Appendix: Figure full descriptions

Figure 1

Overview

The chart gives details of the birth years and birth rates of generational cohorts, from Baby boomers to Gen Alpha. This Introduction's cohort are from the latter two-thirds of Gen Z.

Presentation

The chart presents a single line travelling left to right from 1945 to 2022. The line rises and falls to give the birth rate in each year. Generation groups are indicated by vertical markers, with the generation names and birth year ranges labelled. The years in which this Introduction's cohort are born are marked with dashed lines.

Values

A summary of the values presented in this figure:

Generation	Birth year range	Generation birth rate trend	Number of births at start	Number of births at end	Notes
Baby Boomers	1945–1965	Rising	680,000	860,000	Immediate rise to 880,000 in first two years, then falling to baseline, followed by a gradual rise.
Gen X	1966–1979	Falling	850,000	640,000	Final two years are a rise from a low point of 570,000.
Millennials	1980–1995	Stable	655,000	650,000	Low point 625,000; high point 705,000.

Generation	Birth year range	Generation birth rate trend	Number of births at start	Number of births at end	Notes
Gen Z	1996–2012	Rising	650,000	730,000	Initial 7-year fall to 595,000, then rise.
Today's 14–24-year-ols	2000–2010	Rising	605,000	705,000	This Introduction's cohort
Gen Alpha	2013 onwards	Falling	700,000	600,000	at 2022.

Full dataset available here.

Figure 2

Overview

The line graph shows participation rates in education and training, for 16–17- and 18-year-olds, 2000–2022. It shows that 16–17-year-olds have higher presentation rates, with both groups showing an increase from 2000 to roughly 2014, with a decline in recent years.

Presentation

The chart gives two lines travelling left to right, from 2000 to 2022. The height of the line shows the percentage participation rates.

Values

A summary of the values presented in this figure:

Age	2000 rate	High point	High point year	2022 rate	Notes
16–17	84%	95%	2015	93%	Slight increase in final year
18	62%	73%	2014	65%	Decline appears to be accelerating.

Full dataset available here.

Figure 3

Overview

The line graph shows trends in employment rates, 2000–2024. All lines show decline by around 2014 but start recovering from that point. There is a fall again around 2020. 2021 onward are more stable for those in full-time education, with those not in full-time education showing more decline. Overall 16–17-year-olds show a roughly 50% decline, with greater decline for those not in full-time employment. 18–24-year-olds show a lesser decline, 10–20%, but conversely with a greater decline for those in full-time education.

Presentation

The chart gives four lines travelling left to right to indicate the different dates. The height of the line shows the percentage employment rates.

Values

A summary of the values presented in this figure:

Age	Education status	2000 rate	2024 rate
16–17	Full time	40%	18%
16–17	Not full time	65%	31%
18–24	Full time	42%	34%
18–24	Not full time	77%	71%

Full dataset available here.

Figure 4

Overview

The bar graph shows response rates for eight indicators, indicating what percentage of respondents felt an indicator was a "fairly good" or "very good" indicator of being grown up. The responses are also separated into age groups. All indicators have different mixes of being more popular among different age groups.

Presentation

Each indicator has five horizontal bars, with the length of each bar showing the response rate from age groups, the top bar being the oldest group.

Values

The values presented in this figure. All values are percentages.

Indicator	Age 65+	Age 50–64	Age 35–49	Age 25–34	Age 18–24
Having a full-time job	88	84	72	65	75
Moving out of your parent's home	78	80	75	74	72
Graduating from university	74	66	61	52	65
Getting married	58	64	58	66	70
Having children	50	50	50	63	62
Knowing your credit score	61	62	57	64	73
Getting excited about buying cleaning products	32	38	50	56	58
Passing your driving test	59	49	41	41	41

Full dataset available here.

Figure 5

Overview

The bar chart shows how many positive responses different aspirations received by Gen Z respondents. One bar is much shorter at 10%, with the others gradually increasing from 50% to 67%.

Presentation

The bar chart lists seven aspirations, each with a horizontal bar, its length indicating percentage of positive responses.

Values

The values presented in this figure:

Aspiration	Percentage of positive responses
Want to become an influencer	10
Want to do well in their studies	50
Want resilient mental health	51
Want to get married or enter a civil partnership	52
Want good friends	53

Aspiration	Percentage of positive responses
Would like to get a full-time job	57
Would like to buy a property	67

The full dataset repeats this data and includes the source details. It is available here.

Figure 6

Overview

This line chart shows the proportion of 16–29-year-olds living as couples in England Wales from 2002 to 2022. It also shows how these values subdivide into those married and those cohabiting. Total couples living together remains stable. Proportion cohabiting rises over this time, while proportion married falls.

Presentation

The chart gives three lines travelling left to right, from 2002 to 2022. The height of the line shows the percentage of people living as couples.

Values

A summary of the values presented in this figure:

Group	2002	2022
Total living as a couple	29%	28%
Cohabiting	16%	20%
Married	13%	7%

Full dataset available here.

Figure 7

Overview

This line graph shows the percentage of 18–24-year-olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) from 2001 to 2024. It also shows the split into the two subsets of NEET: unemployment and economic inactivity. Total NEET and unemployment both rise and fall in similar amounts. Economic inactivity changes less. All finish a little higher than they started.

Presentation

The chart gives three lines travelling left to right, from 2001 to 2024. The height of the lines show the percentage of young people who are NEET and in which subset of NEET.

Values

A summary of the values presented in this figure, with 2011 and 2021 included to give examples of the variability:

Group	2001	2011	2021	2024
Not in education, employment or training	13%	19%	11%	16%
Economically inactive	8%	9%	6%	9%
Unemployed	6%	11%	5%	7%

Full dataset available here.

Figure 8

Overview

The line graph shows the proportion of young people living with parents in the UK in both 2000 and 2023. The term 'Parents' is inclusive of grandparents/step-parents, but excludes 'communal establishment' populations, such as children's care homes. Ages shown are from 15 to 34. Each age's proportion is shown separately for male and female. Overall there is a broad fall in young people living with parents: from 100% age 15 to 2-11% age 34. The curve is steepest between ages 17 and 28. The male proportion is generally higher than female. The 2023 values are generally higher than the 2000 values.

Presentation

The chart gives four lines travelling left to right, from age 15 to age 34. The height of the lines show the percentage of young people who are living with parents.

Values

A summary of the values presented in this figure:

Group	Year	Age 15	Age 20	Age 25	Age 30	Age 34
Female	2000	100	47	17	4	3
Female	2023	100	55	29	5	2
Male	2000	100	65	34	12	6
Male	2023	100	59	47	16	11

Full dataset available here.

Figure 9

Overview

The figure shows a map of England and Wales showing relative proportions of families with 'adult children'. The proportions shown vary between 16% and 32%. The trend is for higher proportions in cities such as London, Birmingham and Manchester. Medium proportions are shown in the corridor between these cities, as well as North and South Wales, and the north of England. More rural areas in general show lower proportions.

Presentation

A map of England and Wales is shown, divided into local authority areas. Three cities are labelled (London, Birmingham and Manchester). Light shading indicates lower proportions. Dark shading indicates higher.

Values

Full dataset available here.

Figure 10

Overview

The bar chart shows the proportion of adult respondents endorsing characteristics as being defining of adulthood. The characteristics are grouped into socio-demographic, financial and psychological. The socio-demographic group has the lowest rates (12-18%). The financial group has the highest rates (79% for both). The psychological group is a little lower than financial (70-80%).

Presentation

The chart list nine characteristics, each with a horizontal bar, its length indicating percentage of positive responses.

Values

The values presented in this figure:

Group	Characteristic	Percentage of positive responses
Socio-demographic	Marriage	22

Group	Characteristic	Percentage of positive responses
Socio-demographic	Parenthood	26
Socio-demographic	Full-time employment	28
Financial	Paying for living expenses	79
Financial	Financially independent	79
Psychological	Having control over my life	70
Psychological	Making my own choices	74
Psychological	Able to look after myself	76
Psychological	Accepting responsibility	80

The full dataset repeats this data and includes the source details. It is available here.