

Moving On–2001

Pathways Taken by Young People Beyond 16

Annual Activity Survey 2001

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Moving On–2001:

Pathways Taken by Young People Beyond 16

Careers Service Activity Survey 2001

1. Introduction

This report gives the results of the 2001 Careers Service Activity Survey, which provides information about the early pathways taken by young people in England beyond their compulsory education. For over a decade the Careers Service has collected data annually on young people completing Year 11. Since 1996 the Department has required the reporting of activity data for former Year 11 pupils as part of its contract with the organisations providing careers services. In Autumn 1999 this requirement was extended to include the status of the whole cohort of 17/18 year olds - those who completed Year 11 in the previous year. This report therefore presents statistics for two cohorts of young people: those who finished compulsory schooling in 2000, and those who finished in 2001. It also presents information collected on young people leaving school sixth forms at the end of Year 13 in 2001.

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

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

2. Young People completing Year 11 in 2001: the National Picture

In the autumn of 2001, Connexions and Careers service companies 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 582,886. This represents 96% of the estimated population for this cohort.

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

Headline Figures

Table 1 shows the headline figures for 2001. The vast majority of young people completing Year 11 (85.2%) continued in full-time learning to develop their skills and abilities beyond their attainments at school. This figure comprises those still in full-time education, those in government supported training, and those in jobs with some structured training, some of which was government funded.

Careers services were in contact with just over 95% of the Year 11 pupils known to them, leaving 28,894 young people unaccounted for. Of these, nearly 17,000 (3.0% 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 785 refused to participate in the survey leaving around 11,000 (1.9% of the whole cohort) were believed to have remained in the operational area but did not respond to a range of follow-up approaches.

Just over 10% of the cohort (over 56,000) were known not to be engaged in full-time learning. Some of these were in employment without recognised training (2.9% of the cohort), and a tiny figure (359 nationally) were recorded as being solely in part-time education. The majority however, over 7% of the cohort, were either not economically active or not in any formal activity. At least some of those in the 'No Response' category are also likely to be in these categories, so the total for those not in learning in Autumn 2001 could be as high as 63,000.

Table 1– Headline figures on the Activity status of young people completing Year 11 in 2001

in learning or work			status not known		
In full-time learning	Employment without planned training	Not settled	Moved out of contact	No response	In contact
85.2	2.5	7.3	2.9	2.1	95.0

3. Behind the headlines in 2001

Table 2 gives a more detailed picture of the status of the 2000/2001 Year 11 cohort. The shaded rows (with offset figures) are subsets of the rows immediately above.

Table 2 –Activity Status in Autumn 2001 of young people completing Year 11 in 2001

Activity status	Number	Percentage (%)
Full-time education	417,930	71.7%
Government supported training	41,603	7.1%
- training scheme funded by Government	23,555	4.0%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	18,048	3.1%
Employment outside Government supported training	51,804	8.9%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	37,210	6.4%
- job without planned training	14,594	2.5%
Not settled	42,655	7.3%
- not active in the labour market	6,905	1.2%
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	35,750	6.1%
Moved out of contact of Connexions/careers service	16,805	2.9%
No response to follow-up	11,304	1.9%
Refused to Participate	785	0.1%
TOTAL	582,886	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 2001 statistics show an increase of half a percentage point to 85.2% 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 3.5 % over the last 4 years. This increase is in line with the Government's goal of raising achievement and skills, and may be partly related to participation targets set for careers services and Connexions Partnerships. 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 (87.6%) and the London region has the lowest (83.0%). Table 3 shows those areas of the country (Connexions/careers service operational areas) with the lowest and highest percentages of young people in full-time learning.

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

In full-time learning – highest figures	
Learning Partnership West Gloucester	91.3
Surrey	90.6
Lifetime - Brent and Harrow	90.1
Stockport & High Peak	90.1
National	85.2
In full-time learning – lowest figures	
Enterprise Careers	79.6
Black Country	78.8
London South Bank	76.8
Bradford	75.4

The geographical coverage of careers service operational areas is shown at Annex 2

Full-time education

The 2001 Survey shows a greater proportion of young people continuing in full-time education than in previous years. There was an increase to 71.7% in the 2001 survey, nearly 3.5% higher than the 1998 figure. Nearly all regions saw a modest increase in the number of young people in full-time education, continuing the recent pattern of regions with the lowest existing participation rates showing the most marked increases.

Whilst the national figure was 71.7%, the regional variation ranged from 66.4% in the North East to 75.6% in the South East. The local areas with the lowest and highest figures were Wakefield, with 62.3% and Brent & Harrow with 85.3%. Changes at local level do not entirely reflect the regional generalisations. There have been significant increases in participation in full time education across the London Region, for example a 19% increase in Brent and Harrow and 11.6% in West London. 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 Learning Gateway delivered through careers services and the local Learning and Skills Councils, as well as the positive effect on regional figures of early success with Education Maintenance Allowances in some of its pilot areas.

The Survey has maintained the detail on information available about the level of course studied by young people. The proportion of young people in full-time education and studying for the ‘A/AS/A2’ level qualifications as their main course increased slightly to 54.6% with another 10% studying for a vocational A level. In addition, 15% were studying for a GNVQ qualification, and 11% for NVQ level 1, 2 or 3. The balance is made up of GCSE courses – 2% and ‘other’ courses at 7%.

Government supported training

7.1% of the cohort were in training which was supported by Government funding, either receiving training while employed (3.1%), or based at a training provider (4.0%). 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 2001 was in Surrey, with 1.6%, and the highest figure was 17%, in Sunderland.

56% of young people in government supported training had solely training status, based at a provider (Table 4). This represents 4.0% of the total cohort, a figure 0.4% lower than last year. Another 3.1% of the cohort (the remaining 44% of those in GST) had employed status (whether on an Advanced Modern Apprenticeship or Foundation Modern Apprenticeship, or through local LSC branded training provision).

The extent of employment within overall government supported training rose slightly to 44%. This supports the trend from previous years reflecting increased employer involvement in government supported training. Table 4 below shows how the composition of the different types of government supported training has changed in the last four years. The most substantial changes have been in the development of National Traineeships/Foundation Modern Apprenticeships, in both employment and training environments.

Table 4 – Breakdown of proportions in different types of Government Supported Training (GST)

% of those in Government Supported Training in:

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment	33.6	38.9	43.4	43.7
Advanced Modern Apprenticeship/ Modern Apprenticeship	18.9	21.3	22.9	20.0
Foundation Modern Apprenticeship/ National Traineeship	3.5	11.2	14.9	20.6
Other GST	11.2	6.4	5.6	3.1
Training	66.4	61.0	56.6	56.3
Foundation Modern Apprenticeship/ National Traineeship	4.8	18.7	19.9	22.7
Other GST (including Life Skills)	61.6	42.3	36.7	33.6

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 increase in the numbers of young people so employed. This number rose further in 2001, so that 72% of those in employment (6.4% of the cohort) were recorded as being in a job with such training. It is also possible separately to identify from the Survey those receiving training leading to NVQ Level 2 from locally recognised good quality training but which does not lead to a qualification to Level 2. National figures show that some 71% of young people being trained by employers are studying for NVQ Level 2.

A change to the 2000 Survey allowed identification of young people who enter employment without recognised training by whether or not they have already achieved a qualification at NVQ Level. The national figures show that 11% of young people going into employment without training and 16% going into locally recognised good quality training have already achieved NVQ Level 2 or above. As in previous years, a note of caution is needed in relation to training which is locally recognised; no national definition of 'recognised training' has been attempted, leaving individual services to work to their own categorisation.

Employment

The proportion of young people in employment has remained almost constant for the last four years at about 12% of those finishing compulsory schooling (69,852 in 2001). Employment here includes those in government supported training as part of their job. Of those in employment at the time of the Survey, 79% were in some form of planned and recognised training, a 10% increase on 1999 figures. Of those in jobs with planned training, the majority – over 67% – were in jobs with training funded solely by their employer rather than through Modern Apprenticeships, National Traineeships or other TEC or Government-supported training. **As Section 6 will show, the job option is particularly attractive to young men.**

Young people who were 'Not Settled'

There are almost 43,000 young people who were not settled in full-time education, training or employment. This represents 7.3% of the cohort, unchanged from the previous two years. Although the size of this group remains a source of concern, the figure also reflects the success of Connexions Partnerships and careers services in maintaining contact with more young people in situations which previously may have led them to disappear from the official lists. The halving of the 'No contact' figure over the past four years has contributed to a purely statistical effect of increasing those 'Not Settled'; the young people in question are simply known to be out of learning or work..

The 'Not Settled' group of young people can be divided into two main subgroups. Firstly there are those who are not economically active in the labour market. 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. Approximately 1.3% of the national cohort falls into this subgroup, virtually identical for the last four years. The remainder of young people who are described as 'not settled' may be economically active outside the home, but they are not engaged in full-time work or learning. Of this group, 8.4% (3,897) were involved in the Learning Gateway for 16/18 year olds at the time of the Survey, being advised and supported by Connexions or Careers service personal advisers. The Gateway provides basic skills or personal development programmes intended to equip

young people to enter mainstream learning at a later stage. The Survey also provides numbers of those known to be solely in part-time learning (359) or employment (2,483). The remainder (29,343) were believed to be without formal work, learning or the Gateway. 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, between jobs or engaged in voluntary work.

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 Partnership / Careers Service, an all time low at 2.0% in 2001 compared to 4.2% in 1998. The 2001 Survey 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). One change to the 2001 Survey was the identification of those young people who have refused to participate in the Survey, rather than just recording them as not responding. When this figure of for those whom the careers services have not been able to contact in the Survey (0.1%) is removed this gives a true non-response figure of 1.9%

There are still variations in the 'No Response' figures between services, but these are not as wide as in previous years. Warwickshire was able to provide an activity status for all those known to have remained within its operational area, and 16 of the remaining 65 areas have a figure under 1%. Four London services report a figure of over 4.5%, and another urban area, Leeds, has a figure of just over 4.0%. All these figures are a marked improvement on previous years; both Manchester and London South Bank careers service areas have improved this year's response by nearly 3 percentage points.

Finally, 2.9% of the cohort are reported as having moved out of contact with their local careers service. This may be a move abroad or to somewhere else in the country. The range is from under 1% in Stockport and High Peak to 6.0% in London South Bank. 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 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 5 shows considerable differences between the early post-16 activities of young people with special needs compared with the whole cohort. For example, the proportion in full-time learning is only 73.8% for those with special needs, compared with 85.2% of all young people. Whilst there are fewer in full-time education, there are more in all kinds of training and employment. The proportion for those in the 'Not settled' category is more than double that for the group as a whole and it is of concern that 'No Response' rates are higher. Information is available for over 13,000 young people with additional needs on the kinds of work and training they entered on leaving school. This shows a concentration of the group in the most unskilled occupations, and a slightly higher proportion than for the overall group in skilled construction occupations.

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

Activity status	Young people with special needs		All young people*	
Full-time education	53.2		71.7	
Government supported training	11.5		7.1	
- training scheme funded by Government		8.5		4.0
- job, including training supported by Government		3.1		3.1
Employment outside Government supported training	13.4		8.9	
- job, including planned training which is not supported by the Government		9.0		6.4
- job without planned training		4.4		2.5
Not settled	14.8		7.3	
Moved out of contact with careers service	4.1		2.9	
No response to follow up	2.7		1.9	
Refused to Participate	0.3		0.1	
TOTAL	57,113		582,886	
of which in learning (%)	73.8		85.2	

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

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

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 six years, and is shown in Table 6.

Table 6 – Comparison of activity status from Autumn 1996 to Autumn 2001 of young people completing Year 11 (full Activity Survey categories)

Activity status	% of cohort in each category					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Full-time education	68.0	67.9	68.5*	70.6	71.3	71.7
Government supported training	10.1	10.0	8.7*	8.4	7.7	7.1
- training scheme funded by Government	8.0	7.0	5.8	5.1	4.4	4.0
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	2.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.1
Employment outside Government supported training	7.9	8.5	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.9
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	2.9	3.7	4.8	4.9	5.8	6.4
- job without planned training	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.7	2.9	2.5
Not settled	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3
- not active in the labour market	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1
Moved out of contact of Connexions/careers service	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.9
No response to follow-up/ Refused to Participate	5.6	4.9	4.2	2.8	2.3	2.1
Total in Survey	562,107	561,307*	553,269*	563,877	570,279	582,886
of which in learning (%)	81.0	81.5	82.0	84.0	84.8	85.2

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

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 6 shows the following main points:

- a year on year increase in the number of young people continuing in full-time learning;
- a similar increase in those remaining in full-time education but mostly due to the rise in 1999;
- a continued decrease in numbers in government supported training;
- a rise in the proportion of young people employed in jobs with planned training, – the combination of the 2nd and 3rd of the shaded rows – from 5% to 9.5%.
- a continuation of the fall in the number of those in jobs without planned training, from 5% in 1996 to 2.5% in 2001;
- a recent levelling off in the proportion ‘Not Settled’ in full-time education, training or employment following a rise in 1998 (although as discussed earlier, this level is partly due to careers services maintaining contact with, and therefore knowing the situation of, those not in learning);
- the substantial fall, from 5.6% in 1996 to 2.1% in 2001, of those not in contact with their 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 for the past seven years is shown in Table 7. For ease of comparison, the Activity Survey data are presented here in the more limited set of categories contained in the published Destination reports.

Table 7 – Comparison over time: Destination Survey and Activity Survey data (%)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996*	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Full-time education	60.7	65.0	68.0	68.1	67.6	68.0 *	67.9	68.5 *	70.6	71.3	71.7
Training supported by Government funding	14.7	13.3	12.5	11.7	10.5	10.1	10.0	8.7*	8.4	7.7	7.1
Employment (including jobs with training outside GST)	10.3	7.8	6.9	7.6	8.0	7.9	8.5	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.9
Not in full-time education, training or employment	8.7	8.8	6.3	6.0	6.7	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3
Activity /destination not known, or left area	5.6	5.3	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.6	7.2	6.5	5.0	4.9	4.9
Number of young people on records	522,829	500,231	481,141	494,758	540,658	562,107	561,307*	553,269 *	563,877	570,279	582886

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

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

5. Regional and local data for those completing Year 11 in 2001

Regional analysis

Table 8 shows data for each Government Office region against two of the priorities for careers service activity: post-16 participation rates in learning and contact/follow-up rates. The regions are arranged in a standard order adopted throughout the 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 (87.6%) and London and Yorkshire & the Humber region the smallest (83.0%).

As a crucial first step to increasing post-16 participation rates, Connexions Partnerships and careers 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 8 shows comparative percentages. The West Midlands leads the field, with the services in this region being in contact with 96.1% of young people on their lists. Careers services in London, still managed to remain in contact with 92.0% of their Year 11 completers even with a large mobile population as well as areas of social disadvantage,

Table 8 – Headline regional data for those completing Year 11 in 2001

	In full-time learning	Not settled	In Contact
South East	87.4	5.8	94.9
London	83.0	7.3	92.0
East of England	87.6	6.0	95.4
South West	86.9	5.5	95.9
West Midlands	84.7	8.1	96.1
East Midlands	85.4	7.4	96.0
Yorks & The Humber	83.0	8.8	95.4
North West	84.5	8.1	95.1
North East	83.7	10.2	95.6
ENGLAND	85.2	7.3	95.0

Table 9 presents more detailed information for the nine regions. The figures for 2000 are presented in light type, and those for 2001 are in bold. All three shaded columns contain percentages of young people in some kind of planned, structured training. The two with darker shading cover those in government supported training (GST). The one headed ‘GST Training’ shows scheme based, non-employed status training. The one headed ‘GST Employment’ shows jobs that include government supported training. The lighter shaded column ‘Employment including planned training’ shows the percentages of young people in jobs with employer funded training. The total of all three columns plus full-time education comprise ‘full-time learning’. Total in employment is the sum of the 3rd, 4th and 5th columns.

Table 9 – Regional data for 2000 and 2001 of those completing Year 11 in that year (%)

The figures for 2000 are presented in light type and those for 2001 are in bold

	Full-time education	GST Training	GST Employment	Employment with training	Employment no Training	Not settled	Moved out of contact	No response
	Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8
SOUTH EAST	75.5	1.6	2.1	7.7	2.5	5.7	3.0	2.0
	75.6	1.3	2.6	8.0	1.7	5.8	3.2	1.8
LONDON	75.1	2.5	1.0	3.6	2.3	8.0	2.9	4.7
	75.5	2.3	1.0	4.2	1.6	7.3	3.7	4.3
EASTERN	73.2	2.8	2.8	7.8	2.8	6.2	2.3	2.1
	74.1	2.8	2.0	8.7	1.8	6.0	2.7	1.9
SOUTH WEST	73.3	3.8	3.3	6.1	3.4	5.4	3.2	1.5
	73.8	3.1	3.8	6.2	3.5	5.5	2.8	1.3
WEST MIDLANDS	70.3	6.2	3.5	4.9	3.3	8.2	2.0	1.5
	70.0	6.3	3.0	5.4	3.4	8.1	2.5	1.4
EAST MIDLANDS	70.2	4.4	3.7	6.7	4.1	7.1	2.5	1.3
	70.2	4.1	3.6	7.5	3.2	7.4	2.7	1.3
YORKS & THE HUMBER	67.6	5.5	5.5	5.0	3.1	8.9	2.5	1.9
	67.7	5.4	4.2	5.8	3.6	8.8	2.5	2.1
NORTH WEST	67.7	5.6	5.1	6.1	2.9	7.8	2.7	2.2
	68.4	4.9	4.8	6.5	2.5	8.1	3.0	1.9
NORTH EAST	65.7	10.6	3.7	2.8	2.5	10.2	1.7	2.8
	66.4	10.0	3.1	4.2	1.7	10.2	2.1	2.3
ENGLAND	71.3	4.4	3.4	5.8	2.9	7.3	2.6	2.3
	71.7	4.0	3.1	6.4	2.5	7.3	2.9	2.1

The numbers of young people staying in full-time education have increased in all regions; the East of England with an increase of almost 1% being the most notable.

Most regions saw a decrease in young people engaged in government funded training programmes, and all regions saw an increase in employment with training funded by employers). Most regions saw a reduction in the number of young people entering jobs without training.

Proportions in the 'Not Settled' group remain fairly constant compared to previous years; although all regions have reported a slight increase in those moving out of the area. All regions again report a reduction in the number of young people who could not be contacted for the Survey

Connexions Partnership and Careers Service areas

The tables on the following pages set out the 2001 Activity Survey percentage figures for the areas covered by individual Connexions Partnerships and careers service companies, grouped within Government Regional Office regions. Most areas are designated by the local authorities, either now in operation or prior to recent local government reorganisation, depending upon conventions adopted by the appropriate Government Office.

The explanations of columns and groupings of columns is as set out prior to Table 9. 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.

A list of Connexions Partnerships and Careers Service names and the areas they cover, is given in Annex 2.

South East

	South East	Berks/Oxon (CFBT)	Hants/IOW (VT)	Kent Careers Service	Milton Keynes Oxford & Bucks	Surrey	Sussex Careers Service	West Sussex (VT)
Full-time education	75.6	76.9	73.3	75.2	72.7	80.7	77.4	78.4
Government supported training	3.8	3.1	4.9	2.9	5.7	1.6	3.5	3.5
- training scheme funded by Government	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	2.0	0.4	1.2	0.4
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	2.6	1.6	3.5	1.7	3.7	1.2	2.3	3.2
Employment outside Government supported training	9.8	10.4	9.3	9.6	11.3	10.2	8.6	8.2
- job with planned training	8.0	8.9	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.3	6.3	6.7
- job without planned training	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.8	1.9	2.4	1.5
Not settled	5.8	5.4	6.9	6.7	4.8	3.5	5.7	5.4
- active in the labour market	5.1	4.6	6.4	6.0	3.8	3.0	4.7	5.0
- not economically active	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.4
Moved out of contact	3.2	2.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.1
No response to follow-up	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.1	0.9	1.7	1.3
Refused to participate in survey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total in Survey	88,218	8,332	20,545	19,940	14,484	9,937	7,200	7,780
of whom in learning %	87.4	88.9	86.2	86.5	86.9	90.6	87.2	88.7

London

	London	Capital Careers	CFBT - West London	Enterprise Careers	Futures Careers Guidance	Lifetime - Brent and Harrow	London South Bank	North London	Prospects - South London	South London
Full-time education	75.5	77.9	77.7	73.3	72.3	85.3	67.8	77.9	71.2	78.3
Government supported training	3.3	2.8	2.2	4.2	4.0	2.3	3.9	2.9	5.0	2.9
- training scheme funded by Government	2.3	2.6	1.3	3.6	2.4	1.1	3.0	2.4	3.6	1.9
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.9
Employment outside Government supported training	5.8	3.7	6.3	3.4	6.5	3.2	5.5	4.3	8.7	7.3
- job with planned training	4.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	5.0	2.4	5.1	2.6	7.5	5.8
- job without planned training	1.6	1.5	3.9	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.2	1.5
Not settled	7.3	6.9	7.1	8.2	7.5	3.5	11.1	6.8	7.5	6.4
- active in the labour market	6.0	6.3	6.5	7.2	3.9	3.3	10.2	5.4	6.7	5.6
- not economically active	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	3.7	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.8
Moved out of contact	3.7	4.0	4.2	2.6	2.0	1.9	6.1	4.7	4.0	3.3
No response to follow-up	4.3	4.6	2.5	8.3	7.7	3.7	5.5	3.2	3.5	1.7
Refused to participate in survey	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total in Survey	76,273	4,753	8,781	3,101	13,923	4,420	9,084	12,389	4,989	14,833
of whom in learning %	83.0	82.9	82.3	79.6	81.2	90.1	76.8	83.6	83.6	87.0

Eastern

	East of England	Bedfordshire Careers Service	Cambridgeshire Careers Service	Essex Careers Service	Hertfordshire	Norfolk	Suffolk
Full-time education	74.1	76.9	74.8	73.5	76.6	70.4	72.4
Government supported training	4.8	4.5	6.2	4.9	2.4	5.7	6.3
- training scheme funded by Government	2.8	2.9	3.0	4.0	1.1	2.6	2.6
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	2.0	1.5	3.1	0.9	1.3	3.2	3.6
Employment outside Government supported training	10.5	9.8	9.9	11.1	9.7	11.6	10.1
- job with planned training	8.7	8.5	8.1	10.6	8.1	8.8	5.5
- job without planned training	1.8	1.2	1.8	0.5	1.6	2.8	4.6
Not settled	6.0	5.1	5.4	6.7	4.9	6.6	7.2
- active in the labour market	5.4	4.5	4.6	6.2	4.3	6.1	6.2
- not economically active	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1
Moved out of contact	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.2	3.6	3.5	2.4
No response to follow-up	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.1	2.2	1.4
Refused to participate in survey	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.2
Total in Survey	63,094	7,488	7,881	18,937	12,543	8,774	7,471
of whom in learning %	87.6	90.0	89.0	89.0	87.1	84.9	84.2

South West

	South West	Cornwall & Devon	Dorset Careers Service	Learning Partnership West Gloucester	Somerset	West of England	Wiltshire Careers Service
Full-time education	73.8	74.2	74.8	73.7	72.6	73.0	74.0
Government supported training	6.8	6.9	5.2	6.5	9.2	7.3	6.1
- training scheme funded by Government	3.1	4.3	3.3	2.3	4.7	1.4	1.5
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.8	2.7	1.9	4.2	5.2	6.0	4.6
Employment outside Government supported training	9.7	7.0	9.4	12.2	9.8	10.5	13.6
- job with planned training	6.2	3.4	4.8	11.1	2.5	8.7	9.9
- job without planned training	3.5	3.7	4.6	1.0	7.3	1.7	3.7
Not settled	5.5	6.9	6.2	4.4	3.9	6.3	2.3
- active in the labour market	4.4	6.2	5.5	2.8	2.6	4.0	1.8
- not economically active	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.3	2.3	0.5
Moved out of contact	2.8	3.8	3.4	1.6	2.6	1.5	2.2
No response to follow-up	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.8
Refused to participate in survey	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0
Total in Survey	56,310	19,304	7,786	6,585	5,322	10,490	6,823
of whom in learning %	86.9	84.6	84.8	91.3	85.0	89.1	90.0

West Midlands

	West Midlands	Birmingham	Solihull	Black Country	Coventry & Warwick	Hereford & Worcester	Shropshire	Staffordshire Careers Service
Full-time education	70.0	73.1	72.9	64.5	72.9	76.9	68.0	70.0
Government supported training	9.3	6.7	7.2	9.8	10.0	6.1	12.2	10.8
- training scheme funded by Government	6.3	5.1	3.0	7.6	5.3	2.2	8.3	7.6
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.0	1.7	4.2	2.2	4.7	3.9	3.9	3.2
Employment outside Government supported training	8.7	8.0	9.0	9.9	7.8	6.2	10.2	8.6
- job with planned training	5.4	7.2	7.0	4.5	5.3	3.9	5.2	4.6
- job without planned training	3.4	0.8	2.1	5.4	2.5	2.3	4.9	3.9
Not settled	8.1	7.2	6.9	11.1	6.0	6.8	6.6	8.4
- active in the labour market	6.0	4.4	4.1	9.7	4.8	6.0	5.3	4.9
- not economically active	2.1	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.2	3.4
Moved out of contact	2.5	3.0	1.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	1.9	1.7
No response to follow-up	1.4	2.1	2.5	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6
Refused to participate in survey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total in Survey	62,407	12,657	3,135	15,284	9,892	2,536	5,397	13,506
of whom in learning %	84.7	87.0	87.0	78.8	88.1	86.9	85.5	85.5

East Midlands

	East Midlands	Derbyshire Careers Service	Leicestershire Careers Service	Lincolnshire & Rutland	Northamptonshire	Nottinghamshire Careers Service
Full-time education	70.2	67.0	73.7	71.2	70.5	69.0
Government supported training	7.7	9.7	5.0	7.9	6.7	8.8
- training scheme funded by Government	4.1	6.8	3.3	3.7	2.7	3.7
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.6	2.9	1.7	4.2	4.0	5.0
Employment outside Government supported training	10.7	11.4	9.3	9.2	11.6	11.6
- job with planned training	7.5	8.4	5.9	6.4	8.9	7.9
- job without planned training	3.2	3.0	3.5	2.7	2.7	3.7
Not settled	7.4	8.2	8.9	6.4	6.0	7.1
- active in the labour market	6.3	7.2	8.1	5.6	4.1	5.9
- not economically active	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.2
Moved out of contact	2.7	1.5	1.9	5.0	4.4	1.8
No response to follow-up	1.2	2.3	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.3
Refused to participate in survey	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total in Survey	49,403	10,234	10,776	8,513	7,915	11,965
of whom in learning %	85.4	85.0	84.6	85.5	86.1	85.7

Yorkshire & The Humber

	Yorks & The Humber	Bradford	Calderdale & Kirklees	Humber	Leeds	South Yorkshire	Wakefield	York & North Yorkshire
Full-time education	67.7	63.8	69.7	69.3	67.9	65.5	62.3	73.0
Government supported training	9.3	7.1	9.1	11.2	8.3	12.0	6.1	6.1
- training scheme funded by Government	5.4	3.7	5.5	7.9	2.7	6.1	8.3	2.9
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	4.2	3.4	3.6	3.3	5.6	5.8	2.0	3.2
Employment outside Government supported training	9.3	8.2	9.9	7.8	9.2	9.2	13.2	10.1
- job with planned training	5.8	4.4	4.0	3.9	5.2	6.0	11.1	8.3
- job without planned training	3.6	3.8	5.9	4.0	4.1	3.2	2.1	1.8
Not settled	8.8	12.7	7.4	7.7	9.1	9.7	10.5	6.0
- active in the labour market	7.3	10.8	6.1	6.2	7.4	7.9	9.4	5.4
- not economically active	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.1	0.6
Moved out of contact	2.5	4.1	2.0	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.9	4.3
No response to follow-up	2.1	4.1	1.8	2.4	4.2	1.1	1.7	0.6
Refused to participate in survey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total in Survey	62,228	6,242	7,515	11,580	8,229	15,455	4,276	8,931
of whom in learning %	83.0	75.4	82.8	84.4	81.4	83.5	83.7	87.4

North West

	North West	Bolton Bury Rochdale	Cheshire & Warrington	Cumbria	East Lancashire	Greater Merseyside	Manchester Career Partnership	Oldham	Stockport & High Peak	West Lancashire Careerlink	Wigan
Full-time education	68.4	67.8	74.2	68.0	63.3	68.4	66.8	66.5	72.3	67.6	66.4
Government supported training	9.7	8.0	5.2	12.1	13.1	10.7	8.4	10.5	9.5	10.8	11.4
- training scheme funded by Government	4.9	3.7	2.0	7.6	7.2	8.1	2.6	5.1	4.5	1.8	7.4
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	4.8	4.3	3.2	4.7	5.9	2.6	5.7	5.4	5.0	9.0	4.0
Employment outside Government supported training	9.0	11.6	9.1	9.8	10.4	6.2	10.1	9.1	9.0	8.7	10.5
- job with planned training	6.5	9.2	5.8	8.1	7.8	4.1	7.1	5.5	8.3	6.0	7.8
- job without planned training	2.5	2.5	3.3	1.8	2.6	2.0	3.0	3.6	0.8	2.7	2.8
Not settled	8.1	9.0	5.5	6.7	7.8	9.5	9.5	10.2	5.8	6.6	10.1
- active in the labour market	7.2	7.5	5.0	6.1	6.0	8.8	8.3	8.7	5.3	6.1	9.1
- not economically active	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.6	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0
Moved out of contact	3.0	2.4	3.9	2.0	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.5	0.8	3.8	1.1
No response to follow-up	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.3	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.4
Refused to participate in survey	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0
Total in Survey	91,317	8,979	11,597	6,476	7,013	20,726	13,329	3,494	4,525	11,036	4,142
of whom in learning %	84.5	84.9	85.3	88.4	84.2	83.3	82.3	82.5	90.1	84.4	85.6

North East

	North East	County Durham Careers Service	Future Steps Ltd (Cleveland)	Northumberland Guidance Company	City of Sunderland CS	Tyneside Careers Partnership
Full-time education	66.4	63.7	64.9	72.7	63.2	68.3
Government supported training	13.1	15.3	14.7	8.6	17.0	10.4
- training scheme funded by Government	10.0	11.6	13.4	7.0	9.8	7.3
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.1	3.7	1.2	1.6	7.3	3.1
Employment outside Government supported training	5.9	7.6	5.1	6.9	3.3	6.0
- job with planned training	4.2	3.2	4.3	6.3	2.9	4.5
- job without planned training	1.7	4.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.5
Not settled	10.2	8.3	10.4	6.3	14.2	11.4
- active in the labour market	8.5	5.1	8.8	4.3	13.0	10.7
- not economically active	1.7	3.2	1.6	2.0	1.2	0.7
Moved out of contact	2.1	2.7	1.8	3.8	1.2	1.4
No response to follow-up	2.3	2.3	3.1	1.6	1.1	2.5
Refused to participate in survey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total in Survey	33,636	7,478	8,165	3,956	3,883	10,154
of whom in learning %	83.7	82.2	83.8	87.7	83.2	83.2

6. Activity status of young men and women

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

Table 10 – The activity status of males and females completing Year 11 in 2001

	Male		Female		TOTAL	
Full-time education	66.9		76.7		71.7	
Government supported training	8.7		5.5		7.1	
- training scheme funded by Government		4.6		3.4		4.0
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding		4.1		2.1		3.1
Employment outside Government supported training	11.1		6.6		8.9	
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding		7.9		4.8		6.4
- job without planned training		3.2		1.8		2.5
Not settled	8.0		6.6		7.3	
- not active in the labour market		0.9		1.5		1.2
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment		7.1		5.1		6.1
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	3.0		2.8		2.9	
No response to follow-up	2.2		1.8		2.0	
Refused to participate in survey	0.1		0.1		0.1	
Total in Survey	298,104		284,782		582,886	
of whom in learning %	83.5		87.0		85.2	

Comparisons with 2000 show that both young men and young women have increased their participation in learning, with a 0.3% increase for men, and a 0.5% increase for women. Both groups show a slight increase in the proportions in full-time education and a reduction in both government supported training and jobs without any planned training.

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

The specification for the annual Activity Survey requires connexions and careers service providers to present their data by ethnic categories, using the classification endorsed by the Council for Racial Equality and used in the 2001 Population Census. The 2001 Activity Survey uses the new 2001 Census classifications with the addition of a temporary “white – not known” classification so that those young people in the “white” category that have not yet been assigned to the new classifications at least appear in the “White- sub total” rather than the “ethnic information not known” classification.

Many Connexions Partnerships and Careers Services have not fulfilled their requirement satisfactorily, sometimes supported by the attitudes of schools that decline to hold or pass on ethnic categorisation or in some cases due to the need to consult young people on the category which best reflects their ethnic origins. The poor performance ranges from 73% of the client group being in the “not known” category by Northumberland Guidance Company to Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin Connexions Partnership, Bradford, Learning Partnership West Gloucester and Oldham Careers Services which were able to report on the ethnic group of all their Year 11 clients.

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

As in previous years, therefore, any operational area where the return showed a percentage of ‘ethnicity not known’ of more than 11% of their young people was excluded from analysis in this section. On these grounds 28 of the 62 areas were omitted, disappointingly higher than last year, which itself was higher than 1999. The inclusion rate varied from region to region. For example, only one company in the West Midlands was excluded, but only two in the South East met the quality criterion. Coverage of areas with a large minority ethnic population is mixed. For example, Birmingham, Leicester and Bradford are covered in the more reliable subset, but much of London has been left out. The subset, comprising returns for 34 areas, totals 288,959 young people. This is only 49.6% of the total data set.

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

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

	White - TOTAL	Mixed Race - TOTAL	Black or Black British - TOTAL	Asian or Asian British - TOTAL	Chinese	Other	No Ethnic Information	ETHNIC TOTAL	TOTAL
Full-time education	68.8	67.6	77.5	85.4	93.1	77.0	65.6	82.1	70.5
Government supported training	8.5	5.8	5.4	3.7	1.0	5.1	5.3	4.2	7.8
training scheme funded by Government	4.7	4.5	4.0	2.9	0.6	2.9	3.2	3.1	4.4
- job, including training supported by Government funding	3.9	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.4	2.2	2.1	1.2	3.5
Employment outside Government supported training	10.3	6.2	3.2	1.9	0.9	5.6	7.1	2.9	9.2
job with planned training	7.1	3.5	2.1	1.0	0.6	4.0	4.7	1.8	6.3
job without planned training	3.3	2.7	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.6	2.4	1.1	2.9
Not settled	8.1	14.1	7.3	4.8	1.0	6.3	8.1	5.7	7.7
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Career s service	2.5	4.4	3.5	2.6	2.0	3.9	8.1	3.0	2.8
No response to follow-up	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.3
Total in Survey	238465	775	7437	22564	909	7240	11569	38925	288959
% in learning	84.4	76.9	85.0	90.1	94.6	86.0	75.6	88.2	84.6

Table 12 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.

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. Those in the

“Mixed Race” categories appear to be less likely to be in full-time education, and more likely to be ‘not settled,’ than others, however the numbers reported in these categories are extremely low and must therefore be treated with extreme caution.

Table 12 – Activity status of year 11 completers, Autumn 2001 by ethnic grouping

	White				Mixed Race				Black or Black British			Asian or Asian British				Chinese	Other	No Ethnic Information
	British	Irish	Other	No known	White and Black Caribbean	White and Black African	White and Asian	Other	Black Caribbean	Black African	Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other			
Full-time education	68.5	57.6	81.4	70.9	56.8	67.1	73.4	76.7	76.1	84.9	73.6	91.4	80.1	78.9	88.6	93.1	77.0	65.8
Government supported training	8.4	5.0	9.7	9.7	9.3	5.5	1.8	3.8	6.8	2.0	5.7	1.9	5.0	6.8	2.2	1.0	5.1	5.0
training scheme funded by Government	4.7	3.4	9.3	4.4	7.3	4.1	0.9	3.1	5.3	1.7	3.6	1.3	4.2	5.3	1.2	0.6	2.9	3.2
- job, including training supported by Government funding	3.8	1.7	0.4	5.3	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.4	2.2	1.9
Employment outside Government supported training	10.5	7.6	2.5	9.4	7.6	4.1	6.4	5.1	3.2	1.1	5.1	1.3	2.4	2.4	0.7	0.9	5.6	7.1
job with planned training	7.2	4.2	1.3	6.7	3.7	2.7	3.7	3.4	2.2	0.6	3.2	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.6	4.0	4.7
job without planned training	3.4	3.4	1.2	2.7	4.0	1.4	2.8	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.9	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.6	2.4
Not settled	8.3	16.8	2.7	6.2	20.6	13.7	12.8	7.9	7.8	4.3	9.1	2.5	7.0	6.6	3.7	1.0	6.3	8.1
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	1.2	2.9	0.5	1.1	2.3	0.0	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.4	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.3	1.5	2.1
No response to follow-up	7.1	13.9	2.2	5.1	18.3	13.7	11.9	7.2	6.6	3.5	7.5	2.1	4.7	5.4	3.0	0.7	4.8	6.0
Total in Survey	215137	238	1704	21386	301	73	109	292	3766	1760	1911	10170	9708	1959	727	909	7240	11542
% in learning	84.1	66.8	92.4	87.2	69.8	75.3	78.9	83.9	85.1	87.5	82.4	94.1	86.3	87.4	91.3	94.6	86.0	75.6

<p>Connexions Partnerships/ Careers services included in the ethnic analysis</p>	<p>Berks/Oxon (CFBT); Birmingham; Black Country; Bradford; Calderdale & Kirklees; Capital Careers; CFBT - West London; Coventry & Warwick; Derbyshire Careers Service; Dorset Careers Service; East Lancashire; Future Steps Ltd (Cleveland); Hants/IOW (VT); Hereford & Worcester; Leeds; Leicestershire Careers Service; Lifetime - Brent and Harrow; Lincolnshire & Rutland; Learning Partnership West Gloucester; Manchester Career Partnership; Norfolk; Northamptonshire; Nottinghamshire Careers Service; Oldham; Prospects - South London; Shropshire; Somerset; Staffordshire Careers Service; Suffolk; Tyneside Careers Partnership; Wakefield; West Lancashire Careerlink; Wigan; York & North Yorkshire;</p>
<p>Connexions Partnerships/ Careers services not included in the ethnic analysis</p>	<p>Bedfordshire Careers Service; Bolton Bury Rochdale; Cambridgeshire Careers Service; Cheshire & Warrington; City of Sunderland CS; Cornwall & Devon; County Durham Careers Service; Cumbria; Enterprise Careers; Essex Careers Service; Futures Careers Guidance; Greater Merseyside; Hertfordshire; Humber; Kent Careers Service; London South Bank; Milton Keynes Ox & Bucks; North London; Northumberland Guidance Company; Solihull; South London; South Yorkshire; Stockport & High Peak; Surrey; Sussex Careers Service; West of England; West Sussex (VT); Wiltshire Careers Service;</p>

8. – Occupational pattern of Year 11 young people entering employment and training in 2001

Connexions Partnerships and Careers Service companies were able to specify the occupational sector entered by 96% 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 13 -- Gender breakdown of Year 11 students entering training or work, by occupation (using Standard Occupational Classification headings)

	Male	Female	TOTAL
Managerial/professional	3.8	1.9	3.1
Clerical/secretarial	7.0	21.3	12.3
Skilled construction	14.7	0.6	9.5
Skilled engineering	4.9	0.2	3.2
Other skilled trades	23.9	2.0	15.8
Protective service occupations	3.5	0.7	2.5
Personal service occupations	7.2	37.4	18.3
Catering occupations	5.0	6.9	5.7
Health care occupations	0.3	4.7	1.9
Childcare & related occupations	0.2	5.9	2.3
Hairdressing & related occupations	0.4	17.5	6.7
Other personal service occupations	1.3	2.5	1.7
Sales occupations	7.9	16.9	11.2
Plant/machine operatives	4.6	3.0	4.0
Agriculture/forestry/fishing occupations	2.6	1.7	2.2
Labouring and other elementary occupations	15.8	10.5	13.8
Unknown occupations	4.1	4.0	4.0
TOTAL	58201	33973	92174

Table 13 analyses occupational sectors for males and females and for the total group. Ignoring the rather diverse group of labouring and other elementary occupations (14%), the five most popular types of employment are the same as last year. As in 2000, personal service occupations are the most common (18.3%), then ‘other skilled trades’ (15.8%), clerical and secretarial (12.3%), sales occupations (11.2%) and lastly skilled construction (9.5%).

As in last year’s survey, 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 exception to this is in skilled construction which has risen by 1.2%.

The pattern of gender occupancy of different types of job or training in 2001 is shown in Table 14. The key features are:

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

Table 14 – Gender composition of Year 11 students entering training or work, for those occupations containing significant numbers (%)

	Male	Female
Managerial/professional	78.0	22.0
Clerical/secretarial	36.1	63.9
Skilled construction	97.7	2.3
Skilled engineering	97.3	2.7
Other skilled trades	95.5	4.5
Protective service occupations	89.8	10.2
Personal service occupations	24.8	75.2
Catering occupations	55.7	44.3
Health care occupations	9.4	90.6
Childcare & related occupations	4.4	95.6
Hairdressing & related occupations	4.2	95.8
Other personal service occupations	46.8	53.2
Sales occupations	44.4	55.6
Plant/machine operatives	72.5	27.5
Agriculture/forestry/fishing occupations	72.3	27.7
Labouring and other elementary occupations	83.8	16.2
Unknown occupations	81.3	18.7
TOTAL	58,201	33,973

Table 15 compares the occupations entered by young white people with those from black and minority ethnic groupings, using data from the 36 areas for which there was sufficient information on young people's ethnicity (see Section 7 for details).

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

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

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

Table 15 – Ethnic breakdown of Year 11 Students entering training or work by occupation (%)

	White	Black and Minority Ethnic Groups	Ethnic Analysis Total
Managerial/professional	3.0	0.2	3.2
Clerical/secretarial	12.1	1.2	13.7
Skilled construction	9.5	0.2	10.0
Skilled engineering	3.2	0.1	3.4
Other skilled trades	17.3	10.7	16.8
Protective service occupations	2.4	0.9	2.4
Personal service occupations	17.4	18.4	19.4
Catering occupations	5.7	0.2	6.1
Health care occupations	1.8	0.1	2.0
Childcare & related occupations	2.3	0.2	2.6
Hairdressing & related occupations	6.5	0.2	7.0
Other personal service occupations	1.7	0.1	1.9
Sales occupations	10.0	0.7	11.1
Plant/machine operatives	2.2	0.8	2.1
Agriculture/forestry /fishing occupations	13.5	12.8	13.5
Labouring and other elementary occupations	3.6	14.7	4.3
Unknown occupations	3.0	0.2	3.2
Total	44,335	2,591	48,259

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

9. Young people who completed Year 11 in 2000: what they are doing now?

This section focuses on those young people who completed Year 11 in 2000 who were featured in the main section of *Moving On 1999*. In 2000, services reported on 570,279 young people in this category; for the 2001 survey this figure had fallen to 545,552 (excluding Black Country at around 13,000 young people).^{*} This is not just a simple severing of links by young people. Some 15,000 young people had moved out of contact at the time of the 2000 survey, but by the 2001 survey a number of these had re-established contact with services.

Table 16 – Headline figures on the Activity status of young people completing Year 11 in 2000

-- in learning or work --			-- status not known --		
In full-time learning	Employment without planned training	Not settled	Moved out of contact	No response	In contact
80.2	4.1	8.4	2.3	5.0	95.0

Table 17 gives more detail on these headline figures.

Table 17 – Activity status in Autumn 2001 of young people completing Year 11 in 2000

Activity status	Number	Percentage (%)
Full-time education	337,339	61.83%
Government supported training	49,890	9.14%
- training scheme funded by Government	25,821	4.73%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	24,496	4.49%
Employment outside Government supported training	72,062	13.21%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	49,624	9.10%
- job without planned training	22,438	4.11%
Not settled	45,860	8.41%
- not active in the labour market	11,686	2.14%
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	34,174	6.26%
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	11,341	2.08%
No response to follow-up	27,425	5.03%
TOTAL	545,552*	100.0%
In Learning	436,853	80.1%

The majority of the 80.17% in learning were still in full-time education (61.8%), this compares to 61.3% of this group in full-time education last year. Table 18 shows the full comparison between

^{*}This figure excludes around 13,000 young people in the Black Country where information could not be provided

the activities of these young people in the first year they left school (2000) and their activities one year later (2001).

Table 18 – Comparison of activities of 2000 Year 11 Leavers and what they were doing one year later

Activity status	2000		2001	
Full-time education	406,730	70.6%	337,339	61.3%
Government supported training	45,056	8.4%	49,890	10.1%
- training scheme funded by Government	24,920	5.1%	25,821	5.5%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	19,136	3.3%	24,496	4.6%
Employment outside Government supported training	49,784	8.6%	72,062	13.1%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	33,047	4.9%	49,624	7.3%
- job without planned training	16,737	3.7%	22,438	5.8%
Not settled	41,913	7.3%	45,860	8.7%
- economically active but not in full-time education training or employment	34,688	5.9%	34,174	6.6%
- not active in the labour market	7,225	1.4%	11,686	2.1%
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	14,911	2.2%	11,341	1.9%
No response to follow-up	12,885	2.8%	27,179	4.9%
TOTAL	570,279	100.0%	545,552*	100.00%
In Learning		84.8%		80.1%

*This figure excludes around 13,000 young people in the Black Country where information could not be provided
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10. Young people who completed Year 11 in 2000 who were in the ‘Not Settled’ category: what are they doing now?

The survey has looked at the activities of those who were in the ‘Not Settled’ category in the 2000 survey one year later. These were of particular importance in reflecting Government emphasis on reducing the number of 16-18 year olds not in learning or work (the theme of the Social Exclusion Unit’s report ‘Bridging the Gap’ published in July 1999).

The 2000 survey reported some 42,000 young people (7% of the cohort) who were ‘Not Settled’ at the time of the survey; one year later over half were no longer in this category. Over 30% had moved into some form of learning: 6.9% into full-time education; 11.5% into Government supported training; 12% into employment with training. Another 8% were in employment which did not offer a planned programme of training. A full breakdown is given in Table 19 of the group still not in full-time learning or work over a year after completing Year 11.

It is noticeable that the proportion who were ‘inactive’ is much higher for those initially ‘Not Settled’ than for the cohort as a whole.

Table 19 – Activities of those who were in the ‘Not Settled’ Category in the 2000 survey one year later

Activity status	Percentage
Full-time education	6.9
Government supported training	11.5
- training scheme funded by Government	8.3
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.5
Employment outside Government supported training	21.0
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	12.3
- job without planned training	8.7
Not settled	41.7
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	26.8
- not active in the labour market	14.9
Moved out of contact of Connexions/ Careers service	6.9
No response to follow-up	7.8
Refused to Participate	3.8
TOTAL	39,155
In Learning	31.1

11. Regional and local data for young people who completed Year 11 in 2000

Regional figures for the 17 and 18 year olds completing Year 11 in 2000 are shown in Table 20.

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

Table 20 – Regional figures for the 17 and 18 year olds completing Year 11 in 2000

	In Learning	Full-time education	GST Training	GST Employed	Employed with training	Employed no Training	Not settled	Moved out of contact	No response	Refused to participate
	Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8	Col 9	Col 10
South West	84.7	66.3	3.6	5.1	9.6	4.7	5.9	2.2	2.1	0.4
South East	84.3	66.3	1.6	3.4	12.9	3.5	6.2	1.9	4.1	0.0
East of England	81	62.3	3.4	3.7	11.6	3.5	6.9	1.3	7.2	0.1
ENGLAND	80.2	61.8	4.7	4.5	9.1	4.1	8.4	2.1	5.0	0.2
East Midlands	80.2	60.8	4.9	5.4	9.0	5.6	8.4	2.9	2.6	0.3
Yorks & The Humber	78.5	57.0	6.6	6.2	8.7	5.1	10.0	1.8	4.4	0.2
London	78.2	67.2	3.4	1.3	6.4	3.2	9.7	1.9	7.0	0.0
West Midlands	78.2	59.2	6.2	4.9	7.9	4.3	9.7	1.7	6.0	0.0
North West	77.9	58.0	5.5	6.2	8.2	3.9	8.7	2.9	5.9	0.7
North East	77.6	55.7	11.5	4.9	5.5	4.2	11.9	1.8	4.6	0.0

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

Connexions/Careers service areas

The tables on the following pages set out the 2000 Activity Survey percentage figures for the areas covered by individual careers service companies, grouped within Government Regional Office regions. The explanation of columns and groupings of columns is as set out above for Table 20. A list of Connexions/Careers Service names and the areas covered is given in Annex 2.

South East

	SOUTH EAST	Berks/Oxon (CFBT)	Hants/IOW (VT)	Kent	Milton Keynes Ox & Bucks	Surrey	Sussex Careers Service	West Sussex (VT)
Full-time education	66.3	69.9	62.7	64.9	65.4	70.3	66.0	72.4
Government supported training	5.1	3.9	6.6	3.6	7.7	1.8	4.5	4.7
- training scheme funded by Government	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	0.4	1.2	0.5
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.4	1.7	4.6	1.9	5.4	1.4	3.3	4.2
Employment outside Government supported training	16.4	17.2	15.0	17.8	17.0	19.3	15.6	12.7
- job with planned training	12.9	15.0	12.0	14.2	13.4	15.5	9.4	9.9
- job without planned training	3.5	2.2	3.0	3.6	3.7	3.8	6.1	2.7
Not settled	6.2	5.7	7.0	7.5	4.8	3.7	7.6	5.4
- not active in the labour market	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.8
- economically active	5.0	4.2	5.9	6.1	3.5	2.6	6.3	4.7
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	1.9	1.0	3.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.6	3.0
No response to follow-up	4.1	2.0	5.2	4.8	4.1	4.0	4.7	1.8
Refused to Participate	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total in Survey	79,924	8,039	19,417	17,021	13,303	7,717	6,700	7,727
of whom in learning %	84.3	88.9	81.3	82.7	86.5	87.5	80.0	87.0

London

	London	Capital Careers	CFBT - West London	Enterprise Careers	Futures Careers Guidance	Lifetime - Brent and Harrow	London South Bank	North London	South London
Full-time education	67.2	71.9	75.5	41.2	66.2	69.8	64.8	71.5	82.0
Government supported training	4.7	4.5	4.2	5.0	6.7	3.5	4.5	3.9	4.6
- training scheme funded by Government	3.4	4.0	2.5	4.7	4.5	2.0	3.7	3.3	3.2
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.3	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.4
Employment outside Government supported training	9.6	6.2	8.6	6.3	9.7	5.8	6.3	8.3	17.2
- job with planned training	6.4	4.3	4.1	4.6	6.6	3.0	3.4	4.6	13.1
- job without planned training	3.2	1.9	4.6	1.7	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.8	4.0
Not settled	9.7	12.1	9.4	11.7	7.6	4.1	14.1	10.0	11.9
- not active in the labour market	2.1	3.9	0.9	1.8	4.0	0.4	2.0	2.2	1.5
- economically active	7.6	8.2	8.4	9.9	3.6	3.7	12.1	7.7	10.4
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	1.9	1.1	0.3	2.4	1.2	3.3	2.1	2.4	2.5
No response to follow-up	7.0	4.2	2.0	33.3	8.6	13.5	8.2	3.6	5.0
Refused to Participate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total in Survey	72,558	4,637	7,556	3,210	13,411	4,505	8,194	11,654	14,355
of whom in learning %	78.2	80.7	83.8	50.9	79.5	76.2	72.7	80.2	81.1

Eastern

	East of England	Bedfordshire Careers Service	Cambridgeshire Careers Service	Essex Careers Service	Hertfordshire	Norfolk	Suffolk
Full-time education	62.3	70.9	58.1	67.0	55.7	57.6	63.3
Government supported training	7.1	6.3	8.7	6.7	5.1	7.3	10.0
- training scheme funded by Government	3.4	3.1	3.0	4.8	1.8	2.8	3.7
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.7	3.2	5.8	1.9	3.2	4.4	6.4
Employment outside Government supported training	15.0	12.5	14.5	15.1	15.0	17.2	15.6
- job with planned training	11.6	10.2	11.1	12.9	11.3	12.4	9.5
- job without planned training	3.5	2.3	3.4	2.2	3.6	4.8	6.1
Not settled	6.9	7.0	6.2	7.8	5.2	6.9	8.3
- not active in the labour market	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7
- economically active	5.6	6.1	4.7	6.7	4.0	5.5	6.6
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	1.3	0.4	3.2	0.4	1.1	3.4	0.8
No response to follow-up	7.2	2.9	9.3	3.0	17.6	7.6	1.9
Refused to Participate	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Total in Survey	60,237	6,800	7,547	18,565	12,241	8,067	7,017
of whom in learning %	81.0	87.4	77.9	86.7	72.1	77.2	82.9

South West

	South West	Cornwall & Devon	Dorset Careers Service	Lrning Prtnership West Gloucester	Somerset	West of England	Wiltshire Careers Service
Full-time education	66.3	64.5	70.3	68.7	62.1	66.5	67.8
Government supported training	8.6	9.8	5.9	6.8	12.7	8.2	7.7
- training scheme funded by Government	3.6	4.5	3.9	3.4	6.0	2.3	1.2
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	5.1	5.3	2.0	3.4	7.5	5.9	6.5
Employment outside Government supported training	14.3	12.4	14.1	15.5	14.1	15.0	17.6
- job with planned training	9.6	6.7	6.5	12.5	10.5	12.7	12.8
- job without planned training	4.7	5.7	7.7	3.1	3.6	2.2	4.9
Not settled	5.9	6.8	7.8	4.9	4.8	6.2	3.1
- not active in the labour market	1.7	0.8	1.3	3.0	1.5	2.9	1.2
- economically active	4.3	6.0	6.5	1.9	3.2	3.2	1.9
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	2.2	2.9	1.1	2.1	4.1	1.8	0.9
No response to follow-up	2.1	3.6	0.8	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.0
Refused to Participate	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.9
Total in Survey	52,724	17,629	7,189	6,118	5,055	10,402	6,331
of whom in learning %	84.7	81.0	82.7	87.9	86.0	87.4	88.3

West Midlands

	West Midlands	Birmingham	Solihull	Black Country	Coventry & Warwick	Hereford & Worcester	Shropshire	Staffordshire Careers Service
Full-time education	59.2	55.8	69.2	0	61.7	64.6	58.3	55.4
Government supported training	11.1	8.4	9.4	0	13.4	8.4	13.9	12.7
- training scheme funded by Government	6.2	6.5	4.9	0	5.2	2.9	7.5	8.5
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	4.9	1.9	4.5	0	8.2	5.5	6.4	4.2
Employment outside Government supported training	12.3	11.7	12.5	0	11.2	14.6	13.7	11.5
- job with planned training	7.9	8.4	9.6	0	7.8	11.5	7.6	5.1
- job without planned training	4.3	3.3	2.8	0	3.4	3.1	6.1	6.4
Not settled	9.7	11.2	7.2	0	8.4	6.7	8.4	12.3
- not active in the labour market	3.1	2.0	3.4	0	2.3	1.5	2.5	5.9
- economically active	6.6	9.2	3.7	0	6.1	5.2	5.9	6.4
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	1.7	0.9	0.4	0	3.4	2.3	2.8	0.6
No response to follow-up	6.0	12.0	1.4	0	1.9	3.4	2.8	7.3
Refused to Participate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total in Survey	51,484	11,952	2,843	0	9,564	8,477	5,214	13,434
of whom in learning %	78.2	72.5	88.2	0.0	82.9	84.5	79.8	73.3

East Midlands

	East Midlands	Derbyshire Careers Service	Leicestershire Careers Service	Lincolnshire & Rutland	Northamptonshire	Nottinghamshire Careers Service
Full-time education	60.8	59.6	66.5	62.3	51.5	61.5
Government supported training	10.3	11.6	7.8	10.6	11.3	10.8
- training scheme funded by Government	4.9	7.4	4.2	4.8	3.0	4.8
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	5.4	4.2	3.7	5.8	8.3	6.0
Employment outside Government supported training	14.6	15.2	12.7	11.3	18.7	15.4
- job with planned training	9.0	10.1	7.9	6.3	12.4	8.8
- job without planned training	5.6	5.1	4.8	5.0	6.3	6.7
Not settled	8.4	9.8	10.4	5.5	7.7	7.6
- not active in the labour market	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	4.6	2.7
- economically active	6.1	8.3	9.0	3.9	3.0	4.9
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	2.9	1.8	0.7	5.9	5.9	1.9
No response to follow-up	2.6	1.9	1.8	4.5	4.9	1.3
Refused to Participate	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Total in Survey	47,772	9,833	10,960	7,817	7,573	11,589
of whom in learning %	80.2	81.3	82.2	79.2	75.2	81.1

Yorkshire & The Humber

	Yorks & The Humber	Bradford	Calderdale & Kirklees	Humber	Leeds	South Yorkshire	Wakefield	York & North Yorkshire
Full-time education	57.0	51.7	62.7	58.9	48.1	55.0	57.8	64.1
Government supported training	12.3	9.0	12.7	13.4	13.3	15.6	9.7	7.9
- training scheme funded by Government	6.6	5.0	7.5	11.7	3.6	7.3	5.7	3.2
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	6.2	4.0	5.3	4.7	9.8	8.4	4.1	4.7
Employment outside Government supported training	13.7	12.9	13.2	11.1	10.8	12.8	16.6	20.2
- job with planned training	8.7	7.7	4.5	6.2	5.6	7.2	11.2	18.6
- job without planned training	5.1	5.2	8.7	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.4	1.6
Not settled	10.0	14.0	8.6	9.5	10.5	10.4	13.4	6.6
- not active in the labour market	3.0	3.7	2.3	3.5	3.8	3.9	2.1	0.9
- economically active	7.0	10.2	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.6	11.3	5.6
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	1.8	3.3	0.7	1.0	3.2	2.6	1.0	0.8
No response to follow-up	4.4	8.8	2.1	3.1	14.1	2.7	1.4	0.4
Refused to Participate	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Total in Survey	62,076	6,079	7,147	11,229	8,312	15,027	4,147	10,135
of whom in learning %	78.5	68.4	79.9	81.5	67.0	77.8	78.7	90.6

North West

	North West	Bolton Bury Rochdale	Cheshire & Warrington	Cumbria	East Lancashire	Greater Merseyside	Manchester Career Partnership	Oldham	Stockport & High Peak	West Lancashire Careerlink	Wigan
Full-time education	58.0	56.9	69.0	60.5	54.3	55.7	45.2	58.5	84.8	207.9	69.0
Government supported training	11.7	10.6	6.9	15.1	12.0	14.1	8.1	11.9	16.3	41.3	18.7
- training scheme funded by Government	5.5	4.4	2.5	8.5	4.7	10.1	2.8	5.2	6.5	6.6	9.5
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	6.2	6.2	4.5	6.7	7.6	4.0	5.3	6.7	9.8	34.8	9.2
Employment outside Government supported training	12.1	15.4	12.3	14.6	13.5	10.7	8.5	15.0	11.7	42.4	16.8
- job with planned training	8.2	10.1	9.0	12.0	10.0	6.6	5.6	9.3	8.8	25.0	12.1
- job without planned training	3.9	5.3	3.3	2.6	3.6	4.1	2.9	5.8	2.9	17.4	4.7
Not settled	8.7	9.9	5.8	8.0	8.5	11.0	11.9	9.1	6.1	17.4	11.3
- not active in the labour market	2.1	4.0	1.1	1.5	4.0	1.8	1.7	3.5	1.4	4.3	2.8
- economically active	6.6	5.9	4.7	6.5	4.5	9.2	10.2	5.5	4.6	13.1	8.5
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	2.9	1.8	3.9	0.9	3.0	3.7	1.6	3.8	7.0	10.5	0.5
No response to follow-up	5.9	5.2	1.2	0.9	8.3	3.4	24.6	1.7	4.9	5.0	0.5
Refused to Participate	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	5.9	0.0
Total in Survey	86,488	8,436	11,088	6,197	7,043	19,342	11,329	3,387	4,515	11,193	3,958
of whom in learning %	77.9	77.7	85.0	87.7	76.7	76.5	58.9	79.7	82.4	83.0	85.4

North East

	North East	County Durham Careers Service	Future Steps Ltd (Cleveland)	Northumberland Guidance Company	City of Sunderland CS	Tyneside Careers Partnership
Full-time education	55.7	48.8	57.0	63.9	49.6	58.8
Government supported training	16.4	16.7	19.4	13.0	23.8	12.4
- training scheme funded by Government	11.5	11.8	15.6	9.2	13.6	8.2
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	4.9	4.9	3.8	3.8	10.2	4.2
Employment outside Government supported training	9.6	13.8	5.9	10.3	6.2	10.6
- job with planned training	5.5	4.3	4.9	9.6	3.7	5.8
- job without planned training	4.2	9.5	1.0	0.7	2.5	4.8
Not settled	11.9	9.5	12.3	7.5	12.1	14.9
- not active in the labour market	3.8	4.9	4.9	3.8	3.1	2.2
- economically active	8.1	4.6	7.4	3.6	9.0	12.7
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	1.8	3.0	1.6	2.3	2.6	0.6
No response to follow-up	4.6	8.2	3.8	3.0	5.7	2.7
Refused to Participate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total in Survey	32,289	7,231	7,944	3,881	3,620	9,613
of whom in learning %	77.6	69.8	81.3	86.5	77.0	77.0

12. Young people completing Year 13 in schools in 2001

Connexions/Careers services provided information about the pathways taken by 148,064 young people who completed Year 13 in school sixth forms in 2001. The percentage of those staying in full-time education for a third post-compulsory year was 70.6%, a fall on the previous year's figure of 72.3%. Compared with Year 11 leavers, a greater proportion of Year 13 completers go directly into employment and relatively few go into government supported training. Further detail is shown in Table 21.

Inevitably there is a much higher rate of non-response to the survey amongst this group of young people – 10.5% in the 2001 survey. Much of this can be attributed to a large number of young people who move away or travel, on completing their sixth form studies.

Table 21 – Young People completing Year 13 in schools in 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Full-time education	74.1	76.4	70.5	72.3	70.6
Government supported training	2.3	1.5	2.6	1.8	1.8
- training scheme funded by Government	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.5
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.2
Employment outside Government supported training	11.2	11.7	12.1	11.6	11.8
- job with planned training	5.5	6.9	7.3	7.2	8.2
- job without planned training	5.6	4.7	4.9	4.4	3.5
Not settled	4.5	3.8	5.7	3.7	4.0
- active in the labour market	2.9	2.9	4.6	2.6	2.9
- not economically active	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1
Moved out of contact	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
No response to follow-up	6.2	5.3	7.7	9.1	10.5
Total in Survey	127,068	138,774	146,450	144,296	148,064
of whom in learning %	82.0	84.8	80.3	81.2	80.6

Table 22 gives a regional breakdown of the activities of young people leaving Year 13 in 2001. There are some wide regional variations, for example in East of England 55% of young people are staying in full-time education for a third post-compulsory year, whereas in North East this figure is around 79%. Similarly the 'no response' figure is over 26% in East of England, compared to the national figure of 10.5%, and North East figure of 3.8%. Proportions going into employment on completion of Year 13 are much higher in the South East at almost 16%, compared to 8.4% in the North West.

Table 22 – Young People completing Year 13 in schools in 2000

	England	South East	London	East Of England	South West	West Mids	East Mids	Yorks & The Humber	North West	North East
Full-time education	70.6	70.5	70.3	55.5	71.5	77.6	72.0	72.3	76.3	79.0
Government supported training	1.8	1.3	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.6	3.1	2.1	1.9	1.9
- training scheme funded by Government	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.4	0.9
Employment outside Government supported training	11.8	15.8	9.5	12.1	16.1	9.7	11.5	10.9	8.4	8.6
- job with planned training	8.2	12.1	6.4	9.2	9.9	7.0	7.6	6.3	6.4	5.6
- job without planned training	3.5	3.7	3.1	2.9	6.1	2.7	3.8	4.6	2.0	3.0
Not settled	4.0	3.3	5.7	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	5.6
- active in the labour market	2.9	2.7	4.5	2.5	2.1	2.5	3.7	2.6	2.3	2.8
- not economically active	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.4	2.8
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.1
No response to follow-up	10.5	7.1	12.5	26.6	4.7	4.6	7.6	9.2	9.7	3.8
Total in Survey	148,064	25,044	20,601	20,182	14,875	13,198	16,134	14,588	16,525	6,917
of whom in learning %	80.6	83.9	77.6	65.9	83.4	87.2	82.7	80.6	84.5	86.5

Technical Information

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

Relationship between Activity Survey and Statistical First Release participation rates

These two administrative sources of information about 16 year olds use completely different methods and base populations to derive estimates of education and training rates. In the early 1990s the (then) Destinations Survey and DfE statistical bulletin rates differed by 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 series showed a peak of 72.6% in 1993 (which has still not been matched), the Careers Service data was almost stable between 1993 and 1998 (varying by only +/- 0.5% around the 68% mark). Subsequent revisions to the administrative series have also brought the two series closer together.

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

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

Independent schools

In previous years there has been a discussion of the likely 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 past year or so than in the mid-1990s. Unsurprisingly, careers services report far fewer independent schools covered in the Survey. Some schools provided names or information for whole cohorts, but in other cases careers services could only include in the Survey those who were helped individually. Having fewer independent sector students in the Survey might be expected to reduce slightly the education rate. In this light, the convergence of the Activity Survey and administrative data series is a little surprising. There may of course be other data issues which complicate such analysis, including the earlier data collection period for the Activity Survey (September–November) than for school data (January).

Name	LEAs Covered
South East	
Berks/Oxon (CFBT)	Bracknell Forest; Reading; Slough; West Berkshire; Windsor & Maidenhead; Wokingham
Hants/IOW (VT)	Hampshire; Isle of Wight; Portsmouth; Southampton
Kent Careers Service	Kent; Medway
Milton Keynes Ox & Bucks	Buckinghamshire; Milton Keynes; Oxfordshire
Surrey	Surrey
Sussex Careers Service	Brighton & Hove; East Sussex
West Sussex (VT)	West Sussex
London	
Capital Careers	Camden; City of Westminster; Fulham & Hammersmith; Kensington & Chelsea
CFBT - West London	Ealing; Hillingdon; Hounslow
Enterprise Careers	City of London; Hackney; Islington
Futures Careers Guidance	Barking & Dagenham; Havering; Newham; Redbridge; Tower Hamlets
Lifetime - Brent and Harrow	Brent; Harrow
London South Bank	Greenwich; Lambeth; Lewisham; Southwark
North London	Barnet; Enfield; Haringey; Waltham Forest
Prospects - South London	Bexley; Wandsworth
South London	Bromley; Croydon; Kingston-Upon-Thames; Merton; Richmond-Upon-Thames; Sutton
East of England	
Bedfordshire Careers Service	Bedfordshire; Luton
Cambridgeshire Careers Service	Cambridgeshire; City of Peterborough
Essex Careers Service	Essex; Southend-on-Sea; Thurrock
Hertfordshire	Hertfordshire
Norfolk	Norfolk
Suffolk	Suffolk
South West	
Cornwall & Devon	Cornwall; Devon; Isles of Scilly; Plymouth; Torbay
Dorset Careers Service	Bournemouth; Dorset; Poole
Learning Partnership West Gloucester	West Gloucester
Somerset	Somerset
West of England	Bath & North East Somerset; Bristol; North Somerset; South Gloucester
Wiltshire Careers Service	Swindon; Wiltshire
West Midlands	
Birmingham	Birmingham
Solihull	Solihull
Black Country	Dudley; Sandwell; Walsall; Wolverhampton
Coventry & Warwick	Coventry; Warwickshire
Hereford & Worcester	Herefordshire; Worcestershire
Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin	Shropshire; Telford & Wrekin
Staffordshire Careers Service	Staffordshire; Stoke on Trent

Yorkshire & The Humber	
Derbyshire Careers Service	City of Derby; Derbyshire
Leicestershire Careers Service	Leicester City; Leicestershire
Lincolnshire & Rutland	Lincolnshire; Rutland
Northamptonshire	
Nottinghamshire Careers Service	City of Nottingham; Nottinghamshire
East Midlands	
Bradford	Bradford
Calderdale & Kirklees	Calderdale; Kirklees
Humber	East Riding; Hull; North East Lincolnshire; North Lincolnshire
Leeds	Leeds
South Yorkshire	Barnsley; Doncaster; Rotherham; Sheffield
Wakefield	Wakefield
York & North Yorkshire	North Yorkshire; York
North West	
Bolton Bury Rochdale	Bolton; Bury; Rochdale
Cheshire & Warrington	Cheshire; Chester; Ellesmere Port; Warrington
Cumbria	Cumbria
East Lancashire	Blackburn with Darwen; Lancashire
Greater Merseyside	Halton; Knowsley; Liverpool; Sefton; St Helens; Wirral
Manchester Career Partnership	Manchester; Salford; Tameside; Trafford
Oldham	Oldham
Stockport & High Peak	Stockport; High Peak
West Lancashire Careerlink	Blackpool; West Lancashire
Wigan	
North East	
County Durham Careers Service	Darlington; Durham
Future Steps Ltd (Cleveland)	Hartlepool; Middlesbrough; Redcar & Cleveland; Stockton-On-Tees
Northumberland Guidance Company	Northumberland
City of Sunderland CS	Sunderland
Tyneside Careers Partnership	Gateshead; Newcastle-upon-Tyne; North Tyneside; South Tyneside