

Moving On - 2000:

Pathways Taken by Young People Beyond 16

Careers Service Activity Survey 2000

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Careers Service Activity Survey 2000

1. Introduction

This report gives the results of the 2000 Careers Service Activity Survey, which provides information about the early pathways taken by young people in England beyond their compulsory education. For over a decade the Careers Service has collected data annually on young people completing Year 11. Since 1996 the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) has required the reporting of activity data for former Year 11 pupils as part of its contract with the organisations providing careers services. In Autumn 1999 this requirement was extended to include the status of the whole cohort of 17/18 year olds - those who completed Year 11 in the previous year. This report therefore presents statistics for two cohorts of young people: those who finished compulsory schooling in 1999 and in 2000. It also presents information collected on young people leaving school sixth forms at the end of Year 13 in 2000.

The data from the Careers Service Activity Survey provides valuable information at both national and local level on the early transition of young people from compulsory education. It can inform young people, their teachers, parents and advisers, and the research community of the early post-16 pathways taken by recent cohorts of young people. Careers service companies publish their own local information and make it available to schools and a range of other local partners. The Connexions Service is expected to continue this supply of information as it begins operations locally.

Gender and ethnic breakdowns are provided for the Year 11 data, as is progression information for those with Special Learning Needs and Disabilities. The occupational distribution of jobs and training chosen by young people at 16 is a useful source of information about the youth labour market.

2. Young People completing Year 11 in 2000: the National Picture

In the autumn of 2000, careers service companies sought to identify the activity of all young people who had completed Year 11 that year. The total figure obtained by careers services from information from schools, local education authorities and other agencies, was 570,279. This represents 93.5% of the estimated population for this cohort.

Virtually all maintained schools, both mainstream and special, provide complete lists of students and their addresses to careers services. A proportion of independent schools also provide information, although in some, details are only available for pupils with whom the local careers service has had direct contact. Careers service companies may also have on their databases some young people who are in Pupil Referral Units, hospital units and Young Offenders Institutions, or who are educated at home.

Headline Figures

Table 1 shows the headline figures for 2000. The vast majority of young people completing Year 11 last year (84.8%) continued in full time learning to develop their skills and abilities beyond their attainments at school. This figure comprises those still in full time education, those in government supported training, and those in jobs with some structured training, some of which was government funded.

Careers services were in contact with just over 95% of the Year 11 pupils known to them, leaving 27,796 young people unaccounted for. Of these, just over half (2.6% of the whole cohort) had moved out of a service's operational area and their status was not, or could not be, obtained. Just under half (2.3% of the whole cohort) were believed to have remained in the operational area but did not respond to a range of follow up approaches.

10% of the cohort (over 58,000) were known not to be engaged in full time learning. Some of these were in employment without recognised training (2.9% of the cohort), and a tiny figure (428 nationally) were recorded as being solely in part time education. The majority, however, over 7% of the cohort, were either not economically active or not in any formal activity. At least some of those in the 'No Response' category are also likely to be in these categories, so the total for those not in learning in Autumn 2000 could be as large as 65,000.

Table 1 – Headline figures on the Activity status of young people completing Year 11 in 2000

-- in learning or work		-- status not known			
In full time learning	Employment without planned training	Not settled	Moved out of contact	No response	In contact
84.8	2.9	7.3	2.6	2.3	95.1

3. Behind the headlines in 2000

Table 2 gives a more detailed picture of the status of the 1999/2000 Year 11 cohort. The shaded rows (with offset figures) are subsets of the rows immediately above.

Table 2 - Activity Status in Autumn 2000 of young people completing Year 11 in 2000

Activity status	Number	Percentage (%)
Full time education	406,730	71.3%
Government supported training	44,056	7.7%
- training scheme funded by Government	24,920	4.4%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	19,136	3.4%
Employment outside Government supported training	49,784	8.7%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	33,047	5.8%
- job without planned training	16,737	2.9%
Not settled	41,913	7.3%
- not active in the labour market	7,225	1.3%
- economically active but not in full time education, training or employment	34,688	6.1%
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	14,911	2.6%
No response to follow-up	12,885	2.3%
TOTAL	570,279	100.0%

Note: Row totals may not correspond to the sum of the sub-categories, nor the overall total to the sum of rows due to independent rounding effects

Participation in full time learning

The 2000 statistics show an increase of 0.8 percentage point to nearly 84.8% in the proportion of young people who remain committed to full time learning five months following completion of compulsory schooling. This increase is in line with the Government's goal of raising achievement and skills, and may be partly related to participation targets set for careers services. Full time learning includes education, training and employment where the latter includes structured, planned training, funded either by the government or by employers.

Young people who enter employment without formal training are gaining experience of work and acquiring some skills, and they are learning how to perform the tasks required by the job. However, they are not continuing with planned or quality learning which may develop transferable skills. Analytical work consistently shows that those with only basic skills and learning are likely to be disadvantaged in later life in terms of employment and earnings.

Regional differences in the proportions engaged in full time learning are shown in section 5, where it is clear that the South East has the largest percentage in this category (86.8%) and

the London region has the lowest (82.2%). Table 3 shows those areas of the country (Careers Service operational areas) with the lowest and highest percentages of young people in full time learning.

Table 3 - Careers Service areas with lowest and highest percentages in full time learning

In full time learning - highest figures	
Learning Partnership West 4A (Former County of Avon)*	90.5
Bedfordshire	90.2
Lifetime - Brent and Harrow	90.0
Solihull	89.8
National	84.8
In full time learning - lowest figures	
Capital Careers*	77.6
Bradford	77.2
Enterprise Careers*	74.2
London South Bank*	72.2

*The geographical coverage of Careers Service operational areas is shown at Annex 2

Full time education

The 2000 Survey shows a higher proportion of young people continuing in full time education than in previous years. There was an increase of 0.7 percentage point from the 1999 figure which itself was 2% higher than the 1998 figure. Most regions saw an increase in the number of young people in full time education, continuing the recent pattern of regions with the lowest existing participation rates showing the most marked increases. The region with the lowest proportion in full time education in 1999 (North East) saw the biggest increase in 2000 (by more than 3 percentage points), a similar rise as recorded last year. This means an increase of almost 6.5 percentage points in the last two years.

Whilst the national figure was 71.3%, the regional variation stretched from 65.7% in the North East to 75.5% in the South East. The local areas with the lowest and highest figures were Sunderland, with 59.4% and West Sussex with 80.2%. Changes at local level do not entirely reflect the regional generalisations. Whilst West Sussex saw an increase of 1.8%, Sunderland, with more 'room for improvement', had a much higher increase of 3.7%. Many factors will have influenced local change, including the availability and marketing of appropriate post-16 education, the job and training options in the area, the early impact of the Learning Gateway introduced through careers services and TECs, and the positive effect on regional figures of early success with Education Maintenance Allowances in some of its pilot areas.

The survey has maintained the detail on information available about the level of course studied by young people. The proportion in full time education studying for the new 'A' level /AS qualifications as their main course increased slightly to 54% from the 1999 figures for GCE 'A' level or AS courses. 12% were studying for a GNVQ Advanced qualification,

14% for an Intermediate GNVQ qualification, 3% for GNVQ foundation, and 10% for NVQ level 1, 2 or 3. The balance is made up of GCSE courses – 2% and “other” courses at 8%.

Government supported training

7.7% of the cohort were in training which was supported by Government funding, either receiving training while employed, or based at a training provider. There continues to be wide regional and local variation, as shown in Section 5. Generally speaking, there are higher levels of training in northern areas and lower rates in the south. The lowest figure for 2000 was in Surrey, with 1.2%, and the highest figure was 20.1%, in Sunderland.

57% of young people in government supported training had solely training status, based at a provider (Table 4). This represents 4.4% of the total cohort, a figure 0.7% lower than last year. Another 3.4% of the cohort (the remaining 43% of those in GST) had employed status (whether on an Advanced Modern Apprenticeship or Foundation Modern Apprenticeship, or through local TEC branded training provision).

The extent of employment within overall government supported training rose, from 39% to 43%. This continues a trend from the year before, reflecting increased employer involvement in government supported training. Table 4 below shows how the composition of the different types of government supported training has changed in the last three years. The most substantial changes have been in the development of National Traineeships/Foundation Modern Apprenticeships, in both employment and training environments.

Table 4 - Breakdown of proportions in different types of Government Supported Training

% of those in Government Support Training in:

	1998	1999	2000
Employment	33.6	38.9	43.4
Advanced Modern Apprenticeship/ Modern Apprenticeship	18.9	21.3	22.9
Foundation Modern Apprenticeship/ National Traineeship	3.5	11.2	14.9
Other GST	11.2	6.4	5.6
Training	66.4	61.0	56.6
Foundation Modern Apprenticeship/ National Traineeship	4.8	18.7	19.9
Other GST (including Life Skills)	61.6	42.3	36.7

Training provided by the employer

Some young people receive planned training (usually leading to a qualification) in employment which is funded solely by the employer. In 1998 and 1999 there was a noticeable increase in the numbers of young people so employed. This proportion rose further in 2000, so that 66% of those in employment (5.8% of the cohort) were recorded as being in a job with such training. It is also possible to separately identify from the survey those receiving training leading to NVQ Level 2 from locally recognised good quality training but which does not lead to a qualification to Level 2. National figures show that some 43% of young people being trained by employers are studying for NVQ Level 2.

A further change to the 2000 survey allows identification of young people who enter employment without recognised training by whether or not they have already achieved a qualification at NVQ Level. The national figures show that 12% of young people going into employment without training and 16% going into locally recognised good quality training have already achieved NVQ Level 2 or above. As in previous years, a note of caution is needed in relation to training which is locally recognised; no national definition of 'recognised training' has been attempted, leaving individual services to work to their own categorisation.

Employment

The proportion of young people in employment has remained almost constant for the last three years at about 12% of those finishing compulsory schooling (68,920 in 2000). Employment here includes those in government supported training as part of their job. 76% of all in employment at the time of the Survey were in some form of planned and recognised training, a 7% increase on last year's figures. Of those in jobs with planned training, the majority, over 63% were in jobs with training funded solely by their employer than through Modern Apprenticeships, National Traineeships or other TEC- or Government-supported training. As Section 6 will show, the job option is particularly attractive to young men.

Young people who were not settled

There are almost 42,000 young people who were not settled in full time education, training or employment. This represents 7.3% of the cohort, unchanged from the previous year. Although the size of this group remains a source of concern, the figure also reflects the success of careers services in maintaining contact with more young people in situations which previously may have led them to disappear from the official lists. The halving of the 'No contact' figure over the past four years has contributed to a purely statistical effect of increasing those 'Not Settled'; the young people in question are simply known to be out of learning or work.

The Not Settled group of young people can be divided into two main subgroups. Firstly there are those who are not economically active in the labour market, for diverse reasons, such as health problems, travelling abroad, being in custody or in family circumstances that do not support full time learning. Approximately 1.3% of the national cohort falls into this subgroup, virtually identical to 1998 and 1999. The remainder of young people who are described as 'not settled' may be economically active outside the home, but they are not engaged in full time work or learning. Of this group 9.3% (3,897) were involved in the Learning Gateway for 16/17 year olds at the time of the Survey, being advised and supported by careers service personal advisers. The Gateway provides basic skills or personal development programmes intended to equip young people to enter mainstream learning at a

later stage. The Survey also provides numbers of those known to be solely in part time learning (428) or employment (2,028). The remainder (28,335) were believed to be without formal work, learning or the Gateway. The nature of work in the informal economy, however, makes it difficult to actually identify those who may have casual or illegal employment. Information is not sought about how many of the Not Settled group are waiting for a training placement, between jobs or engaged in voluntary work.

Activity status unknown

A striking finding in the Survey results for 1999 was the fall in the number of young people who could not be contacted by their careers service, 2.8% compared to 4.2% in 1998. The 2000 survey shows a further improvement in the effectiveness of Careers Service efforts to trace or retain contact with young people, using a variety of means (e.g. personal outreach and home visits, sustained telephone enquires using call centre technology, and requests to partner agencies). The figure for those with whom the Careers Service have not been able to contact in the survey is at an all time low of 2.3%.

There are still variations in the 'no response' figures between services, but these are not as wide as in previous years. Warwickshire was able to provide an activity status for all those known to have remained within the operational area, and 16 of the remaining 65 areas have a figure under 1%. Three inner London services report a figure of over 8%, and another urban areas, Manchester, has a figure of 5.0%. But such figures are all marked improvements on previous years; both Bradford and Careers Enterprise area have improved this year's response by over 3 percentage points.

Finally, 2.6% of the cohort are reported as having moved out of contact of their local careers service. This may be a move abroad or to somewhere else in the country. The range is from under 1% in Cleveland and Wigan to 5.0% in two inner London services. Services are asked to continue to seek the activity status of young people if a new address within the UK is known.

Young people with special needs

The definition of special needs adopted by careers services changed in 1999, following a Task Force examination of careers work with young people having special needs. Those included have been identified by schools / LEAs in the course of the statementing process in special or mainstream schools, and those identified as having equivalent health or learning difficulties. The group includes clients with:-

- physical disabilities, including complex and multiple disabilities;
- sensory impairments;
- brain injuries;
- moderate or severe learning difficulties;
- specific learning difficulties;
- mental health difficulties;
- other long standing medical conditions which have a significant impact on daily life and which may have an effect on choice of opportunities e.g. epilepsy, severe arthritic conditions;
- emotional and behavioural difficulties which are of sufficient severity as to require (or have required during compulsory education) specialist educational provision.

Table 5 shows considerable differences between the early post-16 activities of young people with special needs compared with the whole cohort. For example, the proportion in full time learning is only 73.1% for those with special needs, compared with 84.8% of all young people. Whilst there are fewer in full time education, there are more in all kinds of training and employment. The proportion for those in the 'Not settled' category is more than double that for the group as a whole and it is of concern that No Response rates are higher. Information is available for over 9000 young people with special needs on the kinds of work and training they entered on leaving school. This shows a concentration of the group in the most unskilled occupations, and a slightly higher proportion than for the overall group in skilled construction and catering occupations.

Table 5. The status of Year 11 completers with special needs compared with the whole cohort (%)

Activity status	Young people with special needs		All young people*	
Full time education	51.9%		71.3%	
Government supported training	12.7%		7.7%	
- training scheme funded by Government		9.4%		4.4%
- job, including training supported by Government		3.2%		3.4%
Employment outside Government supported training	13.6%		8.7%	
- job, including planned training which is not supported by the Government		8.6%		5.8%
- job without planned training		5.0%		2.9%
Not settled	14.6%		7.3%	
Moved out of contact with careers service	3.8%		2.6%	
No response to follow up	3.5%		2.3%	
TOTAL	55,038		570,279	
of which in learning (%)	73.1%		84.8%	

* these figures are for the total cohort which includes young people with special needs

4. Comparisons with previous years

Recent trends

Comparison of the full Activity Survey results for those completing Year 11 is now available for the last five years, shown in Table 6.

Table 6 - Comparison of activity status in Autumn 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 of young people completing Year 11 (full Activity Survey categories)

Activity status	% of cohort in each category				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Full time education	68.0	67.9	68.5	70.6	71.3
Government supported training	10.1	10.0	8.7	8.4	7.7
- training scheme funded by Government	8.0	7.0	5.8	5.1	4.4
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	2.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4
Employment outside Government supported training	7.9	8.5	9.0	8.6	8.7
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	2.9	3.7	4.8	4.9	5.8
- job without planned training	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.7	2.9
Not settled	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.3
- not active in the labour market	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3
- economically active but not in full time education, training or employment	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.1
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.6
No response to follow-up	5.6	4.9	4.2	2.8	2.3
Total in Survey	562,107	561,307*	553,269*	563,877	570,279
of which in learning (%)	81.0	81.5	82.0	84.0	84.8

* these totals are slightly different from the figures published in *Moving On – 1998*.

The information presented in Table 6 shows the following main points:

- a year on year increase in the number of young people continuing in full time learning;
- a similar increase in those remaining in full time education but mostly due to the rise in 1999;
- a continued decrease in numbers in government supported training;

- a rise in the proportion of young people employed in jobs with planned training, the combination of the 2nd and 3rd of the shaded rows, from 5.0% to 9.2%.
- a continuation of the fall in those in jobs without planned training, from 5% in 1996 to 2.9% in 2000;
- a recent levelling off in the proportion ‘not settled’ in full time education, training or employment following a rise in 1998 (although as discussed earlier, this level is partly due to careers services maintaining contact with, and therefore knowing the situation of, those not in learning);
- and the substantial fall, from 5.6% in 1996 to 2.3% in 2000, of those not in contact with their careers service in the Autumn after Year 11.

Longer term comparisons

The Careers Service Activity Survey continues the data series stretching back to the mid 1980s in the form of School Leaver Destination Surveys. These were previously conducted and published by the Careers Service on a voluntary basis. However, it is not possible to make exact comparisons with data earlier than that from 1996 because of changes introduced in 1996 with the first Activity Survey in terms of timing and definitions used.

A summary of the figures for England for the past seven years is shown in Table 7. For ease of comparison, the Activity Survey data are presented here in the more limited set of categories contained in the published Destination reports.

Table 7 - Comparison over time: Destination Survey and Activity Survey data

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996**	1997	1998	1999	2000
Full time education	60.7	65.0	68.0	68.1	67.6	68.0	67.9	68.5*	70.6	71.3
Training supported by Government funding	14.7	13.3	12.5	11.7	10.5	10.1	10.0	8.7*	8.4	7.7
Employment (including jobs with training outside GST)	10.3	7.8	6.9	7.6	8.0	7.9	8.5	9.0	8.6	8.7
Not in full time education, training or employment	8.7	8.8	6.3	6.0	6.7	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.3
Activity /destination not known, or left area	5.6	5.3	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.6	7.2	6.5	5.0	4.9
Number of young people on Careers Service records	522,829	500,231	481,141	494,758	540,658	562,107	561,307*	553,269*	563,877	570,279

* see note to Table 6 for changes to previously published figures

** data from 1996 onward to a slightly different definition and methodology

5. Regional and local data for those completing Year 11 in 1999

Regional analysis

Table 8 shows data for each Government Office region against two of the priorities for careers service activity: post-16 participation rates in learning and contact/follow-up rates. The regions are arranged in a standard order adopted throughout the booklet. However, there is a familiar geographical pattern, as reported in previous Moving On reports and other statistical and research sources: southern areas have higher participation rates in learning (primarily through education rates) than northern areas. The South East has the greatest proportion in learning (86.8%) and London region the smallest (82.2%).

As a crucial first step to increasing post-16 participation rates, careers services have been required to improve their follow-up and tracking work of young people who might otherwise break contact with the service. The last column of figures shows comparative percentages for this. The West Midlands leads the field here, with the services in this region being in contact with 96.7% of young people on their lists. Careers services in London, with a large mobile population as well as areas of social disadvantage, still managed to obtain a status for 92.4% of their Year 11 completers.

Table 8 - Headline regional data for those completing Year 11 in 2000

	In full-time learning	Not settled	In Contact
SOUTH EAST	86.8	5.7	95.0
LONDON	82.2	8.0	92.4
EASTERN	86.6	6.2	95.6
SOUTH WEST	86.5	5.4	95.3
WEST MIDLANDS	85.2	8.0	96.7
EAST MIDLANDS	85.0	7.1	96.2
YORKS & THE HUMBER	83.6	8.9	95.6
NORTH WEST	84.4	7.8	95.1
NORTH EAST	82.8	10.2	95.5
ENGLAND	84.8	7.3	95.1

Table 9 below presents more detailed information for the nine regions. The figures for 1999 are presented in light type and those for 2000 are in bold. All three shaded columns contain percentages of young people in some kind of planned, structured training. The two with darker shading cover those in government supported training (GST). The one headed 'GST Training' shows scheme based, non-employed status training. The one headed 'GST Employment' shows jobs which include government supported training. The lighter shaded column 'Employment including planned training' shows the percentages of young people in jobs with employer funded training. The total of all three columns plus full-time education comprise 'full-time learning'. Total in employment is the sum of the 3rd, 4th and 5th columns.

Table 9 - Regional data for 1999 and 2000 of those completing Year 11 in that year (%)

The figures for 1999 are presented in light type and those for 2000 are in bold

	Full time education	GST Training	GST Employment	Employment with training	Employment no Training	Not settled	Moved out of contact	No response
	Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8
SOUTH EAST	75.6	2.3	2.0	6.8	3.1	5.1	2.4	2.5
	75.5	1.6	2.1	7.7	2.5	5.7	3.0	2.0
LONDON	75.7	2.9	1.4	3.6	2.0	6.6	2.8	5.1
	75.1	2.5	1.0	3.6	2.3	8.0	2.9	4.7
EASTERN	74.1	3.1	2.6	4.3	5.1	6.0	2.1	2.7
	73.2	2.8	2.8	7.8	2.8	6.2	2.3	2.1
SOUTH WEST	72.7	4.6	3.8	4.8	3.8	5.7	2.6	1.9
	73.3	3.8	3.3	6.1	3.4	5.4	3.2	1.5
WEST MIDLANDS	68.4	7.3	3.3	4.8	4.3	8.1	1.9	1.8
	70.3	6.2	3.5	4.9	3.3	8.2	2.0	1.5
EAST MIDLANDS	70.1	4.7	4.0	6.5	4.6	6.5	2.1	1.4
	70.2	4.4	3.7	6.7	4.1	7.1	2.5	1.3
YORKS & THE HUMBER	66.4	7.0	4.9	4.0	4.0	9.3	1.9	2.5
	67.6	5.5	5.5	5.0	3.1	8.9	2.5	1.9
NORTH WEST*	66.0	6.6	4.9	4.7	4.0	8.5	2.3	3.1
	67.7	5.6	5.1	6.1	2.9	7.8	2.7	2.2
NORTH EAST	62.5	11.1	2.9	4.5	2.2	11.5	2.1	3.3
	65.7	10.6	3.7	2.8	2.5	10.2	1.7	2.8
ENGLAND	70.6	5.1	3.3	4.9	3.7	7.3	2.2	2.8
	71.3	4.4	3.4	5.8	2.9	7.3	2.6	2.3

* the statistics for the former region of Merseyside have now been incorporated into those for the North West region.

The numbers of young people staying in full-time education have increased in all regions with exception of London and East of England, the North East with an increase of over 3% being the most notable. However, the three regions in the North of England still have the lowest percentages in this activity.

All regions saw a decrease in young people engaged in government funded training programmes, and most saw an increase in GST employment (with London, South West and East Midlands being exceptions). All regions, except North East had an increase in jobs with training funded by employers, and most saw a reduction in the number of young people entering jobs without training.

Proportions in the 'Not Settled' group remain fairly constant compared to 1999, the exception being an increase of 1% in London and a decrease of 1% in the North East. All regions again report a reduction in the number of young people who could not be contacted for the Survey

Careers service areas

The tables on the following pages set out the 2000 Activity Survey figures for the areas covered by individual careers service companies, grouped within Government Regional Office regions. Most areas are designated by the local authorities, either now in operation or prior to recent local government reorganisation, depending upon conventions adopted by the appropriate Government Office. The explanations of columns and groupings of columns is as set out prior to Table 9.

A list of names and the areas covered is given in Annex 2.0

South East

	SOUTH EAST	Berks/Oxon (CFBT)	Buckinghamshire	Hants/IOW (VT)	Kent	Surrey	Sussex Careers Service	West Sussex (VT)
Full time education	75.5	72.7	72.8	73.9	75.8	79.5	77.0	80.2
Government supported training	3.7	4.1	5.1	5.1	2.9	1.2	3.1	3.2
- training scheme funded by Government	1.6	2.2	3.1	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	2.1	1.9	1.9	3.2	1.3	0.7	2.5	2.7
Employment outside Government supported training	10.2	12.4	11.1	9.5	9.5	11.0	9.0	8.2
- job with planned training	7.7	10.1	8.3	7.1	7.3	8.8	4.2	6.2
- job without planned training	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.2	4.8	2.1
Not settled	5.7	5.4	5.4	6.7	6.3	3.5	6.6	4.6
- not active in the labour market	5.0	4.3	4.7	6.2	5.6	2.9	5.9	4.2
- economically active	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	3.0	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.3
No response to follow-up	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.5
Total in Survey	85,348	14,740	7,949	19,441	19,349	9,416	6,737	7,716
of which in learning %	86.8	86.9	86.2	86.1	86.0	89.5	84.3	89.5

London

	LONDON	Lifetime Brent & Harrow	Capital Career s	Enterprise Careers	Futures Careers Guidance	London South Bank	Prospects - South London	Prospects - North London	Search	CFBT - West London
Full time education	75.1	84.2	70.7	66.1	71.8	66.2	78.3	83.7	72.6	79.0
Government supported training	3.5	3.1	3.6	4.0	5.0	3.9	3.1	2.2	3.7	2.2
- training scheme funded by Government	2.5	2.1	3.2	3.8	3.4	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.9	1.4
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.9
Employment outside Government supported training	5.9	3.4	3.8	5.5	6.4	6.3	8.1	3.8	5.6	6.5
- job with planned training	3.6	2.7	3.3	4.2	4.2	2.2	6.6	1.5	2.0	3.7
- job without planned training	2.3	0.8	0.5	1.3	2.2	4.1	1.4	2.3	3.6	2.8
Not settled	8.0	3.2	12.8	10.8	7.2	11.7	7.0	6.7	7.8	7.0
- not active in the labour market	6.5	2.7	9.8	9.8	3.8	10.4	6.6	6.3	6.7	6.4
- economically active	1.5	0.4	3.0	1.0	3.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.7
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	2.9	2.0	4.4	3.0	1.7	3.7	2.6	2.8	5.3	3.1
No response to follow-up	4.7	4.1	4.6	10.6	8.0	8.2	0.9	0.9	4.9	2.2
Total in Survey	73,492	4,493	5,184	3,343	15,935	8,795	11,426	9,139	5,140	10,037
of which in learning %	82.2	90.0	77.6	74.2	80.9	72.2	88.1	87.4	78.4	84.9

Eastern

	EASTERN	Bedfordshire	Cambridgeshire	Essex	Hertfordshire	Norfolk	Suffolk
Full time education	73.2	76.5	74.0	71.1	77.7	69.3	71.5
Government supported training	5.6	5.4	6.6	5.4	4.6	6.2	6.7
- training scheme funded by Government	2.8	2.7	1.6	3.9	1.6	3.3	2.7
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	2.8	2.6	5.0	1.5	3.0	2.9	4.0
Employment outside Government supported training	10.6	9.7	10.1	10.7	9.9	12.1	11.1
- job with planned training	7.8	8.3	5.9	9.4	6.8	7.2	7.5
- job without planned training	2.8	1.3	4.2	1.3	3.0	5.0	3.7
Not settled	6.2	6.0	5.9	7.3	3.7	7.3	6.7
- not active in the labour market	5.4	5.4	5.0	6.7	2.8	6.6	5.8
- economically active	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	2.3	1.3	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.9	1.9
No response to follow-up	2.1	1.2	0.8	3.4	1.3	2.2	2.1
Total in Survey	61,469	6,878	7,523	19,060	12,464	8,380	7,164
of which in learning %	86.6	90.2	86.5	85.9	89.1	82.6	85.6

South West

	SOUTH WEST	LPW 4A	Cornwall and Devon	Dorset	LPW Glouc	Somerset	Wiltshire
Full time education	73.3	74.6	72.7	72.2	74.4	71.1	74.5
Government supported training	7.1	7.1	8.3	5.0	5.4	10.7	4.9
- training scheme funded by Government	3.8	2.4	5.6	3.6	2.7	4.8	1.0
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.3	4.7	2.6	1.4	2.7	5.9	3.9
Employment outside Government supported training	9.5	10.3	7.4	8.8	11.0	9.9	13.2
- job with planned training	6.1	8.8	3.8	3.4	8.6	7.3	8.3
- job without planned training	3.4	1.5	3.6	5.4	2.3	2.6	4.9
Not settled	5.4	3.4	6.6	8.4	3.7	4.3	4.0
- not active in the labour market	4.5	2.9	5.7	7.0	3.2	3.0	2.7
- economically active	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.3	1.2
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	3.2	3.5	3.2	4.1	3.0	2.6	2.7
No response to follow-up	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.5	1.4	0.8
Total in Survey	54,805	10,387	18,754	7,682	6,219	5,176	6,587
of which in learning %	86.5	90.5	84.8	80.6	88.5	89.1	87.7

West Midlands

	WEST MIDLANDS	Birmingham	Black Country	Coventry	Hereford & Worcester	Shropshire	Solihull	Staffordshire	Warwickshire
Full time education	70.3	72.5	63.6	71.8	75.8	70.1	73.2	69.7	72.0
Government supported training	9.7	6.9	11.0	12.0	7.2	11.3	9.4	10.8	11.3
- training scheme funded by Government	6.2	5.7	8.4	3.3	3.2	6.8	5.3	7.7	5.7
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.5	1.2	2.6	8.6	4.0	4.5	4.2	3.1	5.6
Employment outside Government supported training	8.2	7.1	10.1	4.8	8.6	8.4	8.9	7.8	8.6
- job with planned training	4.9	5.6	6.0	2.2	5.7	3.0	7.1	3.0	6.2
- job without planned training	3.3	1.5	4.2	2.6	2.8	5.5	1.8	4.8	2.4
Not settled	8.2	8.9	11.2	7.5	5.6	6.2	5.1	9.3	5.3
- not active in the labour market	6.2	4.1	10.1	4.8	5.0	5.3	3.1	7.8	3.0
- economically active	2.0	4.8	1.0	2.7	0.6	0.9	1.9	1.5	2.2
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.4	2.8
No response to follow-up	1.5	2.6	2.1	1.0	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.0
Total in Survey	65,813	12,822	13,577	3,888	8,600	5,240	3,055	12,662	5,969
of which in learning %	84.9	85.0	80.6	86.0	88.7	84.3	89.8	83.5	89.5

East Midlands

	EAST MIDLANDS	Derbyshire	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	Nottinghamshire
Full time education	70.2	68.0	73.7	72.5	69.1	67.9
Government supported training	8.1	7.6	5.8	9.4	8.3	9.7
- training scheme funded by Government	4.4	6.1	3.0	4.9	3.5	4.7
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.7	1.6	2.8	4.5	4.9	5.0
Employment outside Government supported training	10.8	11.4	9.8	7.0	11.7	13.3
- job with planned training	6.7	7.6	5.8	3.5	6.7	9.0
- job without planned training	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.4	5.0	4.3
Not settled	7.1	8.5	7.7	5.7	6.6	6.5
- not active in the labour market	5.5	7.6	6.9	4.0	4.3	4.4
- economically active	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.7	2.3	2.1
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	2.5	1.5	2.1	4.3	3.8	1.8
No response to follow-up	1.3	3.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9
Total in Survey	47,576	9,628	11,251	7,423	7,595	11,679
of which in learning %	85.0	83.2	85.3	85.5	84.1	86.5

Yorkshire & The Humber

	YORKS & HUMBER	Barnsley Doncaster & Rotherham	Bradford	Calderdale & Kirklees	Humberside	Leeds	York & North Yorkshire	Sheffield	Wakefield
Full time education	67.6	63.4	64.6	69.5	68.4	68.1	74.0	64.8	65.0
Government supported training	11.1	15.5	7.3	10.3	11.8	11.2	8.2	13.8	8.1
- training scheme funded by Government	5.5	6.0	3.9	5.9	8.4	2.8	3.6	7.9	5.0
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	5.5	9.5	3.4	4.4	3.4	8.4	4.6	5.9	3.1
Employment outside Government supported training	8.0	5.5	9.5	8.8	6.9	8.6	8.3	8.4	11.2
- job with planned training	5.0	4.4	5.3	3.5	3.3	5.0	7.2	4.3	8.3
- job without planned training	3.1	1.0	4.2	5.3	3.6	3.6	1.1	4.1	2.8
Not settled	8.9	10.7	11.2	7.3	8.7	8.5	5.7	9.3	12.0
- not active in the labour market	7.4	8.5	9.0	5.9	6.4	7.0	5.3	8.2	11.3
- economically active	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.4	2.3	1.5	0.4	1.2	0.6
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	2.5	2.6	3.2	1.9	1.7	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.1
No response to follow-up	1.9	2.3	4.2	2.2	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.7
Total in Survey	60,440	9,613	6,139	7,290	11,238	7,830	8,887	5,362	4,081
of which in learning %	83.6	83.3	77.2	83.3	83.5	84.4	89.5	82.9	81.4

North West

	NORTH WEST	Merseyside Career Decisions	St Helens	Wirral Chester & Ellesmere Port	Bolton Bury Rochdale	Cheshire Guidance Partnership	Cumbria	East Lancashire	Manchester Career Partnership	Oldham	Stockport & High Peak	West Lancashire Careerlink	Wigan
Full time education	67.7	65.7	69.3	72.6	66.6	73.5	69.6	62.9	63.8	68.6	69.8	68.6	64.3
Government supported training	10.6	14.4	16.5	7.6	9.5	7.2	10.9	13.6	8.8	10.7	9.3	10.6	14.5
- training scheme funded by Government	5.6	11.6	13.2	4.7	4.8	3.2	5.9	6.6	3.8	5.5	5.1	2.1	7.1
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	5.1	2.8	3.3	2.9	4.7	4.0	5.1	7.1	5.0	5.1	4.2	8.5	7.4
Employment outside Government supported training	8.9	4.7	4.9	8.4	10.7	8.2	9.5	9.9	10.9	8.7	9.5	9.4	11.0
- job with planned training	6.1	2.3	2.4	6.5	5.3	6.7	8.2	6.7	8.4	6.0	7.8	4.9	7.0
- job without planned training	2.9	2.4	2.5	1.9	5.4	1.5	1.3	3.2	2.5	2.7	1.7	4.5	4.0
Not settled	7.8	9.4	7.1	7.3	8.7	6.7	6.8	8.1	8.6	8.7	5.0	6.9	8.7
- not active in the labour market	6.5	8.4	5.9	6.0	6.8	5.7	6.1	6.6	7.5	7.0	3.9	5.4	7.4
- economically active	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.3
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	2.7	3.1	1.6	3.5	2.5	3.1	1.6	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.1	3.2	0.9
No response to follow-up	2.2	2.7	0.7	0.6	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.8	5.0	0.7	4.4	1.2	0.6
Total in Survey	88,868	11,475	2,168	6,604	8,657	10,528	6,211	7,034	13,032	3,401	4,530	11,224	4,004
of which in learning %	84.4	82.4	88.2	86.7	81.4	87.4	88.8	83.2	81.0	85.3	86.9	84.2	85.8

North East

	NORTH EAST	County Durham Careers Service	Future Steps Ltd (Cleveland)	Northumberland Guidance Company	City of Sunderland Careers Service	Tyneside Careers Partnership
Full time education	65.7	60.8	67.1	73.7	59.4	67.3
Government supported training	14.3	16.3	17.0	9.0	20.1	10.8
- training scheme funded by Government	10.6	12.6	13.6	6.3	13.4	7.3
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.7	3.7	3.3	2.7	6.6	3.5
Employment outside Government supported training	5.2	7.9	3.2	6.0	3.6	5.2
- job with planned training	2.8	2.4	2.7	5.4	1.5	2.5
- job without planned training	2.5	5.5	0.6	0.7	2.1	2.6
Not settled	10.2	8.3	9.4	6.0	13.5	12.7
- not active in the labour market	8.8	6.1	8.0	4.4	12.7	11.9
- economically active	1.3	2.2	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.7
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	1.7	2.4	0.9	3.6	1.7	1.3
No response to follow-up	2.8	4.4	2.5	1.7	1.7	2.8
Total in Survey	32,468	7,231	7,944	3,936	3,620	9,737
of which in learning %	82.8	79.4	86.7	88.1	81.0	80.6

6. Activity status of young men and women

It is well recognised that the pathways followed by young men and women beyond 16 are significantly different. The Activity Survey data shows these broad differences in Table 10. Reflecting the picture shown by other sources of data, young women are considerably more likely than young men to be in full time education after Year 11. Conversely, young men are more likely to be in the labour market, whether in training or employment. Young men are also more likely to be ‘not settled’ in full time activity and to be out of contact with the careers service. However, a slightly larger proportion of young women are not active in the labour market. This pattern is unchanged since 1996, although the percentage figures have varied from year to year.

Table 10 - The activity status of males and females completing Year 11 in 2000

	Male		Female		TOTAL	
Full time education	66.8		76.1		71.3	
Government supported training	9.3		6.1		7.7	
- training scheme funded by Government		4.9		3.8		4.4
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding		4.4		2.3		3.4
Employment outside Government supported training	10.9		6.5		8.7	
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding		7.1		4.4		5.8
- job without planned training		3.7		2.1		2.9
Not settled	8.0		6.7		7.3	
- not active in the labour market		1.0		1.6		1.3
- economically active but not in full time education, training or employment		7.0		5.1		6.1
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	2.7		2.5		2.6	
No response to follow-up	2.4		2.1		2.3	
Total in Survey	291288		278991		570,279	
of which in learning %	83.2		86.5		84.8	

Comparisons with 1999 show that both young men and young women have increased their participation in learning, with a 0.9% increase for men, and a 0.5% increase for women. Both groups have show a slight increase in the proportions in full time education and a reduction in both government supported training and jobs without any planned training.

7. Early post-16 activities by ethnic status of young people

The specification for the Careers Service Activity Survey requires careers service providers to present their data by ethnic categories, using the classification endorsed by the Council for Racial Equality and used in the 1991 Population Census. It is likely that the new classification for the 2001 Census and the 1991 Census classifications will be amalgamated to produce data in the 2001 Activity Survey.

Many careers service companies have not fulfilled their requirement satisfactorily, sometimes supported by the attitudes of schools who decline to hold or pass on ethnic categorisation. The poor performance ranges from the complete lack of provision of such data by Sussex Careers Service, to only 49% of young people classified by the Northumberland Guidance Company. By contrast, Shropshire, Bradford and Oldham careers services were able to report on the ethnic group of all their Year 11 clients.

The lack of information about ethnicity threatens the reliability of the data in any analysis of the results where ethnic grouping is a key issue. It is consistently the case that the group whose ethnicity is not known has strikingly different patterns from most other groupings.

As in previous years, therefore, any operational area where the return showed a percentage of 'ethnicity not known' of more than 11% of their young people was excluded from analysis in this section. On these grounds 30 of the 66 areas were omitted, disappointingly higher than last year. The inclusion rate varied from region to region. For example, every company in the West Midlands was included, but only one in the North East met the quality criterion. Coverage of areas with a large minority ethnic population is mixed. For example, Birmingham, Leicester and Bradford are covered in the more reliable subset, but Manchester and much of inner London have been left out. The subset, comprising returns for 36 areas, totals 293,585 young people. This is only 51.5% of the total data set.

Table 11 shows the results of the analysis. The last column shows the percentages for this subset, with figures for the whole dataset in brackets. They are fairly comparable in terms of the numbers in full time learning, though slightly fewer of the ethnic analysis subset were in full time education, and slightly more were in government supported training and in employment.

The table shows, as in previous years, that Indian and Chinese young people are more likely to be both in full time education and in learning, and less likely to be in government supported training or employment. White young people are less likely to be in full time education and more likely to be in government supported training or employment than minority ethnic peers. Black Caribbean young people and those in the 'Black Other' category were less likely to be in full time education, and more likely to be 'not settled,' than others, though their participation rates in government supported training were higher than other groups, apart from whites.

The young people in this subset for whom there is no ethnic information are the least likely to be in full time learning or employment, and also the least likely to be in contact with the careers service. Ethnicity data therefore seems weakest for the group which were a particular priority for the Careers Service: those 16/17 year olds not in learning and often out of reach of most agencies.

Table 11 - Activity status of year 11 completers, Autumn 2000 by ethnic grouping

	White	Black African	Black Caribbean	Black other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other	No information	TOTAL *
Full time education	69.2	80.1	73.4	70.8	91.6	79.4	75.4	90.2	76.7	70.9	70.8 (71.3)
Government supported training	9.3	5.4	8.0	8.1	2.0	5.1	6.4	1.0	5.2	4.4	8.6 (7.8)
<i>training scheme funded by Government</i>	4.9	4.6	6.4	5.6	1.5	4.4	5.8	0.8	2.7	2.6	4.6 (4.4)
<i>- job, including training supported by Government funding</i>	4.4	0.9	1.5	2.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	2.5	1.8	3.9 (3.4)
Employment outside Government supported training	9.7	1.7	4.0	5.4	1.4	2.7	3.7	1.8	6.5	5.9	8.8 (8.7)
<i>job with planned training</i>	6.2	1.1	2.7	3.1	0.7	1.3	2.4	1.5	4.4	3.7	5.6 (5.8)
<i>job without planned training</i>	3.5	0.5	1.3	2.3	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.3	2.1	2.2	3.2 (2.9)
Not settled	8.0	6.0	8.9	10.9	2.6	7.5	9.4	1.3	6.1	6.5	7.8 (7.3)
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	2.3	4.4	2.4	2.6	1.5	3.0	3.5	4.6	3.7	7.6	2.5 (2.6)
No response to follow-up	1.5	2.5	3.4	2.1	0.9	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.9	4.5	1.6 (2.3)
Total in Survey	247,975	1,141	3,094	1,596	9,851	9,710	1,633	923	5,879	11,004	293,585 570,279
% in learning	84.8	80.1	73.4	70.8	91.6	79.4	75.4	90.2	76.7	70.9	85.1 (84.8)

* Figures in brackets are for the national total covering all careers service companies

Careers Services included in the ethnic analysis	Bedfordshire; Birmingham; Black Country; Bolton Bury Rochdale; Bradford; Buckinghamshire; Calderdale & Kirklees; CFBT - West London; Cheshire Guidance Partnership; Coventry; Cumbria; Dorset; East Lancashire; Hants/IOW (VT); Hereford & Worcester; Leeds; Leicestershire; Lifetime - Brent and Harrow; Lincolnshire; Merseyside Career Decisions; Northamptonshire; Nottinghamshire; Oldham; Sheffield; Shropshire; Solihull; Staffordshire; Suffolk; Tyneside Careers Partnership; Wakefield; Warwickshire; West Lancashire Careerlink; West Sussex (VT); Wigan; Wirral Chester & Ellesmere Port; York & North Yorkshire.
Careers Services not included in the ethnic analysis	Barnsley Doncaster & Rotherham; Berks/Oxon (CFBT); Cambridgeshire; Capital Careers; Careers Service West; City of Sunderland Careers Service; Cornwall and Devon; County Durham Careers Service; Derbyshire; Enterprise Careers; Essex; Future Steps Ltd (Cleveland); Futures Careers Guidance; Gloucestershire CSW; Hertfordshire; Humberside; Kent; London South Bank; Manchester Career Partnership; Norfolk; Northumberland Guidance Company; Prospects - North London; Prospects - South London; Search; Somerset; St Helens; Stockport & High Peak; Surrey; Sussex Careers Service; Wiltshire

8. Occupational pattern of Year 11 young people entering employment and training in 2000

Careers service companies were able to specify the occupational sector entered by 93% of those young people engaged in employment or training following Year 11. Two digit groupings from the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) were used to categorise the occupations, but as in the 1999 survey, some groups have been collapsed and some disaggregated. For example, 'other skilled trades' covers all skilled trades other than construction and engineering (electrical and electronic trades, metal forming trades, vehicle trades, textiles, and miscellaneous others).

Table 12 - Gender breakdown of Year 11 students entering training or work, by occupation (using Standard Occupational Classification headings)

	SOC minor groups	Male	Female	TOTAL
Managerial/professional	10-39	3.7	1.7	2.9
Clerical/secretarial	40-49	7.2	22.6	13.0
Skilled construction	50	13.2	0.3	8.3
Skilled engineering	51	5.0	0.2	3.2
Other skilled trades	52-59	23.2	1.8	15.2
Protective service occupations	60,61	2.8	0.5	1.9
Personal service occupations	[62-69]	6.7	34.9	17.3
Catering occupations	62	4.5	6.1	5.1
Health care occupations	64	0.2	4.9	2.0
Childcare & related occupations	65	0.1	4.9	1.9
Hairdressing & related occupations	66	0.4	15.9	6.2
Other personal service occupations	63,67,69	1.4	3.2	2.1
Sales occupations	70-79	7.3	15.6	10.4
Plant/machine operatives	80-89	5.2	3.4	4.5
Agriculture/forestry /fishing occupations	90	2.7	1.8	2.4
Labouring and other elementary occupations	91-99	15.7	10.0	13.6
Unknown occupations	-	7.3	7.0	7.2
TOTAL		58,590	35,294	93,884

Table 12 shows an analysis of occupational sectors for males and females and for the total group. Ignoring the rather diverse group of labouring and other elementary occupations (14%), the five most popular types of employment are the same as last year. As in 1999 personal service occupations are the most common (17.3%), then 'other skilled trades' (15.2%), clerical and secretarial (13.0%), sales occupations (10.4%) and lastly skilled construction (8.3%).

For the first time in the survey careers services have included in the breakdown those young people who are known to be in employment but for whom there is no occupational classification. This has had the effect of depressing other percentages when compared with previous years.

Generally speaking the relative proportions of young people in each type of job have stayed the same. However, there has been an increase in the numbers in both managerial/professional occupations (1.2%) and clerical/secretarial occupations (2.0%) and a reduction in the numbers going into skilled trades and plant/machinery operation). Comprehensive comparisons with previous years however, with the exception of 1999, are not possible because of changes in the presentation of the occupational classification system in the *Moving On* series.

The pattern of gender occupancy of different types of job or training in 2000 is shown in Table 13: of those in an occupation listed, the male/female split is given in percentages. The key features are:

- young men continue to dominate skilled trades;
- a massively bigger percentage of young women than men in the traditional female sectors of healthcare, childcare and hairdressing;
- a more even distribution of the two genders in sales and catering and textiles.

Table 13 - Gender composition of Year 11 students entering training or work, for those occupations containing significant numbers

	Male	Female
Managerial/professional	78.3	21.7
Clerical/secretarial	34.6	65.4
Skilled construction	98.6	1.4
Skilled engineering	97.3	2.7
Other skilled trades	95.4	4.6
Protective service occupations	89.4	10.6
Personal service occupations	24.1	75.9
Catering occupations	55.4	44.6
Health care occupations	7.3	92.7
Childcare & related occupations	3.5	96.5
Hairdressing & related occupations	4.2	95.8
Other personal service occupations	41.9	58.1
Sales occupations	43.6	56.4
Plant/machine operatives	71.7	28.3
Agriculture/forestry/fishing occupations	71.1	28.9
Labouring and other elementary occupations	72.2	27.8
Unknown occupations	63.4	36.6
TOTAL	58,590	35,294

Table 14 compares the occupations entered by white young people with those from minority ethnic groupings, using data from the 36 areas for which there was sufficient information on young people's ethnicity (see Section 7 for details).

The number of young people from ethnic minorities in training or employment for whom there is an occupational classification is relatively small (2,528) and represents only 5% of this subset. This means that comparisons between the percentages in each sector should be made with caution.

The most notable differences between the proportion of white young people and those from minority ethnic groups are as follows:

- over twice as many white young people in skilled construction, hairdressing and protective service occupations compared to ethnic groups
- proportionally more minority ethnic groups in sales, clerical/secretarial work and other personal services
- similar proportions in the fairly small but important category of managerial and professionally related occupations.

Table 14 – Ethnic breakdown of Year 11 Students entering training or work by occupation (%)

	White	Minority Ethnic Groups	Ethnic Analysis Total
Managerial/professional	3.2	3.3	3.2
Clerical/secretarial	12.7	22.3	13.2
Skilled construction	8.6	3.5	8.3
Skilled engineering	3.6	2.3	3.5
Other skilled trades	16.0	10.1	15.6
Protective service occupations	2.0	0.8	1.9
Personal service occupations	17.4	14.1	17.2
Catering occupations	5.0	2.9	4.9
Health care occupations	2.0	1.7	2.0
Childcare & related occupations	2.0	2.4	2.0
Hairdressing & related occupations	6.2	3.1	6.1
Other personal service occupations	2.1	4.0	2.2
Sales occupations	9.4	11.9	9.5
Plant/machine operatives	6.0	5.5	5.9
Agriculture/forestry /fishing occupations	2.4	0.3	2.3
Labouring and other elementary occupations	13.3	16.6	13.6
Unknown occupations	5.6	9.2	5.8
Total	47,290	2,528	51,000

The shaded area gives a breakdown of the personal services category.

9. Young people who completed Year 11 in 1999: what they are doing now

This section focuses on those young people who completed year 11 in 1999, these were featured in the main section of Moving On 1999. In 1999 services reported on 563,877 young people in this category, for the 2000 survey this figure had fallen to 558,052. This is not a simple severing of links by 5,800 young people. Some 13,000 young people had moved out of contact at the time of the 1999 survey, but by the 2000 survey some of these had re-established contact with Careers Services.

Table 15 – Headline figures on the Activity status of young people completing Year 11 in 1999

-- in learning or work --		-- status not known --			
In full time learning	Employment without planned training	Not settled	Moved out of contact	No response	In contact
78.7	5.8	8.7	1.9	4.9	93.2

Table 16 gives more detail on these headline figures.

Table 16 Activity status in Autumn 2000 of young people completing Year 11 in 1999

Activity status	Number	Percentage (%)
Full time education	342,075	61.3%
Government supported training	56,494	10.1%
- training scheme funded by Government	30,879	5.5%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	25,615	4.6%
Employment outside Government supported training	72,918	13.1%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	40,476	7.3%
- job without planned training	32,442	5.8%
Not settled	48,681	8.7%
- not active in the labour market	11,980	2.1%
- economically active but not in full time education, training or employment	36,701	6.6%
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	10,705	1.9%
No response to follow-up	27,179	4.9%
TOTAL	558,052	100.0%
In Learning	439,045	78.7%

The majority of the 78.7% in learning were still in full time education (61.3%), this compares to 70.6 of this group in full-time education last year and 71.3% of 16 year olds in the 2000 survey. Table 17 below shows the full comparison between the activities of these young people in the first year they left school (1999) and their activities one year later (2000)

Table 17 Comparison of activities of 1999 Year 11 Leavers and what they were doing one year later

Activity status	1999		2000	
Full time education	398,367	70.6%	342,075	61.3%
Government supported training	47,590	8.4%	56,494	10.1%
- training scheme funded by Government	29,023	5.1%	30,879	5.5%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	18,567	3.3%	25,615	4.6%
Employment outside Government supported training	48,654	8.6%	72,918	13.1%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	27,747	4.9%	40,476	7.3%
- job without planned training	20,907	3.7%	32,442	5.8%
Not settled	41,045	7.3%	48,681	8.7%
- economically active but not in full time education training or employment	33,075	5.9%	36,701	6.6%
- not active in the labour market	7,970	1.4%	11,980	2.1%
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	12,669	2.2%	10,705	1.9%
No response to follow-up	15,552	2.8%	27,179	4.9%
TOTAL	563,877	100.0%	558,052	100.0%
In Learning		84.0%		78.7%

10. Young people who completed Year 11 in 1999 who were in the “Not Settled category: what are they doing now?”

For the first time the survey has looked at the activities of those who were in the “Not Settled” category in the 1999 survey one year later. These were of particular importance to careers services, reflecting Government emphasis on reducing the number of 16-18 year olds not in learning or work (the theme of the Social Exclusion Unit’s report “Bridging the Gap” published – July 1999).

The 1999 survey reported some 41,000 young people (7% of the cohort) who were not settled at the time of the survey; one year later over half were no longer in this category. 28% had moved into some form of learning, 5.8% into full time education, 12.2% into Government supported training and 10% into employment with training. Another 10% were in employment which did not offer a planned programme of training. A full breakdown is given below of the group still not in full-time learning or work over a year after Year 11, 1 in 6 were being assisted on the Learning Gateway. It is noticeable that the proportion who were “inactive” is much higher for those initially Not Settled than for the cohort as a whole.

Table 18 Activities of those who were in the “Not settled Category in the 1999 survey one year later

Activity status	Percentage
Full time education	5.8
Government supported training	12.2
- training scheme funded by Government	9.0
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.2
Employment outside Government supported training	20.4
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	10.1
- job without planned training	10.3
Not settled	48.0
- economically active but not in full time education, training or employment	30.6
- not active in the labour market	17.4
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	5.3
No response to follow-up	8.3
TOTAL	100.0
In Learning	28.1

10. Regional and local data for young people who completed Year 11 in 1999

Regional figures for the 17 and 18 year olds completing Year 11 in 1999 are shown in Table 19 below.

All three shaded columns contain percentages of young people in some kind of planned, structured training. The two with darker shading cover those in government supported training (GST). The one headed 'GST Training' shows scheme based, non-employed status training. The one headed 'GST Employed' shows jobs which include government supported training. The lighter shaded column 'Employed with training' shows the percentages of young people in jobs with employer funded training. The total of all three plus full time education comprise 'full time learning'. Total in employment is the sum of 4th, 5th and 6th columns.

Table 19 Regional figures for the 17 and 18 year olds completing Year 11 in 1999

	In Learning	Full time education	GST Training	GST Employed	Employed with training	Employed no Training	Not settled	Moved out of contact	No response
	Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8	Col 9
SOUTH EAST	83.4	65.9	2.7	2.7	12.1	4.3	6.1	1.8	4.4
E MIDLANDS	81.1	60.8	5.4	5.8	9.1	7.2	7.2	2.0	2.6
SOUTH WEST	79.3	63.6	4.6	5.3	5.8	7.8	5.8	3.0	4.1
LONDON	78.7	67.1	3.9	1.6	6.1	4.0	9.2	1.5	6.6
ENGLAND	78.7	61.3	5.5	4.6	7.3	5.8	8.7	1.9	4.9
NORTH WEST	78.5	58.2	6.6	6.3	7.4	5.1	9.9	2.2	4.3
W MIDLANDS	77.1	58.1	7.7	5.7	5.6	6.0	11.1	1.5	4.3
EASTERN	76.5	62.4	3.5	4.9	5.6	8.0	7.3	1.9	6.3
YORKS & THE HUMBER	76.0	57.5	7.2	5.3	6.0	6.2	10.3	1.7	5.9
NORTH EAST	74.2	52.7	12.0	4.4	5.1	5.2	13.4	1.8	5.4

The regional order is ranked by the percentage in learning in each region. Although South East and North East occupy top and bottom of the ranking, London actually has the highest proportion of 17/18 year olds in full time education, and East Midlands the highest proportion of those in Employment with training (including GST). North East has the lowest percentage in full time education and the highest in non-employed status Government supported training.

Careers service areas

The tables on the following pages set out the 2000 Activity Survey figures for the areas covered by individual careers service companies, grouped within Government Regional Office regions. The explanation of columns and groupings of columns is as set out above for Table 19. A list of Careers Service names and the areas covered is given in Annex 2.

South East

	SOUTH EAST	Berks/Oxon (CFBT)	Buckinghamshire	Hants/IOW (VT)	Kent	Surrey	Sussex Careers Service	West Sussex (VT)
Full time education	65.9	66.5	63	63.9	64.1	71.8	66.4	69
Government supported training	5.4	6.3	7.2	6.7	4.6	2	4.7	5.3
- training scheme funded by Government	2.7	4.2	4.5	2.3	3	1.2	1.9	0.9
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	2.7	2.1	2.7	4.4	1.6	0.8	2.9	4.4
Employment outside Government supported training	16.5	17.6	16.9	15.5	17.8	16.1	15.6	14.8
- job with planned training	12.1	14.6	12	11.4	13.6	12.3	6.7	10.7
- job without planned training	4.3	3	5	4	4.2	3.8	8.9	4.1
Not settled	6.1	5.4	4.9	6.3	8.1	3.8	8.1	4.4
- not active in the labour market	4.7	3.5	3.5	5.2	6.5	3	6.3	3.6
- economically active	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.7	0.8
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.9	3.7
No response to follow-up	4.4	2.9	7.0	6.3	3.5	4.0	3.4	2.9
Total in Survey	82,980	14,371	7,617	19,340	18,024	9,320	6,575	7,733
of which in learning %	83.4	87.4	82.1	82	82.4	86.1	77.8	84.9

London

	LONDON	Lifetime - Brent and Harrow	Capital Careers	Enterpris e Careers	Futures Careers Guidance	London South Bank	Prospect s - South London	Prospect s - North London	Search	CFBT - West London
Full time education	67.1	66.5	66.8	62.1	65.5	62.3	64.4	73.0	68.6	73.8
Government supported training	5.5	4.5	5.9	5.5	8.0	5.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5
- training scheme funded by Government	3.9	2.8	5.3	4.8	5.8	3.7	2.7	3.6	3.1	2.4
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.7	2.2	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.3	2.1
Employment outside Government supported training	10.1	6.6	5.4	6.8	11.1	9.8	13.7	8.4	10.9	10.2
- job with planned training	6.1	3.6	3.2	6.2	7.8	5.1	7.7	3.5	9.4	5.4
- job without planned training	4.0	2.9	2.2	0.6	3.3	4.7	6.0	5.0	1.5	4.9
Not settled	9.2	4.7	16.1	10.3	5.3	12.9	11.7	10.5	7.1	7.3
- not active in the labour market	8.0	3.9	12.8	8.9	3.8	11.9	10.5	9.2	6.7	6.5
- economically active	1.3	0.8	3.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	1.5	2.6	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.5	2.3	0.7
No response to follow-up	6.6	15.1	4.4	13.4	8.9	7.5	4.4	2.2	6.7	3.5
Total in Survey	72,688	4,392	5,229	3,172	15,760	8,489	12,789	8,108	4,781	9,968
of which in learning %	78.7	74.6	75.9	73.8	81.4	72.8	76.5	80.9	82.4	83.7

Eastern

	EASTERN	Bedfordshire	Cambridgeshire	Essex	Hertfordshire	Norfolk	Suffolk
Full time education	62.4	65.0	58.5	66.0	63.5	53.2	63.6
Government supported training	8.4	6.9	14.7	7.8	6.4	6.8	10.4
- training scheme funded by Government	3.5	3.3	1.5	5.0	2.6	3.4	4.2
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	4.9	3.6	13.2	2.8	3.8	3.4	6.2
Employment outside Government supported training	13.6	12.5	11.2	12.6	13.0	19.0	15.2
- job with planned training	5.6	8.0	1.6	1.3	8.5	10.6	8.0
- job without planned training	8.0	4.5	9.5	11.2	4.5	8.4	7.2
Not settled	7.3	8.1	7.5	9.3	3.3	7.7	7.7
- not active in the labour market	5.8	7.2	4.5	8.2	1.8	6.2	5.9
- economically active	1.6	0.9	3.1	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.8
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	1.9	0.8	3.3	0.6	3.3	3.4	0.5
No response to follow-up	6.3	6.8	4.9	3.8	10.5	9.8	2.6
Total in Survey	60,647	7,435	7,825	18,082	12,211	8,229	6,865
of which in learning %	76.5	79.9	74.8	75.1	78.4	70.7	82.0

South West

	SOUTH WEST	Careers Service West	Cornwall and Devon	Dorset	Gloucestershire CSW	Somerset	Wiltshire
Full time education	63.6	68.1	60.0	66.2	70.8	56.4	63.0
Government supported training	9.9	8.7	11.0	8.3	10.2	12.0	8.9
- training scheme funded by Government	4.6	3.8	5.8	5.2	4.6	4.4	1.9
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	5.3	4.9	5.3	3.1	5.6	7.6	6.9
Employment outside Government supported training	13.6	16.0	10.9	13.3	12.6	13.0	19.5
- job with planned training	5.8	4.1	4.5	5.5	2.9	9.7	12.3
- job without planned training	7.8	11.9	6.4	7.8	9.7	3.4	7.1
Not settled	5.8	3.6	7.5	9.4	3.6	4.3	3.4
- not active in the labour market	4.4	2.6	6.1	7.7	2.5	2.0	1.9
- economically active	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.3	1.5
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	3.0	2.5	3.0	1.7	2.0	6.1	3.8
No response to follow-up	4.1	1.1	7.6	1.1	0.9	8.3	1.5
Total in Survey	53,810	9,931	18,738	7,745	5,944	5,228	6,224
of which in learning %	79.3	80.8	75.5	80.0	83.9	78.0	84.3

West Midlands

	WEST MIDLANDS	Birmingham	Black Country	Coventry	Hereford & Worcester	Shropshire	Solihull	Staffordshire	Warwickshire
Full time education	58.1	56.8	54.4	57.8	62.8	57.9	69.1	55.9	61.8
Government supported training	13.4	10.7	13.4	23.6	9.2	13.8	9.8	14.4	19.1
- training scheme funded by Government	7.7	8.8	10.3	7.7	3.6	6.5	6.6	8.1	5.6
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	5.7	1.9	3.1	16.0	5.5	7.2	3.2	6.3	13.6
Employment outside Government supported training	11.6	10.7	13.8	0.4	14.1	15.4	11.4	10.4	8.9
- job with planned training	5.6	6.5	5.0	0.4	9.9	6.5	8.7	2.1	5.9
- job without planned training	6.0	4.2	8.8	0.0	4.2	8.9	2.7	8.2	3.0
Not settled	11.1	10.9	14.7	9.4	6.9	7.2	5.9	15.4	7.0
- not active in the labour market	8.0	3.3	12.6	6.4	5.5	5.5	2.9	13.4	3.9
- economically active	3.1	7.5	2.1	3.0	1.4	1.7	3.0	2.1	3.1
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	1.5	0.6	0.8	4.5	2.6	1.9	1.9	0.8	3.0
No response to follow-up	4.3	10.4	2.9	4.3	4.4	3.9	1.9	3.1	0.1
Total in Survey	63,937	11,257	14,996	3,172	8,662	5,243	3,163	11,691	5,753
of which in learning %	77.1	73.9	72.8	81.8	81.9	78.2	87.6	72.5	86.9

East Midlands

	EAST MIDLANDS	Derbyshire	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	Nottinghamshire
Full time education	60.8	56.5	67.1	64.1	55.8	59.7
Government supported training	11.2	12.4	8.1	11.4	11.2	13.1
- training scheme funded by Government	5.4	5.3	3.9	6.0	3.5	8.0
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	5.8	7.1	4.3	5.4	7.7	5.1
Employment outside Government supported training	16.2	18.3	14.9	14.4	18.0	15.8
- job with planned training	9.1	11.1	7.4	10.1	7.4	9.3
- job without planned training	7.2	7.1	7.4	4.3	10.5	6.5
Not settled	7.2	7.4	8.8	5.6	7.0	6.5
- not active in the labour market	4.4	5.9	7.1	2.6	3.6	2.1
- economically active	2.8	1.5	1.7	3.0	3.5	4.4
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	2.0	1.9	0.1	2.8	4.4	1.9
No response to follow-up	2.6	3.6	0.9	1.8	3.5	3.1
Total in Survey	46,901	9,849	10,847	7,085	7,519	11,601
of which in learning %	81.1	80.0	82.7	85.6	74.5	82.0

Yorkshire & The Humber

	YORKS & THE HUMBER	Barnsley Don and Roth	Bradford	Calderdale & Kirklees	Humberside	Leeds	York & North Yorkshire	Sheffield	Wakefield
Full time education	57.5	79.3	50.9	59.1	58.1	43.2	68.6	55.0	55.4
Government supported training	12.5	6.4	9.8	15.1	15.3	12.7	10.4	13.7	10.3
- training scheme funded by Government	7.2	1.3	6.0	8.6	11.0	6.8	4.8	7.6	5.9
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	5.3	5.1	3.8	6.5	4.4	5.9	5.7	6.1	4.4
Employment outside Government supported training	12.2	5.1	12.4	12.4	11.8	12.8	11.7	12.8	16.6
- job with planned training	6.0	3.3	6.3	4.3	6.2	1.5	10.0	6.1	9.6
- job without planned training	6.2	1.8	6.2	8.1	5.5	11.3	1.6	6.6	7.0
Not settled	10.3	3.8	12.2	8.7	10.5	10.8	7.7	12.5	15.7
- not active in the labour market	7.9	2.2	9.0	6.5	6.6	8.8	6.7	9.6	13.9
- economically active	2.4	1.6	3.2	2.2	3.9	1.9	1.0	2.9	1.8
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	1.7	0.9	2.4	1.0	1.1	3.9	0.9	1.8	0.7
No response to follow-up	5.9	4.6	12.2	3.6	3.1	16.5	0.7	4.2	1.3
Total in Survey	53,870	2,677	5,984	7,440	10,853	8,220	9,177	5,237	4,282
of which in learning %	76.0	89.0	66.9	78.6	79.7	57.5	89.0	74.8	75.3

North West

	NORTH WEST	Merseyside Career Decisions	St Helens	Wirral Chester & Ellesmere Port	Bolton Bury Rochdale	Cheshire Guidance Partnership	Cumbria	East Lancashire	Manchester Career Partnership	Oldham	Stockport & High Peak	West Lancashire Careerlink	Wigan
Full time education	58.2	49.1	55.1	62.8	61.0	64.0	59.3	53.4	59.2	52.0	63.7	59.4	56.8
Government supported training	12.8	18.5	15.6	11.7	10.3	8.7	17.6	15.9	9.6	13.9	10.6	12.1	16.2
- training scheme funded by Government	6.6	14.6	11.8	6.9	4.7	3.5	10.4	5.9	4.0	6.5	5.5	2.8	8.2
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	6.3	3.9	3.8	4.9	5.5	5.2	7.2	10.0	5.6	7.3	5.1	9.4	8.1
Employment outside Government supported training	12.5	9.2	13.3	14.6	11.3	13.6	13.4	13.5	10.9	14.9	10.2	15.1	14.9
- job with planned training	7.4	4.8	7.7	10.3	6.2	9.6	11.5	5.6	5.7	9.9	9.1	7.1	7.0
- job without planned training	5.1	4.4	5.6	4.4	5.1	4.0	1.9	7.9	5.2	5.1	1.1	8.0	7.9
Not settled	9.9	12.8	10.8	8.4	8.7	7.6	7.1	6.2	15.0	7.7	6.3	9.5	10.2
- not active in the labour market	7.5	10.4	5.8	5.7	3.9	5.4	5.0	3.0	13.1	4.4	4.8	8.4	8.2
- economically active	2.4	2.4	5.0	2.6	4.8	2.1	2.1	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.5	1.1	2.0
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	2.2	3.7	1.2	1.7	1.5	3.1	1.2	3.1	0.8	4.0	4.4	1.5	0.7
No response to follow-up	4.3	6.6	3.9	0.7	7.3	3.0	1.4	7.9	4.5	7.5	4.8	2.3	1.2
Total in Survey	90,394	11,675	2,191	6,715	8,436	10,260	6,086	6,729	15,000	3,314	4,603	11,307	4,078
of which in learning %	78.5	72.4	78.4	84.8	77.4	82.4	88.3	74.9	74.5	75.7	83.4	78.7	80.0

North East

	NORTH EAST	County Durham Careers Service	Future Steps Ltd (Cleveland)	Northumberland Guidance Company	City of Sunderland Careers Service	Tyneside Careers Partnership
Full time education	52.7	50.1	55.0	61.9	43.5	52.7
Government supported training	16.4	17.0	16.4	11.9	22.1	15.7
- training scheme funded by Government	12.0	12.8	14.1	8.4	13.0	10.9
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	4.4	4.2	2.3	3.6	9.1	4.8
Employment outside Government supported training	10.3	12.8	6.4	12.2	11.6	10.2
- job with planned training	5.1	2.6	2.6	10.5	11.6	4.3
- job without planned training	5.2	10.3	3.8	1.7	0.0	5.9
Not settled	13.4	9.7	14.0	9.2	15.6	16.4
- not active in the labour market	9.0	4.4	9.6	4.1	8.3	14.2
- economically active	4.3	5.2	4.4	5.0	7.3	2.3
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	1.8	3.6	0.4	2.1	3.1	1.0
No response to follow-up	5.4	6.9	7.7	2.7	4.1	3.9
Total in Survey	32,825	7,412	7,864	3,934	3,622	9,993
of which in learning %	74.2	69.6	74.0	84.3	77.2	72.8

11. Young people completing Year 13 in schools in 2000

Careers Services provided information about the pathways taken by 144,296 young people who completed Year 13 in school sixth forms in 2000. The percentage of those staying in full-time education for a third post compulsory year was 72.3% a rise on the previous year's figure of 70.5%. Compared with Year 11 leavers, a greater proportion of Year 13 completers go directly into employment and relatively few go into government supported training. Further detail is shown in Table 20 below.

Inevitably there is a much higher rate of non-response to the survey amongst this group of young people, 9.1% in the 2000 survey. Much of this can be attributed to a large number of young people who move away or travel on completing their sixth form studies.

Table 20 – Young People completing Year 13 in schools in 2000

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Full time education	74.1	76.4	70.5	72.3
Government supported training	2.3	1.5	2.6	1.8
- training scheme funded by Government	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.5
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.3
Employment outside Government supported training	11.2	11.7	12.1	11.6
- job with planned training	5.5	6.9	7.3	7.2
- job without planned training	5.6	4.7	4.9	4.4
Not settled	4.5	3.8	5.7	3.7
- not active in the labour market	2.9	2.9	4.6	2.6
- economically active	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.2
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5
No response to follow-up	6.2	5.3	7.7	9.1
Total in Survey	127,068	138,774	146,450	144,296
of which in learning %	82.0	84.8	80.3	81.2

Table 21 below gives a regional breakdown of the activities of young people leaving Year 13 in 2000. There are some wide ranging regional variations, for example in East of England 59% of young people are staying in full-time education for a third post compulsory year, whereas in North West this figure is around 79%. Similarly the no response figure is over 20% in East of England, compared to the national figure of 9% and West Midlands figure of 4.9%. Proportions going into employment on completion of year 13 are much higher in the South East at almost 16% compared to 8.7% in North West, North East and West Midlands.

Table 21 – Young People completing Year 13 in schools in 2000

	ENGLAND	SOUTH EAST	LONDON	EAST OF ENGLAND	SOUTH WEST	WEST MIDS	EAST MIDS	YORKS & THE HUMBER	NORTH WEST	NORTH EAST
Full time education	72.3	70.7	77.0	59.4	71.1	79.1	73.2	71.4	78.9	74.5
Government supported training	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.3	2.8	3.3	2.6	1.2	2.2
- training scheme funded by Government	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.1
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.3	1.0	2.0	2.4	2.1	0.8	1.1
Employment outside Government supported training	11.6	15.8	9.0	13.4	15.3	8.8	10.7	10.2	8.7	8.7
- job with planned training	7.2	11.9	4.4	7.5	8.2	5.5	6.8	5.7	6.4	5.3
- job without planned training	4.4	3.9	4.6	5.9	7.1	3.3	3.9	4.5	2.4	3.4
Not settled	3.7	2.9	4.5	3.4	2.8	3.6	4.4	4.2	3.1	6.5
- not active in the labour market	2.6	2.3	3.5	2.2	1.7	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.2	3.1
- economically active	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.8	1.3	0.9	3.5
Moved out of contact of Careers Service	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3
No response to follow-up	9.1	7.5	6.9	20.9	7.0	4.6	7.0	10.4	6.9	6.7
Total in Survey	144,296	23,378	20,524	20,139	15,581	14,699	13,840	13,672	15,556	6,907
of which in learning %	81.2	83.6	82.4	68.6	80.6	87.4	83.3	79.8	86.4	82.0

Technical Information

Previous editions of Moving On have included a detailed technical annex. Most definitional issues are unchanged from previous years and are not repeated here. What follows is a summary of key issues specifically affecting this year's Survey and its analysis.

Relationship between Activity Survey and Statistical First Release participation rates

These two administrative sources of information about 16 year olds use completely different methods and base populations to derive estimates of education and training rates. In the early 1990s the (then) Destinations Survey and DfE statistical bulletin rates differed by 5 percentage points or more for education. Trends during the 1990s were largely similar in both series, but with a narrowing of the gap on education rates. Both series underwent methodological changes (change from Destination to Activity Survey; change to ISR-based derivation of numbers in the FE sector for the statistical series).

The Careers Service data were also affected by an increasing coverage of independent schools from the mid 1990s until recently. The higher participation rates for leavers from such schools boosted the overall education rate during a period when school and college data showed a decline in participation at 16. Whereas the formal DfE/DfEE series showed a peak of 72.6% in 1993 which has still not been matched, the Careers Service data was almost stable between 1993 and 1998 (varying by only +/- 0.5% around the 68% mark). Subsequent revisions to the administrative series have also brought the two series closer together.

Final figures for 1999 showed a 0.6 point difference for education and 0.3 points for Government supported training. Provisional data for 2000 (published on 29 June 2001) show only a 0.3 point difference for education (Activity Survey being lower).

The exact convergence of the two series for education rates in 1999 might not be the final position, pending revisions next year. Two factors might suggest that the Activity Survey actually understates the education rate: a decline in independent sector coverage, and the addition to the base list of some individuals who would not have been on school registers in previous year (and who are highly likely to be Not Settled, whether in the Learning Gateway or in other situations).

Independent schools

In previous years there has been a discussion of the likely effect of the independent school effect on the national Activity Survey figures. The policy agenda for careers services since 1998 has emphasised work with those at risk of disengagement from learning. Independent schools, whilst never a high priority, have had a much lower level of service over the past year or so than in the mid 1990s. Unsurprisingly, careers service report far fewer independent schools covered in the Survey. Some schools provided names or information for whole cohorts, but in other cases careers services could only include in the Survey those who were helped individually. Having fewer independent sector students in the Survey might be expected to reduce slightly the education rate. In this light, the convergence of the Activity Survey and administrative data series is slightly surprising. They may of course be other data issues which complicate such analysis, including the earlier data collection period for the Activity Survey (September – November) than for school data (January).

Special Needs definition

There was a change in the definitions adopted for careers service work with those with special needs, including disabilities and learning difficulties. The effect in 1999 and 2000 was to include a larger proportion of the cohort into the definition: 40,000 Year 11 completers were included in the analysis in 1999 and 55,000 in 2000, compared with only 25,000 in 1998. The nature of the needs so covered may therefore be broader.

CAREERS SERVICE NAME	AREA COVERED
SOUTH EAST	
Berks/Oxon (CFBT)	Berkshire & Oxfordshire
Buckinghamshire	Buckinghamshire
Hants/IOW (VT)	Hampshire / Isle Of Wight
Kent	Kent
Surrey	Surrey
Sussex Careers Service	East Sussex
West Sussex (VT)	West Sussex
LONDON	
Lifetime - Brent and Harrow	Brent; Harrow
Capital Careers	Camden; Westminster; Hammersmith & Fulham; Kensington & Chelsea
Enterprise Careers	City of London; Hackney; Islington
Futures Careers Guidance	Barking; Havering; Newham; Redbridge; Tower Hamlets; Waltham Forest
London South Bank	Greenwich; Lambeth; Lewisham; Southwark
Prospects - South London	Bexley; Bromley; Croydon; Sutton
Prospects - North London	Barnet; Haringey; Enfield
Search	Kingston; Merton; Wandsworth
CFBT - West London	Ealing; Hillingdon; Hounslow; Richmond
EASTERN	
Bedfordshire	Bedfordshire
Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire
Essex	Essex
Hertfordshire	Hertfordshire
Norfolk	Norfolk
Suffolk	Suffolk
SOUTH WEST	
Learning Partnership West 4A	Former county of Avon; covers the local education authorities of North Somerset, City of Bristol, South Gloucestershire and Bath & North East Somerset
Cornwall and Devon	Cornwall and Devon, inc Scilly Isles
Dorset	Dorset
Learning Partnership West (Glouc)	Gloucestershire
Somerset	Somerset
Wiltshire	Wiltshire
WEST MIDLANDS	
Birmingham	Birmingham
Black Country	Dudley, Wolverhampton, Walsall and Sandwell
Coventry	Coventry
Hereford & Worcester	Hereford & Worcester
Shropshire	Shropshire
Solihull	Solihull
Staffordshire	Staffordshire
Warwickshire	Warwickshire

EAST MIDLANDS	
Derbyshire	Derbyshire excluding the district of High Peak
Leicestershire	Includes Rutland
Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire
Northamptonshire	Northamptonshire
Nottinghamshire	Nottinghamshire
YORKS & THE HUMBER	
Barnsley Don and Roth	Barnsley, Doncaster & Rotherham
Bradford	Bradford
Calderdale & Kirklees	Calderdale & Kirklees
Humberside	Covers the local education authorities of City of Kingston-upon-Hull, East Riding of Yorkshire, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire
Leeds	Leeds
York & North Yorkshire	York & North Yorkshire
Sheffield	Sheffield
Wakefield	Wakefield
NORTH WEST	
Merseyside Career Decisions	Liverpool, Knowsley & Sefton
St Helens	St Helens
Wirral Chester & Ellesmere Port	Wirral Chester & Ellesmere Port
Bolton Bury Rochdale	Bolton, Bury & Rochdale
Cheshire Guidance Partnership	Comprises all of the county of Cheshire except for Chester, and the unitary authorities of Halton and Warrington
Cumbria	Cumbria
East Lancashire	Includes Blackburn with Darwen
Manchester Career Partnership	Manchester
Oldham	Oldham
Stockport & High Peak	Stockport & High Peak
West Lancashire Careerlink	Includes Blackpool
Wigan	Wigan
NORTH EAST	
County Durham Careers Service	Covers the local education authorities of County Durham and Darlington
Future Steps Ltd	Covers the local education authorities of Redcar and Cleveland, Middlesbrough, Stockton-upon-Tees and Hartlepool
Northumberland Guidance Company	Northumberland
City of Sunderland Careers Service	Sunderland
Tyneside Careers Partnership	Tyneside