

# Destinations 2006

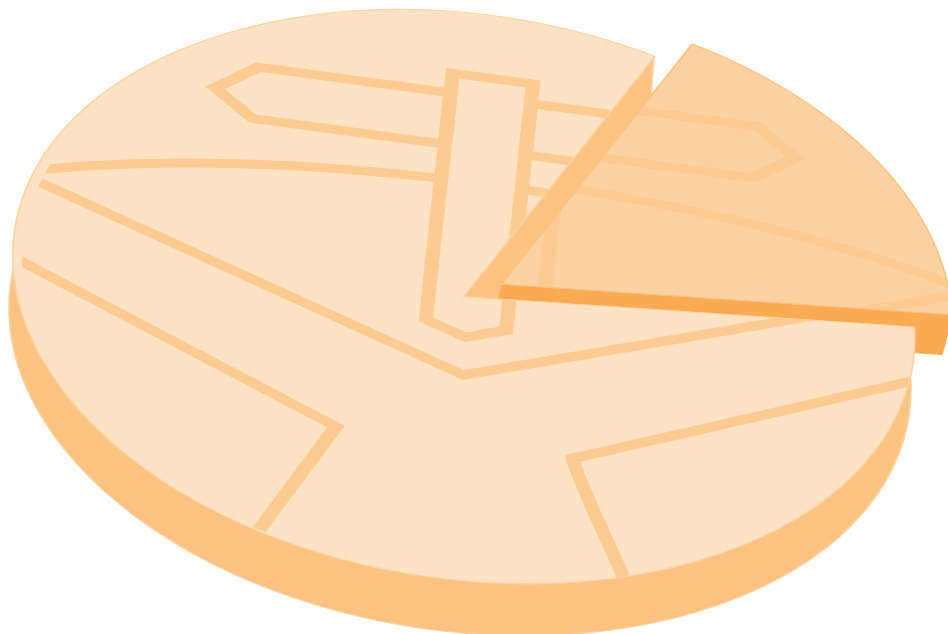
## Year 11 completers

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### Introduction

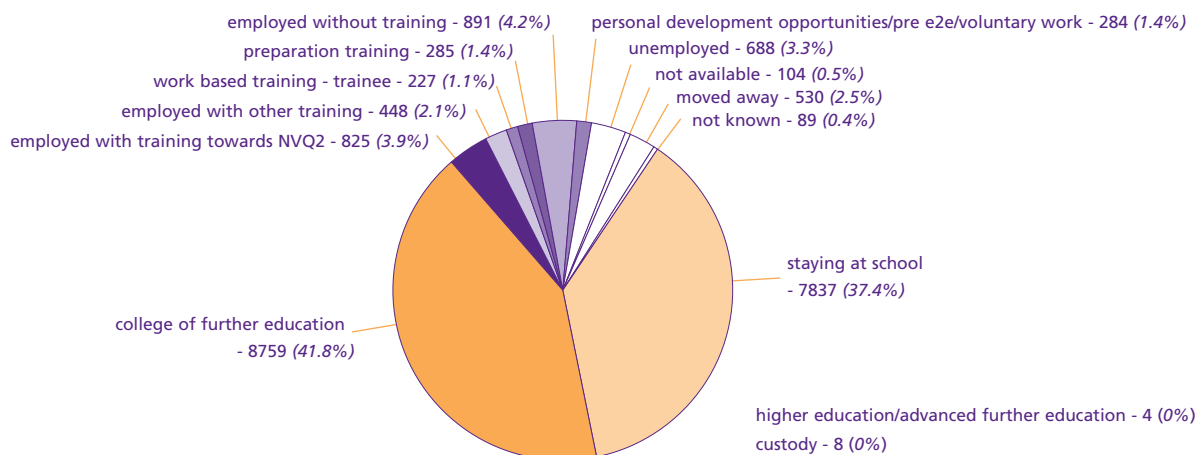
Connexions Cornwall and Devon helps all young people engage in learning and work. We can only do this if, with our partners, we understand the needs of our young people and can plan provision and services to meet those needs.

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 publication 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)



# Destinations 2006 Year 11 completers in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, Devon, Plymouth and Torbay

Fig. 1



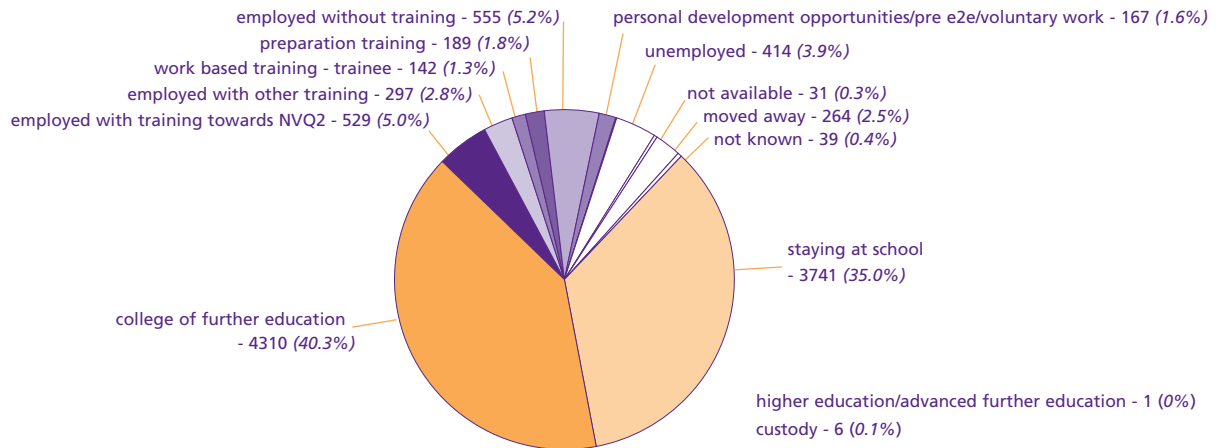
- The recorded year 11 cohort was 20,979, a 2.4% increase compared with the previous year and 8.8% larger than five years earlier.
- The percentage of the cohort known to have entered learning rose to 85.5% in 2006 from 83.9% in 2005. Over the last five years the proportion of young people remaining in learning has risen by 3.2%.\*
- There was an increase in the percentage of young people choosing to stay in full-time education from 76.7% of the cohort in 2005 to 79.1%\*\* in 2006. Since 2001 the percentage of year 11 completers remaining in full-time education has risen to its current level from 74.3%.
- The percentage of the cohort entering work or training options (excluding voluntary work and unpaid personal development opportunities) fell to 12.8%\*\* in 2006 from 14.5% in 2005. In 2001 the equivalent percentage was 13.9%.
- There was a small drop in the percentage of young people entering jobs without any training compared with the previous year. In 2006 4.2% chose this option compared with 4.4% one year earlier.
- The number of young people who were unemployed after year 11 fell to its lowest recorded level of 3.3%. In 2005 the equivalent percentage was 4.4% and in 2001 6.2%.
- The percentage of year 11 completers whose destination remained not known at the end of the survey was 0.4%, slightly less than the 0.5% the previous year.

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

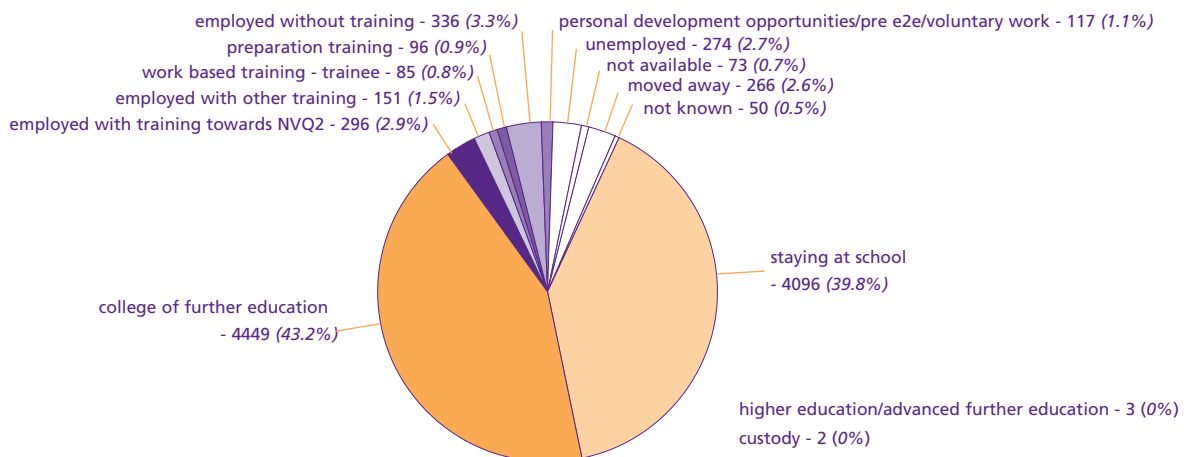
\*\* Percentages shown in chart do not add to this figure because of the effect of rounding.

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

**Males Fig. 2**



**Females Fig. 3**

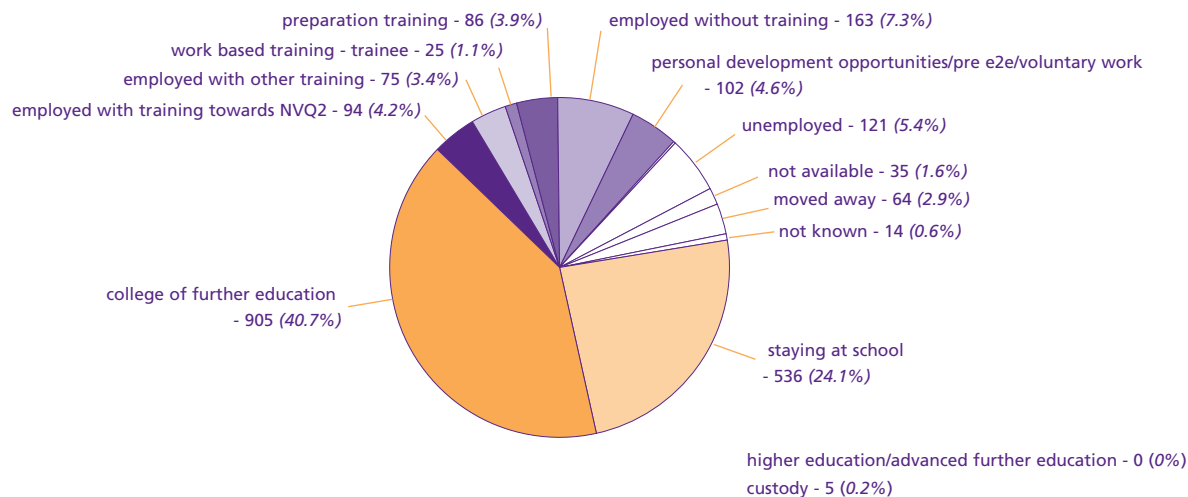


- Figures 2 and 3 show the destinations of males and females respectively.
- More females remained in full-time education than males in 2006 but the gap in staying on rates narrowed compared with the previous year.
- In 2006 83.0% of females chose to remain in full-time education compared with 75.4%\* of males. In 2005 the equivalent figures were 82.0% and 71.4% respectively.
- Employment and training options were much more popular with males than females. 16.0%\* of males (1,712) entered work or training options (excluding voluntary work and unpaid personal development opportunities) compared with only 9.4% of females (964).
- 3.9% (414) of males leaving year 11 were unemployed compared with 2.7% (274) of females, both less than the previous year. Of those young people who were not available 70.2% were female, reflecting a much higher incidence of caring responsibilities. In total, though, only 104 young people were classified as not available, equivalent to less than 0.5% of the cohort.

\* Percentages shown in chart do not add to this figure because of the effect of rounding.

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

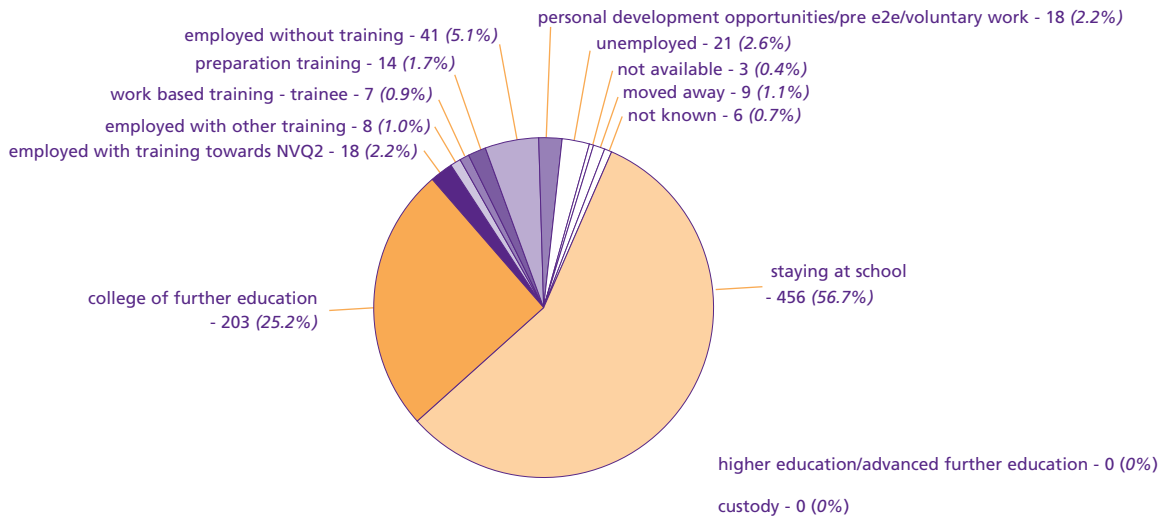
Fig. 4



- A total of 2,225 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, 64.8% of pupils (1,441) remained in full-time education compared with 60.9% the previous year. Of pupils attending special schools, however, 85.5% remained in full-time education in 2006.
- The percentage of students with learning difficulties or disabilities who remained in some form of learning in 2006 was 74.0% compared with 72.1% in 2005.
- A higher percentage of those with learning difficulties or disabilities became unemployed (5.4%) compared with the cohort as a whole (3.3%). Pupils attending special schools were least likely to be unemployed (4.6%), whilst those in the school action plus group were most likely (7.4%).

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

Fig. 5



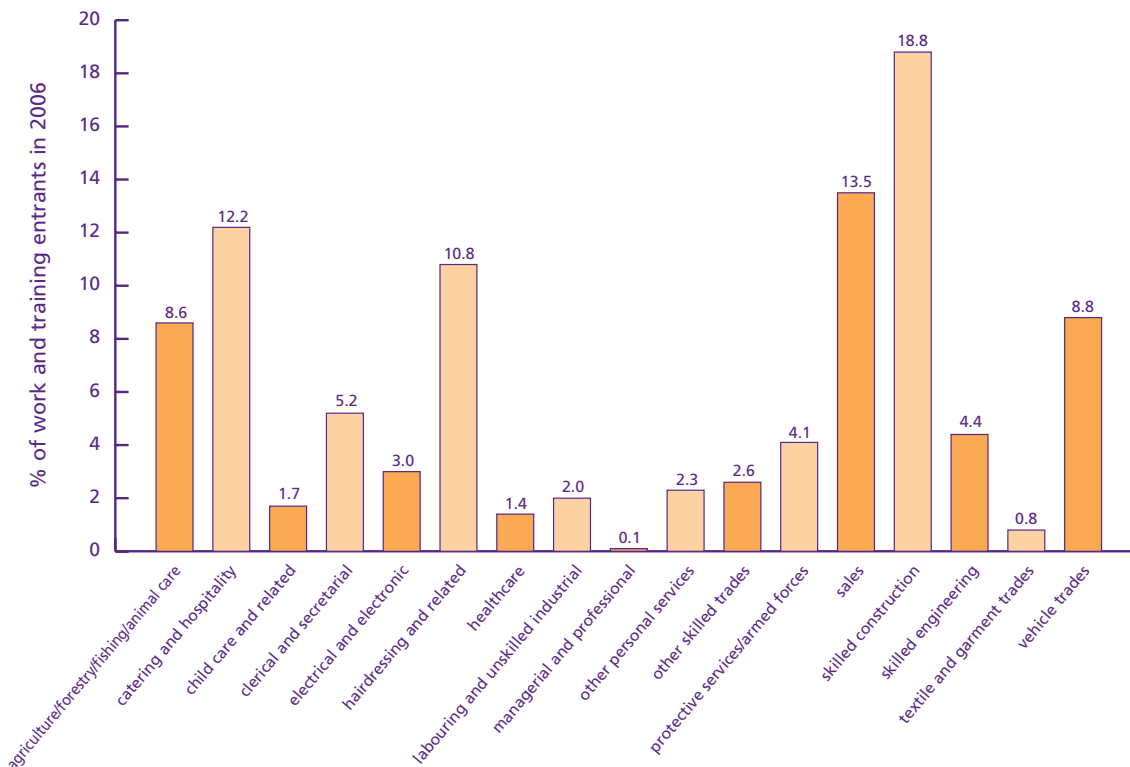
- In total 804 year 11 completers were recorded as being from black and minority ethnic (BME) groups – equivalent to 3.8% of the cohort.
- A slightly higher percentage of BME students remained in full-time education than for the cohort as a whole. In total 82.0%\* were in full-time education compared with 79.1% of the whole cohort.
- Only 2.6% of BME year 11 completers were unemployed and 0.4% not available for education, employment or training compared with equivalent figures for the whole cohort of 3.3% and 0.5% respectively.
- 86.8%\* remained in either full-time or work-based learning compared with 85.5% of the total cohort.

\* Percentages shown in chart do not add to this figure because of the effect of rounding.

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

Fig. 6

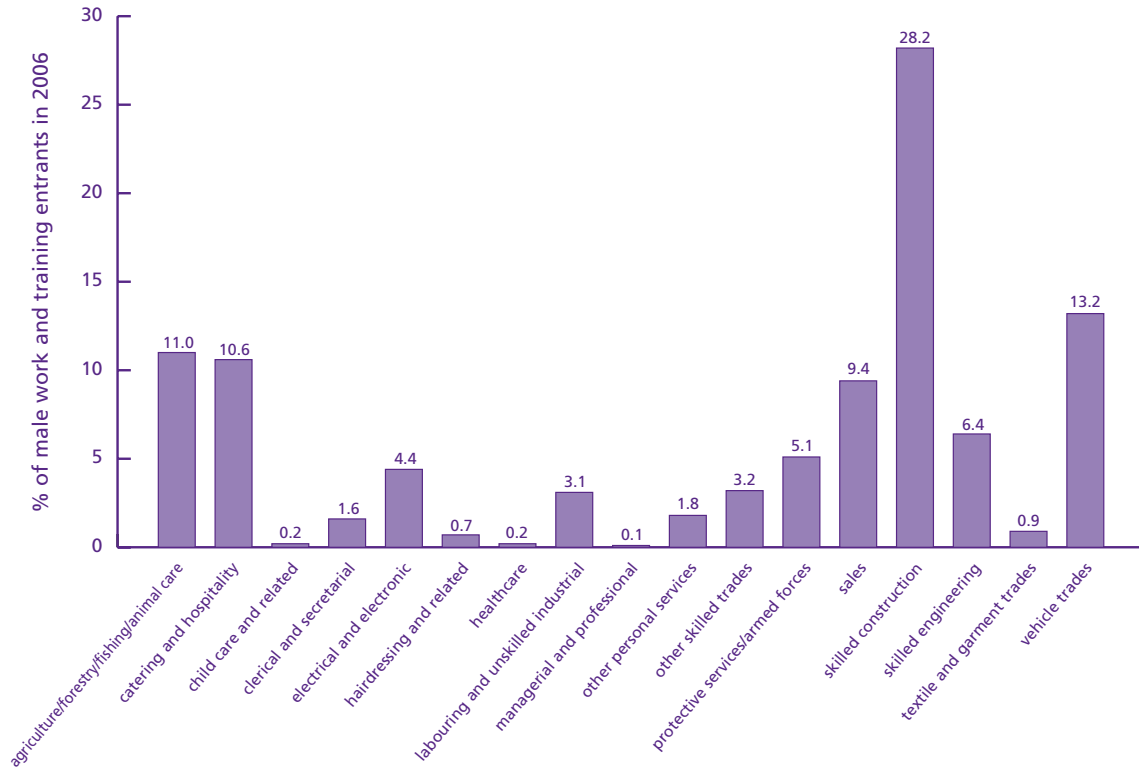
Occupational breakdown (percentage) of year 11 completers who entered work and training



- There were 1,551 year 11 completers who entered jobs or training 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.
- There were almost twice as many males as females entering jobs or work-based learning. Males accounted for 65.3% of labour market entrants and females 34.8%.
- More young people entered skilled construction trades than any other occupational area but the number recorded was less than in the previous year. In 2006 there were 291 entrants compared with 364 in 2005. In total construction accounted for 18.8% of school leaver labour market entrants. Almost all, however, were male with only 6 young women recorded as entering the industry.
- The second most popular occupational area chosen by year 11 completers in 2006 was sales with 13.5% of total labour market entrants. 114 females and 95 males chose sales related work or training.
- Other popular areas included catering and hospitality (12.2%), hairdressing and related occupations (10.8%), motor vehicle trades (8.8%), agriculture, forestry and fishing (8.6%) and clerical and secretarial (5.2%).
- As in previous years there were large 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, child care and clerical occupations.
- Some occupational areas showed a more even balance of male and female entrants, notably sales and catering and hospitality.

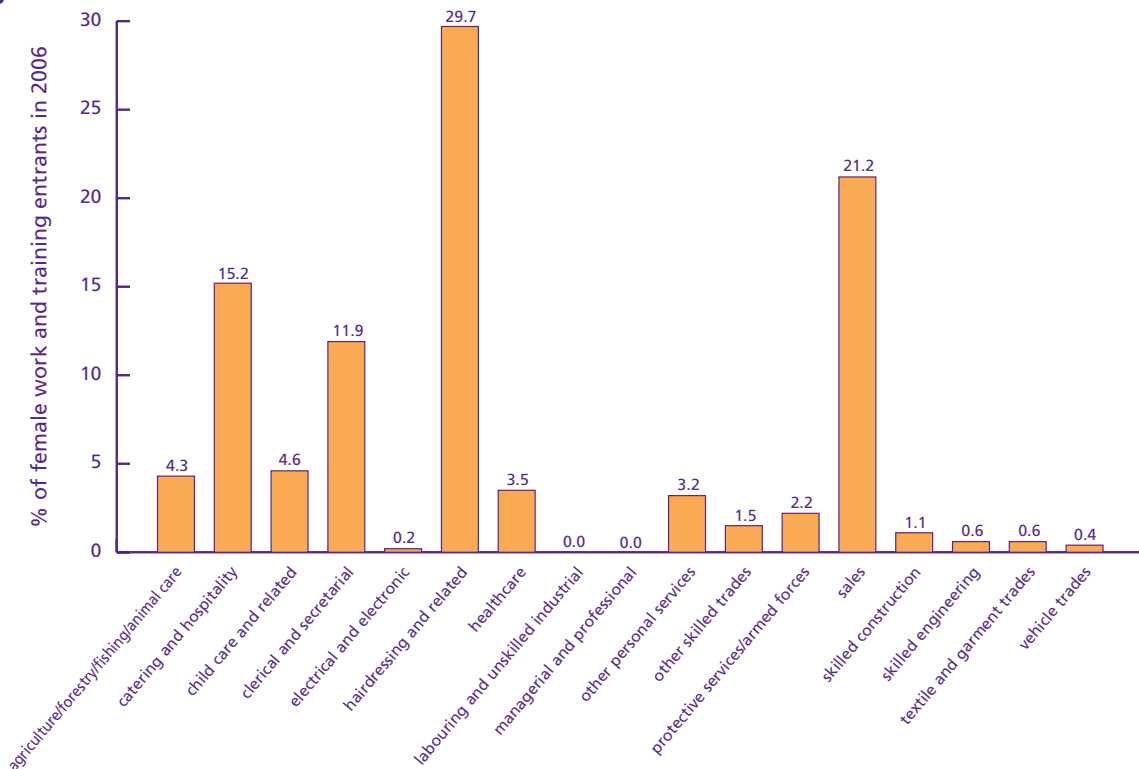
## Occupational breakdown – year 11 completers males

Fig. 7



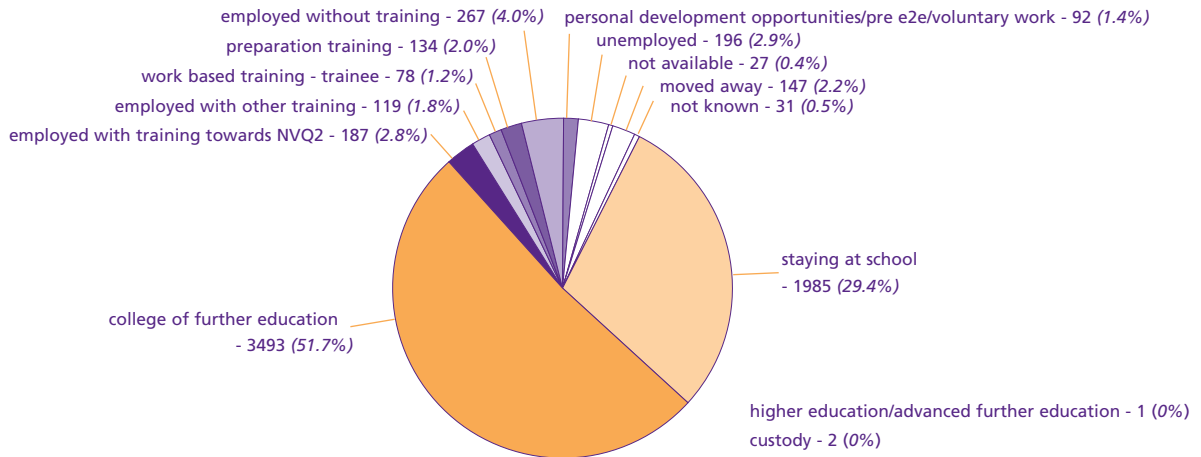
## Occupational breakdown – year 11 completers females

Fig. 8



# Destinations in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly

Fig. 9

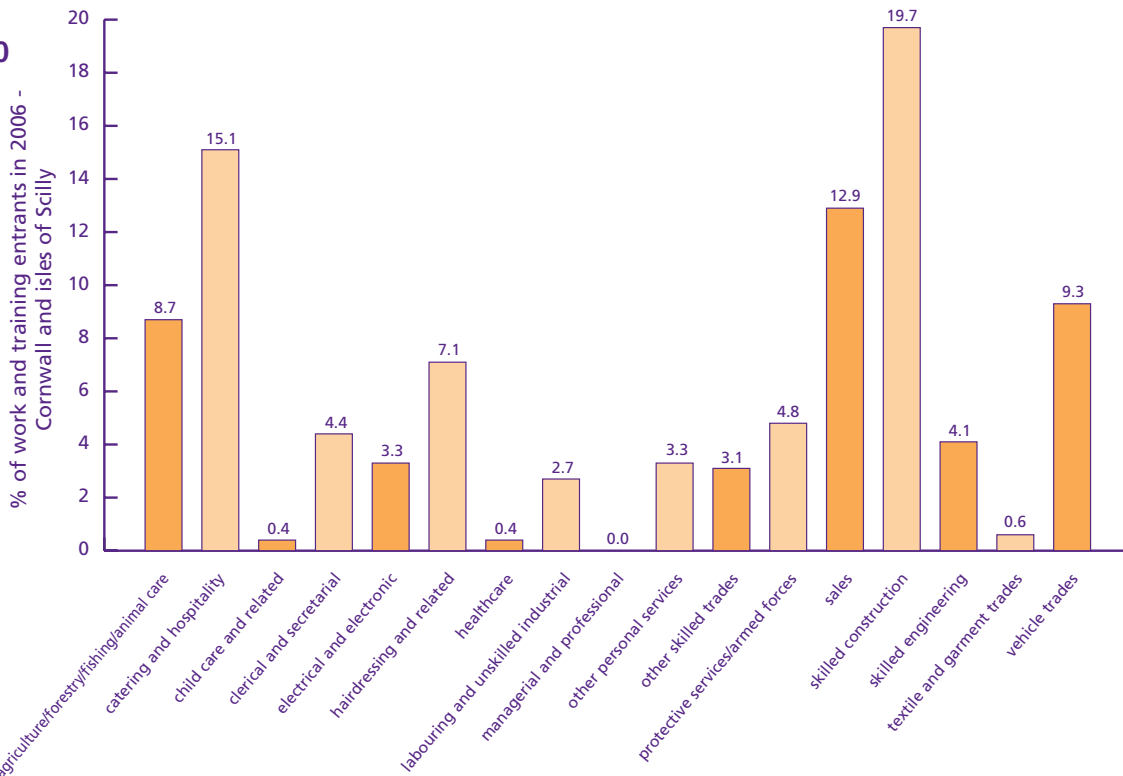


- The recorded year 11 cohort was 6,759 in 2006, slightly larger than the 6,680 recorded the previous year.
- There was a rise in the percentage remaining in learning (including recognised work-based learning) from 84.9% in 2005 to 87.0%\* in 2006.
- The percentage of young people remaining in full-time education has risen steadily for several years. 73.3% remained in full-time education in 2003, rising to 78.8% by 2005 and 81.0%\* in 2006.
- The percentage entering work or training options has shown a decline over the same period. 13.0% chose work or training in 2003, falling to 12.2% by 2005 and 11.6%\* in 2006.
- 2.9% of leavers were unemployed at the time of the 2006 survey, significantly fewer than the 4.4% who were unemployed in 2005.
- The percentage of year 11 completers whose destination remained not known was 0.5%.

\* Percentages shown in chart do not add to this figure because of the effect of rounding.

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

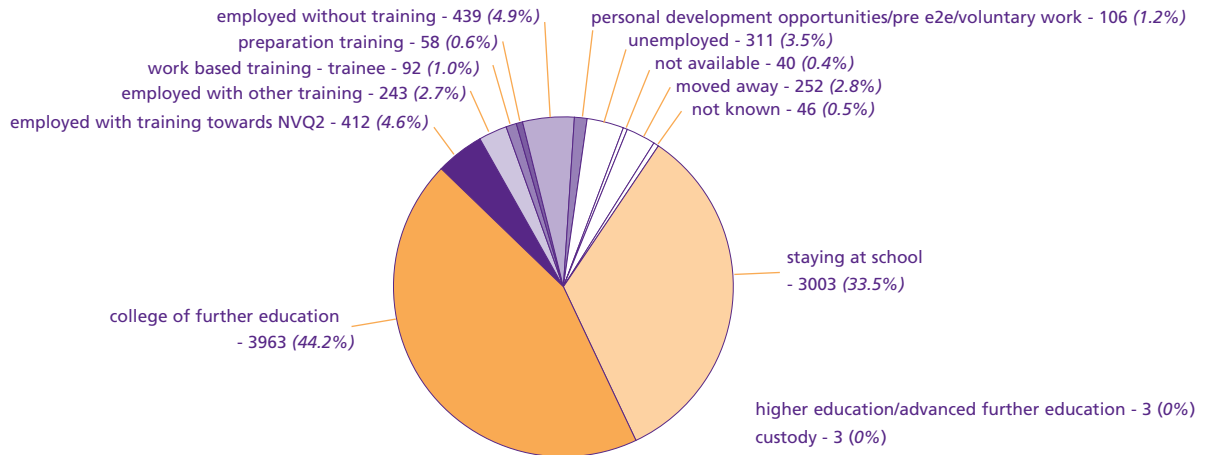
Fig. 10



- The largest proportion of work and training entrants (19.7%) went into skilled construction, followed by catering and hospitality (15.1%), sales occupations (12.9%), vehicle trades (9.3%) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (8.7%).
- The breakdown of work and training entrants remained broadly similar to the previous year although the percentage entering sales rose whilst agriculture, forestry and fishing declined.

# Destinations in Devon

Fig. 11

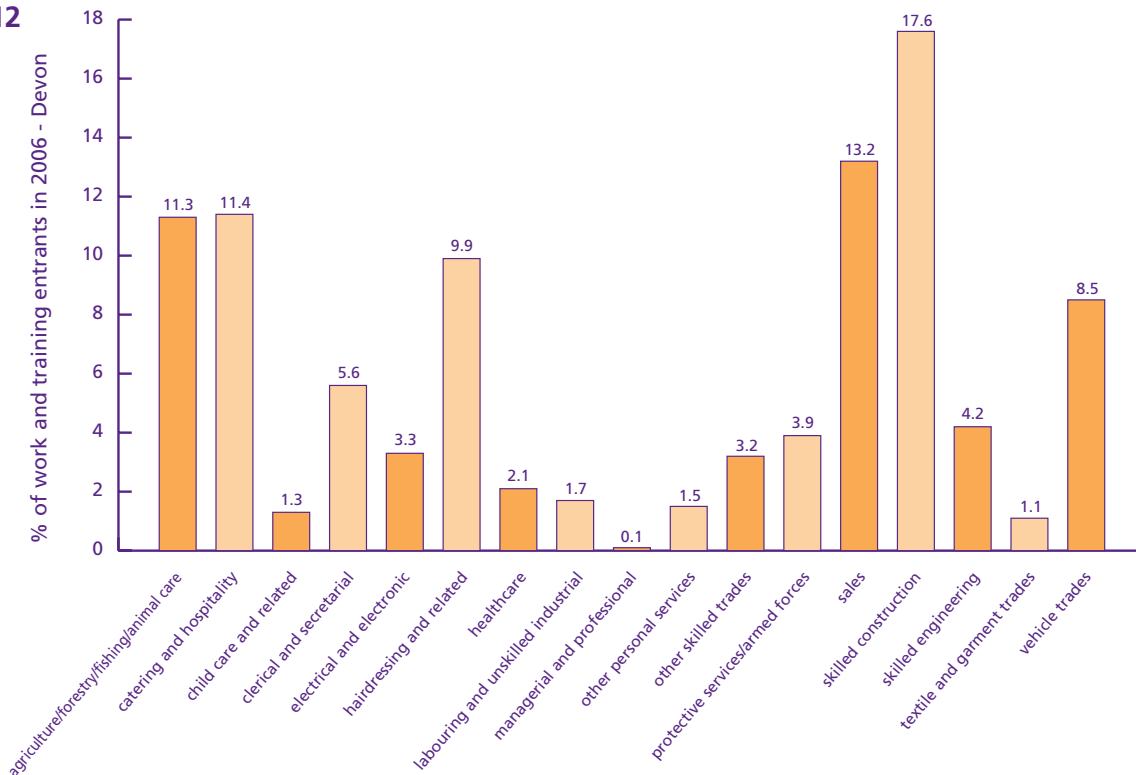


- The recorded year 11 cohort was 8,971 in 2006, 3.9% larger than the 8,634 recorded the previous year.
- There was a small rise in the percentage remaining in learning (including recognised work-based learning) from 83.3% in 2005 to 83.9% in 2006.
- The percentage of young people remaining in full-time education has risen steadily for several years. 71.3% remained in full-time education in 2003, rising to 75.6% by 2005 and 77.7% in 2006.
- The percentage entering work or training options has shown a decline over the same period. 17.9% chose work or training in 2003, falling to 16.3% by 2005 and 13.9%\* in 2006.
- 3.5% of leavers were unemployed at the time of the 2006 survey, significantly fewer than the 4.1% who were unemployed in 2005.
- The percentage of year 11 completers whose destination remained not known was 0.5%.

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

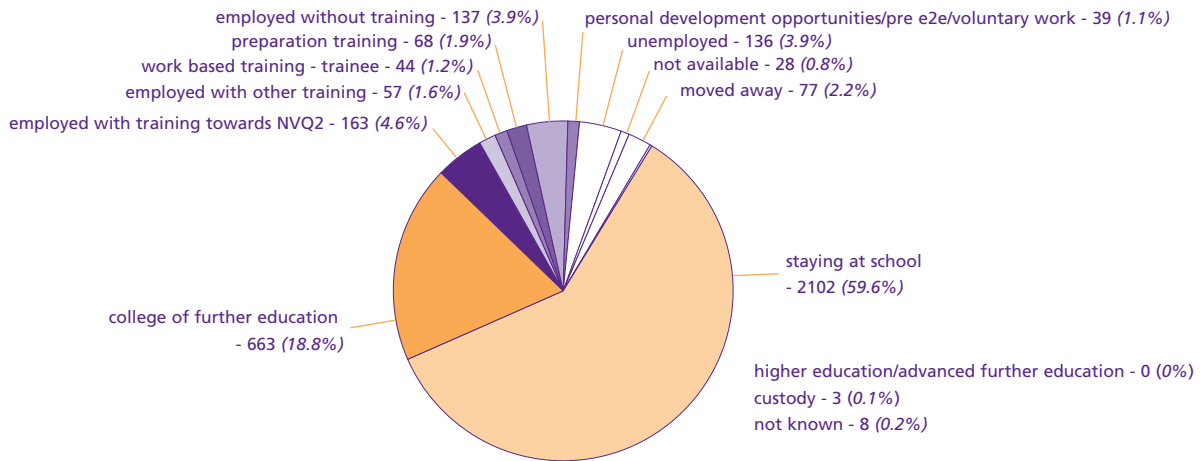
Fig. 12



- The largest proportion of work and training entrants (17.6%) went into skilled construction, followed by sales (13.2%), catering and hospitality (11.4%) agriculture, forestry and fishing (11.3%) and hairdressing and related occupations (9.9%).
- Compared with the previous year construction, sales and hairdressing all saw an increase in the percentage of entrants, whilst agriculture, forestry and fishing saw a small decline.

# Destinations in Plymouth

Fig. 13

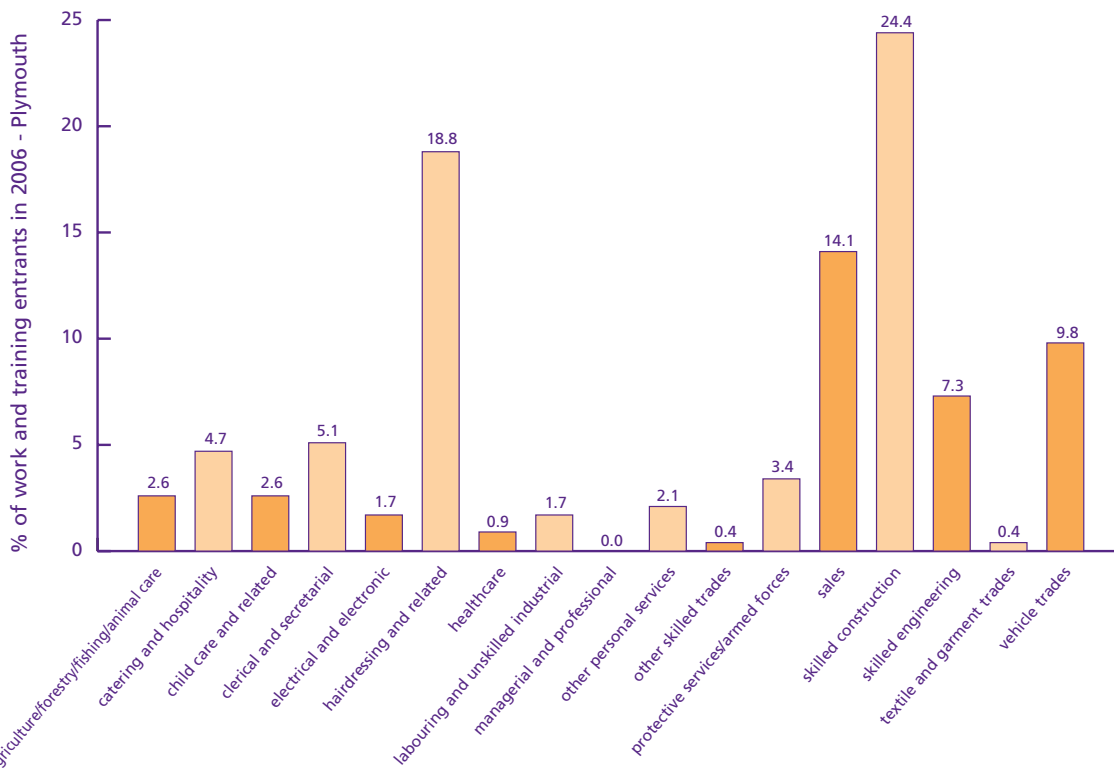


- The recorded year 11 cohort was 3,525 in 2006, 1.6% larger than the 3,469 recorded in the previous year.
- There was a rise in the percentage remaining in learning (including recognised work-based learning) from 82.7% in 2005 to 86.2%\* in 2006.
- The percentage of young people remaining in full-time education has shown a rising trend for several years. 71.7% remained in full-time education in 2003, rising to 74.1% by 2005 and 78.4% in 2006.
- The percentage entering work or training options has shown a decline over the same period. 16.7% chose work or training in 2003, falling to 16.0% by 2005 and 13.3%\* in 2006.
- 3.9% of leavers were unemployed at the time of the 2006 survey, significantly fewer than the 5.6% recorded the previous year and continuing the downward trend of the past few years.
- The percentage of year 11 completers whose destination remained not known was 0.2%.

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

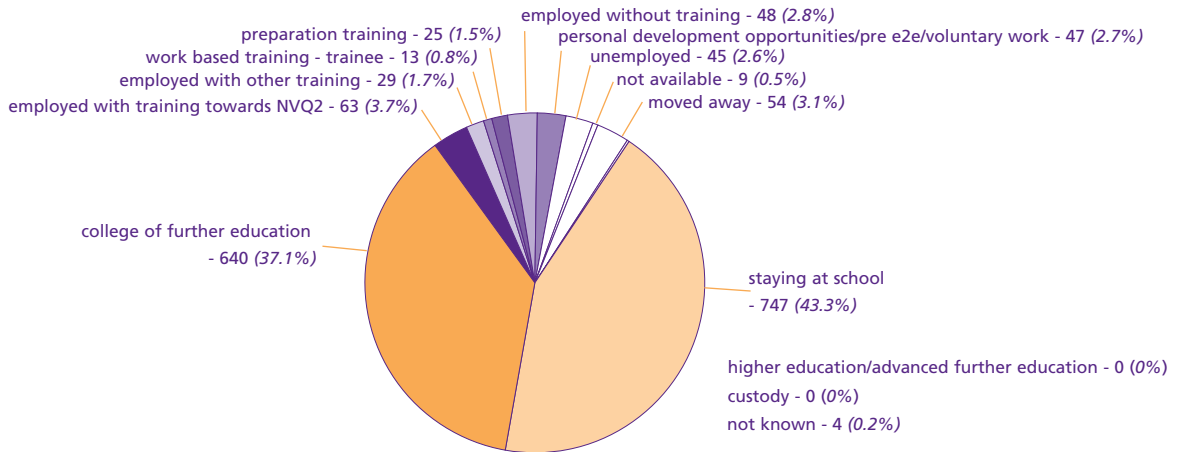
Fig. 14



- The largest proportion of work and training entrants (24.4%) went into skilled construction, followed by hairdressing (18.8%), sales occupations (14.1%) and vehicle trades (9.8%).
- The occupational breakdown of labour market entrants did not change significantly from the previous year except for a sharp decline in the percentage of young people entering clerical and secretarial occupations from 13.5% in 2005 to 5.1% in 2006.

## Destinations in Torbay

Fig. 15

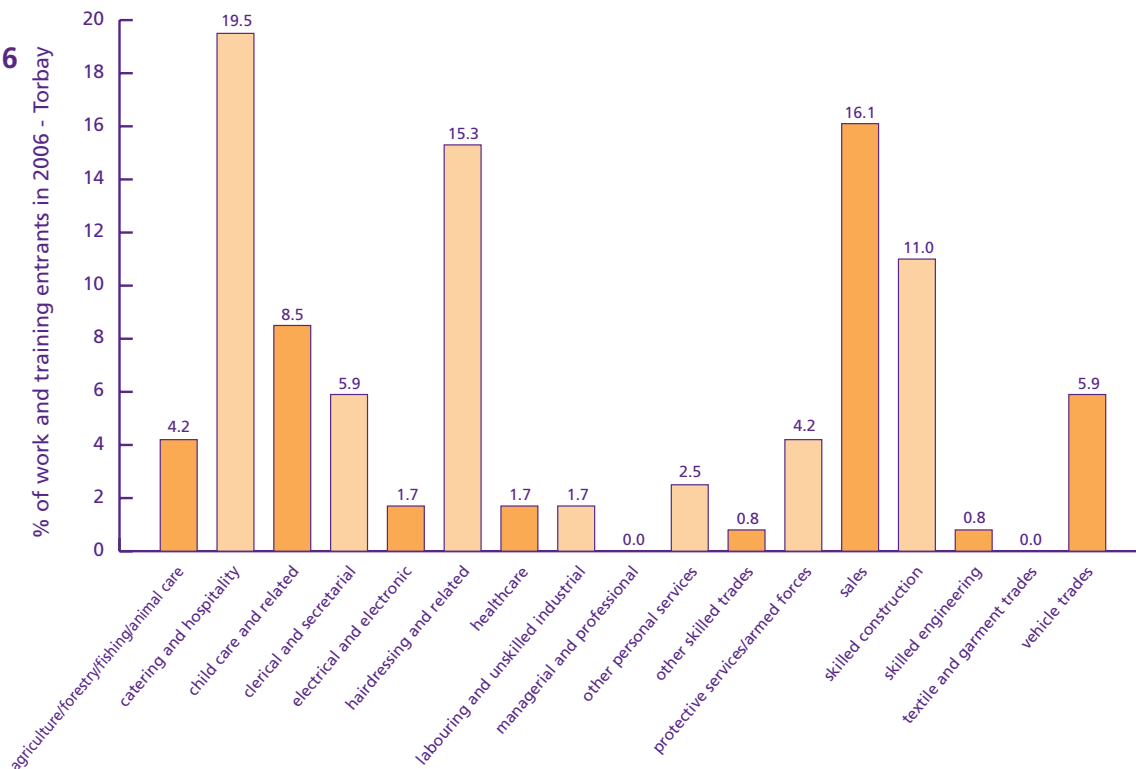


- The recorded year 11 cohort was 1,724 in 2006, a 1.6% increase compared with the 1,697 recorded in 2005 and very similar to both the 2003 and 2004 cohorts.
- There was an increase in the percentage remaining in learning (including recognised work-based learning) from 84.9% in 2005 to 86.3%\* in 2006.
- The percentage of young people remaining in full-time education has risen steadily for several years. 72.2% remained in full-time education in 2003, rising to 79.0% by 2005 and 80.5%\* in 2006.
- The percentage entering work or training options has shown a decline over the same period. 16.7% chose work or training in 2003, falling to 11.3% by 2005 and 10.3%\* in 2006.
- 2.6% of leavers were unemployed at the time of the 2006 survey, significantly fewer than the 3.8% recorded the previous year and continuing the downward trend of the past few years.
- The percentage of year 11 completers whose destination remained not known was 0.2%.

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

Fig. 16



- The largest proportion of work and training entrants (19.5%) went into catering and hospitality occupations, followed by sales (16.1%), hairdressing and related occupations (15.3%) and skilled construction (11.0%).
- The occupational breakdown of labour market entrants did not change significantly from the previous year with hospitality and catering again being the most popular area. All four of the most popular occupational areas in 2006 also appeared in the top four for 2005.

## Definitions

<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/pre e2e/voluntary work –</b>	includes those young people engaged in usually 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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