



# Destinations 2009

## Year 11 completers

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### Introduction

Careers South West Ltd delivers the Connexions Service on behalf of the local authorities of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, Devon, Plymouth and Torbay. Our purpose is to engage all our customers in learning and work. For young people we can only do this if, with our partners, we understand their needs 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 learning and labour markets 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](http://www.connexions-cd.org.uk/practitioner_publications.asp).

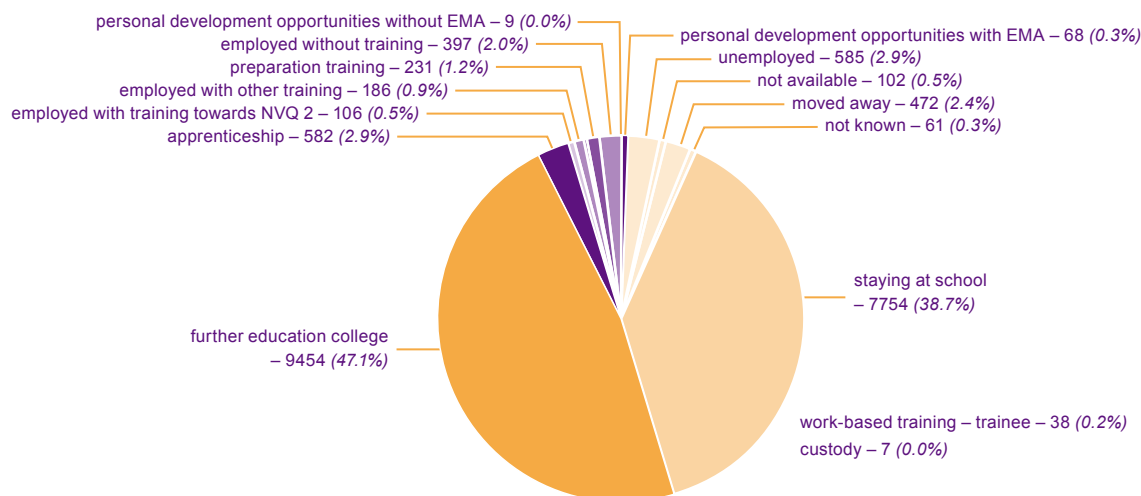
**Note:** Throughout this publication all percentages are correct to one decimal place. The effects of rounding, however, mean that percentages in charts may not always add to percentages quoted in text.



# Destinations of 2009 year 11 completers in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, Devon, Plymouth and Torbay



Fig. 1

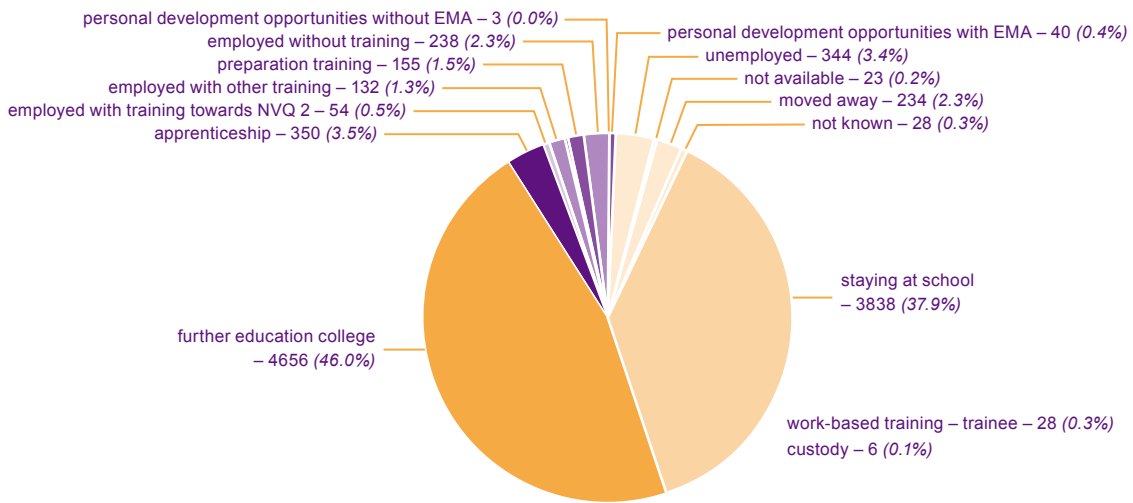


- The number of young people completing year 11 was 20,052, a 2.1% decrease compared with the previous year and the smallest cohort since 2004.
- There has been a significant increase in the percentage remaining in learning which now stands at 90.9% of the cohort, compared with 87.9% the previous year. This is the highest in learning rate ever recorded and offers some encouragement in light of the raising of the participation age from 2013. In part at least, however, the rise may be attributed to fewer labour market opportunities being available resulting in some young people remaining in full-time education who might otherwise have preferred a work-based route.
- The proportion of young people remaining in full-time education has risen consistently since the year 2000. The most recent figure is 85.8% compared with 81.7% in 2008 and 80.1% in 2007. The equivalent figure in 2000 was 72.7%.
- Following the trend of recent years the overall percentage of young people entering work or training (excluding voluntary work and personal development opportunities) has continued to fall. In 2009 only 7.7% of the cohort entered work or training compared with 10.3% in 2008, 12.0% in 2007, 12.8% in 2006 and 14.5% in 2005. The percentage is now less than half the equivalent figure for 2000 when it was 15.7%.
- 582 young people, equivalent to 2.9% of the cohort, started apprenticeships, slightly down on the 3.0% of the previous year. From 2013 there will be a guarantee of an apprenticeship place for all school leavers who want one and who have the necessary qualifications. Apprenticeships are seen as a major learning path for young people in the future with large scale expansion planned.
- 106 young people (0.5%) entered jobs that were not full apprenticeships but still offered training towards NVQ level 2 or above. A further 186 (0.9%) went into jobs with some other type of training and 397 (2.0%) started jobs with no formal training.
- Overall, the percentage of young people entering either apprenticeships or jobs with training to NVQ level 2 fell from 4.0% in 2008 to 3.4% in 2009. The percentage entering jobs with no training or less formal training declined significantly from 4.5% of the cohort in 2008 to 2.9% in 2009.
- The percentage of year 11 leavers who were classified as not in education, employment or training (NEET) was 3.5% compared with 4.5% the previous year. More young people appear to have remained in full-time education, thus delaying their entry to the labour market. Whilst NEET rates for 16 year olds have fallen over the period of the recession the reverse is true for 18 year olds.
- The number of young people whose destination was not known at the end of the survey was 61, equivalent to 0.3%. The equivalent percentage the previous year was 0.4%.

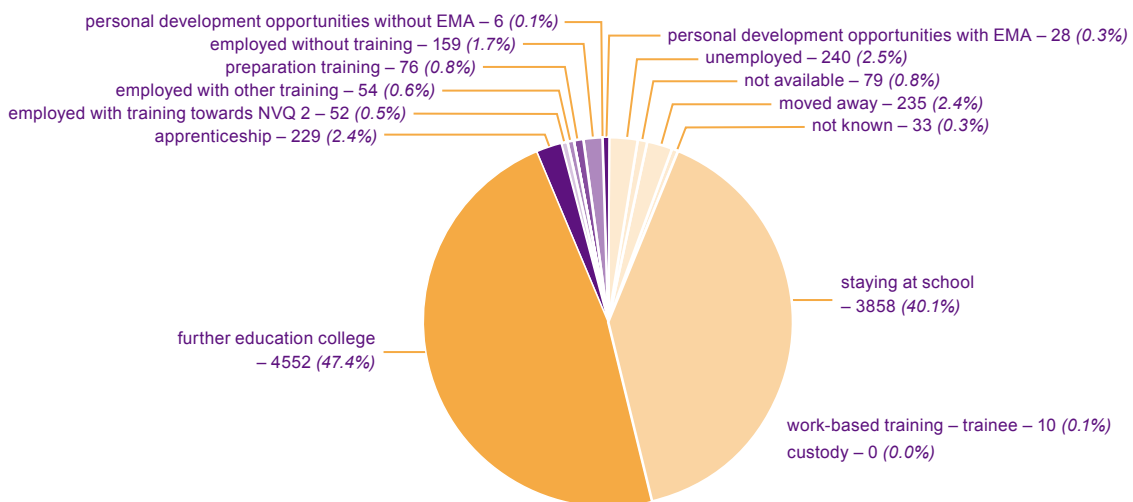




**Fig. 2 Males**



**Fig. 3 Females**

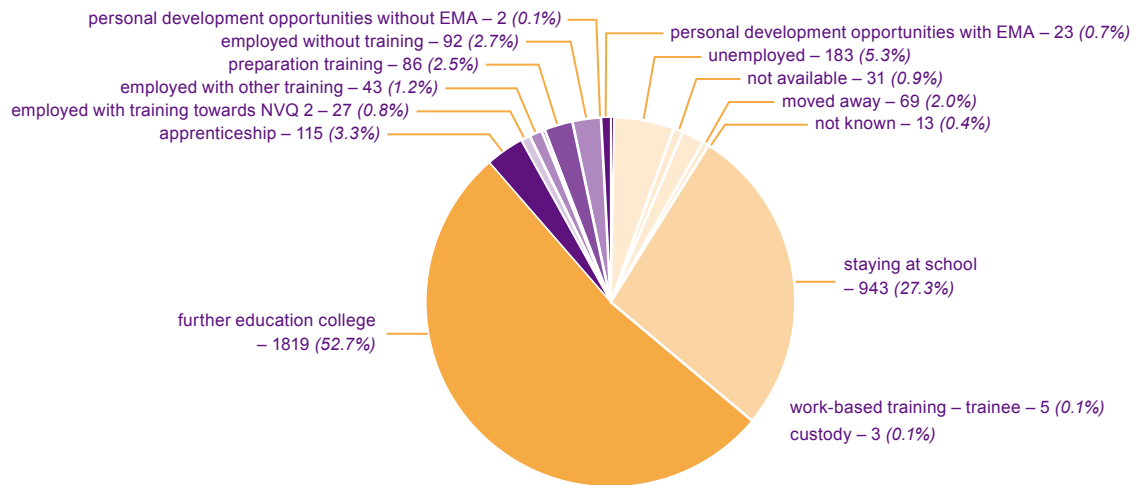


- Figures 2 and 3 show the destinations of males and females respectively.
- As in previous years more females than males remained in full-time education but the percentage staying on compared with the previous year rose for both genders. The gap between staying on rates narrowed significantly in 2009 with the rate for males rising from 78.1% in 2008 to 83.9% in 2009. Meanwhile the rate for females increased from 85.3% to 87.5%.
- Since 2000 the gap in staying on rates has narrowed from 9.8 percentage points to 3.6 percentage points.
- Employment and training options were more popular with males. 9.4% of young men entered work or training compared with 6.0% of females. 3.5% of males started apprenticeships compared with 2.4% of females. Participation in employment and training fell for both genders in all categories compared with the previous year.
- More males than females entered the NEET group – 3.7% compared with 3.4%. Within these figures though, females were more likely than males to be NEET through non availability for education, employment or training because, for example, of caring responsibilities. Only 0.2% of males were unavailable whilst 0.8% of females fell into this category.

# Destinations of young people with statements of special educational needs or who received school action/school action plus support



Fig. 4

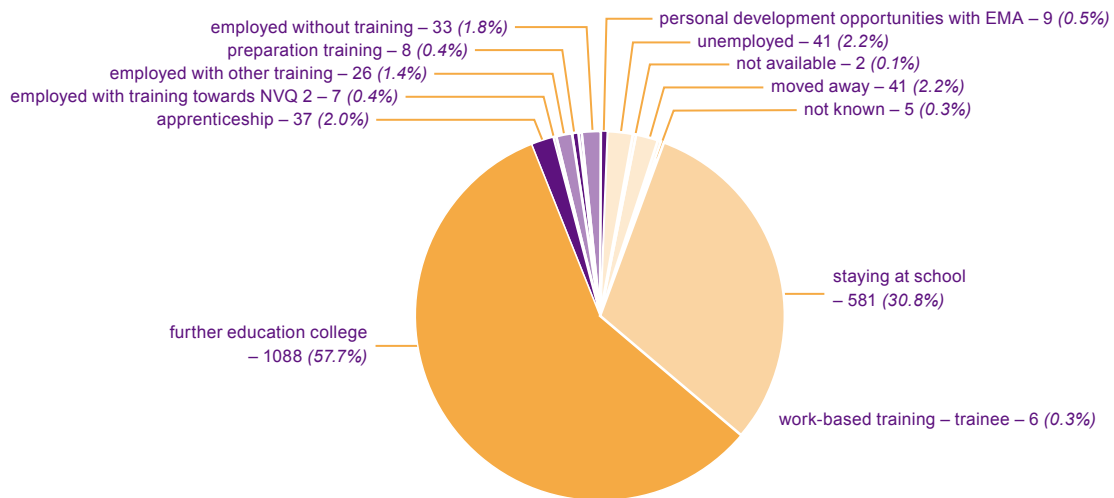


- In total 3,454 young people (17.2% of the cohort) were recorded as having had either a statement of special educational need or as having been supported through school action/school action plus.
- Of the recorded total 80.0% remained in full-time education compared with 72.0% the previous year. Of school action plus young people only 66.9% remained in full-time education compared with 86.5% for school action and 81.6% for those who had a statement of special educational need. Of pupils attending special schools 84.9% remained in full-time education.
- The percentage of pupils with statements or supported through school action/school action plus that remained in some form of recognised learning was 87.4% compared with an equivalent figure for the whole cohort of 90.9%.
- 6.3% of the group were NEET at the time of the survey compared with an equivalent figure of 3.5% for the cohort as a whole. Those most likely to be NEET were the school action plus group with a rate of 10.2%. The NEET rate of the school action group was only just over the total cohort rate at 3.6% whilst the rate for those who had a statement was 7.0%.





**Fig. 5**



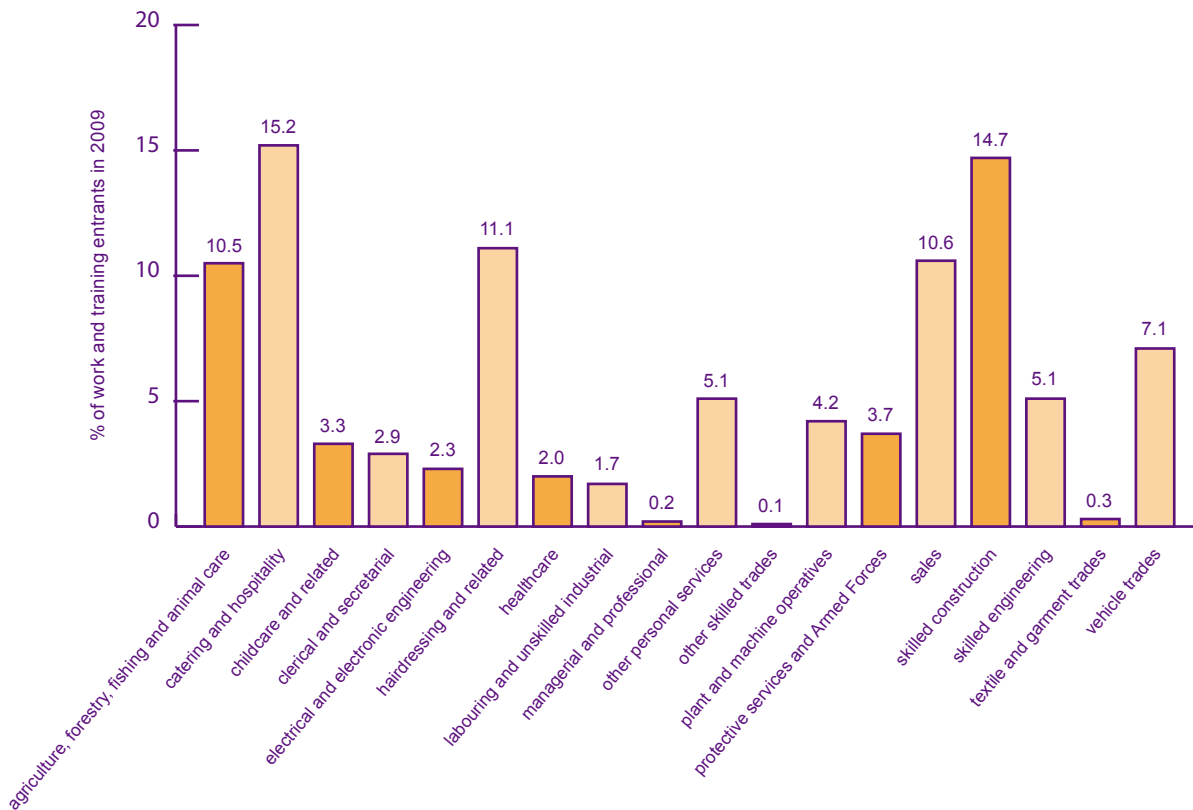
- 1,884 young people completing year 11 were recorded as being from ethnic minority backgrounds, equivalent to 9.4% of the total cohort. This compares with 5.8% of the previous year's cohort being recorded as from ethnic minority backgrounds.
- 88.6% of ethnic minority background young people from the 2009 year 11 cohort remained in full-time education, compared with 85.1% in the previous year. Full-time education rates amongst ethnic minority background students were higher than the 85.8% average for the whole cohort.
- 92.1% of ethnic minority background young people remained in some form of full-time or work-based learning compared with 90.9% of the whole cohort. In the previous year 89.5% of ethnic minority background young people remained in learning.
- The proportion of young people from ethnic minority backgrounds who were NEET was 2.3% compared with 3.5% of the cohort as a whole.
- Reflecting the trend for the cohort as a whole fewer ethnic minority background young people entered work and training options than in the previous year. In 2009, 6.2% of ethnic minority young people started work or training compared with 7.6% in 2008 and 8.4% in 2007.

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



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

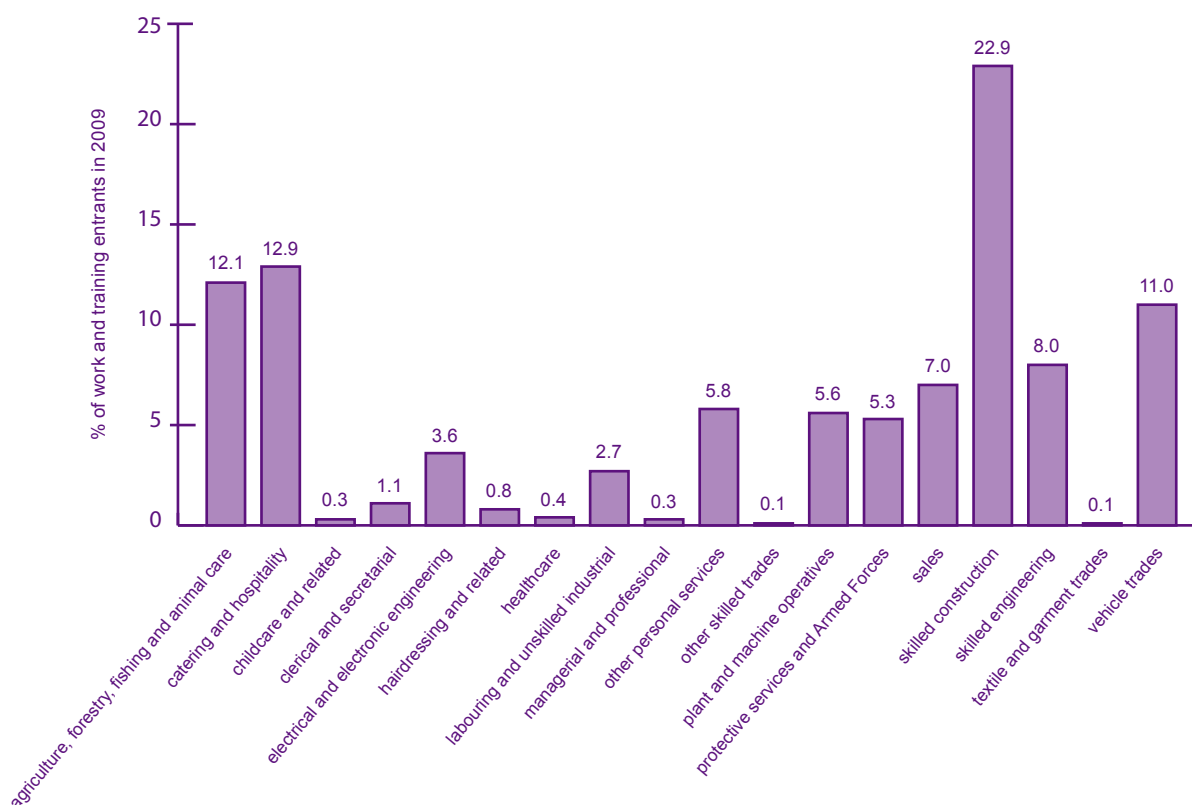
Fig. 6



- The number of young people entering jobs or work-based training fell dramatically in 2009. In total there were 1,148 year 11 completers who entered a job or training and whose occupational area was known, compared with 1,687 in 2008. Young people who entered jobs or training but whose precise occupational area was not known have been excluded from this analysis.
- 729 young men entered jobs or work-based training compared with 416 young women. The gender of three young people was not known.
- The most popular occupational area was catering and hospitality, accounting for 15.2% of entrants. 174 young people entered catering and hospitality made up of 94 males and 80 females. In 2008, however, a total of 251 young people found jobs or training in catering and hospitality.
- Skilled construction, which in 2008 was the most popular occupational destination, was the second most popular area in 2009, accounting for 14.7% of labour market entrants. The number of entrants, however, fell from 314 in 2007 to 271 in 2008, with a further fall to 169 in 2009. Only one young woman was recorded as having entered skilled construction in 2009.
- Other popular areas included hairdressing and related (11.1%), sales (10.6%), agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal care (10.5%), and vehicle trades (7.1%).
- Some occupations continue to attract young people who are predominantly of the same gender. All but one entrants to skilled construction and all but two to vehicle trades were male. Skilled engineering, electrical and electronic engineering, and labouring and unskilled industrial were also dominated by males whilst hairdressing and related, childcare and to a lesser degree clerical and secretarial were female dominated.

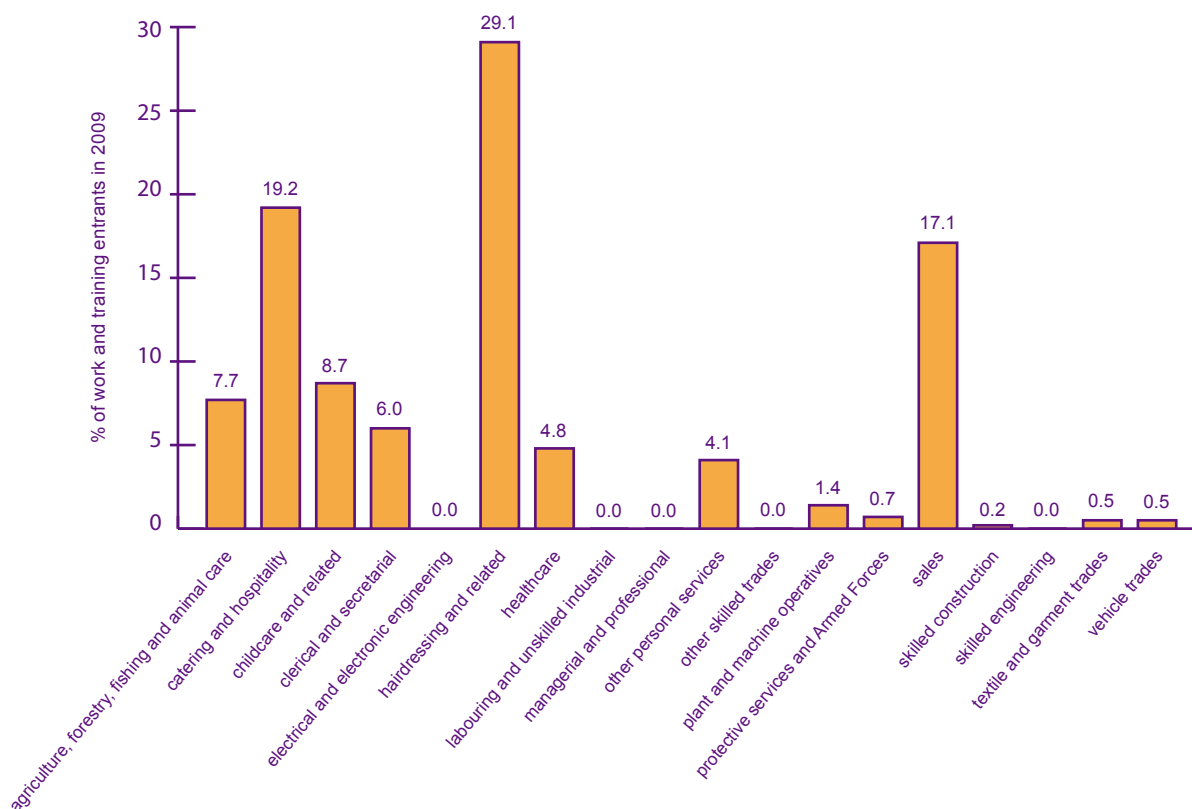
## Occupational breakdown – year 11 completers males

Fig. 7



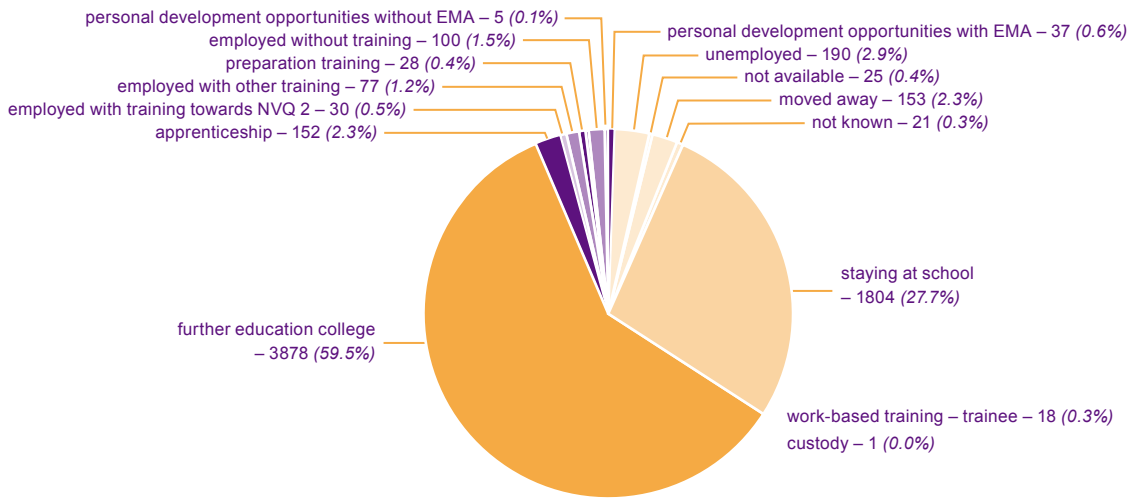
## Occupational breakdown – year 11 completers females

Fig. 8





**Fig. 9**

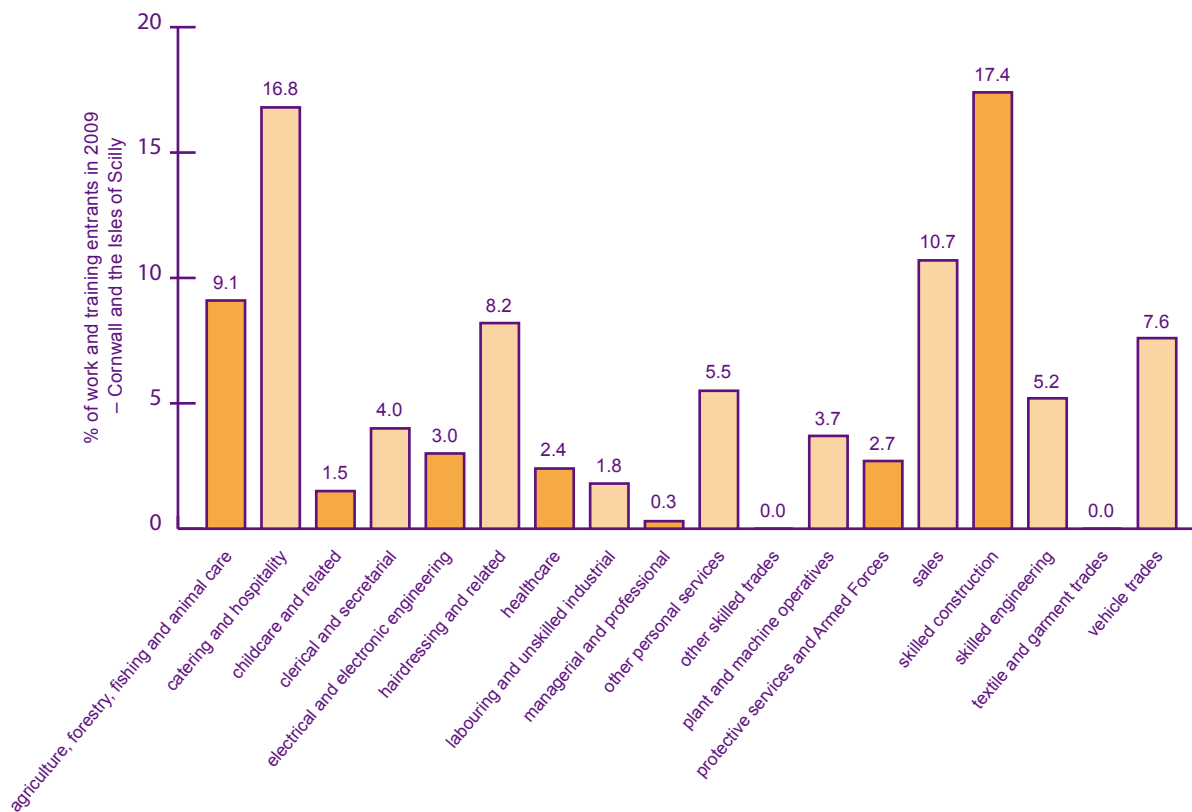


- The recorded cohort was 6,519 in 2009 compared with 6,726 in 2008 and 6,587 in 2007.
- The proportion of young people remaining in recognised learning in 2009 was 91.2% compared with 88.0% in 2008 and 87.5% in 2007.
- 87.2% of young people remained in full-time education compared with 83.0% in 2008 and 83.1% in 2007. Since the year 2000 the percentage of those remaining in full-time education has risen from 76.7%.
- Whilst the trend for full-time education staying on rates has been to increase, the opposite has been the case for work and training options. In 2009 only 6.2% of young people completing year 11 entered work or training compared with 9.1% in 2008, 9.4% in 2007 and 12.9% in the year 2000.
- The percentage of young people leaving year 11 and not in education, employment or training at the time of the survey was 3.4%. This compares with 3.9% the previous year and 4.3% in 2007.
- 0.3% of the cohort could not be contacted and their destination was therefore recorded as not known.



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

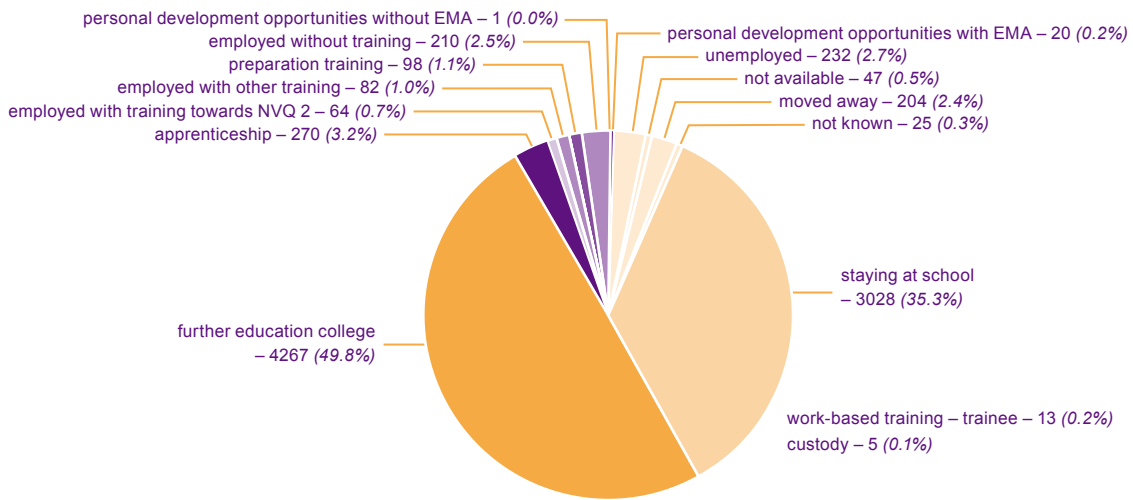
Fig. 10



- There were 328 young people who entered work or training and whose occupational area was known.
- The most popular occupation was skilled construction which accounted for 17.4% of work and training entrants. Other popular areas were catering and hospitality (16.8%), sales (10.7%), agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal care (9.1%), hairdressing and related (8.2%), and vehicle trades (7.6%). Figure 10 above shows the full breakdown.



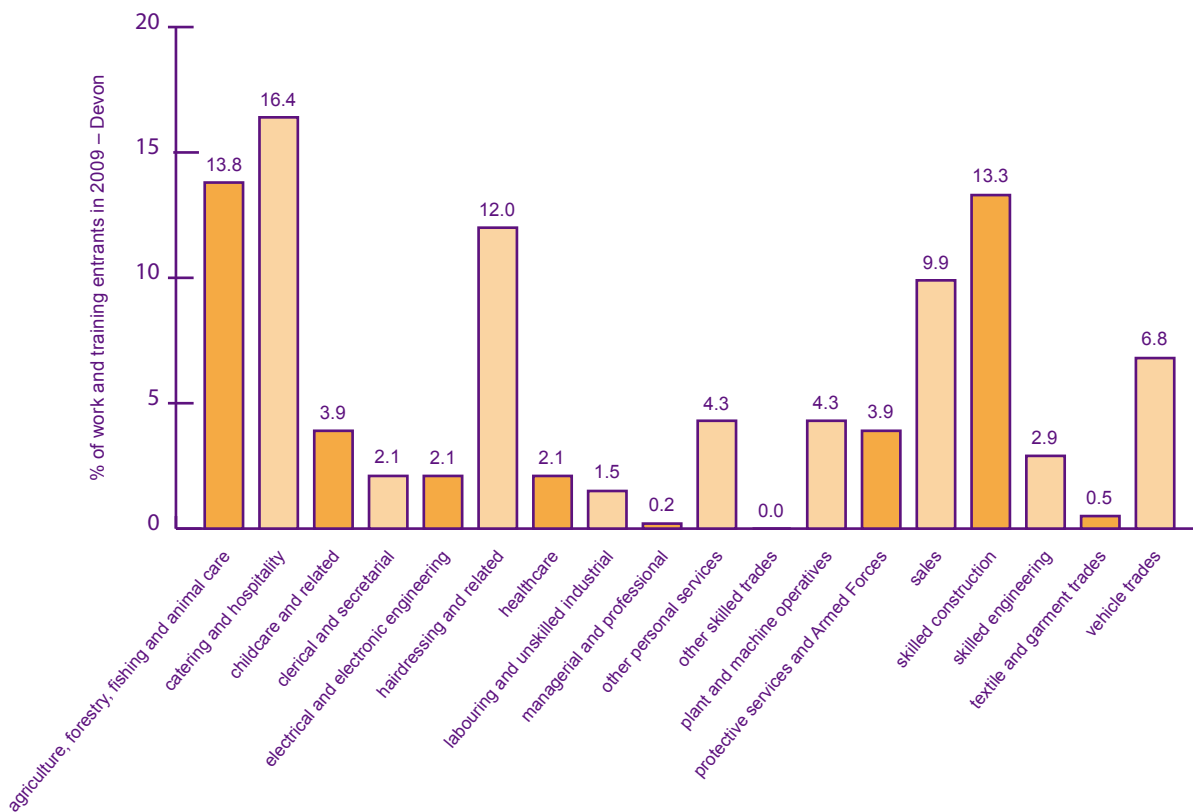
**Fig. 11**



- The recorded cohort was 8,566 in 2009 compared with 8,652 in 2008 and 8,437 in 2007.
- The proportion of young people remaining in recognised learning in 2009 was 90.6% compared with 87.4% in 2008 and 85.2% in 2007.
- 85.2% of young people remained in full-time education compared with 81.1% in 2008 and 78.5% in 2007. Since the year 2000 the percentage of those remaining in full-time education has risen from 71.1%.
- Whilst the trend for full-time education staying on rates has been to increase, the opposite has been the case for work and training options. In 2009 only 8.6% of young people completing year 11 entered work or training compared with 11.1% in 2008, 14.0% in 2007 and 17.5% in the year 2000.
- The percentage of young people leaving year 11 and not in education, employment or training at the time of the survey was 3.3%. This compares with 4.5% the previous year and 4.1% in 2007.
- 0.3% of the cohort could not be contacted and their destination was therefore recorded as not known.

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

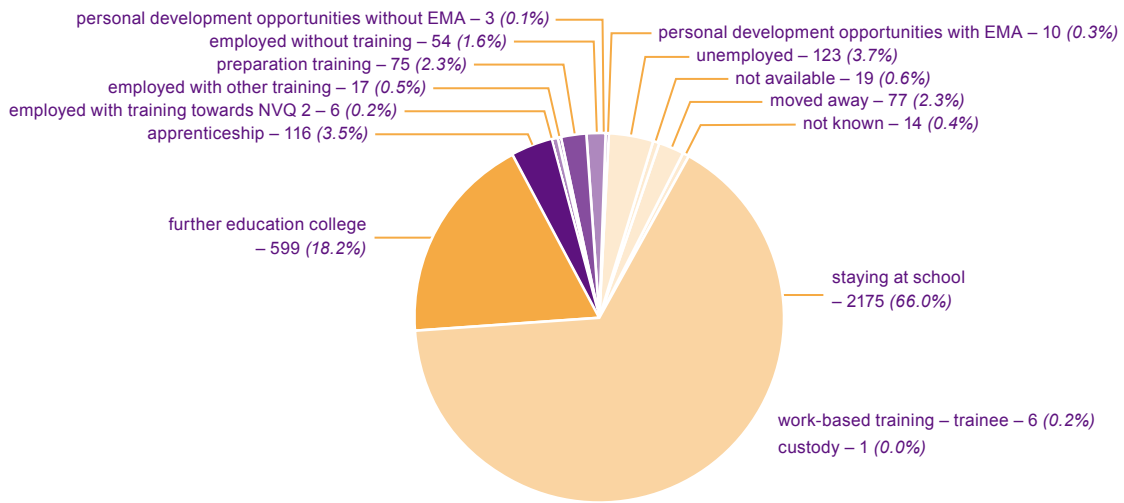
Fig. 12



- There were 585 young people who entered work or training and whose occupational area was known.
- The most popular occupation was catering and hospitality which accounted for 16.4% of work and training entrants. Other popular areas were agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal care (13.8%), skilled construction (13.3%), hairdressing and related (12.0%), sales (9.9%), and vehicle trades (6.8%). Figure 12 above shows the full breakdown.



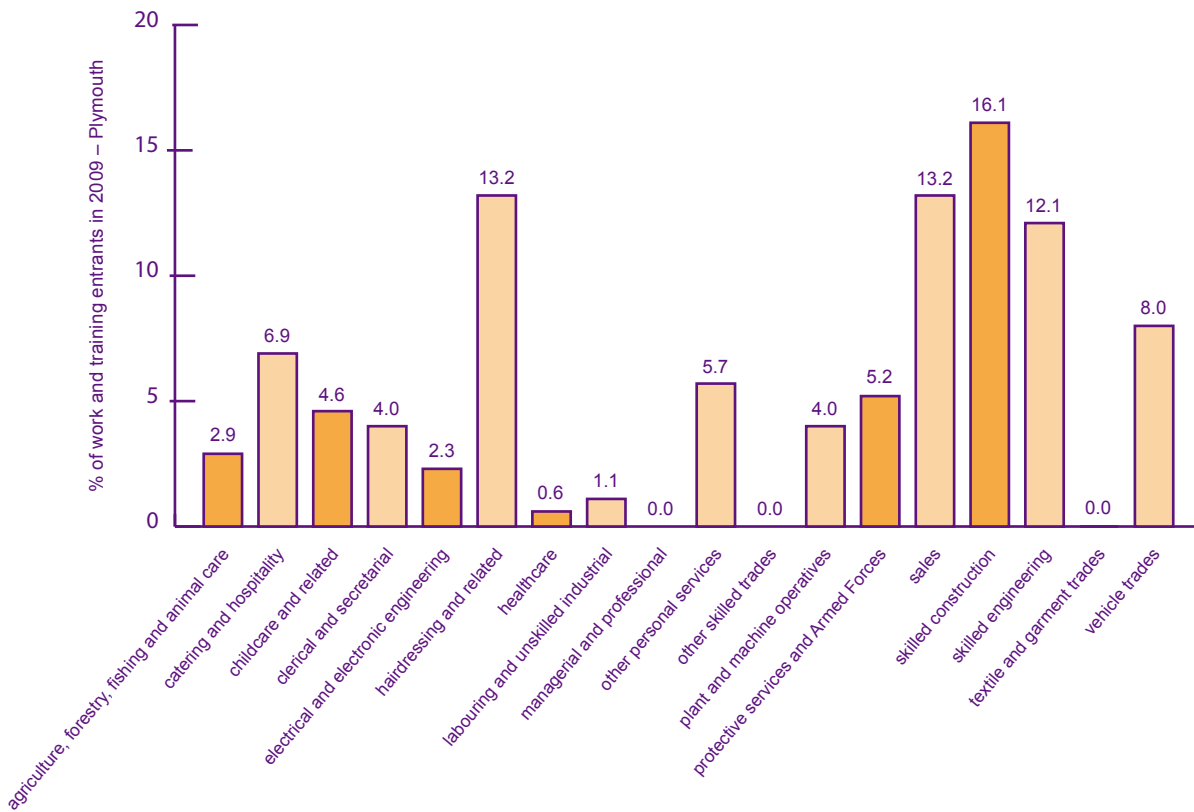
**Fig. 13**



- The recorded cohort was 3,295 in 2009 compared with 3,321 in 2008 and 3,393 in 2007.
- The proportion of young people remaining in recognised learning in 2009 was 90.7% compared with 89.1% in 2008 and 86.4% in 2007.
- 84.2% of young people remained in full-time education compared with 80.1% in 2008 and 78.0% in 2007. Since the year 2000 the percentage of those remaining in full-time education has risen from 70.1%.
- Whilst the trend for full-time education staying on rates has been to increase, the opposite has been the case for work and training options. In 2009 only 8.3% of young people completing year 11 entered work or training compared with 12.2% in 2008, 13.3% in 2007 and 17.2% in the year 2000.
- The percentage of young people leaving year 11 and not in education, employment or training at the time of the survey was 4.4%. This compares with 5.0% the previous year and 5.6% in 2007.
- 0.4% of the cohort could not be contacted and their destination was therefore recorded as not known.

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

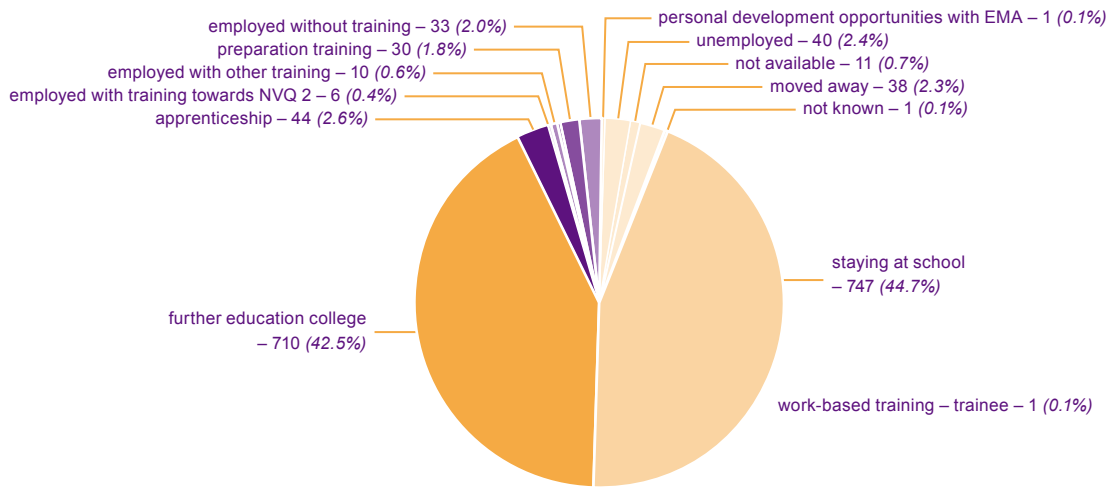
**Fig. 14**



- There were 174 young people who entered work or training and whose occupational area was known.
- The most popular occupation was skilled construction which accounted for 16.1% of work and training entrants. Other popular areas were hairdressing and related (13.2%), sales (13.2%), skilled engineering (12.1%), vehicle trades (8.0%), and catering and hospitality (6.9%). Figure 14 above shows the full breakdown.



**Fig. 15**

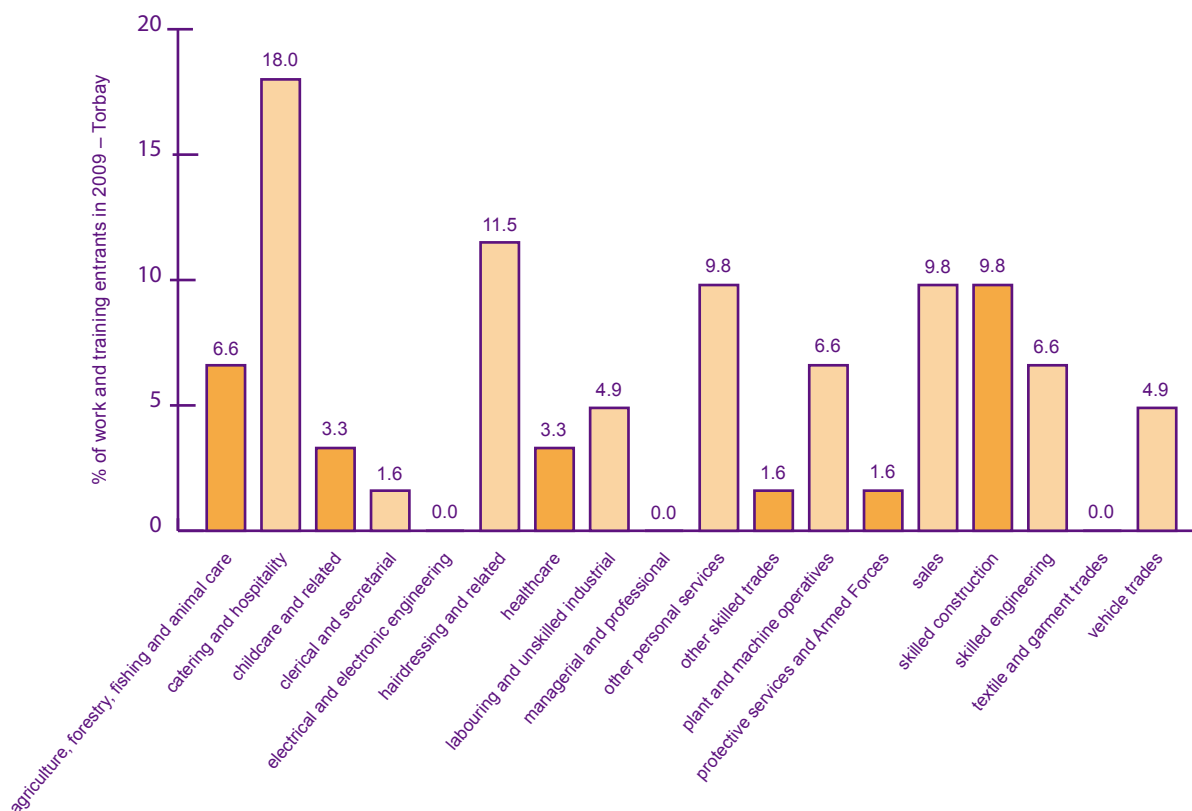


- The recorded cohort was 1,672 in 2009 compared with 1,775 in 2008 and 1,762 in 2007.
- The proportion of young people remaining in recognised learning in 2009 was 92.0% compared with 87.6% in 2008 and 86.7% in 2007.
- 87.1% of young people remained in full-time education compared with 82.3% in 2008 and 81.2% in 2007. Since the year 2000 the percentage of those remaining in full-time education has risen from 71.1%.
- Whilst the trend for full-time education staying on rates has been to increase, the opposite has been the case for work and training options. In 2009 7.4% of young people completing year 11 entered work or training compared with 8.0% in 2008, 9.7% in 2007 and 14.7% in the year 2000.
- The percentage of young people leaving year 11 and not in education, employment or training at the time of the survey was 3.1%. This compares with 5.4% the previous year and 4.6% in 2007.
- 0.1% of the cohort could not be contacted and their destination was therefore recorded as not known.



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

Fig. 16



- There were 61 young people who entered work or training and whose occupational area was known.
- The most popular occupation was catering and hospitality which accounted for 18.0% of work and training entrants. Other popular areas were hairdressing and related (11.5%), sales (9.8%), other personal services (9.8%), and skilled construction (9.8%).



## Definitions



<b>Staying at school –</b>	includes those either remaining in the same school/community college or transferring to year 12 at an alternative school/community college. Includes students at maintained, special and independent institutions.
<b>Further education college –</b>	includes 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>Apprenticeship –</b>	includes young people undertaking a Government supported apprenticeship consisting of all the relevant components of the apprenticeship framework, which may include a National Vocational Qualification (NVQ), technical certificate and key skills.
<b>Employed with training towards NVQ level 2 or above –</b>	includes young people in employment where formal training is provided towards NVQ level 2 or above but which is not a formal apprenticeship.
<b>Employed with other training –</b>	includes young people in employment where locally recognised training is provided that does not lead towards NVQ level 2 or above. This category of employment is not included within the ‘in learning’ definition provided by the Department for Children, Schools and Families and therefore young people are not formally counted as being in learning despite receiving some training from their employer.
<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 those who are currently not in education, employment or training (NEET) and who are available for education, training or the labour market. Young people do not have to be formally registered as unemployed to be in this category.
<b>Not available –</b>	includes all those who are not available for education, employment or training, for example those with caring responsibilities, long-term limiting illnesses or other circumstances preventing their availability. Young people who are not available are included in the overall NEET figures and percentages.
<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 area.
<b>Not known –</b>	includes young people who Careers South West Ltd were unable to contact or establish their current activity.
<b>Personal development opportunities (PDOs) –</b>	includes young people in provision often aimed at addressing barriers to engagement in mainstream options. Some PDOs are registered for payment of Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA) and where this is the case the young person is counted as in education/employment/training. Those in PDOs that do not qualify for EMA are counted as NEET.

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

This Connexions service is committed to improving its products and services. If you have any comments or complaints please contact the Head of Quality, Contracts and Adult Services at Careers South West Ltd, Tamar Business Park, Pennygillam Industrial Estate, Launceston, PL15 7ED.

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