

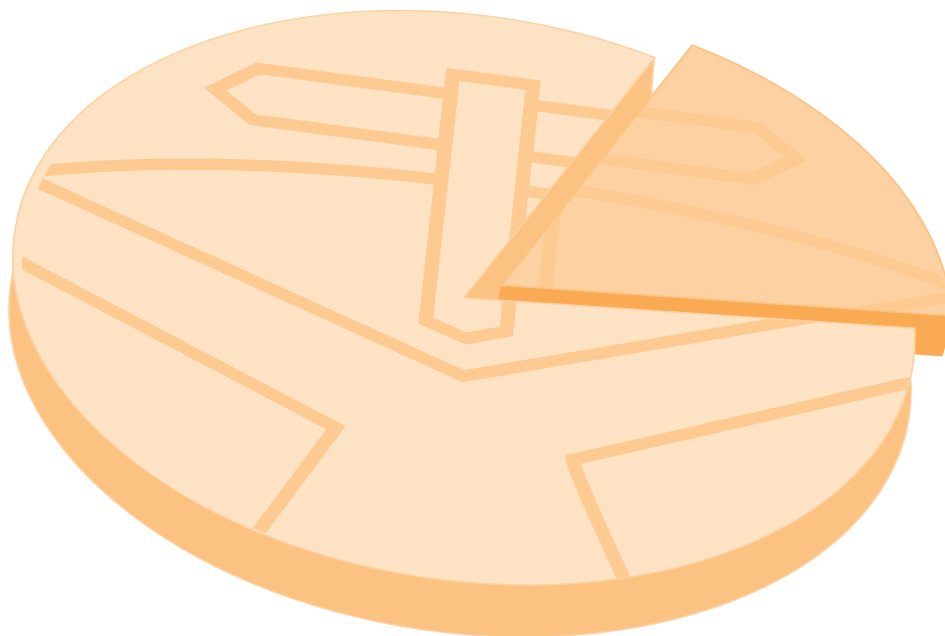
Destinations 2007

Year 11 completers

Introduction

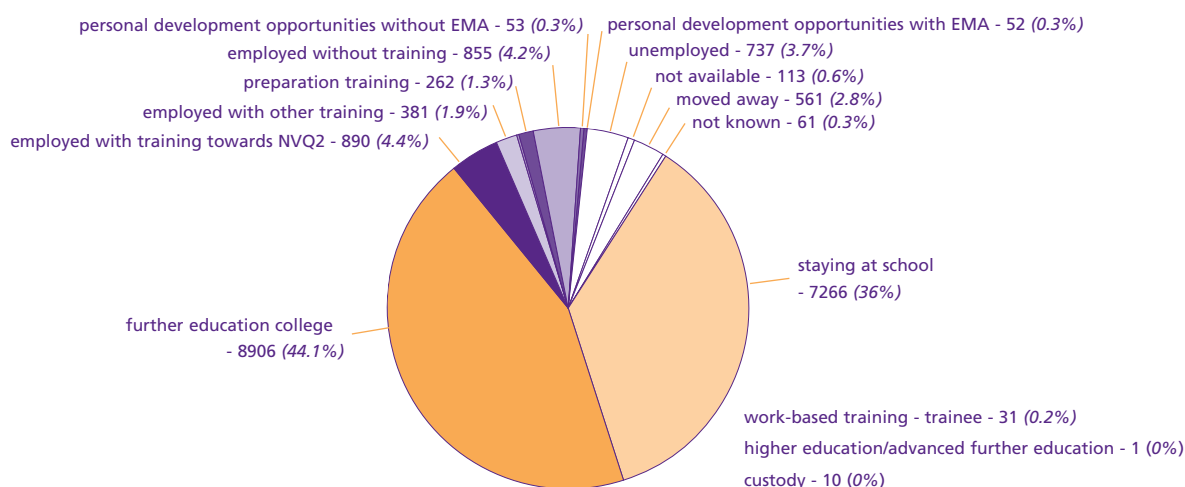
Connexions Cornwall and Devon helps all young people engage in learning and work. We can only do this if, with our partners, we understand the needs of our young people and can plan provision and services to meet those needs.

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/practitioner_publications.asp



Destinations of 2007 Year 11 completers in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, Devon, Plymouth and Torbay

Fig. 1



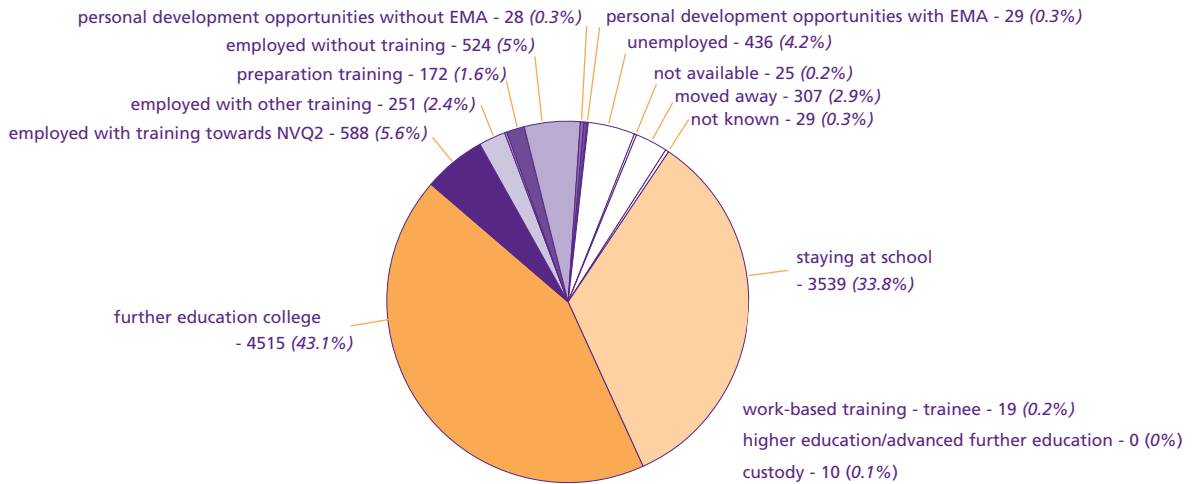
- The recorded number of year 11 completers was 20,179, a 3.8% decrease compared with the previous year and the smallest cohort for three years.
- The percentage entering learning was 86.3%, its highest recorded level and 3.6 percentage points higher than in 2000. The percentage of young people remaining in learning has risen every year since 2003.*
- There was a further rise in the percentage of young people choosing to remain in full-time education. In 2007 80.1% stayed on compared with 76.7% in 2005 and 79.1% in 2006. The equivalent percentage in 2000 was 72.7%.
- The percentage of the cohort entering work or training options (excluding voluntary work and personal development opportunities) fell to 12.0% in 2007 from 12.8% in 2006 and 14.5% in 2005. In 2000 the percentage was 15.7%.
- The percentage of young people entering jobs without any training remained the same as in the previous year at 4.2%. In 2000 the equivalent figure was 3.6%, peaking at 5.0% in 2004. The current Education and Skills Bill proposals will raise the age at which young people can leave learning to 17 from 2013 and to 18 from 2015.
- The percentage of year 11 leavers who were classified as not in education, employment or training (NEET**) was 4.5% compared with an equivalent percentage in the previous year of 5.1%. Included in the total of 903 NEETs were 113 young people who were not available because they had, for example, caring responsibilities or long term limiting health conditions and 53 who were undertaking personal development opportunities that did not qualify for Education Maintenance Allowance.
- The percentage of young people whose destination was not known at the end of the survey fell to 0.3% compared with 0.4% in 2006 and 1.8% in 2000.

* Those in employment where training does not lead towards an NVQ or equivalent nationally recognised qualification are currently excluded from the 'in learning' figure. Young people undertaking personal development opportunities that are eligible for Education Maintenance Allowance are counted as in learning.

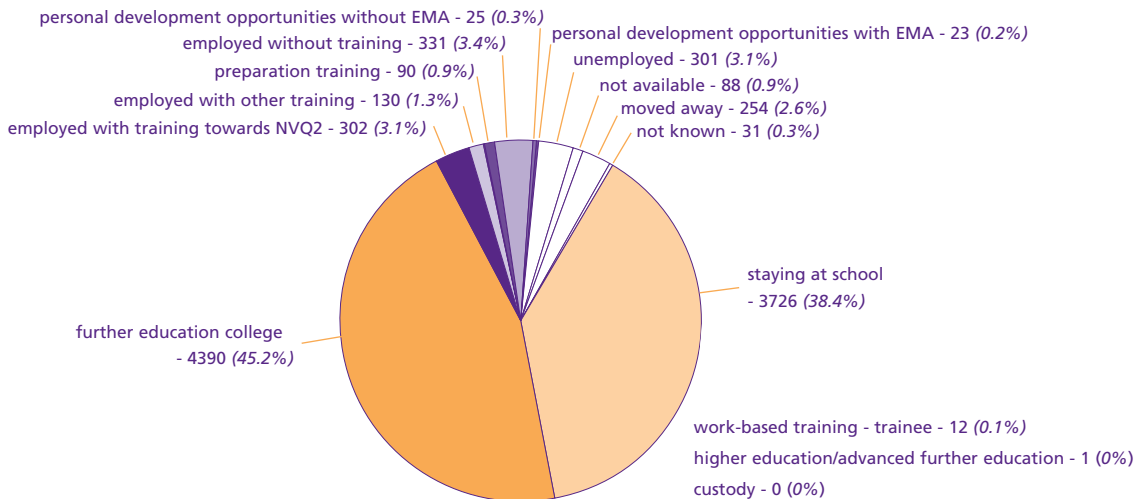
** The NEET category includes all young people who are either unemployed, not available or undertaking personal development opportunities which do not qualify for payment of Education Maintenance Allowance.

Destinations of young people by gender

Males Fig. 2



Females Fig. 3

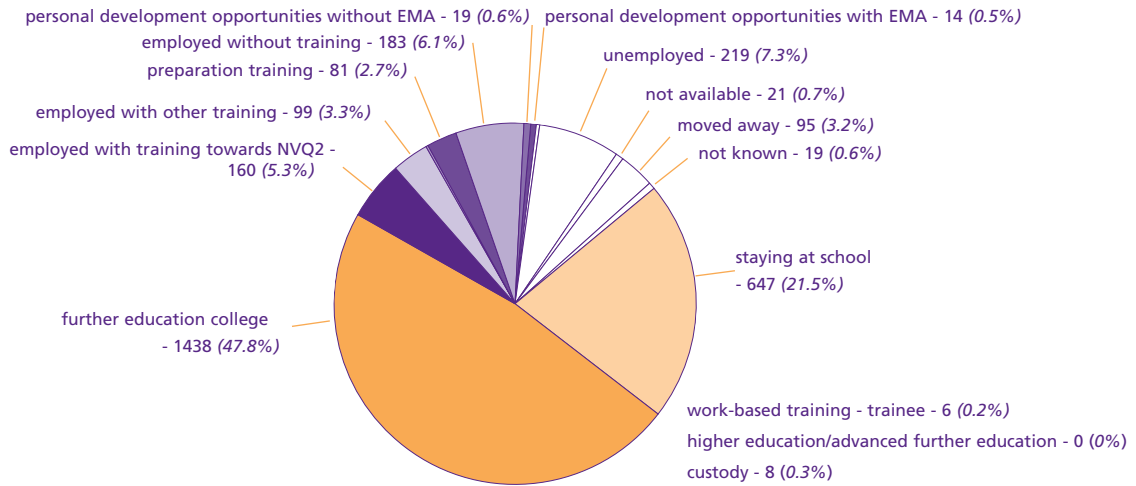


- Figures 2 and 3 show the destinations of males and females respectively.
- As in previous years more females than males remained in full-time education but the gap continues to narrow. In 2007 83.6% of females stayed on compared with 76.9% of males. The gap has narrowed from 10.6 percentage points in 2005 to 7.6 in 2006 and 6.7 in 2007.
- Employment and training options were more popular with males. 14.8% entered work or training compared with 8.9%* of females.
- 4.7% of males were NEET compared with 4.3% of females. Within these percentages males were significantly more likely to be NEET because of unemployment than females. Females, however, were more likely to be in the not available sub-category of NEET.

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

Destinations of young people with learning difficulties and/or disabilities

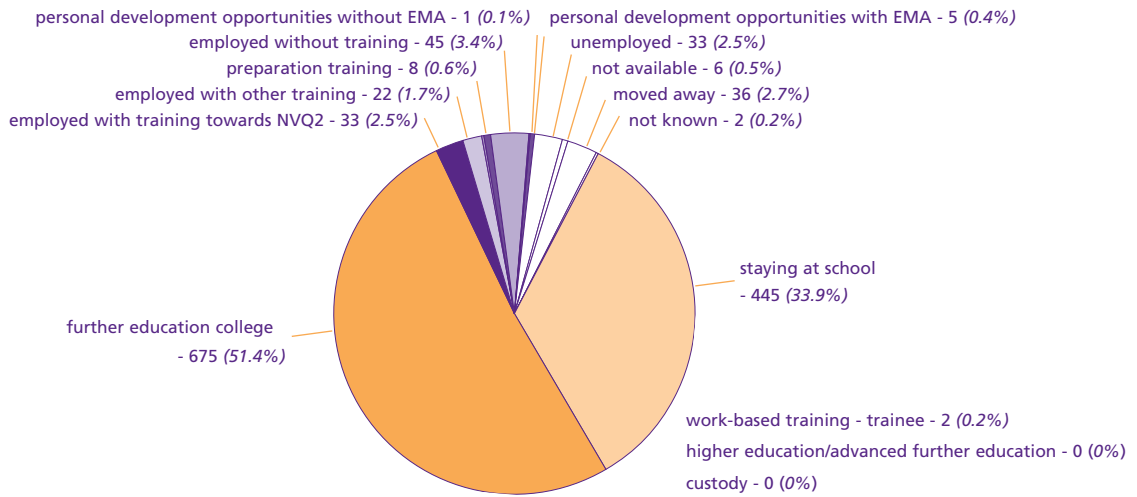
Fig. 4



- A total of 3,009 young people were recorded by Connexions as having learning difficulties or disabilities (14.9% of the cohort). This figure includes those 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 69.3% remained in full-time education compared with an equivalent figure of 64.8% in 2006 and 60.9% in 2005. Of pupils attending special schools a much higher percentage remains in full-time education.
- The percentage of students with learning difficulties or disabilities who remained in some form of learning was 78.0% compared with 74.0% in 2006 and 72.1% in 2005.
- The percentage of young people with learning difficulties or disabilities becoming NEET was almost double that of year 11 cohort as a whole – 8.6% compared with 4.5%.

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

Fig. 5

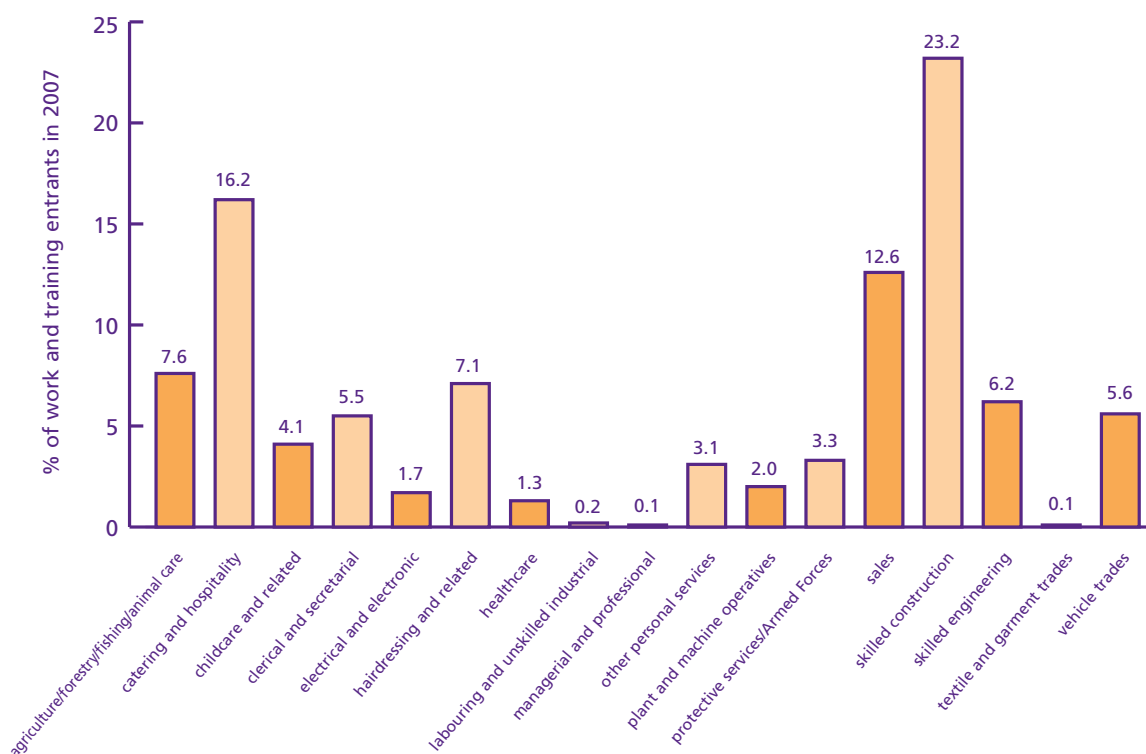


- 1,313 year 11 completers were recorded as being from black and minority ethnic (BME) groups, equivalent to 6.5% of the total cohort. This is significantly more than the 3.8% recorded in the previous year but this may be due, at least in part, to more accurate recording of ethnicity.
- 85.3% of BME students remained in full-time education compared with an equivalent figure of 80.1% for the cohort as a whole. The percentage of BME students remaining in full-time education rose from 82.0% in the previous year.
- Only 3.0% of BME year 11 completers were NEET compared with 4.5% of the whole cohort.
- 89.0% remained in recognised full-time or work-based learning compared with 86.3% of the cohort as a whole.

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

Fig. 6

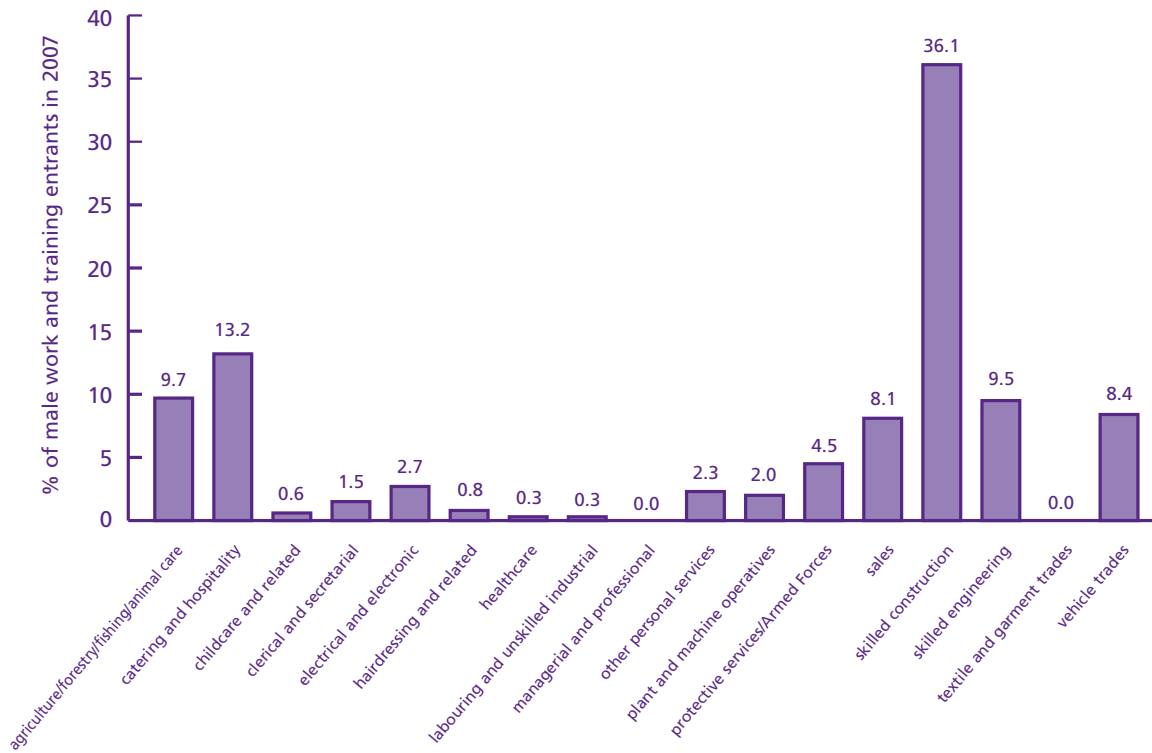
Occupational breakdown of year 11 completers who entered work and training



- There were 1,353 year 11 completers who entered jobs or training and whose occupational area was known. Young people who entered jobs or training options but whose precise occupational area was not known have been excluded from this analysis.
- Young men accounted for 64.0% of entrants to jobs or work-based learning and young women 36.0%.
- Overall, skilled construction trades were the most popular work or training destination, accounting for 23.2% of all labour market entrants. Entry to construction, however, was almost exclusively by males with only a single female entrant out of a total of 314 young people.
- The second most popular occupational area was catering and hospitality, accounting for 16.2% of labour market entrants. 114 males and 105 females chose this occupational area.
- Other popular areas included sales (12.6% of entrants), agriculture, forestry and fishing (7.6%), hairdressing and related occupations (7.1%) and skilled engineering (6.2%).
- In some occupational areas there were large differences between the proportion of male and female entrants, particularly in areas such as construction, engineering and vehicle trades which all had almost exclusively male entrants. Hairdressing had overwhelmingly female entrants whilst some other areas such as catering and hospitality had a more even balance.

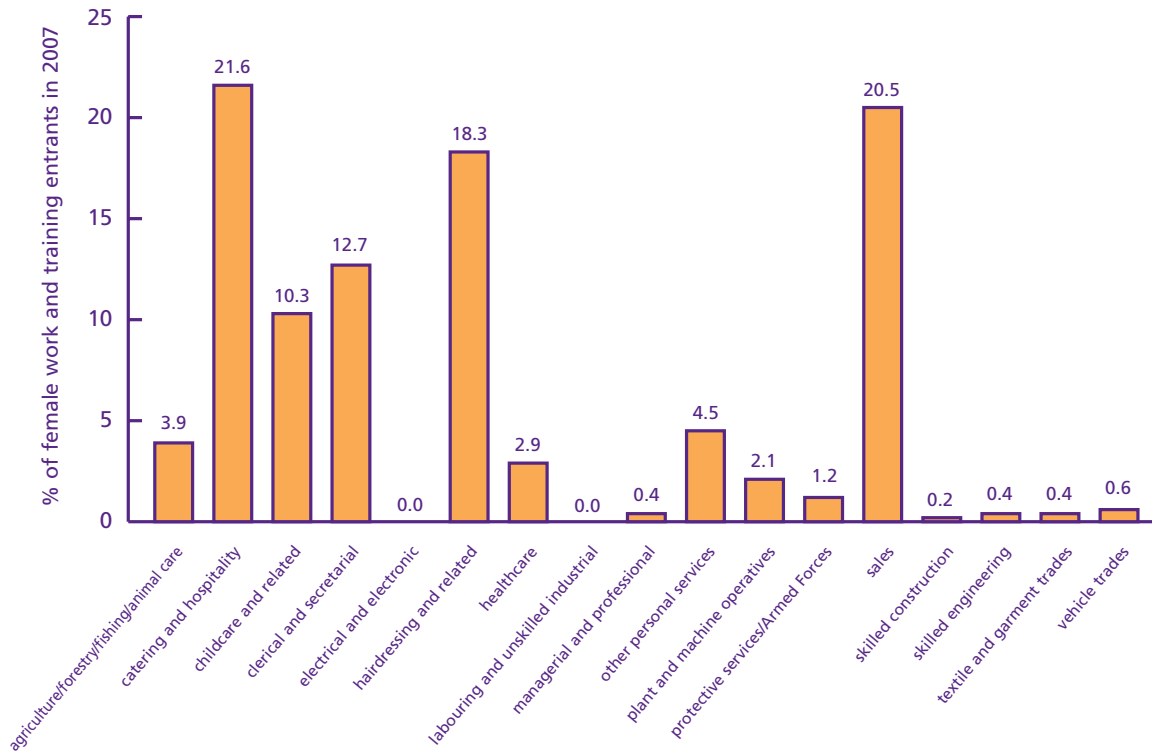
Occupational breakdown – year 11 completers males

Fig. 7



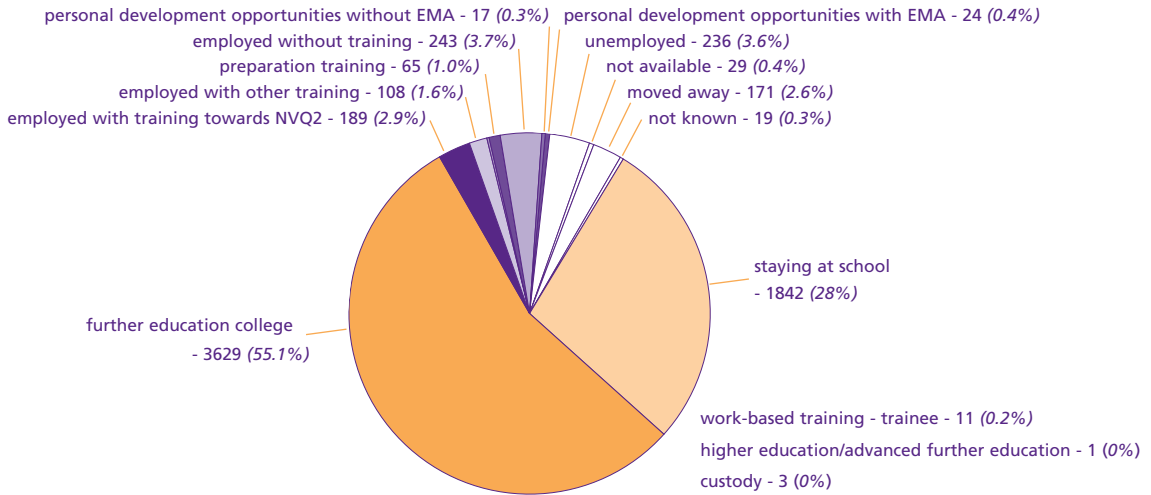
Occupational breakdown – year 11 completers females

Fig. 8



Destinations in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly

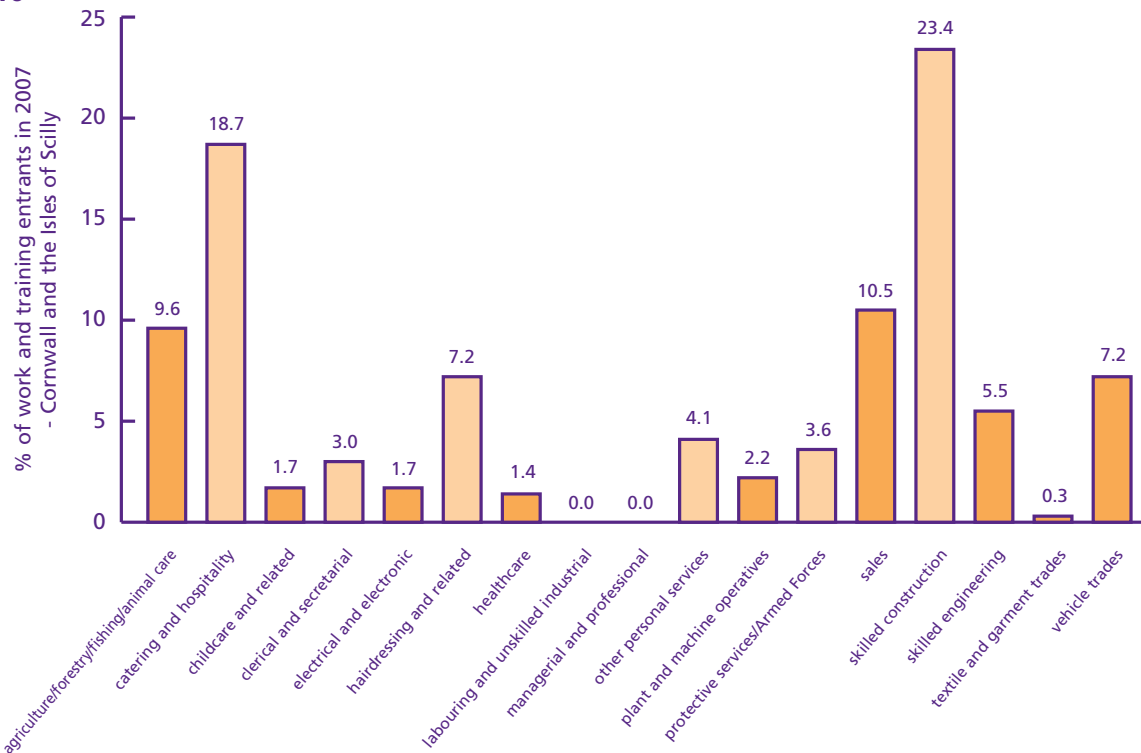
Fig. 9



- The recorded cohort was 6,587 in 2007 compared with 6,759 in the previous year.
- The percentage of young people remaining in some form of recognised learning was 87.5%, up from 87.0% in 2006 and 84.9% in 2005.
- 83.1% of young people remained in full-time education compared with 81.0% in 2006. Since 2003 the percentage remaining in full-time education has risen from 73.3%.
- There has been an equivalent decline in the percentage of young people entering work or training options over the same period. 9.4% chose work or training in 2007 compared with 11.6% in 2006 and 13.0% in 2003.
- The percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) was 4.3% compared with 4.7% the previous year.

Occupational breakdown of year 11 completers who entered work and training – Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly

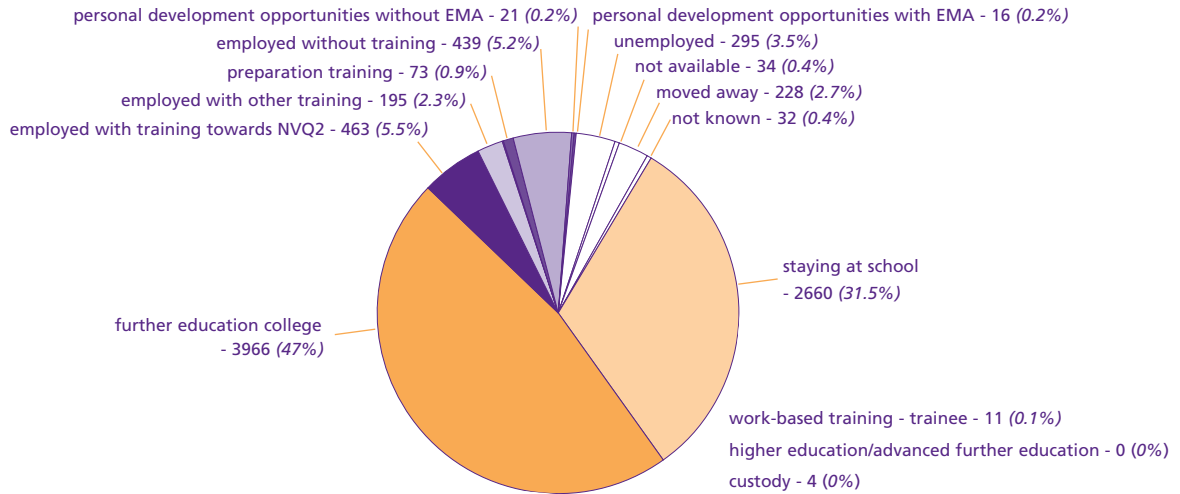
Fig. 10



- The breakdown of work and training entrants was broadly similar to the previous year with the largest proportion again going into skilled construction (23.4%). This was followed by catering and hospitality (18.7%), sales (10.5%), agriculture, forestry and fishing (9.6%), hairdressing and related occupations (7.2%) and vehicle trades (7.2%).

Destinations in Devon

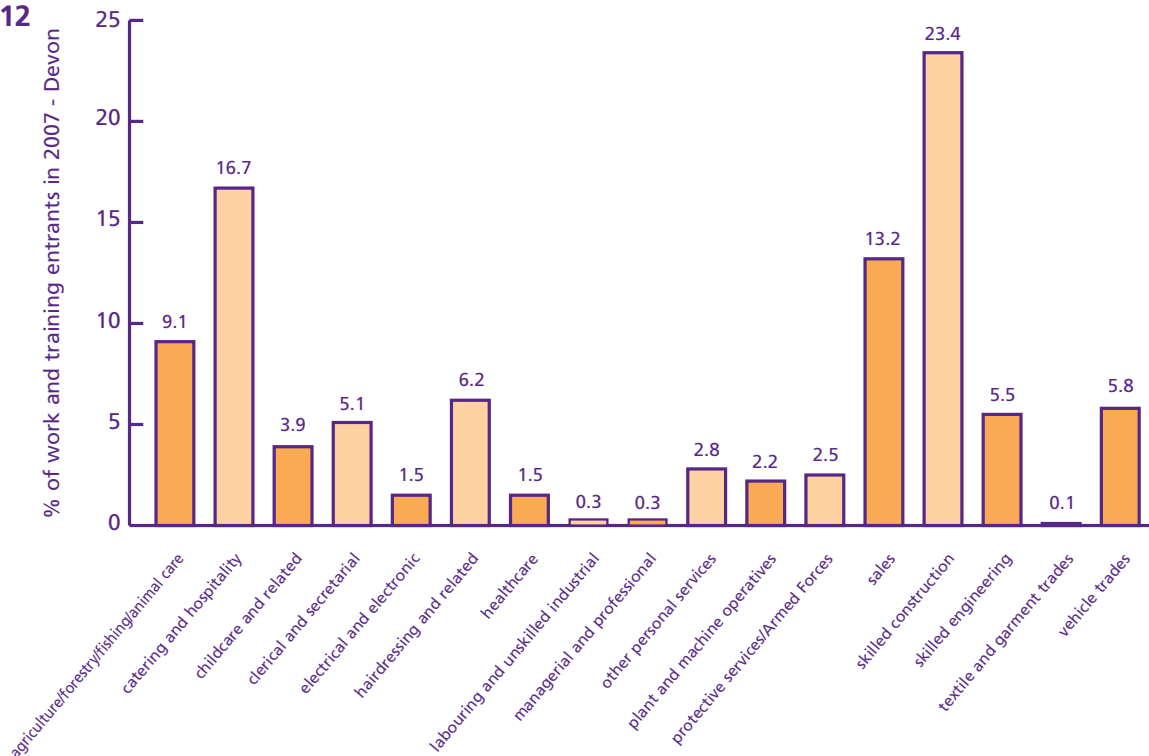
Fig. 11



- The recorded cohort was 8,437 in 2007 compared with 8,971 in the previous year.
- The percentage of young people remaining in some form of recognised learning was 85.2%, up from 83.9% in 2006 and 83.3% in 2005.
- 78.5% of young people remained in full-time education compared with 77.7% in 2006. Since 2003 the percentage remaining in full-time education has risen from 71.3%.
- There was a small rise in the percentage of young people entering work or training options to 14.0% compared with 13.9% in 2006. The trend, however, had previously been downward with 16.3% choosing these options in 2005 and 17.9% in 2003.
- The percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) was 4.1% compared with 5.1% the previous year.

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

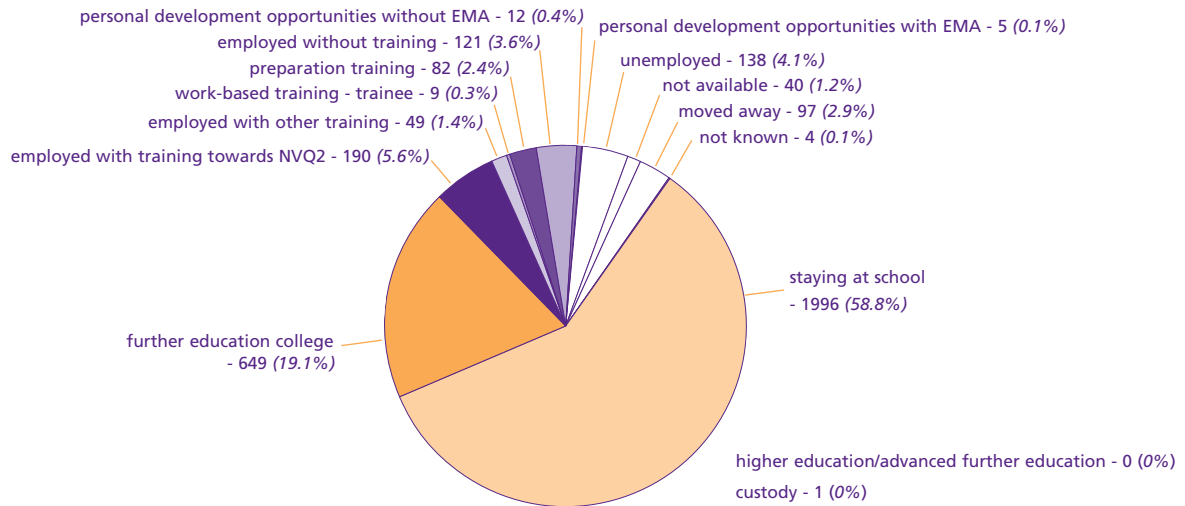
Fig. 12



- The breakdown of work and training entrants was broadly similar to the previous year with the largest proportion again going into skilled construction (23.4%). This was followed by catering and hospitality (16.7%), sales (13.2%), agriculture, forestry and fishing (9.1%), hairdressing and related occupations (6.2%) and vehicle trades (5.8%).

Destinations in Plymouth

Fig. 13

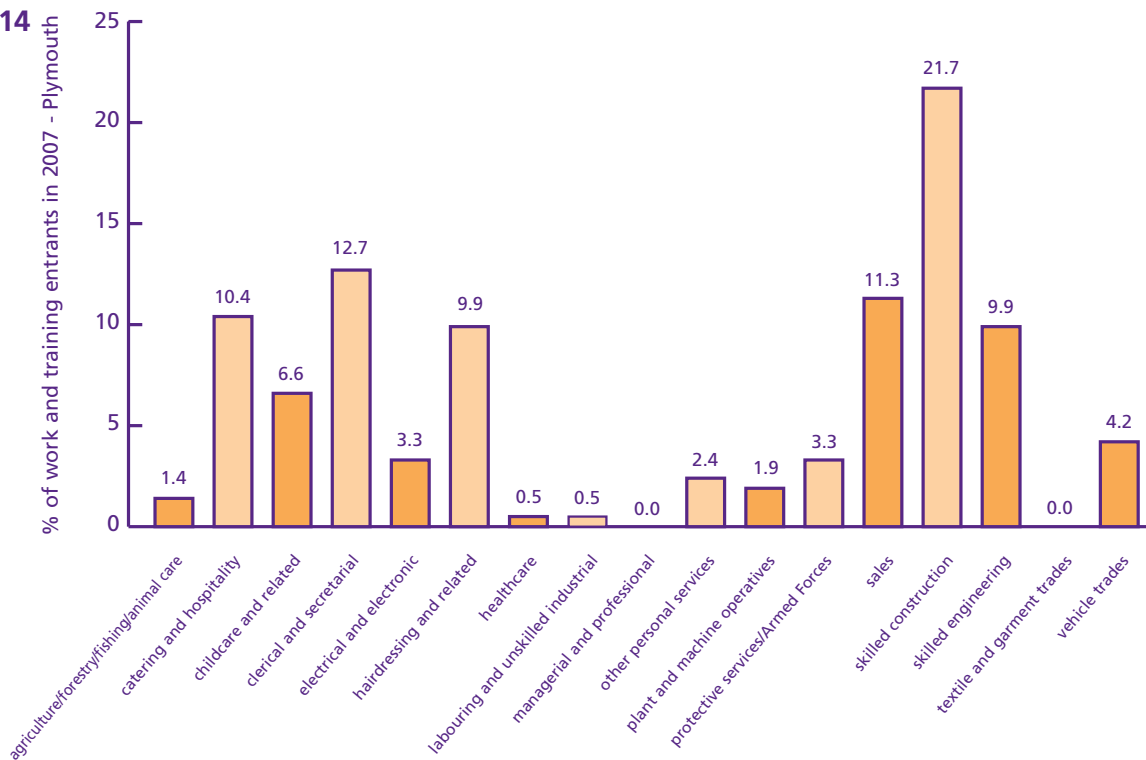


- The recorded cohort was 3,393 in 2007 compared with 3,525 in the previous year.
- The percentage of young people remaining in some form of recognised learning was 86.4%, up from 86.2% in 2006 and 82.7% in 2005.
- 78.0%* of young people remained in full-time education compared with 78.4% in 2006. Since 2003, however, the percentage remaining in full-time education has risen from 71.7%.
- The percentage of young people entering work or training options remained the same as in 2006 at 13.3%. The trend, however, had previously been downward with 16.0% choosing these options in 2005 and 16.7% in 2003.
- The percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) was 5.6%* compared with 5.8% the previous year.

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

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

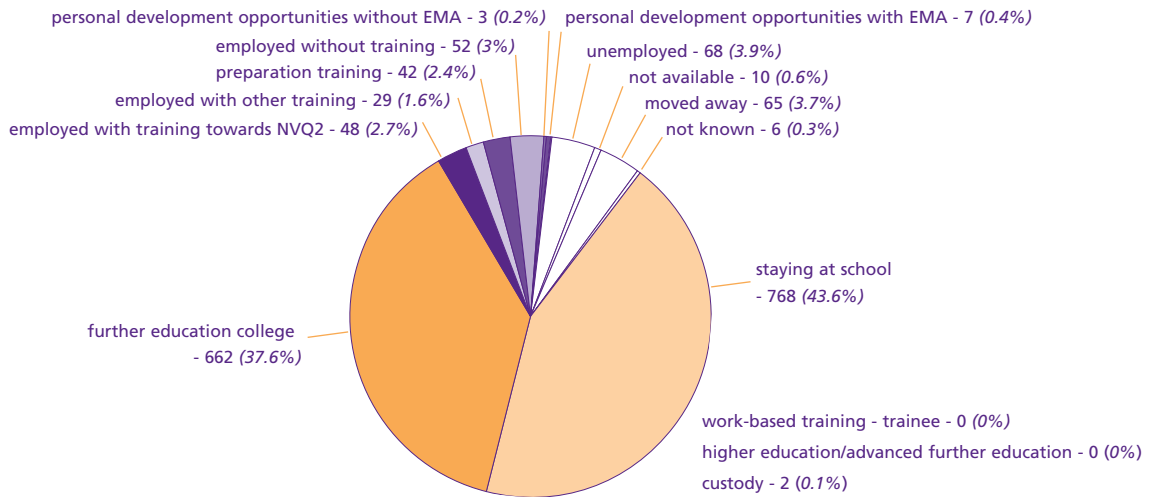
Fig. 14



- The largest proportion of work and training entrants went into skilled construction (21.7%). This was followed by clerical and secretarial (12.7%), sales (11.3%), catering and hospitality (10.4%), hairdressing and related occupations (9.9%) and skilled engineering (9.9%). This was a broadly similar pattern to the previous year although the percentage of young people entering vehicle trades declined significantly from 9.8% in 2006 to 4.2% in 2007.

Destinations in Torbay

Fig. 15

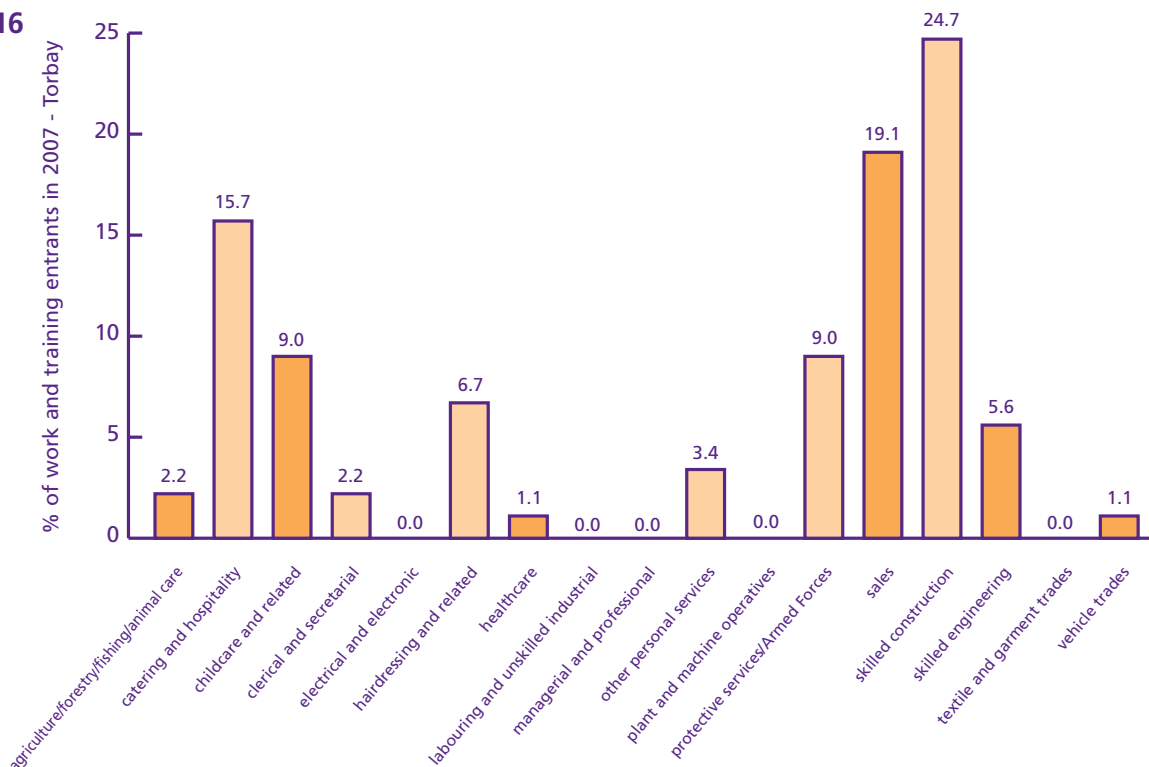


- The recorded cohort was 1,762 in 2007 compared with 1,724 in the previous year.
- The percentage of young people remaining in some form of recognised learning was 86.7%, up from 86.3% in 2006 and 84.9% in 2005.
- 81.2% of young people remained in full-time education compared with 80.5% in 2006. Since 2003 the percentage remaining in full-time education has risen from 72.2%.
- There has been an equivalent decline in the percentage of young people entering work or training options over the same period. 9.7% chose work or training in 2007 compared with 10.3% in 2006 and 16.7% in 2003.
- The percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) was 4.6%* compared with 5.9% the previous year.

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

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

Fig. 16



- The largest proportion of work and training entrants went into skilled construction (24.7%). This was followed by sales (19.1%), catering and hospitality (15.7%), childcare and related occupations (9.0%), protective services/Armed Forces (9.0%) and hairdressing and related occupations (6.7%).

Definitions

Staying at school –	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.
Further education college –	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.
Employed with training towards NVQ2 or above –	includes young people in employed apprenticeships and other employment, where training is towards NVQ2 or above, or an equivalent qualification.
Employed with other training –	includes young people in employment where locally recognised good quality training is provided, that does not lead towards an NVQ or equivalent qualification.
Preparation training –	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.
Work-based training trainee –	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.
Employed without training –	includes those in jobs where no structured training is provided.
Unemployed –	includes those who are currently not in education, employment or training (NEET) and who are available for the labour market. Young people do not have to be formally registered as unemployed to be included in this category.
Not available –	includes those who are not available for employment, education or training and includes those whose caring responsibilities, health, disability or other circumstances prevent them from engaging. Young people who are not available are included in overall NEET figures and percentages.
Moved away –	includes all those who are known to have moved away from the Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, Devon, Plymouth and Torbay areas.
Not known –	includes those young people who Connexions Cornwall and Devon were unable to contact directly, to establish their current activity.
Personal development opportunities (PDOs) –	includes young people in provision often aimed at addressing barriers to engagement in more mainstream options. Some PDOs are registered for payment of Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA) and where this is the case young people are counted as in education/training. Those in PDOs that do not qualify for EMA are counted as NEET.

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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Connexions Cornwall and Devon Ltd, Tamar Business Park, Pennygillam Industrial Estate,
Launceston PL15 7ED Tel: 01566 777672 Fax: 01566 777713
E-mail: partnership@connexions-cd.org.uk www.connexions-cd.org.uk

