

Moving On - 2007

Pathways Taken by Young People Beyond 16



The Annual Activity
Survey

Moving On–2007

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Annual Activity Survey 2007

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Moving On–2007:

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Annual Activity Survey 2007

1. Introduction

This report gives the results of the 2007 Annual Activity Survey, undertaken by Connexions services, which provides information about the early pathways taken by young people in England beyond their compulsory education.

Since 1996 the Department has required the reporting of activity data for former Year 11 pupils as part of its contract with the organisations providing careers and connexions services. For three years (1999 to 2001) 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. Since 2002 the Department has not required this information to be reported centrally, but many services have continued to collect this and other information locally.

This report therefore only covers Year 11 leavers in 2007.

The data from the Annual 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. Many Connexions services publish their own local information and make it available to schools and a range of other local partners.

Gender and ethnic breakdowns are provided for the Year 11 data, as is progression information for those with special needs.

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 2007: the National Picture

In the autumn of 2007, Connexions services sought to identify the activity of all young people who had completed Year 11 that year. The total figure, obtained from information from schools, local education authorities and other agencies, was 636,046. This represents 95% of the estimated population for this cohort.

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

Headline Figures

Table 1 shows the headline figures for 2007. The vast majority of young people completing Year 11 (89.3%) 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.

Connexions services were in contact with over 97% of the Year 11 pupils known to them, leaving 14,927 young people unaccounted for. Of these, 6,770 (1.5% of the whole cohort) had moved out of a service's operational area and their status was not, or could not be, obtained. A further 200 refused to participate in the survey leaving around 8,000 who were believed to have remained in the operational area but did not respond to a range of follow-up approaches.

Around 8% of the cohort (just under 53,000) was known not to be engaged in **full-time** learning. Some of these were in employment without recognised training (2.1% of the cohort), and some (around 1%) were in part time education, employment or training. The majority however, over 7% of the cohort, were either not economically active (around 1% of these were looking after family or unable to work because of long term illness or pregnancy) 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 2007 could be as high as 62,000.

Table 1– Headline figures on the Activity status of young people completing Year 11 in 2007

in full time learning or work		In part time learning or work	Not settled	status not known		In contact
In full-time learning	Employment without planned training			Moved out of contact	No response	
89.3	2.1	0.9	6.2	1.1	1.3	97.7

3. Behind the headlines in 2007

Table 2 gives a more detailed picture of the status of the 2006/2007 Year 11 cohort. The shaded rows (with offset figures) are subsets of the rows immediately above.

Table 2 –Activity Status in Autumn 2007 of young people completing Year 11 in 2007

Activity status	Number	Percentage (%)
Full-time education	508,669	80.0%
Government supported training	37,507	5.9%
- training scheme funded by Government	18,399	2.9%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	19,108	3.0%
Employment outside Government supported training	35,322	5.6%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	22,114	3.5%
- job without planned training	13,208	2.1%
Not settled	39,721	6.2%
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	35,367	5.6%
- not active in the labour market	4,354	0.7%
Moved out of contact of Connexions/careers service	6,770	1.1%
No response to follow-up	7,949	1.2%
Refused to Participate	208	0.0%
TOTAL	636,046	100.0%

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

Participation in full-time learning

The 2007 statistics show an increase to 89.3% in the proportion of young people who remain committed to full-time learning five months after completion of compulsory schooling. This represents an increase of over 8 percentage points since 1996. This increase is in line with the Government's goal of raising participation and achievement, and may be partly related to 14 1- 19 reforms and to the national introduction of Education Maintenance Allowance which has been piloted in some areas since 1999. The Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA) is paid directly to young people who stay on in further education after they reach statutory leaving age. Young people may also receive bonuses if they remain on their course and make good progress with their learning. 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 East of England has the largest percentage in this category (90.5) and South West has the lowest (88.2%) although this in itself is 7 percentage points above the 1996 figure. Table 3 shows those regions with the lowest and highest percentages of young people in full-time learning. Table 4 presents the same information by Local Authority Area.

Table 3 –Regions with lowest and highest percentages in full-time learning

In full-time learning –	%
South West	88.2
Yorks & The Humber	88.3
North East	88.6
West Midlands	89.0
North West	89.2
East Midlands	89.3
England	89.3
South East	89.9
London	90.4
East Of England	90.5

Table 4 –Local Education Authority Areas with lowest and highest percentages in full-time learning

In full-time learning – highest figures	%
City Of London	95.5%
Harrow	94.6%
Rutland	94.6%
North Somerset	94.4%
Kingston-Upon-Thames	94.4%
National	89.3
In full-time learning – lowest figures	
The Wrekin	84.7%
Middlesbrough	84.6%
Wakefield	84.5%
Sandwell	84.4%
Barking & Dagenham	83.6%

Full-time Education

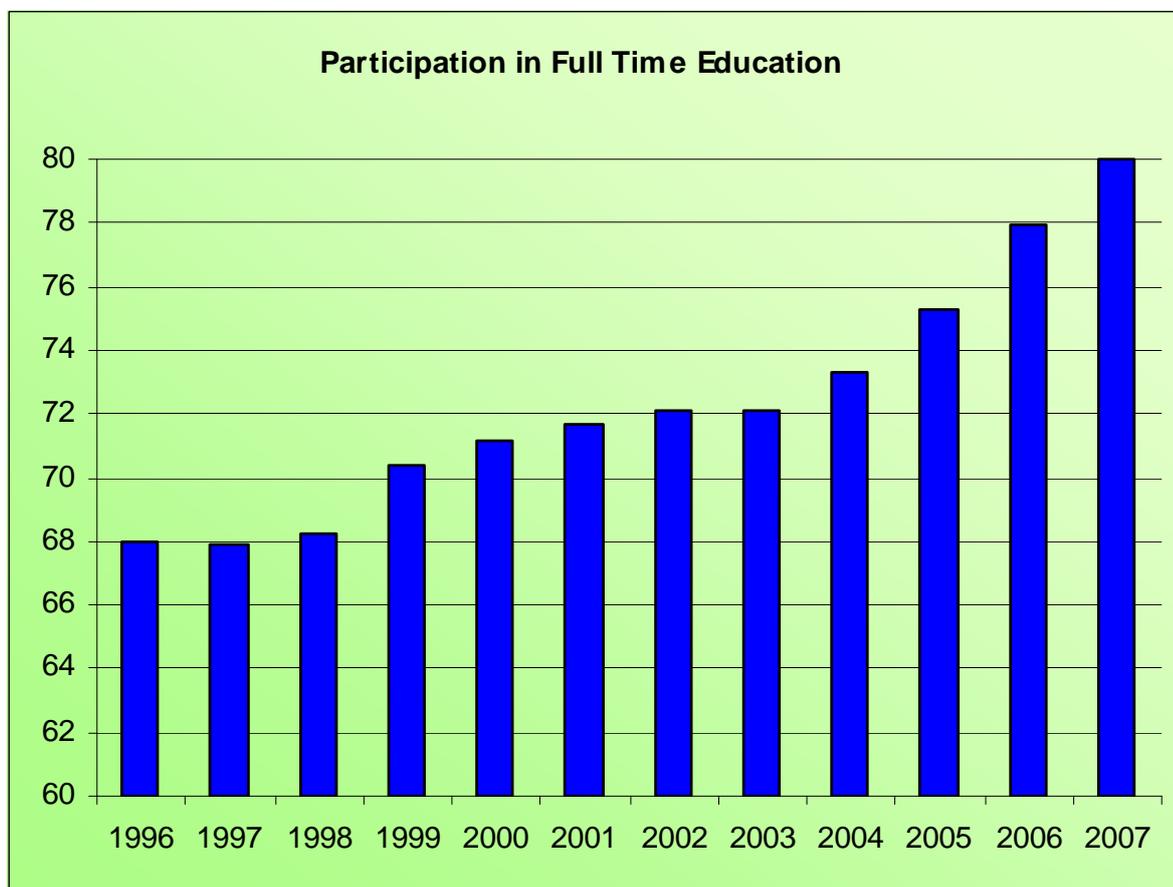
The 2007 Survey continues to show the high proportion of young people continuing in full-time education that we have seen in the last few years. The figure of 80.0% in the 2007 survey is 2.0 percentage points higher than last year and 12 percentage points higher than the 1996 figure. All regions saw an increase in the number of young people in full-time education, generally continuing the recent pattern of regions with the lowest existing participation rates showing the most marked increases.

Whilst the national figure was 80.0%, the regional variation ranged from 75.6% in Yorkshire and the Humber to 86.2% in London, although both regions show an improvement of over 2% on the 2006 figure. The local authority areas with the lowest and highest figures were Barnsley, with 67.3% and City of London at 95.5%, although both of these figures represent a significant increase on the 2006 data.

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 impact of the Connexions service and the positive effect on successes with Education Maintenance Allowances and the September guarantee; an offer, by the end of September, of a place in learning for all young people reaching school leaving age.

Chart 1 - Participation in Full Time Education since 1996

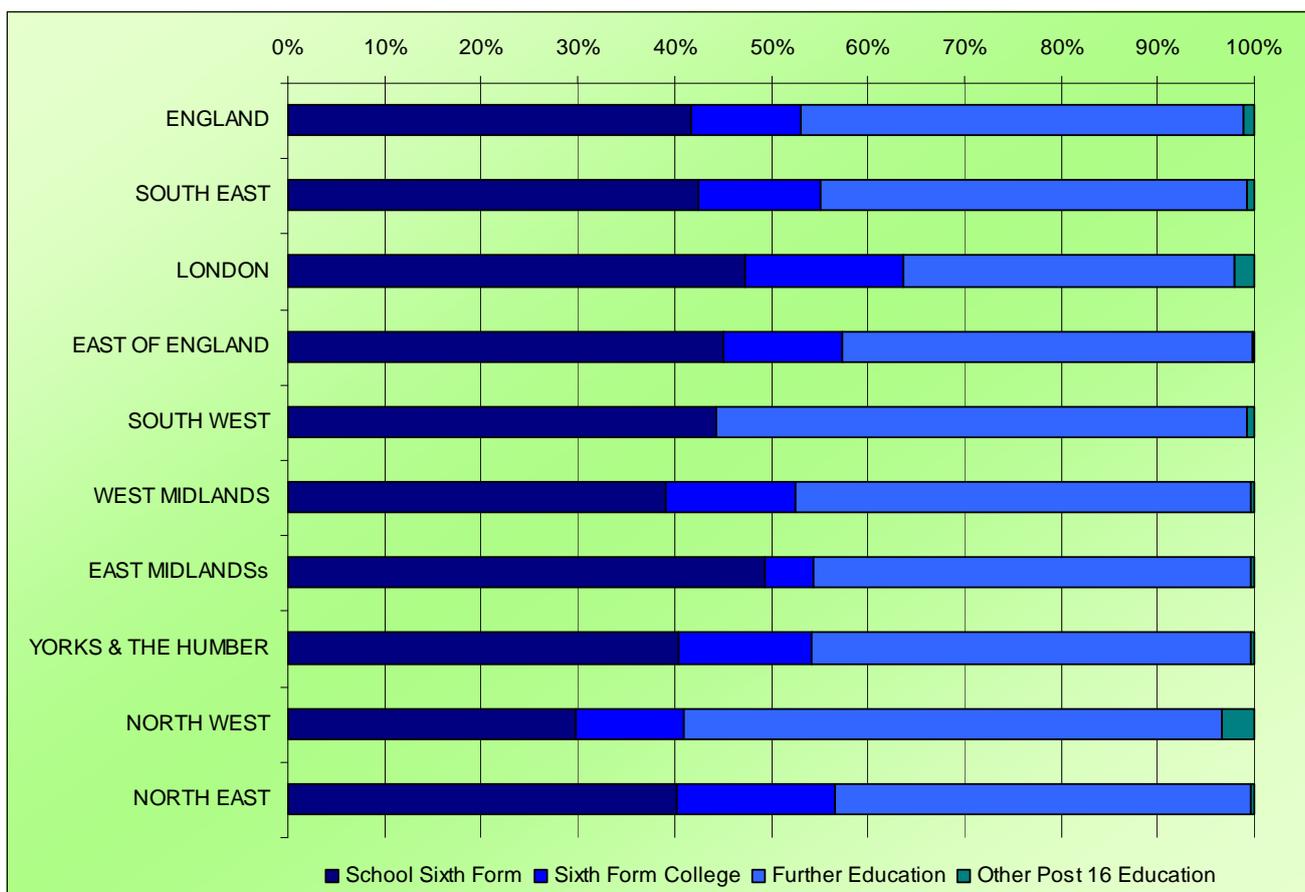
The following chart shows the rise in participation in full time education nationally, since 1996 from 68% to 80% in the 2007 survey.



The Survey no longer maintains the detail on information available about the level of course studied by young people. For the 2007 survey we have analysed where young people are continuing their education

Chart 2 - Analysis of educational establishment by Region

The chart below shows a regional breakdown of educational establishment.



Government Supported Training

The trend of the proportion of young people participating in Government Supported Training (GST) has generally fallen over the years, although this year's survey does show a slight increase from 5.6% in 2006 to 5.9% in 2007. However this is significantly fewer than in 1996 when over 10% of the cohort was in GST. Overall in 2007 there were just over 37,000 young people (5.9 % of the cohort) either receiving training while employed (3.0%), or based at a training provider (2.9%).

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 2007 was in Slough, with 0.8%, and the highest figure was 14.2%, in Barnsley.

Chart 3 – Participation in Government Supported Training

The chart below shows the general decline in numbers participating in GST from over 10% in 1996 to under 6% in 2006 although this trend halted in the 2007 survey with numbers increasing slightly for those with employed status.



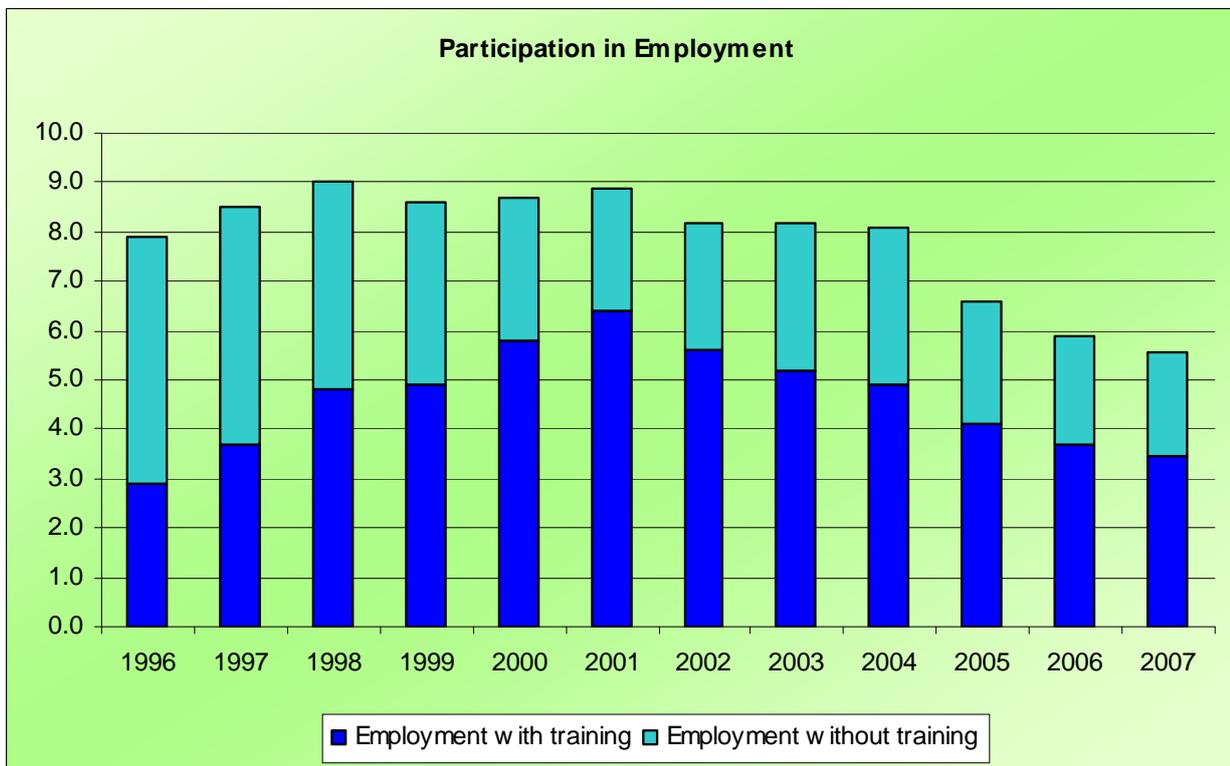
The 2007 survey shows that half of young people in Government Supported Training had solely training status, based at a provider (Table 5). This represents 2.9% of the total cohort, a slightly lower figure than last year, and continuing the year on year reduction in this group since 1996. Another 3% of the cohort had employed status whether on an Apprenticeship or through local LSC branded training provision.

Employment

The proportion of young people in employment had remained almost constant for the last decade with around 8% to 9% of those finishing compulsory education, however the figures for 2005 dropped to 6.6% (40,700), and figures for 2006 and 2007 have dropped even further with only 5.6% (35,000) of year 11 leavers being in employment. This is due mainly to more young people participating in learning, but it also reflects the difficulty young people have, particularly those with low or no qualifications, in finding sustainable employment

Chart 4 – Employment

This chart shows the rapid decline in number of 16 year olds in employment



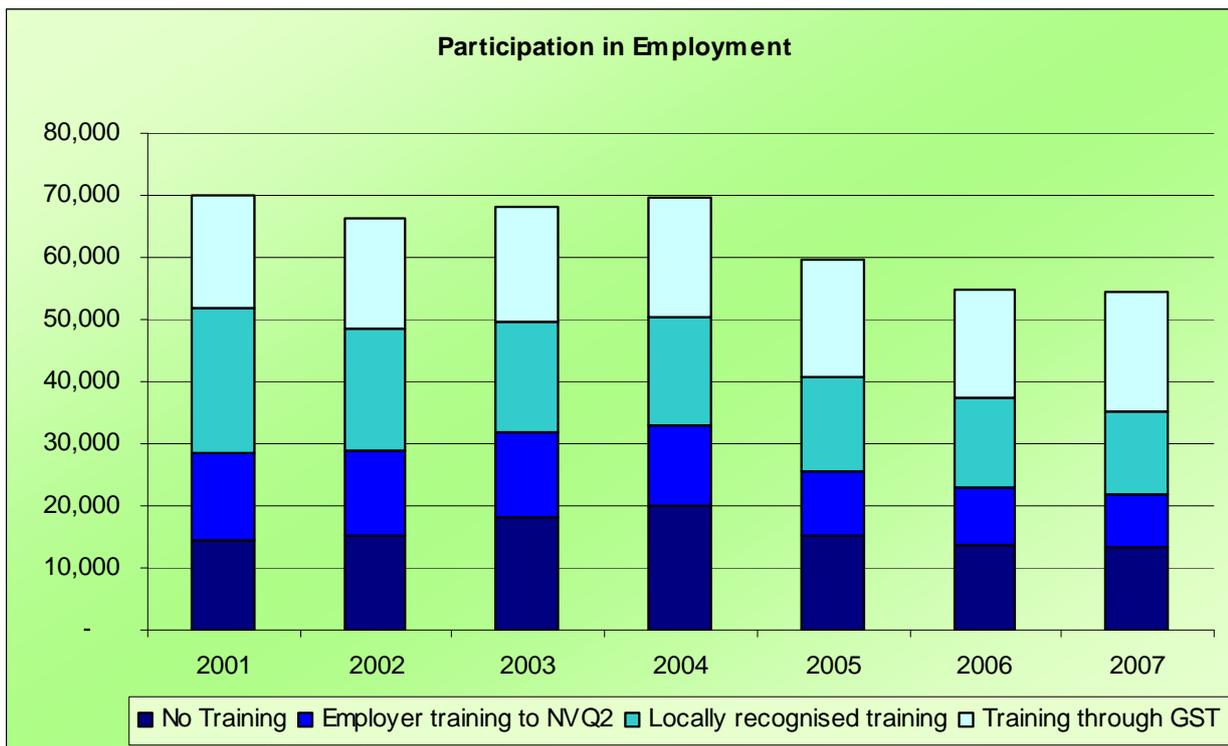
If we include those in government supported training as part of their job, the employment figure increases to around 8%.

Of those in employment (including GST) at the time of the Survey, 76% were in some form of planned and recognised training. Of those in jobs with planned training, around 46% were in jobs with training funded through Government supported training, as it was in 2006 this changes the trend over the previous years where employer funded training was the significantly higher category.

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. Over recent years there has been a noticeable decrease in the numbers of young people so employed. In 2007, 63% of those in employment (3.5% of the cohort) were recorded as being in a job with such training.

Chart 5 – Employment



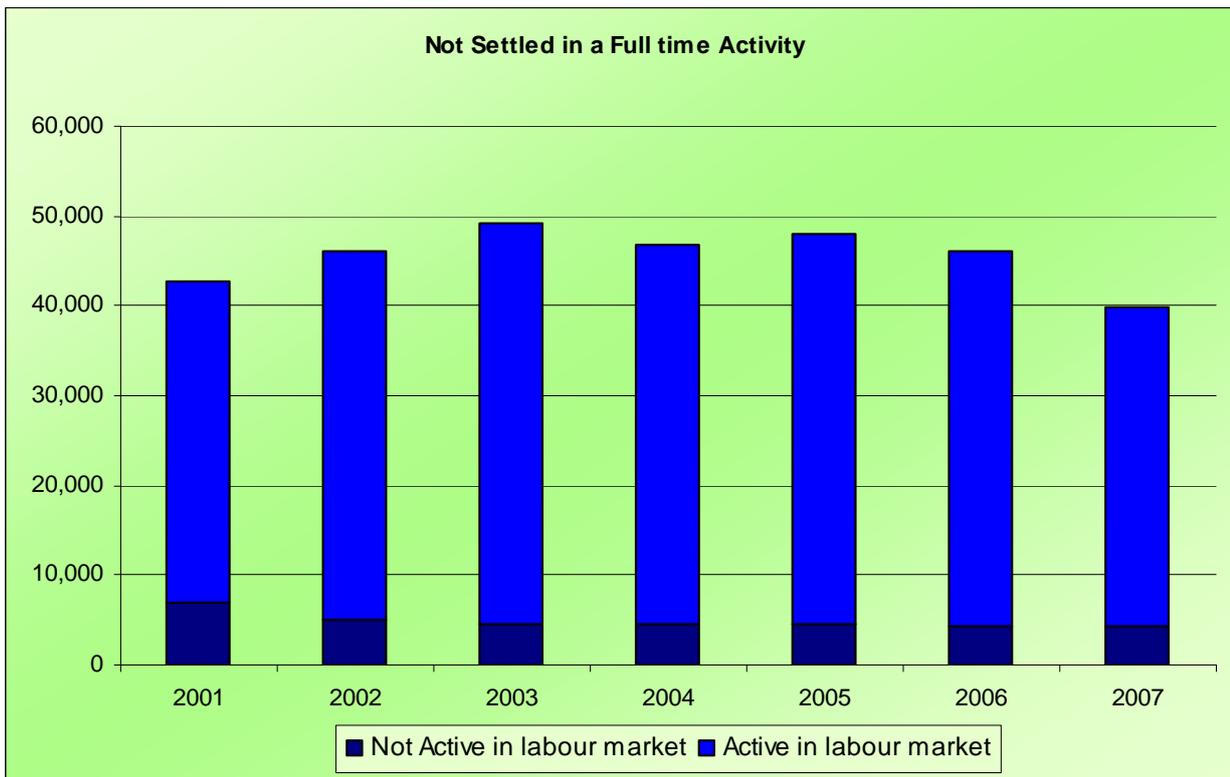
As in previous years, a note of caution is needed in relation to training which is locally recognised; the national definition of 'recognised training' allows individual services to work to their own interpretation of this guidance, in order to meet the needs of their own area.

Young people who were 'Not Settled in a full time activity' at the time of the Survey

There are nearly 40,000 young people who were not settled in full-time education, training or employment. This represents 6.2% of the cohort, a significant drop on the 2003 figure of 8.1% and is more in keeping with the trends of the previous few years in showing a reduction in the numbers not settled in a **full time** activity. Although the size of this group remains a source of concern, the figure also reflects the success of Connexions 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 five years has contributed to a purely statistical effect of increasing those 'Not Settled'; the young people in question are simply now known to be out of learning or work.

Chart 6 - Not Settled



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. There are a variety of reasons for this, such as health problems, travelling abroad, being in custody or in having family circumstances that do not support full-time learning. Less than 1% of the national cohort falls into this subgroup, a continuing reduction on the last four years. The remainder of young people who are described as 'not settled in a full time activity' may be economically active outside the home, but they are not engaged in **full-time** work or learning. Of this group, 15% (6,000) were involved in part time employment, education or training activities. The remainder (34,000) were believed to be without formal work or learning. The nature of work in the informal economy, however, makes it difficult to 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 or between jobs.

Activity status unknown

A striking finding in the Survey results over the last few years has been the fall in the number of young people who could not be contacted by their Connexions service/ Careers Service. The 2007 survey gives a non-response figure of 1.3%, an all time low, compared to 4.2% in 1998. This shows that services have maintained their 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 survey can also identify those young people who have refused to participate in the Survey, rather than just recording them as not responding, this figure has also reduced to only 200 young people nationally.

There are still variations in the 'No Response' figures between services, for example LA areas Peterborough; Staffordshire; Stoke; Rutland; St Helens; Gateshead; Newcastle Upon Tyne and South Tyneside; have managed to stay in touch with all their school leavers. At the other end of the scale Tower Hamlets; Somerset; City of London; The Wrekin and North Yorkshire all have a non response rate of over 4%.

Finally, just over 1% of the cohort is reported as having moved out of contact with their local Connexions service. This may be a move abroad or to somewhere else in the country. The range is from 0% in many areas to over 4% in Isles of Scilly; Newcastle Upon Tyne and Brent. 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 additional needs

The definition adopted by Connexions and Careers services changed in 1999, following a Task Force examination of careers work with young people having additional needs. Those included have been identified by schools/LEAs in the course of the statementing process in special or mainstream schools, 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 that 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 that are of sufficient severity as to require (or have required during compulsory education) specialist educational provision.

Table 7 – 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	67.7%	80.0%
Government supported training	9.1%	5.9%
- training scheme funded by Government	6.6%	2.9%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	2.5%	3.0%
Employment outside Government supported training	8.2%	5.6%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	4.5%	3.5%
- job without planned training	3.7%	2.1%
Not settled	12.3%	6.2%
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	10.8%	5.5%
- not active in the labour market	1.5%	0.7%
Moved out of contact of Connexions	1.3%	1.1%
No response to follow-up	1.6%	1.3%
TOTAL	55802	636046

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

Table 7 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 81% for those with special needs, compared with 89% of all young people.

Whilst there are significantly fewer in full-time education, there are more young people with special needs in all kinds of training and employment. The proportion for those in the 'Not settled' category is almost double that for the group as a whole and it is of concern that 'No Response' rate is higher.

Information is available for over 9,000 young people with additional needs on the types of work and training they entered on leaving school.

This shows a concentration of the group in the most unskilled occupations and a significantly lower proportion in clerical, personal services and secretarial work.

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 eight years, and is shown in Table 8.

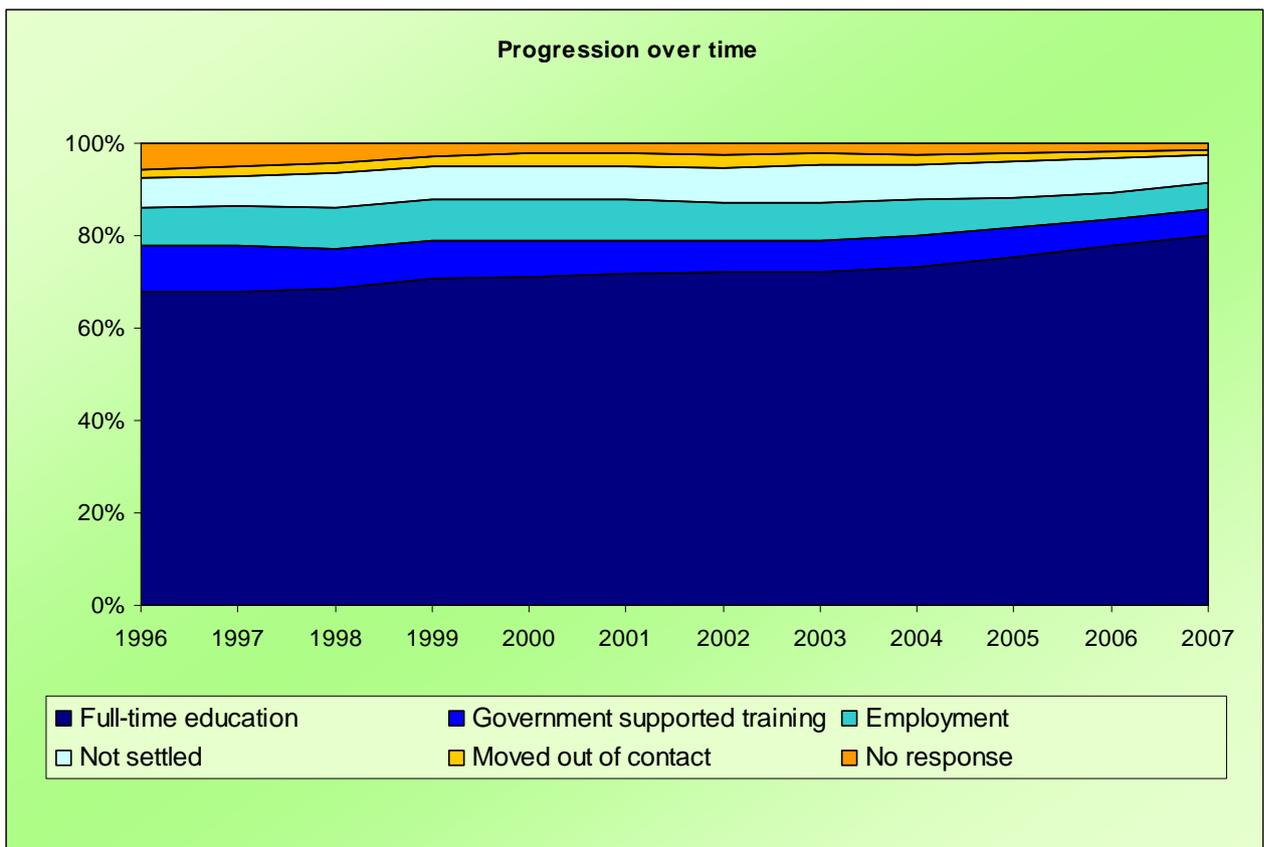
Table 8 – Comparison of activity status from Autumn 1996 to Autumn 2007 of young people completing Year 11

Activity status	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Full-time education	68.0	67.9	68.5	70.6	71.3	71.7	72.1	72.1	73.3	75.3	77.9	80.0
Government supported training	10.1	10.0	8.7	8.4	7.7	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.3	5.6	5.9
- training scheme funded by Government	8.0	7.0	5.8	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.9
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	2.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.0
Employment outside Government supported training	7.9	8.5	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.2	8.1	6.6	5.9	5.6
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	2.9	3.7	4.8	4.9	5.8	6.4	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.1	3.7	3.5
- job without planned training	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.7	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.1
Not settled	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.8	7.3	6.2
- not active in the labour market	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	7.0	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.7	5.5
Moved out of contact	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.1
No response to follow-up/ Refused to Participate	5.6	4.9	4.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.3
Total in Survey	562,107	561,307	553,269	563,877	570,279	582,886	592,329	608,771	625,998	619,153	629,091	636,046
of which in full time learning	81.0%	81.5%	82.0%	84.0%	84.8%	85.2%	84.4%	84.2%	84.9%	85.9%	87.2%	89.3%

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

The information presented in Table 8 shows the following main points:

- a year on year increase in the number of young people continuing in full-time education with a significant rise in 2005 and 2006; as mentioned earlier this could reflect the national roll out of education maintenance allowance and 14-19 reforms.
- a general decline in the numbers relying on government supported training,
- a drop in the last three years in the proportion of young people in employment
- an increase in the proportion 'Not Settled' in full-time education, training or employment due to services maintaining contact with, and therefore knowing the situation of those not in learning;
- the substantial fall, from 5.6% in 1996 to 1.5% of those not in contact with their Connexions\Careers service in the autumn after Year 11.



Longer term comparisons

The Annual 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 since 1991 is shown in Table 9. 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 9 – Comparison over time: Destination Survey and Activity Survey data (%)

	Full-time education	Training supported by Government funding	Employment (including jobs with training outside GST)	Not in full-time education, training or employment	Activity/ destination not known, or left area	Number of young people on records
1991	60.7	14.7	10.3	8.7	5.6	522,829
1992	65.0	13.3	7.8	8.8	5.3	500,231
1993	68.0	12.5	6.9	6.3	6.4	481,141
1994	68.1	11.7	7.6	6.0	6.6	494,758
1995	67.6	10.5	8.0	6.7	7.2	540,658
1996*	68.0	10.1	7.9	6.5	7.6	562,107
1997	67.9	10.0	8.5	6.5	7.2	561,307
1998	68.5	8.7	9.0	7.2	6.5	553,269
1999	70.6	8.4	8.6	7.3	5.0	563,877
2000	71.3	7.7	8.7	7.3	4.9	570,279
2001	71.7	7.1	8.9	7.3	4.9	582,886
2002	72.1	6.7	8.2	7.8	5.2	592,329
2003	72.1	6.9	8.2	8.1	4.7	608,771
2004	73.3	6.6	8.1	7.5	4.5	625,998
2005	75.3	6.3	6.6	7.8	3.9	618,273
2006	77.9	5.6	5.9	7.3	3.2	630,558
2007	80.3	5.9	5.6	6.2	2.4	636,046

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

5. Regional and local data for those completing Year 11 in 2007

Regional analysis

Table 10 shows data for each Government Office region against two of the priorities to increase post-16 participation rates in learning and contact/follow-up rates. The regions are arranged in a standard order adopted throughout the publication. However, there is a familiar geographical pattern, as reported in previous *'Moving On'* reports and other statistical and research sources: southern areas – apart from London – have higher participation rates in learning (primarily through education rates) than northern areas. The East of England has the greatest proportion in learning (90.5%) and South West region the smallest (88.2%), but these figures show a marked improvement on all previous years' data.

As a crucial first step to increasing post-16 participation rates, Connexions services have been required to improve the follow-up and tracking of young people who might otherwise break contact. The last column of figures in Table 10 shows comparative percentages. The North West leads the field, with the services in this region being in contact with over 98% of young people on their lists. Services in London, still managed to remain in contact with over 95% of their Year 11 completers even with a large mobile population as well as areas of social disadvantage, all areas report an improvement on the 2006 survey.

Table 10 – Headline regional data for those completing Year 11 in 2007

	In full-time learning	Not settled	In Contact
ENGLAND	89.3	6.2	97.7
SOUTH EAST	89.9	5.6	97.5
LONDON	90.4	5.1	96.5
EAST OF ENGLAND	90.5	5.9	98.2
SOUTH WEST	88.2	5.4	96.8
WEST MIDLANDS	89.0	6.8	97.8
EAST MIDLANDS	89.3	6.4	98.2
YORKS & THE HUMBER	88.3	7.0	97.8
NORTH WEST	89.2	7.1	98.4
NORTH EAST	88.6	7.8	97.9

Table 11 – Regional data for 2006 and 2007 of those completing Year 11 in that year (%)

Table 11 presents more detailed information for the nine regions. The figures for 2006 are shaded, and those for 2007 are in bold.

	Full-time education	GST Training	GST Employed	Employment		Not settled	Moved out of contact	No response
				with training	no Training			
SOUTH EAST	80.8	1.1	2.5	3.5	1.9	6.6	1.3	2.2
	82.7	1.1	2.5	3.5	2.1	5.6	1.2	1.3
LONDON	83.0	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	6.1	2.3	3.0
	86.2	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.1	5.1	1.4	2.1
EAST OF ENGLAND	79.2	2.1	1.8	5.5	2.0	6.7	1.0	1.8
	81.0	2.5	1.7	5.4	1.8	5.9	0.8	1.0
SOUTH WEST	77.4	2.2	3.3	3.8	3.1	6.5	2.6	1.0
	79.9	1.5	3.7	3.0	3.2	5.4	1.8	1.4
WEST MIDLANDS	77.6	4.0	2.1	3.4	2.4	7.5	1.1	2.0
	79.0	4.2	2.4	3.4	2.0	6.8	0.7	1.5
EAST MIDLANDS	75.7	3.4	2.7	4.8	3.1	7.9	1.1	1.2
	78.4	3.3	3.3	4.3	2.5	6.4	0.8	1.0
YORKS & THE HUMBER	73.4	3.6	3.9	4.8	2.5	8.7	1.7	1.5
	75.6	4.2	4.3	4.2	2.6	7.0	0.7	1.4
NORTH WEST	75.7	3.3	4.6	3.8	2.1	8.1	1.2	1.0
	77.3	3.8	4.8	3.3	2.1	7.1	0.9	0.7
NORTH EAST	73.6	6.1	3.0	3.4	1.5	9.2	0.8	2.3
	76.1	5.6	3.9	3.1	1.5	7.8	1.5	0.7
ENGLAND	77.9	2.8	2.8	3.7	2.2	7.3	1.5	1.8
	80.0	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.1	6.2	1.1	1.3

The numbers of young people staying in full-time education have risen again in some Regions for the seventh year running; most noticeably in the London up by 3.2 percentage points, with the North East and South West both up by 2.5 percentage points.

The most significant increases were seen in Hammersmith and Fulham (10.7%) and Somerset (8.2%) whilst a small reduction was reported some areas, the most significant are Thurrock (2.0%) and Walsall (1.5%).

All regions saw an increase in young people engaged in non employed status government funded training programmes.

All regions show a further reduction in the number of young people entering employment - both into jobs with and without training.

Proportions in the 'Not Settled' group decreased on 2006, the best performance year on year was in the North East where the not settled figure is down by over 2.5%.

Services have continued to make good efforts to keep in contact with young people in all regions. There has again been a reduction in the number of young people not responding to the survey in most regions

Local Authority areas

The tables on the following pages set out the 2007 Activity Survey percentage figures for the areas covered by individual Connexions services grouped within Government Regional Office regions.

South East

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey-TOTAL	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
SOUTH EAST	82.7	3.7	1.1	2.5	5.5	3.5	2.1	5.6	5.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	97,137	89.9
Berkshire	83.1	3.0	1.0	2.0	6.6	4.1	2.5	5.3	4.9	0.4	1.2	0.8	9,263	90.2
Bracknell Forest	81.8	3.2	0.9	2.3	7.1	4.0	3.1	4.5	4.3	0.2	2.1	1.3	1,059	89.0
Reading	77.0	3.6	1.8	1.8	8.5	5.2	3.3	9.0	7.8	1.2	1.2	0.9	1,124	85.7
Slough	89.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	3.2	1.8	1.4	4.2	3.8	0.4	1.5	0.4	1,577	92.4
West Berkshire	80.4	5.3	1.5	3.8	6.9	4.3	2.6	5.7	5.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	2,102	90.1
Windsor & Maidenhead	86.0	1.5	0.6	0.9	6.9	4.5	2.3	4.1	4.0	0.1	0.6	0.9	1,589	92.0
Wokingham	82.3	3.3	0.7	2.6	7.4	4.9	2.5	4.9	4.6	0.3	1.0	1.0	1,812	90.6
South Central	81.2	4.1	1.2	3.0	5.2	3.4	1.8	6.6	6.0	0.5	2.1	0.8	21,714	88.7
Hampshire	81.9	4.1	1.0	3.1	5.2	3.6	1.7	5.8	5.4	0.4	2.3	0.7	15,335	89.5
Isle of Wight	82.5	3.5	1.9	1.6	4.8	2.3	2.5	7.4	6.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	1,769	88.4
Portsmouth	79.3	3.4	1.2	2.2	5.4	2.9	2.4	8.6	7.8	0.8	2.8	0.5	2,180	85.6
Southampton	77.8	5.4	1.6	3.7	5.1	3.3	1.7	9.2	8.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	2,430	86.5
Kent & Medway	82.4	3.7	1.6	2.2	4.4	3.3	1.1	6.4	5.6	0.8	0.8	2.3	22,163	89.4
Kent	82.6	3.5	1.3	2.1	4.3	3.1	1.2	6.4	5.5	0.9	0.9	2.4	18,480	89.2
Medway	81.5	5.1	2.9	2.2	4.9	4.0	1.0	6.3	6.0	0.3	0.6	1.6	3,683	90.6
Milton Keynes Ox & Bucks	82.2	4.3	1.2	3.0	6.9	3.9	3.0	4.8	4.2	0.6	0.1	1.7	16,283	90.3
Buckinghamshire	86.6	3.2	1.4	1.8	5.3	4.1	1.2	3.0	2.7	0.3	0.1	1.8	6,057	93.9
Milton Keynes	80.8	3.0	1.6	1.5	6.7	4.8	1.9	7.1	6.7	0.4	0.2	2.2	2,853	88.6
Oxfordshire	79.1	5.6	0.9	4.6	8.4	3.4	5.0	5.4	4.4	1.0	0.1	1.4	7,373	88.1
Surrey	85.8	2.9	0.9	2.1	5.8	4.4	1.4	4.2	3.9	0.3	0.4	0.9	11,067	93.1
Sussex	83.2	3.4	0.7	2.6	5.4	2.6	2.9	4.9	4.4	0.5	1.9	1.2	16,647	89.2
Brighton & Hove	80.6	5.2	1.3	3.9	4.7	2.1	2.6	6.9	6.4	0.5	1.8	0.8	2,341	88.0
East Sussex	82.7	3.2	1.0	2.2	5.5	0.3	5.2	5.8	5.2	0.5	1.7	1.2	5,566	86.1
West Sussex	84.2	3.0	0.4	2.6	5.6	4.2	1.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	2.1	1.3	8,740	91.4

London

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
LONDON	86.2	2.6	1.7	1.0	2.6	1.6	1.1	5.1	4.5	0.6	1.4	2.1	82,530	90.4
Central London	86.7	2.8	2.3	0.5	1.8	1.0	0.9	5.3	4.6	0.7	1.0	2.4	11,792	90.5
Camden	85.6	3.5	3.0	0.5	1.9	1.1	0.8	5.7	5.1	0.7	0.5	2.8	1,537	90.2
Islington	81.8	3.7	3.0	0.7	3.3	1.7	1.7	9.5	8.5	1.0	1.2	0.4	1,630	87.2
Kensington & Chelsea	86.7	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.1	5.8	5.4	0.3	2.6	1.9	625	88.6
Lambeth	90.4	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.4	4.4	3.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	1,783	93.4
Southwark	85.4	3.4	3.2	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.8	4.8	4.0	0.8	1.4	3.6	2,796	89.5
Wandsworth	88.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	2.4	1.5	0.9	3.6	3.2	0.4	0.3	3.7	1,989	91.6
City of Westminster	89.4	2.1	1.7	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	4.1	3.8	0.3	1.2	2.1	1,432	92.0
North London	87.0	2.2	1.5	0.7	1.9	1.3	0.6	5.0	4.5	0.4	1.4	2.4	12,956	90.6
Barnet	90.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.2	1.8	0.4	3.7	3.2	0.5	0.6	1.7	3,695	93.6
Enfield	87.6	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.0	0.8	1.2	5.2	4.9	0.4	0.4	2.1	3,965	91.0
Haringey	85.7	2.4	2.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	5.0	4.5	0.5	2.7	3.5	2,365	88.4
Waltham Forest	82.9	2.8	1.8	1.0	2.5	2.0	0.4	6.2	5.7	0.5	2.8	2.9	2,931	87.8
South London	86.4	2.7	1.2	1.6	3.3	2.2	1.2	5.2	4.3	0.9	0.9	1.4	15,717	91.3
Bromley	84.9	3.2	0.5	2.6	4.1	3.0	1.1	5.9	4.7	1.2	0.6	1.4	3,961	91.0
Croydon	84.9	2.8	1.5	1.3	3.5	1.7	1.8	5.8	5.3	0.5	1.4	1.6	4,188	89.4
Kingston-Upon-Thames	90.9	2.1	1.2	0.8	2.7	1.4	1.4	3.4	2.9	0.5	-	0.8	1,541	94.4
Merton	86.0	2.9	1.9	1.0	3.3	2.0	1.3	5.5	2.8	2.7	0.7	1.7	1,690	90.9
Richmond-Upon-	88.4	2.8	2.0	0.8	2.8	2.4	0.4	3.5	2.9	0.7	1.2	1.3	1,641	93.7

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	<i>Non employed status</i>	<i>Employed status</i>	Total	<i>With training</i>	<i>Without training</i>	Total	Active	Not Active				
Thames														
Sutton	87.6	2.1	0.5	1.6	2.7	2.2	0.4	5.1	4.8	0.3	1.3	1.1	2,696	92.0
East London	83.8	3.3	2.1	1.2	2.8	1.6	1.2	5.8	5.2	0.6	1.6	2.7	26,485	88.8
Barking & Dagenham	77.2	4.2	3.2	1.0	4.1	2.2	1.9	10.2	9.6	0.6	1.6	2.7	2,329	83.6
Bexley	82.0	4.4	1.9	2.4	4.2	3.1	1.1	5.0	4.3	0.7	2.2	2.2	3,563	89.5
	95.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	155	95.5
Greenwich	83.4	3.0	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.0	1.3	7.8	7.0	0.8	1.9	1.6	2,824	87.4
Hackney	82.8	2.9	2.5	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.2	6.4	4.5	1.9	2.8	3.9	1,615	86.7
Havering	81.2	3.6	1.0	2.6	5.8	3.7	2.1	6.6	6.3	0.4	0.6	2.2	3,174	88.4
Lewisham	89.5	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.5	3.6	3.0	0.6	0.3	2.9	2,724	92.7
Newham	84.8	3.2	2.5	0.7	1.8	0.5	1.2	5.3	4.8	0.6	1.9	3.0	3,779	88.5
Redbridge	90.2	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.2	3.2	2.8	0.4	1.8	1.3	3,428	92.6
Tower Hamlets	80.5	4.9	4.5	0.4	1.9	1.3	0.6	6.2	5.8	0.4	1.6	4.9	2,894	86.7
West London	88.7	1.7	1.1	0.6	2.7	1.5	1.2	3.8	3.4	0.3	1.8	1.3	15,580	91.8
Brent	89.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.4	2.2	0.2	4.6	2.1	2,669	90.5
Ealing	88.9	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.2	1.0	1.2	3.5	2.9	0.5	2.5	1.2	3,072	91.7
Hammersmith & Fulham	89.4	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	5.2	4.5	0.7	1.0	1.6	1,336	91.6
Harrow	91.7	1.3	1.3	0.1	2.1	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.1	1.5	1.8	2,312	94.6
Hillingdon	86.1	2.1	1.1	1.0	5.6	3.2	2.4	5.1	4.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	3,297	91.4
Hounslow	88.1	2.1	1.3	0.7	3.0	1.3	1.7	4.9	4.6	0.3	0.8	1.0	2,894	91.6

Eastern

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	<i>Non employed status</i>	<i>Employed status</i>	Total	<i>With training</i>	<i>Without training</i>	Total	Active	Not Active				
EAST OF ENGLAND	81.0	4.2	2.5	1.7	7.2	5.4	1.8	5.9	5.2	0.6	0.8	1.0	69,180	90.5
Bedford & Luton	85.7	3.6	2.8	0.8	3.8	0.7	3.1	5.6	4.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	7,604	90.0
Bedfordshire	84.1	3.7	3.0	0.7	4.9	0.9	3.9	6.1	5.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	4,998	88.8
Luton	88.8	3.4	2.4	1.0	1.8	0.2	1.6	4.5	3.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	2,606	92.3
Cambs & Peterborough	81.6	5.4	3.3	2.1	6.5	4.7	1.8	5.3	4.6	0.7	1.2	0.0	8,752	91.7
Cambridgeshire	82.8	4.8	2.7	2.1	6.6	5.2	1.4	4.6	3.9	0.7	1.3	0.0	6,212	92.7
City of Peterborough	78.9	6.8	4.8	1.9	6.3	3.4	2.9	7.1	6.4	0.7	1.0	-	2,540	89.0
Essex Southend & Thurrock	78.3	3.6	2.6	0.9	10.6	9.7	0.9	6.2	5.5	0.7	0.1	1.3	21,287	91.5
Essex	78.5	3.4	2.4	1.0	11.0	10.2	0.8	6.0	5.4	0.6	0.1	1.1	17,289	92.0
Southend-on-Sea	81.1	4.7	3.9	0.8	5.7	5.3	0.4	6.3	5.6	0.7	0.2	2.0	2,249	91.1
Thurrock	72.8	4.0	3.5	0.5	12.4	10.9	1.5	8.4	7.3	1.1	-	2.3	1,749	87.7
Hertfordshire	85.4	3.0	1.1	1.8	4.5	2.8	1.6	4.1	3.7	0.4	1.9	1.1	13,606	91.2
Norfolk	76.7	5.5	3.6	1.9	8.6	6.6	2.0	7.3	6.5	0.8	-	1.9	9,405	88.7
Suffolk	80.3	5.3	2.0	3.3	5.6	2.8	2.8	7.2	6.4	0.8	1.3	0.3	8,526	88.4

South West

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
SOUTH WEST	79.9	5.3	1.5	3.7	6.2	3.0	3.2	5.4	4.9	0.5	1.8	1.4	61,247	88.2
Bournemouth Dorset & Poole	78.4	6.3	2.1	4.2	6.1	3.3	2.8	6.2	5.8	0.4	0.9	2.1	8,223	88.0
Bournemouth	77.6	4.5	1.9	2.6	6.5	2.8	3.7	8.1	7.6	0.5	1.0	2.2	1,749	85.0
Dorset	78.5	7.0	2.2	4.8	6.3	3.7	2.6	5.0	4.7	0.3	0.9	2.2	4,753	89.3
Poole	78.7	6.1	1.9	4.2	5.3	2.6	2.8	7.4	7.1	0.3	1.0	1.4	1,721	87.4
Cornwall & Devon	80.2	4.7	1.5	3.3	6.3	2.7	3.6	5.8	5.2	0.6	2.8	0.3	20,178	87.5
Cornwall	83.1	3.3	1.2	2.1	5.6	2.1	3.6	5.2	4.7	0.5	2.6	0.3	6,569	88.4
Devon	78.5	4.6	1.0	3.6	7.9	3.7	4.2	5.9	5.4	0.5	2.7	0.4	8,437	86.8
Isles of Scilly	88.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	5.9	-	5.9	-	17	88.2
Plymouth	78.0	7.9	2.7	5.2	4.5	1.5	2.9	6.7	5.5	1.2	2.9	0.1	3,393	87.4
Torbay	81.2	4.4	2.4	2.0	4.5	1.9	2.6	5.9	5.2	0.7	3.7	0.3	1,762	87.5
Gloucestershire	79.9	5.2	1.5	3.7	5.5	3.3	2.2	5.3	4.8	0.5	1.8	2.3	7,418	88.4
Somerset	78.9	6.8	0.8	5.9	5.2	1.6	3.6	4.3	3.8	0.5	-	4.8	6,479	87.2
West of England	80.2	6.2	2.2	4.0	7.0	5.1	1.9	4.8	4.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	11,193	91.4
Bath & North East Somerset	83.2	3.9	1.2	2.7	7.2	6.2	1.0	3.7	3.5	0.2	1.0	1.0	2,227	93.3
Bristol	75.5	7.2	4.1	3.1	7.2	4.0	3.3	7.3	6.3	0.9	1.1	1.7	3,391	86.6
North Somerset	84.0	6.7	0.9	5.8	5.2	3.7	1.5	2.8	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	2,379	94.4
South Gloucestershire	80.2	6.4	2.0	4.4	8.0	6.5	1.5	4.3	3.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	3,196	93.0
Wiltshire & Swindon	81.2	3.1	0.7	2.4	6.5	1.6	4.9	5.4	4.9	0.5	3.2	0.6	7,756	85.9
Swindon	82.6	2.7	0.4	2.3	5.3	1.1	4.2	5.8	5.4	0.4	2.9	0.7	2,404	86.4
Wiltshire	80.5	3.3	0.9	2.5	7.1	1.9	5.2	5.3	4.7	0.6	3.3	0.5	5352	85.7

West Midlands

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	<i>Non employed status</i>	<i>Employed status</i>	Total	<i>With training</i>	<i>Without training</i>	Total	Active	Not Active				
WEST MIDLANDS	79.0	6.6	4.2	2.4	5.4	3.4	2.0	6.8	6.0	0.8	0.7	1.5	72,705	89.0
Birmingham & Solihull	78.8	5.6	3.7	1.9	3.0	2.2	0.9	8.1	7.2	0.9	1.0	3.5	17,145	86.5
Birmingham	78.3	5.8	4.1	1.7	2.8	2.0	0.8	8.3	7.4	0.9	1.1	3.8	13,827	86.0
Solihull	80.7	4.7	2.2	2.6	4.1	3.1	1.1	7.4	6.6	0.8	1.0	2.0	3,318	88.5
Black Country	77.2	6.5	5.2	1.2	5.1	1.9	3.2	8.6	7.7	0.9	0.8	1.8	15,489	85.6
Dudley	78.0	5.1	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.0	3.0	7.5	6.7	0.8	0.7	2.5	4,297	86.2
Sandwell	75.0	8.0	6.7	1.3	5.2	1.4	3.8	9.5	8.4	1.1	0.9	1.4	4,009	84.4
Walsall	76.3	6.9	5.6	1.4	5.3	1.6	3.7	8.8	8.0	0.8	1.0	1.7	3,996	84.8
Wolverhampton	80.0	5.7	4.6	1.1	3.5	1.5	1.9	8.7	7.9	0.8	0.6	1.5	3,187	87.2
Coventry & Warwick	80.9	6.2	3.4	2.8	7.2	6.8	0.4	5.1	4.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	11,145	93.8
Coventry	81.3	7.6	4.8	2.8	5.7	5.4	0.3	4.7	4.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	4,260	94.3
Warwickshire	80.6	5.3	2.5	2.8	8.1	7.6	0.5	5.3	4.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	6,885	93.5
Hereford & Worcester	82.1	4.7	3.5	1.3	7.6	5.0	2.6	4.8	4.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	8,784	91.8
Herefordshire	78.3	6.6	4.8	1.8	8.8	6.8	2.0	5.7	5.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	2,132	91.7
Worcestershire	83.3	4.1	3.0	1.1	7.3	4.4	2.9	4.5	3.9	0.6	0.2	0.6	6,652	91.8
Shropshire Telford & Wrekin	78.8	6.3	4.7	1.6	6.4	2.3	4.0	5.9	5.2	0.7	0.2	2.5	5,865	87.4
Shropshire	79.7	6.3	4.9	1.4	7.9	3.1	4.7	4.8	4.3	0.5	0.1	1.2	3,541	89.1
Telford & Wrekin	77.5	6.2	4.4	1.8	4.1	1.1	3.0	7.6	6.5	1.1	0.3	4.3	2,324	84.7
Staffordshire	78.2	9.4	4.4	5.0	5.3	3.1	2.1	6.1	5.3	0.7	1.1	-	14,277	90.7
Staffordshire	79.5	8.6	3.6	5.0	5.3	3.1	2.1	5.6	5.0	0.6	1.1	-	11,228	91.2
Stoke on Trent	73.4	12.5	7.6	4.9	5.2	3.1	2.1	7.9	6.7	1.2	1.0	-	3,049	89.0

East Midlands

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	<i>Non employed status</i>	<i>Employed status</i>	Total	<i>With training</i>	<i>Without training</i>	Total	Active	Not Active				
EAST MIDLANDS	78.4	6.6	3.3	3.3	6.7	4.3	2.5	6.4	5.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	56,758	89.3
Derbyshire	74.6	9.3	5.3	4.0	8.0	4.5	3.5	6.5	5.8	0.7	1.0	0.6	12,915	88.4
City of Derby	72.8	9.2	5.6	3.7	7.7	4.7	3.0	7.8	6.6	1.1	1.8	0.8	3,286	86.8
Derbyshire	75.3	9.3	5.2	4.1	8.1	4.4	3.7	6.1	5.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	9,629	88.9
Leicester	81.1	4.0	1.5	2.5	5.9	3.2	2.7	6.9	6.3	0.6	0.5	1.6	12,295	88.3
Leicester City	80.2	3.8	2.1	1.7	3.9	1.3	2.6	9.3	8.2	1.0	1.1	1.9	3,984	85.2
Leicestershire	81.6	4.1	1.2	2.9	6.9	4.1	2.8	5.8	5.3	0.4	0.2	1.5	8,311	89.8
Lincolnshire & Rutland	82.2	5.0	2.2	2.7	7.5	4.6	2.9	5.1	4.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	9,486	91.8
Lincolnshire	82.0	5.1	2.3	2.8	7.4	4.5	2.9	5.2	4.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	9,006	91.6
Rutland	86.5	2.1	1.0	1.0	8.5	6.0	2.5	2.7	2.5	0.2	0.2	-	480	94.6
Northamptonshire	78.5	5.9	2.7	3.2	6.3	4.4	1.9	8.1	7.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	8,538	88.9
Nottinghamshire	76.6	8.2	4.3	3.9	6.1	4.8	1.3	5.8	4.9	1.0	1.4	1.8	13,524	89.6
City of Nottingham	74.5	8.8	5.7	3.1	4.0	3.4	0.7	7.6	6.2	1.4	1.3	3.8	3,267	86.6
Nottinghamshire	77.3	8.0	3.8	4.2	6.7	5.2	1.5	5.3	4.4	0.8	1.5	1.2	10,257	90.5

Yorkshire & The Humber

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
YORKS & THE HUMBER	75.6	8.4	4.2	4.3	6.8	4.2	2.6	7.0	6.1	0.9	0.7	1.4	66,256	88.3
Humber	80.2	9.5	5.2	4.3	4.7	2.1	2.7	4.2	3.3	0.9	0.3	1.1	12,187	91.7
East Riding	82.4	9.0	2.8	6.2	4.6	2.1	2.4	3.1	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	4,261	93.6
Kingston upon Hull	72.2	13.5	10.9	2.6	4.6	2.8	1.9	6.8	5.2	1.6	0.3	2.6	3,485	88.5
North East Lincolnshire	83.8	6.2	2.3	3.9	6.0	1.5	4.5	2.9	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	2,255	91.4
North Lincolnshire	84.6	7.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	1.4	2.4	3.4	2.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	2,186	93.7
York & North Yorkshire	79.3	4.0	1.8	2.2	8.2	5.4	2.9	4.3	3.8	0.5	0.3	3.8	9,837	88.7
York	79.4	4.6	1.3	3.3	7.4	6.4	1.0	5.6	4.9	0.7	0.1	2.9	2,148	90.4
North Yorkshire	79.3	3.9	2.0	1.9	8.4	5.1	3.4	4.0	3.5	0.5	0.4	4.0	7,689	88.2
South Yorkshire	71.0	12.4	5.6	6.8	7.1	4.1	3.0	8.0	7.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	16,730	87.4
Barnsley	67.3	14.2	7.3	6.9	9.2	4.5	4.7	7.7	6.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	2,782	86.0
Doncaster	69.1	13.7	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.0	3.3	7.7	6.9	0.8	1.6	0.7	3,983	86.7
Rotherham	72.3	10.3	4.2	6.1	6.9	4.2	2.7	9.0	8.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	3,828	86.8
Sheffield	73.0	11.9	6.3	5.6	6.1	3.9	2.2	7.6	6.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	6,137	88.8
West Yorkshire	75.2	7.2	3.7	3.4	7.0	4.7	2.3	8.6	7.6	1.0	0.9	1.2	27,502	87.1
Bradford	77.5	7.5	3.5	4.0	4.5	2.4	2.1	7.9	7.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	6,276	87.4
Calderdale	76.9	8.7	4.9	3.8	6.4	3.7	2.6	7.0	6.3	0.7	0.2	0.9	2,807	89.3
Kirklees	74.8	10.0	6.9	3.1	6.1	3.4	2.7	8.0	6.8	1.2	0.1	1.1	5,183	88.1
Leeds	75.6	5.5	2.6	2.9	7.4	5.8	1.6	9.0	7.9	1.1	1.7	0.8	8,811	86.8
Wakefield	70.7	5.7	2.1	3.6	11.1	8.1	3.1	10.4	9.3	1.1	0.1	1.9	4,425	84.5

North West

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
NORTH WEST	77.3	8.6	3.8	4.8	5.4	3.3	2.1	7.1	6.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	95,785	89.2
Cheshire & Warrington	81.5	5.1	1.7	3.4	7.3	4.7	2.6	5.0	4.5	0.5	1.1	0.1	12,090	91.2
Cheshire	81.8	4.7	1.7	3.0	7.2	4.8	2.5	4.9	4.5	0.4	1.2	0.1	9,353	91.4
Warrington	80.2	6.2	1.8	4.5	7.3	4.4	2.9	5.2	4.7	0.5	0.8	0.1	2,737	90.9
Cumbria	75.0	11.8	2.8	9.1	6.2	4.0	2.2	5.3	4.6	0.7	1.2	0.5	6,662	90.9
Greater Manchester	77.0	8.0	3.4	4.6	5.5	3.3	2.3	8.0	7.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	35,680	88.2
Bolton	74.0	8.4	3.1	5.2	6.5	3.1	3.4	9.4	8.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	4,196	85.4
Bury	79.6	6.4	2.3	4.1	5.8	3.7	2.1	7.4	6.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	2,749	89.7
Manchester	79.6	4.5	3.1	1.3	4.2	2.3	1.8	8.3	7.0	1.3	1.6	1.9	5,320	86.4
Oldham	79.9	8.9	4.6	4.3	3.6	1.0	2.6	6.3	5.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	3,489	89.8
Rochdale	77.2	8.2	4.7	3.5	6.6	5.7	0.9	7.3	6.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	2,785	91.1
Salford	71.0	13.2	6.2	7.1	6.5	5.8	0.7	8.3	7.1	1.2	0.3	0.6	2,692	90.0
Stockport	76.3	6.7	2.6	4.2	7.6	3.7	3.9	8.5	8.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	3,792	86.8
Tameside	76.6	6.9	2.5	4.5	6.7	3.8	2.9	8.5	7.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	3,297	87.3
Trafford	84.9	5.4	0.9	4.4	3.3	2.3	1.0	5.6	4.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	3,076	92.6
Wigan	71.8	12.4	4.1	8.3	5.2	2.7	2.4	9.5	8.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	4,284	87.0
Greater Merseyside	77.3	10.4	6.9	3.6	4.4	2.6	1.7	6.8	6.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	21,117	90.3
Halton	77.6	8.6	4.7	3.9	4.5	2.9	1.6	7.4	7.0	0.4	0.9	1.0	1,708	89.1
Knowsley	73.2	13.5	9.2	4.3	4.2	2.9	1.3	8.0	7.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	2,031	89.5
Liverpool	75.3	11.5	7.5	4.0	3.6	2.2	1.4	8.1	7.4	0.6	0.5	1.0	6,207	89.0
Sefton	82.4	8.4	5.1	3.3	3.9	1.8	2.1	4.6	4.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	4,100	92.6
St Helens	74.3	12.3	9.3	3.0	6.1	3.4	2.7	6.4	5.7	0.7	0.9	-	2,404	90.0
Wirral	78.7	9.2	6.1	3.1	4.9	3.3	1.7	6.4	5.9	0.5	0.7	0.1	4,667	91.2
Lancashire	76.0	8.9	3.0	5.9	5.0	3.0	2.0	7.4	6.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	20,236	87.8
Blackburn with Darwen	77.5	8.5	4.2	4.3	4.8	3.0	1.9	6.4	5.9	0.5	1.5	1.3	2,213	89.0
Blackpool	73.9	8.1	2.0	6.1	5.6	3.6	2.1	8.7	7.6	1.1	2.3	1.4	2,164	85.6
Lancashire	76.0	9.1	2.9	6.1	4.9	2.9	2.0	7.4	6.7	0.7	1.2	1.4	15,859	88.0

North East

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	<i>Non employed status</i>	<i>Employed status</i>	Total	<i>With training</i>	<i>Without training</i>	Total	Active	Not Active				
NORTH EAST	76.1	9.4	5.6	3.9	4.5	3.1	1.5	7.8	6.9	0.9	1.5	0.7	34,448	88.6
Durham	75.1	10.2	5.1	5.2	4.8	1.3	3.5	8.3	7.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	6,493	86.7
Northumberland	75.2	8.3	2.8	5.6	4.9	3.0	1.9	8.8	7.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	4,050	86.5
Tees Valley	76.1	10.1	6.0	4.1	3.8	2.8	1.0	7.9	7.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	9,454	89.0
Darlington	78.5	9.2	6.7	2.4	5.1	2.8	2.3	5.5	4.6	0.9	0.4	1.3	1,365	90.5
Hartlepool	77.4	9.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.7	0.4	6.5	5.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	2,799	92.0
Middlesbrough	72.1	11.4	6.5	4.9	2.5	1.2	1.3	11.7	10.5	1.1	0.5	1.8	1,850	84.6
Redcar & Cleveland	79.0	10.8	9.0	1.9	3.0	2.4	0.6	4.8	3.7	1.1	1.5	0.9	1,351	92.2
Stockton-On-Tees	74.2	9.6	4.8	4.7	3.1	1.8	1.2	10.1	9.3	0.8	0.8	2.2	2,089	85.6
Tyne & Wear	76.8	9.0	6.3	2.7	4.8	4.1	0.7	7.1	6.3	0.8	2.3	0.0	14,451	89.9
Gateshead	77.9	8.6	5.5	3.1	4.7	3.3	1.4	6.9	6.0	0.9	1.9	-	2,417	89.8
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	76.8	6.3	5.0	1.3	4.6	4.1	0.5	7.6	6.8	0.8	4.7	-	3,460	87.2
North Tyneside	77.9	9.6	6.5	3.2	4.6	3.9	0.7	6.2	5.3	1.0	1.6	0.0	2,402	91.4
South Tyneside	77.6	9.9	6.4	3.5	5.0	4.2	0.8	6.4	5.6	0.8	1.2	-	2,133	91.7
Sunderland	75.3	10.6	7.8	2.8	4.9	4.6	0.3	7.8	6.9	0.9	1.4	0.0	4,039	90.4

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 12. 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 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 12 – The activity status of males and females completing Year 11 in 2007

	Male	Female	Total
Full-time education	76.0%	84.1%	80.0%
Government supported training	7.4%	4.4%	5.9%
- training scheme funded by Government	3.5%	2.3%	2.9%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.9%	2.1%	3.0%
Employment outside Government supported training	7.4%	3.6%	5.6%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	4.5%	2.4%	3.5%
- job without planned training	2.8%	5.7%	4.2%
Not settled	6.8%	5.7%	6.2%
- not active in the labour market	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	6.3%	4.8%	5.5%
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%
No response to follow-up	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%
Refused to participate in survey	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total in Survey	325093	310953	636046
of whom in learning %	87.9%	90.9%	89.3%

Comparisons with 2006 show that participation in full time education for young men and young women has risen by nearly 3% in both cases. Both groups show a reduction in employment and in the not settled group.

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

The specification for the annual Activity Survey requires Connexions services to present their data by ethnic categories, using the classification endorsed by the Council for Racial Equality and used in the 2001 Population Census.

Many Connexions services have not fulfilled their requirement satisfactorily, and report difficulty in obtaining ethnic categorisation from schools or LEAs, in some cases due to the need to consult young people on the category which best reflect their ethnic origins. This lack of information in the 2004 survey reached over 14% the worst level ever seen in the survey, the figure for 2006 has dropped to just under 9%, and the figure for 2007 has dropped to 6% a three percentage point decrease.

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 any Local Authority area where the return showed a percentage of 'ethnicity not known' of more than 11% of their young people has been excluded from analysis in this section. On these grounds 21 of the LA areas are omitted, leaving a client base of 550,876 (87% of the cohort).

Local authority areas omitted for the survey and the proportion of those whose ethnicity had not been obtained are shown in Table 13. Table 14 shows LA area included in the ethnicity figures.

Some areas have made significant progress to reduce the proportion of those whose ethnicity is not known. Most notable are Solihull; Haringey; Hammersmith & Fulham; Northumberland; Bournemouth; Middlesbrough; North Tyneside; Poole and Enfield, these areas have achieved more than 20% reduction in the number of not knowns. Disappointingly the proportion has increased in 50 local authority areas, with Blackpool going from 13% to 39% unknown, Bedfordshire from 8% to 35% and Luton going from 8% to 54%.

Table 13 – Local Authority Areas not included in the Ethnic analysis by proportion of client group in the “not known” category

Area	Percentage
Northumberland	59.0 %
Luton	54.3 %
Swindon	44.1 %
Blackpool	38.9 %
Bedfordshire	34.9 %
Camden	32.3 %
Birmingham	27.4 %
Cambridgeshire	25.3 %
Lambeth	25.1 %
Portsmouth	22.1 %
Buckinghamshire	21.2 %

Area	Percentage
Hampshire	18.4 %
Leicester	18.3 %
Hackney	17.6 %
Kensington & Chelsea	16.3 %
Brighton & Hove	13.5 %
Torbay	13.5 %
Blackburn With Darwen	12.7 %
Brent	11.8 %
Westminster	11.4 %
Wiltshire	11.1 %

Table 14 – Local Authority Areas Included in the Ethnic analysis by proportion of client group in the “not known” category

Local Authority Area	Percentage
Wokingham	10.5%
Greenwich	10.4%
Oxfordshire	10.3%
Solihull	10.2%
Southend	9.9%
Thurrock	9.6%
Kirklees	8.9%
West Berkshire	8.4%
Hammersmith & Fulham	8.2%
Bolton	8.2%
Stockport	7.6%
Islington	7.3%
Southwark	7.2%
West Sussex	7.2%
Rutland	7.1%
Bristol	7.0%
Peterborough	6.9%
Darlington	6.9%
Kent	6.5%
Manchester	6.2%
Harrow	6.2%
Essex	6.0%
Cornwall	5.9%
North Yorkshire	5.9%
Leicestershire	5.7%
East Sussex	5.7%
Redbridge	5.7%
Norfolk	5.6%
Lancashire	5.4%
Derbyshire	5.2%
Plymouth	5.1%
Isle Of Wight	5.1%
Shropshire	4.9%
Lincolnshire	4.9%
Bury	4.6%
South Gloucestershire	4.6%
Wandsworth	4.5%
City Of London	4.5%
Milton Keynes	4.4%
Gateshead	4.3%
Devon	4.2%
Croydon	4.2%
Reading	4.1%
Medway	4.0%

Local Authority Area	Percentage
Knowsley	3.9%
Tower Hamlets	3.9%
Stockton-On-Tees	3.8%
Bracknell Forest	3.6%
Newcastle Upon Tyne	3.5%
Wolverhampton	3.5%
Haringey	3.3%
The Wrekin	3.2%
Calderdale	3.2%
Sheffield	2.9%
Worcestershire	2.8%
North Somerset	2.8%
Dudley	2.8%
Tameside	2.8%
Gloucestershire	2.8%
Ealing	2.7%
Hillingdon	2.7%
Herefordshire	2.6%
Southampton	2.6%
Doncaster	2.5%
Sandwell	2.5%
South Tyneside	2.5%
Bath & North East Somerset	2.5%
Barking & Dagenham	2.4%
Suffolk	2.3%
Barnet	2.3%
Waltham Forest	2.2%
Enfield	2.1%
Nottingham	2.1%
Staffordshire	2.0%
Northamptonshire	1.9%
Cheshire	1.7%
Derby	1.6%
York	1.5%
Windsor & Maidenhead	1.5%
Somerset	1.3%
Hertfordshire	1.3%
Newham	1.3%
Hounslow	1.2%
Sutton	1.2%
County Durham	1.2%
Rotherham	1.1%
Surrey	1.1%
Richmond-Upon-Thames	1.1%

Local Authority Area	Percentage
North East Lincolnshire	1.1%
Kingston-Upon-Hull	1.0%
Cumbria	1.0%
Barnsley	0.9%
Bournemouth	0.9%
Redcar & Cleveland	0.8%
Nottinghamshire	0.8%
Havering	0.7%
Bromley	0.7%
Sunderland	0.7%
North Tyneside	0.6%
Hartlepool	0.6%
Bexley	0.5%
Rochdale	0.5%
Wakefield	0.5%
Slough	0.4%
Halton	0.4%
Poole	0.4%
St Helens	0.4%
Warrington	0.4%

Local Authority Area	Percentage
Dorset	0.4%
Liverpool	0.4%
Stoke	0.3%
Trafford	0.3%
Kingston-Upon-Thames	0.3%
Oldham	0.3%
Salford	0.3%
Middlesbrough	0.2%
Walsall	0.2%
Wigan	0.2%
East Riding Of Yorkshire	0.1%
Leeds	0.1%
Lewisham	0.1%
Wirral	0.1%
Merton	0.1%
North Lincolnshire	0.0%
Sefton	0.0%
Bradford	0.0%
Coventry	0.0%
Warwick	0.0%

Table 15 Activity status of year 11 completers - Headline Analysis of Ethnic Grouping

	White	Mixed Race	Black or Black British	Asian or Asian British	Chinese	Other	No Ethnic Information	TOTAL
Full-time education	78.4	82.8	90.1	91.2	95.9	85.9	78.0	79.7
Government supported training	6.7	4.6	1.9	2.3	0.7	2.3	4.0	6.1
- training scheme funded by Government	3.2	3.1	1.8	1.9	0.4	1.3	2.2	3.0
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.5	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.7	3.1
Employment outside Government supported training	6.4	3.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	2.6	5.1	5.7
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	4.1	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.3	3.0	3.6
- job without planned training	2.3	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.4	2.1	2.1
Not settled	6.6	6.5	3.2	3.2	0.4	4.2	6.4	6.3
- not active in the labour market	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.7
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	5.9	5.7	2.5	2.8	0.3	3.4	5.3	5.6
Moved out of contact	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.9	1.0
No response to follow-up	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.2	0.8	2.7	3.6	1.2
Refused to participate in survey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total in Survey	462,412	12,839	17,940	30,457	1,922	5,778	19,531	550,879
% In learning	89.2	89.5	92.8	94.0	96.9	89.4	85.0	89.5

The figures are similar to the headline information in terms of the proportions in full-time learning, though slightly more of the ethnic analysis subset are in full-time education, and slightly fewer are in government supported training and in employment.

Table 16 gives a detailed breakdown of ethnicity categories, and 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.

As in previous years “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. The figures for those in the “Mixed Race” categories better reflect the other groups in terms of participation, an upturn on the information available in the 2005 survey. It should be noted that the numbers reported in some categories are extremely low and must therefore be treated with extreme caution.

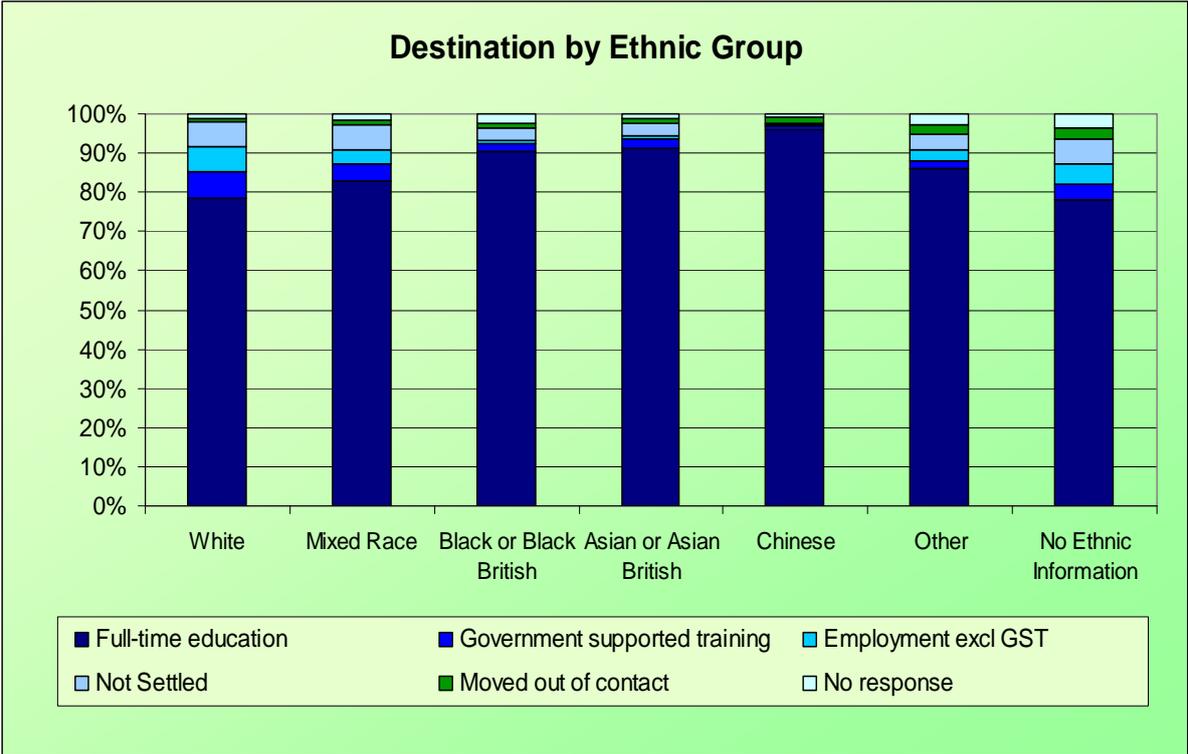


Table 16 – Activity status of year 11 completers, Autumn 2007 by ethnic grouping

	White			Mixed Race				Black or Black British			Asian or Asian British				Chinese	Other	No Ethnic Information
	British	Irish	Other	White and Black Caribbean	White and Black African	White and Asian	Other	Black Caribbean	Black African	Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other			
Full-time education	78.2	79.5	85.2	77.6	85.0	87.2	85.3	87.9	92.7	87.4	94.9	88.6	88.5	91.8	95.9	85.9	78.0
Government supported training	6.8	4.1	2.7	6.7	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	0.2	3.2	1.1	3.1	4.1	1.1	0.7	2.3	4.0
training scheme funded by Government	3.2	2.8	1.5	4.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.8	0.8	2.4	0.8	2.5	3.9	0.9	0.4	1.3	2.2
job, with training supported by Government funding	3.6	1.4	1.1	2.0	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.7
Employment outside Government supported training	6.5	5.0	3.0	4.1	1.9	3.0	3.0	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.6	5.1
job with planned training	4.1	2.6	1.6	2.5	1.2	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.3	3.0
job without planned training	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.4	2.1
Not settled	6.7	7.7	4.6	8.9	6.3	4.5	5.0	4.5	2.0	4.0	1.7	4.4	3.9	2.4	0.4	4.2	6.4
- not active	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.0
- economically active	6.0	6.8	4.0	7.6	5.3	4.0	4.5	3.7	1.5	3.0	1.6	3.9	3.6	2.1	0.3	3.4	5.3
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	0.8	1.4	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.9
No response to follow-up	1.0	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.0	0.8	2.7	3.6
Refused to Participate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.1
Total in Survey	448,951	2,217	11,244	4,808	1,257	2,528	4,246	6,241	8,393	3,306	9,898	11,303	4,516	4,740	1,922	5,778	19,531
% in learning	89.2	86.2	89.5	86.8	89.4	92.6	90.6	92.0	93.9	91.4	96.5	92.4	93.0	93.4	96.9	89.4	85.0

8. Occupational pattern of Year 11 young people entering employment and training in 2008

Connexions services were able to specify the occupational sector entered by 89% 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 earlier surveys, 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 17 — Gender breakdown of Year 11 students entering training or work, by occupation (using Standard Occupational Classification headings)

	Male	Female	TOTAL
Managerial/professional	2.4%	1.2%	1.9%
Clerical/secretarial	2.4%	8.4%	4.7%
Skilled construction	17.0%	0.4%	10.6%
Skilled engineering	5.7%	0.3%	3.6%
Other skilled trades	15.9%	1.3%	10.3%
Protective service occupations	2.8%	0.8%	2.0%
Personal service occupations	7.5%	47.7%	23.0%
Catering occupations	3.9%	5.9%	4.7%
Health care occupations	0.3%	4.5%	1.9%
Childcare & related occupations	0.2%	8.8%	3.5%
Hairdressing & related occupations	1.0%	25.8%	10.6%
Other personal service occupations	2.1%	2.7%	2.3%
Sales occupations	7.1%	14.2%	9.8%
Plant/machine operatives	3.0%	0.7%	2.1%
Agriculture/forestry/fishing occupations	3.6%	2.0%	2.9%
Labouring and other elementary occupations	24.8%	17.3%	21.9%
Unknown occupations	7.7%	6.0%	7.0%
TOTAL	41,330	25,998	67,328

Table 17 analyses occupational sectors for males and females and for the total group. Ignoring the rather diverse group of labouring and other elementary occupations (22%), the five most popular types of employment are the same as last several years, although the order has changed slightly. The top five are personal service occupations (23%); skilled construction (11%); hairdressing occupations (11%); and other skilled trades and sales occupations (10%).

As in the last five surveys, those young people who are known to be in employment but for whom there is no occupational classification have been included in the breakdown. 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 with only small variations in percentage terms.

The pattern of gender occupancy of different types of job or training in 2007 is shown in Table 17. The key features are:

- young men continue to dominate skilled trades;
- young women continue in the traditional female sectors of healthcare, childcare and hairdressing;

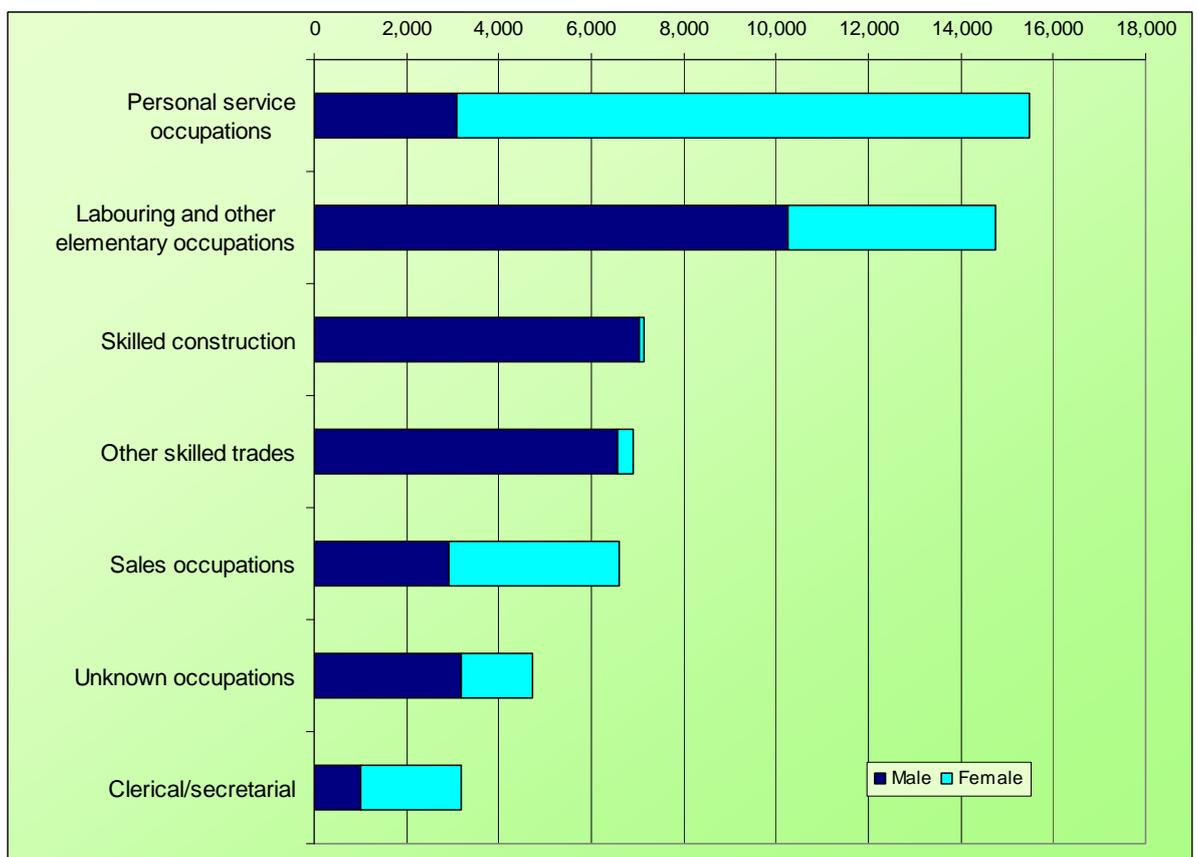


Table 18 compares the occupations entered by young white people with those from black and minority ethnic groupings.

The number of young people from black and minority ethnic groups in training or employment for whom there is an occupational classification is relatively small (3,155) and represents less than 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 young white people and those from black and minority ethnic groups are as follows:

- over twice as many young white people in skilled construction, and protective

- nearly 3 times as many black and ethnic minority ethnic groups in managerial/professional occupations
- proportionally more black and minority ethnic groups in sales and clerical/secretarial work.
- Significantly higher proportion of black and ethnic minority groups in labouring and unskilled occupations

Table 18 – Ethnic breakdown of Year 11 Students entering training or work by occupation (%)

	White	Black and Minority Ethnic Groups	No Ethnic Information	Ethnic Analysis Total
Managerial/professional	1.8%	4.6%	1.8%	1.9%
Clerical/secretarial	4.7%	6.8%	3.7%	4.7%
Skilled construction	10.8%	5.6%	11.5%	10.6%
Skilled engineering	3.8%	1.0%	3.3%	3.6%
Other skilled trades	10.6%	6.4%	8.2%	10.3%
Protective service occupations	2.1%	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%
Personal service occupations	23.1%	21.2%	23.8%	23.0%
Catering occupations	4.8%	2.6%	5.3%	4.7%
Health care occupations	1.9%	2.8%	2.0%	1.9%
Childcare & related occupations	3.5%	4.8%	2.3%	3.5%
Hairdressing & related occupations	10.8%	6.8%	9.9%	10.6%
Other personal service occupations	2.1%	4.2%	4.4%	2.3%
Sales occupations	9.9%	8.9%	10.1%	9.8%
Plant/machine operatives	2.2%	0.9%	1.6%	2.1%
Agriculture/forestry /fishing occupations	3.0%	1.1%	4.0%	2.9%
Labouring and other elementary occupations	21.4%	32.1%	21.1%	21.9%
Unknown occupations	6.7%	10.3%	9.3%	7.0%
Total	60,946	3,009	3,019	66,974

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

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 DCSF statistical bulletin rates differed by five 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 Connexions/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/DfES/DCSF series showed a peak of 72.6% in 1993, 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 and similar trends have been observed in both series over the last 5 years.

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 active in the labour market or in other situations).

Independent schools

In previous years there has been a discussion of the likely impact 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 last 5 years or so than in the mid-1990s. Unsurprisingly, Connexions services report far fewer independent schools covered in the Survey. Some schools provided names or information for whole cohorts, but in other cases 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. There are other data issues which complicate such analysis, including the earlier data collection period for the Activity Survey (September–November) than for school data (January); slight differences in definitions, improved coverage of the cohort and the inclusion in the DCSF estimates of young people educated outside England