

Moving On–2002

Pathways Taken by Young People Beyond 16

Annual Activity Survey 2002

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Moving On–2002:

Pathways Taken by Young People Beyond 16

Annual Activity Survey 2002

1. Introduction

This report gives the results of the 2002 Annual Activity Survey, undertaken by Connexions Partnerships and Careers Services, which provides information about the early pathways taken by young people in England beyond their compulsory education. For over a decade the Careers Service and now the Connexions 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 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. In 2002 this information was no longer required to be reported centrally to the Department, but many services have continued to collect this and other information locally.

This report therefore only covers Year 11 leavers in 2002.

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. Careers service companies publish their own local information and make it available to schools and a range of other local partners. The Connexions Service has continued to supply this 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 2002: the National Picture

In the autumn of 2002, 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 592,329. This represents 97% of the estimated population for this cohort.

Virtually all maintained schools, both mainstream and special, provide information on 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 service has had direct contact. Connexions Partnerships 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 2002. The vast majority of young people completing Year 11 (84.4%) 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 and Careers services were in contact with nearly 95% of the Year 11 pupils known to them, leaving 30,878 young people unaccounted. Of these, nearly 17,000 (2.8% 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 423 refused to participate in the survey leaving 13,648 (2.3% of the whole cohort) were believed to have remained in the operational area but did not respond to a range of follow-up approaches.

Just over 10% of the cohort (over 61,000) was known not to be engaged in full-time learning. Some of these were in employment without recognised training (2.6% of the cohort), and a tiny figure (577 nationally) were recorded as being solely in part-time education. The majority however, nearly 8% 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 2002 could be as high as 65,000.

Table 1– Headline figures on the Activity status of young people completing Year 11 in 2002

| in learning or work | | Not settled | status not known | | In contact |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| In full-time learning | Employment without planned training | | Moved out of contact | No response | |
| 84.4 | 2.6 | 7.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 94.8 |

3. Behind the headlines in 2002

Table 2 gives a more detailed picture of the status of the 2001/2002 Year 11 cohort. The shaded rows (with offset figures) are subsets of the rows immediately above.

Table 2 –Activity Status in Autumn 2002 of young people completing Year 11 in 2002

| Activity status | Number | Percentage (%) |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Full-time education | 427,144 | 72.1% |
| Government supported training | 39,778 | 6.7% |
| - training scheme funded by Government | 21,697 | 3.7% |
| - job, including training which is supported by Government funding | 18,081 | 3.1% |
| Employment outside Government supported training | 48,356 | 8.2% |
| - job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding | 33,117 | 5.6% |
| - job without planned training | 15,239 | 2.6% |
| Not settled | 46,173 | 7.8% |
| - economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment | 41,200 | 7.0% |
| - not active in the labour market | 4,973 | 0.8% |
| Moved out of contact of Connexions/careers service | 16,807 | 2.8% |
| No response to follow-up | 13,648 | 2.3% |
| Refused to Participate | 423 | 0.1% |
| TOTAL | 592,329 | 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 2002 statistics show a slight drop of around half a percentage point to 84.4% in the proportion of young people who remain committed to full-time learning five months after completion of compulsory schooling. This still represents an increase of 3 % over the last 5 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 4 presents the same information by Local Education Authority Area.

Table 3 –Connexions Partnership or Careers Service Areas with lowest and highest percentages in full-time learning

| In full-time learning – highest figures | % |
|--|-------------|
| West of England CXP | 90.3 |
| Surrey CS | 89.7 |
| Essex Southend & Thurrock | 89.1 |
| Gloucestershire CXP | 89.1 |
| Coventry & Warwick CXP | 88.3 |
| National | 84.4 |
| In full-time learning – lowest figures | |
| Central London CXP | 79.7 |
| Tyne & Wear CXP | 79.3 |
| County Durham CXP | 78.5 |
| Northampton CXP | 78.1 |
| Black Country CXP | 78.1 |

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

| In full-time learning – highest figures | % |
|--|-------------|
| City of London LEA | 100.0 |
| Bath & North East Somerset LEA | 93.4 |
| Sutton LEA | 91.3 |
| Stockport LEA | 90.4 |
| Bromley LEA | 90.0 |
| National | 84.4 |
| In full-time learning – lowest figures | |
| Kensington & Chelsea LEA | 73.8 |
| Tower Hamlets LEA | 73.7 |
| Lambeth LEA | 72.2 |
| Barking & Dagenham LEA | 71.1 |
| Isles of Scilly LEA | 60.0 |

The geographical coverage of Connexions Partnership and Careers Service operational areas is shown at Annex 2.

Full-time Education

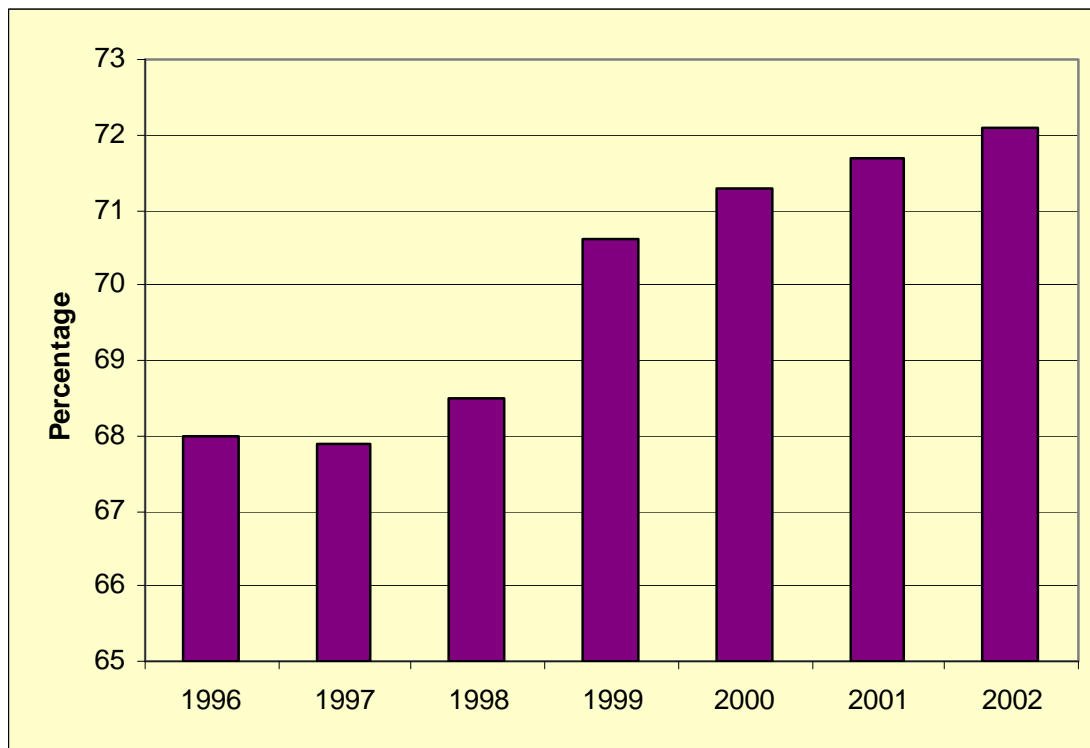
The 2002 Survey shows a greater proportion of young people continuing in full-time education than in previous years. There was an increase to 72.1% in the 2002 survey, over 4% higher than the 1996 figure. Nearly all regions saw a modest increase in the number of young people in full-time education, continuing the recent pattern of regions with the lowest existing participation rates showing the most marked increases.

Whilst the national figure was 72.1%, the regional variation ranged from 66.6% in the North East to 75.7% in the South East. The local areas with the lowest and highest figures were County Durham, with 63.9% and South London with 79.9%, although both of these figures represent an increase on the 2001 data.

Many factors will have influenced local change, including the availability and marketing of appropriate post-16 education, the job and training options in the area, the impact of the Connexions Service and the Learning Gateway delivered through careers services and the local Learning and Skills Councils, as well as the positive effect on regional figures of successes with Education Maintenance Allowances in some areas.

Chart 1 - Participation in Full Time Education since 1996

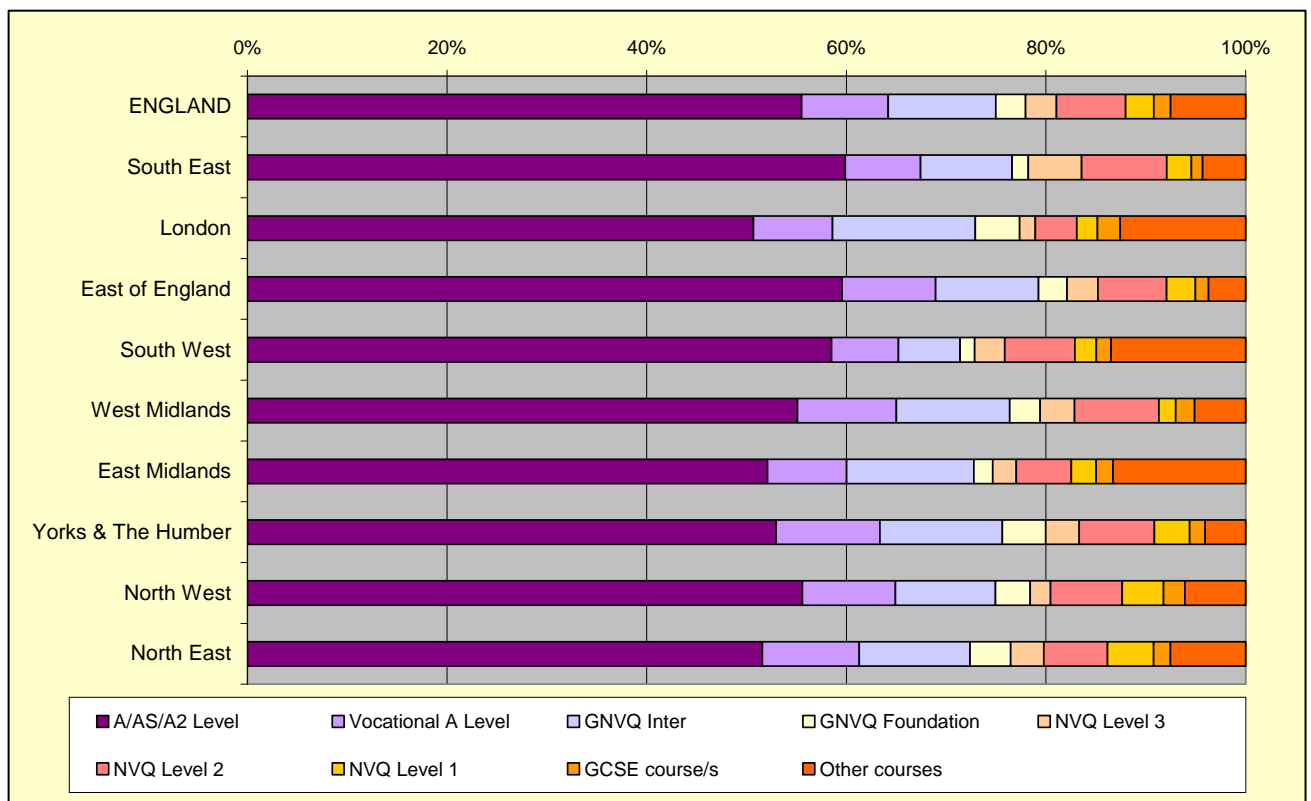
The following chart shows the rise in participation in full time education nationally, since 1996 from 68% to over 72% in the 2002 survey.



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 55.5% with another 8.7% studying for a vocational A level. In addition, 13% were studying for a GNVQ qualification, and 13% for NVQ level 1, 2 or 3. The balance is made up of GCSE courses – 2% and 'other' courses at 8%.

Chart 2 - Analysis of qualification level by Region

The chart below shows a regional breakdown of qualifications studied by type.

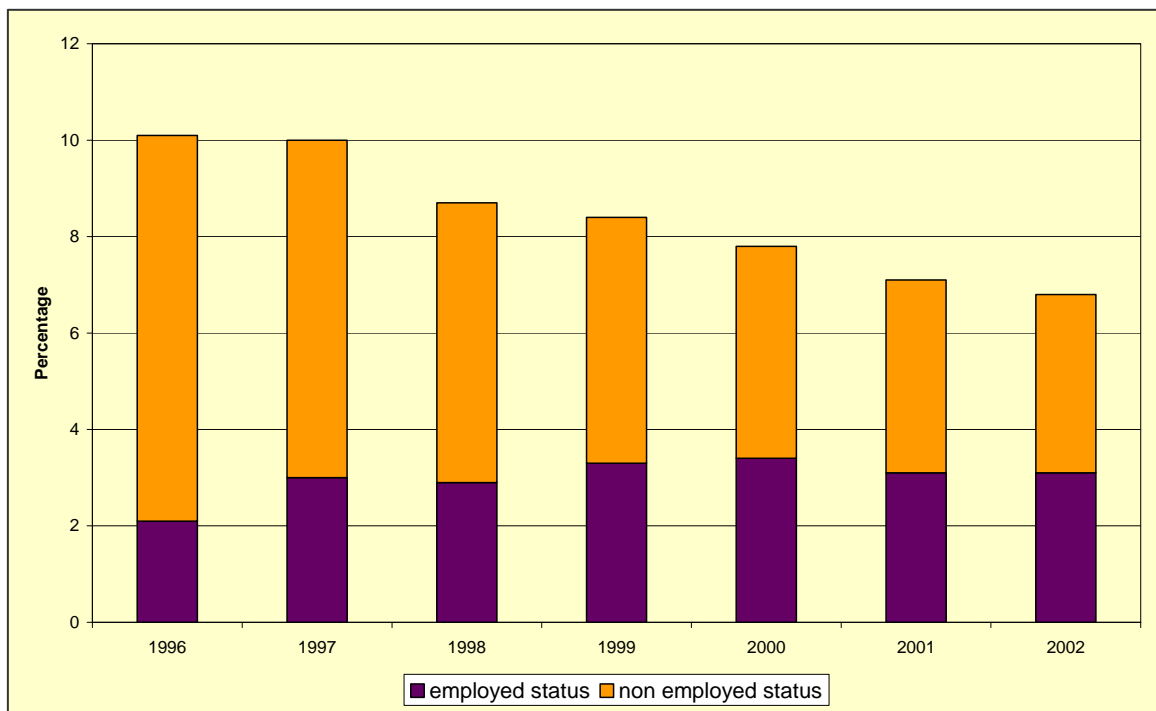


Government Supported Training

The proportions of young people participating in Government supported training continues to fall. Overall in 2002 there were nearly 40,000 young people (6.7% of the cohort) either receiving training while employed (3.1%), or based at a training provider (3.7%). 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 2002 was in West London, with 1.6%, and the highest figure was 13%, in Tees Valley.

Chart 3 – Participation in Government supported Training

The chart below shows the decline in numbers participating in Government supported training. This decline can be partly attributed to the increasing number of employers offering training to at least NVQ level 2 or equivalent without any government subsidy.



The 2002 survey shows that 55% of young people in government supported training had solely training status, based at a provider (Table 5). This represents 3.7% of the total cohort, a figure 0.3% lower than last year, and maintaining the year on year reduction in this group since 1996. Another 3.1% of the cohort (the remaining 45% 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 45%. This supports the trend from previous years reflecting increased employer involvement in government supported training.

Table 5 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 5 – Breakdown of proportions in different types of Government Supported Training (GST)

% of those in Government Supported Training in:

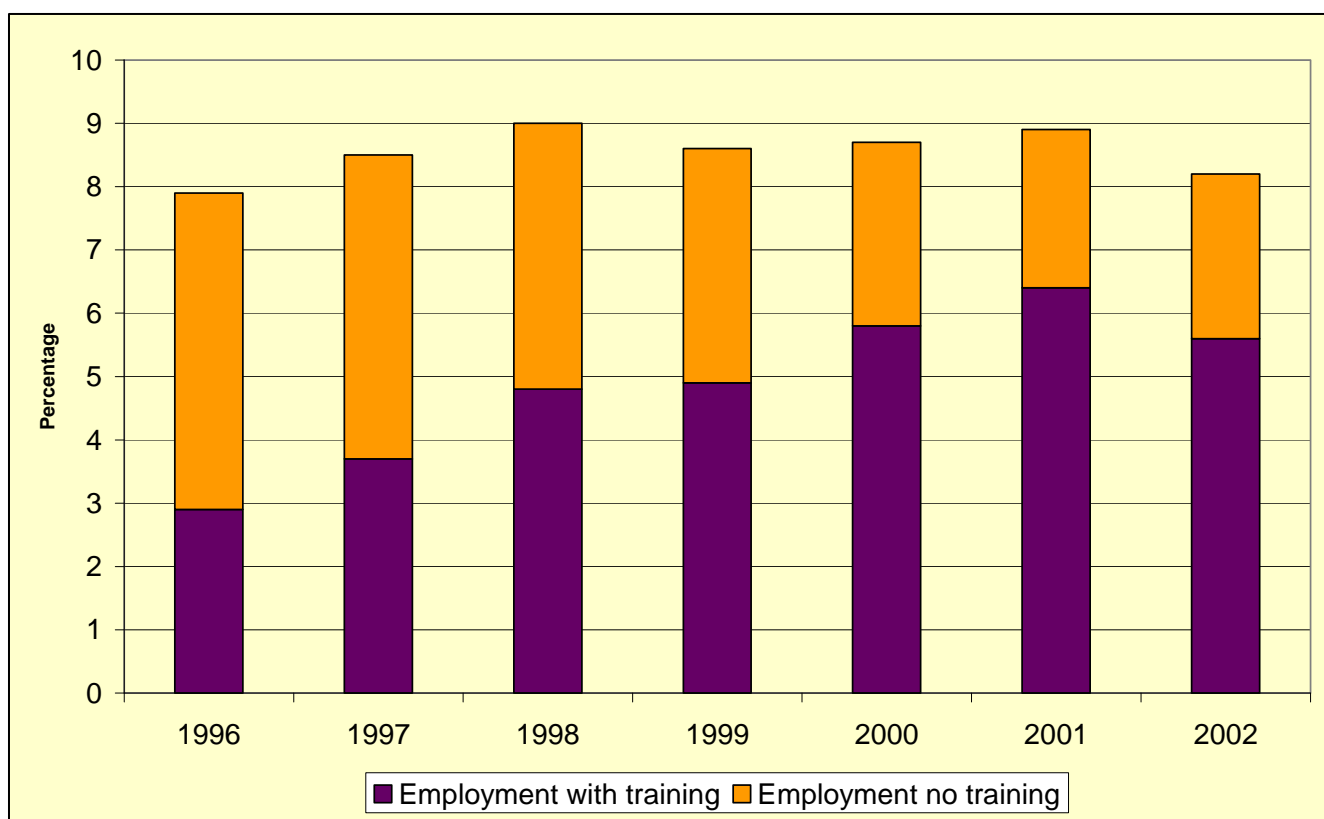
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Employment | 33.6 | 38.9 | 43.4 | 43.7 | 45.6 |
| Advanced Modern Apprenticeship/ Modern Apprenticeship | 18.9 | 21.3 | 22.9 | 20.0 | 17.6 |
| Foundation Modern Apprenticeship/ National Traineeship | 3.5 | 11.2 | 14.9 | 20.6 | 24.6 |
| Other GST | 11.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Training | 66.4 | 61.0 | 56.6 | 56.3 | 54.7 |
| Foundation Modern Apprenticeship/ National Traineeship | 4.8 | 18.7 | 19.9 | 22.7 | 23.3 |
| Other GST (including Life Skills) | 61.6 | 42.3 | 36.7 | 33.6 | 31.2 |

Employment

The proportion of young people in employment has remained almost constant for the last four years at around 11%-12% of those finishing compulsory education (66,437 in 2002). Employment here includes those in government supported training as part of their job. Of those in employment at the time of the Survey, 77% were in some form of planned and recognised training. Of those in jobs with planned training, the majority –65% – were in jobs with training funded solely by their employer rather than through Modern Apprenticeships, National Traineeships or other Government-supported training.

Chart 4 – Employment with Training

The following chart demonstrates the increase in the number of opportunities offering jobs with training.

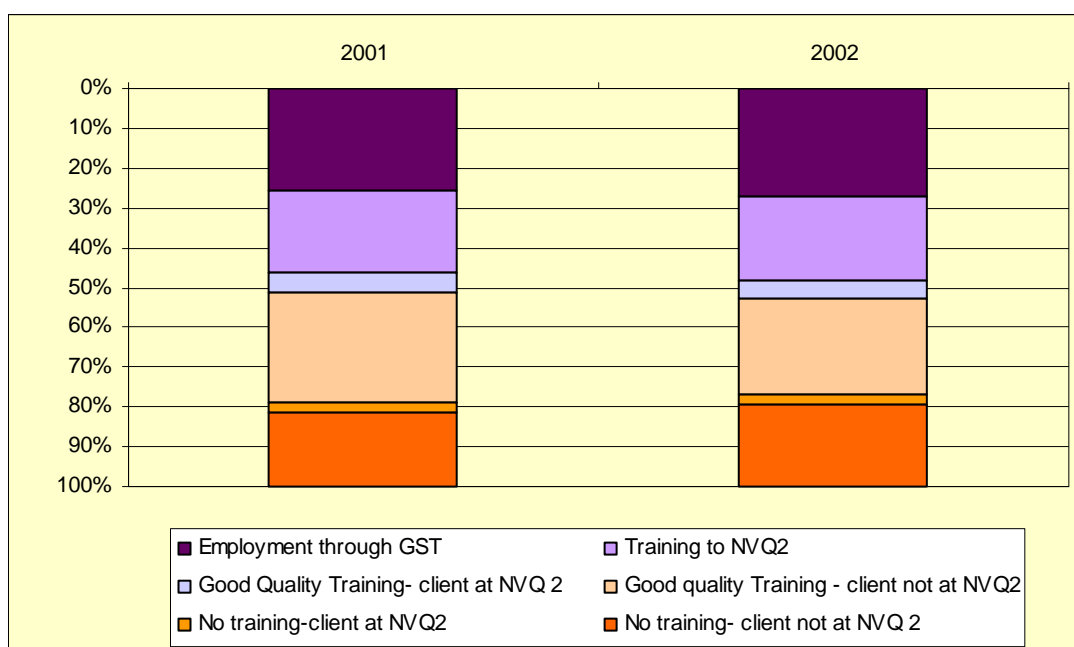


Training provided by the employer

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. In 2002, 68% of those in employment (5.6% of the cohort) were recorded as being in a job with such training.

Chart 5 – Employment with training

Young people who enter employment without recognised training can be identified by whether or not they have already achieved a qualification at NVQ Level. The national figures show that 10% 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.

Young people who were ‘Not Settled’ at the time of the Survey

There are over 46,000 young people who were not settled in full-time education, training or employment. This represents 7.8% of the cohort, a slightly higher figure than in the last few 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% of the national cohort falls into this subgroup, a slight reduction on 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, 9% (3,712) 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 (577) or employment (2,564). The remainder (34,347) 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 2002 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). The survey can also identify 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 2.3%

There are still variations in the 'No Response' figures between services, for example Staffordshire, North Yorkshire, Cumbria, Lincolnshire & Rutland, Coventry & Warwickshire, all have a non response rate of less than 1%. At the other end of the scale East London, Central London, Tyne & Wear and Bournemouth Dorset & Poole have non response rates of over 4%. Central London has improved this year's response by 2 percentage points compared to 2001.

Finally, 2.8% of the cohort is reported as having moved out of contact with their local Connexions or careers service. This may be a move abroad or to somewhere else in the country. The range is from 1.2% in Tyne & Wear to nearly 7% in Northamptonshire. 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 | 53.5 | 72.1 |
| Government supported training | 11.3 | 6.7 |
| - training scheme funded by Government | 8.3 | 3.7 |
| - job, including training which is supported by Government funding | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Employment outside Government supported training | 11.9 | 8.2 |
| - job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding | 7.8 | 5.6 |
| - job without planned training | 4.2 | 2.6 |
| Not settled | 15.9 | 7.8 |
| - economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment | 13.9 | 7.0 |
| - not active in the labour market | 2.0 | 0.8 |
| Moved out of contact of Connexions/careers service | 3.9 | 2.8 |
| No response to follow-up | 3.3 | 2.3 |
| Refused to Participate | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| TOTAL | 60,212 | 592,329 |

- 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 72.5% for those with special needs, compared with 84.4% of all young people.

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

Information is available for over 14,000 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, a slightly higher proportion than for the overall group in skilled construction occupations and a significantly lower proportion in clerical 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 six years, and is shown in Table 8.

Table 8 – Comparison of activity status from Autumn 1996 to Autumn 2002 of young people completing Year 11 (full Activity Survey categories)

| Activity status | % of cohort in each category | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| Full-time education | 68.0 | 67.9 | 68.5 | 70.6 | 71.3 | 71.7 | 72.1 |
| Government supported training | 10.1 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 6.7 |
| - training scheme funded by Government | 8.0 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| - job, including training which is supported by Government funding | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Employment outside Government supported training | 7.9 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.2 |
| - 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 |
| - job without planned training | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Not settled | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.8 |
| - not active in the labour market | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 7.0 |
| - economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 0.8 |
| Moved out of contact of Connexions/careers service | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| No response to follow-up/ Refused to Participate | 5.6 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Total in Survey | 562,107 | 561,307 | 553,269 | 563,877 | 570,279 | 582,886 | 592,329 |
| of which in learning | 81.0% | 81.5% | 82.0% | 84.0% | 84.8% | 85.2% | 84.4% |

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 ;
- 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 8.7%.
- a continuation of the fall in the number of those in jobs without planned training, from 5% in 1996 to 2.6% in 2002;
- 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 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 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 |

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

5. Regional and local data for those completing Year 11 in 2002

Regional analysis

Table 10 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 South East has the greatest proportion in learning (86.7%) and North East region the smallest (81%).

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 nearly 96% of young people on their lists. Services in London, still managed to remain in contact with over 92% of their Year 11 completers even with a large mobile population as well as areas of social disadvantage,

Table 10 – Headline regional data for those completing Year 11 in 2002

| | In full-time learning | Not settled | In Contact |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------|
| South East | 86.7 | 5.8 | 94.4 |
| London | 82.4 | 8.0 | 92.4 |
| East of England | 86.6 | 7.1 | 95.5 |
| South West | 85.9 | 5.8 | 95.0 |
| West Midlands | 83.6 | 8.3 | 95.9 |
| East Midlands | 84.0 | 7.8 | 95.0 |
| Yorks & The Humber | 82.4 | 9.4 | 95.6 |
| North West | 84.9 | 8.4 | 95.5 |
| North East | 80.7 | 11.3 | 94.5 |
| ENGLAND | 84.4 | 7.8 | 94.9 |

Table 11 – Regional data for 2001 and 2002 of those completing Year 11 in that year (%)

Table 11 presents more detailed information for the nine regions. The figures for 2001 shaded, and those for 2002 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 | 75.6 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 8.0 | 1.7 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 1.8 |
| | 75.7 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 2.1 |
| LONDON | 75.5 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 7.3 | 3.7 | 4.3 |
| | 76.7 | 2 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 8 | 3.5 | 4.2 |
| EAST OF ENGLAND | 74.1 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 8.7 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 1.9 |
| | 73.9 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| SOUTH WEST | 73.8 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 1.3 |
| | 73.7 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 3 | 5.8 | 3 | 2.2 |
| WEST MIDLANDS | 70.0 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 8.1 | 2.5 | 1.4 |
| | 70.4 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 8.3 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| EAST MIDLANDS | 70.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 7.5 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 1.3 |
| | 70.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 6 | 3.1 | 7.8 | 3.2 | 1.9 |
| YORKS & THE HUMBER | 67.7 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 8.8 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| | 67.5 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 9.4 | 2.5 | 2 |
| NORTH WEST | 68.4 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 2.5 | 8.1 | 3.0 | 1.9 |
| | 69.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 8.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 |
| NORTH EAST | 66.4 | 10.0 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 10.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| | 66.6 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 11.3 | 1.7 | 3.8 |
| ENGLAND | 71.7 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 2.1 |
| | 72.1 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 7.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 |

The numbers of young people staying in full-time education have increased in nearly all regions – with very slight drop in East of England, South West and Yorkshire & the Humber. The North West showed the largest increase of over 1%.

Most regions saw a decrease in young people engaged in government funded training programmes; ranging from over 2% in the North East to a slight increase of 0.7% in the South East. Nearly all regions show a small reduction in the number of young people entering jobs both with and 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 2002 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.

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

South East

| | South East | Berkshire (CFBT) CS | South Central CXP | Kent CS | Milton Keynes Ox & Bucks CXP | Surrey CS | Sussex CS | West Sussex (VT) CS |
|--|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Full-time education | 75.7 | 76.5 | 73.6 | 75.3 | 73.8 | 79.5 | 77.6 | 78.2 |
| Government supported training | 4.5 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| - training scheme funded by Government | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| - job, including training which is supported by Government funding | 3.2 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 2 | 2.7 | 4.0 |
| Employment outside Government supported training | 8.2 | 9.5 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 6.6 |
| - job with planned training | 6.6 | 8.3 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 5 |
| - job without planned training | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| Not settled | 5.8 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 6.6 | 5.4 |
| - active in the labour market | 5.3 | 4.7 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| - not economically active | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Moved out of contact | 3.6 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| No response to follow-up | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 2.4 |
| Refused to participate in survey | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total in Survey | 89,476 | 8,751 | 20,508 | 20,044 | 14,790 | 9,938 | 7,348 | 8,097 |
| of whom in learning % | 86.7 | 88.2 | 85.3 | 86.0 | 86.5 | 89.7 | 86.8 | 87.5 |

London

| | London | Central London CXP | North London | South London CXP | East London CXP | West London CXP |
|--|---------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Full-time education | 76.7 | 73.9 | 77.4 | 79.9 | 74.5 | 78.8 |
| Government supported training | 2.9 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 1.6 |
| - training scheme funded by Government | 2.0 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.0 |
| - job, including training which is supported by Government funding | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Employment outside Government supported training | 4.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| - job with planned training | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 1.4 |
| - job without planned training | 1.9 | 1.2 | 2 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.9 |
| Not settled | 8.0 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 8.4 |
| - active in the labour market | 7.5 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 8.0 |
| - not economically active | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Moved out of contact | 3.5 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.9 |
| No response to follow-up | 4.1 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 3.0 |
| Refused to participate in survey | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total in Survey | 75,001 | 10,692 | 12,230 | 14,209 | 23,914 | 13,956 |
| of whom in learning % | 82.4 | 79.7 | 81.7 | 87.1 | 81.6 | 81.9 |

Eastern

| | East of England | Bedfordshire CXP | Cambridge-shire CXP | Essex Southend & Thurrock CXP | Hertfordshire CXP | Norfolk CS | Suffolk CXP |
|--|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Full-time education | 73.9 | 77.5 | 72.1 | 74.1 | 77.2 | 69.3 | 71.5 |
| Government supported training | 4.6 | 3.4 | 7.4 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 6.1 |
| - training scheme funded by Government | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| - job, including training which is supported by Government funding | 1.9 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 3.8 |
| Employment outside Government supported training | 9.9 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 11.3 | 7.8 | 14.1 | 9.1 |
| - job with planned training | 8.1 | 4.4 | 7.4 | 10.6 | 6.5 | 11.4 | 4.5 |
| - job without planned training | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 4.6 |
| Not settled | 7.1 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 9.2 |
| - active in the labour market | 6.5 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 8.5 |
| - not economically active | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Moved out of contact | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 2.1 |
| No response to follow-up | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Refused to participate in survey | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Total in Survey | 64,089 | 7,547 | 7,970 | 19,586 | 12,818 | 8,648 | 7,520 |
| of whom in learning % | 86.6 | 85.4 | 86.9 | 89.1 | 87.3 | 84.3 | 82.1 |

South West

| | South West | Cornwall & Devon CXP | Bournemouth Dorset & Poole CXP | Gloucester -shire CXP | Somerset CXP | West of England CXP | Wiltshire CXP |
|--|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Full-time education | 73.7 | 72.5 | 79.2 | 73.4 | 71.0 | 73.6 | 74.4 |
| Government supported training | 6.3 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 4.8 |
| - training scheme funded by Government | 2.7 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| - job, including training which is supported by Government funding | 3.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 5 | 5.8 | 3.4 |
| Employment outside Government supported training | 8.9 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 10.3 |
| - job with planned training | 5.9 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 9.4 | 5.7 | 9.3 | 5.9 |
| - job without planned training | 3.0 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 4.4 |
| Not settled | 5.8 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| - active in the labour market | 5.1 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| - not economically active | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Moved out of contact | 3.0 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 3.2 |
| No response to follow-up | 2.0 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Refused to participate in survey | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Total in Survey | 56,570 | 20,368 | 7,186 | 6,542 | 5,531 | 10,439 | 6,504 |
| of whom in learning % | 85.9 | 83.0 | 86.8 | 89.1 | 84.8 | 90.3 | 85.1 |

West Midlands

| | West Midlands | Birmingham CXP | Black Country CXP | Coventry & Warwick CXP | Hereford & Worcester CXP | Shropshire Telford & Wrekin CXP | Staffordshire CXP |
|--|---------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Full-time education | 70.4 | 72.8 | 65.5 | 73.1 | 72.3 | 70.4 | 70.0 |
| Government supported training | 8.7 | 6.5 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 6.7 | 10.0 | 10.7 |
| - training scheme funded by Government | 5.9 | 4.4 | 7.5 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 7.8 |
| - job, including training which is supported by Government funding | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Employment outside Government supported training | 8.4 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 8.6 |
| - job with planned training | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| - job without planned training | 3.9 | 2.2 | 5 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 3.8 |
| Not settled | 8.3 | 7.7 | 11.3 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 8.0 |
| - active in the labour market | 6.9 | 6.6 | 10.2 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 6.0 |
| - not economically active | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 2.0 |
| Moved out of contact | 2.4 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| No response to follow-up | 1.7 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Refused to participate in survey | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total in Survey | 68,295 | 15,700 | 15,398 | 10,361 | 7,993 | 5,530 | 13,313 |
| of whom in learning % | 83.6 | 84.1 | 78.1 | 88.3 | 83.3 | 85.1 | 85.5 |

East Midlands

| | East Midlands | Derbyshire CXP | Leicester CXP | Lincolnshire & Rutland CXP | Northampton CXP | Nottinghamshire CXP |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Full-time education | 70.9 | 69.3 | 74.2 | 72.6 | 66.7 | 71.1 |
| Government supported training | 7.1 | 8.3 | 5.2 | 8.6 | 5.8 | 7.6 |
| - training scheme funded by Government | 3.6 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 4.0 |
| - job, including training which is supported by Government funding | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| Employment outside Government supported training | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 10.4 |
| - job with planned training | 6.0 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 7.1 |
| - job without planned training | 3.1 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Not settled | 7.8 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 7.3 |
| - active in the labour market | 7.0 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 6.2 |
| - not economically active | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Moved out of contact | 3.2 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 7.7 | 2.3 |
| No response to follow-up | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 0.9 |
| Refused to participate in survey | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Total in Survey | 51,052 | 11,175 | 11,113 | 8,432 | 8,150 | 12,182 |
| of whom in learning % | 84.0 | 84.4 | 83.9 | 87.0 | 78.1 | 85.8 |

Yorkshire & The Humber

| | Yorks & The Humber | Humberside CXP | North Yorkshire CXP | South Yorkshire CXP | West Yorkshire CXP |
|--|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Full-time education | 67.5 | 68.3 | 72.2 | 64.9 | 67.2 |
| Government supported training | 8.8 | 11.8 | 5.2 | 10.1 | 7.9 |
| - training scheme funded by Government | 4.6 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 4 |
| - job, including training which is supported by Government funding | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3 | 5.4 | 3.9 |
| Employment outside Government supported training | 9.8 | 7.8 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.1 |
| - job with planned training | 6.1 | 3.8 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 5.8 |
| - job without planned training | 3.7 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 4.3 |
| Not settled | 9.4 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 11.0 | 10.2 |
| - active in the labour market | 8.3 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 10 | 8.8 |
| - not economically active | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Moved out of contact | 2.5 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| No response to follow-up | 1.9 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| Refused to participate in survey | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total in Survey | 63,099 | 11,865 | 9,040 | 15,974 | 26,220 |
| of whom in learning % | 82.4 | 83.9 | 85.9 | 82.0 | 80.9 |

North West

| | North West | Cheshire & Warrington CXP | Cumbria CXP | Greater Manchester CXP | Greater Merseyside CXP | Lancashire CXP |
|--|---------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Full-time education | 69.7 | 74.5 | 69.4 | 68.9 | 70.0 | 67.9 |
| Government supported training | 9.1 | 5.5 | 10.8 | 8.5 | 11.1 | 9.5 |
| - training scheme funded by Government | 4.6 | 1.8 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 8.7 | 2.6 |
| - job, including training which is supported by Government funding | 4.5 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 6.9 |
| Employment outside Government supported training | 8.3 | 8.0 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 5.6 | 9.8 |
| - job with planned training | 6.1 | 5.1 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 7.7 |
| - job without planned training | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Not settled | 8.4 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 7.3 |
| - active in the labour market | 7.6 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 6.3 |
| - not economically active | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Moved out of contact | 2.6 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 4.0 |
| No response to follow-up | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Refused to participate in survey | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total in Survey | 90,820 | 11,555 | 6,231 | 33,839 | 20,295 | 18,900 |
| of whom in learning % | 84.9 | 85.1 | 87.8 | 84.2 | 84.8 | 85.0 |

North East

| | North East | County Durham CXP | Northumberland CS | Tees Valley CXP | Tyne & Wear CXP |
|--|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Full-time education | 66.6 | 63.9 | 71.5 | 66.1 | 66.6 |
| Government supported training | 10.8 | 12.3 | 7.3 | 12.9 | 9.8 |
| - training scheme funded by Government | 8.2 | 9.5 | 4.6 | 11.2 | 6.6 |
| - job, including training which is supported by Government funding | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 3.2 |
| Employment outside Government supported training | 5.9 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| - job with planned training | 3.3 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| - job without planned training | 2.6 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| Not settled | 11.3 | 12.2 | 8.5 | 10.0 | 12.5 |
| - active in the labour market | 10.0 | 11.0 | 4.7 | 9.1 | 11.6 |
| - not economically active | 1.3 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Moved out of contact | 1.7 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| No response to follow-up | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 4.6 |
| Refused to participate in survey | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total in Survey | 33,927 | 6,135 | 4,064 | 9,316 | 14,412 |
| of whom in learning % | 80.7 | 78.5 | 84.1 | 82.7 | 79.3 |

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 2002

| | Male | Female | Total |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Full-time education | 67.5 | 77.0 | 72.1 |
| Government supported training | 8.1 | 5.2 | 6.7 |
| - training scheme funded by Government | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| - job, including training which is supported by Government funding | 4.0 | 2.0 | 3.1 |
| Employment outside Government supported training | 10.3 | 6.0 | 8.2 |
| - job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding | 7.0 | 4.1 | 5.6 |
| - job without planned training | 3.3 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| Not settled | 8.6 | 6.9 | 7.8 |
| - not active in the labour market | 8.0 | 5.8 | 7.0 |
| - economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| No response to follow-up | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Refused to participate in survey | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total in Survey | 303,555 | 288,774 | 592,329 |
| of whom in learning % | 82.6 | 86.3 | 84.4 |

Comparisons with 2001 show that both young men and young women have increased their participation in full time education, with a 0.3% increase for men, and a 0.6% increase for women. Both groups show a similar reduction in the proportions in both government supported training and jobs

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 2002 Activity Survey uses the 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 reflect their ethnic origins. This lack of information is highlighted by 68% of the client group being in the “not known” category by Northumberland Guidance Company; 57% in Sussex; 45% in Cumbria and 35% in Cornwall and Devon. At the other end of the scale West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire & Rutland, Coventry & Warwick and Hereford & Worcester were able to report on the ethnic group of over 99% 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 23 of the 48 areas are to be omitted.

Table 13 - Services Not Included in the Ethnic analysis by proportion of client group in the “not known” category

| Service Name | % | Service Name | % |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| Northumberland CS | 68.7% | Surrey CS | 19.5% |
| Sussex CS | 57.1% | South Yorkshire CXP | 16.6% |
| Hertfordshire CXP | 56.5% | West of England CXP | 15.2% |
| Cumbria CXP | 45.7% | Bedfordshire CXP | 15.1% |
| Cambridgeshire CXP | 40.2% | County Durham CXP | 14.9% |
| Cornwall & Devon CXP | 35.6% | Tees Valley CXP | 14.0% |
| Cheshire & Warrington CXP | 24.3% | Milton Keynes Ox & Bucks CXP | 13.3% |
| West Sussex (VT) CS | 23.9% | Tyne & Wear CXP | 13.2% |
| Kent CS | 23.2% | Greater Manchester CXP | 12.9% |
| East London CXP | 21.9% | North London | 12.6% |
| Bournemouth Dorset & Poole CXP | 21.7% | Berks/Oxon (CFBT) CS | 12.3% |
| Wiltshire CXP | 20.3% | | |

Table 14 - Services Included in the Ethnic analysis by proportion of client group in the “not known” category

| Service Name | % | Service Name | % |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| Suffolk CXP | 10.9% | South London CXP | 3.7% |
| Central London CXP | 10.8% | Nottinghamshire CXP | 3.7% |
| Gloucestershire CXP | 10.3% | Greater Merseyside CXP | 3.3% |
| Humberside CXP | 10.1% | Norfolk CS | 3.2% |
| South Central CXP | 9.7% | Leicester CXP | 1.9% |
| North Yorkshire CXP | 9.6% | Northampton CXP | 1.8% |
| Essex Southend & Thurrock CXP | 9.3% | Staffordshire CXP | 1.2% |
| West London CXP | 8.3% | Shropshire Telford & Wrekin CXP | 1.0% |
| Derbyshire CXP | 8.2% | West Yorkshire CXP | 0.8% |
| Somerset CXP | 7.2% | Lincolnshire & Rutland CXP | 0.7% |
| Lancashire CXP | 6.7% | Coventry & Warwick CXP | 0.6% |
| Birmingham CXP | 5.0% | Hereford & Worcester CXP | 0.0% |
| Black Country CXP | 3.9% | | |

As can be seen from the above tables, the inclusion rate varied from region to region. For example, only one service, South Central, in the South East met the quality criterion, whereas all services in both East Midlands and West Midlands are included. Coverage of areas with a large minority ethnic population is mixed. For example, Birmingham, Leicester and West Yorkshire are covered in the more reliable subset, but North and East London has been left out. The subset, comprising returns for 25 areas, totals 312,859 young people. This is 53% of the total data set.

Table 15 overleaf shows the headline results of the analysis.

The figures are very similar to the headline information in terms of the proportions 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 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.

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 2001.

It should be noted that the numbers reported in some categories are extremely low and must therefore be treated with extreme caution.

Table 15 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 | TOTAL |
|--|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Full-time education | 69.8 | 74.9 | 78.9 | 86.0 | 93.6 | 73.6 | 70.6 | 71.5 |
| Government supported training | 7.8 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 7.1 |
| - training scheme funded by Government | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 4.1 |
| - job, including training which is supported by Government funding | 3.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| Employment outside Government supported training | 9.7 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 8.5 |
| - job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding | 6.5 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 5.7 |
| - job without planned training | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| Not settled | 8.4 | 10.3 | 8.1 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 8.0 |
| - not active in the labour market | 7.5 | 9.3 | 7.2 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 7.1 |
| - economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 2.8 |
| No response to follow-up | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 2.0 |
| Refused to participate in survey | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total in Survey | 255,199 | 3,517 | 9,399 | 21,383 | 1,039 | 5,828 | 16,494 | 312,859 |
| % In Learning | 84.1 | 82.9 | 83.8 | 89.8 | 94.6 | 81.3 | 79.5 | 84.2 |

Table 16 – Activity status of year 11 completers, Autumn 2002 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 | 69.8 | 69.6 | 74.9 | 70.2 | 68.8 | 81.6 | 82.3 | 75.3 | 77.4 | 84.7 | 73.1 | 91.8 | 80.9 | 80.4 | 85.2 | 93.6 | 73.6 | 70.6 |
| Government supported training | 7.8 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| training scheme funded by Government | 4.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| job, including training supported by Government funding | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 2.1 |
| Employment outside Government supported training | 9.7 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 11.0 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 6.5 |
| job with planned training | 6.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 4.2 |
| job without planned training | 3.2 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Not settled | 8.5 | 13.5 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 14.5 | 5.2 | 7.5 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 5.2 | 9.7 | 2.6 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 6.7 |
| - not active in the labour market | 7.6 | 13.0 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 13.0 | 4.6 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 4.4 | 8.9 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 5.6 |
| - economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service | 2.5 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 6.2 |
| No response to follow-up | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 5.3 |
| Refused to Participate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total in Survey | 240,023 | 825 | 2,706 | 11,645 | 1,299 | 483 | 576 | 1,159 | 4,480 | 2,962 | 1,957 | 9,303 | 8,238 | 1,841 | 2,001 | 1,039 | 5,828 | 16,494 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| % in learning | 84.1 | 76.8 | 82.9 | 85.8 | 78.8 | 87.8 | 87.2 | 83.2 | 83.6 | 86.3 | 80.7 | 93.9 | 86.3 | 86.6 | 88.6 | 94.6 | 81.3 | 79.5 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

8. Occupational pattern of Year 11 young people entering employment and training in 2002

Connexions Partnerships and Careers Service companies were able to specify the occupational sector entered by 94% 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 | 3.3% | 1.6% | 2.7% |
| Clerical/secretarial | 5.5% | 17.9% | 10.0% |
| Skilled construction | 18.0% | 0.3% | 11.5% |
| Skilled engineering | 4.4% | 0.2% | 2.9% |
| Other skilled trades | 21.5% | 1.8% | 14.3% |
| Protective service occupations | 3.1% | 0.7% | 2.3% |
| Personal service occupations | 6.5% | 37.9% | 18.0% |
| Catering occupations | 4.6% | 6.6% | 5.3% |
| Health care occupations | 0.3% | 3.6% | 1.5% |
| Childcare & related occupations | 0.2% | 6.7% | 2.6% |
| Hairdressing & related occupations | 0.5% | 18.9% | 7.2% |
| Other personal service occupations | 0.9% | 2.1% | 1.3% |
| Sales occupations | 7.3% | 16.9% | 10.8% |
| Plant/machine operatives | 3.9% | 2.3% | 3.3% |
| Agriculture/forestry/fishing occupations | 2.8% | 1.7% | 2.4% |
| Labouring and other elementary occupations | 17.2% | 12.4% | 15.5% |
| Unknown occupations | 6.5% | 6.3% | 6.4% |
| TOTAL | 55,950 | 32,105 | 88,055 |

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 (14%), the five most popular types of employment are the same as last two years, although the order has changed slightly. The top five are, personal

service occupations are the most common (18%), then. 'other skilled trades' (14.4%), skilled construction (11.5%), sales occupations (10.8%) and lastly clerical and secretarial (10.0%).

As in the last two surveys , those young people who are known to be in employment but for whom there is no occupational classification have been included in the breakdown. This has had the effect of depressing other percentages when compared with previous years.

Generally speaking the relative proportions of young people in each type of job have stayed the same with only small variations in percentage terms. The exception to this is in skilled construction which has risen for the second year running.

The pattern of gender occupancy of different types of job or training in 2002 is shown in Table 17. 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 17 – Gender composition of Year 11 students entering training or work, for those occupations containing significant numbers (%)

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Managerial/professional | 78.0% | 22.0% | 2,338 |
| Clerical/secretarial | 34.9% | 65.1% | 8,816 |
| Skilled construction | 99.0% | 1.0% | 10,148 |
| Skilled engineering | 97.8% | 2.2% | 2,538 |
| Other skilled trades | 95.4% | 4.6% | 12,630 |
| Protective service occupations | 88.2% | 11.8% | 1,989 |
| Personal service occupations | 23.0% | 77.0% | 15,828 |
| Catering occupations | 54.9% | 45.1% | 4,675 |
| Health care occupations | 12.0% | 88.0% | 1,307 |
| Childcare & related occupations | 5.9% | 94.1% | 2,289 |
| Hairdressing & related occupations | 4.5% | 95.5% | 6,372 |
| Other personal service occupations | 42.0% | 58.0% | 1,185 |
| Sales occupations | 42.9% | 57.1% | 9,507 |
| Plant/machine operatives | 74.8% | 25.2% | 2,905 |
| Agriculture/forestry/fishing occupations | 74.4% | 25.6% | 2,107 |
| Labouring and other elementary occupations | 70.7% | 29.3% | 13,606 |
| Unknown occupations | 64.4% | 35.6% | 5,643 |
| TOTAL | 55,950 | 32,105 | 88,055 |

Table 18 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 (2,399) and represents less than 6% of this subset. This means that comparisons between the percentages in each sector should be made with caution.

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

- over twice as many young white people in skilled construction, and protective service occupations compared to black and minority ethnic groups;
- proportionally more black and minority ethnic groups in sales and clerical/secretarial work.
- similar proportions in the fairly small but important category of managerial and professionally related 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 | 2.9% | 3.0% | 2.4% | 2.9% |
| Clerical/secretarial | 9.6% | 16.5% | 8.9% | 9.9% |
| Skilled construction | 11.5% | 5.4% | 11.5% | 11.2% |
| Skilled engineering | 2.5% | 1.9% | 3.4% | 2.5% |
| Other skilled trades | 15.4% | 9.2% | 12.5% | 15.0% |
| Protective service occupations | 2.2% | 0.8% | 2.4% | 2.2% |
| Personal service occupations | 17.8% | 15.8% | 18.6% | 17.7% |
| Catering occupations | 5.2% | 4.1% | 5.9% | 5.2% |
| Health care occupations | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.0% | 1.4% |
| Childcare & related occupations | 2.4% | 4.7% | 2.2% | 2.5% |
| Hairdressing & related occupations | 7.3% | 4.9% | 8.2% | 7.2% |
| Other personal service occupations | 1.4% | 0.8% | 1.3% | 1.4% |
| Sales occupations | 9.4% | 11.6% | 9.6% | 9.5% |
| Plant/machine operatives | 3.8% | 1.8% | 2.6% | 3.6% |
| Agriculture/forestry /fishing occupations | 2.5% | 0.4% | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| Labouring and other elementary occupations | 15.5% | 16.5% | 18.6% | 15.7% |
| Unknown occupations | 6.8% | 17.2% | 7.5% | 7.4% |
| Total | 44,426 | 2,399 | 1,780 | 48,615 |

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

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 2002) 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 (CFBT) CS | Bracknell Forest; Reading; Slough; West Berkshire; Windsor & Maidenhead; Wokingham |
| South Central CXP | Hampshire; Isle of Wight; Portsmouth; Southampton |
| Kent CS | Kent; Medway |
| Milton Keynes Ox & Bucks CXP | Buckinghamshire; Milton Keynes; Oxfordshire |
| Sussex CS | Brighton & Hove; East Sussex |
| West Sussex (VT) CS | West Sussex |
| London | |
| Central London CXP | Camden; Islington; Kensington & Chelsea; Lambeth; Southwark; Wandsworth; City of Westminster |
| North London | Barnet; Enfield; Haringey; Waltham Forest |
| South London CXP | Bromley; Croydon; Kingston-Upon-Thames; Merton; Richmond-Upon-Thames; Sutton |
| East London CXP | Barking & Dagenham; Bexley; City of London; Greenwich; Hackney; Havering; Lewisham; Newham; Redbridge; Tower Hamlets |
| West London CXP | Brent; Ealing; Hammersmith & Fulham; Harrow; Hillingdon; Hounslow |
| East of England | |
| Bedfordshire CXP | Bedfordshire; Luton |
| Cambridgeshire CXP | Cambridgeshire; City of Peterborough |
| Essex Southend & Thurrock CXP | Essex; Southend-on-Sea; Thurrock |
| Hertfordshire CXP | Hertfordshire |
| Norfolk CS | Norfolk |
| Suffolk CXP | Suffolk |
| South West | |
| Cornwall & Devon CXP | Cornwall; Devon; Isles of Scilly; Plymouth; Torbay |
| Bournemouth Dorset & Poole CXP | Bournemouth; Dorset; Poole |
| Gloucestershire CXP | Gloucestershire CXP |
| Somerset CXP | Somerset CXP |
| West of England CXP | Bath & North East Somerset; Bristol; North Somerset; South Gloucestershire |
| Wiltshire CXP | Swindon; Wiltshire |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| West Midlands | |
| Birmingham CXP | Birmingham; Solihull |
| Black Country CXP | Dudley; Sandwell; Walsall; Wolverhampton |
| Coventry & Warwick CXP | Coventry; Warwickshire |
| Hereford & Worcester CXP | Herefordshire; Worcestershire |
| Shropshire Telford & Wrekin CXP | Shropshire; Telford & Wrekin |
| Staffordshire CXP | Staffordshire; Stoke on Trent |
| East Midlands | |
| Derbyshire CXP | City of Derby; Derbyshire |
| Leicester CXP | Leicester City; Leicestershire |
| Lincolnshire & Rutland CXP | Lincolnshire; Rutland |
| Northampton CXP | Northamptonshire |
| Nottinghamshire CXP | City of Nottingham; Nottinghamshire |
| Yorks & The Humber | |
| Humberside CXP | East Riding; Hull; North East Lincolnshire; North Lincolnshire |
| North Yorkshire CXP | York; North Yorkshire |
| South Yorkshire CXP | Barnsley; Doncaster; Rotherham; Sheffield |
| West Yorkshire CXP | Bradford; Calderdale; Kirklees; Leeds; Wakefield |
| North West | |
| Cheshire & Warrington CXP | Cheshire; Warrington |
| Cumbria CXP | Cumbria |
| Greater Manchester CXP | Bolton; Bury; Manchester; Oldham; Rochdale; Salford; Stockport; Tameside; Trafford; Wigan |
| Greater Merseyside CXP | Halton; Knowsley; Liverpool; Sefton; St Helens; Wirral |
| Lancashire CXP | Blackburn with Darwen; Blackpool; Lancashire |
| North East | |
| County Durham CXP | Durham |
| Northumberland CS | Northumberland |
| Tees Valley CXP | Darlington; Hartlepool; Middlesbrough; Redcar & Cleveland; Stockton-On-Tees |
| Tyne & Wear CXP | Gateshead; Newcastle-upon-Tyne; North Tyneside; South Tyneside; Sunderland |