



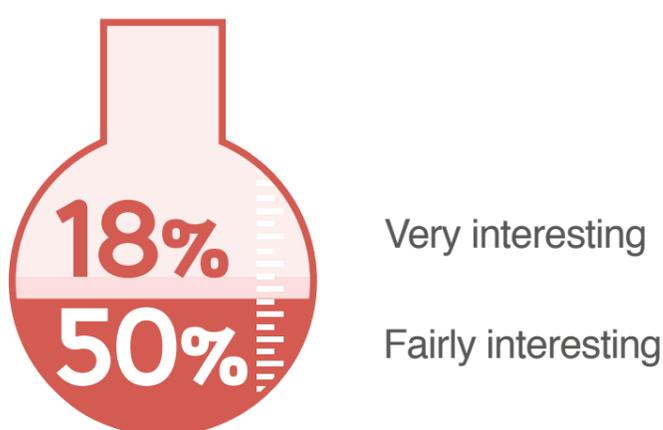
# Young people's views on science education

In summer 2016, a representative sample of over 4,000 14- to 18-year-olds at English, state-funded schools and colleges shared their views and experience of science and science careers.

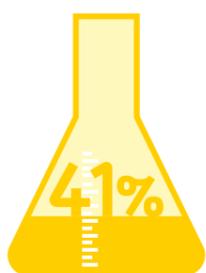
Here we present some of the key results. The full findings are freely available from: <https://wellcome.ac.uk/what-we-do/our-work/young-peoples-views-science-education>

## Learning science

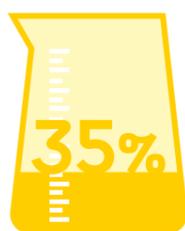
Most young people said they found science lessons at school interesting



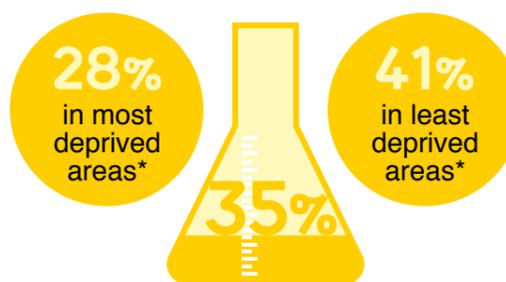
## Top factors encouraging young people to learn science



I find science interesting



I like doing practical work/experiments



Having a good teacher

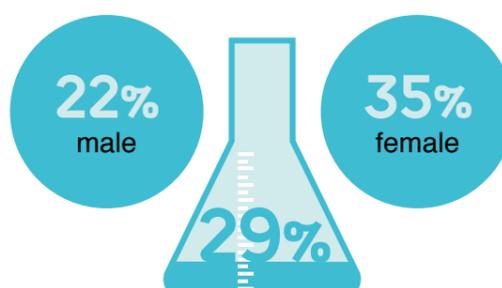


It's relevant to real life

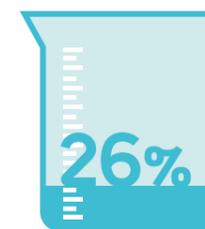
## Top factors putting young people off learning science



Having a bad teacher



More difficult than other subjects



Doesn't fit with future study/career plans

\*Most deprived areas = young people living in lowest quintile of Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI). Least deprived areas = young people living in highest IDACI quintile

## Triple science\*

### Reasons for not studying triple science

**37%**

of students said that they studied triple science  
But this is higher than official statistics

**23%**

of pupils were entered for triple science (four year average, DfE)



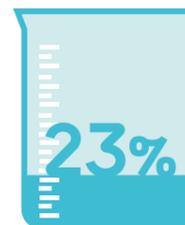
Too difficult/lacked confidence



Didn't achieve grade needed/  
not in the right set



Not interested



Not offered by school



## Practical work

**45%**

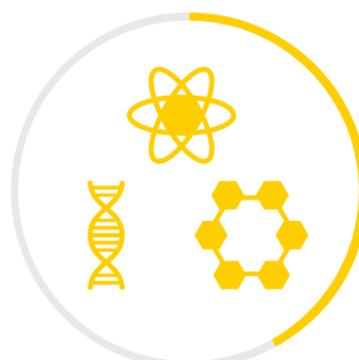
Did hands-on practical work at least once a fortnight



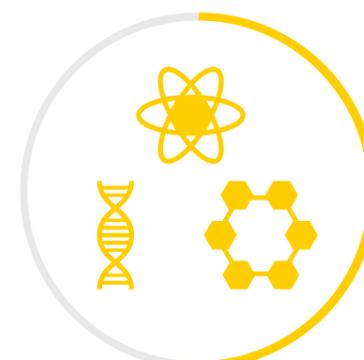
### Percent of young people who did hands-on practical work at least once a fortnight



Single science



Double science

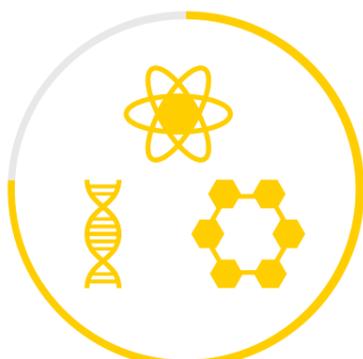


Triple science

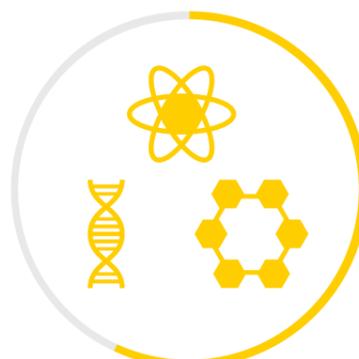
**58%**

Would prefer to do more practical work

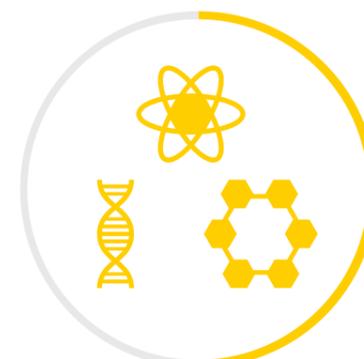
### Percent of young people who would prefer to do more practical work



Single science



Double science



Triple science

\*GCSE science course worth three GCSEs. This may involve studying biology, chemistry and physics as separate GCSE subjects or studying Core, Additional and Further Additional Science GCSEs  
\*\*Most deprived areas = young people living in lowest quintile of Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI). Least deprived areas = young people living in highest IDACI quintile

## STEM careers

# 43%

Interested in a career involving science, computer science, engineering or maths (STEM)



### Reasons for interest in a science-related career

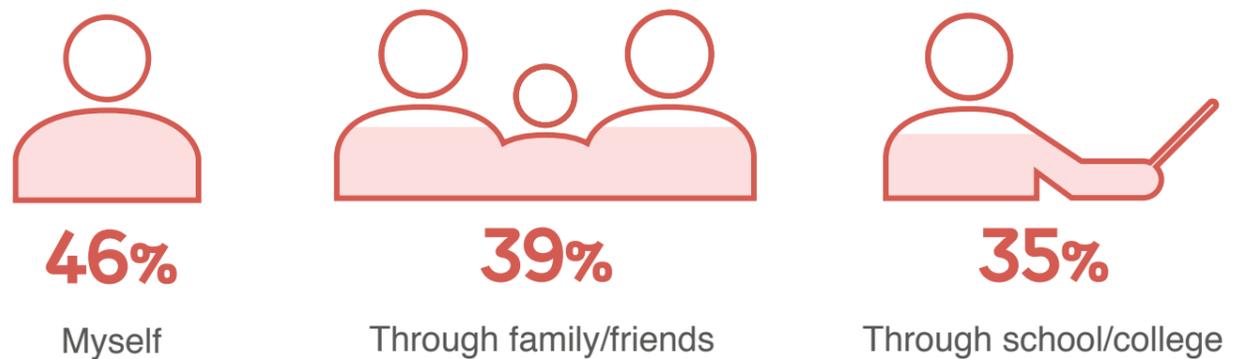


## Work experience

# 30%

Among those with a firm interest in a science-related career did STEM-related work experience

### How work experience was arranged



# 28%

Wanted to but were unable to do STEM related work experience

### Reasons why they could not do STEM work experience

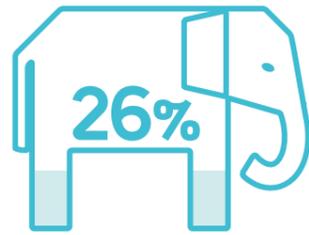


## Informal science learning

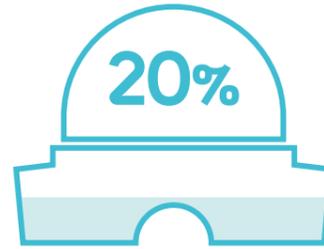
Young people's varied engagement with science outside school in the last 12 months



Engaged with science content outside school (e.g. TV, radio, newspapers, online)



Visited a zoo or aquarium



Visited a science museum, science centre or planetarium



Visited a historical or cultural museum

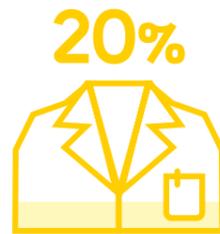
## Extra-curricular science activities

Any activity:

Extra-curricular activities by young people in the last 3 years



But male students were more likely to say that these activities had encouraged them to study science



Talk at school by someone in a science-related job (e.g. STEM ambassador)



Science event, fair (e.g. Big Bang Fair)



Science, computer science, engineering or maths club



Science Extended Project Qualification\* or CREST award

\* An Extended Project Qualification can be taken as a post-16 Level 3 course, comparable to half an A level.

## Interest in hearing from scientists



Are interested in hearing more from scientists about their research