

# Destinations 2005

## Year 11 completers

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### Introduction

Connexions Cornwall and Devon helps all young people engage in learning and work. We can only do this if, with our partners, we understand the needs of our young people and can plan provision and services to meet those needs.

Our annual destinations survey tells us what post-16 options our year 11 completers chose. It is an important way in which we can build up a picture of the needs and trends of the youth market so that we can help young people achieve economic wellbeing. Individual schools have received a detailed breakdown of the destinations of their year 11 cohort. The information within this leaflet provides a short overview and is also available on

[www.connexions-cd.org.uk/about\\_publications.asp](http://www.connexions-cd.org.uk/about_publications.asp)

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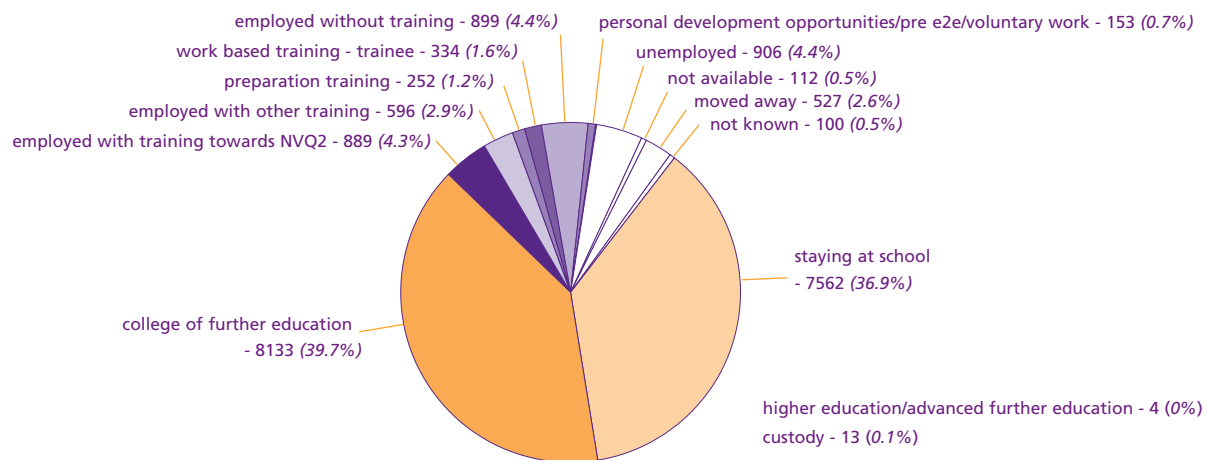
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CORNWALL AND DEVON

## Destinations 2005 Year 11 completers in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, Devon, Plymouth and Torbay

Fig. 1

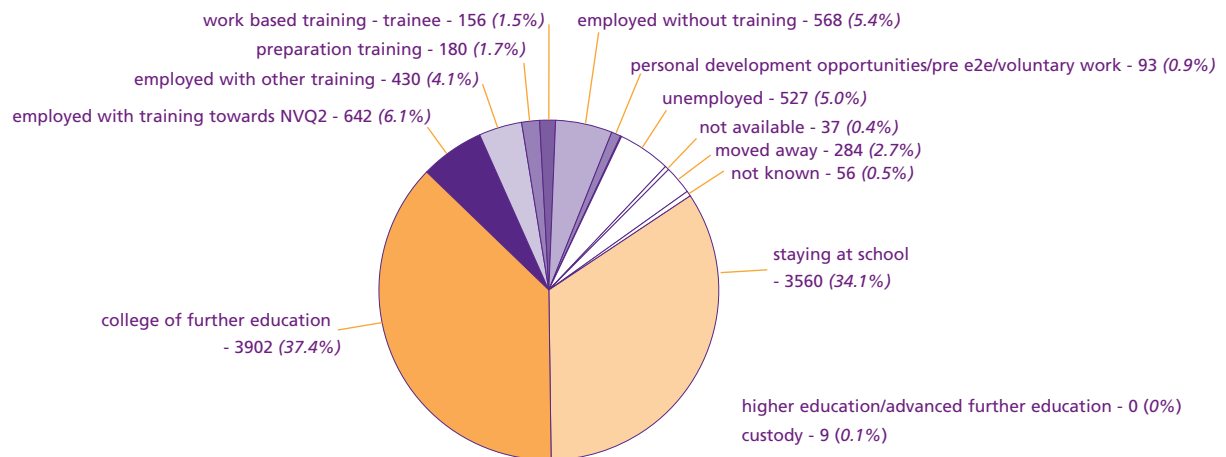


- The recorded year 11 cohort was 20,480, a decrease of 2.7% compared with the previous year. Despite this though, the year 11 cohort in 2005 was still 9.2% larger than in 2000.
- The percentage of the cohort known to have entered learning rose to 83.9% in 2005 from 83.6% in 2004 and 81.1% in 2003.\*
- There was a small increase in the percentage of young people remaining in full-time education from 76.2% of the cohort in 2004 to 76.7% in 2005. Because of the smaller cohort size, however, the actual number remaining in full-time education (15,699) was slightly smaller than the previous year (16,036). Since 2000 the percentage of year 11 completers remaining in full-time education has risen to its current level from 72.7%.
- The percentage of the cohort entering work or training options (excluding voluntary work and unpaid personal development opportunities) fell to 14.5% in 2005 from 15.4% in 2004 and 16.1% in 2003. The latest figure, however, is still higher than the 13.9% of the cohort that chose work or training options in 2001.
- The percentage of young people entering jobs with training increased from 3.8% in 2004 to 4.3% in 2005, whilst the percentage of those entering jobs without training fell from 5.0% to 4.4%.
- The number of young people who were unemployed fell from 4.5% (949) of year 11 completers in 2004 to 4.4% (906) in 2005. Those who were not available (for example because of full-time caring responsibilities or a long term limiting illness or disability) also fell slightly from just over 0.6% (128) to slightly less than 0.6% (112). The unemployment rate amongst year 11 completers has fallen in every year since 2001.
- The percentage of year 11 completers whose destination remained not known at the end of the survey was almost identical to the previous year at just under 0.5% of the cohort.

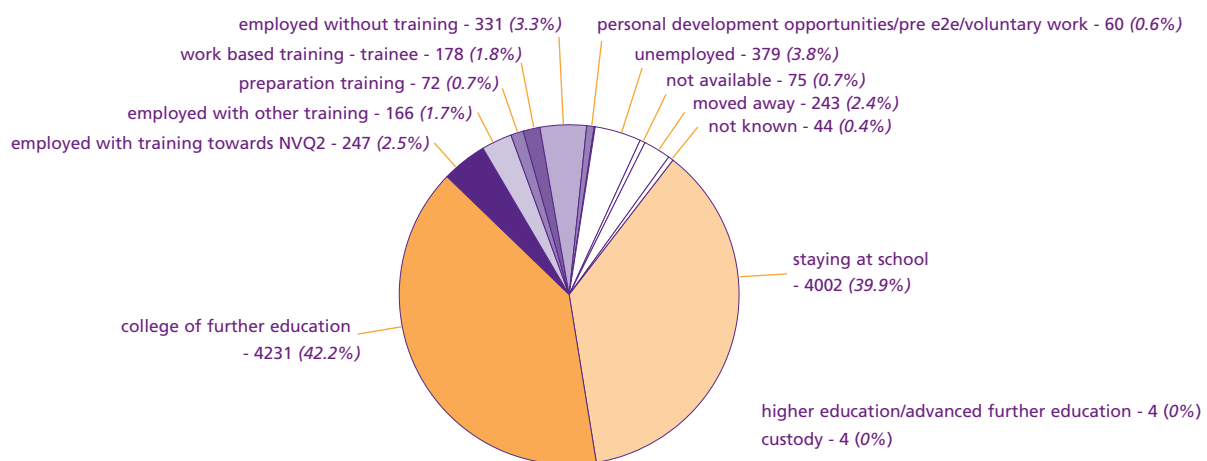
\* Those in employment where training does not lead towards an NVQ or equivalent nationally recognised qualification are excluded from the 'in learning' figure.

## Destinations in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, Devon, Plymouth and Torbay

Males Fig. 2



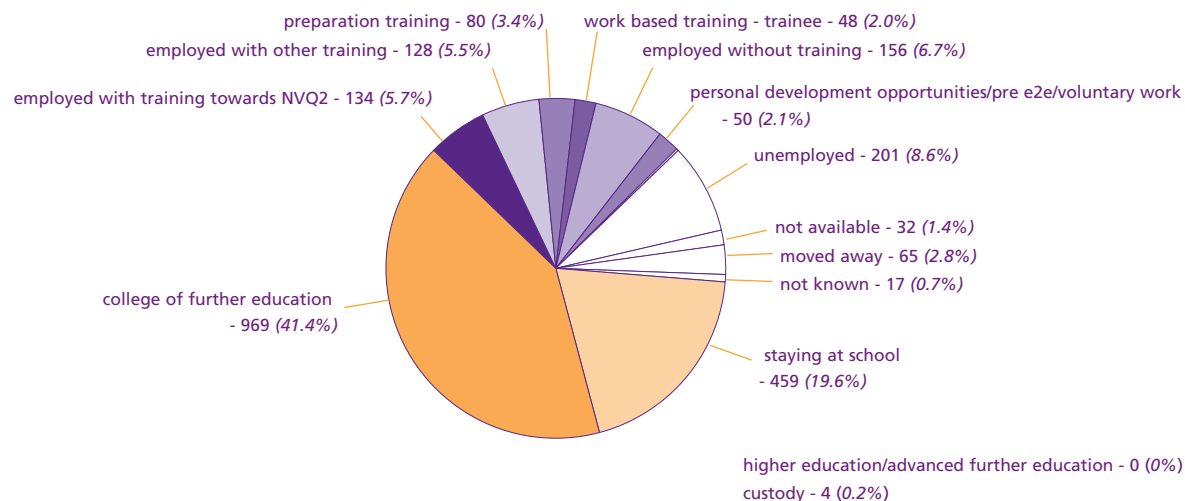
Females Fig. 3



- Figures 2 and 3 show the destinations of males and females respectively.
- A significantly higher proportion of females remained in full-time education than males, and the gap between staying on rates has widened since the previous year.
- In 2005 82.0% of females chose to remain in full-time education compared with 71.4% of males. Whilst the proportion of females staying on rose from 80.9% in the previous year, the proportion of males fell slightly from 71.6% in 2004.
- Employment and training options were much more popular with males than females. 18.9% of males (1,976) entered work or training options (excluding voluntary work and unpaid personal development opportunities) compared with only 9.9% of females (994).
- 5.0% of male year 11 completers (527) were unemployed compared with 3.8% of females (379), both slightly down on the previous year. Of those young people who were not available, however, just over two thirds were female, likely to reflect greater numbers with full-time caring responsibilities.

## Destinations of young people with learning difficulties and/or disabilities

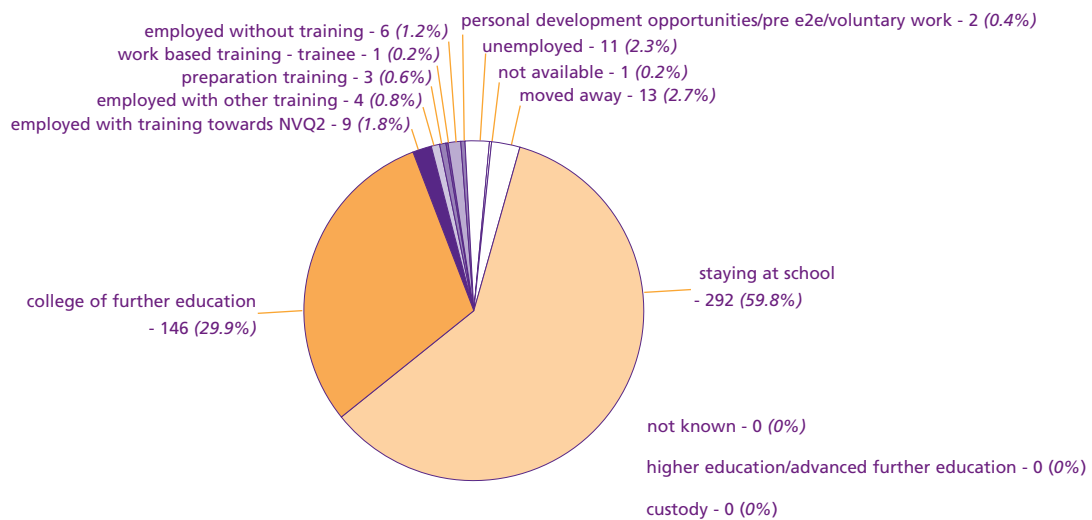
Fig. 4



- A total of 2,343 year 11 completers were recorded by Connexions as having learning difficulties or disabilities. This figure includes students supported through school action, school action plus or a statement of special educational need, whether in mainstream schools, special schools, or another setting.
- Of the recorded total year 11 completers with learning difficulties or disabilities, 60.9% (1,428) remained in full-time education, although the percentage of students from special schools remaining in full-time education was much higher at 83.6%.
- The percentage of students with learning difficulties or disabilities who remained in some form of learning was 72.1% compared with 83.9% of the total year 11 cohort.
- A much higher percentage of those with learning difficulties or disabilities became unemployed compared with the cohort as a whole. There were large differences, however, between the various sub-categories of young people included in this group.
- Pupils from special schools were least likely to be unemployed whilst those in the school action plus group were at most risk of unemployment. Across the whole area 13.2% of the school action plus group were recorded as unemployed in the autumn after completing year 11. Whilst still a high percentage, there was some improvement compared with the previous year when 15.1% of school action plus students became unemployed.

## Destinations of young people from black and minority ethnic (BME) groups

Fig. 5

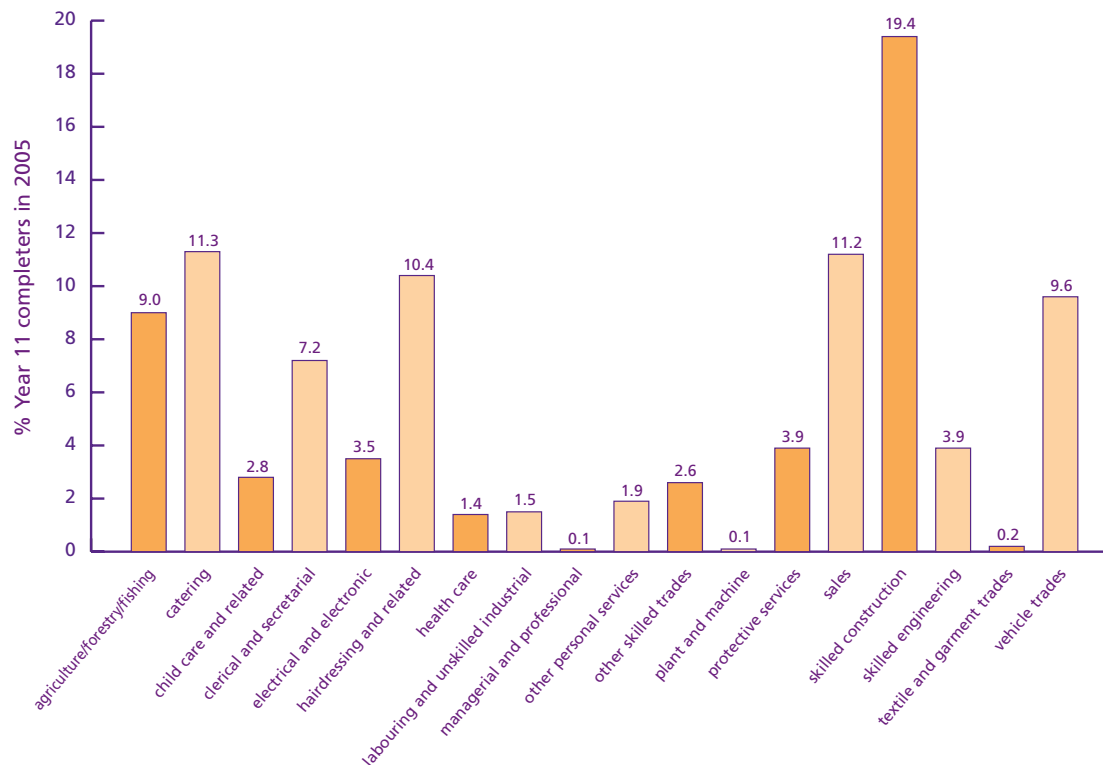


- In total 488 year 11 completers were recorded as being from black and minority ethnic (BME) groups – equivalent to 2.4% of the cohort.
- A much higher percentage of BME students remained in full-time education than for the cohort as a whole. In total 89.8% were in full-time education compared with 76.7% of the whole cohort.
- Only 2.3% of BME year 11 completers were unemployed and 0.2% not available for education, employment or training compared with equivalent figures for the whole cohort of 4.4% and just under 0.6% respectively.
- The percentage entering work or training options was also significantly lower than for the whole year 11 cohort.

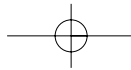
## Employment and training by occupational sector in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, Devon, Plymouth and Torbay

Fig. 6

Occupational breakdown (percentage) of year 11 completers who entered work and training

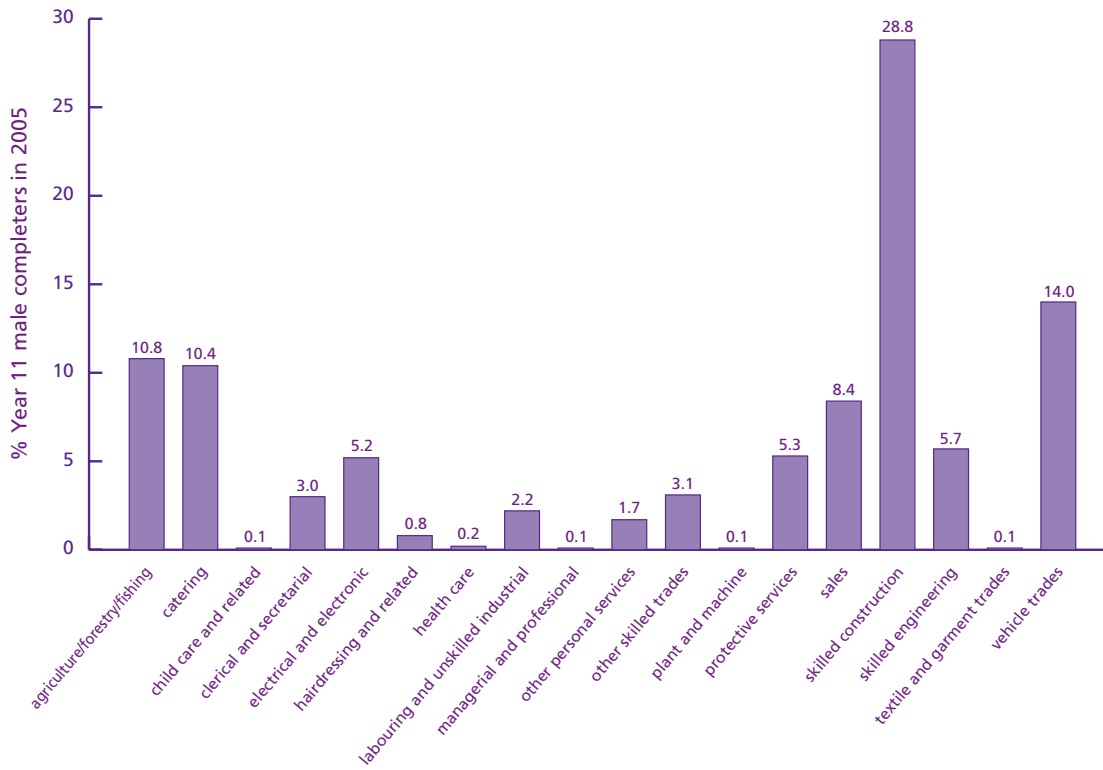


- There were 1,876 year 11 completers who entered jobs or training and whose occupational area was known. Year 11 completers who were known to have entered jobs and training options, but whose precise occupational area was not known have been excluded from this analysis. Males accounted for just over two thirds of labour market entrants.
- In total more young people entered skilled construction trades than any other occupational area but there were sharp differences between males and females. Although the total number of recorded entrants to skilled construction trades was 364, only 3 of these were female. Construction accounted for 19.4% of known labour market destinations.
- The second largest occupational area for year 11 completers was catering, accounting for 11.3% of the total, 212 young people. More males (131) entered catering than females (81) but in percentage terms a greater proportion of female than male labour market entrants chose catering.
- Other popular areas included sales (11.2%), hairdressing (10.4%), motor vehicle trades (9.6%), agriculture, forestry and fishing (9.0%) and clerical and secretarial (7.2%).
- As figures 7 and 8 demonstrate there were big differences between males and females in terms of occupational choice. Whilst males made up the huge majority of entrants to construction, motor vehicle and engineering trades, females dominated entry to hairdressing and child care.
- Some occupational areas showed a more even balance of male and female entrants and these included sales, catering and to a lesser degree clerical and secretarial.



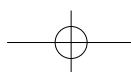
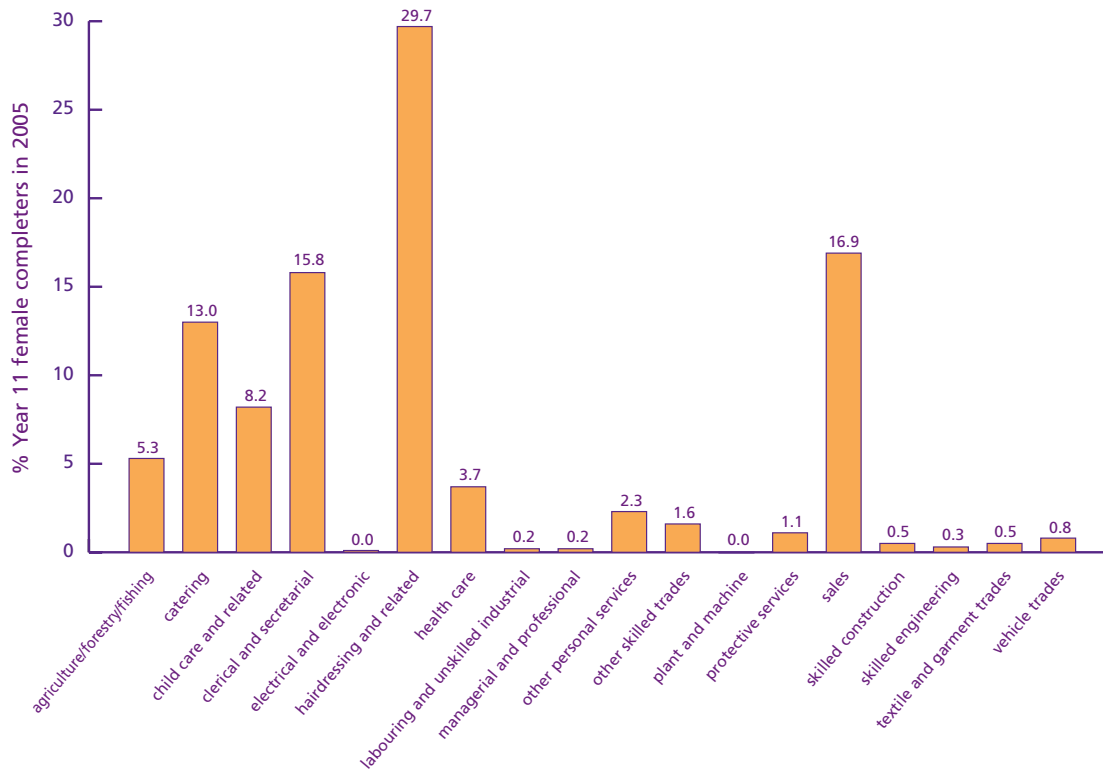
### Occupational breakdown – year 11 completers males

Fig. 7



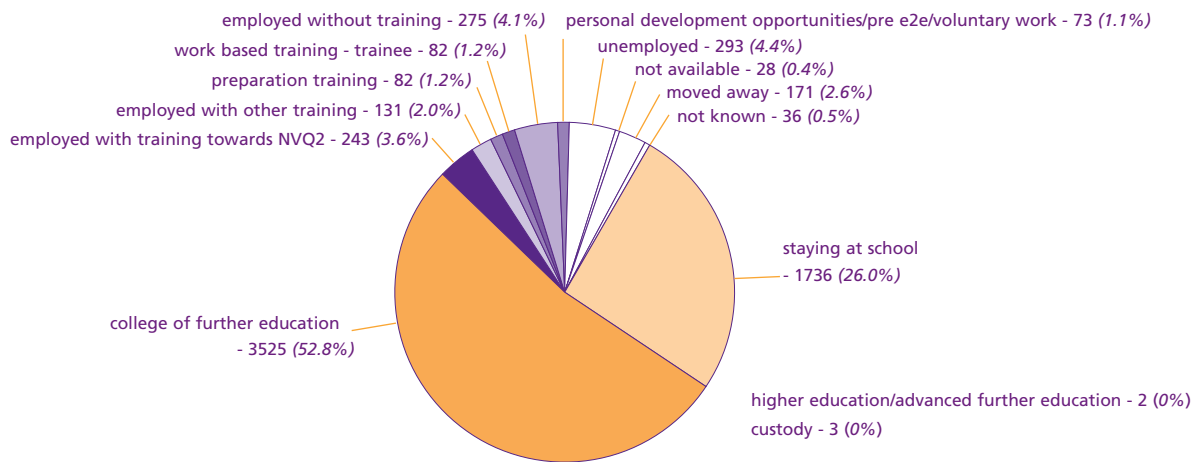
### Occupational breakdown – year 11 completers females

Fig. 8



## Destinations in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly

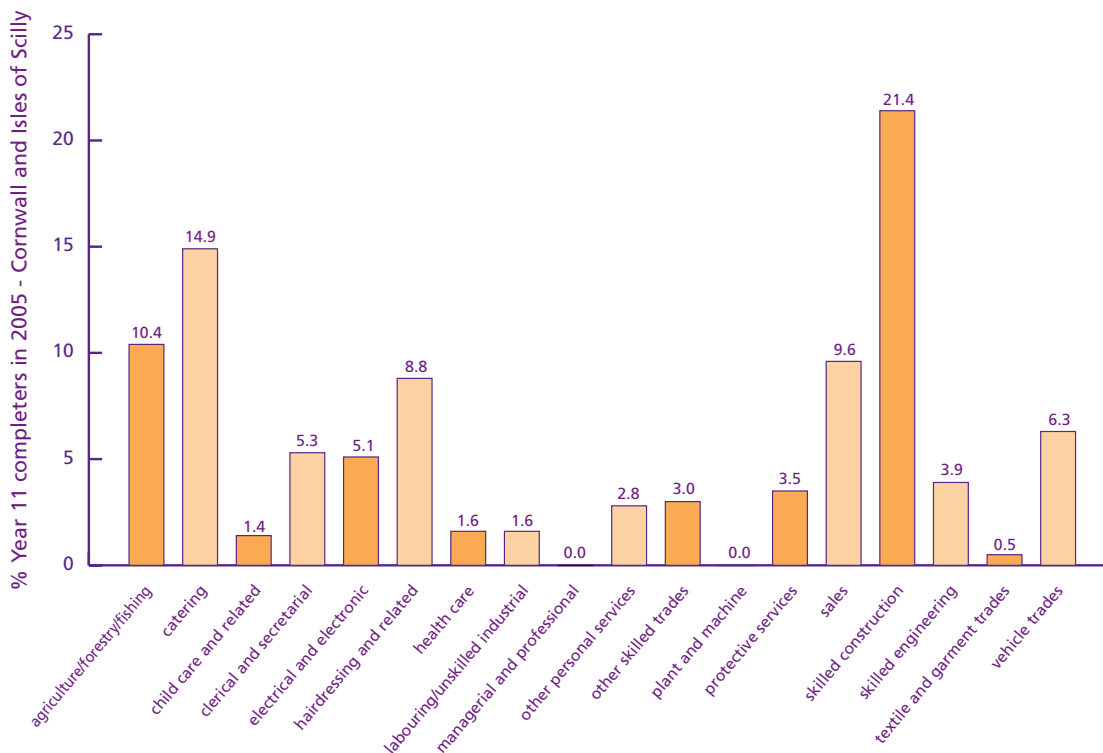
Fig. 9



- The recorded year 11 cohort was 6,680 in 2005, a 4.0% decline compared with 2004 but still larger than cohorts prior to 2003.
- There was a slight fall in the percentage remaining in learning (including recognised work-based learning) from 85.1% in 2004 to 84.9% in 2005.
- Whilst the number of young people remaining in full-time education fell from 5,449 in 2004 to 5,239 in 2005, this can be attributed to the smaller cohort. In percentage terms 78.8% of year 11 completers remained in full-time education in 2005 compared with 78.3% the previous year and 73.3% in 2003.
- The proportion of young people entering work or training options declined to 12.2% in 2005 compared with 13.3% in 2004. The proportion of work and training entrants is lower than for any of the previous three years.
- 4.4% of leavers were unemployed at the time of the survey, a rise from 4.1% the previous year but a smaller proportion than in either 2002 or 2003.
- The percentage of year 11 completers whose destination remained not known was 0.5%.

## Occupational breakdown (percentage) of year 11 completers who entered work and training – Cornwall and Isles of Scilly

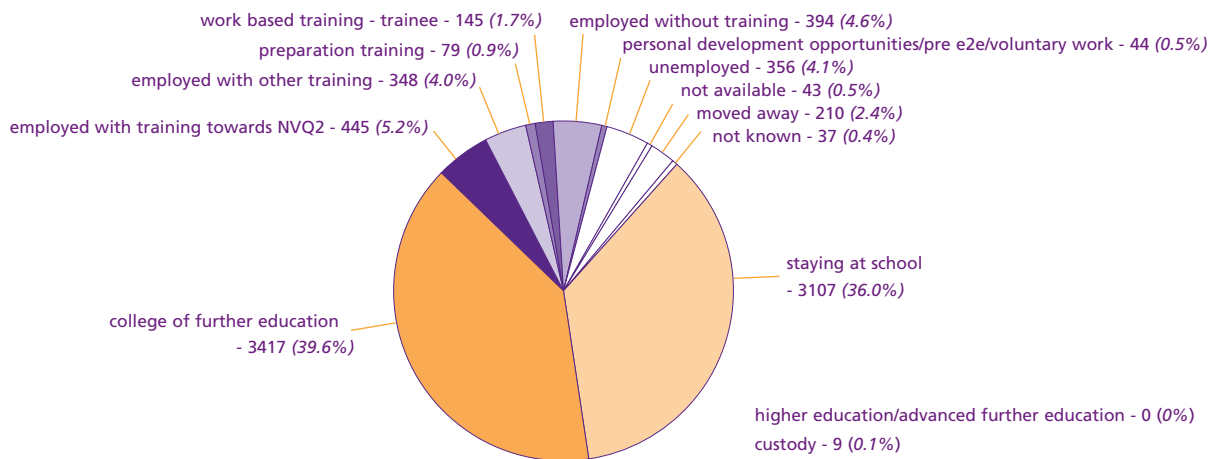
Fig. 10



- The largest proportion of work and training entrants (21.4%) went into skilled construction, followed by catering (14.9%), agriculture, forestry and fishing (10.4%) and sales occupations (9.6%).
- The breakdown of work and training entrants remained broadly similar to the previous year although sales occupations overtook vehicle trades in terms of percentage of entrants.

## Destinations in Devon

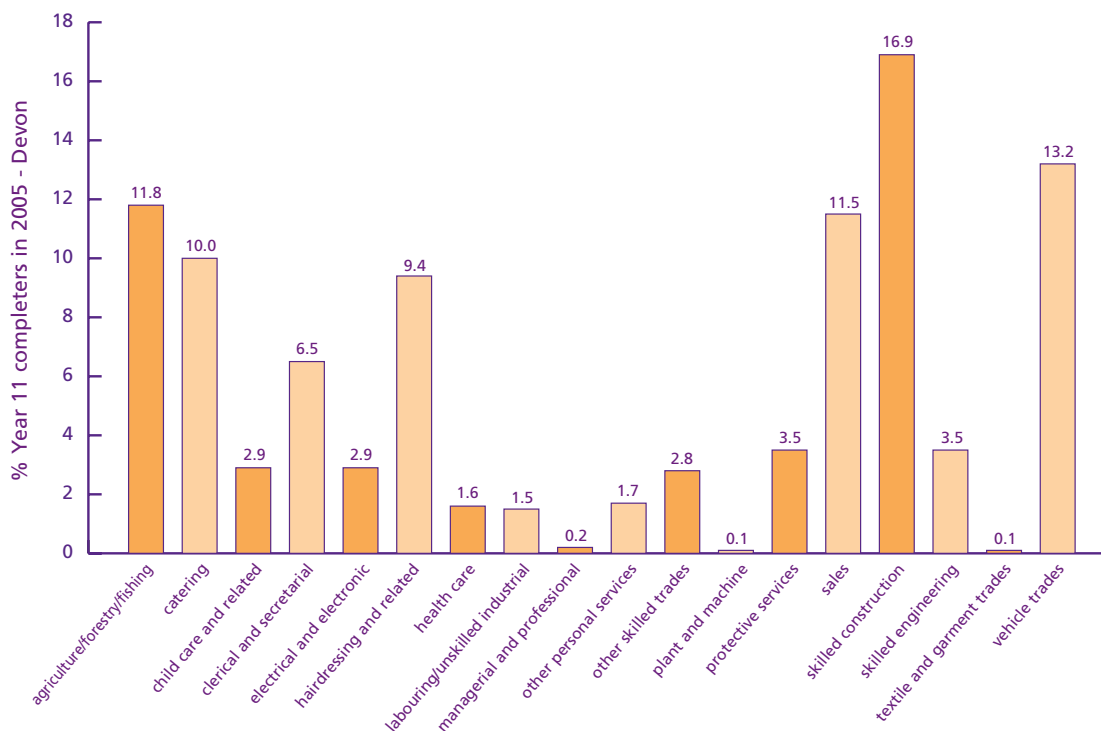
Fig. 11



- The recorded year 11 cohort was 8,634 in 2005, a 1.7% decline compared with 2004 but still slightly larger than in 2003.
- There was an increase in the percentage remaining in learning (including recognised work-based learning) from 82.4% in 2004 to 83.3% in 2005.
- Whilst the number of young people remaining in full-time education fell from 6,569 in 2004 to 6,524 in 2005 this can be attributed to the smaller cohort. In percentage terms 75.6% of year 11 completers remained in full-time education in 2005 compared with 74.8% the previous year and 71.3% in 2003.
- The proportion of young people entering work or training options declined to 16.3% in 2005 from 17.3% in 2004. The proportion of work and training entrants is lower than for any of the previous three years.
- 4.1% of year 11 completers were unemployed at the time of the survey, continuing the downward trend of the past few years. In 2002 6.0% of year 11 completers in Devon became unemployed and this fell to 5.1% in 2003 and 4.3% in 2004.
- The percentage of year 11 completers whose destination remained not known was 0.4%.

## Occupational breakdown of year 11 completers who entered work and training – Devon

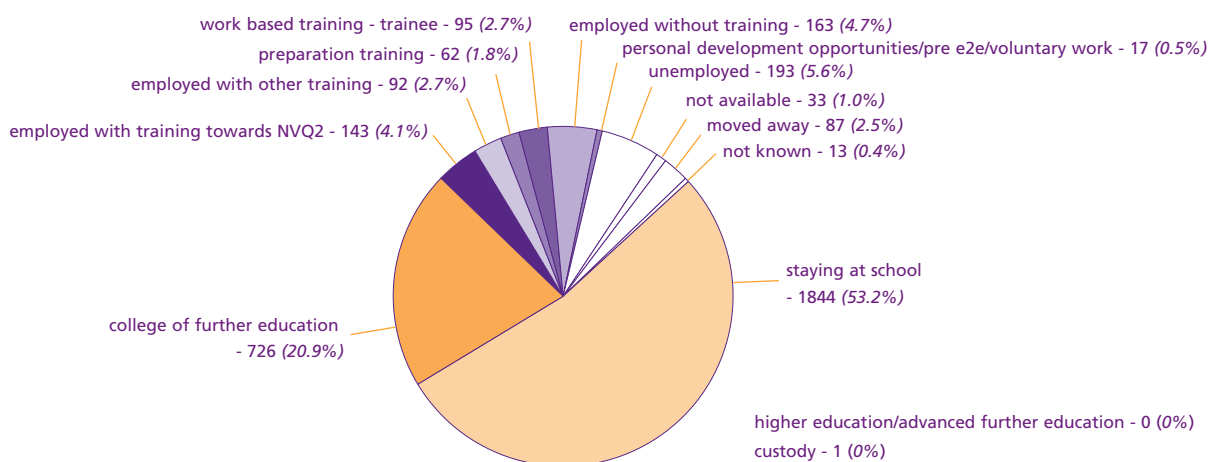
Fig. 12



- The largest proportion of work and training entrants (16.9%) went into skilled construction, followed by vehicle trades (13.2%), agriculture, forestry and fishing (11.8%) and sales occupations (11.5%).
- The percentage of entrants to construction grew slightly compared with the previous year whilst the proportion of labour market entrants going into vehicle trades was significantly greater than in 2004. Sales and catering occupations both attracted a smaller proportion of labour market entrants.

## Destinations in Plymouth

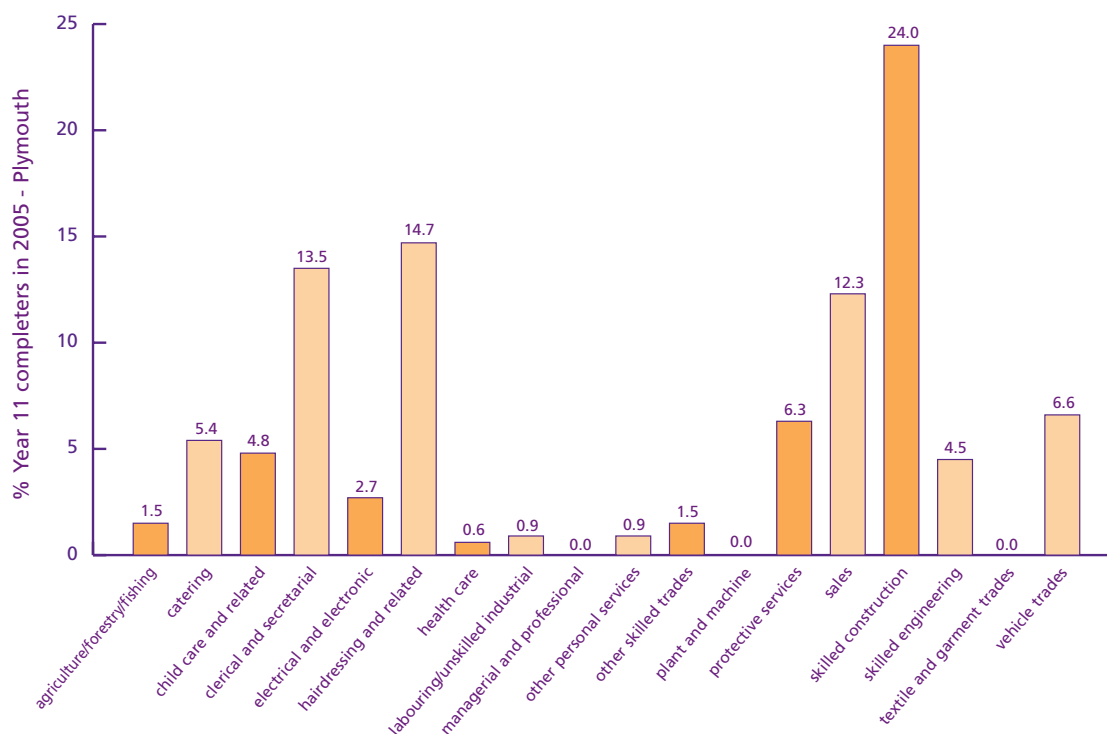
Fig. 13



- The recorded year 11 cohort was 3,469 in 2005, a 2.6% decline compared with 2004. The 2002 cohort was almost identical to 2005 at 3,464 rising to 3,531 in 2003 and 3,560 in 2004.
- There was a decrease in the percentage remaining in learning (including recognised work-based learning) from 83.7% in 2004 to 82.7% in 2005.
- The number of young people remaining in full-time education fell from its 2004 peak of 2,683 to 2,570 in 2005. In percentage terms 74.1% of year 11 completers remained in full-time education in 2005 compared with 75.4% the previous year and 71.7% in 2003.
- The proportion of young people entering work or training options increased to 16.0% in 2005 from 14.5% in 2004, but was still lower than the 16.7% of the cohort that entered work or training in 2003.
- 5.6% of leavers were unemployed at the time of the survey, continuing the downward trend of the past few years. In 2002, 6.8% of year 11 completers in Plymouth became unemployed and whilst this figure rose slightly in 2003 to 6.9% it then fell back in 2004 to 6.0%.
- The percentage of year 11 completers whose destination remained not known was 0.4%.

## Occupational breakdown (percentage) of year 11 completers who entered work and training – Plymouth

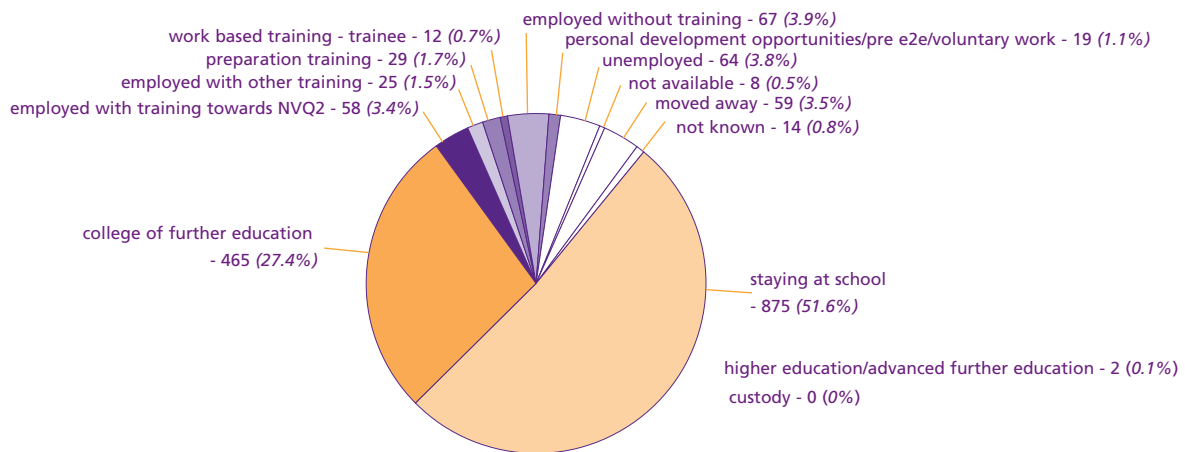
Fig. 14



- The largest proportion of work and training entrants (24.0%) went into skilled construction, followed by hairdressing (14.7%), clerical and secretarial (13.5%) and sales occupations (12.3%).
- The percentage of entrants to construction grew significantly compared with the previous year as did the percentage of clerical and secretarial entrants. Hairdressing and sales, however, attracted a reduced percentage of entrants.

## Destinations in Torbay

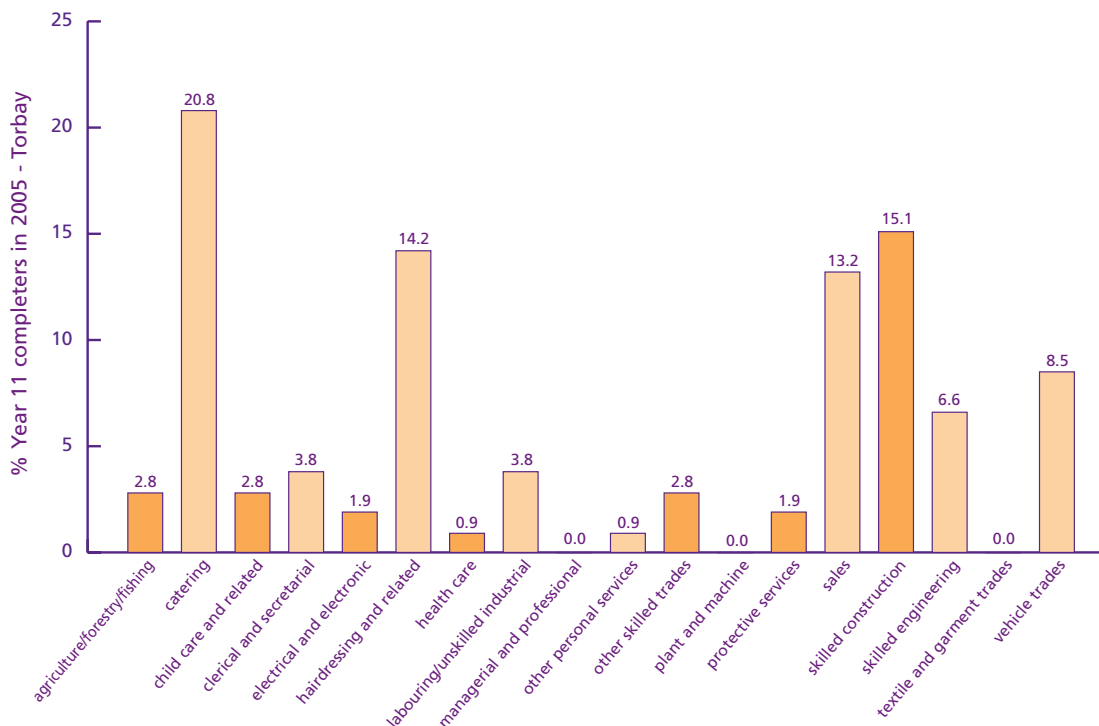
Fig. 15



- The recorded year 11 cohort was 1,697 in 2005, a 3.0% decline compared with 2004 and continuing the downward trend seen in Torbay since the peak of 2002 when the cohort was 1,907, some 12.4% larger than the latest figure.
- There was an increase in the percentage remaining in learning (including recognised work-based learning) from 82.4% in 2004 to 84.9% in 2005.
- Despite the falling cohort the number of young people remaining in full-time education rose slightly from 1,334 in 2004 to 1,340 in 2005. In percentage terms 79.0% of year 11 completers remained in full-time education in 2005 compared with 76.3% the previous year and 72.2% in 2003.
- The proportion of young people entering work or training options declined to 11.3% in 2005 from 15.2% in 2004. The proportion of work and training entrants is lower than for any of the previous three years and has shown a greater fall than in other parts of Cornwall and Devon.
- 3.8% of leavers were unemployed at the time of the survey, continuing the downward trend of the past few years. In 2002 7.0% of year 11 completers in Torbay became unemployed and this fell to 5.1% in 2003 and 4.3% in 2004.
- The percentage of year 11 completers whose destination remained not known was 0.8%.

## Occupational breakdown of year 11 completers who entered work and training – Torbay

Fig. 16



- The largest proportion of work and training entrants (20.8%) went into catering occupations, followed by skilled construction (15.1%), hairdressing and related occupations (14.2%) and sales occupations (13.2%).
- The percentage of entrants to construction grew significantly compared with the previous year whilst the reverse was the case for catering and related occupations. A greater percentage of young people entered hairdressing and related occupations whilst the proportion entering sales fell.

## Definitions of destination's categories

<b>Staying at school –</b>	includes those either remaining in the same school/community college/specialist school, or transferring to year 12 at an alternative school/community college/specialist school. Includes students at maintained, special and independent institutions.
<b>Further education college –</b>	students transferring to full-time courses at further education colleges, but excludes young people on Government supported work based learning (WBL) options, where their WBL provider is part of a further education college.
<b>Employed with training towards NVQ2 or above –</b>	includes young people in employed apprenticeships and other employment, where training is towards NVQ2 or above, or an equivalent qualification.
<b>Employed with other training –</b>	includes young people in employment where locally recognised good quality training is provided, that does not lead towards an NVQ or equivalent qualification.
<b>Preparation training –</b>	includes young people who are taking part in 'entry to employment' (e2e), and other Government supported specialist training provision for young people not yet ready to enter mainstream work or training.
<b>Work based training trainee –</b>	includes all those on Government supported work based training, who do not have a contract of employment with an employer, and who are not on preparation training.
<b>Employed without training –</b>	includes those in jobs where no structured training is provided.
<b>Unemployed –</b>	includes all those who are currently not in employment, education or training (NEET), but who are available for the labour market. Young people do not have to be formally registered as unemployed to be included in this category.
<b>Not available –</b>	includes all those who are not available for employment, education or training. This category would include young people whose caring responsibilities, health, disability, custodial sentence or other circumstances prevent them from engaging in employment, education or training.
<b>Moved away –</b>	includes all those who are known to have moved away from the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, Devon, Plymouth and Torbay areas.
<b>Not known –</b>	includes those young people who Connexions Cornwall and Devon were unable to contact directly, to establish their current activity.
<b>Personal development opportunities –</b>	includes those young people engaged in unremunerated and largely part-time provision, that helps improve key skills, motivation and employability or addresses barriers to re-engagement.

Connexions Cornwall and Devon Ltd is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people and vulnerable adults, and expects all employees and volunteers to share this commitment.

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