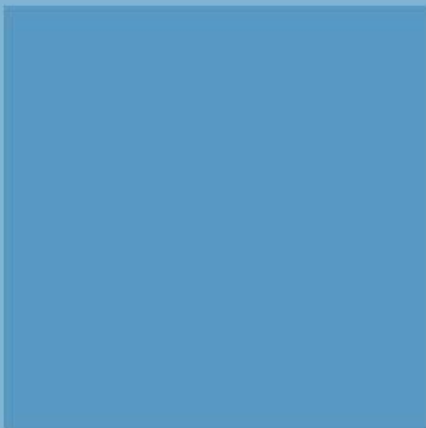
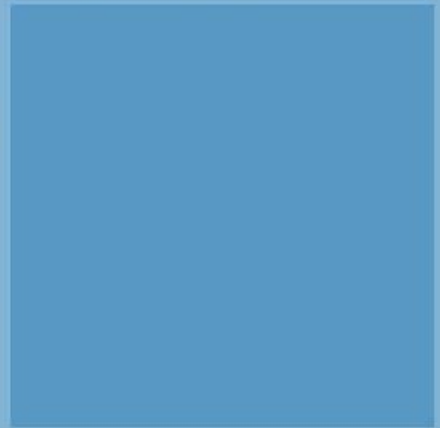
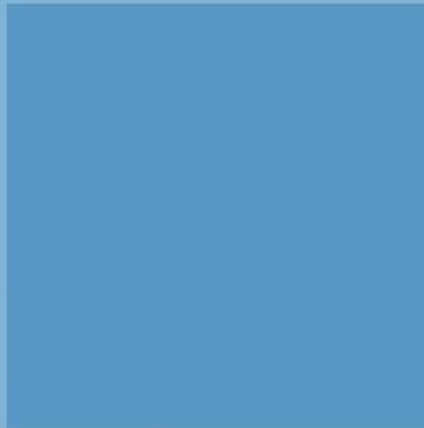


March 2017

National Citizen Service 2013 Evaluation – Two Years On

Main Report

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Summary

Summary

These findings show that many of the positive impacts of NCS have been sustained over the longer term. Two years on from the NCS 2013 summer programme, participants still said they benefited from NCS and would recommend the programme to others. Many impacts were sustained to the two year on point with the most consistent impacts observed in relation to teamwork, communication and leadership measures.

Background to National Citizen Service

National Citizen Service (NCS) is a Government-backed initiative that brings together young people aged 15 to 17 from different backgrounds to help them develop greater confidence, self-awareness and responsibility, with a view to creating a more cohesive, responsible and engaged society. Since November 2013, it has been managed by the NCS Trust, a community interest company established by the Government to shape, champion and support NCS. Before this date, NCS was managed by the Cabinet Office.

In total, 31,738 young people took part in NCS programmes in summer 2013.¹ The Cabinet Office appointed Ipsos MORI to evaluate the impact and value for money of these programmes. Since July 2016, responsibility and oversight for NCS has moved from the Cabinet Office to the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS).

This report summarises the third stage of the 2013 summer evaluation, to assess whether the impacts seen at the initial follow-up (four months after the programme took place) and at the “one year on” follow-up (17 months after NCS took place) are observed at the “two year on” stage (28 months after NCS took place) with NCS participants and control groups.² The findings of the first stage and second stage, based on baseline and follow-up surveys, can be found in separate reports³.

¹ NCS programmes also took place in autumn and spring 2013. These were with a small number of participants (428) for the spring programme, so are not part of this evaluation. Evaluations for the autumn 2013 programme took place three months (initial follow-up) and 16 months (one year on follow-up) after the autumn programme.

² The control group were drawn from those expressing interest in NCS but not participating.

³ Initial 2013 follow-up report -

http://www.ncsyes.co.uk/sites/all/themes/ncs/pdf/ncs_2013_evaluation_report_final.pdf.

2013 one year on follow-up report -

<http://www.ncsyes.co.uk/sites/default/files/NCS%202013%20One%20Year%20On%20Evaluation.pdf>

Key findings:

Experiences of participants

Two years after their NCS programme, participants said that NCS had continued to benefit them in a wide range of ways since they had graduated, such as their ability to face challenges and feeling more capable than they realised. Reflecting on their positive experience around nine in ten participants (91%) said they had recommended NCS to others.

One in seven NCS participants said that they had continued their involvement with NCS, mainly by supporting NCS delivery.

Of all participants one in five (19%), said they would definitely like to be involved in NCS next year, and a further-half (50%) said they may like to be involved. These participants would like to stay involved with NCS in a number of ways; the most popular of these was to help deliver NCS programmes.

Impact of National Citizen Service 2013 - two years on

At all stages of the evaluation the summer programme was found to have positive impacts in all four of the outcome areas explored in the evaluation.

As might be expected not all of the impacts observed at the initial and one year one follow-ups have been sustained two years on longer term⁴.

Of all the themes measured, the most consistent impacts were observed in relation to teamwork, communication and leadership. There are also persistent impacts on some aspects of personal resilience, personal wellbeing, life skills and mixing with people from different backgrounds. In terms of community involvement there are sustained impacts on participants feeling able to have an impact on the world around them, make a difference when working with others, and on knowing how to tackle a problem in their local area.

Teamwork, communication and leadership

The evaluation assessed the impact on NCS participants' teamwork, communication and leadership. Questions were asked on confidence in leadership and communication, as well as attitudes towards teamwork and getting along with others.

Out of all the themes measured, the most consistent impact of summer 2013 was on teamwork, communication and leadership. Impacts on all measures of leadership and communication were retained (being the leader

⁴ A full list of outcome measures, including those not found to be statistically significant, can be found in Appendix B.

of a team, putting forward ideas and explaining ideas clearly). The programme had a sustained positive impact on three out of four⁵ measures of attitudes towards teamwork and getting along with others (feeling confident meeting new people, feeling confident working with other people in a team, and getting along with people easily).

Transition to adulthood

To assess the impact of NCS on participants' transition to adulthood, questions were asked on education, employment and training plans for the near future, long-term choices and aspirations. Questions were also asked on sense of control over future success, life skills, personal resilience, sense of wellbeing, and health behaviours.

Some impacts on transition to adulthood have persisted, such as on participants' confidence in their life skills, as well as some measures of personal resilience and personal wellbeing.

Social mixing

In order to assess the impact of NCS on social mixing, questions were asked on: social trust; attitudes towards relatives or friends going out with people from a number of different backgrounds; level of interaction with people from different backgrounds; and getting in touch with people from different backgrounds to ask for advice or a favour.

Two years on NCS continued to have positive impacts on some aspects of social mixing:

- The programme sustained two of the six impacts found at the initial follow-up on attitudes towards mixing with people from different backgrounds. (A close relative or friend going out with someone who is disabled or who is gay or lesbian).
- On some measures, positive impacts were found at the initial follow up and two years on, but not at the one-year on follow up. These were meeting several times a week with people from a richer or poorer background, from a different, school, college or university, from a different religious background, of retirement age (outside of their family), and who are disabled.
- Similarly, one of the three initial impacts⁶ on the expansion of social networks (measured by asking if participants are more or less likely to ask for help from particular groups of people) that was not found at the one year on follow-up, has returned two years on – asking advice or a favour from people from a richer or poorer background.

⁵ There has not been an impact on trying to treat other people with respect since the initial follow-up.

⁶ Happy asking advice or a favour from people from a different religious background, different school, college or university or a richer or poorer background.

Community involvement

To assess the impact on community involvement, questions were asked on participants' intention to vote; perceived ability to make a difference; knowledge and understanding of community involvement; and participants' volunteering activities.

The summer programme sustained one impact on perceived knowledge and understanding of local community two years on – the percentage who feel they know a great deal / fair amount about how to tackle a problem in their local area.

At the initial follow-up the summer programme saw three impacts on measures of perceived ability to make a difference.⁷ Two years on, one of these impacts has persisted for summer, with another returning after not being seen at one year on (ability to have an impact on the world around them and feeling able to make a difference when working with others).

Impacts were seen on the average hours of volunteering at the initial and one year on follow-up, but this has not been sustained at the two year on follow-up.

Value for money

The value for money analysis has been undertaken in accordance with the principles of the HM Treasury Green Book, and seeks to monetise (as far as is practicable) the resource costs and benefits associated with the programme. Many of the positive impacts identified in the 2013 evaluation cannot yet be robustly monetised. Therefore, the assessment focuses on the effects of NCS 2013 summer programme in terms of delivering sustained changes in volunteering behaviour (by measuring the number of hours of volunteering) and improvements to leadership skills (by measuring how confident they feel in various situations⁸). NCS has the potential to deliver a number of benefits that it is not currently possible to monetise. For example, the analysis is not able to monetise wellbeing outcomes, social mixing outcomes or the social value of additional volunteering. As a consequence, this may undervalue the full benefit of the programme.

The analysis builds on previous assessments of the value for money associated with NCS 2013, which were based on shorter term observations of the outcomes involved (four and 17 months' post completion). These assessments required the application of assumptions regarding how the impacts of NCS 2013 would persist in the future. The extended longitudinal

⁷ Ability to impact the world around them, making a difference working with others and being someone others can rely on.

⁸ How confident they feel in: meeting new people; working with other people in a team; putting forward their ideas; being the leader of a team; explaining their ideas clearly.

scope of the data available at this stage has offered an opportunity to both test these assumptions and provide more precise results.

Based on evidence gathered 28 months following the completion of the project, it is estimated that NCS 2013 will deliver benefits of between £54.1 and £114.8m. These benefits are largely comprised of a temporary effect on the volunteering behaviour of participants and a persistent effect on earnings in the workplace (mediated by improvements in leadership skills).

Taken with the estimated resource costs associated with the programme, these results suggest NCS 2013 delivered between £1.10 and £2.34 of benefits per £1 of expenditure. These results are broadly within the overall benefits range suggested by earlier research feeding into this evaluation.

Introduction

1 Introduction

This report covers the findings from the third stage of an evaluation of National Citizen Service (NCS) 2013, exploring its impacts and value for money two years after the first stage of the evaluation.⁹ Ipsos MORI was commissioned by the Cabinet Office to evaluate the summer programme, two years on.

1.1 Background

NCS is a Government-backed initiative that brings together young people aged 15 to 17 from different backgrounds to help them develop greater confidence, self-awareness and responsibility, with a view to creating a more cohesive, responsible and engaged society. Since November 2013, it has been managed by the NCS Trust, a community interest company established by the Government to shape, champion and support NCS. Before this date, NCS was managed by the Cabinet Office.

Participants completed NCS over five Phases. Phase 1 involved team induction events. These were followed by team activities (Phases 2–3) and a social action project in the local community (Phases 4–5). NCS ended with a graduation ceremony.

Further details of the programme can be found in the initial and one year on evaluation and technical reports.¹⁰

1.2 Aims of the evaluation

The key aims of this evaluation were:

- To assess the longer-term impact of the 2013 summer programme on four outcome areas: social mixing; transition to adulthood; teamwork, communication and leadership; and community involvement.
- To strengthen our understanding of whether NCS represents good value for money in the longer term.

⁹ The initial evaluation report can be found at <https://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications/publications/1692/National-Citizen-Service-2013-Evaluation.aspx> and the one year on evaluation report can be found at <https://www.ipsos-mori.com/Assets/Docs/Publications/14-061011-01%20NCS%202013%201YO%20report%20%20v9%20-TO%20PUBLISH%2017.12.15.pdf>.

¹⁰ NCS, *Our Impact*, <http://www.ncsyes.co.uk/our-impact>, accessed on 14.04.15.

1.3 Methodology

This section summarises the evaluation methodology. Full technical details can be found in the separately published Technical Report for all waves of the evaluation.¹¹

This stage of the evaluation comprised two components:

- Self-completion paper and online surveys of NCS participants and control groups, conducted before the summer programme began (the baseline), and again two years after the initial follow-up (the two year on follow-up) to measure the impact of NCS.¹²
- An economic analysis using data from the participant surveys to monetise (as far as possible) the resource costs and benefits¹³ associated with the NCS 2013 summer programme.

Measuring impact

The NCS participant and control group samples were made comparable in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics using a statistical technique called propensity score matching. The impact on each outcome was then calculated as the change from baseline to the two year on survey among NCS participants minus the equivalent change among the control group (either in percentage points, or in mean scores) – these impact scores are shown in bubbles in the charts in this report.¹⁴

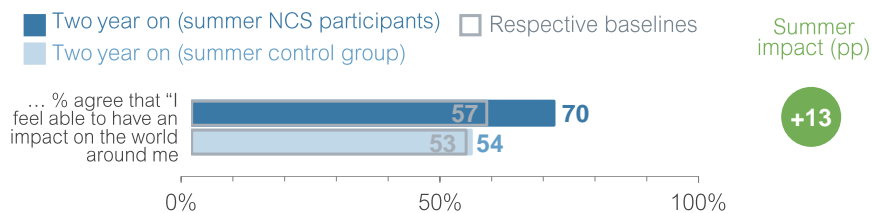
An example of this calculation is shown in the following chart. Two years on, 70% of NCS summer participants and 54% of the summer control group said they agree that they feel able to have an impact on the world around them, representing a change of 14 percentage points (pp) and 1pp respectively from the baseline surveys. The difference between the two percentage point changes is the impact.

¹¹ Ipsos MORI (2015), National Citizen Service 2013 Evaluation: Technical Report, <https://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications/publications/1785/National-Citizen-Service-2013-Evaluation-One-Year-On.aspx> -published on 22.12.2015.

¹² In summer 2013, 24,926 NCS participants and 8,750 control group members completed baseline surveys. In autumn 2015 1,393 NCS participants and 931 control group members completed two year on follow-up surveys.

¹³ This includes delivering sustained changes in volunteering behaviour (by measuring the number of hours of volunteering) and improvements to leadership skills (by measuring how confident they feel in various situations¹³).

¹⁴ In this report, where the stated differences between the baseline and follow-up results do not appear to equal the impact score, this is due to rounding.



Bases: 1,359 summer participants; 911 summer control group

The control groups

The control group was drawn from those expressing interest in NCS but not participating. They were drawn and surveyed at the same time as NCS participants. The matching to make the participant and control samples comparable, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics, was then conducted at the analysis stage.

As is usually the case with this analysis, there may be some attitudinal or behavioural differences between the two groups that cannot be controlled for through matching.

1.4 Interpretation of findings

Throughout this report, only impacts, both positive and negative¹⁵, and differences that are statistically significant at the 95% level of confidence are commented on.

Subgroup analysis is included in order to examine whether NCS had a particularly strong impact on one subgroup, in the outcomes where it had an impact overall. Significant differences by gender were found and are reported here.

It should be noted that statistically significant impacts were not observed on *all* of the specific outcomes measured in the surveys. This means there was no statistically significant difference between participants and the control group. Only statistically significant impacts are shown throughout the report, this includes both positive and negative impacts.

A full list of each impact tested is provided in Appendix B, grouped by outcome area.

¹⁵ A positive impact means *NCS participants* have seen more of an improvement in a particular outcome, since the baseline survey, than the control group (after matching demographic and socio-economic characteristics), while a negative impact means *the control group* have seen more of an improvement in a particular outcome.

2 Experiences of participants

Key findings

Two years on the majority of summer participants still said they benefited from NCS and would recommend the programme to others.

Participants said that NCS had benefited them in a wide range of ways since they graduated, such as their ability to face challenges and feeling more capable than they realised.

- Around nine in ten participants said they had recommended NCS to others.

Continued involvement with NCS:

- One in seven NCS participants said that they had continued their involvement with NCS, mainly by supporting NCS delivery.
- Around one in five participants said they would definitely like to be involved in NCS next year and a further half said they may like to be involved. These participants would have liked to stay involved with NCS in a number of ways; the most popular of these was to help deliver NCS programmes.

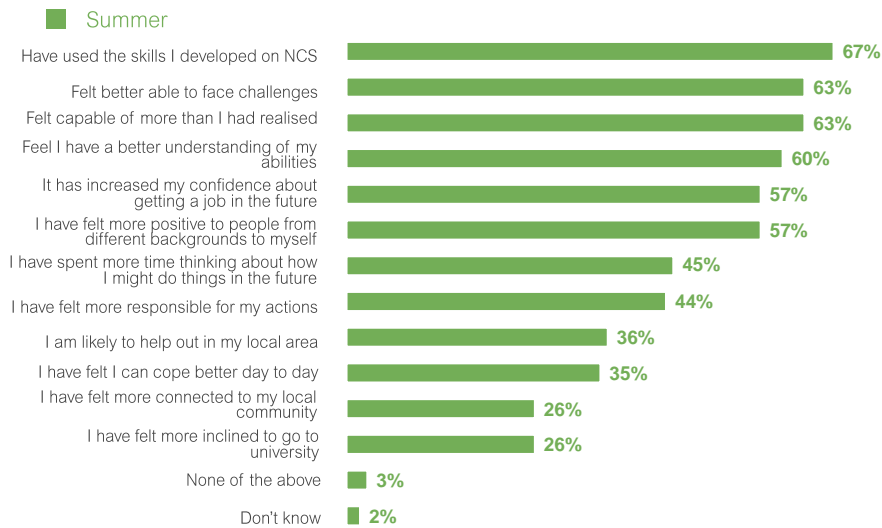
2.1 What young people took away from National Citizen Service

The difference young people thought National Citizen Service made to them

NCS participants said that the programme had benefited them in a range of different ways since they graduated, as outlined in figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1 – ways in which participants feel the NCS experience has helped them

Q. How has your NCS experience helped you in the two years since you graduated?



Bases: 1,389 summer participants

Eight in ten summer participants (80%) recalled that during their time away from home they spent time reflecting on their experience of the activities, in a session that the team leader had organised. Over half of summer participants (57%) said they had used the techniques they had learnt since taking part in NCS.

Most participants had also widened their friendship networks through NCS. Nearly eight in ten (79% summer participants) said that they had kept in touch with young people they met through NCS.

Recommending National Citizen Service

Around nine in ten summer participants (91%) said they had recommended the NCS programme to other 16- or 17-year-olds, with around eight in ten saying the people they had recommended NCS to have signed up (79%).

2.2 Continued involvement with NCS

Staying involved

One in seven summer participants (14%) said they had continued their involvement with NCS in some form. The various activities undertaken by these participants (of those that responded online) are detailed in figure 2.2.

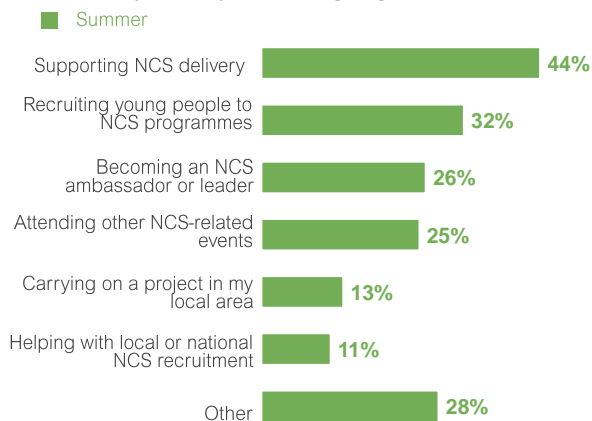
79%



of summer participants said they had kept in touch with young people they met through NCS.

Fig 2.2 – activities of those who stayed involved with NCS

Q. In what ways have you had ongoing involvement with NCS?



Bases: 175 summer participants who had further involvement with NCS

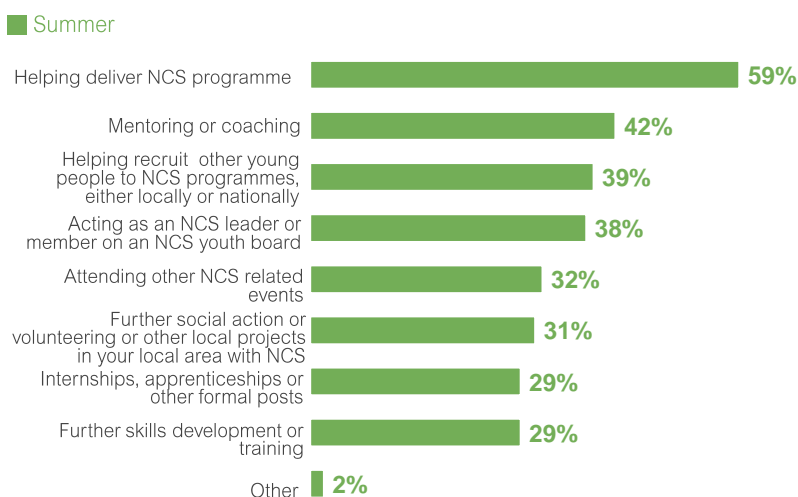
The most common type of involvement was supporting NCS delivery.

Around one in five (19%) summer participants said they would definitely like to be involved with NCS next year and a further half (50%) said they *may* like to be involved in NCS next year.

Similar to those already involved in NCS, those who would like to be involved in NCS next year were most likely to want to help deliver the programme.

Fig 2.3 – ways NCS participants would like to be involved with NCS next year

Q. In which ways would you like to be involved with NCS next year?



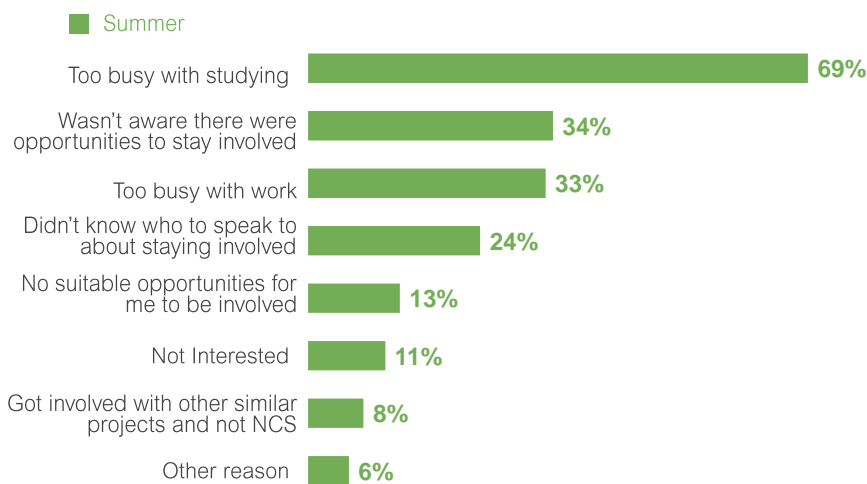
Bases: 948 summer participants who would like to be involved with NCS next year

Barriers to involvement

Over eight in ten participants said they had not been involved in NCS since they completed their summer NCS programme (86%). There were a number of different reasons for this, studying being the most frequently mentioned. Only one in nine participants (11%) were not interested in continuing their involvement with NCS.

Fig 2.4 – why participants did not continue their involvement with NCS

Q. If you chose not to continue your involvement with NCS, why was this?



Bases: 1,185 summer participants who had no further involvement with NCS

Lack of information on how to stay involved was also given as a reason for not doing so. One in three summer participants were not aware that there were opportunities to stay involved with NCS (34%) and more than one in five participants did not know who to contact to stay involved with NCS (24%).

Impact of National Citizen Service 2013 – Two Years On

3 Impact on teamwork, communication and leadership

Key findings

The evaluation assesses the impact on NCS participants' teamwork, communication and leadership. Questions were asked on confidence in leadership and communication, as well as attitudes towards teamwork and getting along with others.

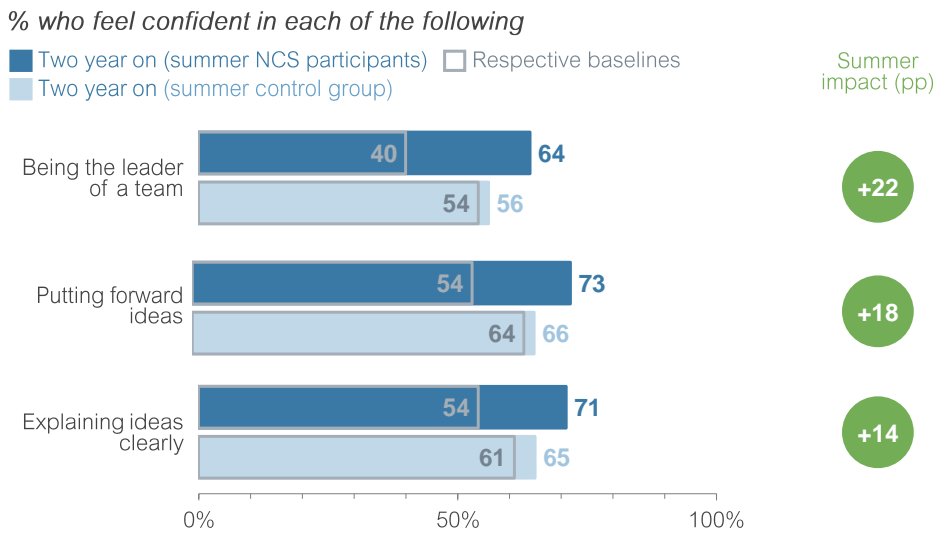
Summer 2013 has seen the most consistent impact on teamwork, communication and leadership out of all the themes measured. It has retained impacts on all measures of leadership and communication, and has sustained three of four impacts on measures of attitudes towards teamwork and getting along with others.

3.1 Confidence in leadership and communication

As was the case one year on, all initial impacts on confidence in leadership¹⁶ and communication were found two years on; showing this to be a longer-term impact of the programme.

¹⁶ On these measures, the NCS participants and control groups had very different baseline scores. While this may be a result of unobserved differences, it may also be due to uncontrollable differences in the data collection method. NCS participants completed the questionnaires at the start of their Phase 2 residential course among groups of young people, while the control group completed a postal survey on their own.

Figure 3.1 – impact on leadership and communication

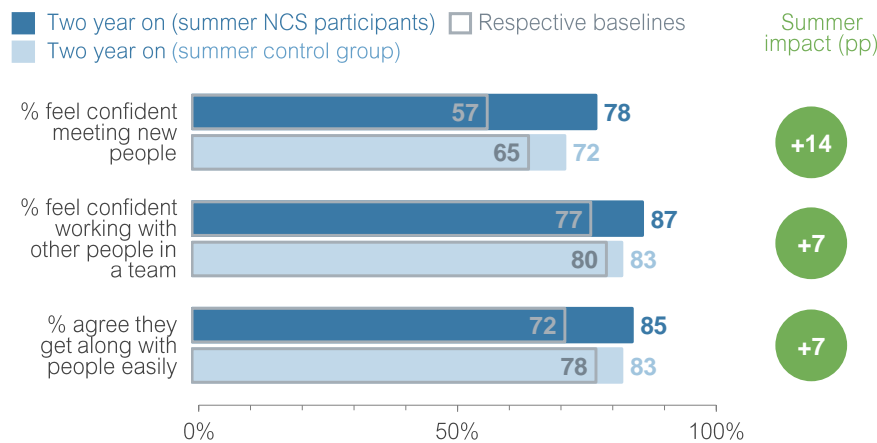


Bases: 1,359 summer NCS participants; 911 summer control group

3.2 Attitudes towards teamwork and getting along with others

The summer programme showed impacts on four¹⁷ measures of teamwork and getting along with others at the initial follow-up. The programme has sustained three of these impacts, as it did one year on.

Figure 3.2 – impact on teamwork and getting along with others



Bases: 1,359 summer NCS participants; 911 summer control group

¹⁷ The percentage who feel confident meeting new people, working with other people in a team, agree they get along with people easily, and agree they try to treat other people with respect.

4 Impact on transition to adulthood

Key findings

To assess the impact of NCS on participants' transition to adulthood, questions were asked on education, employment and training plans for the near future, long-term choices and aspirations. Questions were also asked on sense of control over future success, life skills, personal resilience, sense of wellbeing, and health behaviours.

Impacts on education, employment and training (measured by asking participants what they planned to be doing next autumn), including how in control participants felt about their future success and long-term choices (such as agreeing that a range of different career options are open to them) had not been sustained. However, two years on participants are more likely to agree education is worthwhile.

However, NCS impact on transition to adulthood has persisted in a number of areas, Impacts on participants' confidence in their life skills have persisted, as have some measures of personal resilience and personal wellbeing.

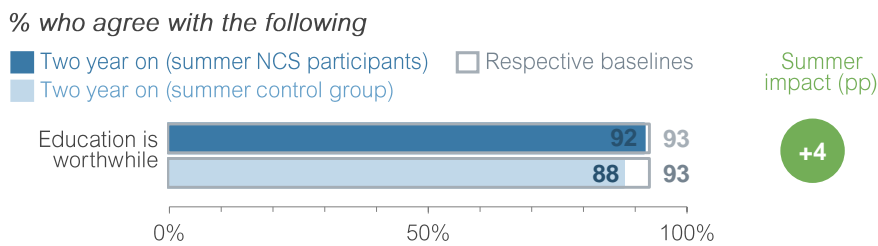
4.1 Education, employment and training

Long-term choices and aspirations

At the initial follow-up, summer had a positive impact on participants' long-term choices and aspirations around education and employment (such as feeling positive about getting a job in the future or agreeing education is worthwhile).¹⁸ At the one year on follow-up none of these impacts had been sustained. Two years on however, the impact on the percentage agreeing education is worthwhile reappears.

¹⁸ On the proportion agreeing that "a range of different career options are open to me", that education is worthwhile and that studying to gain qualifications is important to them.

Figure 4.1 - belief that education is worthwhile



Bases: 1,359 summer NCS participants; 911 summer control group

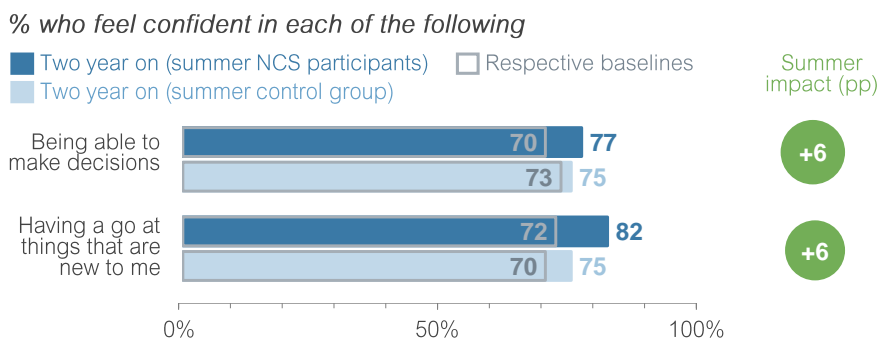
Control over future success

At the initial follow-up, positive impacts were found on how in control participants felt about their future success.¹⁹ These findings did not persist one year on and have not re-emerged two years on.

4.2 Life skills

NCS 2013 participants felt more confident in their life skills at the initial follow-up, compared to the control groups. Two years on, the summer programme has continued to have a positive impact on participants' confidence in two life skills, ability to make decisions and trying new things. There is no longer an impact on managing money or time management – which both showed positive impacts at the initial and one year on follow-up. There is also no impact on how confident participants felt about staying away with friends or family, which was an impact at the initial follow-up.

Figure 4.2– impact on life skills



Bases: 1,359 summer NCS participants; 911 summer control group

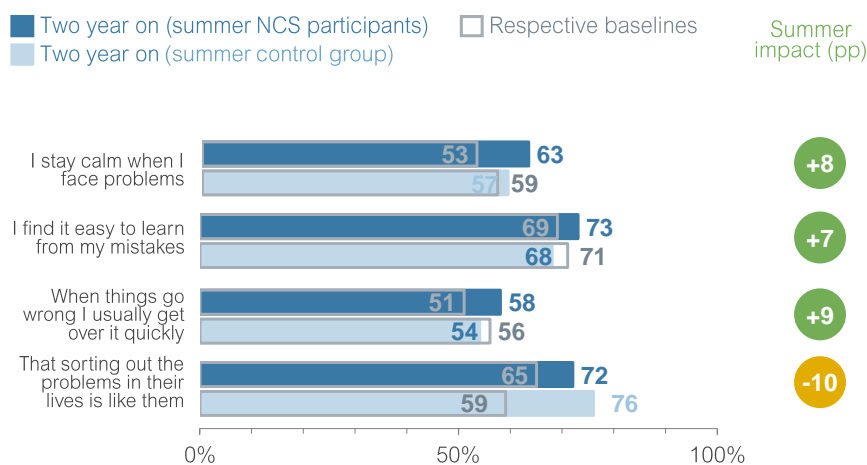
¹⁹ For summer on the proportion who disagree that how well you get on in this world is mostly a matter of luck, for summer and autumn the percentage that agree they can pretty much decide what will happen in their life and for autumn the percentage that disagree that even if they do well at school, they'll have a hard time getting the right kind of job.

4.3 Personal resilience

At the initial follow-up, the summer programme showed impacts on six measures of personal resilience;²⁰ two²¹ of these were sustained one year on and one new negative impact emerged (the control group saw more improvement than NCS participants in feeling sorting out problems in their lives was like them). One of the positive impacts²² and the negative impact have sustained two years on, while a further two positive impacts from the initial evaluation have re-emerged²³.

Figure 4.3 – impact on personal resilience

% who agree with each of the following



Bases: 1,359 summer NCS participants; 911 summer control group

4.4 Sense of wellbeing

To assess the impact on participants' sense of personal wellbeing questions were asked about their satisfaction with life nowadays, how worthwhile the things they do are, their happiness yesterday, and how anxious they felt yesterday. All of these are Office of National Statistics personal wellbeing measures.

The summer programme has retained two of its four²⁴ personal wellbeing impacts two years on (feeling things they do in their life are worthwhile and

²⁰ The percentage who agree "I stay calm when I face problems", "I can usually handle what comes my way", "when things go wrong I usually get over it quickly", "I like to finish things once I've started them", "I find it easy to learn from my mistakes" and "I enjoy doing new things".

²¹ One year on there were two positive impacts (handling what comes their way and getting over things quickly when they go wrong).

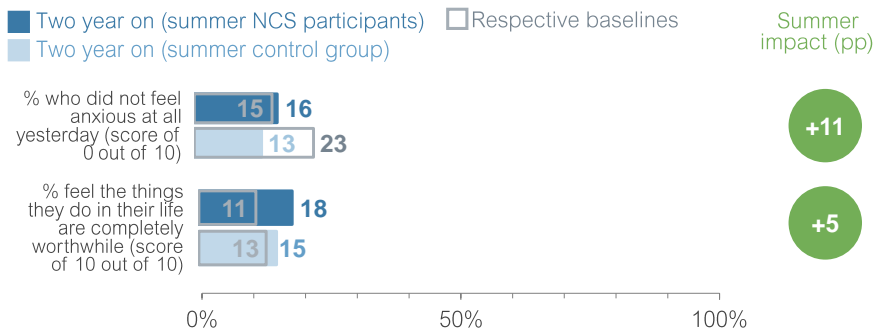
²² Getting over things quickly when they go wrong.

²³ Staying calm when facing problems and finding it easy to learn from their mistakes.

²⁴ At the initial follow-up summer also had an impact on the percentage who felt completely happy yesterday and the percentage who felt completely satisfied within life nowadays. At the initial follow-up there was an impact on the mean score for all of these wellbeing measures.

not feeling anxious)²⁵. Feeling completely satisfied with life nowadays was sustained as an impact until one year on.

Figure 4.4 – impact on sense of wellbeing



Bases: 1,359 summer NCS participants; 911 summer control group

4.5 Health impacts

NCS does not have an explicit aim of improving health behaviours, although indirect effects – such as reducing smoking or drinking were explored. At the initial summer follow-up, the impact analysis suggested that it led to an increase both in the proportion who have *not* had six units of alcohol on any one day in the last month and the proportion who *do not* usually smoke any cigarettes in a week. While one year on, summer had sustained the reduction in alcohol consumption, two years on this is no longer the case.

²⁵ There is also an impact on mean scores for not feeling anxious (-1.26), at the two year on follow-up.

5 Impact on social mixing

Key findings

In order to assess the impact of NCS on social mixing, questions were asked on: social trust; attitudes towards relatives or friends going out with people from a number of different backgrounds; level of interaction with people from different backgrounds; and getting in touch with people from different backgrounds to ask for advice or a favour.

Two years on NCS continued to have positive impacts on some aspects of social mixing:

- The summer programme sustained two impacts found at the initial follow-up on attitudes towards mixing with people from different backgrounds (a close relative or friend going out with someone who is disabled or who is gay or lesbian).
- Two years on there are again impacts on the level of interaction with people from different backgrounds, as there were at the initial follow up. These were not present one year on.
- The impact on asking advice or a favour from someone from a richer or poorer background reappeared at the two years on follow up after being absent at the one year on follow-up.

5.1 Attitudes towards mixing with people from different backgrounds

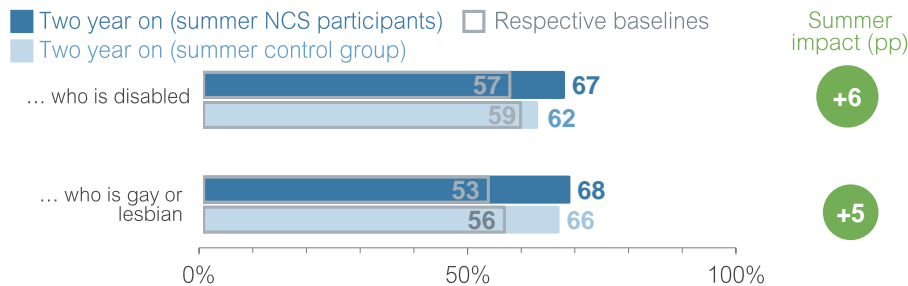
In order to assess how NCS affected participants' overall views towards mixing with others, the surveys asked how comfortable participants would feel if close relatives or friends went out with people from a number of different backgrounds.

The summer programme had positive impacts across the range of measures at the initial follow-up. Two years on it has sustained impacts on two of these measures. There are no impacts on mixing with people from a different religious background, from a richer or poorer background, from a different school or college or from a different race or ethnicity.

In terms of being comfortable with a close friend or relative going out with someone who is disabled, the programme sustained an impact on this measure for boys (+10pp) with no impact for girls two years on.

Figure 5.1 – impact on attitudes towards mixing with people from different backgrounds

% who feel very comfortable with a close relative or friend going out with someone ...



Bases: 1,359 summer NCS participants; 911 summer control group

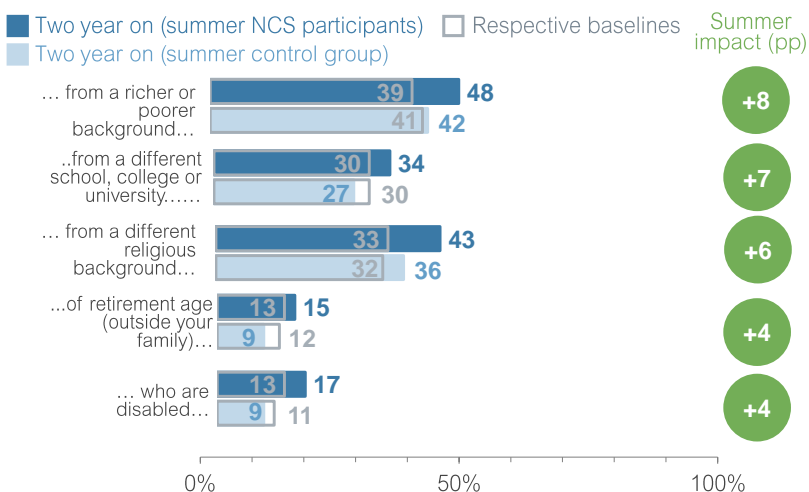
5.2 Level of interaction with people from different backgrounds

The initial follow-up showed that the summer programme had five positive impacts on participants' social interaction with people from different backgrounds.²⁶ One year on there were no impacts on these measures.

Two years on there are again five impacts. Four of the measures where there were impacts in the initial follow up show impacts again; the impact on mixing with people who are gay or lesbian has not returned, but there is now an impact on mixing with people from a different religious background.

Figure 5.2 – impact on social interaction with people from different backgrounds

% who have met socially several times a week or more with people...



Bases: 1,359 summer NCS participants; 911 summer control group

5.3 Expansion of social networks

²⁶ Meeting socially several times a week or more with people from a richer or poorer background, from a different school or college, who are gay or lesbian, of retirement age or who are disabled.

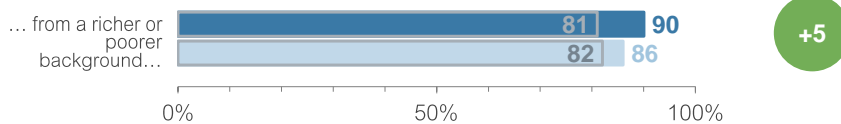
The impact of NCS on participants' broader social networks was measured in terms of whether participants felt happy asking for advice or a favour from people they knew from various different backgrounds. There were five positive impacts at the initial summer follow-up²⁷, but at the one year on survey none of these had been sustained. However, at the one year on survey there was an impact on asking for advice or a favour from people from a different race or ethnicity which was not present at the initial follow-up.

Two years on, one of the initial impacts has returned - feeling happy asking for advice or a favour from people from a richer or poorer background. This is the only impact on the expansion of social networks found at this stage of the evaluation.

Figure 5.3 – impact on social networks

% who would feel happy getting in touch with some or more people ... to ask for advice or a favour

■ Two year on (summer NCS participants) □ Respective baselines
■ Two year on (summer control group) Summer impact (pp)



Bases: 1,359 summer NCS participants; 911 summer control group

5.4 Social trust

A positive impact on willingness to trust others has not been sustained from the initial follow-up. As was the case one year on, the two year on follow-up showed no impact on participants saying that they think most people can be trusted.

²⁷ On the proportion who would feel happy getting in touch with some or more people from a different religious background, from a different school or college or from a richer or poorer background to ask for advice or a favour.

6 Impact on community involvement

Key findings

To assess the impact on community involvement, questions were asked on participants' intention to vote; perceived ability to make a difference; knowledge and understanding of community involvement; and participants' volunteering activities.

The summer programme sustained one impact on perceived knowledge and understanding of local community two years on.

At the initial follow-up the summer programme saw three impacts on measures of perceived ability to make a difference (feeling able to have an impact on the world around them, make a difference when working with others and are someone others can rely on). Two years on, an impact is still found on participants perceived ability to have an impact on the world around them, with another (feel they can make a difference when working) returning after not being seen at one year on.

Impacts were seen on the average hours of volunteering at the initial and one year on follow-up; this has not been sustained two years on.

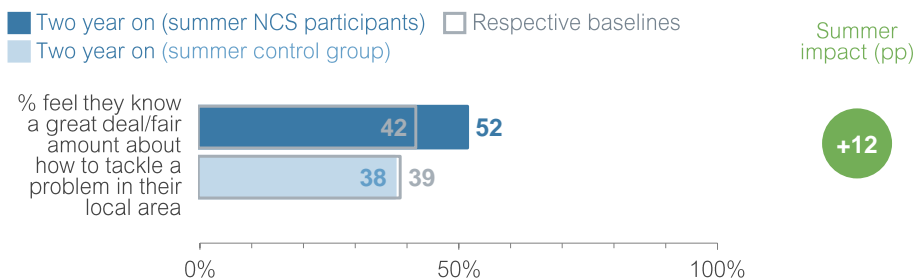
6.1 Knowledge and understanding of community involvement

The summer programme has retained one of two initial impacts on perceived knowledge and understanding of community involvement (knowing how tackle a problem in their local area).²⁸

The improvement in how much participants felt they knew about tackling problems in their local area was larger for girls than for boys at the initial follow up. As was the case one year on, two years on this impact has only continued for girls (+15pp).

²⁸ At the initial follow-up the summer programme also had an impact on the percentage that agree they understand the organisations and people that have influence in their local area.

Figure 6.1 – impact on perceived knowledge and understanding of community involvement

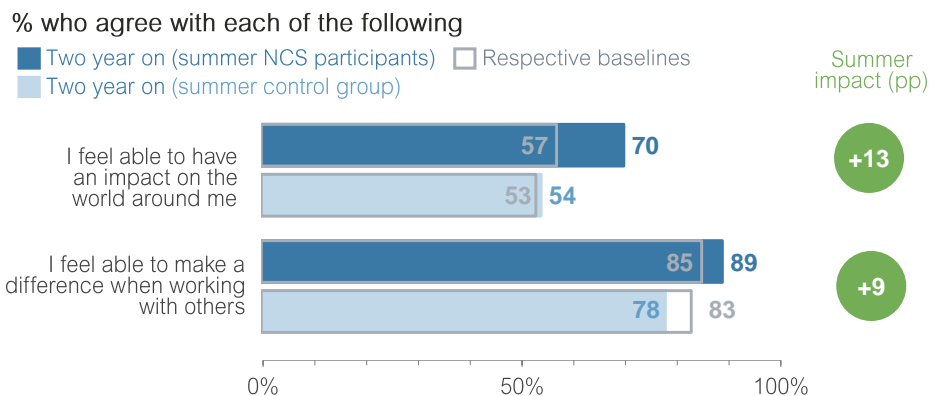


Bases: 1,359 summer NCS participants; 911 summer control group

6.2 Perceived ability to make a difference

At the initial follow-up the summer programmes saw three²⁹ impacts on measures of perceived ability to make a difference. Two years on there are two impacts. Only one of these showed an impact one year on – feeling able to have an impact on the world around me.

Figure 6.2 – impact on perceived ability to make a difference



Bases: 1,359 summer NCS participants; 911 summer control group

6.3 Involvement and helping out

Helping out and volunteering

Two years on there is no longer a significant impact on volunteering for the summer programme. The programme sustained its impact on average number of hours of volunteering until one year on, relative to the control group.

²⁹ The percentage that agree they feel able to have an impact on the world around them, feel they can make a difference when working with others and are someone others can rely on.

6.4 Intention to vote

The evaluations of NCS 2013 also sought to test the potential impact of NCS on civic engagement by measuring likelihood of voting in a general election. Although a positive impact on certainty to vote was found at the initial and one year on follow-ups for the summer programme, this was not sustained two years on.

7 Value for money

The value for money analysis has been undertaken in accordance with the principles of the HM Treasury Green Book, and seeks to monetise (as far as is practicable) the resource costs and benefits associated with the programme. Many of the positive impacts identified in the 2013 evaluation cannot yet be robustly monetised. Therefore, this assessment focuses on the effects of NCS 2013 summer programme in terms of delivering sustained changes in volunteering behaviour and improvements to leadership skills.

The analysis builds on previous assessments of the value for money associated with the programme, which were based on shorter term observations of the outcomes involved (4 and 17 months' post completion). These assessments required the application of assumptions regarding how the impacts of NCS 2013 would persist in the future. The extended longitudinal scope of the data available at this stage has offered an opportunity to both test these assumptions and provide more precise results.

NCS has the potential to deliver a number of benefits that it is not currently possible to monetise. For example, the analysis is not able to monetise wellbeing outcomes, social mixing outcomes or the social value of additional volunteering. As a consequence, this may undervalue the full benefit of the programme.

Key findings

Based on evidence gathered during the 28 months following the completion of the project (two years on survey), it is estimated that NCS 2013 will deliver benefits (excluding health impacts) of between £54.1 and £114.8m. These effects are composed of a temporary impact on the volunteering behaviour of completers (participants who attended the graduation ceremony), and a persistent effect on their leadership skills (which would be expected to feed through into increase earnings in the workplace). These estimates imply NCS 2013 delivered between £1.10 and £2.34 of benefits per £1 of expenditure (which lie within the overall envelope suggested by earlier research feeding into this evaluation).

7.1 Costs

Evidence on the cost of the programme was provided directly by the Cabinet Office and covered centrally funded contributions to the cost of NCS. The costs of delivering NCS 2013 was £49.1m, and a total of 30,045

young people completed the programme. The unit cost per participant (including non-completers) was close to £1,550, compared with a unit cost of around £1,700 in 2012. These estimates will slightly understate the actual resource costs as in some cases the parents of participants will also have made small financial contributions to cost of NCS (of up to £50).

7.2 Benefits

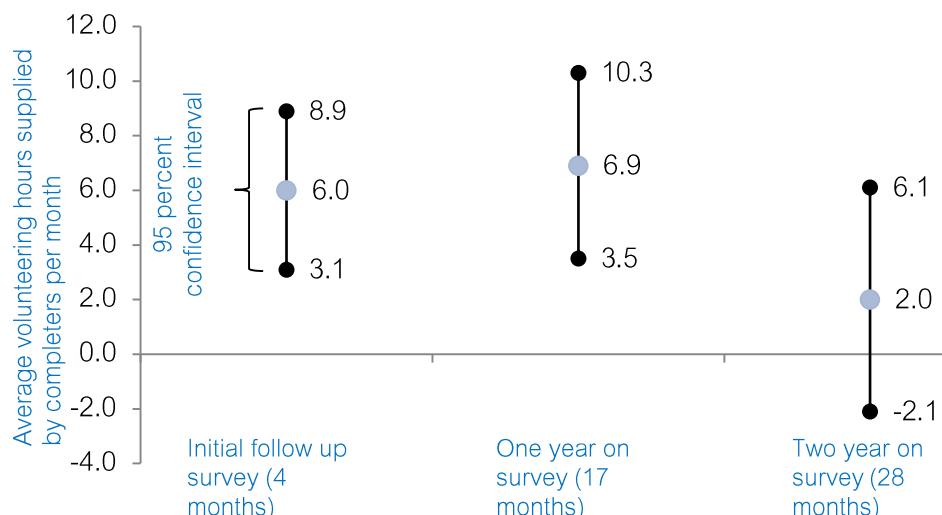
This section provides an assessment of the benefits of NCS 2013, focusing on its core objectives of delivering enhanced civic engagement and improving leadership and other related skills amongst young people completing the programme.

Volunteering

NCS aims to create a more cohesive, responsible and engaged society. Young people are encouraged to work together to create social action projects in their local communities and need to complete 30 hours of voluntary work to graduate. It is hoped that this initial activity through NCS may stimulate longer-term effects on civic engagement and willingness to supply further time (in the form of volunteering) to support the achievement of broader social goals. This volunteering involves unpaid work leading to the provision of additional goods or services (which will be valued by the individuals or communities benefiting).

The results of the evaluation suggested that the programme had an impact on the volunteering behaviour of completers that lasted beyond their participation in the programme. Completers in NCS 2013 supplied between six and seven additional hours of volunteering time per month - relative to the comparison group - both four and 17 months post-placement. However, observations taken 28 months following the completion of NCS 2013 suggest that this effect decayed over the intervening period (with no statistically significant differences observed between completers and the comparison group at this stage). Estimates of the average effects of NCS 2013 (and associated statistical uncertainty) are illustrated in Figure 7.1 below.

Figure 7.1: Estimates of the average effects of NCS 2013 on the volunteering hours supplied by completers at four months, 17 months and 28 months post-completion



Bases: Initial FU: 3,035 completers; 1,710 comparison group. 1YO: 2,212 completers; 1,267 comparison group. 2YO: 1,363 completers; 916 comparison group

This pattern to some degree aligns with the wider literature exploring the age distribution of volunteering behaviour. This suggests that the transition to adulthood following the completion of compulsory education is associated with a reduction in volunteering. This has been explained in the wider evidence base as possibly being due to an increased financial concerns and insufficient time which are barriers to volunteering.³⁰

Value of volunteering during NCS

The programme required participants to supply 30 volunteering hours as part of the course. The baseline survey suggested that, on average, participants were involved in volunteering activity for an average of 16 hours per month prior to taking part in NCS. On this basis, it is estimated that NCS led to an increase in volunteering hours of 14 hours over the duration of the social action project. This volunteering time was valued by applying the National Minimum Wage for young people in 2013 (of £3.72) across the

³⁰ DEMOS (2014), *Youth Social Action survey*, available on http://www.demos.co.uk/files/Youth_Social_Action_in_the_UK_-_ver_3.pdf?1373620410, accessed on 02.03.2016; Step up to Change (2015), *Youth Social Action survey*, available on <https://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications/publications/1775/Youth-Social-Action-in-the-UK-2015.aspx>, accessed on 01.03.2016; V (2009), *Young people speak out: attitudes to, and perceptions of, full-time volunteering*, available on <https://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications/publications/1264/Young-people-speak-out-attitudes-to-and-perceptions-of-fulltime-volunteering.aspx>, accessed on 29.03.2016. pp. 24-26

number of participants completing, and was estimated at a total of £1.6m for the summer programme.

$$\text{NCS 2013: } 30,045 \times 14 \times \text{£}3.72 = \text{£}1.6\text{m}$$

Volunteering Effects Four Months post-placement

As described above, evidence from earlier research undertaken as part of the evaluation suggested that impacts on volunteering behaviour endured beyond the lifetime of the placement. The follow-up survey took place four months following the baseline survey for the summer programme. The estimated increase in monthly volunteering amongst NCS completers at four months post-completion was between 3.1 and 8.9 hours per month. Again, applying the national minimum wage at the time, the value of volunteering benefits accrued by the time of the surveys was estimated at between £1.4m and £4.1m amongst completers of NCS 2013.

$$\text{NCS 2013: } 30,045 \times (3.1 \text{ or } 8.9) \times 4 \times \text{£}3.72 = \text{£}1.4\text{m} - \text{£}4.1\text{m}$$

Volunteering Effects 17 Months post-placement

Completers of NCS 2013 continued to supply more volunteering hours than the comparison group 17 months after the completion of NCS (13 months after the first follow-up survey of completers). These effects were estimated at between 3.5 and 10.3 hours per month for completers, and are assumed to be sustained at these levels over the 13-month period. This time was again valued on the basis of the average National Minimum Wage that completers may have obtained in the labour market (£4.82³¹). Changes in prices over the intervening period were allowed for by applying the GDP deflator.³² Furthermore, the value of volunteering time from 12 months following completion of the programme was discounted by using the recommended rate of social time preference of 3.5 percent in line with HM Treasury Green Book guidelines.³³ This gives estimates of the present value of additional volunteering time (in 2013, at 2013 prices) of between £6.5m and £19.0m.

³¹ <https://www.gov.uk/national-minimum-wage-rates>. This estimate was based on the age profile of participants at the time of the survey (23 percent were aged 16 to and 73 percent were aged 18 to 20; the percentages do not add up to 100 due to missing data), and the minimum wage for these groups (£3.79 and £5.13 in 2014)

³² The GDP deflator series suggested that output prices rose by 1.51 percent over the period 2014 to 2015. This proportion was calculated on 2013 prices. See <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/gdp-deflators-at-market-prices-and-money-gdp-march-2015-quarterly-national-accounts> (accessed February 2016)

³³ The volunteering impacts valued here relate to those occurring over a 13-month period, between 4 and 17 months following completion of NCS. As such, the first nine months of this benefit stream were not discounted, while the final four months were discounted at a rate of 3.5 percent. This gives an overall discount factor of 1.011 for the period of 13 months

NCS 2013: $30,045 \times (3.5 \text{ or } 10.3) \times 13 \times \text{£}4.82 \div (1.015 \times 1.011) = \text{£}6.5\text{m} - \text{£}19.0\text{m}$

Volunteering Effects 28 Months post-placement

As highlighted above, at 28 months following the completion of the programme, there were no statistically significant effects of participation on the volunteering hours supplied by completers. This suggests that the effects observed in earlier research decayed over the intervening period, though there is some uncertainty regarding how rapidly this took place. Three scenarios have been developed to describe a plausible range that accommodates this source of uncertainty.

- **Low scenario:** As a lower bound scenario, it assumed that completers provided no additional volunteering hours (relative to the comparison group) over the 11 month between the one and two year on surveys, or in other words, between 17 and 28 months following the completion of the programme.
- **Central scenario:** A central scenario was developed by assuming that the effect on volunteering behaviour decayed linearly (from 6.9 hours per month) to zero over the 11 month between the one and two year on surveys. Under these assumptions, NCS completers were estimated to supply an average of 34 additional hours of volunteering over this period.
- **High scenario:** The results of this wave of the evaluation (28 months following completion) suggested that, on average, completers supplied two more hours of volunteering time per month relative to the comparison group. This difference was not statistically significant at the 95 percent level, but an upper bound scenario was developed by assuming that this observation represented the true effect of NCS summer 2013 on volunteering behaviour at this point.³⁴ Under this scenario, it was assumed that the effects involved fell linearly over the 11 month between the one and two year on surveys (between the 17th and 28th month following completion) and will continue to fall by the same rate after that point (falling to zero on the 31st month post-completion). On the basis of these assumptions, NCS completers are estimated to supply an average of 65 additional hours of volunteering over this 14-month period.

For each scenario, the volunteering time was valued on the basis of National Minimum Wage that completers might have obtained in the labour market (£5.30 for 18-20 year olds in 2015). Changes in prices over the

³⁴ i.e. that a Type I error had been made

intervening period were again allowed for by applying the GDP deflator.³⁵ Furthermore, the value of volunteering time was discounted by using the recommended rate of social time preference of 3.5 percent in line with HM Treasury Green Book guidelines.³⁶ This gives estimates of the present value of additional volunteering time between 17 and 31³⁷ months post-completion (in 2013, at 2013 prices) of between £0 and £9.4m.

$$\text{NCS 2013: } 30,045 \times (0 \text{ or } 65) \times £5.30 \div (1.029 \times 1.075) = £0\text{m} - £9.4\text{m}$$

Leadership skills

NCS aims to improve young people's leadership skills, the acquisition of which has the potential to aid them compete more effectively in the labour market and increase earnings while in employment. Earlier research as part of this evaluation suggested that participation in NCS 2013 resulted in a persistent effect on the leadership skills of completers, though uncertainties remained as to how far such effects would prove persistent following important transitional events experienced by the individuals concerned (and in particular, the passage from compulsory education into labour market participation or higher or further education).

The research undertaken as part of this stage of the evaluation demonstrates that effects on leadership skills have proven resilient to these life transitions. The estimated effects have remained stable over the course of this evaluation, with results suggesting that 14.9 percent of completers of the programme had acquired improvements in leadership skills at 28 months following completion.³⁸

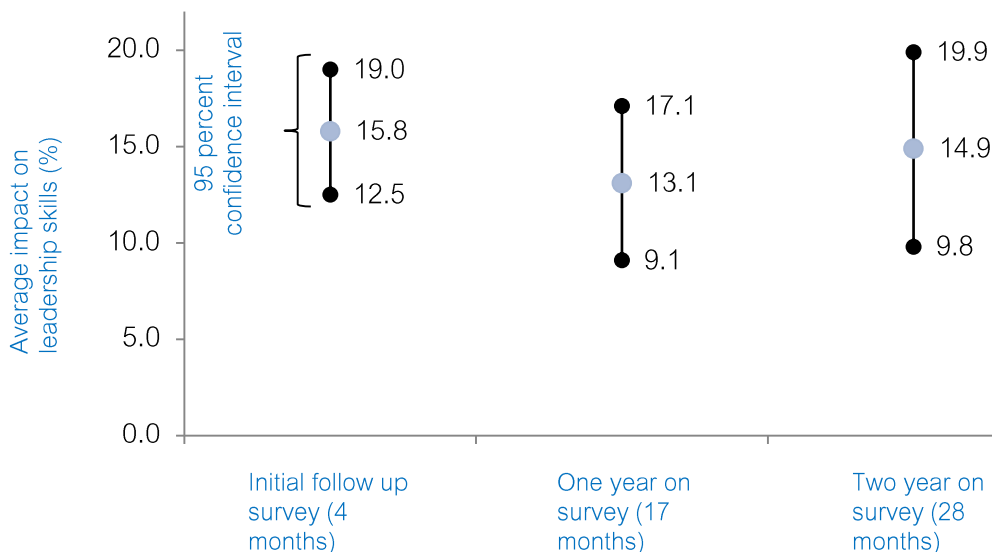
³⁵ The GDP deflator series suggested that output prices rose by 1.40 percent over the period 2015 to 2016. This proportion was calculated on 2013 prices. See <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/gdp-deflators-at-market-prices-and-money-gdp-march-2015-quarterly-national-accounts> (accessed February 2016)

³⁶ The volunteering impacts valued here relate to those occurring between 17 and 28 months following completion of NCS. This gives an overall discount factor of 1.075 for the period

³⁷ We refer here to 31 (and not 28) months post completion, as the high scenario estimates the effect of NCS on volunteering hours to decay to zero at the 31st month

³⁸ The leadership indicators included in the model are the following: confidence in 'Meeting new people'; 'Working with other people in a team'; 'Putting forward my ideas'; 'Being the leader of a team'; 'Explaining my ideas clearly'

Figure 7.2 – Average impact on leadership skills indicators (%)



Bases: Initial FU: 3,035 completers; 1,710 comparison group. 1YO: 2,212 completers; 1,267 comparison group. 2YO: 1,363 completers; 916 comparison group

A US study has demonstrated that leadership skills (over and above cognitive skills and other influential factors) can have long-term effects on the earnings of individuals (in the order of 2.1 per cent to 3.8 per cent after controlling for other psychological traits and occupation).³⁹ It is assumed that the present value of lifetime earnings for NCS completers would be £600,000 (in line with past studies). On the basis of these estimates, this would imply a possible average impact of improved leadership skills on lifetime earnings between £12,600 and £22,800.⁴⁰

However, it should be noted that around 20 percent of these effects were attributed to the effect of leadership skills on participation in further and higher education. It has not been possible to demonstrate that NCS 2013 produced an effect on participation further education, so the estimated value of leadership skills have been adjusted accordingly. On the basis these assumptions, the value of improved leadership skills (in the form of increased earnings for completers) is estimated at between £44.6m and £80.7m.

$$\text{NCS 2013: } 30,045 \times 0.15 \times (0.021 \text{ or } 0.038) \times 0.8 \times \text{£}600,000 = \text{£}44.6\text{m to } \text{£}80.7\text{m}$$

³⁹ Kuhn and Weinberger (2003) *Leadership Skills and Wages*, University of California (estimates taken from Table 10 in the appendix)

⁴⁰ £12,600 is the result of £600,000 (present value of lifetime earnings for NCS completers) * 0.021 (long-term effects of leadership on the earnings of individuals). Similarly, £22,800 is the result of 600,000 * 0.038

7.3 Value for money

Based on evidence gathered 28 months following the completion of the project, it is estimated that NCS 2013 will deliver benefits of between £54.1 and £114.8m. These benefits are largely comprised of a temporary effect on the volunteering behaviour of completers and a persistent effect on their earnings in the workplace (mediated by improvements in leadership skills).

Taken with the estimated resource costs associated with the programme, these results suggest NCS 2013 delivered between £1.10 and £2.34 of benefits per £1 of expenditure. These results are broadly within the overall envelope suggested by earlier research feeding into this evaluation.

Table 7.1: Cost-benefit analysis results:

	Low	Central	High
Costs (£m)			
Cost of NCS	49.1	49.1	49.1
Benefits (excluding health benefits, £m)			
Value of voluntary work as part of NCS: actual (£m)			
Sum of value of volunteering during NCS + 4 + 17 + 28 months post-placement	£9.5	£22.1	£34.1
Income from improved leadership skills (£m)	£44.6	£62.7	£80.7
Value of benefits (£m)	£54.1	£84.7	£114.8
Benefit to cost ratio (£s per £1 spending)	£1.10	£1.72	£2.34
Comparison to preceding stage of this evaluation (one year on survey)	£1.25	£2.65	£4.65

Appendices

Appendix A: sample profiles

The following table shows the achieved sample profiles for the follow-up surveys after carrying out propensity score matching.⁴¹ The closeness of the NCS participant and control group profiles demonstrates the effectiveness of the matching process.

	Summer	
	NCS	Control
Sample size	1359	911
Gender		
Male	28%	28%
Female	72%	72%
Ethnicity		
White	63%	70%
Ethnic minority	37%	30%
Socio-economic		
On free school meals	15%	14%
Not on free school meals	84%	86%

⁴¹ Where percentages do not add to 100%, this is through missing information, due to paper survey respondents leaving questions blank.

The following table shows the achieved NCS participant sample profile for the baseline surveys against the achieved sample profile for the equivalent follow-up surveys.

	Summer NCS			
	Baseline	Follow-up	One Year on Follow-up	Two year on Follow-up
Sample size	24,926	3091	2252	1393
Gender				
Male	41%	31%	28%	29%
Female	57%	69%	72%	71%
Ethnicity				
White	66%	73%	63%	63%
Ethnic minority	29%	26%	37%	37%
Socio-economic				
On free school meals	19%	16%	14%	16%
Not on free school meals	73%	83%	85%	84%

Appendix B: full list of outcome measures

The following table provides a full list of outcome measures included in the impact analysis, including those where no statistically significant impact was observed. Only statistically significant impacts are shown in the far right columns.

Outcome	Summer 2013 Impact		
	Initial	One year on	Two year on
Social mixing outcomes			
% saying most people can be trusted	+7pp		
% who feel very comfortable with a close relative or friend going out with someone from a different school or college	+5pp	+5pp	
% who feel very comfortable with a close relative or friend going out with someone from a different race or ethnicity	+5pp	+5pp	
% who feel very comfortable with a close relative or friend going out with someone from a different religious background	+4pp		
% who feel very comfortable with a close relative or friend going out with someone from a richer or poorer background	+4pp	+6pp	
% who feel very comfortable with a close relative or friend going out with someone who is gay or lesbian	+4pp	+5pp	+5pp
% who feel very comfortable with a close relative or friend going out with someone who is disabled	+4pp	+8pp	+6pp
% who have met socially several times a week or more with people from a richer or poorer background	+6pp		+8pp

Outcome	Summer 2013 Impact		
	Initial	One year on	Two year on
% who have met socially several times a week or more with people from a different race or ethnicity to you			
% who have met socially several times a week or more with people who are from a different religious background to you	+6pp		+6pp
% who have met socially several times a week or more with people from a different school, college or university	+5pp		+7pp
% who have met socially several times a week or more with people who are gay or lesbian	+4pp		
% who have met socially several times a week or more with people of retirement age	+4pp		+4pp
% who have met socially several times a week or more with people who are disabled	+3pp		+4pp
% who would feel happy getting in touch with some or more people from a different religious background to ask for advice or a favour	+6pp		
% who would feel happy getting in touch with some or more people from a different school, college or university to ask for advice or a favour	+5pp		
% who would feel happy getting in touch with some or more people from a richer or poorer background to ask for advice or a favour	+4pp		+5pp
% who would feel happy getting in touch with some or more people from a different race or ethnicity to ask for advice or a favour		+6pp	
% who would feel happy getting in touch with some or more people who are gay or lesbian to ask for advice or a favour			
% who would feel happy getting in touch with some or more people who are from a different religious background to ask for advice or a favour			

Outcome	Summer 2013 Impact		
	Initial	One year on	Two year on
% who would feel happy getting in touch with some or more people of retirement age to ask for advice or a favour			
% who would feel happy getting in touch with some or more people who are disabled to ask for advice or a favour			
% agree that people from different backgrounds get on well together in my local area	+7pp		
Transition to adulthood			
% planning to study full time for A/AS Levels in a sixth form or college next Autumn (September/October 2016)			
% planning to study full-time for another qualification next Autumn (September/October 2016)	+5pp		
% planning to do an Apprenticeship or similar type of training next Autumn (September/October 2016))			
% planning to do paid work (full-time or part-time)/full-time job next Autumn (September/October 2016)			
% planning to care for a friend or family member in the next few months/next Autumn (September/October 2016)			
% planning to look for work on being unemployed next Autumn (September/ October 2016)			
% planning to study full-time for a degree or other higher education qualification next Autumn (September/October 2016)			
% planning to look after the home or children next Autumn (September/ October 2016)			
% planning to do something else next Autumn (September/October 2016)	-3pp		
% with no plans for next Autumn (September/ October 2016)			

Outcome	Summer 2013 Impact		
	Initial	One year on	Two year on
% agree that "a range of different career options are open to me"	+6pp		
% disagree that "I'm not interested in doing any more learning"			
% agree that "studying to gain qualifications is important to me"	+4pp		
% agree that education is worthwhile	+4pp		+4pp
% disagree that how well you get on in this world is mostly a matter of luck	+9pp		
% agree that "I can pretty much decide what will happen in my life"	+5pp		
% disagree that "even if I do well at school, I'll have a hard time getting the right kind of job"			
% agree that if someone is not a success in life, it is usually their own fault			
% agree that "working hard now will help me get on later in life"		-3pp	
% disagree that "people like me don't have much of a chance in life"			
% agree that if you work hard at something, you'll usually succeed			
% who feel confident in "having a go at things that are new to me"	+12pp	+8pp	+6pp
% who feel confident in being able to make decisions	+10pp	+10pp	+6pp
% who feel confident in getting things done on time	+9pp	+7pp	
% who feel confident in staying away without family or friends	+6pp		
% who feel confident in "managing my money"	+5pp	+6pp	
% agree that "I stay calm when I face problems"	+9pp		+8pp
% agree that "I can usually handle what comes my way"	+7pp	+6pp	

Outcome	Summer 2013 Impact		
	Initial	One year on	Two year on
% agree that "when things go wrong I usually get over it quickly"	+7pp	+6pp	+9pp
% agree that "I like to finish things once I've started them"	+6pp		
% agree that "I find it easy to learn from my mistakes"	+5pp		+7pp
% agree that "I enjoy doing new things"	+5pp		
% who say the following statement is quite/just like them: "some young people want to sort out the problems in their lives" (excluding those who said they had no problems)	-6pp	-5pp	-10pp
% who say the following statement is quite/just like them: "some young people want to stay out of trouble" (QF8)			
% who feel the things they do in their life are completely worthwhile (score of 10 out of 10)	+9pp	+5pp	+5pp
% who did not feel anxious at all yesterday (score of 0 out of 10)	+8pp	+12pp	+11pp
% who feel completely satisfied with life nowadays (score of 10 out of 10)	+6pp	+3pp	
% who felt completely happy yesterday (score of 10 out of 10)	+4pp		
Mean score for how anxious they felt yesterday (where 10 is completely anxious)	-0.8	-1.13	-1.26
Mean score for satisfaction with life nowadays (where 10 is completely satisfied)	+0.6		
Mean score for how happy they felt yesterday (where 10 is completely happy)	+0.5		
Mean score for how worthwhile they feel the things they do in their life are (where 10 is completely worthwhile)	+0.5		
% who have not had 6 units of alcohol on single occasion in the previous month	+6pp	+8pp	
% who have not smoked any cigarettes in the previous week	+4pp		

Outcome	Summer 2013 Impact		
	Initial	One year on	Two year on
Teamwork, communication and leadership			
% who feel confident in being the leader of a team	+18pp	+18pp	+22pp
% who feel confident in explaining ideas clearly	+18pp	+13pp	+14pp
% who feel confident in putting forward ideas	+16pp	+12pp	+18pp
% who feel confident in meeting new people	+17pp	+15pp	+14pp
% who feel confident in working with other people in a team	+10pp	+7pp	+7pp
% agree that "I get along with people easily"	+9pp	+7pp	+7pp
% agree that "I try to treat other people with respect"	+3pp		
Community involvement			
% who feel they know a great deal/fair amount about how to tackle a problem in their local area	+21pp	+11pp	+12pp
% agree that they understand the organisations and people that have influence in their local area	+13pp		
% agree that "I feel able to have an impact on the world around me"	+17pp	+15pp	+13pp
% agree that "I feel I can make a difference when working with others"	+6pp		+9pp
% agree that "I am someone others can rely on"	+4pp		
Hours in total spent on formal and informal volunteering over the last month (excluding time spent on the social action project as part of NCS)	+6.0	+6.9	
% who have taken part in a youth group at place of worship outside of school or college hours since the beginning of December 2014			

Outcome	Summer 2013 Impact		
	Initial	One year on	Two year on
% who have taken part in a sports club/team outside of school or college hours since the beginning of December 2014			
% who have taken part in an art, drama, dance or music club/group outside of school or college hours since the beginning of December 2014		-4pp	
% who have taken part in another youth club/community centre outside of school or college hours since the beginning of December 2014			
% who have taken part in a holiday club/scheme outside of school or college hours since the beginning of December 2014			
% who have taken part in Scouts or Guides (including Explorer or Venture Scouts, Ranger Guides) outside of school or college hours since the beginning of December 2014			
% who have taken part in an Army Cadet Force or Corps outside of school or college hours since the beginning of December 2014			
% who have taken part in the Duke of Edinburgh Award scheme outside of school or college hours since the beginning of December 2014	+2pp	+4pp	
% who have taken part in any other youth activities outside of school or college hours since the beginning of December 2014			
% who have taken part in none of these activities outside of school or college hours since the beginning of December 2014			-6pp
% who have helped out at a local club, group, organisation or place of worship outside of school or college hours since the beginning of December 2014	+7pp		
% who have helped out other organisations outside of school or college hours since the beginning of December 2014			

Outcome	Summer 2013 Impact		
	Initial	One year on	Two year on
% who have raised money for charity (including taking part in a sponsored event) outside of school or college hours since the beginning of December 2014		-5pp	
% who have contacted someone (e.g. council, media, school) about something affecting your local area outside of school/ past year or college hours since the beginning of December 2014			
% who have organised a petition or event to support a local or national issue outside of school or college hours since the beginning of December 2014			
% who have done something to help other people, or to improve a local area outside of school or college hours since the beginning of December 2014			+6pp
% who have done none of these things outside of school or college hours since the beginning of December 2014			
% who have helped out by doing shopping, collecting pension, or paying bills for someone not in their family since the beginning of December 2014			
% who have helped out by cooking, cleaning, laundry, gardening or other routine household jobs for someone not in their family since the beginning of December 2014			
% who have helped out by decorating, or doing any kind of home or car repairs for someone not in their family since the beginning of December 2014		+3pp	
% who have helped out by babysitting or caring for children not in their family since the beginning of December 2014			
% who have helped out by taking care of someone who is sick or frail not in their family since the beginning of December 2014			
% who have helped out by looking after a pet for someone not in their family who is away since the beginning of December 2014			

Outcome	Summer 2013 Impact		
	Initial	One year on	Two year on
% who have helped out by helping someone not in their family with a university or job application since the beginning of December 2014			
% who have helped out by writing letters or filling in forms for someone not in their family since the beginning of December 2014			
% who have helped out by helping out someone not in their family in some other way since the beginning of December 2014		+5pp	
% who have done none of these for people not in their family since the beginning of December 2014			
% who say they are absolutely certain to vote (10 out of 10)	+7pp	+5pp	
Mean score for likelihood to vote (scored from 0 to 10 where 10 is absolutely certain to vote)			

For more information

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About Ipsos MORI's Social Research Institute

The Social Research Institute works closely with national governments, local public services and the not-for-profit sector. Its c.200 research staff focus on public service and policy issues. Each has expertise in a particular part of the public sector, ensuring we have a detailed understanding of specific sectors and policy challenges. This, combined with our methodological and communications expertise, helps ensure that our research makes a difference for decision makers and communities.