

Moving On–2003

Pathways Taken by Young People Beyond 16

Annual Activity Survey 2003

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Moving On–2003:

Pathways Taken by Young People Beyond 16

Annual Activity Survey 2003

1. Introduction

This report gives the results of the 2003 Annual Activity Survey, undertaken by Connexions Partnerships, 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 services to young people. For three years (1999 to 2001) this requirement was extended to include the status of the whole cohort of 17/18 year olds - those who completed Year 11 in the previous year. Since 2002 the Department did not require this information to be reported centrally, but many services have continued to collect this and other information locally.

This report therefore only covers Year 11 leavers in 2003.

The data from the Annual Activity Survey provides valuable information at both national and local level on the early transition of young people from compulsory education.

It can inform young people, their teachers, parents and advisers, and the research community of the early post-16 pathways taken by recent cohorts of young people. Many Connexions Services publish their own local information and make it available to schools and a range of other local partners.

Gender and ethnic breakdowns are provided for the Year 11 data, as is progression information for those with Special 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 2003: the National Picture

In the autumn of 2003, Connexions services sought to identify the activity of all young people who had completed Year 11 that year. The total figure, obtained from information from schools, local education authorities and other agencies, was 608,771. 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 2003. The vast majority of young people completing Year 11 (84.2 %) 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.

Connexions services were in contact with over 95% of the Year 11 pupils known to them, leaving 28,739 young people unaccounted for. Of these, nearly 15,000 (2.4 % 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 535 refused to participate in the survey leaving 13,455 (2.2% of the whole cohort) who were believed to have remained in the operational area but did not respond to a range of follow-up approaches.

Just over 11% of the cohort (over 67,000) was known not to be engaged in **full-time** learning. Some of these were in employment without recognised training (3% of the cohort), and some (around 1%) were in part time education, employment or training. The majority however, over 7% of the cohort, were either not economically active (around 1% of these were looking after family or unable to work because of long term illness or pregnancy) or not in any formal activity. At least some of those in the 'No Response' category are also likely to be in these categories, so the total for those not in learning in Autumn 2003 could be as high as 70,000.

Table 1– Headline figures on the Activity status of young people completing Year 11 in 2003

in full time learning or work		In part time learning or work	Not settled	status not known		In contact
In full-time learning	Employment without planned training			Moved out of contact	No response	
84.2	3.0	0.8	7.3	2.4	2.3	95.3

3. Behind the headlines in 2003

Table 2 gives a more detailed picture of the status of the 2002/2003 Year 11 cohort. The shaded rows (with offset figures) are subsets of the rows immediately above.

Table 2 –Activity Status in Autumn 2003 of young people completing Year 11 in 2003

Activity status	Number	Percentage (%)
Full-time education	438,820	72.1%
Government supported training	42,204	6.9%
- training scheme funded by Government	23688	3.9%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	18516	3.0%
Employment outside Government supported training	49,695	8.2%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	31,425	5.2%
- job without planned training	18,270	3.0%
Not settled	49,160	8.1%
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	44,621	7.3%
- not active in the labour market	4,539	0.7%
Moved out of contact of Connexions/careers service	14,749	2.8%
No response to follow-up	13,455	2.2%
Refused to Participate	535	0.1%
TOTAL	608,771	100%

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 2003 statistics show a very slight drop to 84.2% 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 6 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 South East has the largest percentage in this category (86.1%) and the North East has the lowest (78.6%). Table 3 shows those areas of the country (Connexions 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	91.4
Coventry & Warwick CXP	90.5
Gloucestershire CXP	89.1
York & North Yorkshire CXP	88.8
Surrey CXP	88.5
National	84.2
In full-time learning – lowest figures	
Durham CXP	79.2
Tyne & Wear CXP	78.4
Tees Valley CXP	77.9
Black Country CXP	76.1
Northamptonshire CXP	76.0

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
Isles of Scilly LEA	100
South Gloucestershire	93.5
North Somerset LEA	92.6
Bath & North East Somerset LEA	91.7
National	84.4
In full-time learning – lowest figures	
Walsall LEA	74.7
Sandwell LEA	74.2
Redcar & Cleveland LEA	73.9
Middlesbrough LEA	73.1
Barking & Dagenham LEA	72.7

The geographical coverage of Connexions Partnership operational areas is shown at [Annex 2](#).

Full-time Education

The 2003 Survey continues to show a high proportion of young people continuing in full-time education that we have seen in the last few years. The figure of 72.1% in the 2003 survey is 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 78.4% in London. The local areas with the lowest and highest figures were County Durham, with 63.8% and West London at 81.2%, although both of these figures represent an increase on the 2003 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 new Education to Employment programme delivered through Connexions and the local Learning and Skills Councils, as well as the positive effect on 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 2003 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 remained steady at 55% with another 8% studying for a vocational A level. In addition, 12% were studying for a GNVQ qualification, and 14% for NVQ level 1, 2 or 3. The balance is made up of GCSE courses – 2% and 'other' courses at 10%.

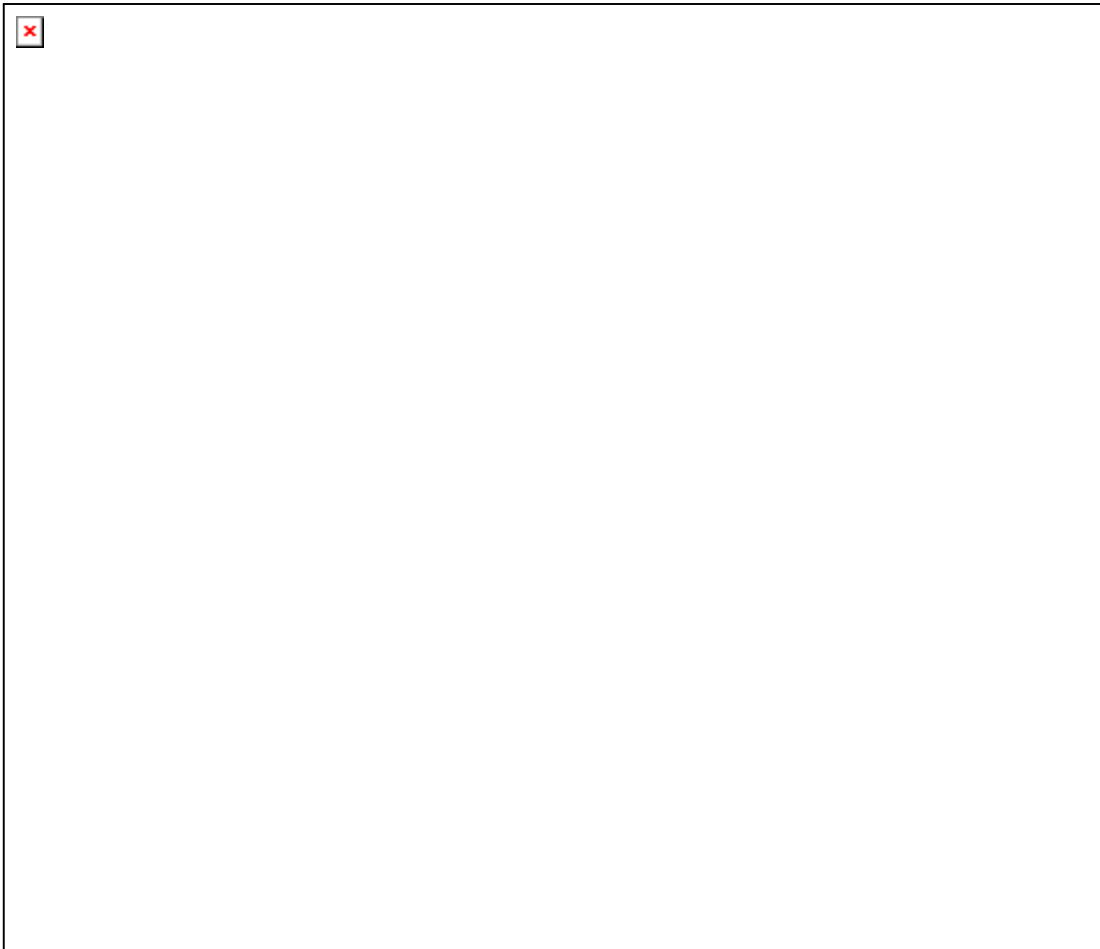


Chart 2 - Analysis of qualification level by Region

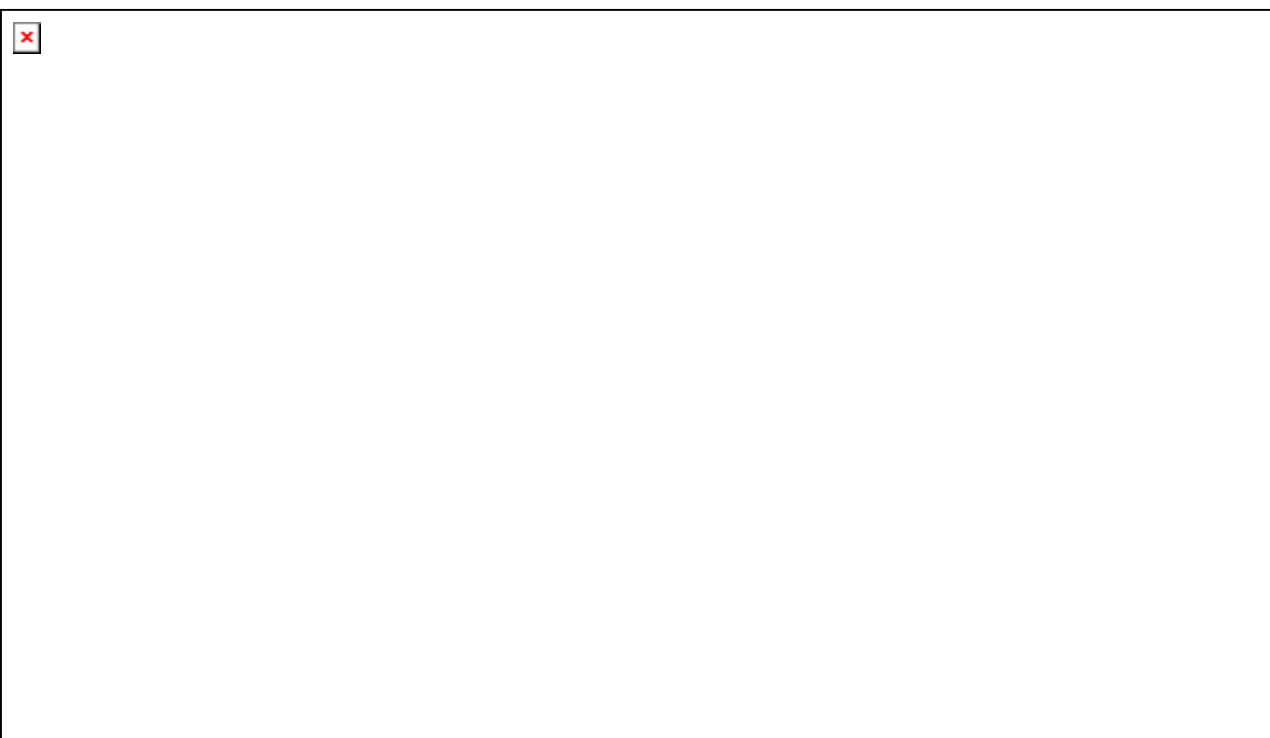
The chart below shows a regional breakdown of qualifications studied by type.



The proportions of young people participating in Government supported training has ceased to fall, and shows a slightly higher level of participation than in 2002. Overall in 2003 there were just over 420,000 young people (6.9% of the cohort) either receiving training while employed (3.0%), or based at a training provider (3.9%). There continues to be wide regional and local variation, as shown in Section 5. Generally speaking, there are higher levels of training in northern areas and lower rates in the south. The lowest figure for 2003 was in West London, with 2.1%, and the highest figure was 13%, in Durham.

Chart 3 – Participation in Government Supported Training

The chart below shows the general 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 figures for 2003 do show a marginal increase in those participating in non-employed Government supported training; this is due in part to the better planning of provision under the E2E project.



The 2003 survey shows that 56% of young people in government supported training had solely training status, based at a provider (Table 5). This represents 3.9% of the total cohort, a figure 0.2% higher than last year, and halting the year on year reduction in this group since 1996. Another 3.01% 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).

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	17.0
Foundation Modern Apprenticeship/ National Traineeship	3.5	11.2	14.9	20.6	24.0
Other GST	11.2	6.4	5.6	3.1	3.0
Training	66.4	61.0	56.6	56.3	54.7
Foundation Modern Apprenticeship/ National Traineeship	4.8	18.7	19.9	22.7	23.0
Other GST (including Life Skills and E2E)	61.6	42.3	36.7	33.6	31.0

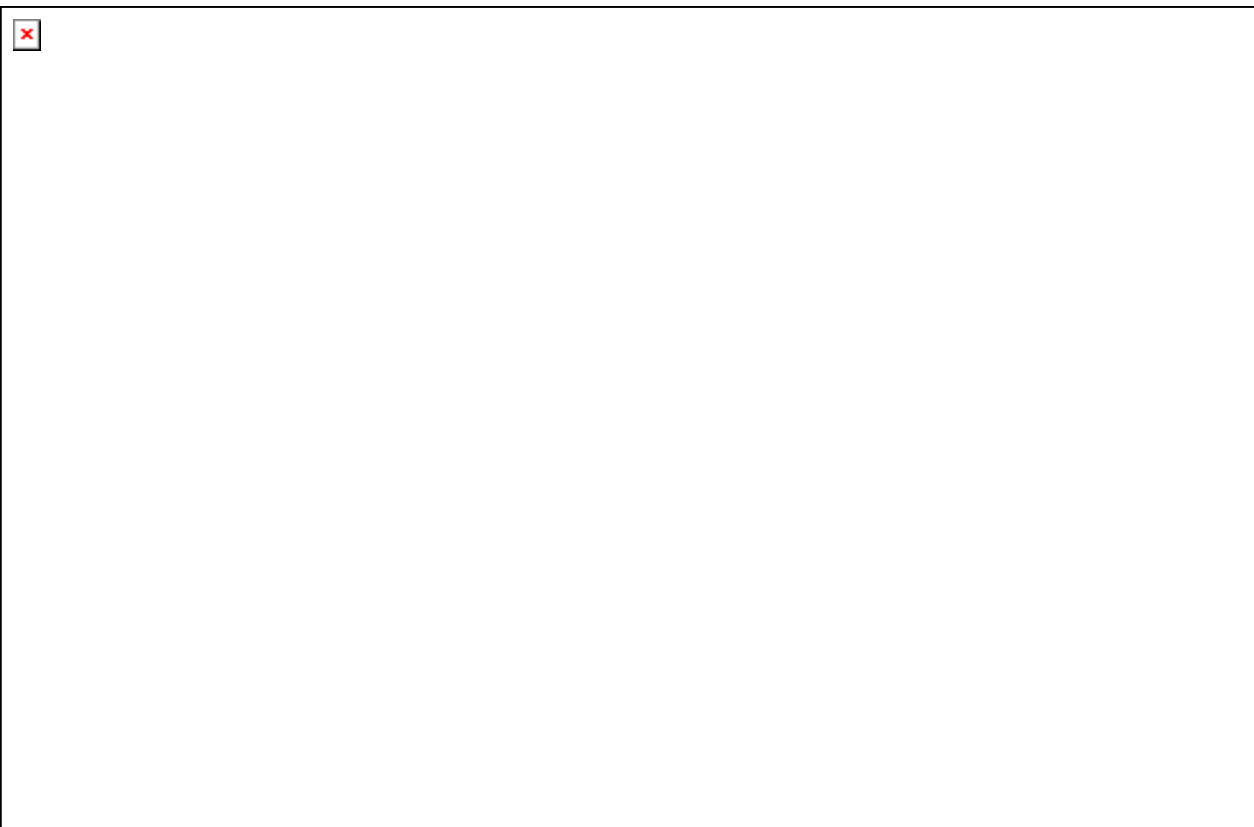


Employment

The proportion of young people in employment has remained almost constant for the last four years at around 8-9% of those finishing compulsory education (49,695 in 2003). If we include those in government supported training as part of their job, this figure increases to around 12% per year. Of those in employment (including GST) at the time of the Survey, 73% were in some form of planned and recognised training. Of those in jobs with planned training, the majority –63% – 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

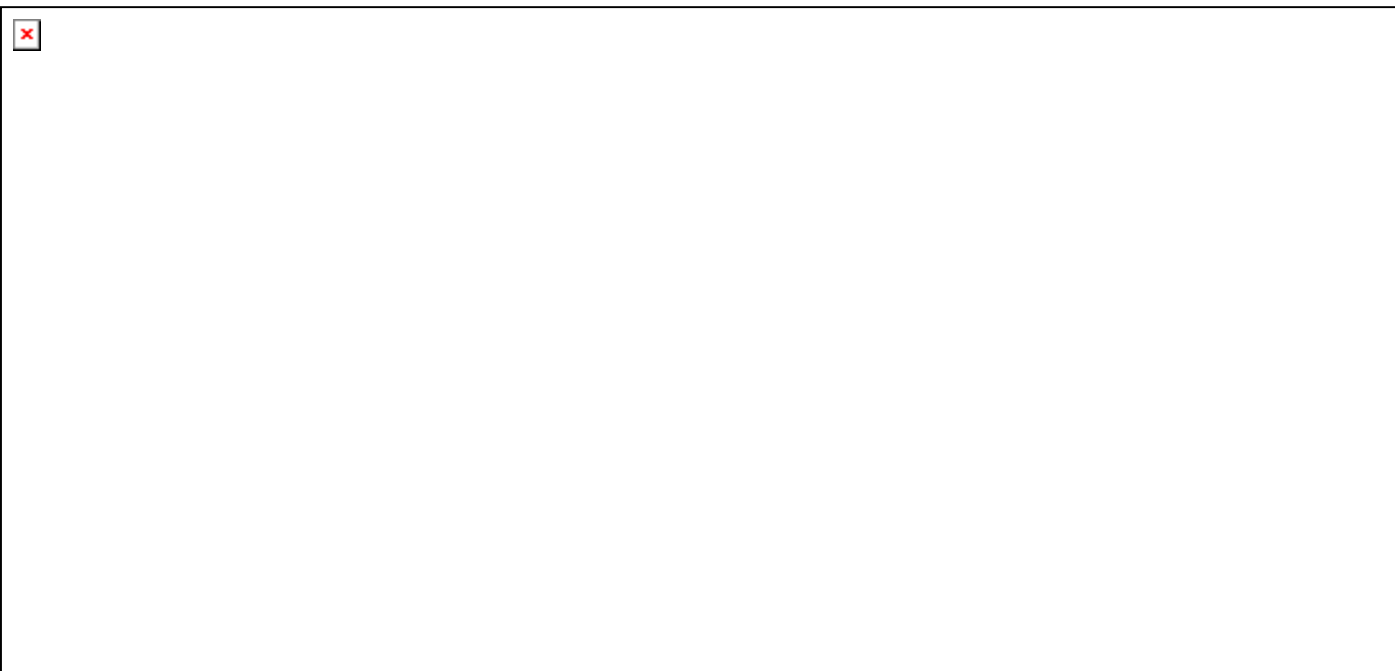
The following chart demonstrates the increase in the number of opportunities offering jobs with training.



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 2003, 63% of those in employment (5.2% of the cohort) were recorded as being in a job with such training.

Chart 5 – Employment with training



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

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

There are over 49,000 young people who were not settled in full-time education, training or employment. This represents 8.1% of the cohort, a higher proportion 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 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 now 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. Less than 1% of the national cohort falls into this subgroup, a continuing reduction on the last four years. The remainder of young people who are described as 'not settled in a full time activity' may be economically active outside the home, but they are not engaged in full-time work or learning. Of this group, 9% (4,517) were involved in part time employment, education or training activities. The remainder (40,104) were believed to be without formal work or learning. The nature of work in the informal economy, however, makes it difficult to identify those who may have casual or illegal employment. Information is not sought about how many of the 'Not Settled' group are waiting for a training placement, 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 2003 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 who cannot be contacted is removed this gives a true non-response figure of 2.2 %

There are still variations in the 'No Response' figures between services, for example Staffordshire, Shropshire Telford & Wrekin, Milton Keynes Ox & Bucks, Cheshire & Warrington, Cornwall & Devon, Coventry & Warwick, Lincolnshire & Rutland, Derbyshire all have a non response rate of less than 1%. At the other end of the scale Tees Valley and East London, have non response rates of over 5%.

Finally, 2.4% 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 0 in Somerset to nearly 9% 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	55.7%	72.1%
Government supported training	10.8%	6.9%
- training scheme funded by Government	7.9%	
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.0%	
Employment outside Government supported training	11.0%	8.2%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	6.7%	
- job without planned training	4.4%	
Not settled	15.5%	8.1%
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	13.6%	
- not active in the labour market	1.9%	
Moved out of contact of Connexions/careers service	3.5%	2.4%
No response to follow-up	3.3%	2.3%
TOTAL	54,673	608

*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 73% for those with special needs, compared with 84% 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 11,000 young people with additional needs on the types of work and training they entered on leaving school.

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

4. Comparisons with previous years

Recent trends

Comparison of the full Activity Survey results for those completing Year 11 is now available for the last eight years, and is shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8 – Comparison of activity status from Autumn 1996 to Autumn 2003 of young people completing Year 11 (full Activity Survey categories)

Activity status	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Full-time education	68.0	67.9	68.5	70.6	71.3	71.7	72.0	72.0
Government supported training	10.1	10.0	8.7	8.4	7.7	7.1	6.7	6.7
- training scheme funded by Government	8.0	7.0	5.8	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.7
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	2.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0
Employment outside Government supported training	7.9	8.5	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.2	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	6.5	6.5
- job without planned training	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.7	2.9	2.5	1.7	1.7
Not settled	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.8	7.8
- not active in the labour market	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	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	6.6	6.6
Moved out of contact of Connexions/careers service	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8
No response to follow-up/ Refused to Participate	5.6	4.9	4.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.4
Total in Survey	562,107	561,307	553,269	563,877	570,279	582,886	590,000	590,000

of which in full time learning	81.0%	81.5%	82.0%	84.0%	84.8%	85.2%	84.8%
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Note: Row totals may not correspond to the sum of the subcategories, nor the overall total to the sum of rows due to independent rounding effects

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

- a year on year increase in the number of young people continuing in full-time education;
- a general decline in the numbers relying on government supported training, although the 2003 figures have shown a slight increase of 0.2 percentage points on the 2002 figures;
- 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 8.2% in 2003
- a continuation of the fall in the number of those in jobs without planned training, from 5% in 1996 to 3.0% in 2003;
- an increase in the proportion 'Not Settled' in full-time education, training or employment (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 2.3% in 2003, of those not in contact with their Connexions\Careers service in the Autumn after Year 11.

Longer term comparisons

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

A summary of the figures for England for the past thirteen 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
1991	60.7	14.7	10.3	8.7	5.6
1992	65.0	13.3	7.8	8.8	5.2
1993	68.0	12.5	6.9	6.3	6.1
1994	68.1	11.7	7.6	6.0	6.5
1995	67.6	10.5	8.0	6.7	7.5
1996*	68.0	10.1	7.9	6.5	7.5
1997	67.9	10.0	8.5	6.5	7.1
1998	68.5	8.7	9.0	7.2	6.6
1999	70.6	8.4	8.6	7.3	5.1
2000	71.3	7.7	8.7	7.3	4.0
2001	71.7	7.1	8.9	7.3	4.0
2002	72.1	6.7	8.2	7.8	5.2
2003	72.1	6.9	8.2	8.1	4.9

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

5. Regional and local data for those completing Year 11 in 2003

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, which continue to be important in the Connexions regime. 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 (86.1%) and North East region the smallest (78.6%).

As a crucial first step to increasing post-16 participation rates, Connexions Partnerships have been required to improve the follow-up and tracking of young people who might otherwise break contact. The last column of figures in Table 10 shows comparative percentages. The North West and West Midlands lead the field, with the services in this region being in contact with over 96% of young people on their lists. Services in London, still managed to remain in contact with over 93% 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 2003

	In full-time learning	Not settled	In Contact
South East	86.1	6.6	94.9
London	83.3	7.9	93.2
East of England	85.5	7.5	95.5
South West	85.9	5.8	95.8
West Midlands	84.0	8.4	96.3
East Midlands	83.3	8.5	95.2
Yorks & The Humber	82.4	9.6	95.9
North West	85.2	8.6	96.3
North East	78.6	11.7	93.4
ENGLAND	84.2	8.1	95.3

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 2002 are shaded, and those for 2003 are in bold.

	Full-time education	GST Training	GST Employed	Employment		Not settled	Moved out of contact
				with training	no Training		
SOUTH EAST	75.7	1.3	3.2	6.6	1.7	5.8	3.6
	75.9	1.4	3.2	5.6	2.2	6.6	3.2
LONDON	76.7	2.0	0.9	2.8	1.9	8.0	3.5
	78.4	1.9	0.9	2.0	2.0	7.9	3.0
EAST OF ENGLAND	73.9	2.7	1.9	8.1	1.8	7.1	2.4
	73.2	3.0	2.2	7.1	2.6	7.5	2.3
SOUTH WEST	73.7	2.7	3.6	5.9	3.0	5.8	3.0
	73.6	3.2	3.6	5.5	4.1	5.8	2.6
WEST MIDLANDS	70.4	5.9	2.8	4.5	3.9	8.3	2.4
	70.6	6.4	2.6	4.5	3.9	8.4	1.8
EAST MIDLANDS	70.9	3.6	3.5	6.0	3.1	7.8	3.2
	69.3	4.1	3.6	6.2	3.4	8.5	3.2
YORKS & THE HUMBER	67.5	4.6	4.2	6.1	3.7	9.4	2.5
	67.2	5.0	4.3	5.8	4.0	9.6	1.9
NORTH WEST	69.7	4.6	4.5	6.1	2.2	8.4	2.6
	69.6	5.2	4.2	6.1	2.6	8.6	2.0
NORTH EAST	66.6	8.2	2.7	3.3	2.6	11.3	1.7
	66.1	7.0	2.5	3.0	3.1	11.7	1.5
ENGLAND	72.1	3.7	3.1	5.6	2.6	7.8	2.8
	72.1	3.9	3.0	5.2	3.0	8.1	2.4

The numbers of young people staying in full-time education have stayed fairly constant. There are small fluctuations in most regions with the South East, London and West Midlands showing a modest increase.

Most regions saw a slight increase in young people engaged in non employed status government funded training programmes; the exceptions to this are North East and London. Nearly all regions show a small reduction in the number of young people entering jobs with training and increase in those entering jobs without training.

Proportions in the 'Not Settled' group have increased slightly compared to previous years; this reflects the efforts made by Partnerships to keep in contact with young people; although all regions have reported a slight reduction in those moving out of contact and not responding to the survey.

Connexions Partnership areas

The tables on the following pages set out the 2002 Activity Survey percentage figures for the areas covered by individual Connexions Partnerships grouped within Government Regional Office regions.

A list of Connexions Partnerships and the areas they cover is given in [Annex 2](#).

South East

	South East	Berkshire CXP	South Central CXP	Kent & Medway CXP	Milton Keynes Ox & Bucks CXP	Surrey CXP	Sussex CXP
Full-time education	75.9%	76.5%	74.1%	75.7%	74.2%	78.6%	77.9%
Government supported training	4.6%	2.8%	5.2%	4.7%	6.0%	3.8%	3.8%
- training scheme funded by Government	1.4%	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%	2.5%	1.0%	0.9%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.2%	1.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%	2.9%	2.8%
Employment outside Government supported training	7.8%	8.7%	7.8%	7.0%	9.0%	8.1%	6.9%
- job with planned training	5.6%	6.7%	6.1%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	3.7%
- job without planned training	2.2%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%	3.1%	2.0%	3.2%
Not settled	6.6%	7.4%	7.7%	7.1%	5.9%	4.9%	6.0%
- active in the labour market	6.1%	6.9%	7.2%	6.6%	5.3%	4.6%	5.4%
- not economically active	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%
Moved out of contact	3.2%	2.0%	3.3%	3.8%	3.9%	3.4%	2.0%
No response to follow-up	1.9%	2.6%	1.8%	1.7%	0.8%	1.1%	3.2%
Refused to participate in survey	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Total in Survey	91,975	8,926	21,133	20,531	14,802	10,678	15,905
of whom in learning %	86.1	86.1	85.4	86.1	86.1	88.5	85.4

London

	LONDON	Central London CXP	North London CXP	South London CXP	East London CXP	West London CXP
Full-time education	78.4%	77.4%	77.5%	80.6%	76.4%	81.2%
Government supported training	2.9%	3.4%	2.6%	2.9%	3.2%	2.1%
- training scheme funded by Government	1.9%	3.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.2%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	0.9%
Employment outside Government supported training	4.0%	2.6%	3.0%	5.8%	4.1%	3.8%
- job with planned training	2.0%	1.4%	1.6%	2.7%	2.5%	1.0%
- job without planned training	2.0%	1.2%	1.4%	3.1%	1.5%	2.8%
Not settled	7.9%	7.9%	8.7%	6.6%	8.7%	7.2%
- active in the labour market	7.4%	7.3%	8.1%	6.2%	8.2%	6.8%
- not economically active	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Moved out of contact	3.0%	3.9%	3.9%	2.3%	2.4%	3.1%
No response to follow-up	3.8%	4.7%	4.2%	1.7%	5.2%	2.6%
Refused to participate in survey	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total in Survey	77,158	11,000	12,605	14,581	24,351	14,621
of whom in learning %	83.3	82.2	81.7	86.3	82.2	84.2

Eastern

	EAST OF ENGLAND	Bedford & Luton CXP	Cambs & Peterborough CXP	Essex Southend & Thurrock CXP	Hertfordshire CXP	Norfolk CXP	Suffolk CXP
Full-time education	73.2%	76.8%	71.2%	73.0%	76.0%	69.6%	71.4%
Government supported training	5.2%	4.7%	7.4%	4.9%	4.3%	4.7%	6.0%
- training scheme funded by Government	3.0%	3.4%	2.9%	4.1%	1.6%	2.7%	2.7%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	2.2%	1.3%	4.5%	0.8%	2.7%	2.1%	3.4%
Employment outside Government supported training	9.7%	7.1%	8.8%	11.0%	8.1%	12.0%	9.5%
- job with planned training	7.1%	2.3%	7.0%	9.3%	6.6%	9.3%	4.5%
- job without planned training	2.6%	4.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	2.8%	5.0%
Not settled	7.5%	8.0%	6.8%	8.4%	5.0%	8.1%	9.3%
- active in the labour market	6.9%	7.5%	6.2%	7.7%	4.4%	7.4%	8.7%
- not economically active	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%
Moved out of contact	2.3%	1.7%	3.2%	1.6%	2.9%	2.7%	1.9%
No response to follow-up	2.1%	1.6%	2.5%	1.1%	3.4%	2.8%	1.8%
Refused to participate in survey	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Total in Survey	66,687	7,720	8,368	20,257	13,306	9,105	7,931
of whom in learning %	85.5	83.8	85.7	87.2	86.9	83.6	81.9

South West

	SOUTH WEST	Cornwall & Devon CXP	Bournemouth Dorset & Poole CXP	Gloucestershire CXP	Somerset CXP	West of England CXP	Wiltshire & Swindon CXP
Full-time education	73.6%	72.0%	73.1%	75.5%	72.1%	75.8%	74.5%
Government supported training	6.8%	6.6%	6.4%	7.9%	9.9%	6.5%	5.0%
- training scheme funded by Government	3.2%	4.2%	2.7%	3.5%	3.6%	2.3%	1.7%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.6%	2.4%	3.7%	4.4%	6.2%	4.2%	3.3%
Employment outside Government supported training	9.6%	8.7%	9.9%	8.4%	10.5%	10.5%	10.7%
- job with planned training	5.5%	4.6%	5.2%	5.6%	5.7%	9.0%	2.4%
- job without planned training	4.1%	4.1%	4.7%	2.7%	4.8%	1.4%	8.3%
Not settled	5.8%	6.9%	4.6%	5.3%	5.7%	5.4%	5.4%
- active in the labour market	5.3%	6.3%	4.4%	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%	4.8%
- not economically active	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%
Moved out of contact	2.6%	5.0%	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.7%	3.4%
No response to follow-up	1.5%	0.6%	4.7%	1.4%	1.7%	1.1%	1.1%
Refused to participate in survey	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Total in Survey	59,367	20,698	7,936	6,823	5,562	11,032	7,316
of whom in learning %	85.9	83.3	84.8	89.1	87.6	91.4	81.9

West Midlands

	WEST MIDLANDS	Birmingham & Solihull CXP	Black Country CXP	Coventry & Warwick CXP	Hereford & Worcester CXP	Shropshire Telford & Wrekin CXP	Staffordshire CXP
Full-time education	70.6%	73.4%	64.5%	72.1%	74.8%	70.8%	70.2%
Government supported training	9.0%	5.6%	9.3%	11.7%	6.1%	9.8%	11.9%
- training scheme funded by Government	6.4%	4.1%	7.5%	7.1%	4.0%	6.0%	8.8%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	2.6%	1.5%	1.7%	4.6%	2.1%	3.8%	3.1%
Employment outside Government supported training	8.4%	6.5%	8.6%	8.2%	9.7%	10.5%	8.7%
- job with planned training	4.5%	4.3%	2.3%	6.6%	5.1%	6.6%	4.3%
- job without planned training	3.9%	2.2%	6.3%	1.6%	4.5%	3.9%	4.4%
Not settled	8.4%	9.3%	11.7%	6.1%	7.1%	6.7%	6.9%
- active in the labour market	7.3%	7.9%	10.5%	5.2%	6.4%	5.3%	6.1%
- not economically active	1.1%	1.4%	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	0.8%
Moved out of contact	1.8%	2.3%	2.5%	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%
No response to follow-up	1.7%	2.9%	2.6%	0.5%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%
Refused to participate in survey	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Total in Survey	69,628	16,211	15,552	10,600	8,071	5,557	13,637
of whom in learning %	84	83.3	76.1	90.5	86.1	87.1	86.4

East Midlands

	EAST MIDLANDS	Derbyshire CXP	Leicester CXP	Lincolnshire & Rutland CXP	Northamptonshire CXP	Nottinghamshire CXP
Full-time education	69.3%	67.5%	73.7%	72.2%	64.3%	68.5%
Government supported training	7.7%	8.8%	5.7%	8.9%	6.1%	8.8%
- training scheme funded by Government	4.1%	6.0%	3.6%	3.2%	2.8%	4.4%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.6%	2.7%	2.1%	5.7%	3.3%	4.4%
Employment outside Government supported training	9.6%	10.7%	8.0%	9.6%	8.1%	11.2%
- job with planned training	6.2%	6.7%	3.5%	5.8%	5.6%	8.7%
- job without planned training	3.4%	4.0%	4.5%	3.8%	2.5%	2.4%
Not settled	8.5%	10.9%	9.7%	5.2%	9.7%	6.9%
- active in the labour market	7.8%	10.3%	9.0%	4.5%	9.0%	5.8%
- not economically active	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%
Moved out of contact	3.2%	1.8%	1.6%	3.4%	8.6%	2.1%
No response to follow-up	1.2%	0.3%	1.3%	0.5%	3.1%	1.1%
Refused to participate in survey	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Total in Survey	52,857	11,615	11,279	8,733	8,503	12,727
of whom in learning %	83.3	83.1	82.9	87	76	86.1

Yorkshire & The Humber

	YORKS & THE HUMBER	Humber CXP	York & North Yorkshire CXP	South Yorkshire CXP	West Yorkshire CXP
Full-time education	67.2%	67.0%	74.3%	64.4%	66.6%
Government supported training	9.3%	10.9%	6.2%	11.6%	8.2%
- training scheme funded by Government	5.0%	7.5%	2.2%	5.1%	4.7%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	4.3%	3.4%	4.0%	6.5%	3.6%
Employment outside Government supported training	9.9%	7.0%	10.9%	9.4%	11.1%
- job with planned training	5.8%	2.0%	8.3%	5.7%	6.8%
- job without planned training	4.0%	4.9%	2.6%	3.6%	4.4%
Not settled	9.6%	8.5%	5.2%	11.9%	10.2%
- active in the labour market	8.5%	7.6%	4.7%	10.6%	9.1%
- not economically active	1.0%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	1.1%
Moved out of contact	1.9%	2.3%	2.3%	1.4%	1.8%
No response to follow-up	2.2%	4.3%	1.1%	1.4%	2.0%
Refused to participate in survey	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total in Survey	64,580	12,127	9,302	16,312	26,839
of whom in learning %	82.4	80.0	88.8	81.7	81.6

North West

	NORTH WEST	Cheshire & Warrington CXP	Cumbria CXP	Greater Manchester CXP	Greater Merseyside CXP	Lancashire CXP
Full-time education	69.6%	74.6%	69.4%	68.7%	70.0%	67.9%
Government supported training	9.4%	5.6%	10.9%	8.5%	11.3%	10.7%
- training scheme funded by Government	5.2%	1.9%	5.8%	4.9%	8.9%	3.4%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	4.2%	3.7%	5.1%	3.6%	2.4%	7.3%
Employment outside Government supported training	8.7%	9.2%	9.2%	8.7%	7.1%	9.8%
- job with planned training	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%	6.1%	4.4%	7.9%
- job without planned training	2.6%	3.2%	3.2%	2.6%	2.6%	1.9%
Not settled	8.6%	6.1%	6.6%	10.0%	9.0%	7.7%
- active in the labour market	7.6%	5.5%	5.9%	9.1%	8.2%	6.3%
- not economically active	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	1.4%
Moved out of contact	2.0%	3.7%	2.8%	1.5%	1.2%	2.6%
No response to follow-up	1.7%	0.7%	1.1%	2.5%	1.5%	1.2%
Refused to participate in survey	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total in Survey	92,148	11,345	6,449	34,408	20,814	19,132
of whom in learning %	85.2	86.3	86.3	83.4	85.7	86.6

North East

	NORTH EAST	Durham CXP	Northumberland CXP	Tees Valley CXP	Tyne & Wear CXP
Full-time education	66.1%	63.8%	68.9%	67.5%	65.4%
Government supported training	9.5%	12.8%	8.5%	6.7%	10.1%
- training scheme funded by Government	7.0%	9.9%	4.5%	6.0%	7.2%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	2.5%	3.0%	4.1%	0.7%	2.9%
Employment outside Government supported training	6.1%	7.6%	6.2%	5.2%	6.0%
- job with planned training	3.0%	2.5%	2.5%	3.6%	2.9%
- job without planned training	3.1%	5.0%	3.8%	1.6%	3.2%
Not settled	11.7%	12.2%	8.2%	11.6%	12.6%
- active in the labour market	10.8%	11.3%	6.4%	11.0%	11.8%
- not economically active	0.9%	0.9%	1.9%	0.6%	0.8%
Moved out of contact	1.5%	1.3%	4.7%	1.0%	1.0%
No response to follow-up	5.0%	2.3%	3.1%	8.0%	4.8%
Refused to participate in survey	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Total in Survey	34,371	6,201	4,107	9,613	14,450
of whom in learning %	78.6	79.2	80.0	77.9	78.4

6. Activity status of young men and women

It is well recognised that the pathways followed by young men and women beyond 16 are significantly different. The Activity Survey data shows these broad differences in Table 12. Reflecting the picture shown by other sources of data, young women are considerably more likely than young men to be in full-time education after Year 11. Conversely, young men are more likely to be in the labour market, whether in training or employment. Young men are also more likely to be 'not settled' in full-time activity and to be out of contact with the service. However, a slightly larger proportion of young women are not active in the labour market. This pattern is unchanged since 1996, although the percentage figures have varied from year to year.

Table 12 – The activity status of males and females completing Year 11 in 2002

	Male	Female	Total
Full-time education	67.2%	77.2%	72.1%
Government supported training	8.5%	5.3%	6.9%
- training scheme funded by Government	4.5%	3.2%	3.8%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	4.0%	2.0%	3.1%
Employment outside Government supported training	10.3%	5.9%	8.2%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	6.5%	3.8%	5.1%
- job without planned training	3.9%	2.1%	3.0%
Not settled	9.0%	7.1%	8.1%
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	8.5%	6.1%	7.3%
- not active in the labour market	0.5%	1.1%	0.8%
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%
No response to follow-up	2.4%	2.0%	2.2%
Refused to participate in survey	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total in Survey	311,811	296,960	608,771
of whom in learning %	82.2%	86.3%	84.2%

Comparisons with 2002 show that young women have increased their participation in full time education by 0.2%; but there has been a 0.3% reduction for men. More young men have joined government supported training and jobs without training. Both groups show a reduction in those moving out of contact or not responding to the survey.

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

The specification for the annual Activity Survey requires Connexions Partnerships 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 2003 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 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 in the 2003 survey is worse than it has ever been. Seven partnerships report that more than a quarter of the client group being in the “not known” category: Cornwall & Devon (43.1%); Cumbria (42.3%); Cambridgeshire & Peterborough (39.7%); Sussex (31.2%); Kent & Medway (28.8%) and Cheshire & Warrington (26.9%). At the other end of the scale Northumberland; Coventry & Warwick; Lincolnshire & Rutland; South London and Shropshire Telford & Wrekin 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	%
Cornwall & Devon	43.1%	Berkshire	21.6%
Cumbria	42.3%	Somerset	21.6%
Cambs & Peterborough	39.7%	Greater Manchester	20.7%
Sussex	31.2%	West London	19.7%
Kent & Medway	28.8%	South Yorkshire	17.7%
Cheshire & Warrington	26.9%	Humber	17.7%
Tyne & Wear	24.0%	East London	13.7%
Tees Valley	23.8%	Durham	13.7%
Bedford & Luton	23.8%	Essex Southend & Thurrock	12.7%
Bournemouth Dorset & Poole	23.0%	Nottinghamshire	12.7%
Wiltshire & Swindon	22.2%	Gloucestershire	11.7%
Surrey	21.6%		

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

Service Name	%	Service Name	%
Black Country	11.0%	York & North Yorkshire	
Derbyshire	11.0%	South Central	
Milton Keynes Ox & Bucks	10.6%	Leicester	
Suffolk	10.4%	Lancashire	
Hertfordshire	9.6%	Staffordshire	
North London	9.2%	West Yorkshire	
Central London	8.4%	Hereford & Worcester	
West of England	8.3%	Shropshire Telford & Wrekin	
Norfolk	6.7%	South London	
Northamptonshire	5.2%	Lincolnshire & Rutland	
Greater Merseyside	5.1%	Coventry & Warwick	
Birmingham & Solihull	4.9%	Northumberland	

As can be seen from the above tables, the inclusion rate varied from region to region.

For example, only one service, Northumberland, in the North East met the quality criterion, whereas all services in 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 West London and East London have been left out. The subset, comprising returns for 24 areas, totals 305,447 young people. This is **only 50%** of the total data set.

Table 15 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.

As in previous years “White” young people are less likely to be in full-time education and more likely to be in government supported training or employment than minority ethnic peers. The figures for those in the “Mixed Race” categories better reflect the other groups in terms of participation, an upturn on the information available in the 2002 survey.

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
Full-time education	70.4	74.8	80.0	85.3	93.5	75.2
Government supported training	7.9	5.7	4.4	3.4	0.9	4.8
- training scheme funded by Government	3.5	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.0
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	4.4	4.6	3.8	2.9	0.7	2.8
Employment outside Government supported training	9.6	3.9	1.6	1.7	0.5	5.0
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	6.1	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.4	3.5
- job without planned training	3.4	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.5
Not settled	8.3	10.1	7.3	5.5	1.3	7.0
- not active in the labour market	7.5	8.8	6.6	4.8	1.1	5.7
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.3
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	2.1	2.4	3.7	2.5	2.3	4.7
No response to follow-up	1.6	2.8	3.0	1.5	1.4	3.2
Refused to participate in survey	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total in Survey	245,117	4,283	10,385	18,607	1,170	10,336
% In Learning	84.4	82.8	85.2	89.5	94.9	83.5

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
	British	Irish	Other	Not 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	70.1	72.7	78.3	73.8	68.2	80.5	82.2	77.0	77.2	85.0	76.9	91.7	79.8	82.6	85.9	93.5	75.2
Government supported training	8.1	6.3	3.0	6.6	8.3	3.3	4.5	4.3	5.8	1.9	5.8	1.8	4.9	3.8	2.9	0.9	4.8
training scheme funded by Government	3.6	2.0	0.9	3.9	1.5	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	2.0
job, including training supported by Government funding	4.5	4.3	2.1	2.6	6.8	3.2	3.0	3.2	4.9	1.7	5.1	1.4	4.5	3.6	2.1	0.7	2.8
Employment outside Government supported training	9.8	6.4	3.9	5.9	4.9	2.0	3.4	3.7	2.1	0.7	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	0.5	5.0
job with planned training	6.3	3.5	2.2	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.6	2.4	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.4	3.5
job without planned training	3.5	2.9	1.7	3.3	2.3	0.4	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.1	1.5
Not settled	8.4	8.8	7.4	4.7	13.4	7.2	6.1	9.3	9.0	4.7	8.6	2.9	8.0	6.8	4.2	1.3	7.0
- not active in the labour market	7.6	8.3	6.7	4.1	12.1	5.8	5.3	7.9	8.1	4.2	7.6	2.6	6.7	6.3	4.1	1.1	5.7
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.3
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	2.0	2.6	4.8	5.3	1.6	3.0	1.8	3.3	3.1	4.4	3.7	1.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.3	4.7
No response to follow-up	1.5	3.3	2.6	3.5	3.5	3.9	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.2	2.8	0.9	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.4	3.2
Refused to Participate	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total in Survey	234,853	923	5,756	3,585	1,641	539	623	1,480	4,478	3,747	2,160	7,189	7,680	1,855	1,883	1,170	10,336

% in learning	84.5	82.4	83.5	83.0	79.0	85.5	88.3	83.7	84.1	87.4	84.0	94.0	85.8	87.3	89.7	94.9	83.5
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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)

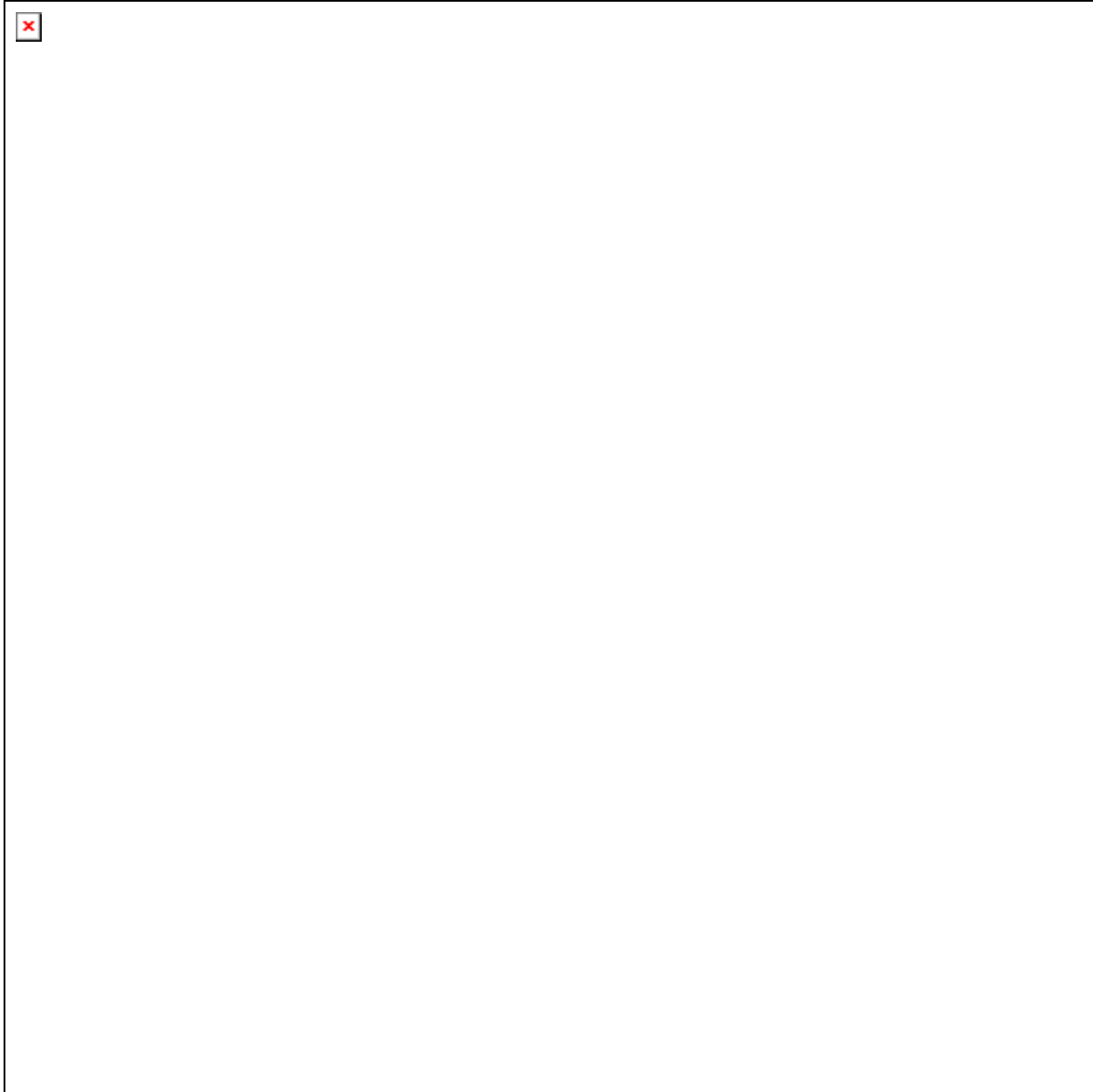
	Male	Female	TOTAL
Managerial/professional	2.5%	1.3%	2.1%
Clerical/secretarial	4.1%	14.9%	8.0%
Skilled construction	19.8%	1.1%	13.5%
Skilled engineering	4.5%	0.2%	3.0%
Other skilled trades	19.1%	2.2%	13.5%
Protective service occupations	2.7%	0.7%	2.0%
Personal service occupations	6.5%	38.6%	18.5%
Catering occupations	4.4%	6.6%	5.5%
Health care occupations	0.3%	3.5%	1.9%
Childcare & related occupations	0.1%	6.8%	3.6%
Hairdressing & related occupations	0.9%	20.0%	10.5%
Other personal service occupations	0.8%	1.8%	1.5%
Sales occupations	7.1%	15.7%	10.4%
Plant/machine operatives	3.6%	2.0%	3.0%
Agriculture/forestry/fishing occupations	2.7%	1.6%	2.3%
Labouring and other elementary occupations	19.5%	14.1%	17.3%
Unknown occupations	7.9%	7.6%	7.8%
TOTAL	58,043	32,857	90,900

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 (18%), the five most popular types of employment are the same as last three two years, although the order has changed slightly. The top five are, personal

service occupations (18%); labouring and other elementary occupations (18%); skilled construction (13%); other skilled trades (13%); sales occupations (10%);

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 2003 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 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	Ethnicity not stated
Managerial/professional	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Clerical/secretarial	7.9%	12.0%	7.4%	7.4%
Skilled construction	13.3%	7.8%	13.0%	13.0%
Skilled engineering	3.0%	1.7%	2.9%	2.9%
Other skilled trades	13.4%	9.0%	11.7%	11.7%
Protective service occupations	2.0%	0.9%	2.3%	2.3%
Personal service occupations	18.1%	16.3%	18.8%	18.8%
Catering occupations	5.2%	3.7%	6.1%	6.1%

Health care occupations	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	
Childcare & related occupations	2.5%	5.3%	1.9%	
Hairdressing & related occupations	7.9%	5.0%	7.9%	
Other personal service occupations	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%	
Sales occupations	10.1%	10.4%	11.1%	1
Plant/machine operatives	3.1%	1.3%	3.0%	3
Agriculture/forestry /fishing occupations	2.3%	0.7%	2.4%	3
Labouring and other elementary occupations	17.3%	26.0%	16.2%	1
Unknown occupations	7.4%	10.9%	9.3%	7
Total	76,529	4,310	10,061	9

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

Annex 1 - 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 2000 showed a 0.3 point difference for education and 0.2 points for government supported training. Provisional data for 2002 (show only a 0.4 point difference for education (Activity Survey being lower).

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, Connexions services report far fewer independent schools covered in the Survey. Some schools provided names or information for whole cohorts, but in other cases services could only include in the Survey those who were helped individually. Having fewer independent sector students in the Survey might be expected to reduce slightly the education rate. There 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).

Annex 2 -Partnership Areas showing LEAs covered

NAME	LEA Covered
SOUTH EAST	
Berkshire CXP	Bracknell Forest; Reading; Slough; West Berkshire; Windsor
Kent & Medway CXP	Kent; Medway
Milton Keynes Oxford & Buckinghamshire CXP	Buckinghamshire; Milton Keynes; Oxfordshire
South Central CXP	Hampshire; Isle of Wight; Portsmouth; Southampton
Surrey CXP	Surrey
Sussex CXP	Brighton & Hove; East Sussex; West Sussex
LONDON	
Central London CXP	Camden; Islington; Kensington & Chelsea; Lambeth; Southwark; Westminster
East London CXP	Barking & Dagenham; Bexley; City of London; Greenwich; Havering; Newham; Redbridge; Tower Hamlets
North London CXP	Barnet; Enfield; Haringey; Waltham Forest
South London CXP	Bromley; Croydon; Kingston-Upon-Thames; Merton; Richmond
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 CXP	Norfolk
Suffolk CXP	Suffolk
SOUTH WEST	
Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole CXP	Bournemouth; Dorset; Poole
Cornwall & Devon CXP	Cornwall; Devon; Isles of Scilly; Plymouth; Torbay
Gloucestershire CXP	Gloucestershire
Somerset CXP	Somerset
West of England CXP	Bath & North East Somerset; Bristol; North Somerset; South Gloucestershire
Wiltshire & Swindon 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

NAME	LEA Covered
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 & 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	County Durham
Northumberland CXP	Northumberland
Tees Valley CXP	Darlington; Hartlepool; Middlesbrough; Redcar & Cleveland; Tees Valley
Tyne & Wear CXP	Gateshead; Newcastle-upon-Tyne; North Tyneside; South Tyneside