

Moving On - 2005

Pathways Taken by Young People Beyond 16



The Annual
Activity Survey

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Moving On–2005:

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Annual Activity Survey 2005

1. Introduction

This report gives the results of the 2005 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 careers services. For three years (1999 to 2001) this requirement was extended to include the status of the whole cohort of 17/18 year olds - those who completed Year 11 in the previous year. Since 2002 the Department has not required this information to be reported centrally, but many services have continued to collect this and other information locally.

This report therefore only covers Year 11 leavers in 2005.

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 Learning Difficulties 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 2005: the National Picture

In the autumn of 2005, 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 618,273. This represents 96% of the estimated population for this cohort.

Virtually all maintained schools, both mainstream and special, provide information on students and their addresses to 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 2005. The vast majority of young people completing Year 11 (85.9 %) 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 96% of the Year 11 pupils known to them, leaving 24,000 young people unaccounted. Of these, 10,700 (1.7 % 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 350 refused to participate in the survey leaving around 13,000 who were believed to have remained in the operational area but did not respond to a range of follow-up approaches.

Around 10% of the cohort (over 63,000) was known not to be engaged in **full-time** learning. Some of these were in employment without recognised training (2.5% 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 2005 could be as high as 65,000.

Table 1– Headline figures on the Activity status of young people completing Year 11 in 2004

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	
85.9	2.5	0.9	7.8	1.7	2.1	96.1

3. Behind the headlines in 2004

Table 2 gives a more detailed picture of the status of the 2004/2005 Year 11 cohort. The shaded rows (with offset figures) are subsets of the rows immediately above.

Table 2 –Activity Status in Autumn 2005 of young people completing Year 11 in 2005

Activity status	Number	Percentage (%)
Full-time education	466,020	75.4%
Government supported training	39,144	6.3%
- training scheme funded by Government	20,403	3.3%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	18,741	3.0%
Employment outside Government supported training	40,676	6.6%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	25,505	4.1%
- job without planned training	15,171	2.5%
Not settled	48,017	7.8%
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	43,574	7.0%
- not active in the labour market	4,443	0.7%
Moved out of contact of Connexions/careers service	10,646	1.7%
No response to follow-up	12,932	2.1%
Refused to Participate	357	0.1%
TOTAL	618,273	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 2005 statistics show an increase to 85.9 % in the proportion of young people who remain committed to full-time learning five months after completion of compulsory schooling. This represents an increase of over 5 percentage points since 1996. 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 and to the national introduction of Education Maintenance Allowance which has been piloted in some areas since 1999. The Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA) is a weekly payment of up to £30, paid directly to young people who stay on in further education after they reach statutory leaving age. Young people may also receive bonuses if they remain on their course and make good progress with their learning. Full-time learning includes education, training and employment where the latter includes structured, planned training, funded either by the government or by employers.

Young people who enter employment without formal training are gaining experience of work and acquiring some skills, and they are learning how to perform the tasks required by the job. However, they are not continuing with planned or quality learning which may develop transferable skills. Analytical work consistently shows that those with only basic skills and learning are likely to be disadvantaged in later life in terms of employment and earnings.

Regional differences in the proportions engaged in full-time learning are shown in Section 5, where it is clear that the West Midlands has the largest percentage in this category (87.4) and Yorkshire and the Humber has the lowest (84.6%) although this in itself is 4 percentage points above the 1996 figure. 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 Areas with lowest and highest percentages in full-time learning

In full-time learning – highest figures	%
Coventry & Warwick CXP	92.1
Surrey CXP	90.3
York & North Yorkshire CXP	89.7
Cumbria CXP	89.6
West of England CXP	89.3
National	84.9
In full-time learning – lowest figures	
Durham CXP	82.4
South Yorkshire CXP	82.0
Black Country CXP	81.7
East London CXP	80.1
Birmingham & Solihull CXP	78.6

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

In full-time learning – highest figures	%
Isles of Scilly LEA	100.0
Rutland LEA	95.6
North Somerset LEA	92.8
Warwickshire LEA	92.3
Barnet LEA	91.8
National	84.9
In full-time learning – lowest figures	
Barnsley LEA	78.2
Newham LEA	77.5
Barking & Dagenham LEA	77.1
Birmingham LEA	77.1
Reading LEA	76.4

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

Full-time Education

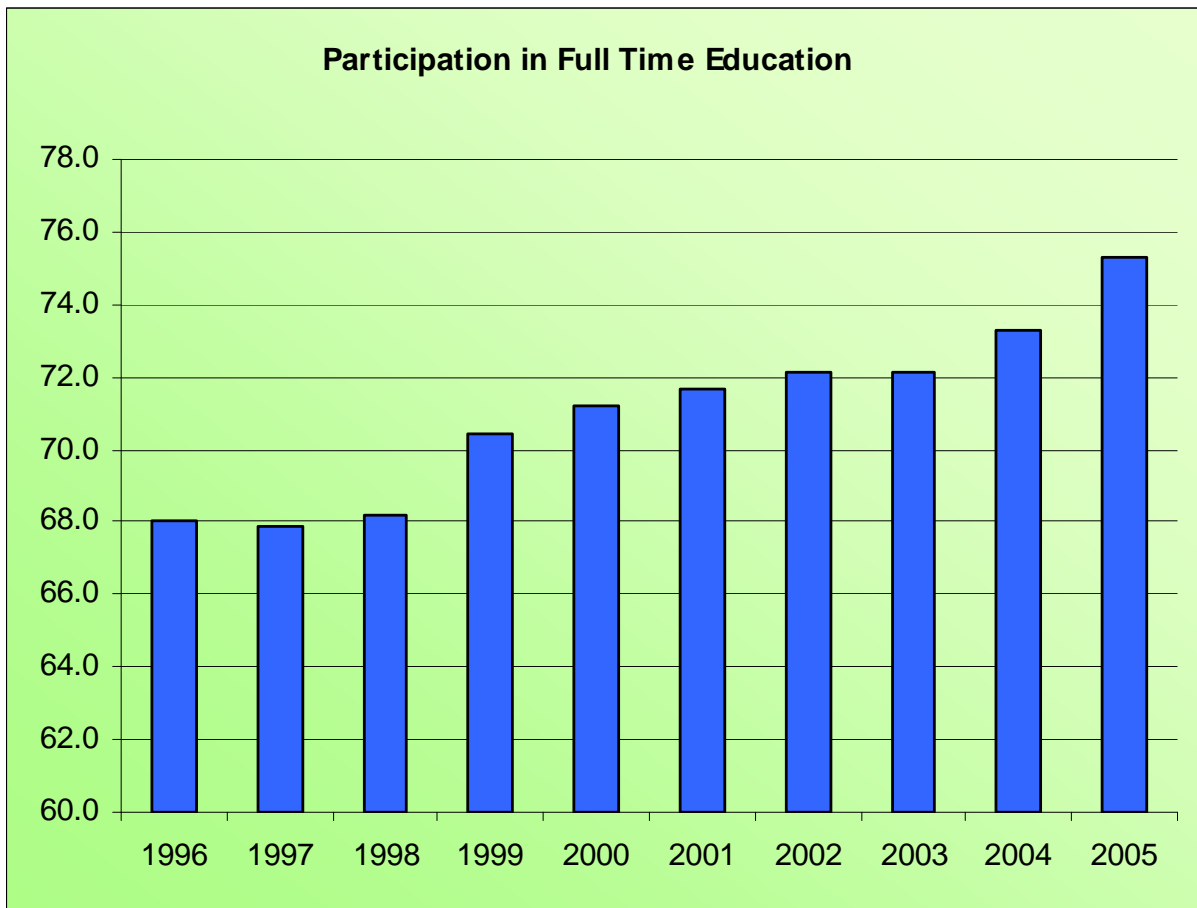
The 2005 Survey continues to show a high proportion of young people continuing in full-time education that we have seen in the last few years. The figure of 75.3% in the 2005 survey is two percentage points higher than last year and 7.5% higher than the 1996 figure. All regions saw an increase in the number of young people in full-time education, generally continuing the recent pattern of regions with the lowest existing participation rates showing the most marked increases, with the exception of West Midlands who are showing an increase of over 3 percentage points on 2004.

Whilst the national figure was 75.3%, the regional variation ranged from 70.6% in Yorkshire and the Humber to 80.3% in London, although both regions show an improvement on the 2004 figure. As in last years survey the local areas with the lowest and highest figures were South Yorkshire, with 66.5% and West London at 84.1%, although both of these figures represent an increase on the 2004 data.

Many factors will have influenced local change, including the availability and marketing of appropriate post-16 education, the job and training options in the area, the impact of the Connexions Service and the positive effect on successes with Education Maintenance Allowances.

Chart 1 - Participation in Full Time Education since 1996

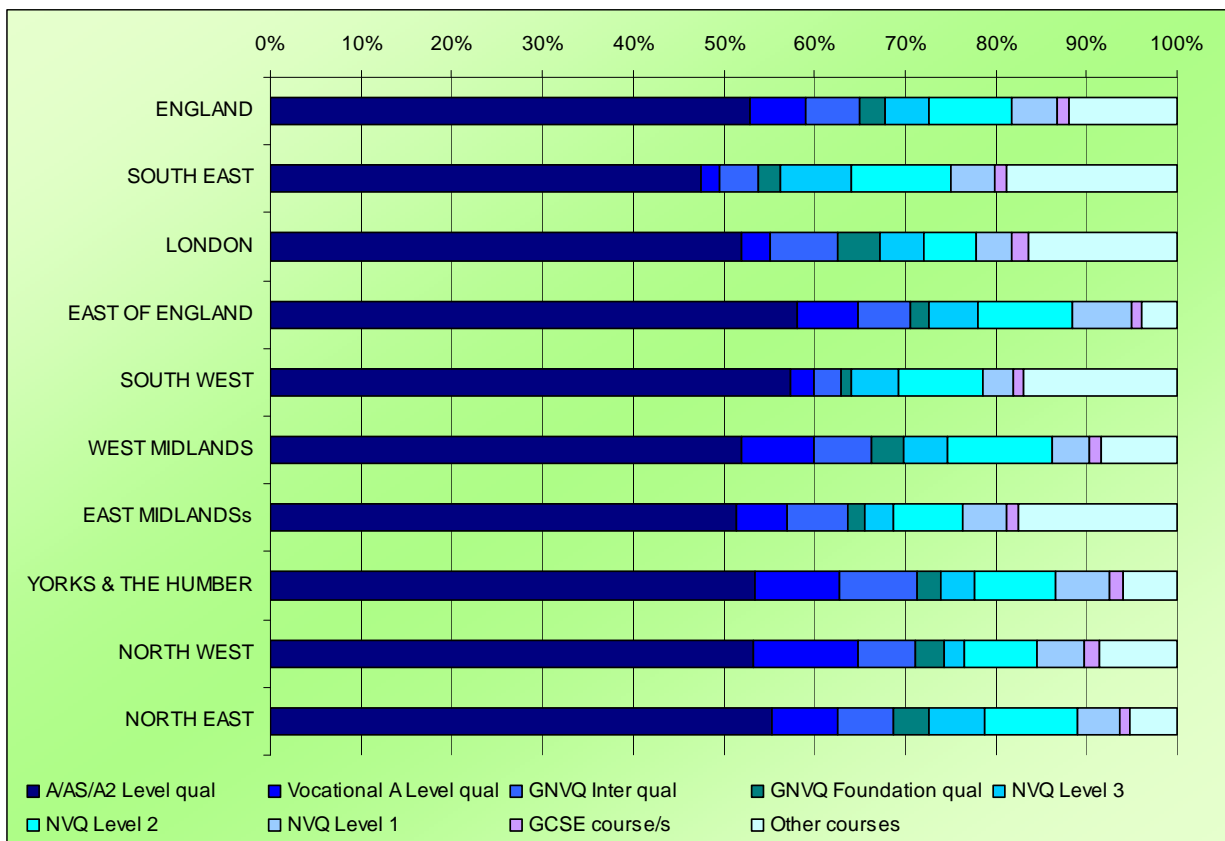
The following chart shows the rise in participation in full time education nationally, since 1996 from 68% to over 75% in the 2005 survey.



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 has risen slightly to 53% with another 6% studying for a vocational A level. In addition, 9% were studying for a GNVQ qualification, and 19% for NVQ level 1, 2 or 3. The balance is made up of GCSE courses – 2% and 'other' courses at 12%.

Chart 2 - Analysis of qualification level by Region

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



Government Supported Training

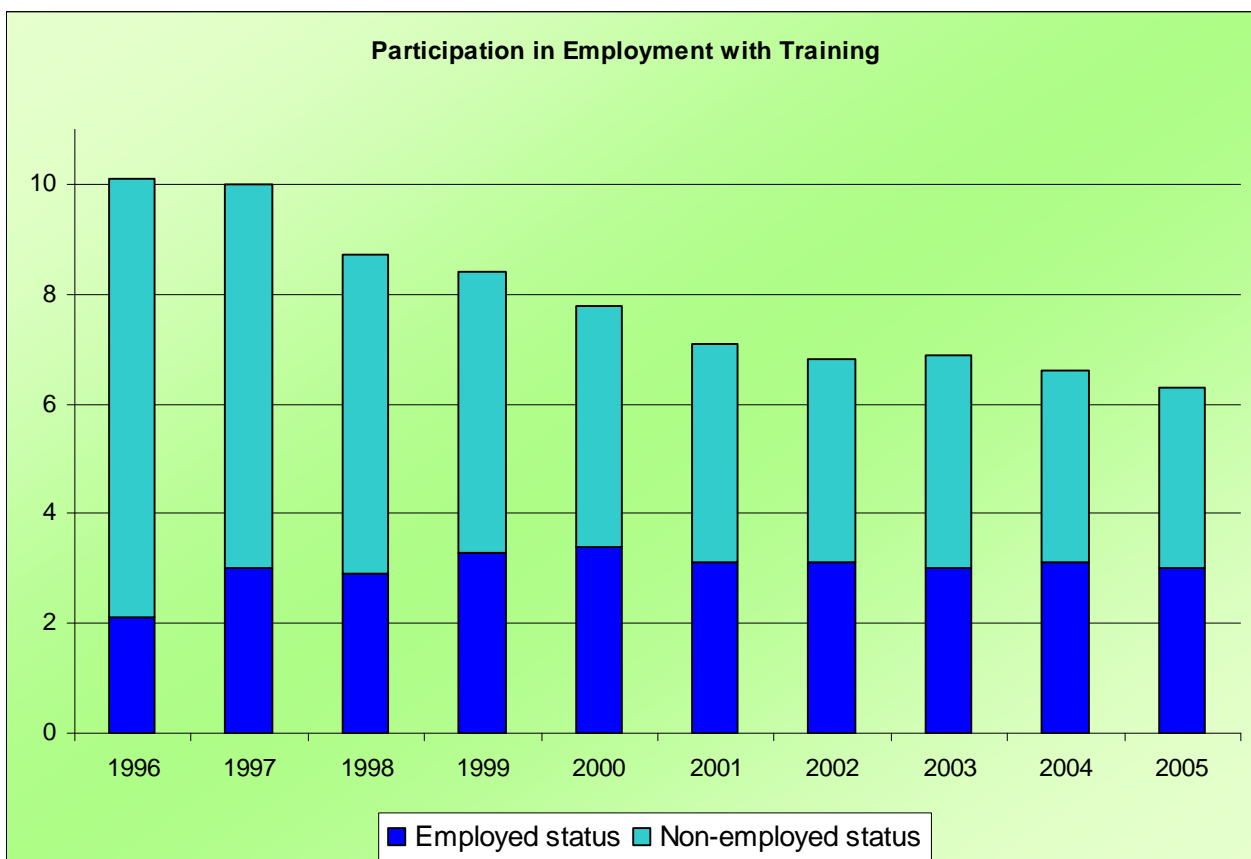
The trend of the proportion of young people participating in Government supported training has continued to fall, apart from the slight increase in GST in 2003. Overall in 2005 there were just over 39,000 young people (6.3 % of the cohort) either receiving training while employed (3.1%), or based at a training provider (3.5%).

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 2005 was in West London and Berkshire, with 2.0%, and the highest figure was 12.3%, in Durham.

Chart 3 – Participation in Government Supported Training

The chart below shows the general decline in numbers participating in Government supported training from over 10% in 1996 to 6.3% in 2005.



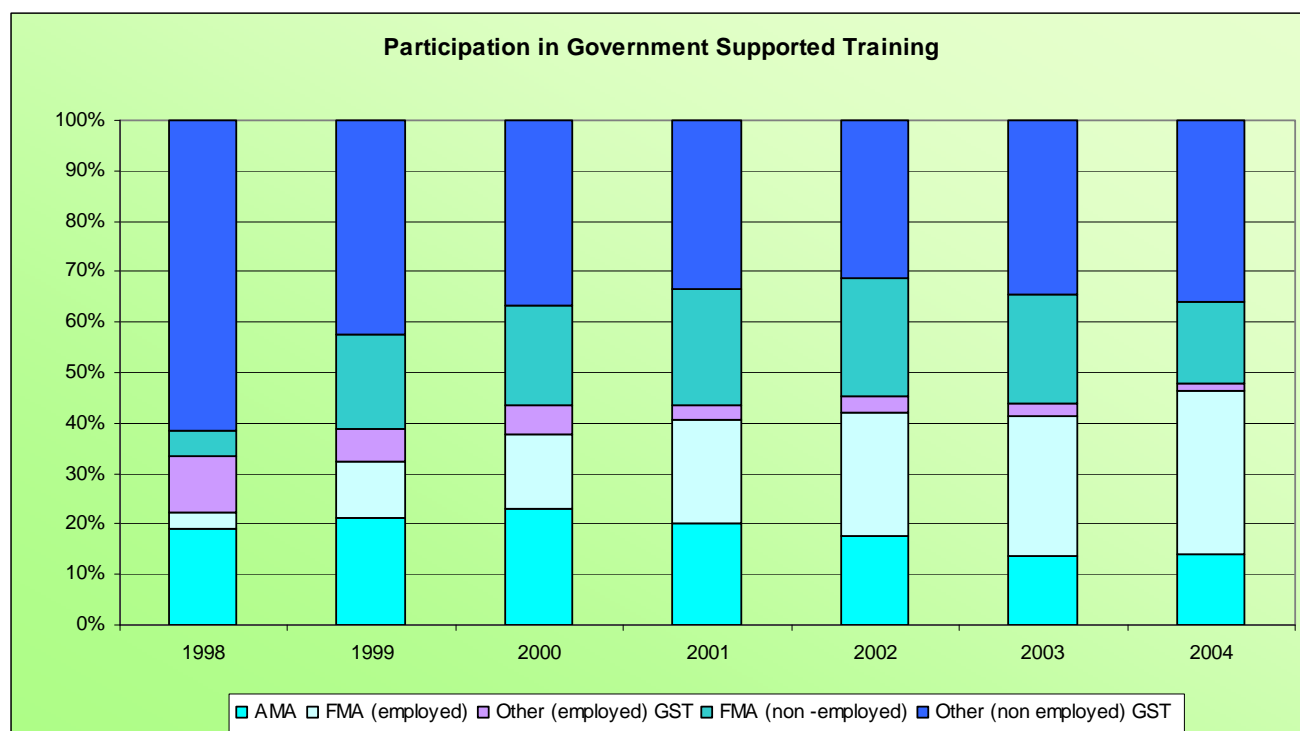
The 2005 survey shows that 52% of young people in government supported training had solely training status, based at a provider (Table 5). This represents 3.3% of the total cohort, a slightly lower figure than last year, and continuing the year on year reduction in this group since 1996. Another 3.0 % of the cohort (the remaining 48% 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	2003	2004	2005
Employment	33.6	38.9	43.4	43.7	45.6	43.9	46.6	47.9
Advanced Modern Apprenticeship/ Modern Apprenticeship (AMA)	18.9	21.3	22.9	20.0	17.6	13.7	11.8	14.1
Foundation Modern Apprenticeship/ National Traineeship (FMA)	3.5	11.2	14.9	20.6	24.6	27.5	31.0	32.1
Other GST	11.2	6.4	5.6	3.1	3.2	2.7	3.8	1.6
Training	66.4	61.0	56.6	56.3	54.7	56.1	53.4	52.1
Foundation Modern Apprenticeship/ National Traineeship(FMA)	4.8	18.7	19.9	22.7	23.3	21.5	31.6	16.0
Other GST (including Life Skills and E2E)	61.6	42.3	36.7	33.6	31.2	34.6	11.8	36.1



Employment

The proportion of young people in employment has remained almost constant for the last five years at around 8 to 9% of those finishing compulsory education, however the figures for 2005 have dropped to 6.6% (40,700) in the 2005 survey, with the most significant drop in jobs without training 0.7% and jobs with training to NVQ2 0.5%.

If we include those in government supported training as part of their job, the employment figure increases to around 12%. Of those in employment (including GST) at the time of the Survey, 75% were in some form of planned and recognised training. Of those in jobs with planned training, the majority –60% – were in jobs with training funded through Government supported training, this changes the trend over the last few years where employer funded training was the significantly higher category.

Chart 4 – Employment with Training

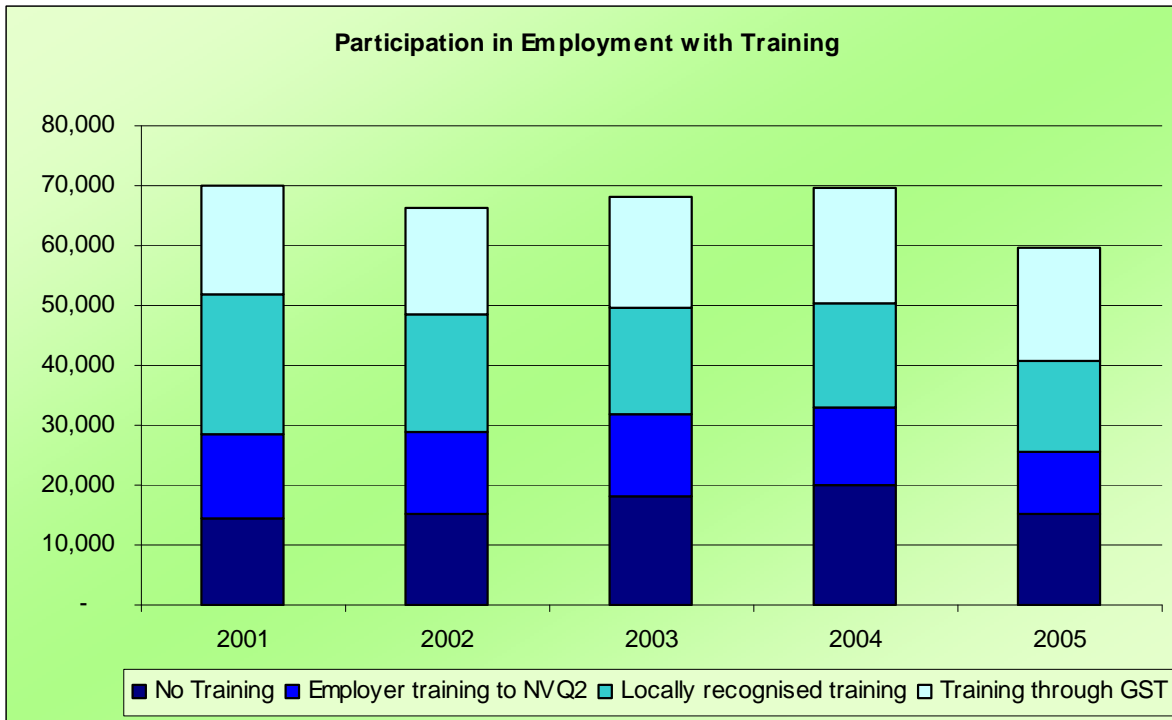
The following chart demonstrates the number of opportunities offering jobs with training.



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 2004, 60% of those in employment (5% 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 48,000 young people who were not settled in full-time education, training or employment. This represents 7.8 % of the cohort, a significant drop on the 2003 figure of 8.1% and is more in keeping with the trends of the previous few years in showing a reduction in the numbers not settled in a **full time** activity. Although the size of this group remains a source of concern, the figure also reflects the success of Connexions 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, 15% (7,000) were involved in part time employment, education or training activities. The remainder (41,000) were believed to be without formal work or learning. The nature of work in the informal economy, however, makes it difficult to identify those who may have casual or illegal employment.

Information is not sought about how many of the 'Not Settled' group are waiting for a training placement or between jobs.

Activity status unknown

A striking finding in the Survey results over the last few years has been the fall in the number of young people who could not be contacted by their Connexions Partnership / Careers Service, an all time low at 2.1% in 2003 compared to 4.2% in 1998. The Survey gives a figure of 2.2% which 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 for those who cannot be contacted is removed this gives a true non-response figure of 2.1 %

There are still variations in the 'No Response' figures between services, for example Derbyshire; Lincolnshire & Rutland; Bedford & Luton; Coventry & Warwick; Hereford & Worcester; Cheshire & Warrington; Cornwall & Devon; Staffordshire; York & North Yorkshire; Surrey; Shropshire Telford & Wrekin; Cumbria; Greater Merseyside; all have a non response rate of less than 1%. At the other end of the scale East London and Birmingham and Solihull have a non response rate of over 7%.

Finally, less than 2.0 % 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 5% in Somerset to 0.3 % in Berkshire. 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	62.7%	75.4%	
Government supported training	9.3%	6.3%	
- training scheme funded by Government		6.8%	3.3%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding		2.5%	3.0%
Employment outside Government supported training	8.8%	6.6%	
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding		5.1%	4.1%
- job without planned training		3.7%	2.5%
Not settled	14.5%	7.8%	
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment		13.0%	7.0%
- not active in the labour market		1.5%	0.7%
Moved out of contact of Connexions	2.0%	1.7%	
No response to follow-up	3.3	2.1%	
TOTAL	53,869	618,273	

* 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 77% for those with special needs, compared with 86% of all young people.

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

Information is available for almost 10,000 young people with additional needs on the types of work and training they entered on leaving school.

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

4. Comparisons with previous years

Recent trends

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

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

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

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

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

- a year on year increase in the number of young people continuing in full-time education with a significant rise in both 2004 and 2005; as mentioned earlier this could reflect the national roll out of education maintenance allowance.
- a general decline in the numbers relying on 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 over 10% in 1996 to 6.6%.in 2003
- an increase in the proportion 'Not Settled' in full-time education, training or employment (although as mentioned earlier, this level is partly due to services maintaining contact with, and therefore knowing the situation of, those not in learning); it is encouraging to note the drop from 2003 to 2004 has been maintained.
- the substantial fall, from 5.6% in 1996 to 1.7% in 2005, of those not in contact with their Connexions\Careers service in the autumn after Year 11.

Longer term comparisons

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

A summary of the figures for England since 1991 is shown in Table 9. For ease of comparison, the Activity Survey data are presented here in the more limited set of categories contained in the published Destination reports.

Table 9 – Comparison over time: Destination Survey and Activity Survey data (%)

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

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

5. Regional and local data for those completing Year 11 in 2005

Regional analysis

Table 10 shows data for each Government Office region against two of the priorities to increase post-16 participation rates in learning and contact/follow-up rates. The regions are arranged in a standard order adopted throughout the publication. However, there is a familiar geographical pattern, as reported in previous 'Moving On' reports and other statistical and research sources: southern areas – apart from London – have higher participation rates in learning (primarily through education rates) than northern areas. The East of England has the greatest proportion in learning (87.4%) and Yorkshire and the Humber region the smallest (84.6%), but these figures show a marked improvement on all previous years' data.

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 East Midlands lead the field, with the services in this region being in contact with over 97% 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 2005

	In full-time learning	Not settled	In Contact
ENGLAND	85.9	7.8	96.2
SOUTH EAST	86.3	7.0	95.7
LONDON	85.0	6.6	93.4
EAST OF ENGLAND	87.4	7.2	96.7
SOUTH WEST	86.3	6.1	95.9
WEST MIDLANDS	84.7	8.4	95.9
EAST MIDLANDS	86.3	8.4	97.5
YORKS & THE HUMBER	84.6	9.2	96.4
NORTH WEST	86.8	8.4	97.4
NORTH EAST	84.9	10.4	97.1

Table 11 – Regional data for 2004 and 2005 of those completing Year 11 in that year (%)

Table 11 presents more detailed information for the nine regions. The figures for 2004 are shaded, and those for 2005 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	76.3	1.4	2.6	4.6	2.7	6.1	2.1	4.1
	78.4	1.8	2.3	3.8	2.4	7.0	1.4	2.9
LONDON	79.7	1.8	1.1	2.3	1.9	6.8	2.8	3.6
	80.6	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.8	6.6	2.3	4.3
EAST OF ENGLAND	75.5	2.6	1.9	7.0	2.3	6.9	1.8	2.1
	77.4	2.3	2.1	5.6	2.1	7.2	1.5	1.8
SOUTH WEST	75.2	2.8	3.8	4.4	4.7	5.9	1.9	1.1
	76.0	2.3	3.5	4.2	3.5	6.1	2.5	1.6
WEST MIDLANDS	70.6	4.9	3.7	3.9	3.9	8.3	1.8	2.9
	73.6	5.1	2.7	3.2	2.8	8.4	1.6	2.5
EAST MIDLANDS	71.7	3.6	2.8	6.6	3.6	7.9	2.2	1.3
	74.5	3.6	2.6	5.4	2.8	8.4	1.7	0.8
YORKS & THE HUMBER	68.2	4.9	4.0	5.5	4.4	9.0	2.0	1.9
	70.6	3.7	4.7	5.5	2.7	9.2	2.0	1.6
NORTH WEST	70.8	4.3	4.6	5.9	2.8	8.0	1.8	1.5
	72.7	4.1	5.1	4.8	2.3	8.4	1.5	1.1
NORTH EAST	67.9	8.6	2.5	3.3	2.9	9.7	1.4	3.6
	70.8	7.7	3.0	3.3	1.7	10.4	0.8	2.1
ENGLAND	73.3	3.5	3.1	4.9	3.2	7.5	2.0	2.5
	75.4	3.3	3.0	4.1	2.5	7.8	1.7	2.1

The numbers of young people staying in full-time education have risen quite sharply in some Regions for the third year running, most noticeably this year in the West Midlands, with a 3.0% increase. The most significant increases were seen in Isles of Scilly (14.3%); Rutland (9.4%) and Haringey (8.5%) whilst a reduction was reported some areas, the most significant at over 5% drop are Lewisham; and Hammersmith & Fulham.

Most regions saw a decrease in young people engaged in non employed status government funded training programmes; the exception to this is the South East with a very small (0.5%) rise. All regions show a reduction for the second year running in the number of young people entering employment - both into jobs with and without training.

Proportions in the 'Not Settled' group have increased slightly on 2004 with the most significant rise being in the South East where the not settled figure is up by nearly 1%.

Partnerships have continued to make good efforts to keep in contact with young people and all regions have reported a reduction in those moving out of contact. There has again been a reduction in the number of young people not responding to the survey in all regions except London which is up by nearly 1%, and the South West up 0.5%. Most of this increase can be attributed to East London which rose by over 3% and the boroughs of Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Lewisham all have figures over 10% in this category.

Connexions Partnership areas

The tables on the following pages set out the 2005 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

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey-TOTAL	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
SOUTH EAST	78.4	4.1	1.8	2.3	6.2	3.8	2.4	7.0	6.4	0.5	1.4	2.9	94,961	86.3
Berkshire	79.2	2.3	1.9	0.4	7.4	2.9	4.5	7.1	6.7	0.4	0.3	3.7	9,404	84.4
Bracknell Forest	79.1	1.5	1.2	0.3	8.6	4.0	4.6	6.2	5.4	0.8	0.2	4.4	1,054	84.6
Reading	71.9	2.5	1.8	0.7	6.6	2.0	4.5	12.7	11.7	1.0	0.4	6.0	1,124	76.4
Slough	82.8	2.5	2.4	0.1	4.5	1.4	3.1	7.5	7.2	0.3	0.5	2.2	1,508	86.7
West Berkshire	78.6	3.5	3.0	0.5	7.7	2.4	5.3	6.6	6.3	0.3	0.3	3.3	2,114	84.6
Windsor & Maidenhead	82.9	1.5	1.3	0.2	6.7	3.2	3.6	5.3	4.9	0.4	0.3	3.2	1,680	87.6
Wokingham	78.2	1.7	1.3	0.4	9.6	4.2	5.5	6.2	6.0	0.3	0.3	4.0	1,924	84.0
South Central	78.0	4.8	1.6	3.2	5.5	3.6	1.9	8.2	7.7	0.5	2.1	1.4	21,516	86.4
Hampshire	79.3	4.6	1.3	3.3	5.5	3.8	1.7	7.3	6.8	0.5	1.9	1.4	15,063	87.7
Isle of Wight	78.8	5.2	3.9	1.3	5.9	4.6	1.3	7.7	7.3	0.5	2.0	0.4	1,668	88.7
Portsmouth	74.8	5.2	2.3	2.9	4.4	1.8	2.6	10.2	9.9	0.3	4.0	1.3	2,165	81.8
Southampton	72.4	5.5	1.5	4.0	6.0	3.4	2.6	12.3	11.5	0.9	1.8	1.9	2,620	81.3
Kent & Medway	74.9	4.7	2.1	2.6	4.5	3.5	1.0	8.0	7.5	0.5	1.4	6.5	20,922	83.1
Kent	76.0	4.5	1.9	2.6	4.3	3.2	1.0	7.8	7.3	0.5	1.5	6.0	17,348	83.7
Medway	69.5	5.9	3.3	2.6	5.9	4.9	1.0	9.0	8.7	0.4	1.0	8.6	3,574	80.4
Milton Keynes Ox & Bucks	79.0	4.0	2.2	1.9	8.8	5.2	3.6	6.0	5.1	0.9	0.8	1.4	16,080	88.2
Buckinghamshire	83.9	2.8	2.0	0.8	6.2	3.9	2.3	4.0	3.7	0.3	1.6	1.5	6,162	90.6
Milton Keynes	75.8	4.3	2.8	1.5	8.0	4.8	3.2	9.2	8.0	1.2	0.9	1.8	2,788	84.9
Oxfordshire	76.0	4.9	2.0	2.9	11.3	6.5	4.8	6.5	5.1	1.4	0.1	1.2	7,130	87.5
Surrey	81.4	3.6	1.2	2.3	7.5	5.4	2.1	5.2	5.0	0.2	1.5	0.9	10,707	90.3
Sussex	80.3	3.8	1.5	2.3	5.5	2.7	2.7	6.0	5.5	0.5	1.8	2.7	16,332	86.8
Brighton & Hove	77.4	4.8	3.1	1.7	5.8	0.7	5.1	9.0	8.3	0.7	1.3	1.7	2,419	83.0
East Sussex	79.6	4.1	2.3	1.8	6.1	2.0	4.1	6.5	5.8	0.7	1.4	2.3	5,342	85.7
West Sussex	81.5	3.3	0.5	2.8	5.0	3.8	1.2	4.7	4.4	0.3	2.2	3.3	8,571	88.6

London

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
LONDON	80.6	2.9	1.8	1.0	3.2	1.4	1.8	6.6	6.1	0.5	2.3	4.3	78,503	85.0
Central London	82.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	1.9	1.0	0.9	7.4	6.7	0.7	1.5	3.1	11,655	87.1
Camden	82.6	3.9	3.1	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.6	7.3	6.9	0.4	1.4	2.9	1,556	87.7
Islington	71.9	6.0	5.1	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.2	10.8	10.2	0.6	2.1	7.0	1,477	79.0
Kensington & Chelsea	81.2	2.9	2.5	0.5	2.3	0.8	1.5	6.3	6.0	0.3	3.5	3.5	649	85.1
Lambeth	83.3	2.6	1.8	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.0	7.7	6.6	1.2	1.8	2.7	1,782	86.8
Southwark	85.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	1.9	1.1	0.8	6.9	6.2	0.7	1.1	1.1	2,616	90.1
Wandsworth	86.2	2.2	1.7	0.5	2.7	1.6	1.2	5.2	4.4	0.8	0.7	2.9	2,074	90.1
City of Westminster	81.9	3.2	2.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	8.1	7.7	0.3	1.9	3.9	1,501	85.9
North London	82.4	2.7	1.6	1.2	2.6	1.3	1.3	6.3	5.9	0.4	2.1	3.8	11,893	86.5
Barnet	88.6	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.8	4.3	3.9	0.4	0.4	2.6	3,337	91.8
Enfield	81.4	3.0	1.5	1.5	3.3	1.6	1.7	6.3	6.0	0.3	1.8	4.2	3,681	86.0
Haringey	81.8	2.8	2.2	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.9	8.0	7.5	0.5	1.3	4.8	2,113	85.0
Waltham Forest	76.8	3.1	2.0	1.1	3.5	1.9	1.6	7.4	6.9	0.5	5.2	3.8	2,762	81.9
South London	81.9	2.6	2.3	0.4	5.0	2.5	2.4	6.0	5.4	0.6	2.2	2.3	14,963	87.0
Bromley	81.0	2.5	2.0	0.5	5.0	3.2	1.8	5.3	4.7	0.6	1.4	4.7	3,665	86.8
Croydon	80.5	1.8	1.3	0.4	5.1	1.9	3.2	7.7	7.2	0.5	2.2	2.7	4,002	84.2
Kingston-Upon-Thames	85.6	2.7	2.6	0.1	4.2	2.9	1.2	3.7	3.2	0.5	2.9	1.0	1,526	91.2
Merton	78.3	4.6	4.4	0.2	5.8	3.9	1.9	6.7	5.3	1.4	3.0	1.6	1,592	86.7
Richmond-Upon-Thames	85.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	4.8	2.1	2.8	5.7	5.3	0.4	2.9	0.3	1,595	88.3

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	<i>Non employed status</i>	<i>Employed status</i>	Total	<i>With training</i>	<i>Without training</i>	Total	Active	Not Active				
Sutton	83.1	3.7	3.4	0.3	4.8	1.8	3.0	5.5	5.2	0.3	2.1	0.8	2,583	88.7
East London	76.3	3.4	1.7	1.6	3.2	1.4	1.8	6.9	6.4	0.6	2.7	7.4	25,503	81.1
Barking & Dagenham	70.3	4.6	2.4	2.3	4.1	2.2	1.8	11.3	10.7	0.6	2.3	7.5	2,169	77.1
Bexley	73.7	6.1	1.0	5.1	5.2	3.1	2.1	6.5	6.2	0.3	2.1	6.3	3,333	83.0
Greenwich	76.4	2.4	1.2	1.1	3.5	1.6	1.9	8.8	8.0	0.8	1.7	7.2	2,680	80.4
Hackney	80.9	3.9	3.7	0.2	1.4	1.3	0.1	5.9	5.2	0.7	1.3	6.4	1,646	86.2
Havering	76.9	4.1	1.5	2.6	5.6	2.7	3.0	6.7	6.4	0.3	3.2	3.5	3,126	83.7
Lewisham	77.4	2.0	1.2	0.9	3.8	0.8	3.0	5.9	4.4	1.6	0.7	10.1	2,546	80.3
Newham	74.2	2.9	2.2	0.7	1.9	0.6	1.3	7.1	6.6	0.5	5.9	8.0	3,933	77.8
Redbridge	82.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.3	1.6	4.7	4.3	0.4	3.0	6.9	3,243	83.7
Tower Hamlets	75.8	3.3	3.0	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.1	6.6	6.4	0.2	1.7	11.1	2,827	79.4
West London	84.1	2.0	1.1	0.9	2.9	0.6	2.3	6.4	5.9	0.5	2.3	2.2	14,489	86.8
Brent	89.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.0	1.3	3.6	3.1	0.5	1.7	3.0	2,389	90.5
Ealing	86.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.1	1.5	5.7	5.1	0.6	3.3	2.3	2,760	87.2
Hammersmith & Fulham	77.2	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.9	0.4	1.5	11.5	10.8	0.7	3.2	4.1	1,201	79.7
Harrow	87.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.6	0.2	2.4	4.1	3.6	0.5	1.3	2.5	2,288	89.6
Hillingdon	78.4	3.4	1.8	1.6	5.4	1.4	3.9	9.3	8.9	0.3	2.4	1.1	3,052	83.3
Hounslow	84.3	2.5	1.6	0.9	3.2	1.0	2.2	6.1	5.6	0.5	2.2	1.7	2,799	87.9

Eastern

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
EAST OF ENGLAND	77.4	4.4	2.3	2.1	7.7	5.6	2.1	7.2	6.6	0.6	1.5	1.8	68,790	87.4
Bedford & Luton	83.2	2.7	2.1	0.6	5.2	0.8	4.4	6.4	6.0	0.4	2.2	0.3	7,225	86.6
Bedfordshire	82.8	2.9	2.2	0.7	6.1	1.1	5.1	6.4	6.1	0.3	1.6	0.2	4,822	86.8
Luton	83.9	2.2	1.9	0.3	3.3	0.1	3.2	6.5	6.0	0.5	3.4	0.6	2,403	86.3
Cambs & Peterborough	77.2	6.9	3.6	3.3	6.4	4.9	1.6	6.5	5.9	0.6	1.9	1.0	8,738	89.0
Cambridgeshire	79.6	6.1	3.0	3.1	6.5	5.3	1.2	5.2	4.8	0.4	1.6	1.0	6,236	91.1
City of Peterborough	71.3	8.8	5.1	3.7	6.2	3.6	2.6	9.9	8.7	1.2	2.6	1.1	2,502	83.8
Essex Southend & Thurrock	75.5	4.6	2.5	2.1	9.4	8.6	0.8	8.3	7.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	21,126	88.7
Essex	75.7	4.6	2.3	2.3	10.0	9.2	0.7	7.8	7.2	0.6	0.8	1.1	17,394	89.6
Southend-on-Sea	75.5	5.4	4.4	1.0	6.4	5.4	1.0	9.8	9.1	0.7	0.8	2.2	1,995	86.3
Thurrock	72.7	4.1	1.8	2.3	7.7	6.4	1.3	11.9	11.2	0.7	0.3	3.2	1,737	83.2
Hertfordshire	79.5	2.9	1.5	1.4	7.3	5.1	2.2	5.0	4.4	0.6	2.0	3.2	13,761	87.5
Norfolk	74.9	4.9	2.6	2.4	8.1	6.0	2.1	7.6	6.8	0.8	1.5	2.9	9,381	85.9
Suffolk	76.9	4.5	1.4	3.1	7.0	3.5	3.5	8.8	8.0	0.8	1.3	1.5	8,559	84.9

South West

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
SOUTH WEST	76.0	5.8	2.3	3.5	7.6	4.2	3.5	6.1	5.6	0.5	2.5	1.6	61,735	86.3
Bournemouth Dorset & Poole	75.1	5.7	2.3	3.3	7.0	3.4	3.6	6.2	5.7	0.5	2.7	3.4	8,290	84.2
Bournemouth	72.2	4.8	2.3	2.5	7.4	3.1	4.3	7.5	7.1	0.5	3.0	4.9	1,935	80.3
Dorset	75.4	5.9	2.2	3.7	7.2	3.3	3.9	5.6	5.1	0.5	2.9	2.9	4,616	84.7
Poole	77.4	6.0	2.7	3.3	5.9	4.0	1.9	6.2	5.7	0.5	1.6	2.8	1,739	87.6
Cornwall & Devon	76.5	5.9	2.9	3.0	7.5	4.2	3.2	6.3	5.7	0.6	2.6	0.5	20,480	87.4
Cornwall	78.6	5.1	2.5	2.7	6.3	3.0	3.4	5.8	5.3	0.5	2.6	0.5	6,656	87.7
Devon	75.4	5.7	2.6	3.1	9.1	6.0	3.1	6.4	5.8	0.6	2.4	0.4	8,634	87.7
Isles of Scilly	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24	100.0
Plymouth	73.9	8.1	4.5	3.6	6.9	3.2	3.7	7.7	6.7	1.0	2.5	0.4	3,469	85.7
Torbay	78.9	5.0	2.4	2.6	5.1	2.3	2.8	5.5	5.1	0.5	3.5	0.8	1,697	87.3
Gloucestershire	77.6	5.1	1.8	3.4	7.2	3.1	4.1	5.4	5.0	0.4	0.9	3.7	7,348	85.8
Somerset	72.7	7.9	2.2	5.7	7.1	4.4	2.6	5.6	5.2	0.4	5.0	1.7	6,477	85.1
West of England	76.3	6.0	2.6	3.5	8.8	7.0	1.8	6.1	5.6	0.5	1.2	1.6	11,539	89.3
Bath & North East Somerset	79.2	4.3	1.9	2.4	9.5	7.7	1.8	5.1	4.6	0.5	1.5	0.5	2,260	91.2
Bristol	71.7	7.0	3.5	3.5	8.9	7.2	1.7	8.6	7.8	0.8	1.5	2.4	3,742	85.8
North Somerset	82.4	5.1	2.0	3.1	6.4	5.3	1.1	3.6	3.3	0.3	0.8	1.7	2,357	92.8
South Gloucestershire	75.1	6.8	2.4	4.4	10.1	7.7	2.4	5.8	5.4	0.3	0.9	1.3	3,180	89.6
Wiltshire & Swindon	76.8	4.4	0.9	3.4	7.9	1.4	6.5	6.2	5.8	0.4	3.6	1.0	7,601	82.7
Swindon	74.6	5.1	1.2	3.9	7.6	0.9	6.7	7.7	7.1	0.6	4.6	0.4	2,333	80.6
Wiltshire	77.8	4.1	0.8	3.3	8.1	1.7	6.4	5.5	5.2	0.4	3.2	1.3	5,268	83.6

West Midlands

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	<i>Non employed status</i>	<i>Employed status</i>	Total	<i>With training</i>	<i>Without training</i>	Total	Active	Not Active				
WEST MIDLANDS	73.6	7.8	5.1	2.7	6.0	3.2	2.8	8.4	7.6	0.8	1.6	2.5	69,403	84.7
Birmingham & Solihull	70.6	7.2	4.6	2.6	1.8	0.7	1.1	9.8	9.0	0.8	2.3	8.2	15,792	78.6
Birmingham	69.0	7.3	5.2	2.1	1.8	0.7	1.1	10.5	9.7	0.8	2.6	8.6	12,052	77.1
Solihull	75.9	6.8	2.9	3.9	1.7	0.9	0.9	7.4	7.0	0.5	1.3	6.8	3,740	83.6
Black Country	72.0	7.4	5.8	1.6	6.6	2.2	4.4	10.3	9.3	1.0	2.2	1.4	15,042	81.7
Dudley	73.6	6.8	5.1	1.7	8.0	2.5	5.4	9.3	8.6	0.8	1.4	0.8	4,242	83.1
Sandwell	69.5	7.8	6.1	1.7	6.6	2.0	4.6	12.2	11.0	1.2	2.5	1.4	3,771	79.3
Walsall	70.5	7.4	5.7	1.7	6.7	2.5	4.2	10.2	9.4	0.8	3.2	2.0	3,839	80.4
Wolverhampton	74.9	7.8	6.5	1.3	4.5	1.6	2.9	9.6	8.4	1.2	1.8	1.3	3,190	84.3
Coventry & Warwick	77.7	6.9	3.2	3.7	7.7	7.3	0.4	6.4	5.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	10,704	92.1
Coventry	77.4	8.1	3.9	4.2	6.4	6.0	0.4	7.1	6.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	4,155	91.7
Warwickshire	78.0	6.2	2.8	3.3	8.6	8.2	0.4	6.1	5.3	0.8	0.9	0.3	6,549	92.3
Hereford & Worcester	77.2	5.0	3.2	1.7	9.4	3.5	5.9	6.8	6.3	0.5	1.3	0.3	8,412	85.7
Herefordshire	72.7	8.4	3.8	4.6	10.5	3.8	6.6	6.8	6.4	0.4	1.1	0.5	2,026	85.0
Worcestershire	78.6	3.9	3.0	0.8	9.0	3.4	5.6	6.9	6.3	0.5	1.4	0.2	6,386	85.9
Shropshire Telford & Wrekin	74.2	8.7	6.4	2.3	7.8	3.1	4.7	7.7	6.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	5,782	86.0
Shropshire	75.2	8.3	6.1	2.2	8.7	3.6	5.2	6.4	5.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	3,499	87.1
Telford & Wrekin	72.5	9.3	6.9	2.4	6.4	2.5	3.9	9.7	8.5	1.2	0.7	1.4	2,283	84.3
Staffordshire	73.3	11.0	7.1	4.0	6.2	3.8	2.4	7.3	6.5	0.8	1.4	0.7	13,671	88.2
Staffordshire	75.0	10.6	6.5	4.1	6.5	4.0	2.4	6.1	5.5	0.6	1.3	0.5	10,624	89.7
Stoke on Trent	67.4	12.5	9.1	3.4	5.3	3.0	2.3	11.8	10.2	1.6	1.6	1.2	3,047	83.1

East Midlands

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
EAST MIDLANDS	73.3	7.9	5.8	2.0	9.2	5.7	3.5	7.5	6.9	0.7	1.8	0.2	12073	86.9
Derbyshire CXP	72.0	8.7	7.4	1.3	8.5	5.8	2.7	8.7	7.7	1.0	1.7	0.3	3110	86.6
City of Derby LEA	73.8	7.6	5.3	2.3	9.4	5.7	3.8	7.2	6.6	0.5	1.8	0.2	8963	87.1
Derbyshire LEA	76.7	3.8	2.7	1.1	7.9	3.6	4.3	9.3	8.6	0.7	1.3	1.0	11575	84.1
Leicester CXP	76.8	3.5	3.2	0.3	5.5	2.1	3.4	11.9	11.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	3790	82.3
Leicester City LEA	76.6	4.0	2.4	1.5	9.1	4.3	4.8	8.1	7.5	0.6	1.4	0.7	7785	84.9
Leicestershire LEA	76.8	6.8	3.5	3.2	7.8	5.3	2.5	6.6	5.9	0.7	1.7	0.2	9221	89.0
Lincolnshire & Rutland CXP	76.5	6.7	3.6	3.1	8.0	5.4	2.6	6.8	6.1	0.7	1.8	0.3	8764	88.6
Lincolnshire LEA	83.8	7.7	2.4	5.3	5.3	4.2	1.1	2.6	2.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	457	95.6
Rutland LEA	74.6	5.0	2.1	2.9	7.4	5.4	2.1	9.8	9.2	0.7	1.6	1.4	8513	85.0
Northamptonshire CXP	72.1	7.4	3.4	4.0	8.5	7.0	1.5	8.6	6.1	2.5	2.1	1.1	12859	86.7
Nottinghamshire CXP	69.0	7.3	3.4	3.8	6.1	4.5	1.6	13.1	9.1	4.0	2.2	1.9	3018	81.2
City of Nottingham LEA	73.1	7.5	3.4	4.1	9.3	7.8	1.5	7.2	5.1	2.0	2.1	0.8	9841	88.4
Nottinghamshire LEA	73.3	7.9	5.8	2.0	9.2	5.7	3.5	7.5	6.9	0.7	1.8	0.2	12073	86.9

Yorkshire & The Humber

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
YORKS & THE HUMBER	70.6	8.4	3.7	4.7	8.2	5.5	2.7	9.2	8.3	0.8	2.0	1.6	64448	84.6
Humber	73.2	10.2	2.7	7.5	4.6	1.6	2.9	7.4	6.7	0.8	2.0	2.6	11601	85.0
East Riding	77.7	9.6	1.3	8.3	4.6	2.1	2.4	4.1	3.7	0.4	2.1	2.0	3946	89.4
Kingston upon Hull	65.1	13.5	4.9	8.6	4.4	1.8	2.6	12.1	11.2	0.9	1.2	3.6	3284	80.4
North East Lincolnshire	75.1	6.4	2.0	4.5	6.4	0.9	5.4	7.4	6.2	1.2	2.7	2.0	2264	82.5
North Lincolnshire	75.1	10.1	2.8	7.3	2.9	1.1	1.8	6.5	5.8	0.7	2.5	2.8	2107	86.3
York & North Yorkshire	77.3	4.9	1.5	3.4	9.7	7.5	2.1	4.7	4.2	0.5	2.6	0.7	9585	89.7
York	74.9	6.4	0.6	5.8	10.2	9.8	0.4	6.4	6.1	0.3	1.3	0.7	2050	91.1
North Yorkshire	78.0	4.5	1.7	2.8	9.5	6.9	2.6	4.3	3.7	0.5	3.0	0.7	7535	89.4
South Yorkshire	66.5	10.4	5.0	5.4	8.1	5.1	3.0	12.1	11.1	1.0	1.5	1.3	16300	82.0
Barnsley	63.2	9.6	3.1	6.5	10.0	5.4	4.5	14.5	13.2	1.3	1.7	1.0	2616	78.2
Doncaster	65.0	8.8	1.9	6.9	8.3	5.2	3.1	14.6	13.7	0.9	2.4	1.0	3964	79.0
Rotherham	68.2	9.9	5.2	4.7	7.7	5.1	2.6	11.7	10.8	0.9	1.6	0.7	3706	83.3
Sheffield	67.9	12.2	7.8	4.4	7.4	4.8	2.6	9.6	8.6	1.0	0.9	2.0	6014	85.0
West Yorkshire	69.5	7.7	4.1	3.6	9.2	6.6	2.6	9.8	8.9	0.9	2.0	1.6	26962	84.1
Bradford	70.0	7.4	4.0	3.4	7.0	3.9	3.1	10.2	9.2	1.0	3.3	1.6	6302	81.8
Calderdale	74.1	9.7	6.7	3.0	7.6	4.3	3.3	6.7	6.2	0.5	1.1	0.8	2765	88.1
Kirklees	70.3	10.0	5.7	4.3	8.3	4.4	3.9	9.0	8.2	0.9	0.9	1.4	4803	84.7
Leeds	69.3	7.4	3.0	4.4	9.7	8.4	1.3	9.4	8.6	0.9	2.3	1.7	8862	85.2
Wakefield	65.5	5.2	3.4	1.8	13.5	10.9	2.5	12.7	11.5	1.2	1.1	2.0	4230	81.7

North West

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
NORTH WEST	72.7	9.2	4.1	5.1	7.1	4.8	2.3	8.4	7.6	0.8	1.5	1.1	93221	86.8
Cheshire & Warrington	76.2	5.9	2.1	3.7	8.5	6.1	2.4	6.7	6.1	0.6	2.2	0.3	11970	88.4
Cheshire	76.6	5.5	2.2	3.4	8.4	6.2	2.2	6.3	5.7	0.6	2.5	0.3	9345	88.7
Warrington	74.6	7.0	2.1	4.9	8.8	5.6	3.2	8.1	7.4	0.7	1.1	0.2	2625	87.4
Cumbria	72.3	11.2	3.7	7.5	7.6	6.0	1.7	6.1	5.4	0.6	1.8	0.9	6477	89.6
Greater Manchester	71.6	8.5	3.4	5.0	6.8	4.6	2.2	10.0	9.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	34800	84.8
Bolton	70.3	7.7	3.4	4.4	8.4	4.4	4.1	10.5	9.6	0.9	0.6	2.4	4053	82.4
Bury	73.1	9.2	3.2	6.0	7.7	5.7	2.0	8.1	7.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	2600	87.9
Manchester	70.7	5.0	2.8	2.2	5.0	3.2	1.8	12.8	11.4	1.4	2.2	4.2	5210	78.9
Oldham	75.0	8.1	5.2	2.9	6.2	3.3	2.9	7.4	6.5	0.9	2.6	0.4	3499	86.7
Rochdale	69.7	8.9	4.6	4.3	7.6	6.5	1.0	10.2	9.0	1.2	2.5	1.0	2768	85.3
Salford	62.8	14.6	6.5	8.1	7.8	7.3	0.5	12.1	10.8	1.3	0.7	1.8	2607	84.9
Stockport	72.9	10.0	2.4	7.5	7.5	5.2	2.3	7.7	7.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	3687	88.0
Tameside	72.3	7.6	2.4	5.1	8.1	5.4	2.7	9.9	8.9	1.1	0.5	1.6	3138	85.3
Trafford	81.3	4.8	0.8	4.0	4.9	3.8	1.2	6.5	5.9	0.6	1.3	1.1	2985	89.9
Wigan	68.8	11.1	3.8	7.4	6.3	3.4	2.9	12.3	11.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	4253	83.4
Greater Merseyside	73.7	10.5	7.2	3.3	6.5	3.9	2.6	7.5	6.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	20742	88.1
Halton	73.8	10.9	7.3	3.6	6.4	4.1	2.3	6.2	5.5	0.7	1.7	1.0	1670	88.8
Knowsley	71.2	13.0	10.1	3.0	6.4	3.7	2.6	7.7	7.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	2046	87.9
Liverpool	71.7	11.1	8.1	3.1	5.5	3.4	2.1	9.4	8.8	0.6	1.0	1.3	6198	86.1
Sefton	76.3	9.3	5.7	3.6	6.2	3.1	3.1	6.6	6.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	3987	88.7
St Helens	73.4	9.0	4.9	4.1	8.5	5.7	2.8	8.0	7.1	0.9	1.2	0.0	2289	88.1
Wirral	75.4	10.3	7.2	3.1	7.2	4.5	2.7	5.9	5.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	4552	90.2
Lancashire	71.3	10.5	3.3	7.2	7.3	5.2	2.1	8.2	7.4	0.7	1.7	1.0	19232	87.0
Blackburn with Darwen	71.5	11.0	5.5	5.5	6.2	5.0	1.2	9.1	8.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	2096	87.5
Blackpool	66.3	11.2	2.2	9.0	7.6	4.8	2.8	9.6	8.5	1.1	3.8	1.5	1880	82.3
Lancashire	71.9	10.4	3.2	7.2	7.4	5.3	2.1	7.9	7.2	0.7	1.5	0.9	15256	87.6

North East

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
NORTH EAST	70.8	10.8	7.7	3.0	5.0	3.3	1.7	10.4	9.4	1.0	0.8	2.1	32,971	84.9
Durham	68.6	12.3	8.1	4.3	5.1	1.4	3.7	11.8	10.9	0.9	0.8	1.3	6,068	82.4
Northumberland	72.5	8.4	5.3	3.2	6.5	5.1	1.3	9.1	7.5	1.6	1.4	2.0	3,871	86.2
Tees Valley	72.0	11.9	9.5	2.4	4.1	2.3	1.9	9.3	8.1	1.2	0.5	2.2	9,071	86.2
Darlington	74.7	8.4	6.7	1.7	4.8	1.9	2.9	9.4	7.8	1.6	0.7	1.9	1,276	85.1
Hartlepool	73.3	12.3	11.0	1.4	3.3	2.5	0.8	9.3	8.3	1.0	0.2	1.6	1,313	88.1
Middlesbrough	68.7	12.4	10.4	2.1	2.1	0.9	1.2	11.1	9.8	1.3	0.4	5.3	1,852	82.0
Redcar & Cleveland	70.5	12.5	9.3	3.2	5.1	2.7	2.5	9.5	8.4	1.0	0.5	1.8	2,039	85.8
Stockton-On-Tees	73.4	12.7	9.8	2.8	5.0	3.0	2.0	7.7	6.6	1.1	0.5	0.7	2,591	89.2
Tyne & Wear	70.5	9.9	7.1	2.8	5.2	4.4	0.8	11.0	10.2	0.8	0.9	2.5	13,961	84.9
Gateshead	69.8	8.4	5.5	3.0	6.0	4.1	1.9	11.4	10.8	0.7	0.7	3.5	2,402	82.4
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	73.2	4.5	3.7	0.8	4.3	4.1	0.2	12.2	11.4	0.8	1.3	4.4	3,263	81.8
North Tyneside	72.5	9.3	6.5	2.8	4.6	3.1	1.4	9.8	9.1	0.7	0.9	2.9	2,349	85.0
South Tyneside	65.3	18.3	13.0	5.3	5.1	4.5	0.6	9.4	8.7	0.6	0.4	1.5	2,025	88.1
Sunderland	70.2	11.4	8.3	3.1	5.9	5.5	0.4	11.1	10.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	3,922	87.1

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 5

	Male	Female	Total
Full-time education	75.4%	70.7%	80.3%
Government supported training	6.3%	7.8%	4.7%
- training scheme funded by Government	3.3%	3.9%	2.7%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.0%	4.0%	2.0%
Employment outside Government supported training	6.6%	8.6%	4.5%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	4.1%	5.3%	2.9%
- job without planned training	2.5%	3.3%	1.6%
Not settled	7.8%	8.7%	6.8%
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%
- not active in the labour market	7.0%	8.2%	5.8%
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%
No response to follow-up	2.1%	2.3%	1.9%
Refused to participate in survey	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total in Survey	618,273	318,048	300,225
of whom in learning %	85.9%	84.0%	88.0%

Comparisons with 2004 show that participation in full time education for young men and young women has risen by over 2% in both cases. 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 2005 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, and report increasing difficulty in obtaining ethnic categorisation from schools or LEAs, in some cases due to the need to consult young people on the category which best reflect their ethnic origins. This lack of information in the 2004 survey reached over 14% the worst level ever seen in the survey, the figure for 2005 has dropped to just under 12%.

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

As In previous years any operational area where the return showed a percentage of ‘ethnicity not known’ of more than 11% of their young people has been excluded from analysis in this section. On these grounds 18 of the 47 areas would be omitted, leaving a client base of 432,434 (70% of the cohort).

Three partnerships report that more than 30% of the client group being in the “not known” category: Northumberland (83.2%); Kent & Medway (41.1%) and Cornwall & Devon (34.0%). Some partnerships have made significant progress to reduce the proportion of those whose ethnicity is not known. Most notable are Cumbria from 35.1% to 5.9%; Tyne & Wear from 23.4% to 4.4%. Disappointingly the proportion has increased in 17 Partnerships, with Northumberland moving from 57.2% in 2004 to over 83% in 2005.

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

Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage
Northumberland	57.6%	Greater Manchester	17.4%
Kent & Medway	83.2%	Berkshire	17.0%
Cornwall & Devon	41.1%	West of England	16.6%
Birmingham & Solihull	34.0%	West London	15.6%
Somerset	22.0%	North London	15.5%
Central London	21.9%	Milton Keynes Ox & Bucks	15.2%
East London	20.0%	Humber	15.1%
Bournemouth Dorset & Poole	19.2%	Wiltshire & Swindon	14.7%
Sussex	17.9%	Northamptonshire	13.9%

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

Local Authority Area	Percentage	Local Authority Area	Percentage
South Central	10.1%	Bedford & Luton	4.7%
Cheshire & Warrington	9.4%	Tyne & Wear	4.4%
Derbyshire	8.5%	Gloucestershire	3.8%
Tees Valley	8.4%	Surrey	3.7%
Cambs & Peterborough	8.3%	Staffordshire	3.5%
York & North Yorkshire	7.9%	Nottinghamshire	3.4%
Essex Southend & Thurrock	7.2%	South Yorkshire	2.7%
Hertfordshire	6.9%	Durham	2.4%
Black Country	6.9%	South London	1.5%
Suffolk	6.8%	Greater Merseyside	1.3%
Lincolnshire & Rutland	6.7%	Leicester	1.1%
West Yorkshire	5.9%	Hereford & Worcester	0.6%
Cumbria	5.9%	Shropshire Telford & Wrekin	0.5%
Lancashire	5.4%	Coventry & Warwick	0.0%
Norfolk	5.4%		

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

	White	Mixed Race	Black or Black British	Asian or Asian British	Chinese	Other	No Ethnic Information	TOTAL
Full-time education	73.8	78.5	83.3	88.1	93.9	79.9	72.4	74.7
Government supported training	7.5	5.6	3.6	2.9	0.6	3.4	5.2	7.0
- training scheme funded by Government	4.1	4.1	2.9	2.4	0.3	2.5	2.8	3.9
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.4	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.9	2.3	3.1
Employment outside Government supported training	7.9	4.4	2.1	1.5	1.2	3.4	6.3	7.4
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	5.2	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	2.2	3.9	4.8
- job without planned training	2.7	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	2.4	2.5
Not settled	8.3	8.3	6.1	4.4	0.4	5.7	7.6	8.0
- not active in the labour market	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.8
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	7.5	7.4	5.2	4.0	0.3	5.0	6.6	7.2
Moved out of contact	1.3	1.7	2.6	2.1	2.5	4.7	4.7	1.6
No response to follow-up	1.2	1.4	2.4	1.0	1.4	2.8	3.8	1.3
Refused to participate in survey	1.1	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.4	2.8	3.7	1.3
Total in Survey	315,155	4,525	5,752	15,643	1,204	2,134	18,618	363,031
% In learning	86.6	86.5	88.1	91.7	95.2	85.6	81.5	86.6

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 16 – Activity status of year 11 completers, Autumn 2005 by ethnic grouping

	White				Mixed Race				Black or Black British			Asian or Asian British				Chinese	Other	No Ethnic Information
	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	73.8	76.1	75.1	68.0	72.0	84.1	86.0	80.1	81.6	88.7	78.2	92.8	83.8	86.9	89.5	93.9	79.9	72.4
Government supported training	7.6	4.0	5.4	7.0	7.9	3.4	3.1	5.1	4.6	1.7	4.3	1.8	4.1	2.6	1.6	0.6	3.4	5.2
training scheme funded by Government	4.1	2.3	2.7	4.5	6.1	2.7	2.0	3.4	3.7	1.4	3.6	1.4	3.7	2.1	1.2	0.3	2.5	2.8
job, with training supported by Government funding	3.5	1.7	2.7	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	2.3
Employment outside Government supported training	7.9	6.4	7.8	9.0	5.2	3.9	3.3	4.1	2.0	1.0	3.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.2	3.4	6.3
job with planned training	5.2	3.6	5.7	4.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.7	1.2	0.6	2.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	2.2	3.9
job without planned training	2.7	2.9	2.1	4.5	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.2	2.4
Not settled	8.3	9.1	7.0	9.5	11.4	4.9	5.4	7.2	7.5	2.6	8.4	2.3	6.4	5.6	2.9	0.4	5.7	7.6
- not active	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.0
- economically active	7.6	8.2	5.7	8.5	10.3	4.6	4.7	6.5	6.4	2.4	6.9	2.2	5.7	5.1	2.6	0.3	5.0	6.6
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	1.3	2.3	2.5	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.1	2.1	2.4	3.0	2.3	1.2	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.5	4.7	4.7
No response to follow-up	1.1	2.1	2.2	5.5	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	3.1	2.9	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.8	3.8
Refused to Participate	1.1	2.1	2.0	5.5	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	3.0	2.7	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.8	3.7
Total in Survey	302,537	869	11,549	200	1,792	409	983	1,341	2,569	1,939	1,244	6,222	6,785	1,362	1,274	1,204	2,134	18,618
% in learning	86.6	83.7	86.2	79.5	82.5	89.7	90.7	87.9	87.6	90.9	84.7	95.2	88.8	90.4	91.6	95.2	85.6	81.5

8. Occupational pattern of Year 11 young people entering employment and training in 2004

Connexions Partnerships and Careers Service companies were able to specify the occupational sector entered by 89% of those young people engaged in employment or training following Year 11. Two digit groupings from the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) were used to categorise the occupations, but as in earlier surveys, some groups have been collapsed and some disaggregated. For example, 'other skilled trades' covers all skilled trades other than construction and engineering (electrical and electronic trades, metal forming trades, vehicle trades, textiles, and miscellaneous others).

Table 17 – Gender breakdown of Year 11 students entering training or work, by occupation (using Standard Occupational Classification headings)

	Male	Female	TOTAL
Managerial/professional	2.2%	1.5%	2.0%
Clerical/secretarial	3.1%	11.9%	6.2%
Skilled construction	19.4%	1.1%	13.0%
Skilled engineering	5.0%	0.2%	3.3%
Other skilled trades	18.5%	2.4%	12.9%
Protective service occupations	2.2%	0.5%	1.6%
Personal service occupations	6.1%	39.8%	17.8%
Catering occupations	3.6%	5.6%	4.3%
Health care occupations	0.3%	3.6%	1.4%
Childcare & related occupations	0.2%	7.2%	2.6%
Hairdressing & related occupations	1.1%	21.8%	8.3%
Other personal service occupations	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%
Sales occupations	6.5%	14.4%	9.3%
Plant/machine operatives	3.0%	1.1%	2.4%
Agriculture/forestry/fishing occupations	2.9%	1.5%	2.4%
Labouring and other elementary occupations	20.0%	14.7%	18.2%
Unknown occupations	11.0%	10.7%	10.9%
TOTAL	52,123	27,697	79,820

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%); skilled construction (13%); other skilled trades (13%); sales occupations (9%) and hairdressing occupations (8%);

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

Generally speaking the relative proportions of young people in each type of job have stayed the same with only small variations in percentage terms.

The pattern of gender occupancy of different types of job or training in 2005 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;

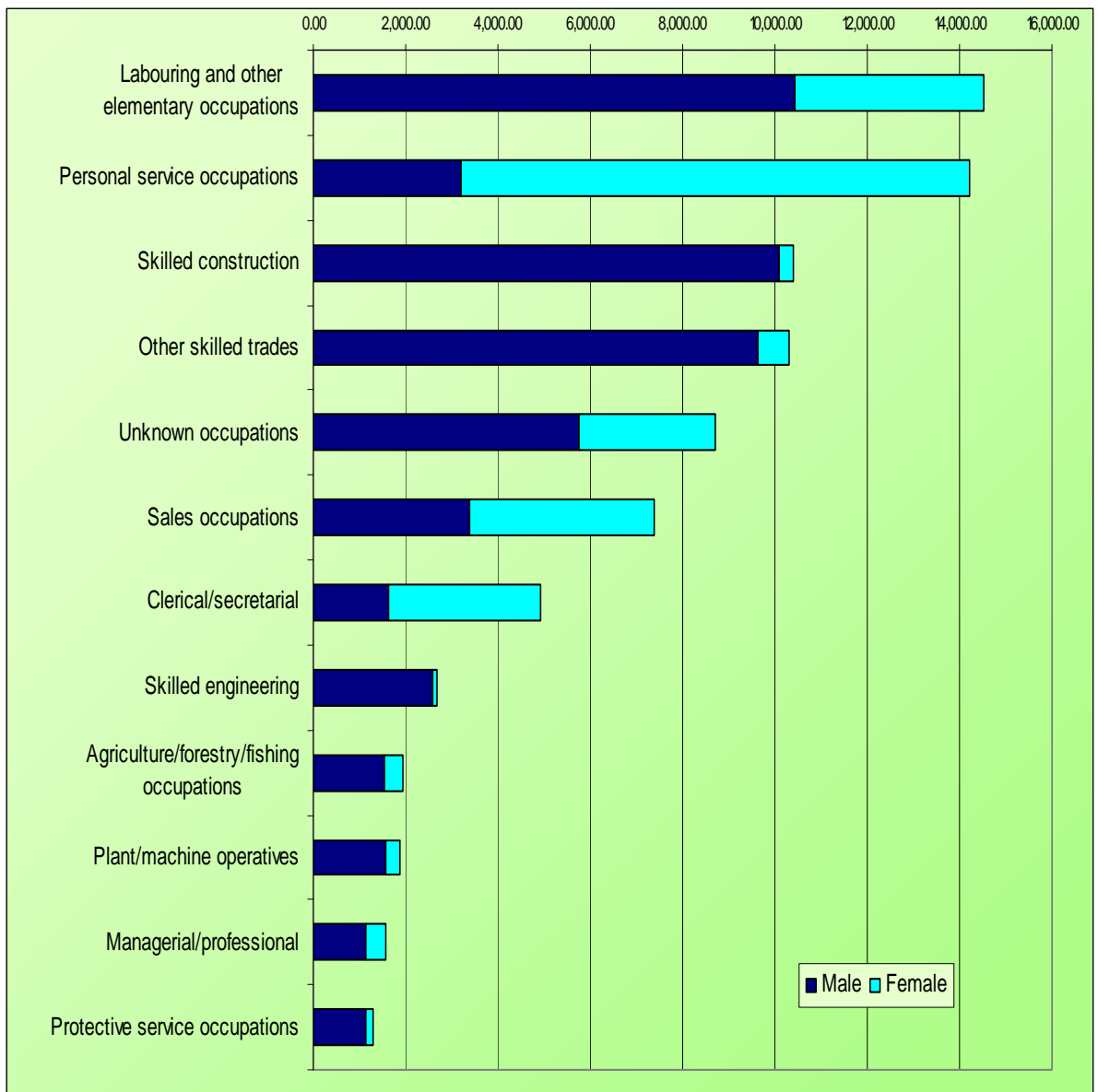


Table 18 compares the occupations entered by young white people with those from black and minority ethnic groupings, using data from the 36 areas for which there was sufficient information on young people's ethnicity (see Section 7 for details).

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	1.9%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%
Clerical/secretarial	6.2%	7.9%	5.4%	6.2%
Skilled construction	13.3%	6.4%	13.0%	13.0%
Skilled engineering	3.5%	1.0%	2.6%	3.3%
Other skilled trades	13.2%	7.9%	12.3%	12.9%
Protective service occupations	1.6%	0.7%	1.8%	1.6%
Personal service occupations	18.0%	13.7%	17.8%	17.8%
Catering occupations	4.3%	2.4%	4.8%	4.3%
Health care occupations	1.5%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%
Childcare & related occupations	2.6%	4.8%	2.0%	2.6%
Hairdressing & related occupations	8.4%	4.4%	8.4%	8.3%
Other personal service occupations	1.1%	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%
Sales occupations	9.3%	9.5%	9.2%	9.3%
Plant/machine operatives	2.5%	1.3%	1.7%	2.4%
Agriculture/forestry /fishing occupations	2.4%	0.6%	3.3%	2.4%
Labouring and other elementary occupations	18.0%	22.9%	17.7%	18.2%
Unknown occupations	10.0%	25.8%	12.9%	10.9%
Total	68,674	3,350	7,796	79,820

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

Relationship between Activity Survey and Statistical First Release participation rates

These two administrative sources of information about 16 year olds use completely different methods and base populations to derive estimates of education and training rates. In the early 1990s the (then) Destinations Survey and DfE statistical bulletin rates differed by five percentage points or more for education. Trends during the 1990s were largely similar in both series, but with a narrowing of the gap on education rates. Both series underwent methodological changes (change from Destination to Activity Survey; change to ISR-based derivation of numbers in the FE sector for the statistical series).

The Connexions/Careers Service data were also affected by an increasing coverage of independent schools from the mid-1990s until recently. The higher participation rates for leavers from such schools boosted the overall education rate during a period when school and college data showed a decline in participation at 16. Whereas the formal 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.

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).

Partnership Areas showing s covered

NAME		Covered
SOUTH EAST		
Berkshire CXP		Bracknell Forest; Reading; Slough; West Berkshire; Windsor & Maidenhead; Wokingham
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; Wandsworth; City of Westminster
East London CXP		Barking & Dagenham; Bexley; City of London; Greenwich; Hackney; Havering; Lewisham; Newham; Redbridge; Tower Hamlets
North London CXP		Barnet; Enfield; Haringey; Waltham Forest
South London CXP		Bromley; Croydon; Kingston-Upon-Thames; Merton; Richmond-Upon-Thames; Sutton
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

NAME	Covered
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 & 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; Stockton-On-Tees
Tyne & Wear CXP	Gateshead; Newcastle-upon-Tyne; North Tyneside; South Tyneside; Sunderland