



# Young People in 2000

*The Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire  
results for 42,073 young people between the ages of 10 and 15*

**6 Money**

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# 6 Money

The amount of money that young people have to spend is an important factor in determining their access to a host of behaviours. This section examines working for money, levels of income, and the sorts of things that they spend their money on, including National Lottery products.



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# Regular work

35% of the Year 10 males have regular paid work

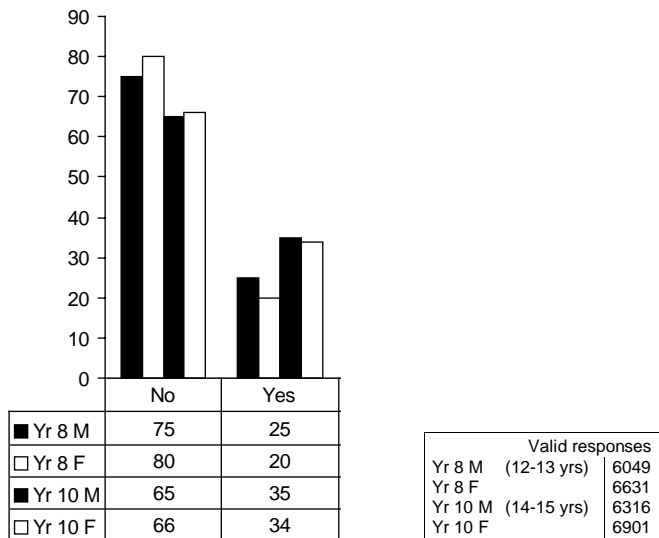
## Have you a regular paid job during term time? (L5)

Respondents with more than one job were asked to record the one that paid the most money.

1. In Year 8 more males have a job.
2. In Year 10 there is little difference between boys and girls who report having a regular job.

### Comments

1. The evenness of responses of the sexes to having a regular job by the Year 10 pupils is typical for this question and similar to previous years' results.
2. The Minimum Wage was introduced on the 1st April 1999 and although not officially covering young workers aged under 18, may be affecting the wages of the young people, and so may affect how many of them work.



# Type of paid work

*Babysitting* is the most popular for the females and *paper/milk round* for the males

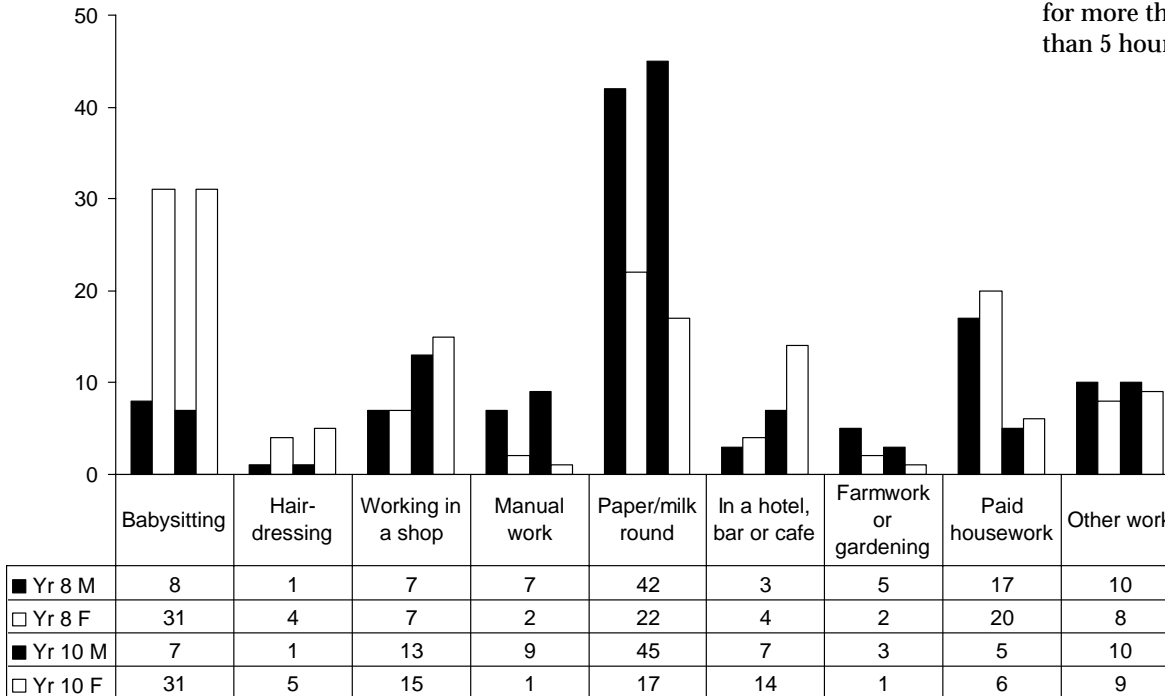
## What type of regular paid job do you do? (L6)

Respondents with more than one job were asked to record the one that paid the most.

1. We note some gender contrasts; more females involved in *babysitting* and *paid housework* whilst more males report *manual work* and delivery rounds.
2. *Paid housework* diminishes in Year 10, but shop work increases.

### Comments

1. The distribution of jobs follows the pattern noted over recent years.
2. The involvement of some of these Year 8 pupils in regular paid work may be in violation of the law (Section 18 of the Children and Young persons Act, 1933, which states that no child under the age of 13 shall be employed for more than 2 hours per day during term-time and Sundays and no more than 5 hours per day during school holidays and Saturdays).



Valid responses	
Yr 8 M (12-13 yrs)	1448
Yr 8 F	1270
Yr 10 M (14-15 yrs)	2146
Yr 10 F	2306

# Time spent working

9% of pupils in Year 10 worked over 10 hours

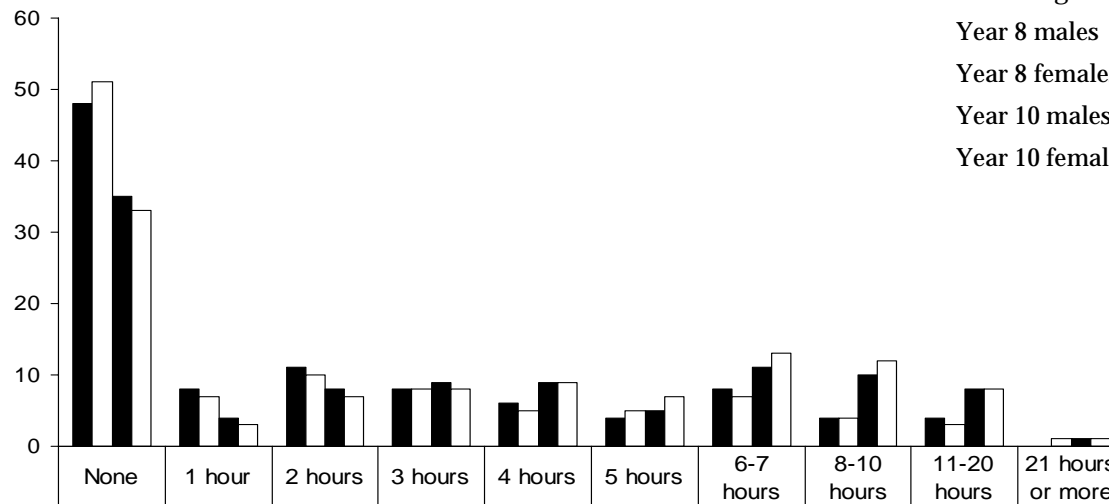
## How many hours did you work for money last week? (L7)

### Comments

1. The Year 10 workers are working longer hours than those in Year 8.
2. In Year 8, slightly more males than females are working the longer hours, but this is reversed for the Year 10 workers.
3. We observe a bimodal distribution, one maximum at 2 hours and the other at 6-7 hours (possibly a Saturday job?).

1. The bimodal effect already noted could reflect the difference between morning or afternoon work and all-day working.
2. These results again suggest a violation of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 which in general states no child under the age of 13 shall be employed (see previous page).
3. The average hours spent working by those who work in each group is:

Year 8 males	4.4
Year 8 females	4.5
Year 10 males	6.0
Year 10 females	6.2



■ Yr 8 M	48	8	11	8	6	4	8	4	4	0
□ Yr 8 F	51	7	10	8	5	5	7	4	3	1
■ Yr 10 M	35	4	8	9	9	5	11	10	8	1
□ Yr 10 F	33	3	7	8	9	7	13	12	8	1

Valid responses		
Yr 8 M	(12-13 yrs)	2479
Yr 8 F		2346
Yr 10 M	(14-15 yrs)	3046
Yr 10 F		3246

# Money from paid work

Over 18% of 14-15 year olds earned more than £20

## How much money did you receive last week from your regular paid work? (L8)

1. More money was earned by the Year 10 workers. There was little difference between the amounts earned by males and females, but there were more males among the high Year 8 earners.

### Comments

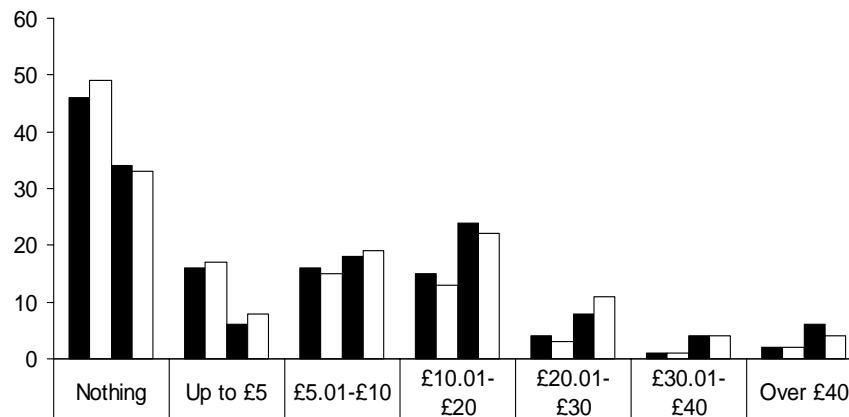
1. These amounts do not reflect the rates paid per hour, but it is possible to calculate these by using the data on the previous page.

Year	8	10
Males (£)	3.52	3.63
Females (£)	3.28	3.26

2. We note that the Year 10 females earn rather less than males of the same age, while on the previous page we note that they earn the least.
3. The average earnings for workers can also be derived:

Year	8	10
Males (£)	11.96	18.57
Females (£)	11.73	17.15

This is an appreciable increase since last year – at least one a pound a week in each group.



■ Yr 8 M	46	16	16	15	4	1	2
□ Yr 8 F	49	17	15	13	3	1	2
■ Yr 10 M	34	6	18	24	8	4	6
□ Yr 10 F	33	8	19	22	11	4	4

Valid responses		
Yr 8 M	(12-13 yrs)	2546
Yr 8 F		2382
Yr 10 M	(14-15 yrs)	3107
Yr 10 F		3257

# Pocket money

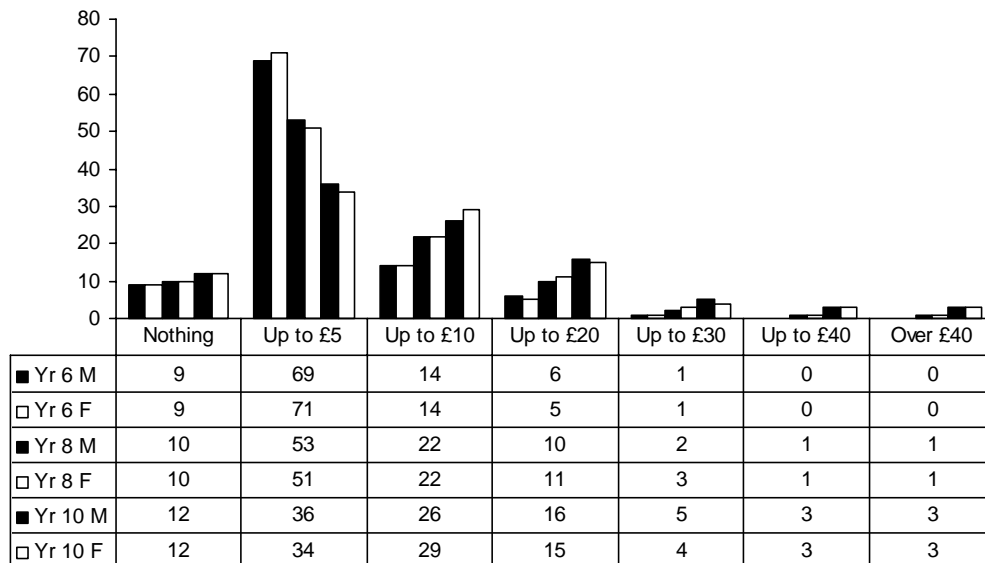
12% of 14 - 15 year olds receive more than £10

## How much money do you receive as your weekly pocket money or allowance? (L9) (Pri.10b)

### Comments

1. The table shows several modal values, which include the denominations of banknotes.
2. The males' percentages are greater than the females' at the higher pocket money levels, and the Year 10 amounts are greater than the Year 8.
3. More than a quarter of all the age/gender groups are in the Up to £5 category.

1. We have occasionally had problems in deriving weekly amounts for those young people whose pocket money or allowance is paid monthly.



Valid responses	
Yr 6 M (10-11 yrs)	6169
Yr 6 F	6122
Yr 8 M (12-13 yrs)	5857
Yr 8 F	6476
Yr 10 M (14-15 yrs)	6099
Yr 10 F	6739

# Total weekly income

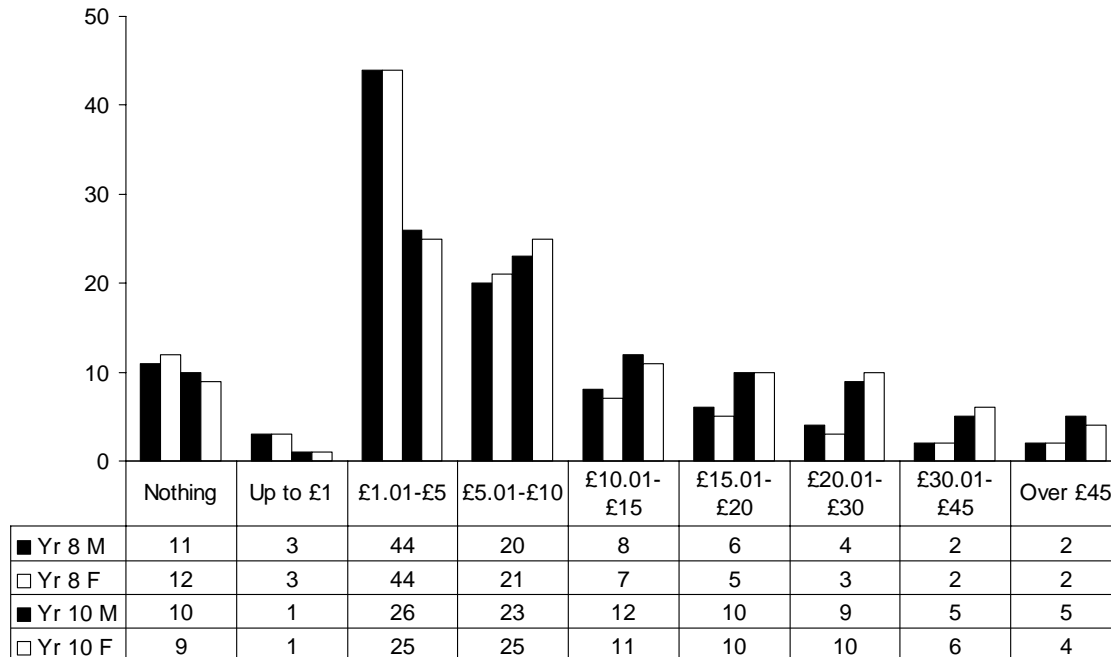
20% of the Year 10 females receive more than £20

## Last week's combined income from paid work and pocket money (L8 & L9)

### Comments

1. The majority are found within the £1.01-£10.00 range, but almost 20% of the Year 10 respondents received *more than £20*.
2. The table reveals more high-income males than females, even though we know from page 86 that similar percentages of males and females are working 5 hours a week or more.

1. Disposable income is the key to doing many other things, some healthy, others less so. It is certainly a key to lifestyle.
2. The *nothing* group may include some youngsters that receive money at longer than weekly intervals, or for particular purposes on a negotiated basis.



Valid responses	
Yr 8 M (12-13 yrs)	6158
Yr 8 F	6778
Yr 10 M (14-15 yrs)	6370
Yr 10 F	6957

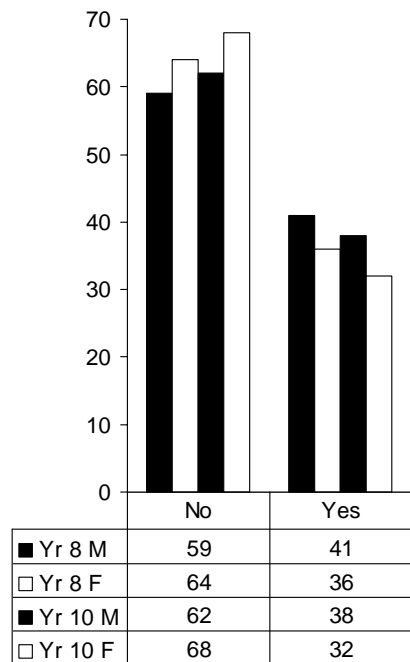


# Saving money

Males save more than females

## Have you put any of your own money into a savings scheme in the last 7 days? (L10)

1. More males than females are savers, with little difference between the year groups for those who save anything.



Valid responses	
Yr 8 M (12-13 yrs)	5841
Yr 8 F	6504
Yr 10 M (14-15 yrs)	6168
Yr 10 F	6823

### Comments

1. Whether the greater proportion of boys than girls saving any money is a reflection of preference, or merely the general higher income by the boys, can only be speculated.
2. These levels of saving may cause some surprise — the data certainly challenge the idea that young people are all living just for today.

# Spending money

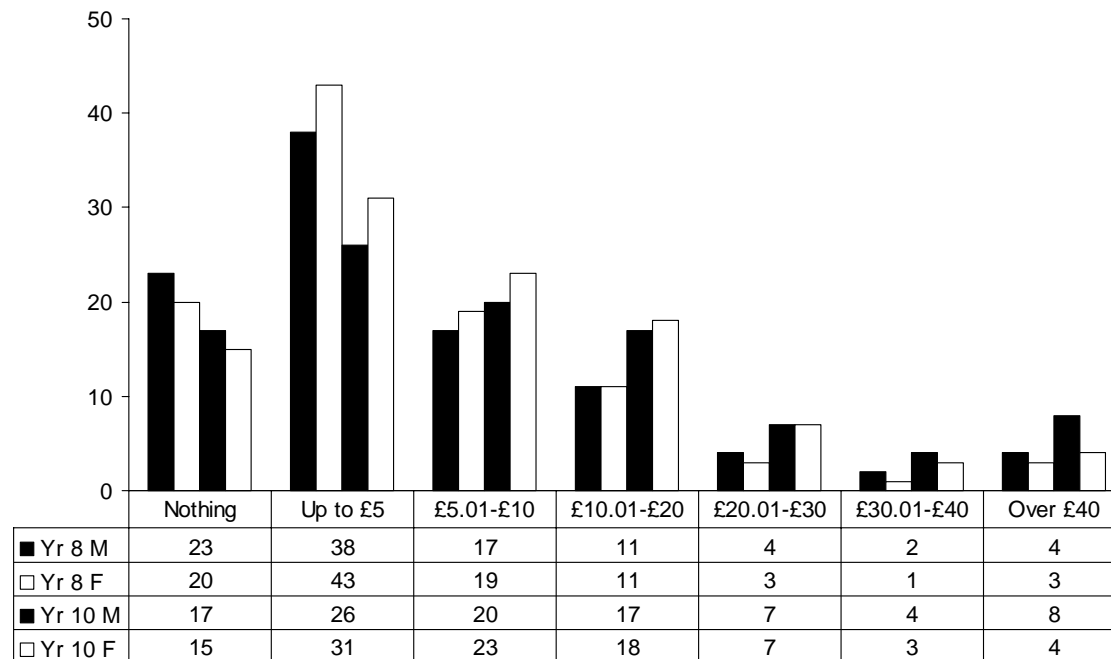
36% of older males spent *more than £10*

## How much of your own money have you spent during the last 7 days? (L12a)

### Comments

1. The distribution of percentages shows 'clumping' around certain values, the most obvious being *up to £5.00*.
2. Greater levels of spending are recorded by the Year 10 respondents, and with the exception of percentages reporting spending over £40, there is little difference between the males and females.

1. This is one of our less 'precise' questions, in the sense that it is extremely difficult for most people to recall a week's spending. Rounding off to a likely figure could explain some of the 'clumping'.



Valid responses	
Yr 8 M (12-13 yrs)	5579
Yr 8 F	6245
Yr 10 M (14-15 yrs)	5921
Yr 10 F	6557

# Items bought last week (1)

*Comics/magazines are popular*

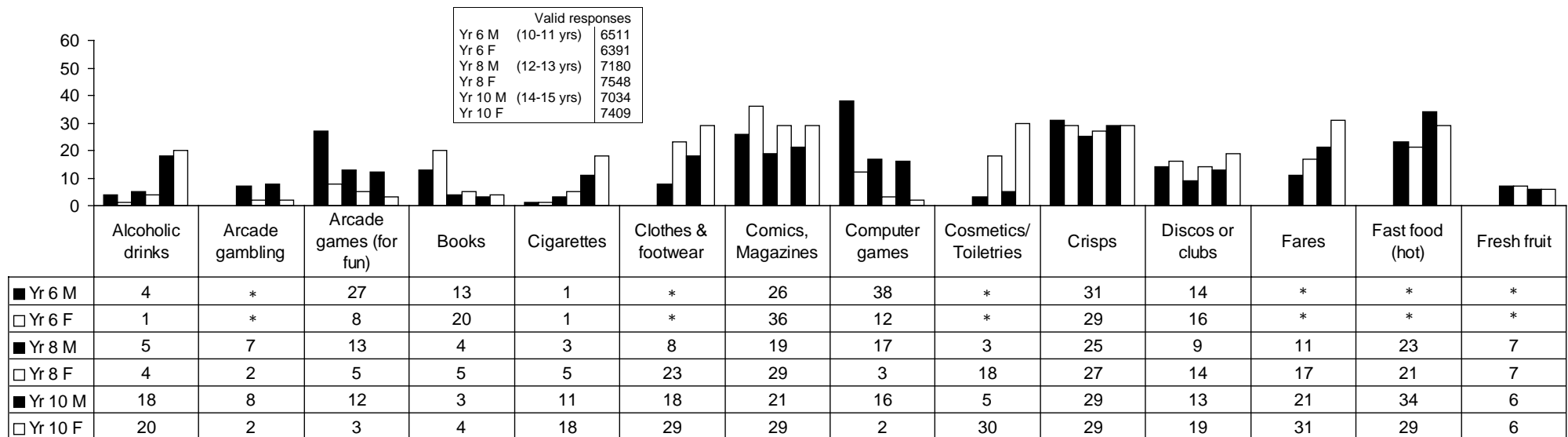
## During the last 7 days, have you spent any of your own money on the following items? (L12a) (Pri. 11)

For convenience, this list has been divided into two parts and rearranged into alphabetical order within each part.

- The most common items are snack foods: *crisps, fast food* and *sweets*, were bought by more than 20% of all the groups. *Comics/magazines* and *clothes* are also popular items.
- In Year 10, spending on *alcohol, cigarettes*, and *fares* becomes important.
- We notice that more females than males spend money on *cigarettes, clothes, comics/magazines* and *cosmetics*.

### Comments

- This list does not indicate the relative amounts spent on these different items, so it is not possible to reflect upon the amount of money spent on some of the less desirable activities.
- Although the percentages are very low for Year 6 pupils reporting spending money on alcohol and cigarettes, it is of interest that any pupil of this age reports this behaviour.



\* Options not available for Year 6

# Items bought last week (2)

Sweets remain the favourite item

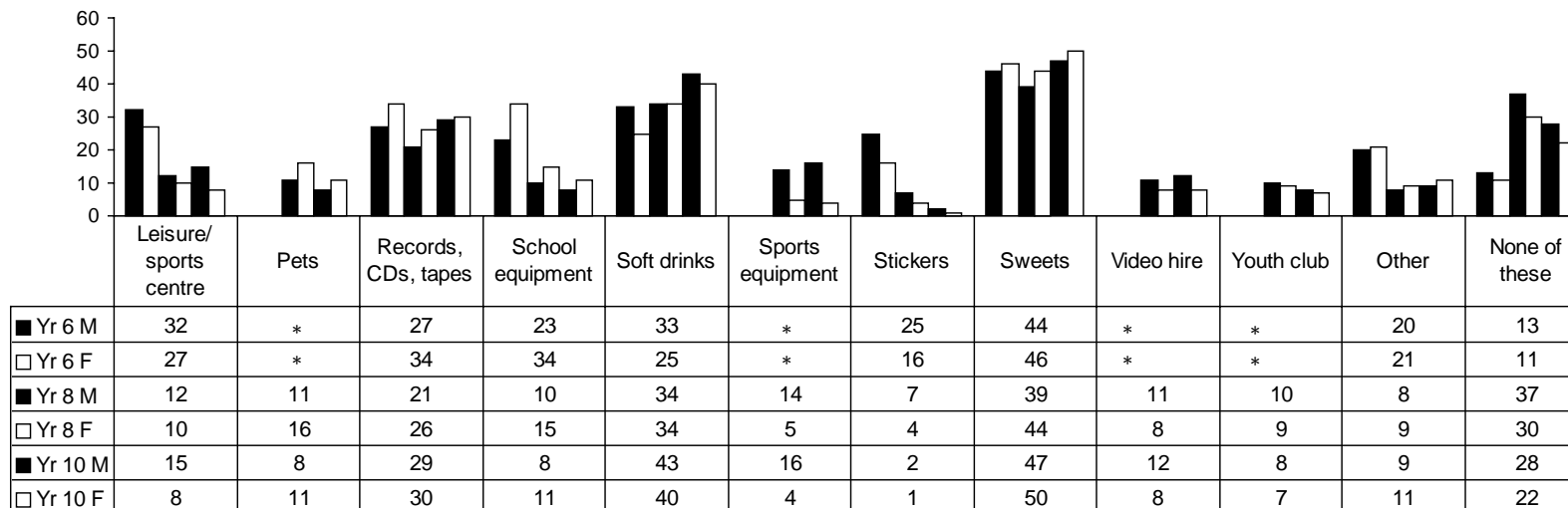
## During the last 7 days, have you spent any of your own money on the following items? (L12a) (Pri. 11)

### Comments

For convenience, this list has been divided into two parts and rearranged into alphabetical order within each part.

1. Within this selection *Records/CD/tapes*, *soft drinks* and *sweets* are clearly the items on which money was most frequently spent.
2. Gender differences in which higher percentages of males report are apparent for items such as *leisure/sports centres* and *sports equipment*. Female biased responses are observed for items such as *pets* and *school equipment*.

1. This list does not indicate the relative amounts spent on these different items, so it is not possible to reflect upon the amount of money spent on some of the less desirable activities.



Valid responses	
Yr 6 M (10-11 yrs)	6511
Yr 6 F	6391
Yr 8 M (12-13 yrs)	7180
Yr 8 F	7548
Yr 10 M (14-15 yrs)	7034
Yr 10 F	7409

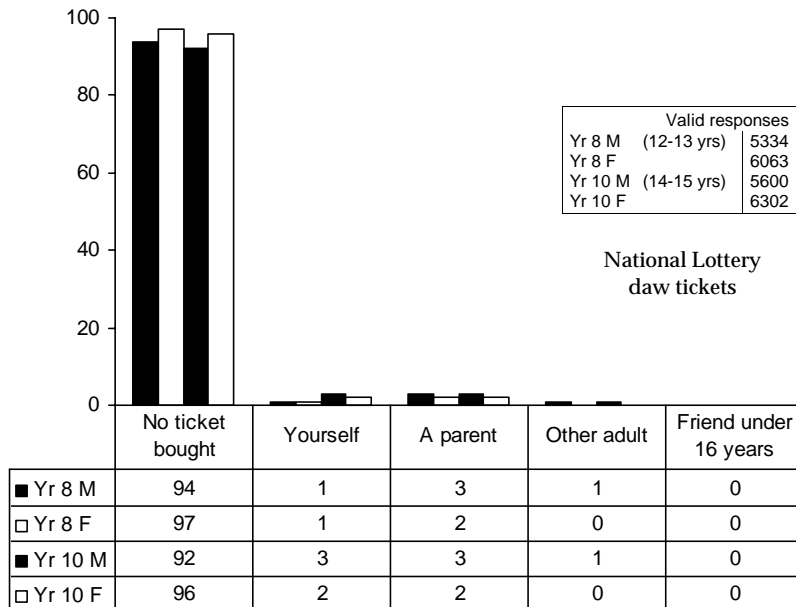
\* Options not available for Year 6

# Draw tickets and 'Instants'

More males than females bought tickets

## Who paid over your money for National Lottery products in the last 7 days? (L13 & L14)

1. More Year 10 respondents, and more males than females, bought tickets.
2. Under-age purchases account for about half the Year 10 investment.



## Comments

1. This question was introduced in 1996.
2. Purchase of these tickets by under-16s is illegal, and so is the collection of any prize. However, a winning ticket could be claimed on their behalf by an adult, if they have not written their own name on the ticket.
3. We have heard it suggested that just the successful purchase of a ticket can itself count as a successful 'gamble' for some of these young people.

