

What do Northamptonshire young people do when they leave school?

connexions

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

# Facts & Figures & Trends

Connexions Northamptonshire collects this information every year. It is called the **ACTIVITY SURVEY**.

The charts in this document show the destinations of Northamptonshire 16 year olds (2003-2009)



## Brackley/Towcester

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>FTE</b>	67%	79%	83%	83%	87%	90%	93%
<b>Training</b>	4%	3%	1%	1%	4%	2%	2%
<b>Employment</b>	7%	9%	9%	8%	5%	3%	2%
<b>Volunteering/PT Activities *</b>	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
<b>NEET/Not Active **</b>	6%	4%	4%	5%	3%	4%	3%
<b>Other</b>	16%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

\*From 2007 called 'Not settled Active'

\*\*From 2007 called 'Not settled NOT ACTIVE'

- The percentage of young people continuing with their education (FTE) rose from 67% in 2003 to 93% in 2009
- The percentage of young people entering training was 4% in 2003; in 2009 it was 2%.
- The percentage of young people going directly into employment dropped from 7% in 2003 to 2% in 2009
- The percentage of young people registered as Not Active/NEET dropped from 6% in 2003 to 3% in 2009
- For those entering work at the age of 16 between 2003 and 2009 the most popular occupational areas were:
  1. Clerical secretarial/work
  2. Sales
  3. Hairdressing
  4. Skilled construction
  5. Catering occupations
  6. Vehicle Trades

## Corby

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>FTE</b>	68%	76%	73%	76%	77%	81%	85%
<b>Training</b>	6%	4%	4%	3%	7%	6%	4%
<b>Employment</b>	11%	10%	11%	9%	5%	4%	3%
<b>Volunteering/PT Activities*</b>	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
<b>NEET/Not Active **</b>	10%	6%	8%	8%	8%	7%	6%
<b>Other</b>	4%	3%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

\*From 2007 called 'Not settled Active'

\*\*From 2007 called 'Not settled NOT ACTIVE'

- The percentage of young people continuing with their education (FTE) rose from 68% in 2003 to 85% in 2009
- The percentage of young people entering training was 6% in 2003; in 2009 it was 4%
- The percentage of young people going directly into employment dropped from 11% in 2003 to 3% in 2009
- The percentage of young people registered as Not Active/NEET dropped from 10% in 2003 to 6% in 2009
- For those entering work at the age of 16 between 2003 and 2009 the most popular occupational areas were:
  1. Plant/machinery operators (until 2008)
  2. Sales
  3. Catering occupations
  4. Clerical & secretarial work
  5. Skilled construction
  6. Vehicle trades

## Daventry

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>FTE</b>	51%	73%	74%	77%	78%	88%	88%
<b>Training</b>	6%	5%	2%	1%	4%	5%	5%
<b>Employment</b>	8%	11%	10%	13%	8%	4%	3%
<b>Volunteering/PT Activities *</b>	0%	1%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%
<b>NEET/Not Active **</b>	6%	6%	7%	6%	7%	3%	4%
<b>Other</b>	29%	5%	5%	2%	1%	0%	0%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*\*From 2007 called 'Not settled Active'*

*\*\*From 2007 called 'Not settled NOT ACTIVE'*

- The percentage of young people continuing with their education (FTE) rose from 51% in 2003 to 88% in 2009
- The percentage of young people entering training was 6% in 2003; in 2009 it was 5%
- The percentage of young people going directly into employment dropped from 8% in 2003 to 3% in 2009
- The percentage of young people registered as Not Active/NEET dropped from 6% in 2003 to 4% in 2009
- For those entering work at the age of 16 between 2003 and 2009 the most popular occupational areas were:
  1. Vehicle trades
  2. Clerical & secretarial work
  3. Hairdressing
  4. Sales
  5. Skilled engineering
  6. Catering occupations

## Kettering

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>FTE</b>	70%	76%	75%	78%	78%	84%	87%
<b>Training</b>	3%	3%	2%	1%	6%	5%	3%
<b>Employment</b>	11%	12%	11%	9%	6%	4%	3%
<b>Volunteering/PT Activities *</b>	1%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%
<b>NEET/Not Active **</b>	9%	5%	9%	9%	9%	7%	6%
<b>Other</b>	5%	3%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*\*From 2007 called 'Not settled Active'*

*\*\*From 2007 called 'Not settled NOT ACTIVE'*

- The percentage of young people continuing with their education (FTE) rose from 70% in 2003 to 87% in 2009
- The percentage of young people entering training was 3% in 2003; in 2009 it was 3%
- The percentage of young people going directly into employment dropped from 11% in 2003 to 3% in 2009
- The percentage of young people registered as Not Active/NEET dropped from 9% in 2003 to 6% in 2009
- For those entering work at the age of 16 between 2003 and 2009 the most popular occupational areas were:
  1. Skilled construction
  2. Sales
  3. Hairdressing
  4. Vehicle trades
  5. Plant/machine operatives
  6. Catering occupations

## Northampton

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>FTE</b>	65%	72%	72%	74%	76%	79%	85%
<b>Training</b>	4%	2%	2%	2%	7%	5%	4%
<b>Employment</b>	9%	9%	9%	9%	7%	5%	2%
<b>Volunteering/PT Activities *</b>	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
<b>NEET/Not Active **</b>	10%	9%	11%	12%	8%	9%	7%
<b>Other</b>	12%	6%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

\*From 2007 called 'Not settled Active'

\*\*From 2007 called 'Not settled NOT ACTIVE'

- The percentage of young people continuing with their education (FTE) rose from 65% in 2003 to 85% in 2009
- The percentage of young people entering training was 4% in 2003; in 2009 it was 4%
- The percentage of young people going directly into employment dropped from 9% in 2003 to 2% in 2009
- The percentage of young people registered as Not Active/NEET dropped from 10% in 2003 to 7% in 2009
- For those entering work at the age of 16 between 2003 and 2009 the most popular occupational areas were:
  1. Elementary occupations
  2. Hairdressing
  3. Skilled construction
  4. Sales
  5. Clerical & secretarial work
  6. Catering occupations

## Rushden

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>FTE</b>	62%	72%	75%	75%	81%	86%	87%
<b>Training</b>	6%	8%	3%	1%	7%	4%	3%
<b>Employment</b>	12%	11%	11%	13%	5%	4%	3%
<b>Volunteering/PT Activities *</b>	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%
<b>NEET/Not Active **</b>	13%	7%	8%	6%	7%	6%	6%
<b>Other</b>	7%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*\*From 2007 called 'Not settled Active'*

*\*\*From 2007 called 'Not settled NOT ACTIVE'*

- The percentage of young people continuing with their education (FTE) rose from 62% in 2003 to 87% in 2009
- The percentage of young people entering training was 6% in 2003; in 2009 it was 3%
- The percentage of young people going directly into employment dropped from 12% in 2003 to 3% in 2009
- The percentage of young people registered as Not Active/NEET dropped from 13% in 2003 to 6% in 2009
- For those entering work at the age of 16 between 2003 and 2009 the most popular occupational areas were:
  1. Elementary occupations
  2. Hairdressing
  3. Skilled construction
  4. Sales
  5. Clerical & secretarial work
  6. Catering occupations

## Wellingborough

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>FTE</b>	60%	71%	71%	75%	75%	76%	85%
<b>Training</b>	10%	7%	3%	3%	7%	9%	4%
<b>Employment</b>	11%	13%	13%	9%	7%	5%	3%
<b>Volunteering/PT Activities *</b>	1%	1%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%
<b>NEET/Not Active **</b>	12%	6%	9%	9%	10%	9%	7%
<b>Other</b>	6%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

\*From 2007 called 'Not settled Active'

\*\*From 2007 called 'Not settled NOT ACTIVE'

- The percentage of young people continuing with their education (FTE) rose from 60% in 2003 to 85% in 2009
- The percentage of young people entering training was 10% in 2003; in 2009 it was 4%
- The percentage of young people going directly into employment dropped from 11% in 2003 to 3% in 2009
- The percentage of young people registered as Not Active/NEET dropped from 12% in 2003 to 7% in 2009
- For those entering work at the age of 16 between 2003 and 2009 the most popular occupational areas were:
  1. Elementary occupations
  2. Hairdressing
  3. Skilled construction
  4. Sales
  5. Vehicle trades
  6. Clerical & secretarial work

## What did northamptonshire's school leavers do last year?

	Corby	Daventry	Kettering	Northampton	Rushden	Wellingborough	Towcester	Total
Managerial/professional	1	1	3	1	1	3	0	9
Clerical/secretarial	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	13
Skilled construction	2	1	9	5	3	5	4	27
Skilled engineering	1	4	0	2	1	1	4	12
Electrical/electronic	1	0	5	3	0	0	2	10
Metal forming trades	2	1	0	5	0	0	0	6
Vehicle trades	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	13
Textile/garments trades	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other skilled trades	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	11
Protective service occs	2	3	0	4	6	4	5	22
Catering occs	4	1	5	3	3	1	5	18
Health care occs	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	8
Childcare & related occs	0	1	0	4	7	1	3	16
Hairdressing & related occs	3	8	6	23	3	8	8	56
Other personal service occs	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	5
Sales occs	7	3	5	6	1	6	1	22
Plant/machine ops	0	4	1	0	1	0	1	7
Agric/forestry/fishing occs	2	4	1	2	0	0	1	8
Labouring/unskilled industrial	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	12
Mail workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unskilled service sector	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
Other elementary occs	22	26	23	63	13	25	8	158
Unknown occupations	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>438</b>

Source: Connexions Northamptonshire Activity Survey 2009

### Points to note:

- Out of a total cohort of 7,381 young people just 438 (5.9%) young people from Northamptonshire went directly into full time training or employment.
- Out of this 438, the most popular areas of work were:
  - 'Other elementary occupations' 158 (2.1%)
  - 'Hairdressing' 56 (0.8%)
  - 'Skilled Construction' 27 (0.4%).

## The labour market in northamptonshire

### Key points

- With the M1 and A14 corridors running through it, Northamptonshire has good links with London, the South East, East of England and the West Midlands.
- Northamptonshire's location makes it an important centre for warehousing and logistics, as well as the home for many people who work in London and the South East.
- There are fast trains to London from many of the Northampton's towns, although not from Corby.
- The population of Northamptonshire has grown over the last decade by 9%. This is much faster than the East Midlands average.
- Earnings in Northamptonshire are above the regional average. However, there are areas where earnings are low.
- Generally unemployment rates in Northamptonshire are low. Unemployment rates are one percentage point below the East Midlands average, and almost two percentage points below the UK average.
- There are, however, pockets of high unemployment; particularly in Corby and in parts of the county's other main towns. Unemployment is also a problem in rural areas.

## Where do people work in northamptonshire?

### Key points

- Northamptonshire has large numbers of people employed in:
- Public administration, education & health - around 70,800 people
- Distribution (includes retail), hotels and restaurants - around 66,000 people
- Finance, IT and other business activities - around 67,300 people
- Manufacturing - around 46,000 people
- Transport, storage and communication - around 25,700 people.
- The number of people employed in manufacturing in Northamptonshire is higher than the national average. Manufacturing in Corby is very high, at 3 times the England average. However, this area of work is declining and has recently suffered a number of job losses.
- Transport, Food & Drink, Sustainable Construction and Healthcare & Bioscience are seen as 'priority sectors' in the East Midlands and are expected to grow in the future.
- Although the number of people employed locally in the Creative industries is small, this is an important wealth generating sector.
- There are lots of other industry sectors you can work in. The table below shows the size of different industries in Northamptonshire and compares this with the rest of England.
- When looking for a job don't forget the smaller companies. In total more people work for smaller companies than the large ones.

### Employment Share by Industry

Industry	Northamptonshire %	England %
Accommodation and food service activities	5.1	6.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.1	0.7
Arts, recreation & other services	4.4	4.5
Construction	4.3	4.9
Education	7.7	9.5
Energy and water	0.8	0.8
Financial and insurance activities	3.3	4.1
Human health and social work activities	10.2	11.7
Manufacturing	14.1	9.4
Mining and quarrying	N/A	0.1
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	4.5	5.2
Real estate, professional & administrative	16.6	16.9
Transport, storage, info & and communication	10.0	8.8
Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19.00	16.7

Source: NOMIS. Annual Business Inquiry Workplace Analysis 16/12/2009

## The effects of the 2008 – 2010 recession in the east midlands

- The most significant impact has been on manufacturing.
- The Automotive sector and its supply chain was the most seriously affected as the demand for new cars fell sharply during the recession.
- Construction has also been hit hard in the East Midlands. House building fell and funding for commercial property activity dried up.
- Note: even companies that have had job losses in the past continue to recruit.

## National figures and trends in the labour market

- Globalisation has increased the number of companies working abroad, and led to a rise in demand for supporting ICT, business and financial services.
- It is in these sectors, alongside other services such as sporting, recreational, cultural, social and personal services, where the UK has seen the biggest gains in employment.
- Until recently there has also been significant growth in employment in the public sector, particularly in health and education, reflecting increased government investment and private sector growth in these areas. However, following the recession expenditure on the public sector is likely to be reduced.
- Rising living standards and income have led to increased employment in the retail, hotels and restaurants sectors.
- The last decade in particular has seen significant employment gains in construction and associated real estate services. However, the recent downturn has brought job losses across a wide range of industries and occupations. Given its nature and scale, it has particularly hit manufacturing, financial services, construction, retail and leisure sectors.
- Managers, professionals and associate professionals and technical occupations now make up over 40% of the UK workforce across a range of sectors, as increasing productivity and use of IT means fewer people are working in administrative and lower-skilled manufacturing jobs.
- It is estimated that 33% of our workforce is employed in jobs that are highly knowledge intensive, with a further 27% working in roles which have some knowledge content.

## Global figures and trends in the labour market

### Globalisation

Globalisation is a big influence on the labour market. Things are changing rapidly.

- China and India are predicted to be the leaders of the 21st century global economy.
- Globalisation means that jobs opportunities in countries throughout the world will be affected.
- As a result of global trends: some new jobs will be created; existing ones changed or relocated; while some jobs will disappear.
- The countries that invest more heavily in skills that have grown fastest.
- If the UK economy is to survive in this new global environment it needs to offer a highly educated and skilled workforce.

## What does globalisation mean for the young people of northamptonshire?

Are you ready for the global labour market? Whatever the state of the economy there a number of important things you need to know.

- Keep in learning/training for as long as possible. There is increasing demand, even in traditional craft occupations, such as plumbing, electrician and motor mechanic, for level 3 qualifications.
- Lifelong learning is essential if you are to have the skills you need for employment and personal fulfilment.
- 'Functional skills' are important. Functional skills include English, maths and ICT.
- The growth of technical and skilled employment in the Northamptonshire means there is a need for a more educated and qualified workforce, able to adapt to the changing needs of the workplace.
- The number of routine, unskilled jobs is decreasing.
- We're working in global economy – many companies now trade worldwide. The workforce is more mobile. You may need to be willing to travel to get the right job.

## What does globalisation mean for the young people of northamptonshire?

### The ones to watch

Are you ready for the global labour market? Whatever the state of the economy there a number of important things you need to know.

- **Advanced manufacturing.** The East Midlands is traditionally recognised for its strong manufacturing base and excellence in high-value manufacturing, which involves advanced levels of design and scientific skills adding value to technology.
- **Low carbon opportunities.** This includes the development of 'green jobs', environmental services and sustainable new technologies such as wind and solar power. Northampton University's SITA Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Wastes Management is a leader in this field.
- **Life sciences.** This sector covers medical equipment manufacture, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology and research and development in life sciences. It also includes the healthcare sector, principally represented by the NHS.
- **Digital enabling technologies.** This includes the development of digital technologies and the skills to support them.