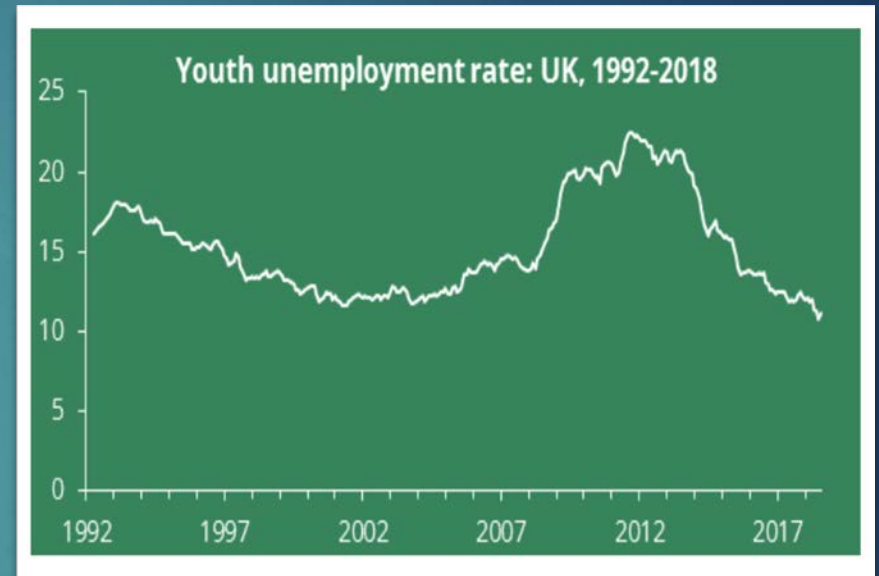
- Changes in labour market – different types of preparation are needed.
- Changes in vocational system
- Transitions are more complex
- Major inequalities are associated with education and training (e.g. race, gender, geographical context).
- In Britain, social class plays a major part in all types of education.
- What counts as an educated adolescent today?

	Early adolescence	Mid adolescence	Late adolescence	Young adulthood
Age	10-14 years	14-16 years	16-18 years	18-25 years
Educational stage	Move to secondary school at age 11 years	Final years of compulsory school education	Voluntary school education	Start of university or college education and completion of education
Legal implications	Age of assent starts (infrequently used but offered); young patients start to contribute to decisions	Assent frequently used	Legal age of consent 16 years; driving age 17 years; hospitals regard patients as adults; adult healthcare professionals deliver inpatient services	Legal age for use of alcohol
Transitional phase	Preparation for new team	Introduction to new team	Transition and transfer	Integration and independence

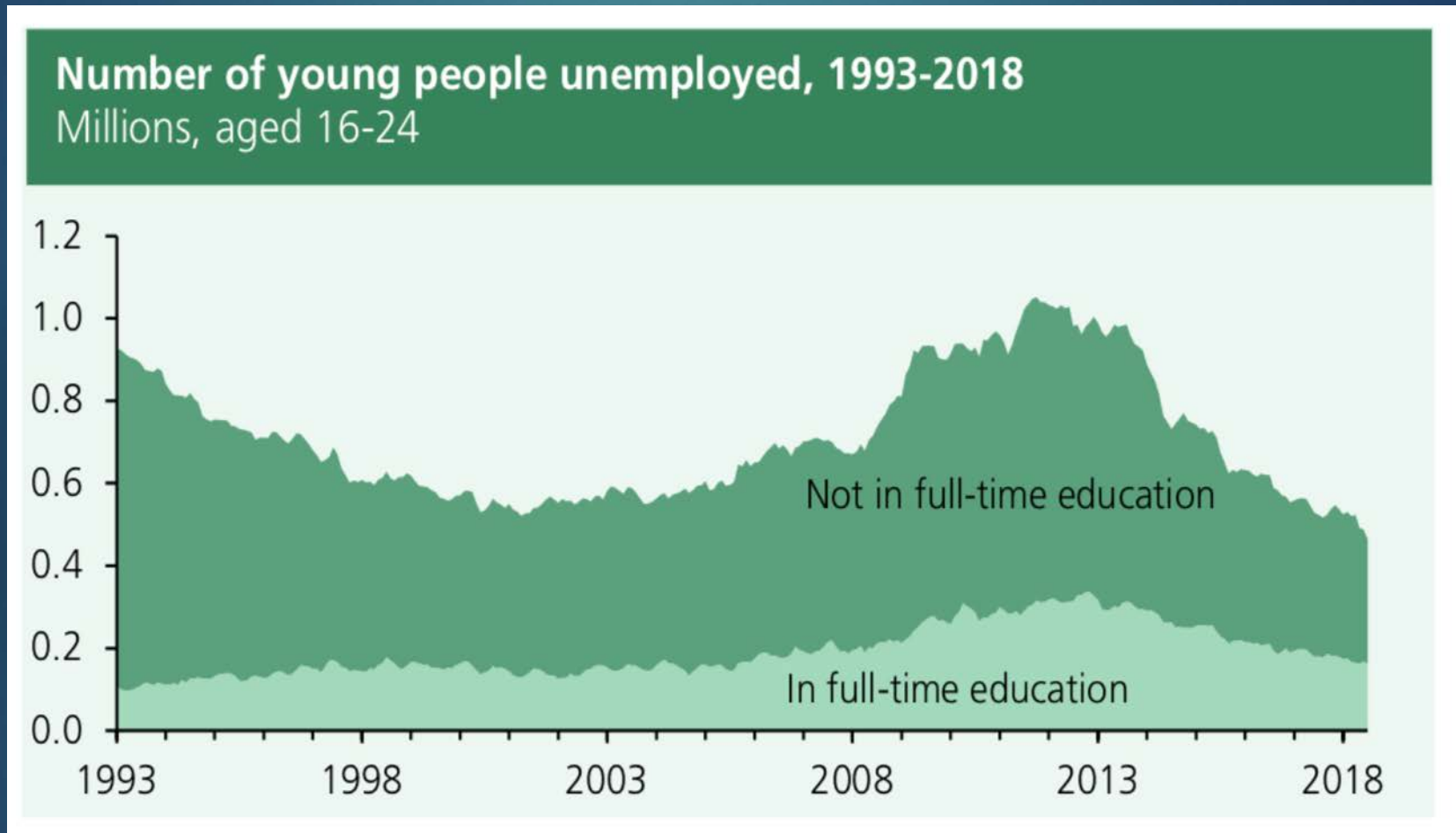
Youth Unemployment

“476,000 young people aged 16-24 were unemployed in July-September 2018, down 16,000 from the previous quarter and down 41,000 from the year before. This is close to its lowest level since comparable records began in 1992.” (Youth Unemployment Statistics, 2018)

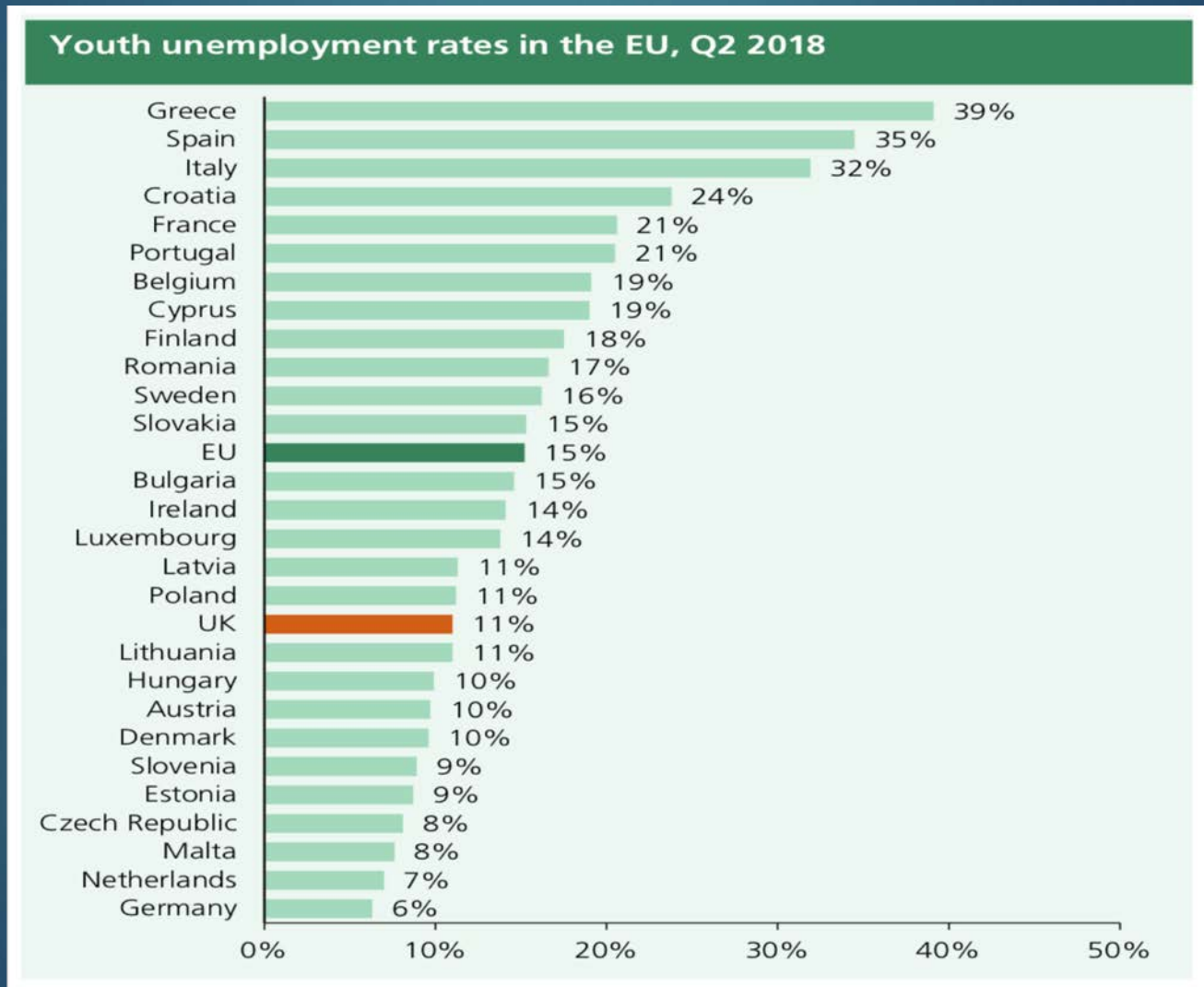
<https://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN05871>



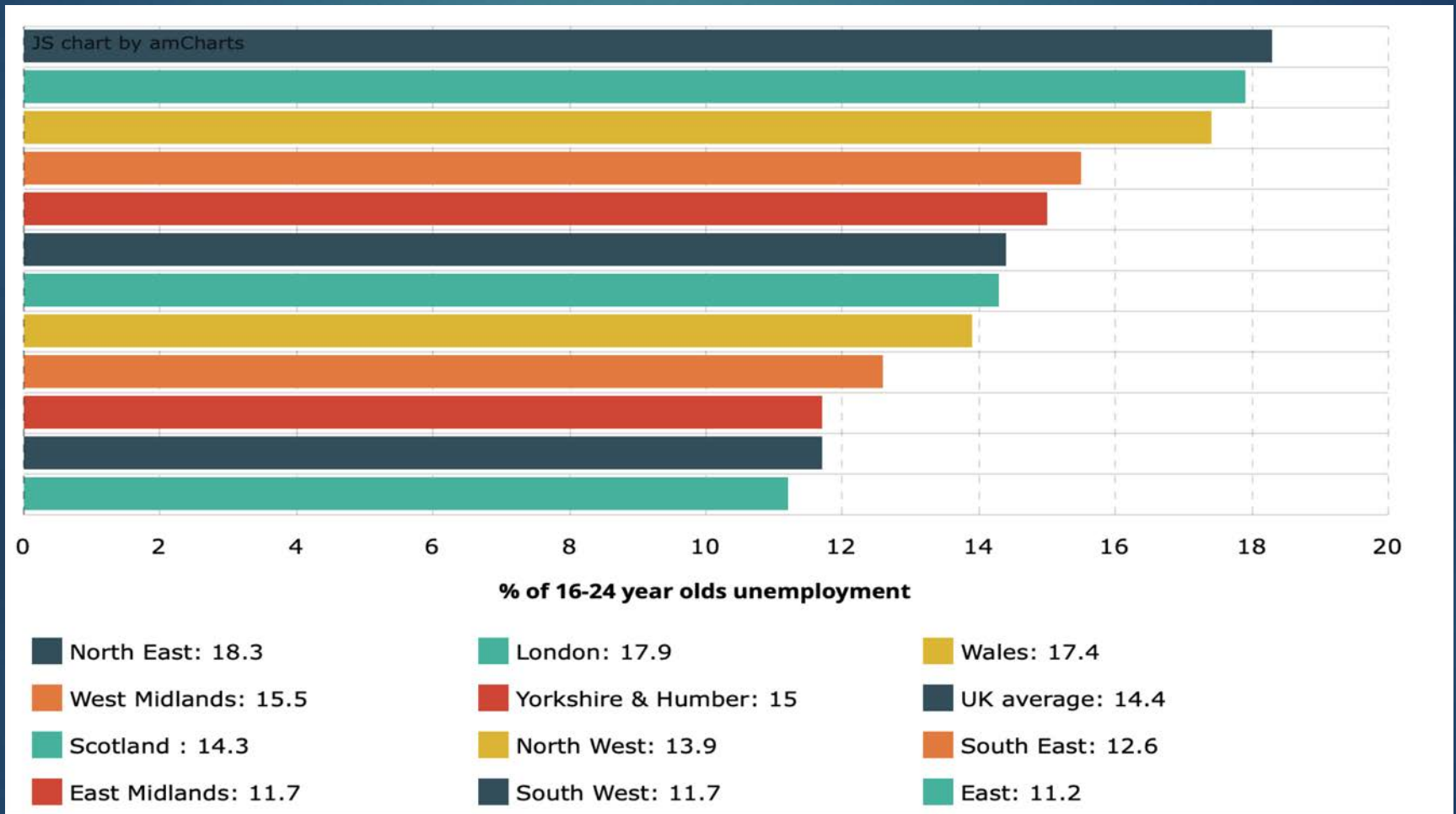
Youth Unemployment



Youth Unemployment



Youth Unemployment



Youth Unemployment – Wales

16-18 year olds

- u As at end 2017(p), 9.5 per cent of 16-18 year olds were NEET (9,800) compared with 10.5 per cent (11,200) at end 2016.
- u Annual Population Survey (APS) basis - New data - For the year ending Quarter 2 2018, 7.9 per cent of 16-18 year olds were estimated to be NEET, compared with 8.7 per cent for the year ending Quarter 2 2017.
- u Pupil Destinations basis - As at October 2017, 1.6 per cent of Year 11 leavers were NEET compared with 2.0 per cent in 2016.

Youth Unemployment - Wales

19-24 year olds

- u SFR basis - As at end 2017(p), 16.2 per cent of 19-24 year olds were NEET (40,100) compared with 18.5 per cent (46,000) at end 2016.
- u APS basis- New data - For the year ending Quarter 2 2018, 15.7 per cent of 19-24 year olds were estimated to be NEET, compared with 14.0 per cent for the year ending Quarter 2 2017.
- u Source: **Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) quality report, 2018:** <https://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/young-people-not-education-employment-training/quality-report/?lang=en>

Young People (NEET Wales)

- u In 2017, there has been an overall reduction in the percentage and number of young people known to be NEET, in comparison to 2016, for the total Year 11, 12 and 13 cohorts. The proportion of young people in the NEET category has dropped by 0.3 percentage points (2% in 2016 to 1.7% in 2017) and by 259 individuals (1,199 in 2016 to 940 in 2017).
- u There has been a reduction in young people known to be NEET across all year groups in comparison to 2016. There was a reduction of 0.4, 0.2 and 0.5 percentage points for Years 11, 12 and 13, respectively.
- u <http://destinations.careerswales.com/keyFindings.html>

Young People (NEET Wales)

Cohort	Males	Females	Difference
Year 11	86.5%	90.1%	3.6%
Year 12	90.8%	93.4%	2.6%
Year 13	76.8%	82.2%	5.4%

Young People (SEND)

- u “Transition refers to a change in status from behaving primarily as a student to assuming emergent adult roles in the community. These roles include employment, participating in post-secondary education, maintaining a home, becoming appropriately involved in the community and experiencing satisfactory personal and social relationships.” (Hanson, Codina, & Neary, 2017, p. 4).
- u Jill Hanson, Geraldene Codina, Siobhan Neary. (2017). *Transition programmes for young adults with SEND. What works?* London: The Careers & Enterprise Company.

From Teenagers to Early Adults

- ▶ De-standardization of the life course
- ▶ Emerging adulthood (Arnett, 2000)
- ▶ Leaving home
- ▶ Dating, romance and sexual relationships
- ▶ College as a transition to adulthood

From Teenagers to Early Adults



- ▶ The concept of young adulthood has been problematized recently as significant life transitions have become less age related due to changes in the standardized rites of passage.
- ▶ Education has become gradually disassociated from work, and leaving home is not necessarily a transition stage linked with marriage (Parker et. al. 1997; Arnett, 2002).
- ▶ As a result, the period between childhood and adulthood is increasing in both time and complexity (Parker et. al., 1997).

Emerging Adulthood



- ▶ Arnett (2005) has proposed the 'emerging adulthood' concept as a theoretical tool of conceptualizing the developmental characteristics of young people between the ages of 18 and 25.
- ▶ The transition to adulthood has changed dramatically in industrialized societies due to remarkable demographic changes and the way young people view the meaning of becoming an adult.
- ▶ These changes have altered the nature of development in the late teens and early twenties thus requiring a new theory of development for this age group.

Emerging Adulthood



Arnett (2000) describes five main features that characterize emerging adulthood:

- ▶ identity exploration
- ▶ Instability
- ▶ exaggerated self-focus
- ▶ the feeling in-between (neither adolescent nor adult)
- ▶ the age of possibilities - when people have greater flexibility to explore.

Leaving Home



- ▶ One of the most important tasks on the route to adulthood is gaining independence from one's parents.
- ▶ “Nowadays, for many, due to prolonged education, rising house prices and youth unemployment, the decision about leaving the parental home occurs at a much later age” (Hendry & Kloepe, 2012, p. 87).

Dating, romance and sexual relationships

Hendry and Kloep (2012, p. 92):

- ▶ While there are some adolescents under 13 years of age engaging in full sexual intercourse, there are also some young people at the age of 18, who have never done so.
- ▶ About 1% of the whole UK population classify themselves as asexual.
- ▶ While the average age at first marriage has increased by 5 years to 30 years in the last decade, 3 % of males between 20 and 24 yrs., 14 % of males 25 and 29 years of age are married.
- ▶ For females: 6% of young women between 20 and 24, and 25% of those between 25 and 29 yrs. are married.



Arnett, J. J. (2000). Emerging adulthood.: A theory of development from the late teens through twenties. *American Psychologist*, 55(5), 469-480.

Hendry, L. B. & Kloep, M. (2012). *Adolescence and Adulthood: Transitions and Transformations*. London: Palgrave.