

Where Now?

An Analysis
of the Career and Educational Choices
of Year 11 Students in
Leicester and Leicestershire
in 2006



Introduction

This report gives details of the destinations of students in Leicester and Leicestershire who completed their compulsory education in the Summer of 2006.

Students from schools in Leicester and Leicestershire who had completed courses in the Summer of 2006 were contacted by Connexions Leicester Shire staff during the Autumn of 2006 and asked about their current employment or educational situation.

The destinations are analysed by gender, ethnic origin and Local Authority and comparisons are given with previous years' destinations, where possible.

We hope the report will be of interest to a range of organisations with a role in the provision and planning of education, training and employment opportunities and those providing careers education and guidance.

The layout of the report should allow users to reproduce the key charts for use in presentations and discussions.

The report is available solely on-line as a downloadable pdf document.

Go to www.connexions-leics.org and click on 'Mags' and then 'Staff Mags'. Any comments you would like to make about this year's edition – its format, content, layout and usefulness - will be welcomed.

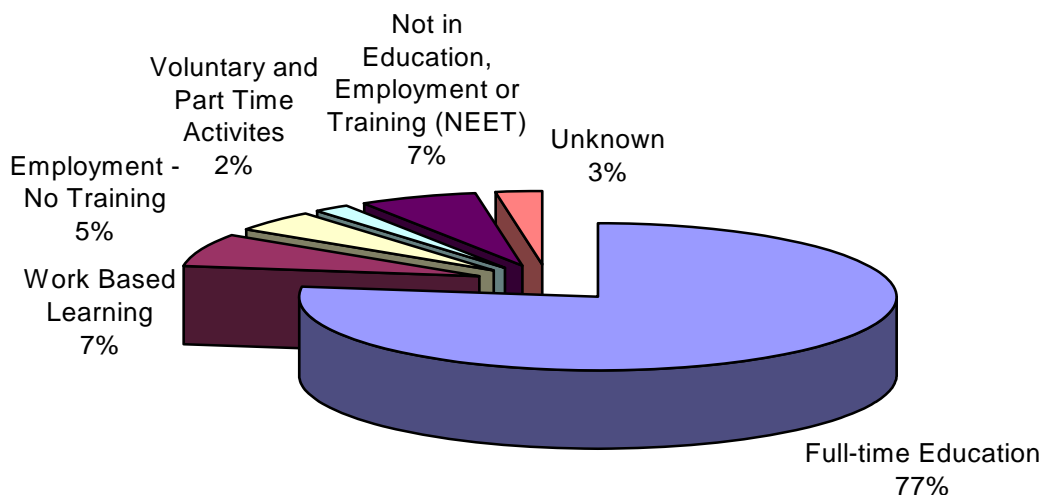
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Care has been taken in compiling the information in this report, however readers are advised that the figures and the text are intended to be a guide. Connexions Leicester Shire can accept no responsibility for any interpretation or action based on the information.

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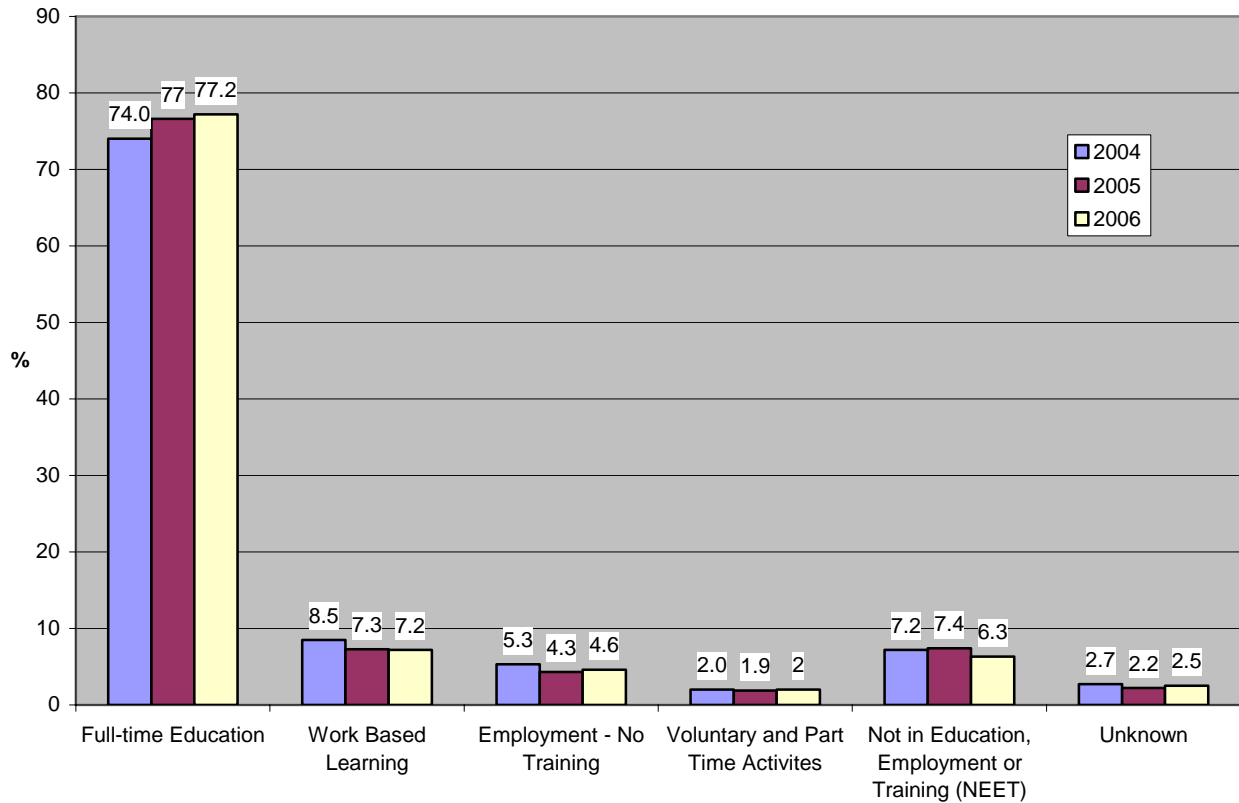
Overall Destinations of Year 11 (16 Year Olds) Students 2006



Explanation of Terms

- ▶ **Full-time Education**
Refers to full-time study at sixth forms, sixth form colleges and further education colleges.
 - ▶ **Work-Based Learning**
Refers to those on Level 2 apprenticeships or advanced apprenticeships, on other government-supported training including e2e or in full-time employment with recognised, structured training.
 - ▶ **Employment - No Training**
Refers to young people in employment with no structured training programme.
 - ▶ **Voluntary and Part-time Activities**
Refers to those in part-time employment, part-time education and full or part-time voluntary activities
 - ▶ **Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)**
Refers to those not in education, employment or training.
- Unknown**
Refers to young people who were found to be no longer resident in Leicester or Leicestershire, and also young people who Connexions staff were unable to contact or get information from despite several attempts.
- ▶ The total cohort of Year 11 students for 2006-7 was 11,734.

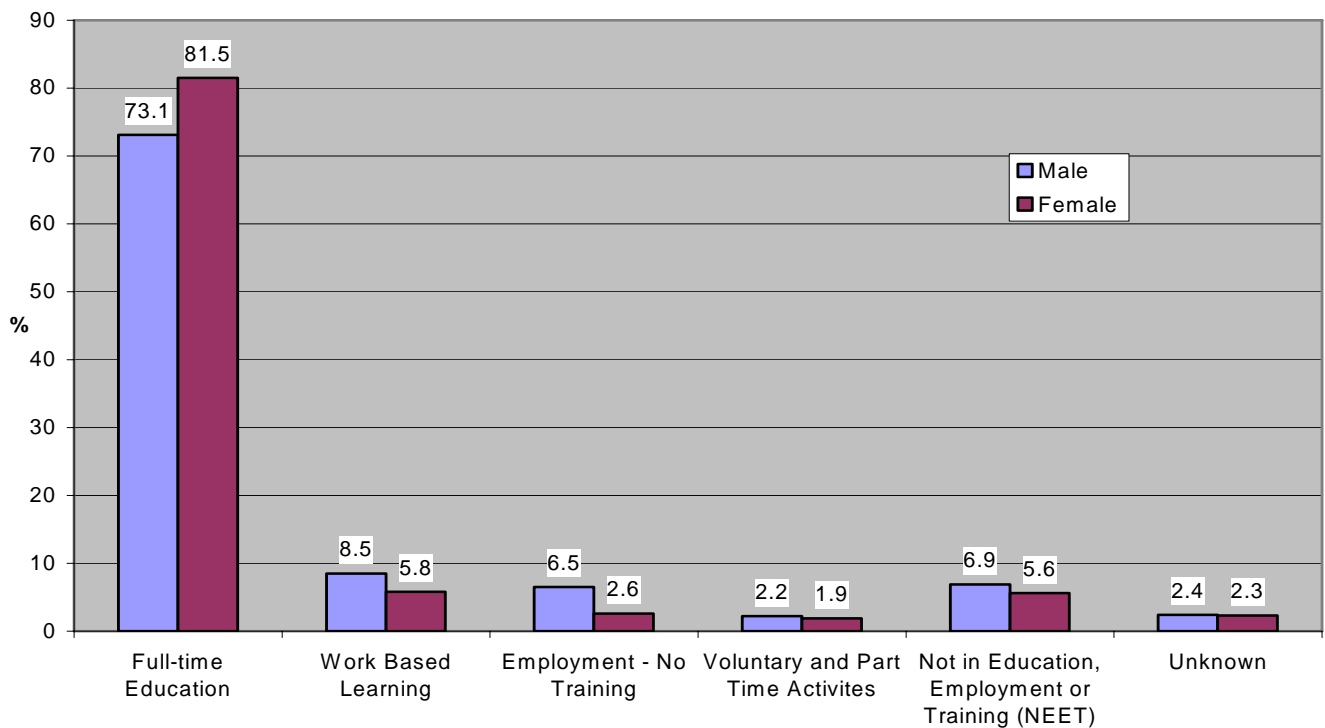
Destinations of Year 11 Students from 2004 – 2006



Commentary

- There has been an increase in the percentage of students entering 'Full-time Education' since 2004.
- There has been a small decrease in the percentage of young people falling into the category 'Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)' since 2004.
- The percentage of students entering work based learning has decreased over the three years. This could be because young people who previously chose a work based learning route are now choosing to remain in full-time education.

Comparing Destinations of Male and Female Students 2006



Commentary

- A higher proportion of girls than boys chose to remain in 'Full-time Education'.
- Consequently, there are to be more males than females in all the other destinations.
- More males entered employment with no training. This may be linked to the type of occupations they choose. (Details on types of occupations available on page 10).

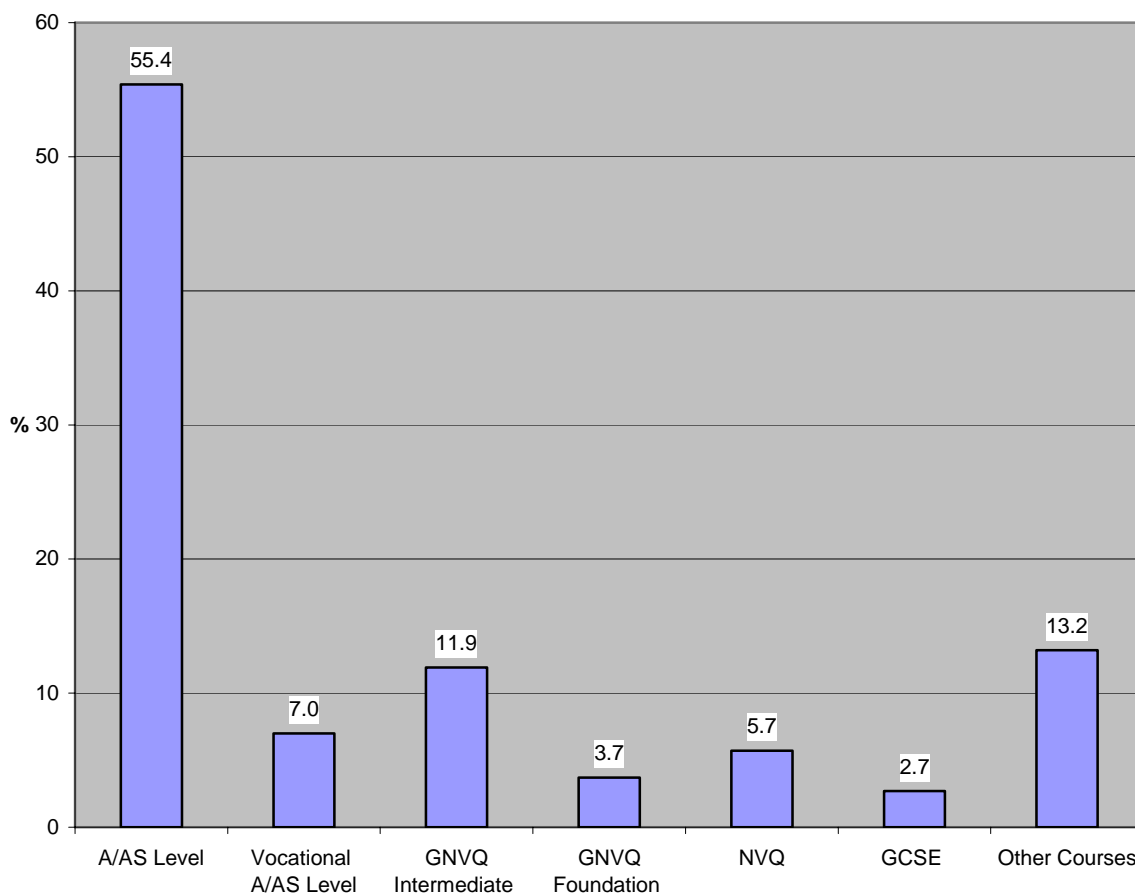
Destinations of Year 11 Students by Ethnic Origin –2006

	White British	White Irish	Other White	White and Black Caribbean	White and Black African	White and Asian	Other Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	Black African	Other Black	Chinese	Other
Full-time Education	6599	11	87	95	10	51	84	1382	111	65	115	62	128	42	26	61
%	77.9	73.3	79.8	77.8	62.5	85	84.8	94.2	88	90.2	87.7	77.5	94.8	75	89.6	84.7
Work Based Learning	297	0	2	4	0	0	0	12	3	1	1	7	2	2	0	0
%	3.5	0	1.8	3.2	0	0	0.0	0.81	2.3	1.38	0.76	8.75	1.48	3.5	0	0
Employment - No Training	516	0	3	6	0	3	1	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	1
%	6	0	2.7	4.9	0	5	1.0	0.34	0.79	1.38	1.52	2.5	0.74	1.78	0	1.38
Voluntary and Part Time Activities	221	0	2	4	1	0	3	5	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	1
%	2.6	0	1.8	3.2	6.25	0	3.0	0.34	0.79	1.38	1.52	0	1.48	1.78	0	1.38
Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)	646	0	5	12	3	3	6	33	5	4	2	3	2	4	2	7
%	7.6	0	4.5	9.8	18.7	5	6.0	2.2	3.9	5.5	1.52	3.75	1.48	7.14	6.8	9.7
Unknown	187	4	10	1	2	3	5	30	5	0	9	6	0	6	1	2
%	2.2	26.6	9.1	0.8	12.5	5	5.0	2.0	3.9	0	6.8	7.5	0	10.7	3.4	2.7
<i>Total number of students</i>	8466	15	109	122	16	60	99	1467	126	72	131	80	135	56	29	72

Commentary

- ▶ Of the two largest ethnic groups (White British and Indian), Indian students are more likely to remain in 'Full-time Education'.
- ▶ White British students are more likely to enter 'Work-Based Learning' or 'Employment with No Training' than any other ethnic group.
- ▶ A relatively high percentage of White and Black African fall in to the 'Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)' category. However, the total number of young people in this group is small. White British, other Mixed, White and Black Caribbean, Bangladeshi, other Black and Chinese young people are more likely to appear in the NEET destination.
- ▶ Any comparisons of destinations between different ethnic groups using percentages need to be made with caution, as the total cohorts for some groups are very small.

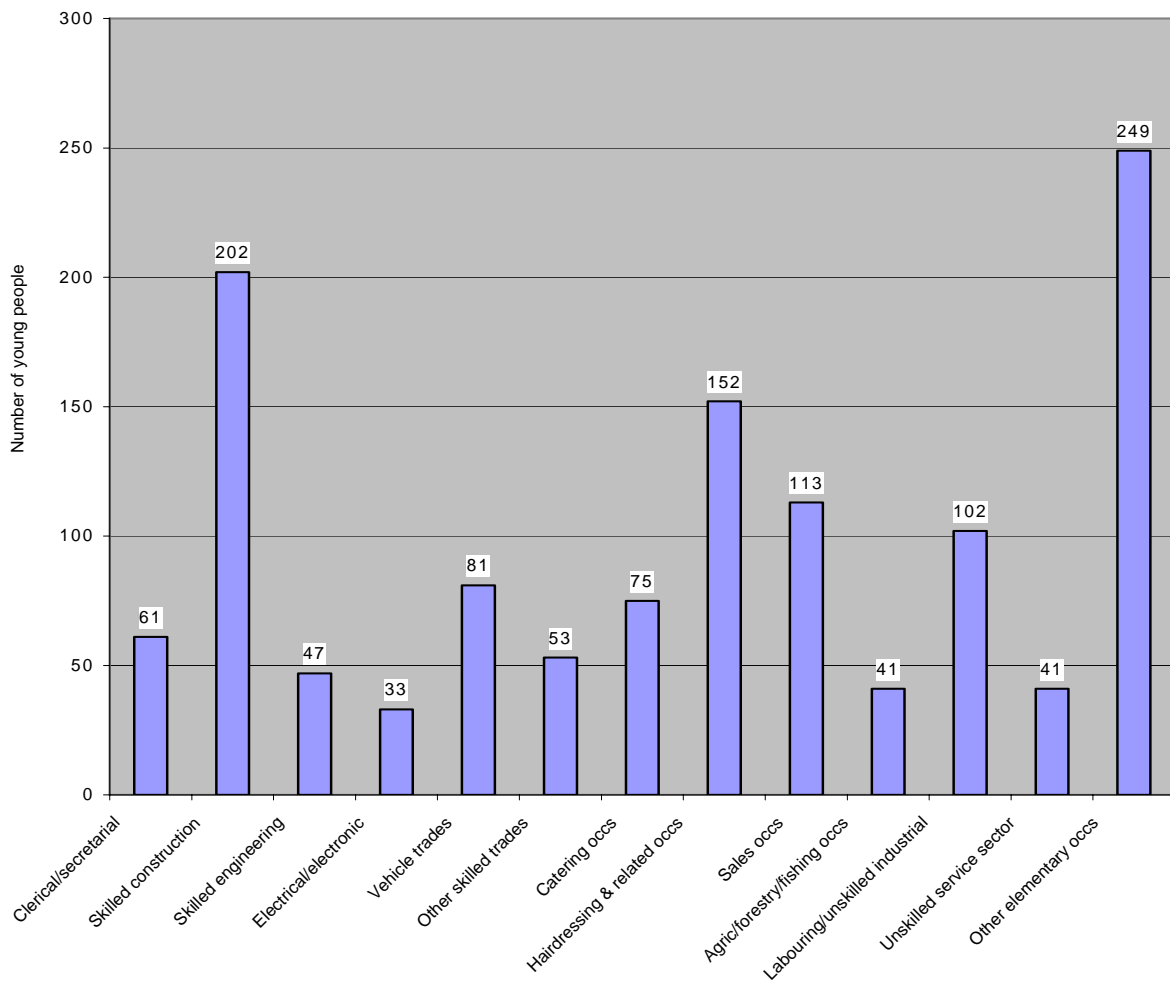
Destinations of Year 11 Students Entering Full-Time Education by Qualification - 2006



Commentary

- ▶ 62.4% of students remaining in 'Full-time Education' were studying for Level 3 qualifications.
- ▶ Of the 5.7% of students following NVQ courses 170 were doing Level 1, 331 were doing Level 2 and 20 were doing Level 3.

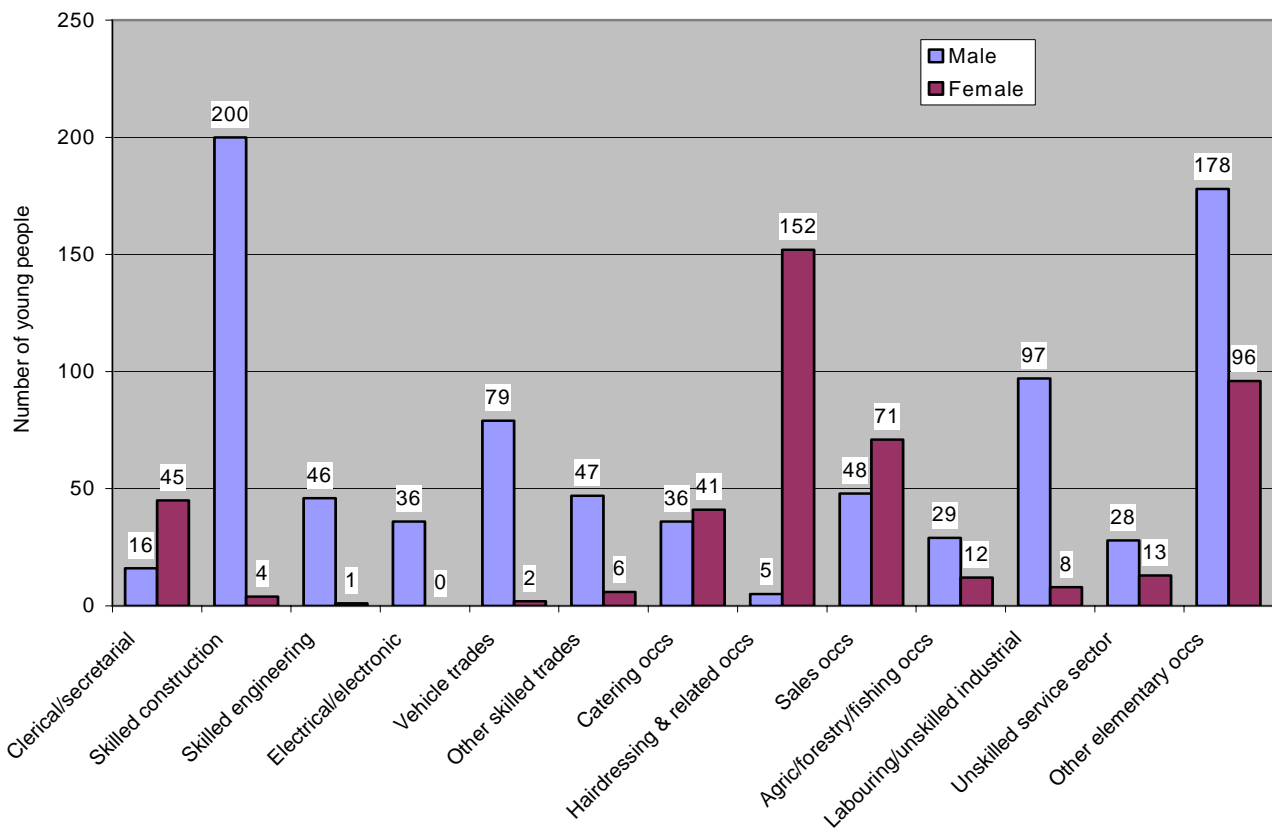
Employment and Training for Year 11 Students 2006



Commentary

- The graph shows the main occupational areas that students have entered either via 'Work-Based Learning' or via 'Employment with No Training'.
- The classification system used for identifying occupational areas is the Standard Occupational Classification (Sub-Major Groups).
- Only occupational areas with more than 20 entrants have been included in the graph.
- 'Other Elementary Jobs' includes: Cleaners, Factory General Assistants, Drivers' Mates, Basic Assembly Work And Packing. It is closely related to Labouring/Unskilled Work, which includes unskilled work in building and farming.
- Other Skilled Trades includes: occupations such as: Office Machinery Mechanics, Orthodontic Technicians, Jewellery Engravers.

Employment and Training - Comparing the Sexes 2006



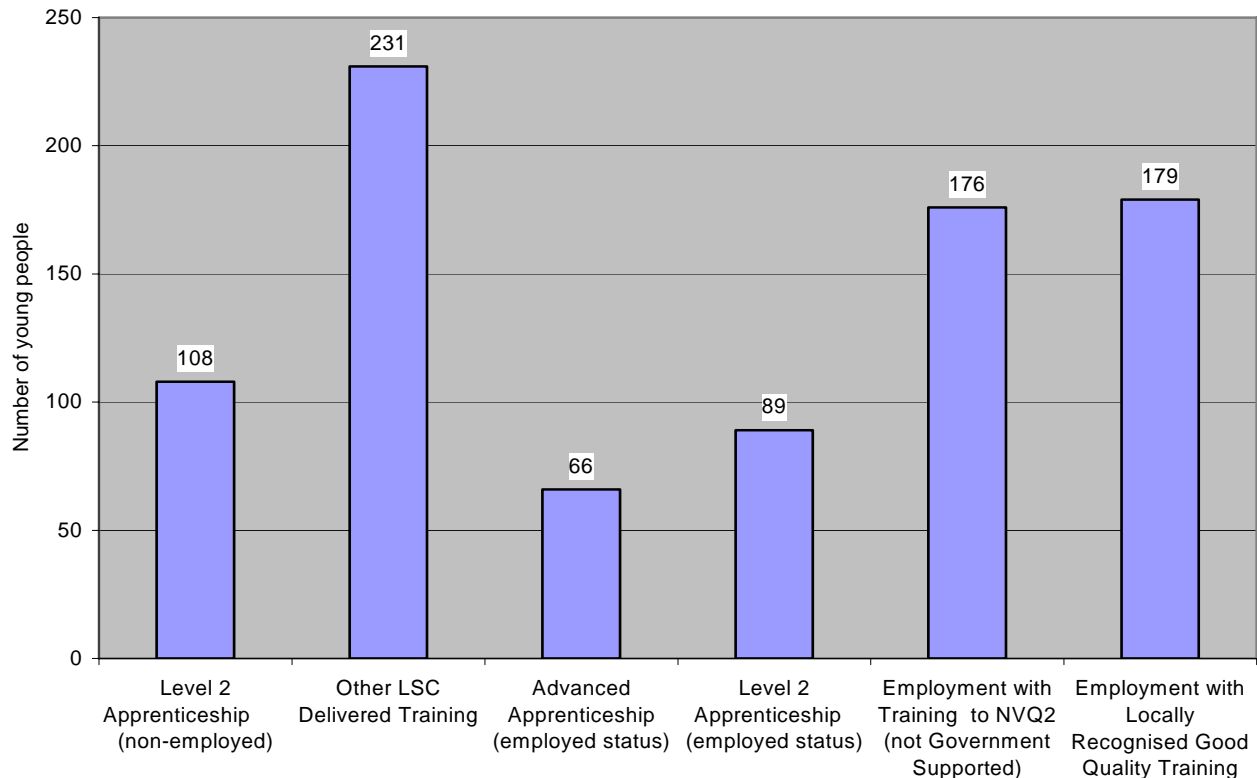
Commentary

This table analyses the occupational choices of males and females entering the labour market either via Employment with No Training or via Work-Based Learning.

- Of the students entering 'Employment with No Training' and 'Work Based Learning', 65% were male and 35% were female.
- The top three job choices for boys were 'skilled construction', labouring/unskilled industrial' and 'other elementary jobs'.
- For girls, hairdressing and related jobs, sales jobs and other elementary jobs were the top three choices.
- Occupational choices follow traditional gender related patterns.
- Only one female entered the skilled engineering service sector.
- No females entered 'electrical/electronic work'. Two females entered 'vehicle trades'. Four females entered 'skilled construction'.

- No males entered childcare and related occupations compared to seventeen females who did.
- Two males and five females entered 'healthcare jobs'.
- Service sector jobs such as catering were the most likely to attract similar numbers of boys and girls.
- Only occupational areas with more than 20 entrants have been included in the graph.

Students Entering Work-Based Learning 2006 – Analysis by Type of Programme



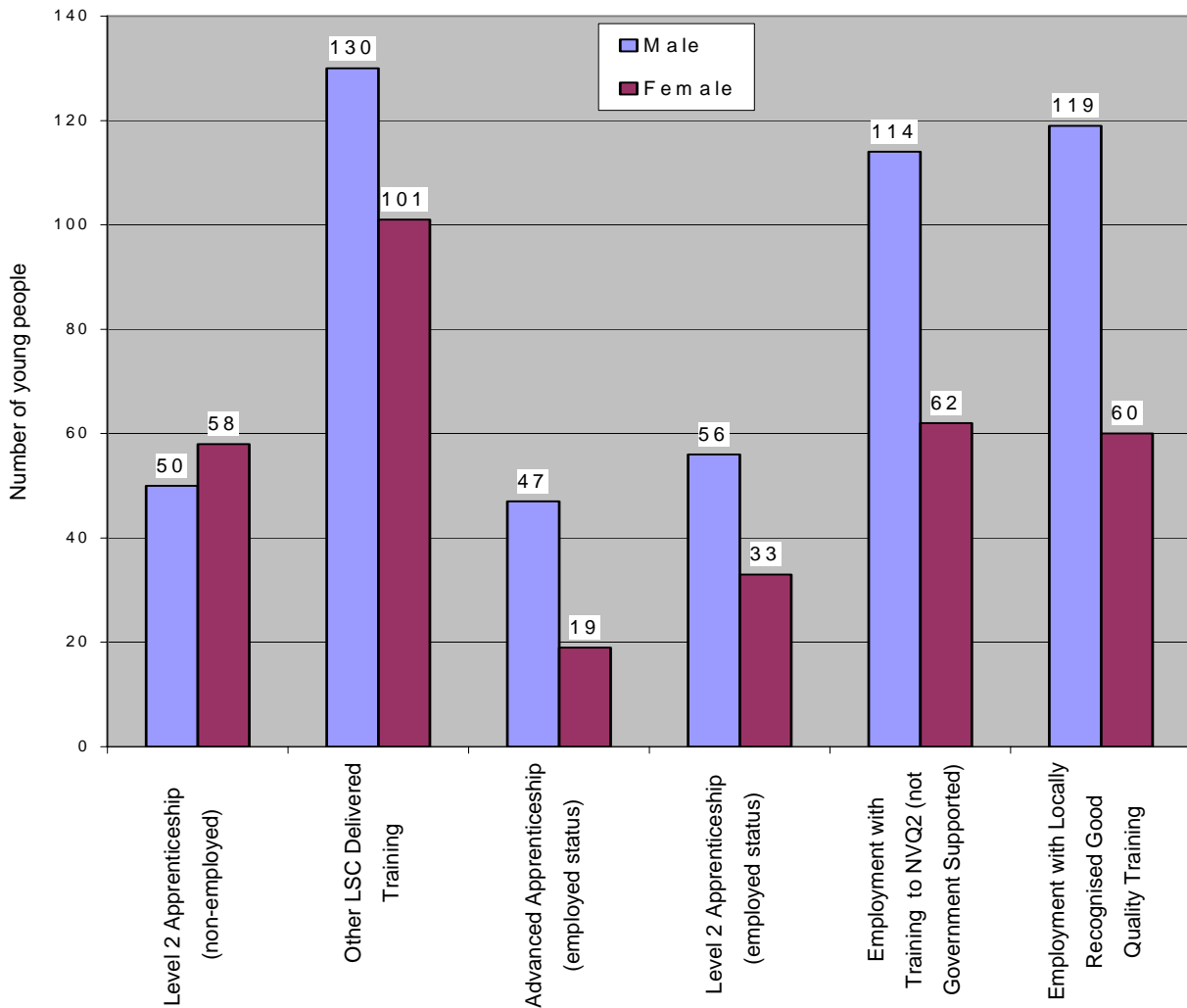
Explanation of Terms

- 'Government Supported' refers to work based learning programmes funded by the government via the Learning and Skills Council, as opposed to training funded by the employer.

Commentary

- The total number of young people in Work-Based Learning was 849.
- 78.9% of learners were on Government supported programmes.
- 7.7% of learners were on Advanced Apprenticeships.
- Of the 670 learners on Government supported training, 23% were employed by their sponsoring company.
- The majority of young people beginning level 2 Apprenticeships are not employed status.

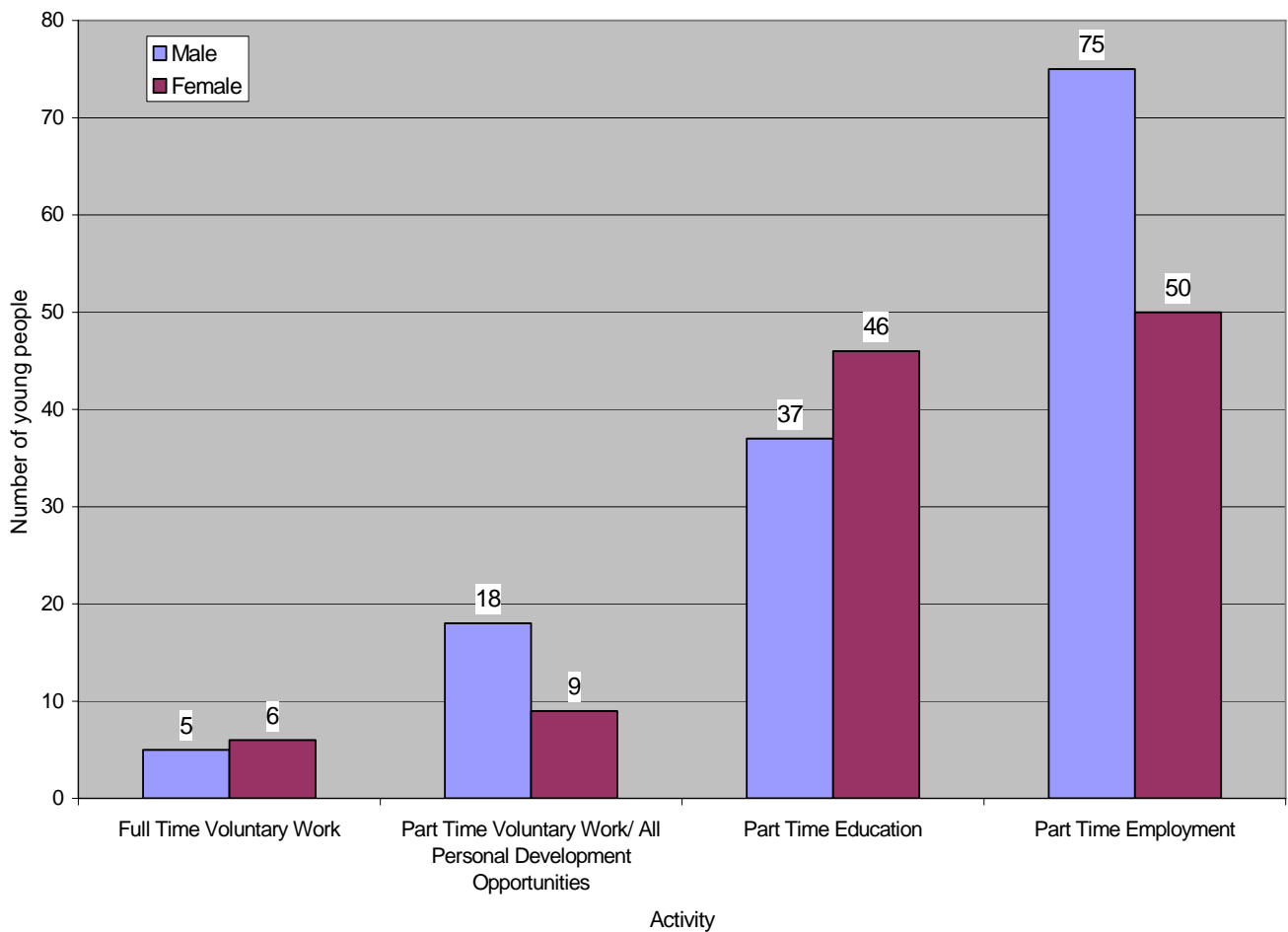
Work-Based Learning - Comparing the Sexes



Commentary

- Males outnumbered females in most categories of Work-Based Learning.
- The most marked difference in the proportions of girls and boys was that 56.2% of males were on other LSC delivered training. 66% of males were in employment with locally recognised good quality training. Also 64.7% of males were in employment with training to NVQ2.
- Males on Level 2 Apprenticeships are more likely to be on employed status. This could be linked to the choice of occupations on this type of programme.
- The differences between male and female numbers were less marked for options where young people did not have employed status.

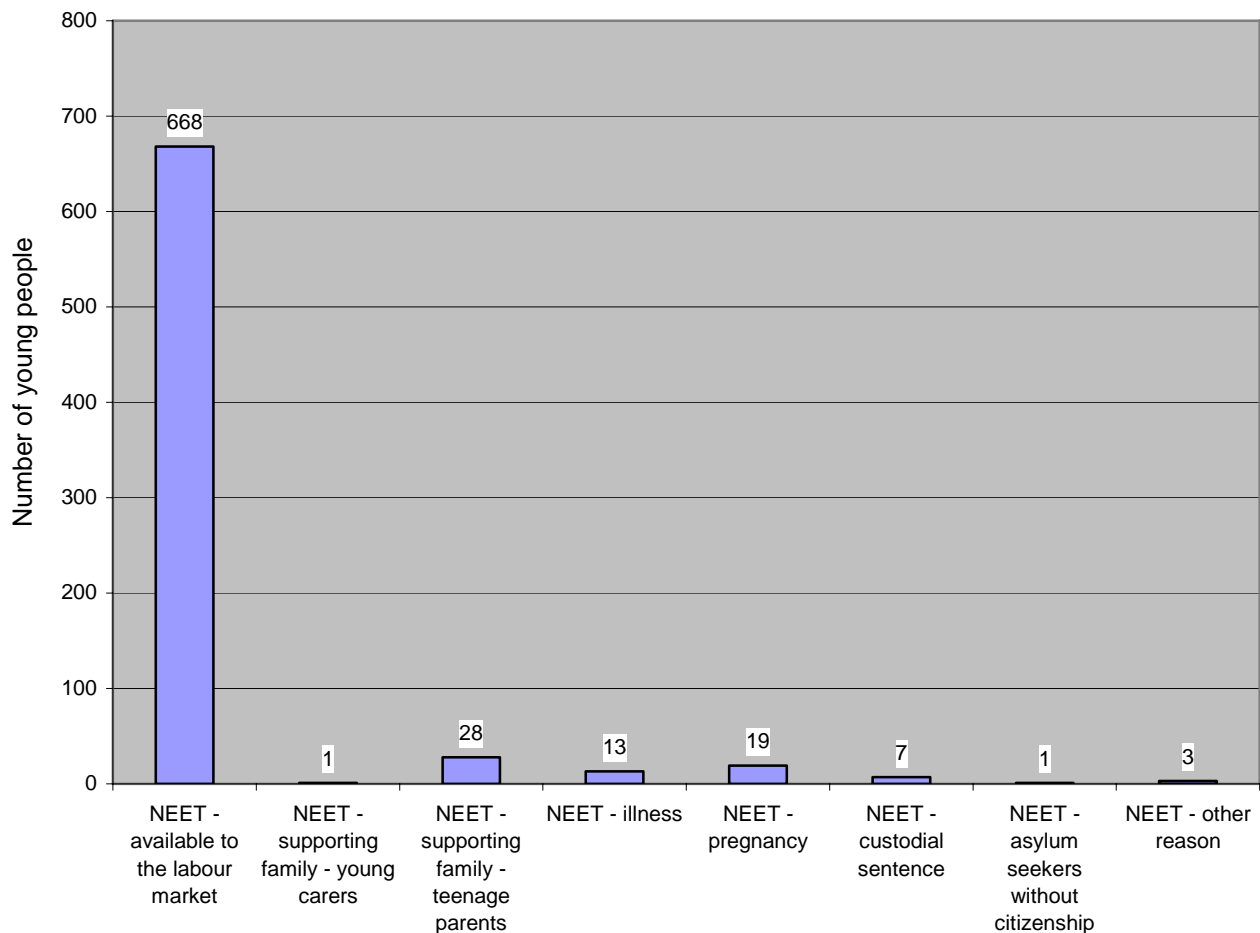
Voluntary & Part Time Activities – Comparing the Sexes



Commentary

- Females are more likely to be in part time education and males in part time employment.
- 60% of people in the part time employment category were male and 40% were females.
- The differences between male and female numbers were less marked for full time voluntary work.

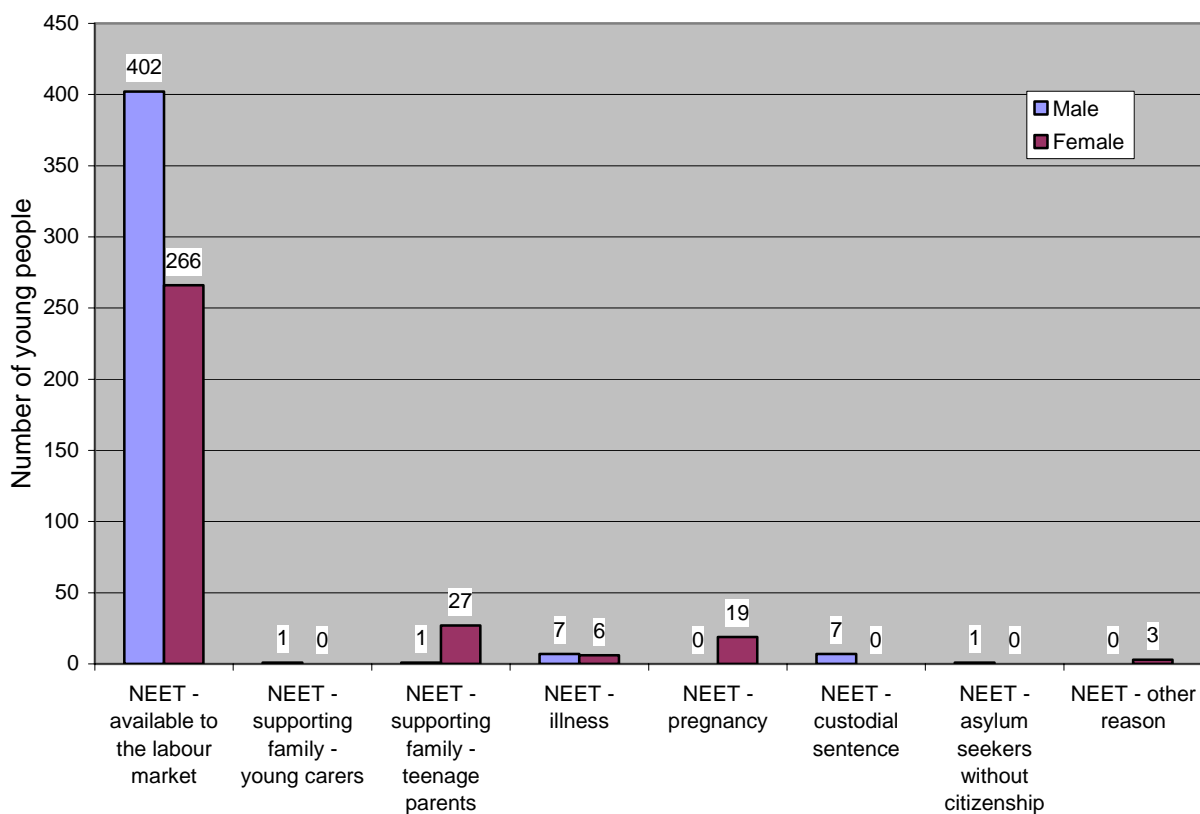
Students Who Are Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) - Analysis by Category



Commentary

- NEET means not in education, employment or training. 862 young people fell into this category.
- 'NEET - Available to the Labour Market' refers to those young people who have no officially recognised circumstances making them unable to take part in education, employment or training. 90.2% of NEET young people fall into this category.
- Of the other categories, pregnancy or being a teenage parent accounts for the main reason for being NEET.

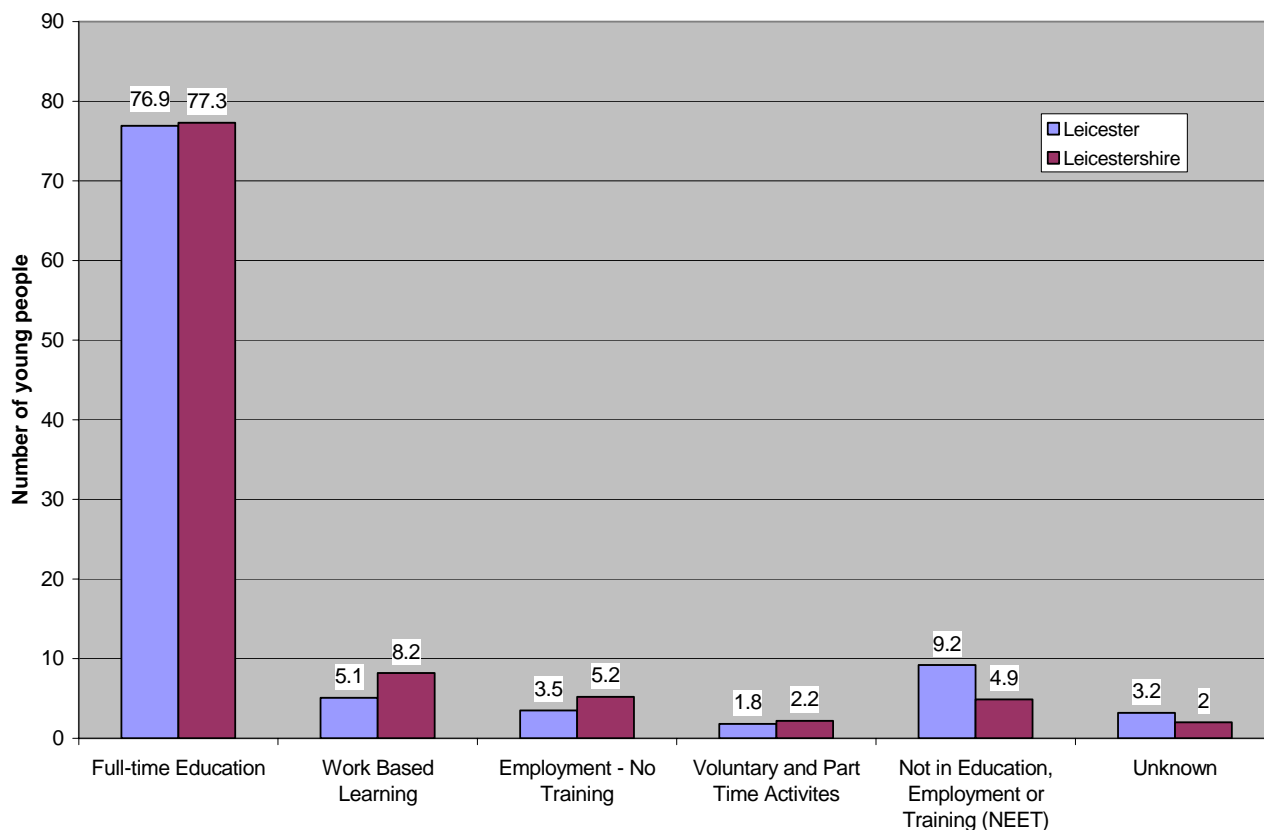
Students Who Are Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) - Comparing the Sexes



Commentary

- 57% (419) of the NEET group were males and 43% (321) were females.
- Of the young people who were 'NEET - Available to the Labour Market', 60% were male and 40% were female.

Destinations of Year 11 Students 2006 – By Local Education Authority



Commentary

- The total number of young people within Leicester LEA area was 3,792.
- The total number of young people within Leicestershire LEA area was 7,942.
- A higher proportion of Leicester City students than Leicestershire students fell into the category 'Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)'.
- The differences between male and female numbers were less marked for students entering 'Full Time Education'.