

Moving On - 2009

Pathways Taken by Young People Beyond 16



The Annual Activity
Survey

Moving On–2009

Pathways Taken by Young People Beyond 16

Annual Activity Survey 2009

CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Young People completing Year 11 in 2009: the National Picture	4
3.	Behind the headlines in 2009.....	5
	Participation in full time learning.....	6
	Full Time Education	8
	Government Supported Training	10
	Employment.....	10
	Training provided by employers	10
	Not Settled	13
	Activity status unknown	13
	Young People with Additional Needs	14
4.	Comparisons with previous years.....	16
5.	Regional and local data for those completing Year 11 in 2009	19
6.	Activity status of young men and women	32
7.	Early post-16 activities by ethnic status of young people	33
8.	Occupational pattern of Year 11 young people entering employment and training in 2009.....	37
	Annex 1 Relationship between Activity Survey and Statistical First Release	40

Moving On–2009:

Pathways Taken by Young People Beyond 16

Annual Activity Survey 2009

1. Introduction

This report gives the results of the 2009 Annual Activity Survey, undertaken by Local authorities and 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 2009.

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 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 2009: the National Picture

In the autumn of 2009, services sought to identify the activity of all young people who had completed Year 11 in the summer of that year. The total figure, obtained from information from schools, local education authorities and other agencies, was 608,478. This represents 96% 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 2009. The vast majority of young people completing Year 11 (92.8%) 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.

Connexions services were in contact with over 98% of the Year 11 pupils known to them, leaving 11,338 young people unaccounted for. Of these, 4,457 (less than 1% 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 140 refused to participate in the survey leaving around 5,500 who were believed to have remained in the operational area but did not respond to a range of follow-up approaches.

Around 5% of the cohort (just under 34,000) was known not to be engaged in **full-time** learning. Around 5,000 of these were in employment without recognised training (less than 1% of the cohort), and some around 3,000 were in part time education, employment or training. The majority however, just over 4% of the cohort, were either not economically active (around 3,000 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 2009 could be as high as 29,000.

Table 1– Headline figures on the Activity status of young people completing Year 11 in 2009

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	
92.8%	0.8%	0.6%	4.1%	0.7%	0.9%	98.3%

3. Behind the headlines in 2009

Table 2 gives a more detailed picture of the status of the 2008/2009 Year 11 cohort. The shaded rows (with offset figures) are subsets of the rows immediately above.

Table 2 –Activity Status in Autumn 2009 of young people completing Year 11 in 2009

Activity status	Number	Percentage (%)
Full-time education	526,152	86.5%
Government supported training	29,747	4.9%
- training scheme funded by Government	18,732	3.08%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	11,015	1.81%
Employment outside Government supported training	13,970	2.3%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	8,866	1.46%
- job without planned training	5,104	0.84%
Not settled	28,415	4.7%
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	24,796	4.1%
- not active in the labour market	3,619	0.6%
Moved out of contact of Connexions/careers service	4,457	0.7%
No response to follow-up	5,597	0.9%
Refused to Participate	140	0.0%
TOTAL	608,478	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 2009 statistics show an unprecedented increase to 92.8% 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 almost 12 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 14-19 reforms and to the national introduction of Education Maintenance Allowance which has been piloted in some areas since 1999. This increase could also be attributed to the lack of employment opportunities available to young people in 2009 due to the recession. 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 North West has the largest percentage in this category (94.5%) and West Midlands has the lowest (91.9%) although this in itself is 8 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 –	%
NORTH WEST	94.5%
EAST MIDLANDS	94.3%
LONDON	93.9%
YORKS & THE HUMBER	93.7%
EAST OF ENGLAND	93.1%
ENGLAND	92.8%
SOUTH EAST	92.7%
NORTH EAST	92.4%
SOUTH WEST	91.9%
WEST MIDLANDS	91.9%

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

In full-time learning – highest figures	%
CITY OF LONDON	100.0%
ISLES OF SCILLY	100.0%
HARROW	97.3%
COVENTRY	96.6%
NORTH SOMERSET	96.5%
REDBRIDGE	96.5%
National	90.4%
In full-time learning – lowest figures	
BIRMINGHAM	89.9%
MEDWAY	89.8%
BLACKPOOL	89.7%
MIDDLESBROUGH	89.4%
READING	89.1%
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	87.8%

Full-time Education

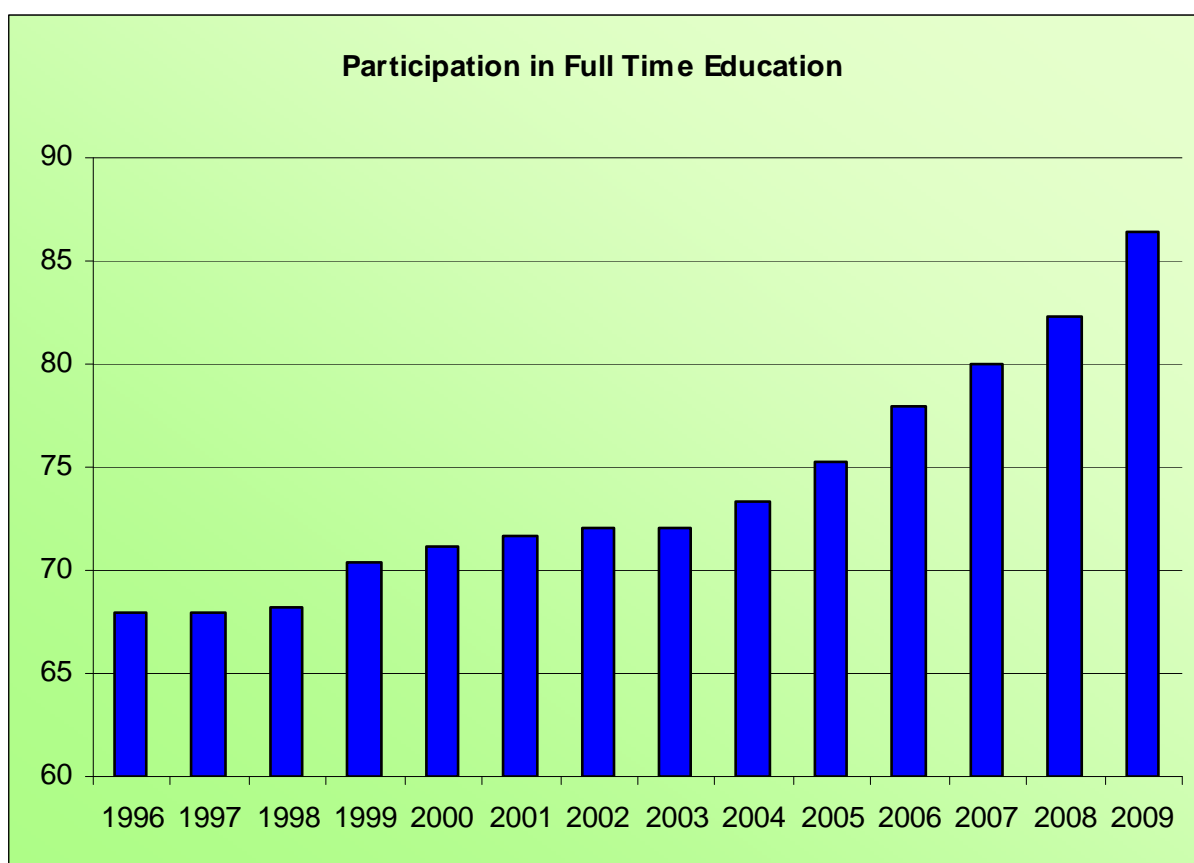
The 2009 Survey continues to show the high proportion of young people continuing in full-time education that we have seen in the last few years. The figure of 86.5% in the 2009 survey is 4 percentage points higher than last year and 18 percentage points higher than the 1996 figure. All regions saw a significant 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 has increased by 4 percentage points, the regional variation has also seen marked increases of up by 10 percentage points in Yorkshire and the Humber to 88% and a three percentage point rise in London to 90.8, a significant rise on 2007. The local authority areas with the lowest and highest figures were Isles of Scilly with 72% and City of London at 99%, although both of these figures represent a significant increase on the 2007 data.

Many factors will have influenced local change, including the availability and marketing of appropriate post-16 education, economic downturn the job and training options in the area, the positive effect on successes with Education Maintenance Allowances and the September Guarantee; an offer of a place in learning for all young people reaching school leaving age.

Chart 1 - Participation in Full Time Education since 1996

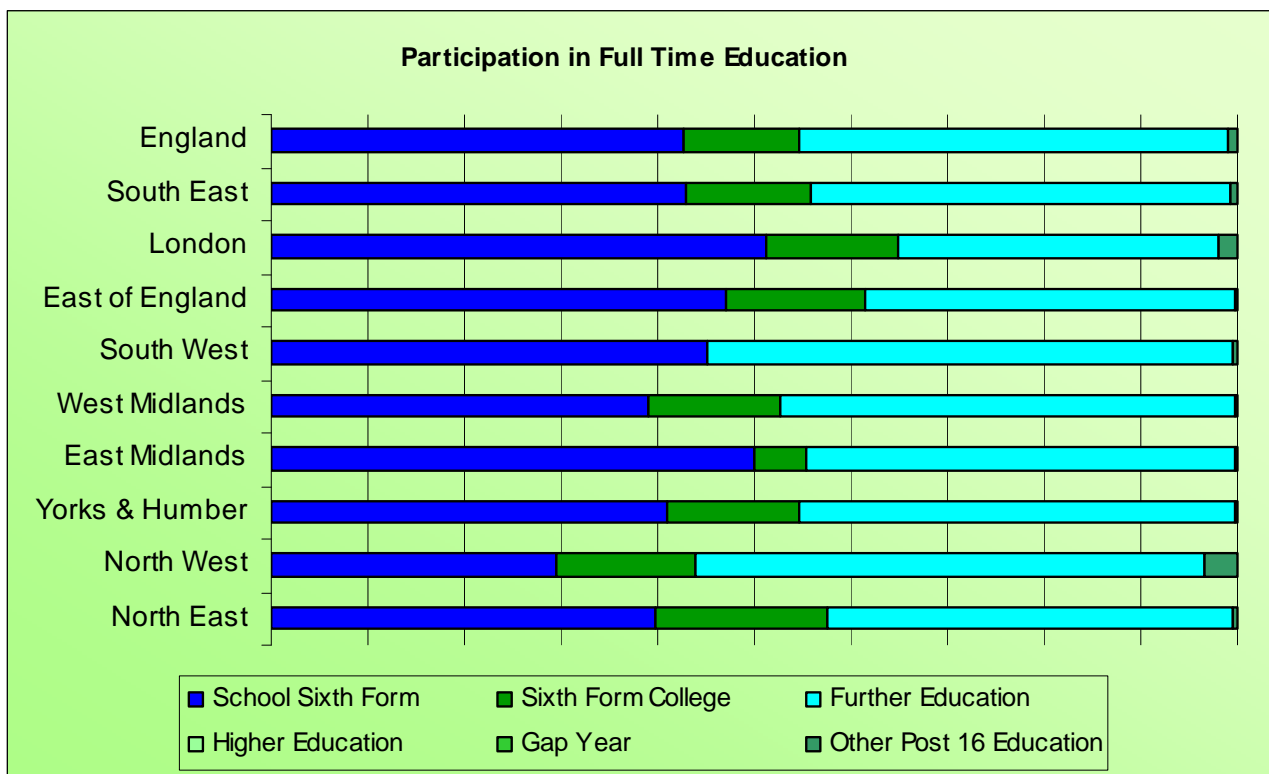
The following chart shows the rise in participation in full time education nationally, since 1996 from 68% to 87% in the 2009 survey.



The Survey no longer maintains the detail on information available about the level of course studied by young people. As in the 2009 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, apart from a very slight increase in 2007 to 5.9% and stands at the lowest rate ever in 2009 with a substantial fall to 4.9% of the cohort this compares to over 10% of the cohort being in GST in 1996. Overall in 2009 there were just under 30,000 young people (4.9% of the cohort) either receiving training while employed (3.1%), or based at a training provider (1.8%).

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. Knowsley; Doncaster; Kingston-Upon-Hull; Wigan; Barnsley; Sunderland; Middlesbrough; Stoke; and Derby all have rates of GST of over 10% with Knowsley having the highest rate of 14.8%

Both City of London and Isles Of Scilly had no one participating in GST with Redbridge; Brent; Windsor & Maidenhead and Barnet all with less than 1%.

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 5% in 2009



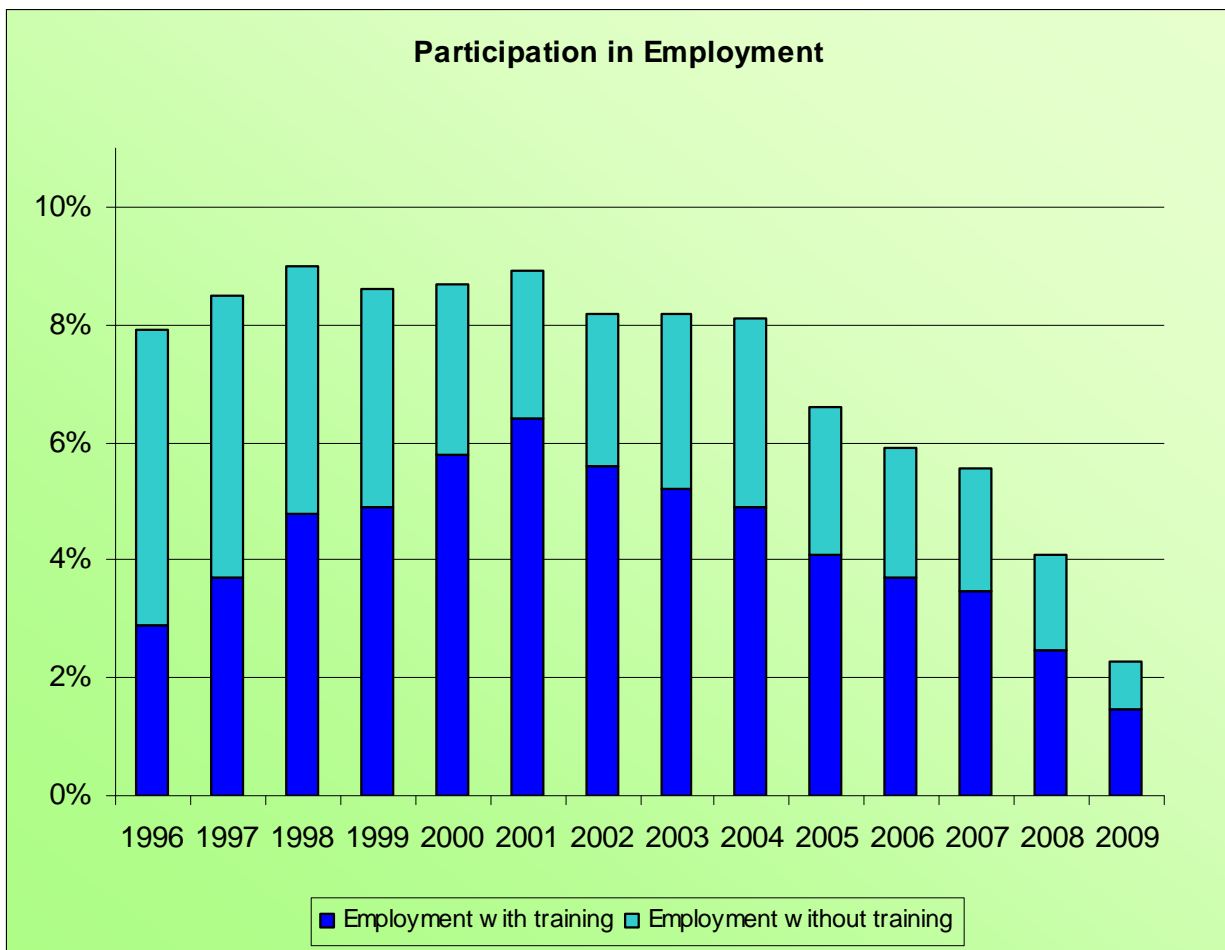
The 2009 survey shows that 63% in Government Supported Training had solely training status, based at a provider (Table 5). This represents 3.1% of the total cohort, a higher figure than last year, another 1.8% of the cohort had employed status whether on an Apprenticeship or through local LSC branded 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 subsequent years have dropped even further with only 2.3% (14,000) of year 11 leavers being in employment in 2009. This is due mainly to more young people participating in learning, but it also reflects the difficulty young people have in the current climate, 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



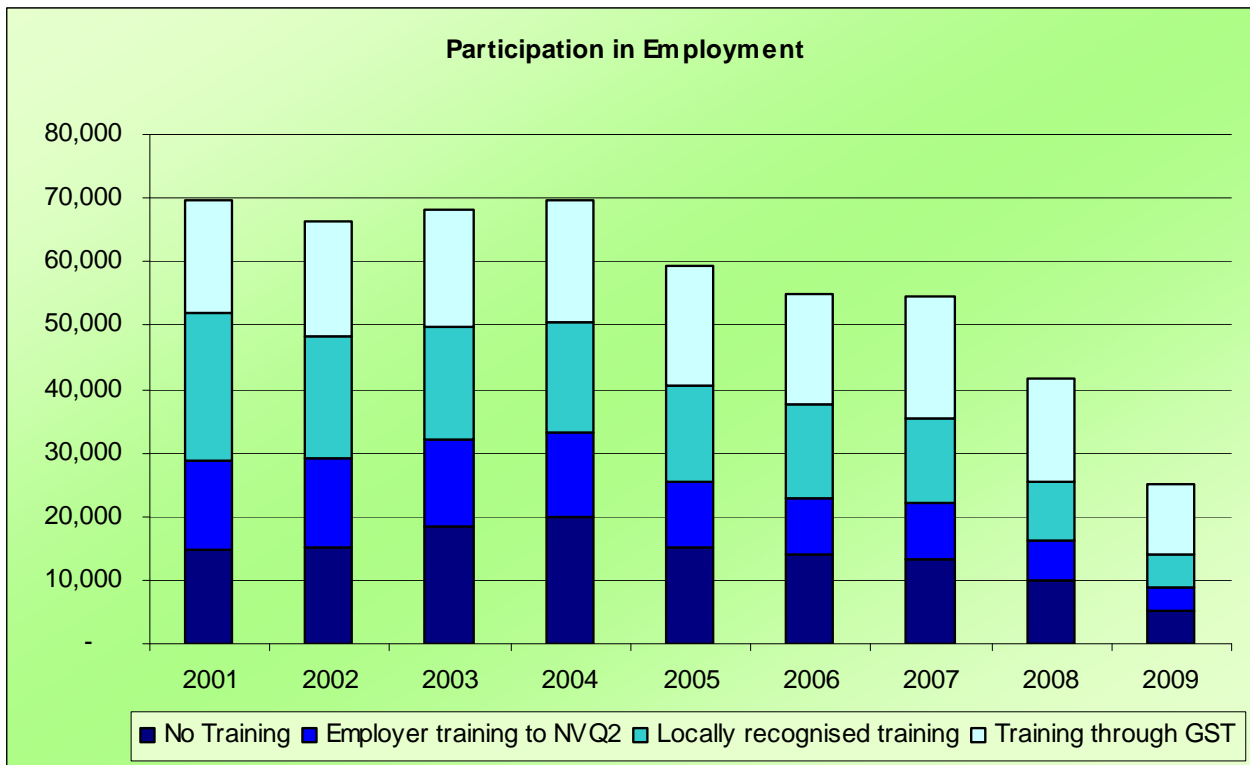
If we include those in government supported training as part of their job, the employment figure increases to around 4%.

Of those in employment (including GST) at the time of the Survey, 79% were in some form of planned and recognised training. Of those in jobs with planned training, around 55% were in jobs with training funded through Government supported training, an increase on 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 2009, 63% of those in employment (1.5% of the cohort) were recorded as being in a job with such training.

Chart 5 – Employment



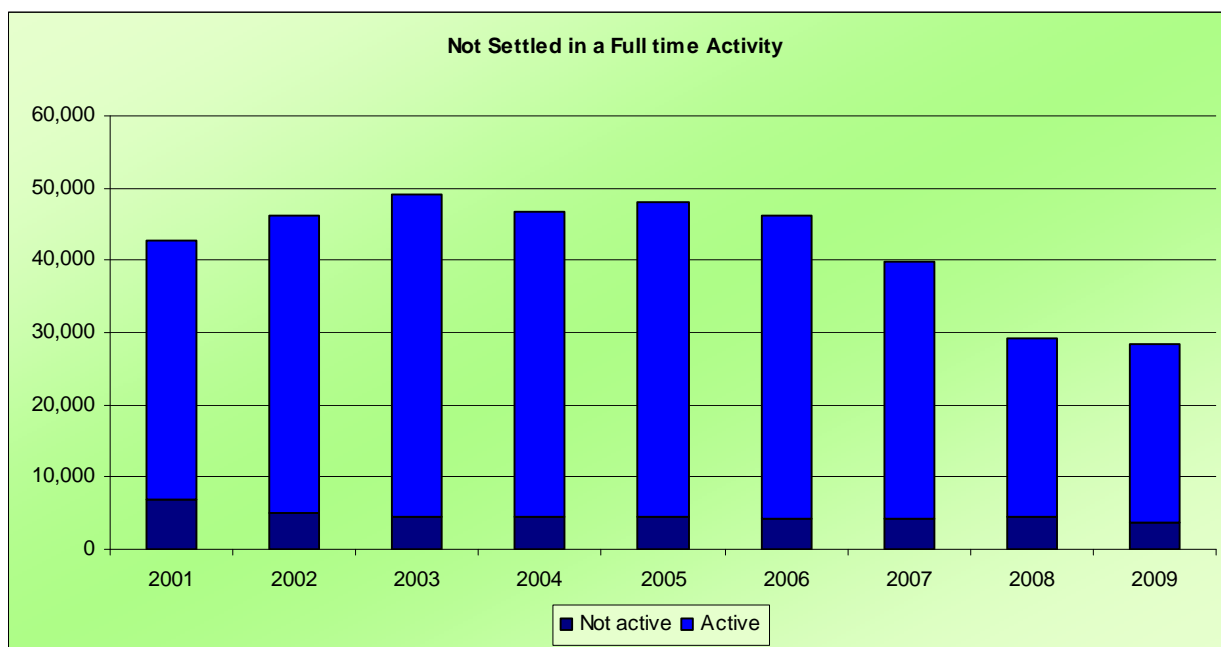
As in previous years, a note of caution is needed in relation to training which is locally recognised; the national definition of 'recognised training' allows individual services to work to their own interpretation of this guidance, in order to meet the needs of their own area.

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

There are just over 28,000 young people who were not settled in full-time education, training or employment. This represents 4% 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 five 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, 13% (3,500) were involved in part time employment, education or training activities. The remainder (25,000) 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. The 2009 survey gives a non-response figure of less than 1%, 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 140 young people nationally.

There are still variations in the 'No Response' figures between services, for example LA areas West Berkshire, Warrington, Cheshire East, Isle Of Wight, Reading, Slough, Windsor & Maidenhead, Wokingham, City Of London, Peterborough, Isles Of Scilly, Rutland, St Helens, have managed to stay in touch with all their school leavers. At the other end of the scale authorities in Newcastle Upon Tyne, Westminster, Enfield, Medway, Lewisham, Hackney all have a non response rate of over 3 %

Finally, just under 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 4% in Birmingham. 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	75.4%	86.5%	
Government supported training	8.8%	4.9%	
- training scheme funded by Government		7.3%	3.1%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding		1.5%	1.8%
Employment outside Government supported training	3.5%	2.3%	0.0%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding		2.0%	1.5%
- job without planned training		1.5%	0.8%
Not settled	10.1%	4.7%	
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment		8.7%	4.1%
- not active in the labour market		1.4%	0.6%
Moved out of contact of Connexions	0.9%	0.7%	
No response to follow-up	1.2%	0.9%	
TOTAL	57655	608478	
In learning	86.3%	92.8%	

* 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 86% for those with special needs, compared with 93% of all young people, although this gap has improved on the 2009 figures.

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 more than double that for the group as a whole the 'No Response' rate is slightly higher.

Information is available for over 7,000 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 fourteen years, and is shown in Table 8.

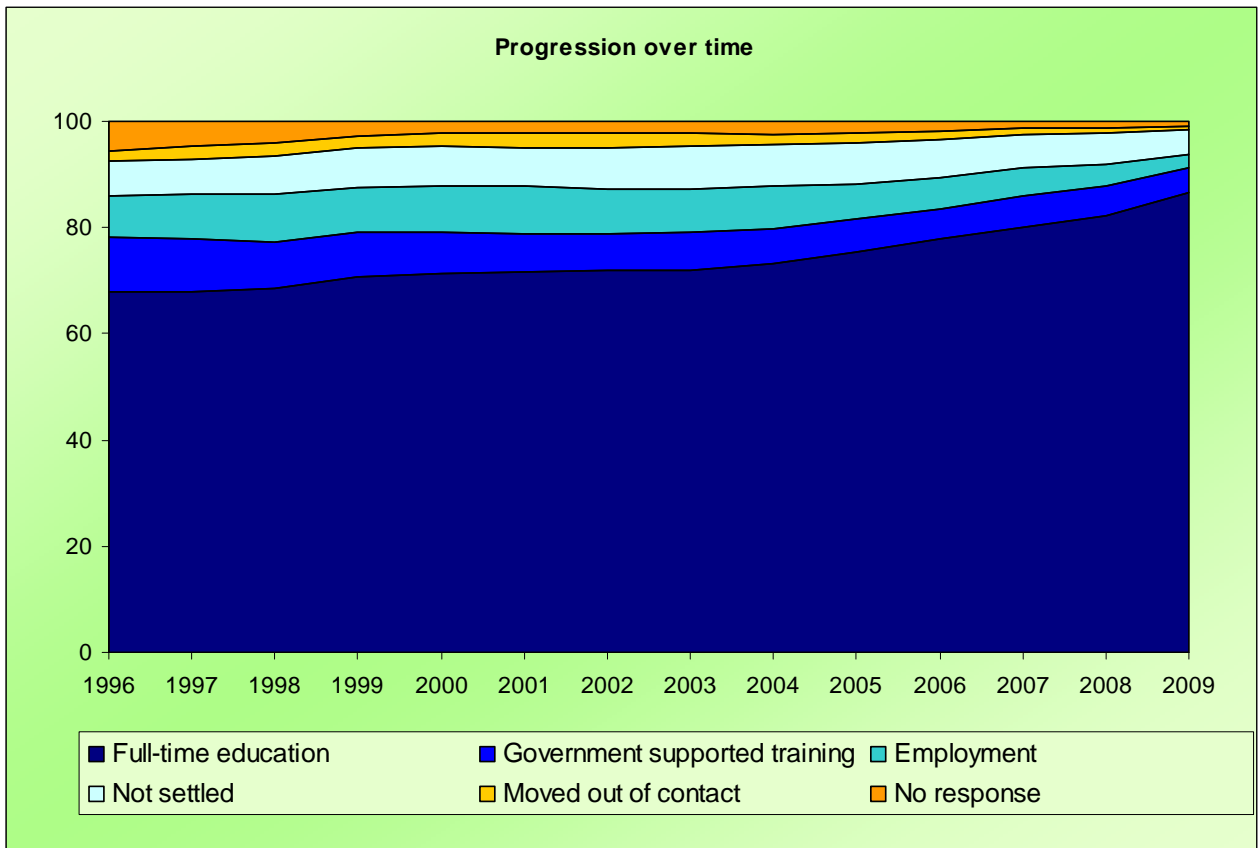
Table 8 – Comparison of activity status from Autumn 1996 to Autumn 2008 of young people completing Year 11

Activity status	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
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	82.3	86.5
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	5.7	4.9
- 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	3.1	3.1
- 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	2.6	1.8
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	4.1	2.3
- 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	2.5	1.5
- 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	1.6	0.8
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	5.9	4.7
- 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	0.7	4.1
- 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	5.2	0.6
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	0.9	0.7
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	1.2	1.0
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	629,080	608,478
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%	90.4%	92.8%

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 and 2009.
- a general decline in the numbers relying on government supported training,
- a drop 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 0.9% 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
2008	82.3	5.7	4.1	5.9	2.1	629,080
2009	86.5	4.9	2.3	4.7	1.6	608,478

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

5. Regional and local data for those completing Year 11 in 2009

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. Traditionally, 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, however the 2009 survey has shown that the highest participation rate is in the North West (94.5%) closely followed by East Midlands (94.3%). West Midlands and the south west have the lowest rates at 91.9%, but all 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 East Midlands leads the field, with the services in this region being in contact with nearly 99%% of young people on their lists. Services in London, still managed to remain in contact with almost 98% 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 2008 survey.

Table 10 – Headline regional data for those completing Year 11 in 2009

	In full-time learning	Not settled	In Contact
England	92.8	4.7	98.3
South East	92.7	4.7	98.3
London	93.9	3.5	97.7
East of England	93.1	4.6	98.6
South West	92.4	4.1	97.8
West Midlands	92.7	4.6	98.2
East Midlands	93.2	4.5	98.8
Yorks & Humber	92.1	5.5	98.5
North West	92.8	5.1	98.6
North East	91.8	6.2	98.6

Table 11 – Regional data for 2008 and 2009 of those completing Year 11 in that year (%)

Table 11 presents more detailed information for the nine regions. The figures for 2008 are shaded, and those for 2009 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	84.2%	1.5%	2.2%	2.5%	1.6%	5.8%	0.9%	1.3%
	88.1%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	0.9%	4.7%	0.8%	0.9%
LONDON	87.8%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	0.7%	4.5%	1.1%	2.0%
	90.8%	1.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	3.5%	0.7%	1.6%
EAST OF ENGLAND	83.1%	2.6%	1.5%	3.9%	1.4%	5.9%	0.8%	0.8%
	87.2%	2.5%	1.3%	2.1%	0.8%	4.6%	0.3%	1.1%
SOUTH WEST	82.3%	1.9%	3.1%	2.3%	2.7%	5.2%	1.8%	0.7%
	86.7%	1.8%	2.6%	1.3%	1.3%	4.1%	1.3%	0.9%
WEST MIDLANDS	81.4%	4.6%	2.0%	2.4%	1.7%	6.0%	0.8%	1.1%
	86.0%	4.1%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%	4.6%	1.1%	0.7%
EAST MIDLANDS	81.7%	3.8%	2.9%	2.5%	2.1%	5.7%	0.4%	0.9%
	86.0%	4.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.1%	4.5%	0.5%	0.7%
YORKS & THE HUMBER	78.0%	4.6%	4.0%	2.6%	1.9%	6.6%	0.6%	1.6%
	83.3%	4.6%	2.5%	1.7%	0.9%	5.5%	0.7%	0.7%
NORTH WEST	80.2%	3.7%	3.8%	2.6%	1.5%	6.7%	0.8%	0.8%
	84.5%	4.0%	2.8%	1.5%	0.7%	5.1%	0.7%	0.7%
NORTH EAST	78.4%	6.1%	3.0%	2.4%	1.0%	7.3%	0.4%	1.3%
	82.5%	6.0%	1.9%	1.4%	0.6%	6.2%	0.2%	1.2%
ENGLAND	82.3%	3.1%	2.6%	2.5%	1.6%	5.9%	0.9%	1.2%
	86.5%	3.1%	1.8%	1.5%	0.8%	4.7%	0.7%	0.9%

The numbers of young people staying in full-time education have risen again for the eighth year running; most noticeably in Yorkshire & the Humber up by 5.3 percentage points, with significant increases in all regions with London and the South East recording an increase of over 3 percentage points.

The most significant increases were seen in Wigan and Stoke (over 14%) and a reduction in only a handful of areas, the most notable being York (7%).

All regions saw a decrease in young people engaged in 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 2009, the best performance year on year was in the North West where the not settled figure is down by over 1.5%.

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 all regions

Local Authority areas

The tables on the following pages set out the 2009 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	<i>Non employed status</i>	<i>Emp-loyed status</i>	Total	<i>With training</i>	<i>Without training</i>	Total	Active	Not Active				
SOUTH EAST	88.1%	3.1%	1.4%	1.6%	2.4%	1.5%	0.9%	4.7%	4.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	93,582	92.7%
Bracknell Forest	88.9%	3.0%	0.8%	2.2%	2.6%	1.9%	0.7%	4.1%	3.5%	0.5%	1.4%	0.1%	1,135	93.7%
Brighton & Hove	85.5%	5.2%	3.3%	2.0%	1.7%	0.5%	1.2%	6.7%	5.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.1%	2,330	91.2%
Buckinghamshire	90.0%	2.1%	1.0%	1.1%	2.5%	1.9%	0.6%	3.6%	3.3%	0.3%	0.2%	1.6%	5,848	93.9%
East Sussex	88.6%	4.1%	1.4%	2.7%	1.8%	0.8%	1.0%	4.8%	4.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	5,313	93.5%
Hampshire	88.4%	3.3%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%	1.3%	0.8%	4.5%	4.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%	14,627	92.9%
Isle of Wight	88.6%	4.3%	2.7%	1.6%	2.3%	1.4%	0.9%	4.0%	3.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	1,554	94.3%
Kent	87.6%	3.4%	1.8%	1.6%	2.2%	1.5%	0.6%	5.0%	4.1%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	18,133	92.6%
Medway	84.7%	3.8%	2.4%	1.3%	1.7%	1.3%	0.3%	6.1%	5.4%	0.7%	0.5%	3.3%	3,553	89.8%
Milton Keynes	88.9%	2.9%	1.8%	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%	0.5%	4.6%	4.0%	0.6%	1.5%	0.7%	2,822	92.7%
Oxfordshire	85.7%	3.3%	1.3%	2.1%	4.0%	1.7%	2.3%	5.3%	4.6%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	6,719	90.7%
Portsmouth	86.1%	3.4%	1.7%	1.7%	2.5%	1.5%	0.9%	6.5%	5.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	2,029	91.1%
Reading	84.3%	3.5%	2.3%	1.2%	3.1%	1.3%	1.7%	6.5%	5.6%	0.9%	2.7%	0.0%	1,049	89.1%
Slough	93.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.8%	1.5%	0.3%	2.9%	2.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	1,567	95.9%
Southampton	85.8%	4.3%	2.1%	2.2%	1.9%	1.3%	0.6%	6.9%	6.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	2,399	91.4%
Surrey	89.6%	2.0%	0.8%	1.1%	2.9%	2.2%	0.7%	4.1%	3.9%	0.3%	0.8%	0.7%	10,785	93.7%
West Berkshire	88.1%	3.3%	1.3%	2.0%	3.4%	1.0%	2.4%	4.0%	3.8%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	2,049	92.4%
West Sussex	88.6%	2.3%	0.7%	1.6%	2.1%	1.4%	0.6%	4.1%	3.7%	0.5%	1.4%	1.4%	8,366	92.4%
Windsor & Maidenhead	91.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	3.1%	2.1%	1.0%	4.1%	3.9%	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	1,570	94.1%
Wokingham	88.4%	2.8%	1.5%	1.3%	3.4%	2.5%	0.9%	4.5%	3.9%	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%	1,734	93.8%

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	90.8%	2.2%	1.5%	0.7%	1.2%	0.8%	0.3%	3.5%	3.0%	0.6%	0.7%	1.6%	80,421	93.9%
Barking & Dagenham	86.2%	3.0%	1.8%	1.2%	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	5.3%	4.4%	0.9%	0.9%	2.8%	2,327	91.0%
Barnet	93.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.1%	2.8%	2.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.9%	3,592	95.4%
Bexley	89.5%	2.8%	1.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%	0.3%	3.8%	3.3%	0.5%	1.6%	0.7%	3,334	93.6%
Brent	94.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	1.9%	1.5%	0.4%	0.8%	1.9%	3,039	95.1%
Bromley	91.2%	2.7%	0.8%	1.9%	1.5%	1.4%	0.2%	3.3%	2.8%	0.5%	0.2%	1.1%	3,775	95.3%
Camden	88.8%	2.6%	2.3%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	4.9%	4.4%	0.5%	0.5%	2.4%	1,528	92.2%
City of London	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	228	100.0%
Croydon	89.3%	2.2%	1.5%	0.8%	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%	4.7%	4.3%	0.4%	0.3%	1.9%	3,887	92.7%
Ealing	93.9%	1.8%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	2.4%	1.9%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%	3,180	96.0%
Enfield	89.1%	1.5%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	3.5%	3.1%	0.5%	1.5%	3.4%	3,975	91.1%
Greenwich	89.8%	2.4%	1.7%	0.7%	2.5%	1.8%	0.7%	3.6%	2.6%	1.0%	0.4%	1.3%	2,718	94.0%
Hackney	88.5%	1.7%	1.5%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	4.0%	3.1%	1.0%	1.9%	3.2%	1,508	90.6%
Hammersmith & Fulham	92.9%	1.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	4.3%	3.5%	0.8%	0.2%	0.5%	1,253	94.6%
Haringey	90.1%	2.6%	2.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	4.3%	3.7%	0.6%	0.6%	1.8%	2,352	92.9%
Harrow	95.6%	1.3%	0.2%	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	1.9%	1.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	2,271	97.3%
Havering	89.7%	2.5%	0.7%	1.7%	2.8%	1.9%	0.9%	3.2%	2.9%	0.3%	0.2%	1.6%	3,159	94.0%
Hillingdon	89.9%	2.3%	1.0%	1.4%	2.2%	1.3%	0.9%	4.1%	3.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	3,082	93.6%
Hounslow	91.5%	2.2%	1.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%	0.7%	3.4%	2.7%	0.6%	0.4%	1.6%	2,857	94.0%
Islington	87.5%	3.4%	2.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	7.6%	6.7%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	1,590	91.3%
Kensington & Chelsea	90.1%	1.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	4.5%	4.1%	0.4%	1.3%	1.8%	709	92.0%
Kingston-Upon-Thames	93.6%	1.9%	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	2.8%	2.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	1,512	96.1%
Lambeth	93.2%	1.6%	1.5%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	3.1%	2.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	1,789	94.8%
Lewisham	89.3%	3.1%	2.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	3.4%	2.6%	0.8%	0.3%	3.3%	2,523	93.1%

	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				
Merton	89.4%	3.5%	2.8%	0.7%	1.5%	0.8%	0.7%	4.2%	3.4%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	1,593	93.7%
Newham	90.7%	3.0%	2.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	2.7%	2.4%	0.4%	1.0%	2.0%	3,777	94.1%
Redbridge	94.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	2.4%	1.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	3,244	96.5%
Richmond-on-Thames	90.2%	1.8%	1.3%	0.6%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	4.7%	3.9%	0.8%	0.1%	1.0%	1,425	94.2%
Southwark	90.3%	2.8%	2.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	3.8%	3.0%	0.7%	0.8%	1.7%	2,596	93.5%
Sutton	91.7%	2.1%	1.3%	0.7%	1.6%	1.0%	0.6%	3.0%	2.7%	0.3%	0.4%	1.3%	2,668	94.8%
Tower Hamlets	87.3%	4.8%	4.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	3.8%	3.2%	0.6%	1.4%	2.0%	2,566	92.7%
Waltham Forest	89.0%	2.6%	2.3%	0.3%	1.3%	1.2%	0.1%	4.0%	3.5%	0.5%	1.4%	1.7%	2,906	92.8%
Wandsworth	92.3%	1.1%	0.9%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	3.1%	2.8%	0.3%	0.7%	2.0%	2,011	93.8%
Westminster	90.1%	1.6%	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	3.9%	3.2%	0.6%	0.3%	3.7%	1,447	92.1%

Eastern

	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				
EAST OF ENGLAND	87.2%	3.8%	2.5%	1.3%	2.9%	2.1%	0.8%	4.6%	4.1%	0.5%	0.3%	1.1%	67,911	93.1%
Bedford Borough	90.9%	2.4%	1.6%	0.8%	1.9%	0.7%	1.3%	3.6%	3.2%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	1,989	93.9%
Cambridgeshire	90.6%	2.7%	1.2%	1.4%	2.4%	1.7%	0.7%	3.9%	3.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	6,402	94.9%
Central Bedfordshire	93.5%	2.1%	1.2%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	0.7%	2.1%	1.8%	0.3%	0.1%	1.0%	2,870	96.1%
Essex	85.4%	4.2%	3.3%	1.0%	4.0%	3.4%	0.6%	5.6%	5.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	16,738	93.1%
Hertfordshire	89.8%	3.0%	1.6%	1.4%	2.2%	1.5%	0.7%	2.7%	2.2%	0.5%	0.1%	2.1%	13,311	94.4%
Luton	90.6%	2.8%	1.3%	1.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%	3.2%	2.7%	0.5%	0.2%	2.5%	2,463	94.0%
Norfolk	82.7%	5.6%	3.6%	2.0%	4.3%	2.9%	1.4%	5.4%	4.8%	0.6%	0.3%	1.7%	9,177	91.2%
Peterborough	82.7%	4.4%	3.9%	0.5%	2.5%	1.4%	1.1%	7.0%	6.1%	0.9%	3.4%	0.0%	2,436	88.5%
Southend-on-Sea	87.7%	4.8%	4.4%	0.3%	2.2%	2.0%	0.3%	4.1%	3.4%	0.7%	0.0%	1.2%	2,293	94.4%
Suffolk	86.5%	4.2%	2.4%	1.8%	2.4%	1.2%	1.2%	5.9%	5.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%	8,306	91.9%
Thurrock	84.4%	3.9%	2.7%	1.2%	3.8%	3.1%	0.8%	6.8%	5.9%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%	1,926	91.4%

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	86.7%	4.4%	1.8%	2.6%	2.6%	1.3%	1.3%	4.1%	3.5%	0.5%	1.3%	0.9%	59,665	92.4%
Bath & North East Somerset	91.8%	2.7%	0.4%	2.2%	1.9%	1.6%	0.3%	2.6%	2.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	2,242	96.0%
Bournemouth	84.1%	6.7%	3.7%	3.0%	2.3%	1.6%	0.7%	5.6%	4.9%	0.7%	1.2%	0.2%	1,807	92.4%
Bristol	82.9%	6.9%	4.4%	2.5%	2.7%	1.3%	1.4%	6.2%	5.3%	0.9%	1.1%	0.3%	3,409	91.1%
Cornwall	87.4%	3.0%	0.7%	2.3%	3.6%	1.7%	2.0%	3.4%	3.0%	0.4%	2.2%	0.3%	6,472	92.1%
Devon	85.3%	4.4%	1.3%	3.2%	3.8%	1.7%	2.1%	3.9%	3.3%	0.6%	2.3%	0.3%	8,535	91.4%
Dorset	84.1%	5.7%	1.8%	3.8%	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	4.9%	4.2%	0.7%	1.3%	0.4%	4,579	91.6%
Gloucestershire	86.3%	5.3%	3.3%	2.0%	2.0%	1.3%	0.7%	4.3%	4.0%	0.3%	0.7%	1.5%	6,998	92.8%
Isles of Scilly	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15	100.0%
North Somerset	89.7%	5.4%	2.3%	3.2%	1.8%	1.4%	0.3%	2.4%	2.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	2,345	96.5%
Plymouth	84.4%	6.0%	2.4%	3.5%	2.2%	0.7%	1.5%	4.8%	4.2%	0.6%	2.2%	0.4%	3,276	91.1%
Poole	85.8%	4.6%	2.3%	2.3%	3.0%	2.1%	0.9%	5.4%	4.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	1,722	92.6%
Somerset	87.5%	3.7%	0.9%	2.8%	1.7%	0.5%	1.2%	3.5%	3.1%	0.5%	0.7%	2.9%	5,948	91.7%
South Gloucestershire	89.2%	4.0%	1.3%	2.8%	3.3%	2.6%	0.7%	2.8%	2.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	3,162	95.9%
Swindon	90.0%	2.0%	1.4%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	3.9%	3.4%	0.5%	0.6%	2.3%	2,349	92.6%
Torbay	87.6%	4.4%	1.8%	2.6%	2.8%	1.0%	1.8%	3.1%	2.4%	0.7%	2.1%	0.1%	1,656	93.0%
Wiltshire	88.9%	2.5%	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	0.3%	1.2%	4.2%	3.8%	0.4%	1.5%	1.5%	5,150	91.7%

West Midlands

	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				
WEST MIDLANDS	86.0%	5.5%	4.1%	1.3%	2.2%	1.3%	0.9%	4.6%	4.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%	68,704	92.7%
Birmingham	84.9%	4.3%	3.5%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	5.3%	4.7%	0.6%	4.3%	0.3%	13,753	89.9%
Coventry	87.8%	6.7%	4.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	0.1%	3.0%	2.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	3,967	96.6%
Dudley	87.6%	4.5%	3.6%	0.9%	1.8%	0.7%	1.2%	4.5%	4.1%	0.5%	0.3%	1.2%	4,082	92.8%
Herefordshire	84.1%	6.3%	3.7%	2.6%	4.4%	1.7%	2.7%	4.5%	3.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	1,960	92.1%
Sandwell	83.5%	7.6%	7.0%	0.6%	1.7%	0.5%	1.2%	6.2%	5.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	3,738	91.5%
Shropshire	87.2%	4.2%	3.4%	0.7%	3.9%	1.6%	2.3%	3.1%	2.8%	0.3%	0.0%	1.7%	3,293	92.9%
Solihull	87.5%	3.7%	1.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.4%	0.4%	6.0%	5.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	3,193	92.5%
Staffordshire	87.6%	6.0%	3.9%	2.1%	2.1%	1.3%	0.8%	3.7%	3.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	10,127	94.9%
Stoke on Trent	81.2%	10.1%	7.9%	2.2%	2.6%	0.8%	1.8%	4.9%	4.3%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	2,728	92.1%
Telford & Wrekin	83.5%	6.3%	6.2%	0.1%	1.6%	0.3%	1.3%	5.5%	5.0%	0.6%	0.9%	2.2%	2,200	90.1%
Walsall	83.1%	6.9%	5.6%	1.4%	2.0%	0.6%	1.4%	6.1%	5.0%	1.1%	0.4%	1.5%	3,890	90.6%
Warwickshire	88.1%	4.3%	2.3%	2.0%	3.8%	3.7%	0.1%	3.5%	3.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	6,457	96.1%
Wolverhampton	84.8%	5.3%	4.8%	0.5%	1.5%	0.6%	1.0%	6.0%	4.9%	1.1%	0.6%	1.9%	2,983	90.6%
Worcestershire	87.3%	5.0%	4.2%	0.8%	3.3%	1.7%	1.6%	3.8%	3.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	6,333	94.0%

East Midlands

	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				
EAST MIDLANDS	86.0%	5.7%	4.0%	1.7%	2.6%	1.5%	1.1%	4.5%	3.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	53,965	93.2%
Derby City	82.1%	10.1%	8.9%	1.2%	2.4%	1.5%	0.9%	4.4%	3.4%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3,074	93.6%
Derbyshire	83.6%	7.6%	5.9%	1.7%	3.4%	1.8%	1.5%	4.6%	4.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.8%	9,155	93.0%
Leicester City	86.7%	5.3%	5.0%	0.4%	4.0%	3.0%	1.0%	5.0%	4.2%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	3,758	92.3%
Leicestershire	88.6%	4.8%	3.8%	0.9%	2.1%	0.8%	1.4%	3.2%	2.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	7,819	94.2%
Lincolnshire	87.0%	5.0%	2.2%	2.8%	3.1%	1.8%	1.3%	4.0%	3.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	9,039	93.8%
Northamptonshire	87.2%	3.6%	2.1%	1.4%	2.5%	1.7%	0.8%	6.2%	5.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	8,212	92.5%
Nottingham	83.3%	5.9%	4.6%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	0.3%	6.1%	5.1%	1.0%	1.4%	1.9%	2,964	90.3%
Nottinghamshire	85.8%	5.8%	3.8%	2.0%	2.8%	2.1%	0.7%	4.0%	3.5%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	9,459	93.7%
Rutland	88.5%	6.2%	0.8%	5.4%	3.9%	1.6%	2.3%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	485	96.3%

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	83.3%	7.1%	4.6%	2.5%	2.6%	1.7%	0.9%	5.5%	4.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	63,430	92.1%
Barnsley	78.5%	10.4%	8.2%	2.3%	3.2%	2.1%	1.1%	6.2%	5.3%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	2,739	91.1%
Bradford	85.0%	5.8%	4.2%	1.6%	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%	4.8%	4.4%	0.4%	1.8%	0.9%	6,226	91.5%
Calderdale	84.3%	7.9%	6.2%	1.7%	2.0%	1.2%	0.9%	5.0%	4.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	2,747	93.4%
Doncaster	78.3%	11.7%	7.3%	4.5%	2.2%	1.1%	1.1%	6.2%	5.3%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	3,899	91.1%
East Riding	86.4%	6.0%	2.5%	3.5%	2.6%	1.4%	1.3%	3.3%	2.8%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%	4,228	93.8%
Kingston upon Hull	77.3%	11.5%	6.6%	4.9%	2.2%	1.4%	0.8%	7.3%	6.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	3,244	90.2%
Kirklees	80.6%	9.0%	6.8%	2.2%	2.1%	1.3%	0.8%	7.5%	6.6%	0.9%	0.1%	0.6%	4,941	90.9%
Leeds	83.8%	3.7%	3.4%	0.3%	4.2%	3.3%	0.9%	6.6%	5.9%	0.7%	1.4%	0.4%	8,501	90.8%
N E Lincolnshire	85.5%	6.2%	2.1%	4.1%	2.2%	1.0%	1.1%	4.9%	4.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%	2,020	92.8%
North Lincolnshire	86.3%	6.5%	2.7%	3.8%	2.4%	1.5%	0.8%	3.8%	3.1%	0.7%	0.1%	1.0%	2,080	94.3%
North Yorkshire	88.7%	4.7%	2.0%	2.8%	2.7%	1.4%	1.3%	3.0%	2.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	7,068	94.9%
Rotherham	84.6%	6.6%	3.8%	2.8%	2.3%	1.9%	0.4%	5.3%	4.7%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	3,745	93.1%
Sheffield	81.6%	10.0%	6.8%	3.2%	2.1%	1.5%	0.6%	5.3%	4.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	5,948	93.1%
Wakefield	78.0%	7.7%	5.9%	1.8%	3.9%	2.6%	1.2%	8.6%	7.6%	1.0%	0.6%	1.2%	4,207	88.4%
York	89.7%	2.1%	1.3%	0.9%	2.0%	1.5%	0.5%	4.6%	4.1%	0.5%	0.1%	1.5%	1,837	93.4%

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	84.5%	6.8%	4.0%	2.8%	2.2%	1.5%	0.7%	5.1%	4.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	88,483	92.8%
Blackburn	84.0%	6.7%	3.9%	2.9%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%	5.7%	4.7%	1.0%	0.7%	1.8%	2,032	91.4%
Blackpool	80.2%	7.5%	4.4%	3.0%	2.9%	2.0%	0.9%	6.7%	5.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.6%	1,871	89.7%
Bolton	83.6%	7.4%	4.8%	2.6%	1.9%	0.7%	1.2%	5.4%	4.8%	0.5%	0.5%	1.3%	3,942	91.6%
Bury	86.7%	5.3%	2.6%	2.7%	1.5%	1.1%	0.4%	5.8%	5.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	2,521	93.1%
Cheshire East	88.7%	3.6%	2.2%	1.4%	2.7%	1.8%	0.9%	3.8%	3.2%	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	4,482	94.1%
Cheshire West & Chester	88.4%	4.4%	2.4%	2.0%	2.5%	1.9%	0.5%	3.7%	3.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	4,192	94.7%
Cumbria	81.7%	8.0%	3.0%	5.1%	3.7%	2.6%	1.1%	4.8%	3.5%	1.3%	1.1%	0.7%	6,365	92.3%
Halton	86.1%	5.8%	3.8%	2.0%	1.9%	1.0%	0.9%	5.4%	5.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	1,594	93.0%
Knowsley	74.9%	14.8%	10.6%	4.2%	2.6%	1.8%	0.8%	6.9%	6.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.2%	1,687	91.4%
Lancashire	84.3%	6.6%	2.6%	4.0%	2.3%	1.5%	0.8%	4.7%	4.2%	0.5%	0.7%	1.4%	14,388	92.4%
Liverpool	81.4%	9.7%	6.9%	2.7%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	5.5%	5.0%	0.6%	0.8%	1.3%	5,616	91.7%
Manchester	87.5%	3.9%	3.1%	0.8%	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%	5.4%	4.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%	5,065	92.6%
Oldham	85.7%	7.6%	5.0%	2.6%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	4.4%	3.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	3,258	94.1%
Rochdale	86.1%	4.6%	3.0%	1.6%	3.1%	2.7%	0.4%	5.2%	4.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	2,690	93.4%
Salford	81.5%	8.1%	6.0%	2.2%	2.8%	2.1%	0.7%	5.9%	4.8%	1.2%	0.5%	1.1%	2,507	91.8%
Sefton	86.6%	7.3%	4.3%	3.0%	2.1%	1.3%	0.8%	3.4%	3.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	3,668	95.3%
St Helens	82.7%	9.9%	8.2%	1.7%	2.0%	1.4%	0.7%	5.0%	4.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	2,217	93.9%
Stockport	85.1%	5.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.1%	1.2%	0.9%	6.6%	6.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	3,446	91.5%
Tameside	82.7%	5.6%	2.9%	2.7%	2.3%	1.6%	0.7%	7.9%	7.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	3,067	89.9%
Trafford	90.2%	3.7%	1.4%	2.4%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	3.5%	3.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	3,002	94.8%
Warrington	88.0%	5.3%	3.0%	2.3%	3.1%	2.1%	0.9%	2.9%	2.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	2,619	95.4%
Wigan	79.6%	10.7%	7.6%	3.1%	2.5%	1.9%	0.7%	6.4%	6.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	4,012	92.1%
Wirral	84.3%	7.8%	5.1%	2.6%	1.9%	1.2%	0.7%	5.1%	4.8%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	4,242	93.3%

North 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				
NORTH EAST	82.5%	7.9%	6.0%	1.9%	2.0%	1.4%	0.6%	6.2%	5.4%	0.7%	0.2%	1.2%	32,317	91.8%
County Durham	84.7%	6.9%	4.3%	2.6%	1.9%	0.8%	1.2%	6.0%	5.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	6,016	92.4%
Darlington	82.0%	9.2%	8.1%	1.2%	3.2%	2.0%	1.2%	5.0%	4.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	1,303	93.2%
Gateshead	82.3%	7.0%	5.7%	1.3%	3.0%	2.6%	0.4%	5.9%	5.2%	0.7%	0.0%	1.8%	2,084	91.9%
Hartlepool	82.2%	12.3%	11.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	3.7%	3.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	1,255	94.9%
Middlesbrough	78.8%	10.2%	8.2%	1.9%	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	8.0%	6.7%	1.3%	0.4%	1.6%	1,795	89.4%
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	80.4%	6.4%	5.6%	0.8%	1.2%	1.0%	0.1%	7.5%	7.0%	0.4%	0.0%	4.6%	3,337	87.8%
North Tyneside	82.4%	8.7%	7.5%	1.2%	2.0%	1.7%	0.3%	5.9%	5.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.9%	2,329	92.9%
Northumberland	84.0%	6.7%	3.1%	3.6%	2.1%	1.6%	0.5%	6.0%	5.0%	1.0%	0.2%	1.0%	3,891	92.3%
Redcar & Cleveland	85.5%	7.3%	4.6%	2.7%	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%	5.4%	4.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	1,949	93.3%
South Tyneside	81.9%	8.4%	7.0%	1.4%	3.2%	2.2%	0.9%	4.5%	3.9%	0.6%	0.3%	1.8%	1,968	92.5%
Stockton-On-Tees	85.6%	6.7%	4.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.1%	0.7%	5.3%	4.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	2,703	93.4%
Sunderland	78.2%	10.3%	9.3%	1.0%	2.6%	2.3%	0.3%	7.9%	6.9%	1.1%	0.1%	0.9%	3,687	90.8%

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 2009

	Male	Female	Total
Full-time education	84.4%	88.6%	86.5%
Government supported training	5.7%	4.0%	4.9%
- training scheme funded by Government	3.6%	2.5%	3.1%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	2.1%	1.5%	1.8%
Employment outside Government supported training	3.1%	1.5%	2.3%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	1.9%	1.0%	1.5%
- job without planned training	1.2%	0.5%	0.8%
Not settled	5.1%	4.3%	4.7%
- not active in the labour market	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	4.7%	3.4%	4.1%
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
No response to follow-up	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%
Refused to participate in survey	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total in Survey	311,833	296,119	608,478
of whom in learning %	92.0%	93.7%	92.8%

Comparisons with 2009 show that participation in full time education for young men has risen by 5 percentage points and around 3 percentage points for young women. This represents the highest ever recorded figures in full time education. Both groups show a reduction in employment and government supported training.

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 Population Census.

Many Connexions services have not fulfilled their requirement satisfactorily, and report difficulty in obtaining ethnic categorisation from schools or LAs, 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 figures have slowly improved and in 2009 is now under 5%

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.

Some areas have made significant progress to reduce the proportion of those whose ethnicity is not known. However there are sixteen areas where the proportion of ethnicity not known is over 11%

These are:

Local Authority	Not known
Redbridge	57.5%
Hampshire	49.0%
Bury	36.0%
Hackney	35.4%
Oldham	34.3%
Hertfordshire	21.8%
East Sussex	20.5%
West Sussex	20.3%
East Midlands	18.5%
North Yorkshire	18.1%
Derbyshire	17.1%
Derby	16.5%
Torbay	15.6%
Sheffield	13.9%
Solihull	13.6%
Cambridgeshire	13.3%
Cheshire	11.7%

This represents around 22,000 young people whose ethnicity has not been obtained. This figure is just over 3% of survey total, so unlike previous years data for these Local Authorities have not been removed from Tables 15 and 16.

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	83.1%	88.4%	92.5%	93.2%	96.6%	89.2%	85.3%	86.5%
Government supported training	4.2%	3.8%	1.9%	2.0%	0.3%	2.2%	4.0%	4.9%
- training scheme funded by Government	2.7%	2.8%	1.5%	1.8%	0.2%	1.5%	2.6%	3.1%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	1.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	1.4%	1.8%
Employment outside Government supported training	3.8%	1.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%	2.3%	2.3%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	1.7%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	1.3%	1.5%
- job without planned training	2.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%
Not settled	6.7%	4.4%	2.5%	2.5%	0.7%	3.1%	5.0%	4.7%
- not active in the labour market	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.8%	4.1%
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	6.0%	3.7%	1.9%	2.1%	0.6%	2.5%	4.1%	0.6%
Moved out of contact	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	1.5%	0.7%
No response to follow-up	0.8%	1.3%	1.7%	0.7%	0.8%	1.9%	1.9%	0.9%
Refused to participate in survey	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total in Survey	485,936	17,126	24,210	42,954	2,355	7,503	28,394	608,478
% In learning	92.6%	92.9%	94.6%	95.5%	97.3%	92.1%	90.6%	92.8%

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.

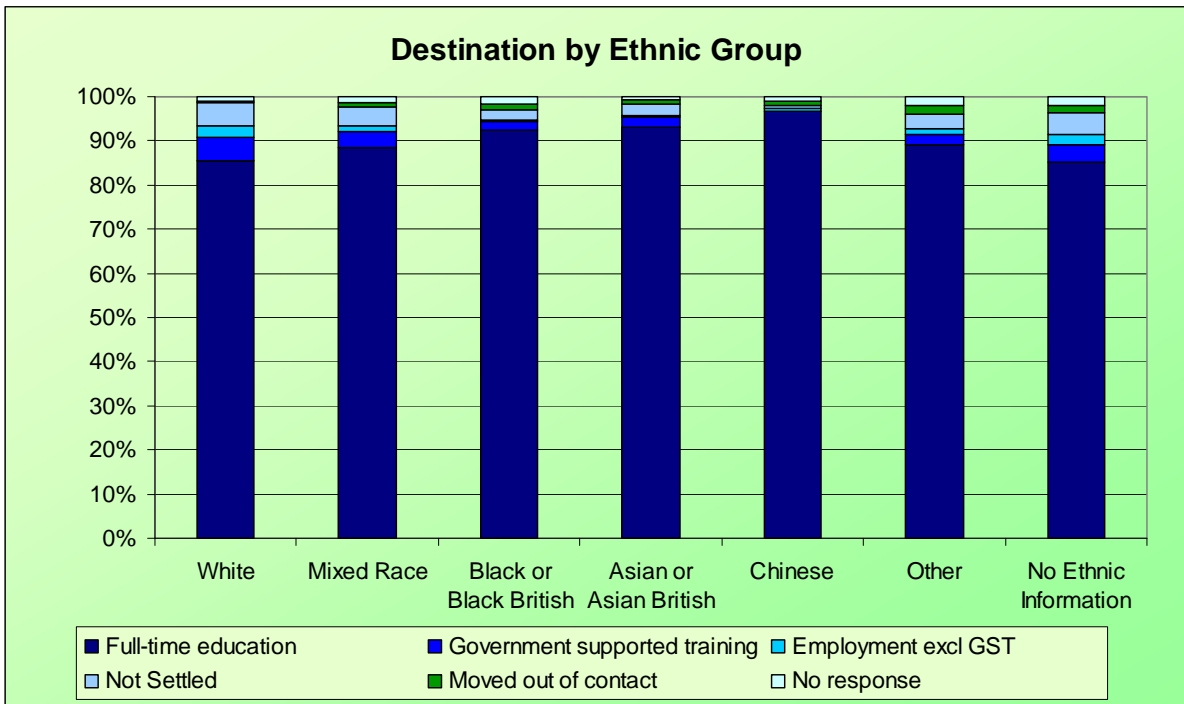


Table 16 – Activity status of year 11 completers, Autumn 2009 by ethnic grouping

	White				Mixed Race				Black or Black British			Asian or Asian British				Chinese	Other	No Ethnic Information
	British	Irish	Gypsy/Roma	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	85.4%	84.7%	47.2%	89.8%	86.0%	90.4%	90.4%	88.1%	90.3%	94.3%	91.7%	96.4%	90.7%	91.9%	94.3%	96.6%	89.2%	85.3%
Government supported training	5.6%	3.6%	9.6%	2.0%	5.0%	2.8%	2.5%	3.5%	2.8%	1.1%	2.2%	0.9%	3.1%	3.0%	0.9%	0.3%	2.2%	4.0%
training scheme funded by Government	3.4%	2.3%	9.6%	1.5%	3.8%	1.8%	1.8%	2.5%	2.2%	0.8%	1.8%	0.7%	2.8%	2.8%	0.7%	0.2%	1.5%	2.6%
job, with training supported by Government funding	2.2%	1.3%	0.0%	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	1.4%
Employment outside Government supported training	2.7%	2.3%	8.4%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%	2.3%
job with planned training	1.7%	1.3%	2.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	1.3%
job without planned training	0.9%	1.0%	6.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%	1.0%
Not settled	5.1%	5.7%	20.8%	3.5%	5.7%	3.2%	3.0%	4.3%	3.7%	1.4%	2.9%	1.3%	3.5%	3.2%	1.8%	0.7%	3.1%	5.0%
- not active	0.6%	0.7%	3.9%	0.5%	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.8%
- economically active	4.5%	5.0%	16.9%	3.0%	4.5%	2.9%	2.5%	3.7%	2.8%	1.0%	2.3%	1.1%	3.0%	2.8%	1.4%	0.6%	2.5%	4.1%
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	0.6%	1.4%	0.6%	1.6%	0.8%	1.1%	0.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%	0.8%	1.5%	1.0%	2.0%	1.5%
No response to follow-up	0.8%	2.3%	10.7%	1.8%	1.3%	1.6%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.9%	1.9%
Refused to Participate	0.8%	2.2%	10.1%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total in Survey	467,487	2,306	178	15,965	6,264	1,730	3,441	5,691	8,018	11,462	4,730	13,192	16,490	5,865	7,407	2,355	7,503	28,394
% in learning	92.6%	89.5%	59.0%	92.4%	91.8%	93.8%	95.4%	92.4%	93.5%	94.3%	94.3%	97.5%	94.0%	95.2%	95.5%	97.3%	92.1%	90.6%

8. Occupational pattern of Year 11 young people entering employment and training in 2009

Connexions services were able to specify the occupational sector entered by 70% 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	0.1%	0%	0.1%
Clerical/secretarial	0.2%	0%	0.1%
Skilled construction	0.8%	0%	0.4%
Skilled engineering	0.5%	0%	0.3%
Other skilled trades	0.8%	0%	0.4%
Protective service occupations	5.1%	1%	3.0%
Personal service occupations	11.1%	43%	26.9%
Catering occupations	4.6%	4%	4.1%
Health care occupations	0.5%	4%	2.5%
Childcare & related occupations	0.3%	9%	4.7%
Hairdressing & related occupations	1.8%	23%	12.4%
Other personal service occupations	3.9%	3%	3.2%
Sales occupations	5.6%	7%	6.2%
Plant/machine operatives	2.7%	0%	1.5%
Agriculture/forestry/fishing occupations	5.4%	2%	3.8%
Labouring and other elementary occupations	35.2%	18%	26.8%
Unknown occupations	32.4%	28%	30.5%
TOTAL	19577	19249	38826

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 (26%), the most popular types of employment are the same as last several years, although the order has changed slightly. The top three are personal service occupations, hairdressing occupations and sales occupations. Disappointingly the number of unknown occupations has increased from 9% in 2008 to over 30% in 2009.

As in previous analyses, 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..

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 2009 is shown in Table 17. The key features are:

- the number entering skilled trades has dropped significantly from over 12% in 2008 to around 1% in 2009;
- young women continue in the traditional female sectors of healthcare, childcare and hairdressing;

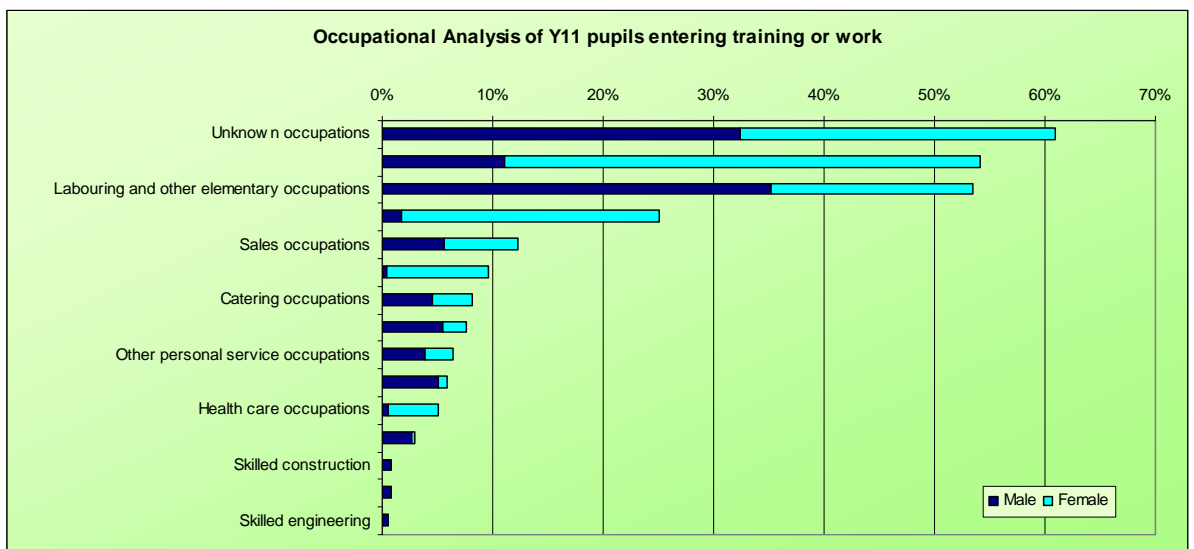


Table 18 compares the occupations entered by young white people with those from black and minority ethnic groupings.

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 (less than 2,000) and represents around 5% of this subset, which is exactly the same as the proportion for whom there is no ethnicity information. This means that comparisons between the percentages in each sector should be made with caution.

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

- proportions are much more closely aligned than in previous years where over twice as many young white people in skilled construction, and protective service occupations compared to black and minority ethnic groups;
- 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	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Clerical/secretarial	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%
Skilled construction	0.4%	0.1%	1.3%	0.4%
Skilled engineering	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%
Other skilled trades	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%
Protective service occupations	3.0%	1.6%	3.1%	3.0%
Personal service occupations	27.0%	27.8%	24.2%	26.9%
Catering occupations	4.1%	2.6%	5.2%	4.1%
Health care occupations	2.5%	3.5%	1.3%	2.5%
Childcare & related occupations	4.7%	6.3%	3.3%	4.7%
Hairdressing & related occupations	12.8%	7.9%	10.5%	12.4%
Other personal service occupations	2.9%	7.5%	3.9%	3.2%
Sales occupations	6.1%	6.8%	6.0%	6.2%
Plant/machine operatives	1.6%	0.4%	1.3%	1.5%
Agriculture/forestry /fishing occupations	4.0%	1.1%	3.8%	3.8%
Labouring and other elementary occupations	26.1%	36.8%	28.5%	26.8%
Unknown occupations	30.9%	24.4%	29.5%	30.5%
Total	34,929	1,969	1,928	38,826

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 DfE 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 DCSF/DfEE/DfES 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 DfE estimates of young people educated outside England