

**16-19 Strategic
Analysis:
Learners with
Learning
Difficulties and/or
Disabilities**

East Midlands

September 2009

Of interest to Local Authorities and other
Partners and Stakeholders involved in
14-19 planning

16-19 Strategic Analysis: Learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities



Leading learning and skills

7 September 2009

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Background

This Learners with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities (LLDD) update report is part of a series of three to be published for Local Authorities (LAs) over the period June – September 2009. The purpose of the reports is to provide, in the Machinery of Government Transition year, sufficient details of 16-19 provision and learners for Local Authorities to be able to:

- a Complement their existing strategic planning for 14-19 in the context of economic and employment information for their area
- b Develop detailed commissioning plans at LA and Strategic Regional Group levels
- c Focus on specific areas for improvement in their planning
- d Understand the provision accessed by their residents
- e Understand the scope and quality of the provision for those learners, wherever they are resident who choose to learn within providers situated within the LA's boundaries.

What the Series One report contains

Series one report, published June 2009, contained sufficient detail of provision accessed by residents to enable points (a), (c) and (d) above. In addition, by its focus on providers it also allows LAs to achieve points (b) and (e) above.

Series Two and Three reports

These reports will provide more detail of specific provision and groups of learners, such as those with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities and those on Entry to Employment (E2E) programmes. In addition details of the curriculum offered in 16-18 institutions and the characteristics of learners studying those curricula will be provided. It is intended that the series two and three reports will aid LAs in particular in the execution of points (b) and (c) above by increasing their understanding of need and provision. Planned final volumes of learners and funding for 2009/10 for the relevant providers in each local authority will also be part of series three reports.

Data for the reports

Where relevant data is published nationally by the Department for Children, Schools and Families, such as that in statistical first reports, or by the Office for National Statistics, this data has been used. Much of the remaining data comes from submissions on the Individual Learner Record (ILR) made by providers to the LSC, from school census data, or from internal LSC systems designed to deal with allocations of funding to providers and measuring targets. The LLDD report also includes information on specialist provision for learners aged 16- 25 resident in the region which, for this report, has been taken from the LSC Allocation, Management and Payments System (AMPS).

In January, 2007, the LSC consulted with the sector on a new funding approach in the document *Delivering World-class Skills in a Demand-led System*. Following this consultation the LSC's funding approach changed significantly for 2008/09. This has had an effect on how the data is collated and aggregated together in

2008/09. Therefore it is urged that when making comparisons across these two years this change is taken into consideration.

Accessing the reports and information

The reports will be made available via the LSC's external website. Where information is confidential a separate file will be provided for LAs on disc. An updated data website for LAs is also currently under development LAs.

Summary and issues for consideration

Further Education

- 1 In the latest 2008/09 figures, more than 8,000 learners living in the East Midlands and participating in FE had self declared having a learning difficulty and/ or disability. This equated to 14.3% of the regional resident FE population. Leicestershire LA (18.4%) and Lincolnshire LA (16.2%) had the highest proportion of resident learners as a proportion of its total FE learners that had reported a learning difficulty and/or disability.
- 2 The proportion of resident learners with a learning difficulty only is clearly higher across all the LA areas. In the region overall, 54% of learners had a learning difficulty only, whilst 28% had reported a disability and 18% had recorded both.
- 3 Within FE, Dyslexia was the most prevalent learning difficulty recorded amongst regional resident learners with a learning difficulty (47.1%), followed by those with a Moderate learning difficulty (23.1%), Other learning difficulty (13.2%) and Other specific learning difficulty (8.4%). Reports of Multiple learning difficulties, Dyscalculia and Severe learning difficulties were low by comparison.
- 4 More than a third of learners reporting a disability were recorded as having a type of Other medical condition, such as Epilepsy, Diabetes, or Asthma The second most prevalent disability was Other disability (18.8%), followed by Emotional/behavioural difficulties (13.7%).
- 5 In total, there were just under 500 records of Emotional/behavioural difficulties (EBD) in the region. Lincolnshire LA residents and Nottinghamshire LA residents with a disability had the highest volume of learners with EBD, contributing to 26% and 25% of this regional total respectively.
- 6 In the region overall, 10.2% of LLDD were from an ethnic minority background. The region's cities, particularly Leicester City had more learners from an ethnic minority background compared to the shires, which reflects the overall ethnic population make-up of the region¹.
- 7 More than a third of learners were undertaking learning at Level 3 in the region overall which was higher than the proportions undertaking Level 2 or Entry and Level 1. An analysis of the highest notional level of learning of Non-LLDD compared to LLDD, as in Figure 8 below, highlights that there were lower proportions of Non-LLDD² undertaking Entry and Level 1 learning and higher proportions learning at Level 3 across the region. The difference between the two groups learning at Level 2 was not as marked in the region overall (28.8% of Non-LLDD compared to 29.5% of LLDD) however, there were some regional variations.

¹ Office of National Statistics, *Estimates of resident population by ethnic group (experimental statistics)*, 2006

² 'Non-LLDD' learners are those learners in the ILR data return who did not have a learning difficulty or disability or whose status was 'unknown/not provided'.

- 8 Most East Midlands FE learners with a learning difficulty and/or disability attended provision within their SRG area. However, there are notable numbers of LLDD from Lincolnshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire who travel to provision outside of the East Midlands.

Apprenticeships

- 9 There were 11.8% resident learners in the East Midlands on Apprenticeships that had self declared a learning difficulty and/or disability in 2008/09. Leicester City had the highest proportion of LLDD residents in the region with a fifth of Apprenticeship learners recording a learning difficulty and/or disability. Leicestershire (17.2%), Northamptonshire (16%) and Nottingham City (14.2%) also had higher proportions of resident LLDD learners than the regional average.
- 10 With the exception of Derby City, across the local authorities where resident learners had recorded a learning difficulty and/or disability, there was a higher proportion of those with a learning difficulty only (60% in the region overall) compared to those with a difficulty only or with both (29.2% and 10.7% regional average respectively).
- 11 The latest 2008/09 data shows that of those resident learners in the region with a learning difficulty, more than half had a Moderate learning difficulty (53.4%). Dyslexia was the second most prevalent learning difficulty reported amongst resident learners (39.6%).
- 12 Of those resident learners declaring a disability in the region, 57.1% had a type of Other medical condition, such as Asthma, Epilepsy or Diabetes. Visual impairment was self declared by 10.8% of learners and 5.6% learners recorded a hearing impairment.
- 13 The regional average for participation on Apprenticeships by resident ethnic minority LLDD was 5.4%, which was higher than the participation of ethnic minorities overall on this programme in 2008/09 (3.9%).
- 14 Compared to LLDD participation in FE, Apprenticeship learning is low. This is similar to the overall participation of ethnic minorities on Apprenticeships programme, as this population is generally under-represented on this programme.
- 15 As with the proportion of learners with no learning difficulties and/or disabilities (and those whose status is unknown), there was a higher proportion of learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities participating on Level 2 Apprenticeships than on Level 3 Advanced Apprenticeships. However, the proportion of those undertaking Advanced Apprenticeships who were not LLDD (or unknown) was higher than those who were LLDD across all LA areas. This indicates some important issues about progression to Level 3 on the Apprenticeship Programme for those who LLDD.

School Sixth Forms

- 16 Although learning difficulties and disabilities are classified differently in schools being identified by staff rather than self-declared, there appears to be a much lower incidence of learners with special educational needs (SEN) within school sixth forms (6%) than LLDD learners in other provision streams.

- 17 There are similar patterns of participation at Levels 1 and 2 in school sixth forms as there are in FE, with higher proportions of learners with SEN undertaking courses at this level compared with the proportions of learners without SEN. However, there is much greater participation at Level 3 by learners with SEN in schools than in either FE or Apprenticeships.
- 18 Most of the SEN learners in school sixth forms in the East Midlands attend a school within their SRG area and there is minimal travel to other areas and regions.

Entry to Employment

- 19 29.9% of learners on the E2E programme are recorded as having a learning difficulty and/or disability. However, the range of variance seen across the region is not consistent in the levels of LLDD seen in FE or Apprenticeships
- 20 Over half of E2E learners with a recorded learning difficulty have Moderate Learning Difficulty, with a further 30% having Dyslexia.
- 21 Almost a half of East Midlands E2E learners reporting a disability indicated Emotional/Behavioural Difficulties. The next largest group recorded a type of Other medical condition (e.g. Epilepsy, Asthma, Diabetes) at 22%.

Specialist provision

- 22 In 2008/09, there were 315 learners from the East Midlands accessing specialist provision in England. A higher proportion of specialist provision learners were from Lincolnshire LA (30%) and Derbyshire LA (25%). More than half of specialist provision learners were learning in the region (54%). Of the 46% of learners undertaking learning outside of the region, a higher proportion of these learners were from Derbyshire LA and Lincolnshire LA.
- 23 There are six Independent Specialist Providers in the region. In 2008/09, there was a spread of learners from different LAs undertaking day or residential placements with different providers across the region. However, in some cases there were some links between a learner's place of residence and the proximity of the learning institution for both day and residential placements.

Introduction

- 24 Section 13 of the Learning and Skills Act 2000 requires the LSC to have regard for the needs of people with learning difficulties and/or disabilities when discharging its main duties³. The Act defines a person as having a learning difficulty and/or disability if s/he:
- a has a significantly greater difficulty in learning than the majority of people of his or her age: or
 - b has a disability that either prevents or hinders him or her from making use of facilities of a kind generally provided by institutions providing post-16 education or training.
- 25 Within mainstream learning provision for Further Education, Apprenticeships and Entry to Employment, information about learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities is collected in the Individualised Learner Records (ILR). The data is based on the learner's decision to self declare whether they have a learning difficulty and/or disability or not. This presents some issues to be mindful of when analysing this dataset, particularly whether participation numbers are a true reflection of the actual number of learners with learning difficulty and/or disabilities (LLDD) accessing mainstream provision.
- 26 Within the ILR there are three data codes which generate information about LLDD from the data returns completed by Providers. Data field L14 is used to record whether a learner has a learning difficulty/and or disability; L15 is used to identify the type of disability, and L16 the type of learning difficulty. The data generated from L14 is used to calculate Additional Learner Support (ALS) funding granted to providers to support the needs of LLDD. For the purposes of this report however, codes L14 and L15 have been used to identify the number of LLDD in mainstream provision, as these fields enable a more detailed analysis of whether learners have a difficulty only, disability only, or both and the type of difficulty or disability. Due to certain data issues, these numbers will differ slightly from overall numbers based on L14.
- 27 For Schools Sixth Forms, data on learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities is based on the Special Educational Needs (SEN) records, provided by schools. This includes a detail of the support provided to the learner e.g. whether they are School Action or School Action Plus or have a Statement of need.
- 28 Where a learner's needs cannot be met by mainstream provision, an application for specialist provision funding to be placed with an Independent Specialist Provider can be made to the LSC. Data on learners within specialist provision for the purposes of this report has been taken from the LSC Allocation, Management and Payments System (AMPS) for this report.
- 29 Latest 2008/09 information has been used for the purposes of analysing participation in mainstream and specialist provision in this report. Whilst this is not a full year dataset⁴, the analysis does provide a provisional reflection of

³ http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/ukpga_20000021_en_2#pt1-pb4-l1g13

⁴ The data for the full academic year will not be submitted until the autumn and so will not be available before the end of 2009.

participation numbers of learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities. Achievement or provider success rates information is not included in this report as this is not yet available for 2008/09. Please note, the 2008/09 ILR and SEN data in this report will in some places be different to those reported on in the recent Local Authorities 16-19 Strategic Analysis Reports. This is due to availability of more up to date in-year data being available when writing this report.

- 30 Due to issues of confidentiality, learner numbers below five have been suppressed in the report. This will be a particular issue for data presented for Rutland LA where the number of resident LLDD is low or where the analysis examines specific characteristics such as gender or ethnicity in relation to LLDD.
- 31 Data on young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) is already available to the Local Authorities from the Connexions service and is therefore not included in this report. The data includes information on those who are NEET with learning difficulties and/or disabilities.
- 32 There are three parts to this report. Part 1 examines participation of resident LLDD in the East Midlands by local authority area in mainstream learning provision. Part 2 presents information based on mainstream learning providers in the region and participation numbers of LLDD at those institutions. Finally, Part 3 provides latest data on specialist provision funded by the LSC East Midlands.

Part 1: 16-18 resident LLDD participation

- 33 Part 1 of the report examines the participation of learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities in mainstream learning provision. The analysis focuses on learners living in local authority areas in the East Midlands, which includes learners who learn in and outside of the region.
- 34 The learning streams discussed in this section are: Further Education, Apprenticeships, Schools Sixth Forms, and Entry to Employment. In order to understand further about 'travel to learn' patterns, an analysis of resident regional learners by the location of the institution attended is provided at page 43.

16-18 resident participation by learning type

Further Education

- 35 This section examines the participation of regional resident learners with a learning difficulty and/or disability (LLDD) in Further Education (FE) during the academic year 2008/09. Latest data for 2008/09 has been used for this section, which is taken from the second FE data return submitted by Providers on the 1st March 2009. A second snapshot or freeze of this data return was taken in May 2009 which is used for the purposes of this report.⁵

Table 1: East Midlands 16-18 LLDD in FE by LA of Residence, 2008/09 latest

LA Area of Residence	2008/09 (as at June 2009)				% LLDD of total LA area learners
	LLDD*	No	Unknown	Total Learners	
Derby	354	2,905	29	3,288	10.8
Derbyshire	1,304	8,038	231	9,573	13.6
Leicester	928	5,721	162	6,811	13.6
Leicestershire	1,221	5,343	56	6,620	18.4
Lincolnshire	1,403	7,052	180	8,635	16.2
Northamptonshire	777	6,901	376	8,054	9.6
Nottingham	702	3,951	126	4,779	14.7
Nottinghamshire	1,519	7,876	262	9,657	15.7
Rutland	78	422	6	506	15.4
Total East Midlands	8,286	48,209	1,428	57,923	14.3

Source: ILR FE – LR – 0809.xls (L02 return, data freeze May 09). *Based on L14

5 There are five mandatory ILR data returns from Further Education Providers in receipt of learner responsive funding directly from the LSC during the academic year. Each respective data return is referred to as L01, L02, L03, L04 and L05 and are made a specific points during the year. Data freezes are also taken for each data return during the submission period so that analysts have access to the data as early as possible. For more information on the submission of ILR data, please see the Information Authority website: <http://www.theia.org.uk/downloads/ilrdocuments/ilrdetail.htm>

- 36 In the latest 2008/09 figures, more than 8,000 learners living in the East Midlands and participating in FE had self declared having a learning difficulty and/ or disability. This equated to 14.3% of the regional resident FE population.
- 37 Leicestershire LA (18.4%) and Lincolnshire LA (16.2%) had the highest proportion of resident learners as a proportion of its total FE learners that had reported a learning difficulty and/or disability. By comparison, Northamptonshire LA had the lowest self-reported proportion of LLDD (9.6%).

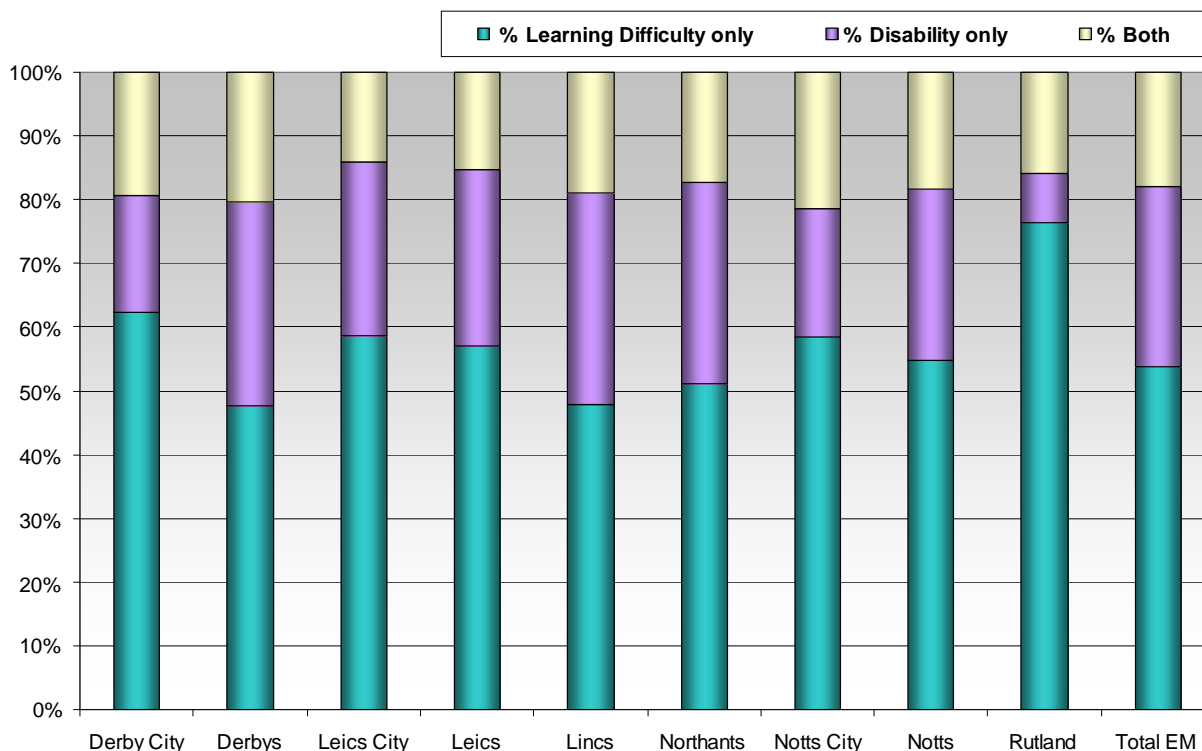
Table 2: 16-18 FE learners with learning difficulties or disabilities or both, by LA of residence, 2008/09 latest

LA of Residence	Learning Difficulty only*	Disability only*	Both*
Derby City	213	63	66
Derbyshire	554	372	238
Leicester City	466	218	111
Leicestershire	687	336	183
Lincolnshire	657	455	259
Northamptonshire	384	238	130
Nottingham City	406	140	148
Nottinghamshire	808	398	270
Rutland	58	6	12
Total East Midlands	4,233	2,226	1,417

Source: ILR FE – LR – 0809.xls (L02 return, data freeze May 09). Based on L15 and L16 therefore totals do not add up to Table 1 which is based on L14

- 38 Table 2 and Figure 1 highlight the number and percentage split between learners recorded to have a learning difficulty only, a disability only and those with both. The proportion of resident learners with a learning difficulty only is clearly higher across all the LA areas. In the region overall, 54% of learners had a learning difficulty only, whilst 28% had reported a disability and 18% had recorded both. Generally, the proportional split between the three categories was similar across the LAs, with the exception of Nottingham City and Derby City which both had a slightly higher population of learners with both a disability and learning difficulty than learners reporting only a disability.

Figure 1: Percentage of 16-18 FE learners with learning difficulties or disabilities or both, by LA of residence: 2008/09 latest



Source: ILR FE – LR – 0809.xls (L02 return, data freeze May 09).

39 In completing ILR returns, providers are asked to collate information on the type of learning difficulty and/or disability self-declared by a learner. The following categories are available to the provider in supplying this data:

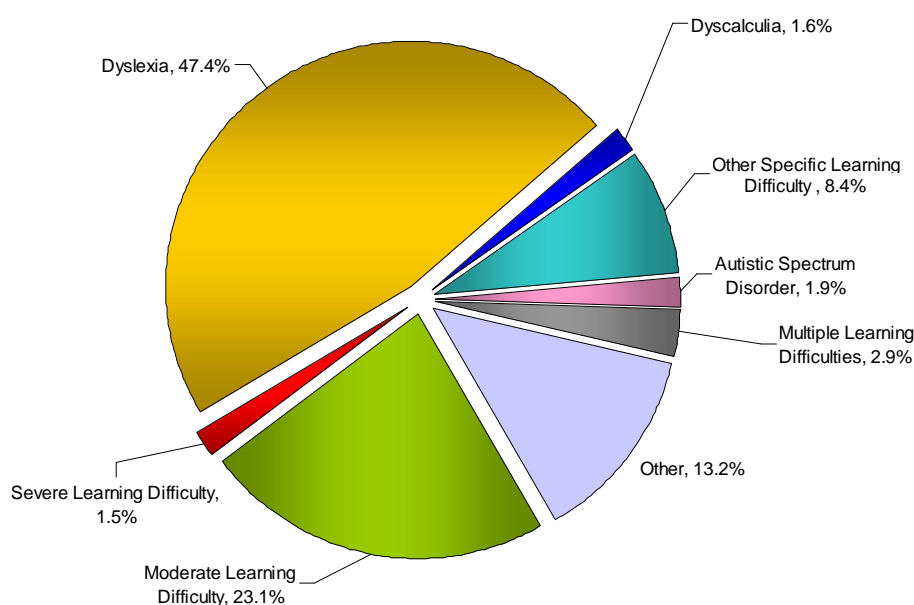
Table 3: ILR learning difficulty and disability descriptions

Learning Difficulty (L15)	Disability (L16)
moderate learning difficulty	visual impairment
severe learning difficulty	hearing impairment
dyslexia	disability affecting mobility
dyscalculia	other physical disability
other specific learning difficulty	other medical condition (e.g. epilepsy, asthma, diabetes)
autistic spectrum disorder	emotional/behavioural difficulties
multiple learning difficulties	mental health difficulty
other specific learning difficulty	temporary disability after illness (e.g. post-viral) or accident
no learning difficulty	profound complex disabilities
not known/information not provided	aspergers syndrome
	multiple disabilities
	other
	no disability
	not known/information not provided

Source: ILR – Specification of the Individualised Learner Record for 2008/09

- 40 According to the ILR 2008/09 specification guidelines, where a learner self declares more than one learning difficulty or more than one disability, the main learning difficulty or disability is to be recorded. However, where the difficulties or disabilities are of equal severity, they should be recorded as either Multiple learning difficulties or Multiple disabilities.
- 41 Figure 2 and Figure 3 provide percentage breakdowns of the types of learning difficulties or disabilities declared by resident learners in the region in FE.

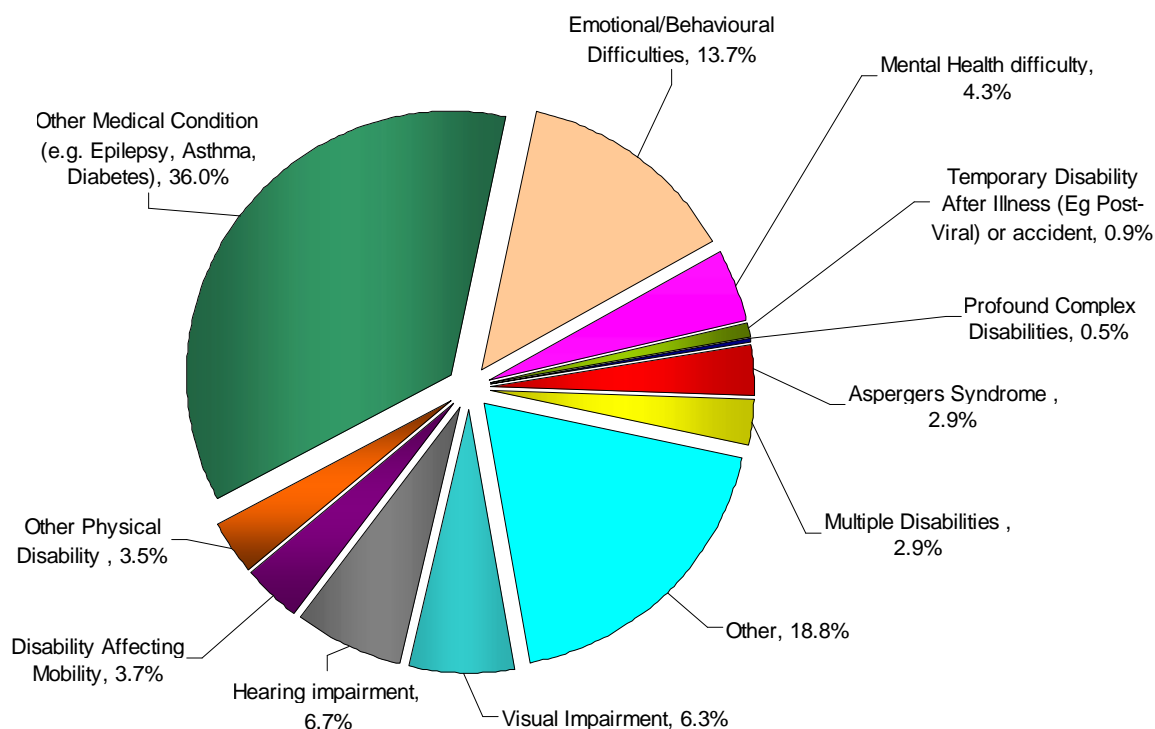
Figure 2: Types of learning difficulties recorded in 2008/09 in the ILR: 16-18 FE learners by resident LA area recording a learning difficulty.



Source: ILR FE – LR – 0809.xls (L02 return, data freeze May 09). Data also includes those that have recorded both a disability and a learning difficulty.

- 42 Within FE, Dyslexia was the most prevalent learning difficulty recorded amongst regional resident learners with a learning difficulty (47.1%), followed by those with a Moderate learning difficulty (23.1%), Other learning difficulty (13.2%) and Other specific learning difficulty (8.4%). Reports of Multiple learning difficulties, Dyscalculia and Severe learning difficulties were low by comparison. Autistic spectrum disorder was provided as a separate description for the first time in the 2008/09 ILR and was reported amongst 1.9% of learners with a learning difficulty.
- 43 This pattern was reflected amongst LA resident learners, with Dyslexia being the most common recorded learning difficulty. In comparison to other areas, Leicestershire LA and Leicester City had a higher recorded proportion of resident learners with Other specific learning difficulty than other areas (16.8% and 13.2% respectively).

Figure 3: Types of disabilities recorded in 2008/09 in the ILR: 16-18 FE learners by resident LA area recording a disability.



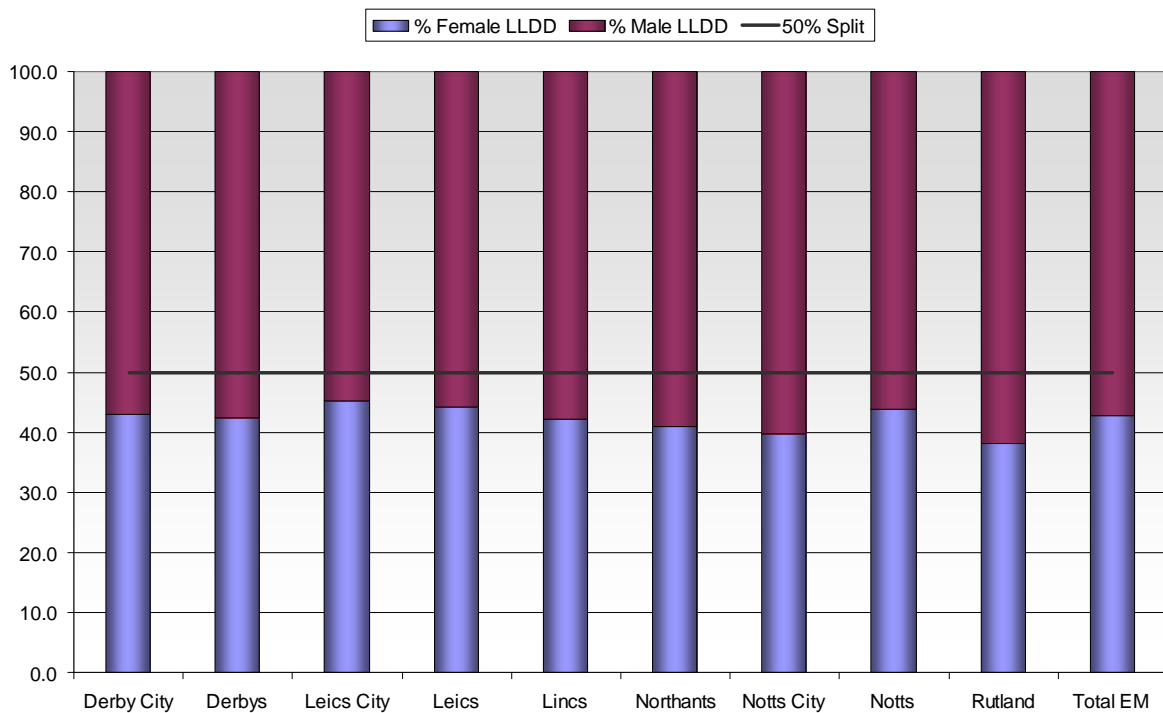
Source: ILR FE – LR – 0809.xls (L02 return, data freeze May 09). Data also includes those that have recorded both a disability and a learning difficulty.

- 44 More than a third of learners reporting a disability were recorded as having a type of Other medical condition, such as Epilepsy, Diabetes, or Asthma. The second most prevalent disability was Other disability (18.8%), followed by Emotional/behavioural difficulties (13.7%). Visual or hearing impairment was recorded for 6% of learners respectively and 4.3% were recorded with a Mental health difficulty. In the 2008/09 data returns Aspergers Syndrome was specified as a separate disability for the first time and 2.9% of learners across the region were recorded as having this condition.
- 45 Across the LAs, of those resident learners declaring a disability, Other medical condition was the highest reported disability, matching the overall regional trend. In total, there were just under 500 records of Emotional/behavioural difficulties (EBD) in the region. Lincolnshire LA residents and Nottinghamshire LA residents with a disability had the highest volume of learners with EBD, contributing to 26% and 25% of this regional total respectively.
- 46 There were a number of learners who had learning difficulties (13.2%) or disabilities (18.8%) not defined in the ILR and recorded as 'other'. It would be interesting to identify what type of learning difficulties/disabilities these included, particularly for disability, as this was the third most recorded condition by overall regional resident FE learners.

Gender

- 47 There was a higher proportion of resident male learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities than females in the region, which was reflected across the LA areas in 2008/09.

Figure 4: Proportional split between males and females with learning difficulties and/or disabilities in FE, 2008/09 latest



Source: ILR FE – LR – 0809.xls (L02 return, data freeze May 09).

- 48 A percentage breakdown of learners with a learning disability only, with a disability only or those with both, highlights that there was a higher proportion of females reporting a disability than males. The percentage of those recording both was similar, as shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Percentage split learners with a difficulty only, disability only or those with both by gender and LA of residence, 2008/09 latest.

LA of Residence	FEMALES			MALES		
	% Learning Difficulty Only	% Disability Only	% Learning Difficulty AND Learning Disability	% Learning Difficulty Only	% Disability Only	% Learning Difficulty AND Learning Disability
Derby	59.9	20.4	19.7	64.1	16.9	19.0
Derbyshire	42.3	38.4	19.3	51.5	27.2	21.3
Leicester	54.6	31.2	14.2	61.9	24.3	13.8
Leicestershire	50.8	34.1	15.0	61.8	22.9	15.3
Lincolnshire	44.7	38.0	17.3	50.3	29.7	20.1
Northamptonshire	46.8	33.1	20.1	54.1	30.6	15.3
Nottingham	59.3	25.8	14.9	58.0	16.5	25.5
Nottinghamshire	52.7	30.9	16.4	56.3	23.9	19.8
Rutland	79.3	10.3	10.3	74.5	6.4	19.1
Total East Midlands	50.3	32.9	16.8	56.4	24.8	18.9

Source: ILR FE – LR – 0809.xls (L02 return, data freeze May 09).

Ethnicity

49 The ethnic breakdown of the resident LLDD population in FE by participation numbers is shown in A comparison of total learners and LLDD for White and Non-White groups, shows that in the region overall, there was a lower proportion of LLDD from an ethnic minority background within the LLDD population than ethnic minority learners overall in the total FE resident population. This trend was apparent across all the LAs.

50 **Table 5** and by percentage in Figure 5.

51 A comparison of total learners and LLDD for White and Non-White groups, shows that in the region overall, there was a lower proportion of LLDD from an ethnic minority background within the LLDD population than ethnic minority learners overall in the total FE resident population. This trend was apparent across all the LAs.

Table 5: 16-18 FE LLDD participation numbers by ethnicity and LA of residence, 2008/09 latest

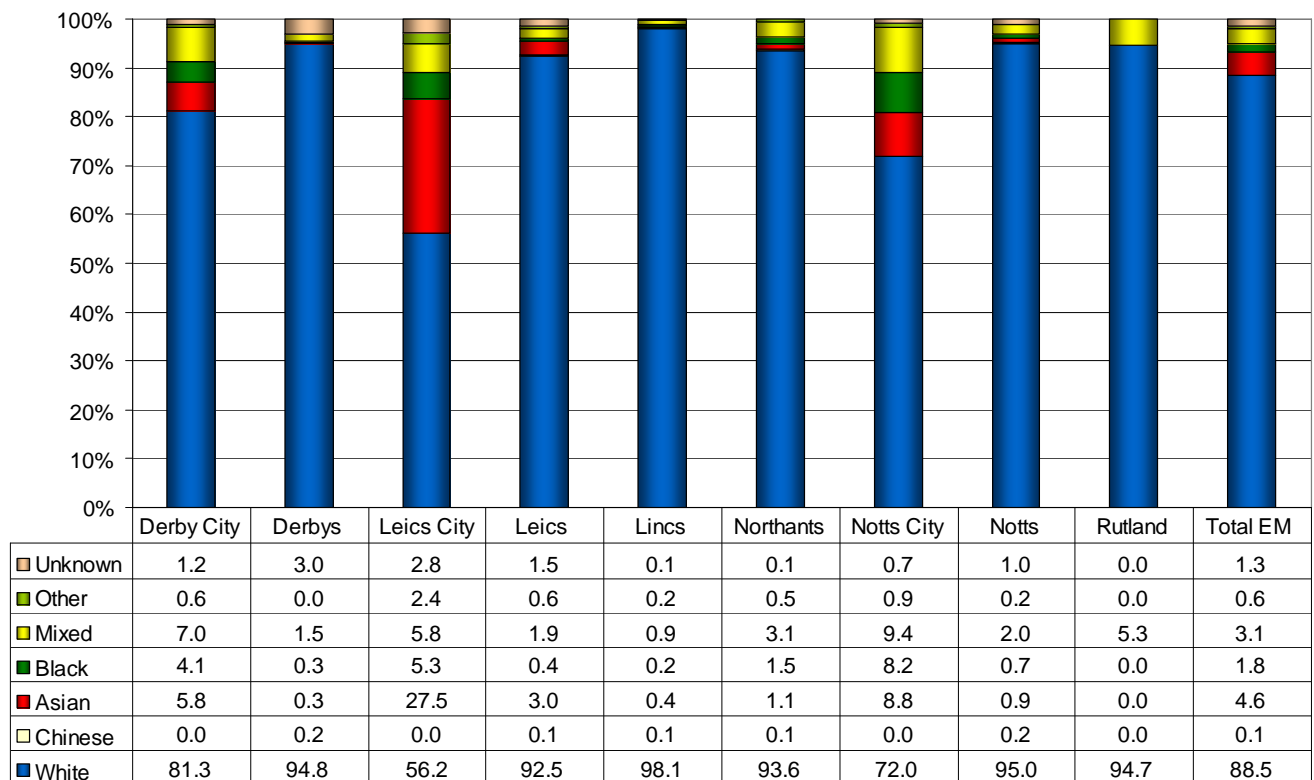
LA of Residence	Asian	Black	Chinese	Mixed	Other	Unknown ethnicity	White
Derby	20	14	0	24	x	x	278
Derbyshire	x	x	x	17		35	1,104
Leicester	219	42		46	19	22	447
Leicestershire	36	5	x	23	7	18	1,116
Lincolnshire	5	x	x	12	x	x	1,345
Northamptonshire	8	11	x	23	x	x	704

Nottingham	61	57		65	6	5	500
Nottinghamshire	14	10	x	29	x	15	1,402
Rutland				x			72
Total East Midlands	366	145	8	243	44	102	6,968

Source: ILR FE – LR – 0809.xls (L02 return, data freeze May 09). 'x' denotes numbers less than 5.

52 In the region overall, 10.2% of LLDD were from an ethnic minority background. Learners in the Asian group made up the highest proportion of learners with a learning difficulty and/or disability (4.2%) from an ethnic minority background, followed by those from a Mixed heritage (3.1%). The region's cities, particularly Leicester City had more learners from an ethnic minority background compared to the shires, which reflects the overall ethnic population make-up of the region.⁶

Figure 5: East Midlands 16-18 FE LLDD, percentage breakdown of LLDD by ethnicity and LA of Residence, 2008/09 latest

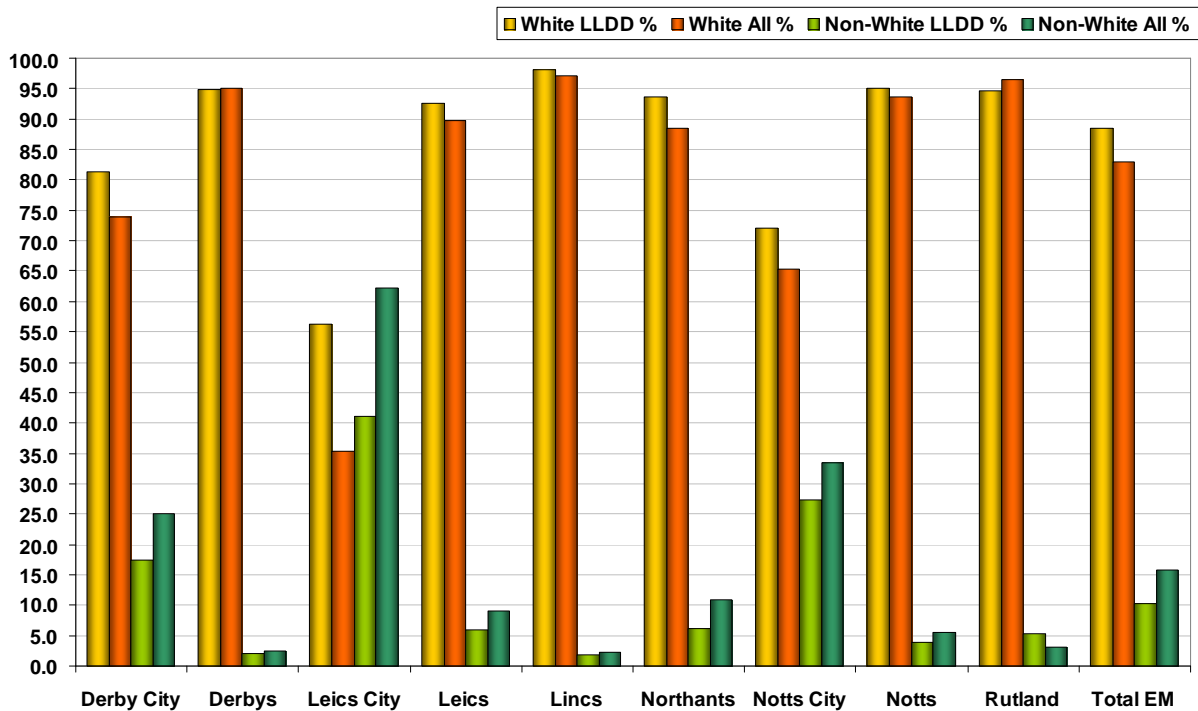


Source: ILR FE – LR – 0809.xls (L02 return, data freeze May 09).

53 A comparison of total learners and LLDD for White and Non-White groups, shows that in the region overall, there was a lower proportion of LLDD from an ethnic minority background within the LLDD population than ethnic minority learners overall in the total FE resident population. This trend was apparent across all the LAs.

⁶ Office of National Statistics, *Estimates of resident population by ethnic group (experimental statistics), 2006*

Figure 6: Proportion of All FE 16-18 learners who are White or Non-White compared to the proportion of 16-18 White and Non-White LLDD by LA of residence, 2008/09



Source: ILR FE – LR – 0809.xls (L02 return, data freeze May 09). NB: Excludes 'Unknown' ethnic group, therefore percentages do not total 100. NB: 'Non – White' includes those categorised in the source data as: 'Asian', 'Black', 'Mixed', 'Chinese' or 'Other'.

Level of study

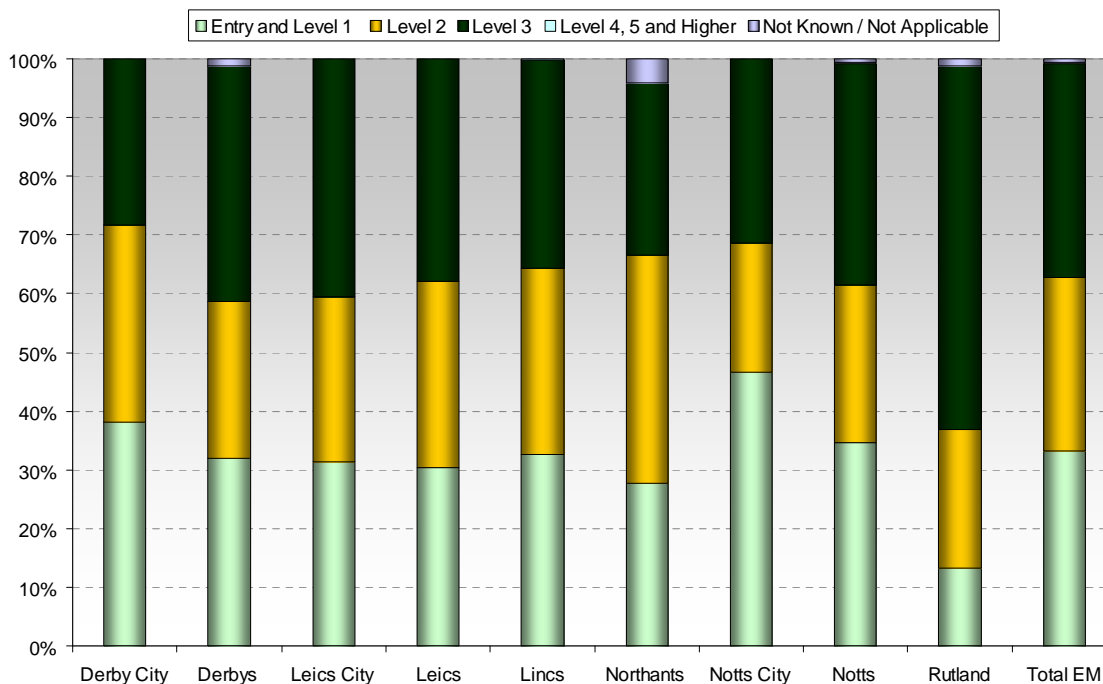
54 Table 6 below shows the highest notional level of learning for learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities resident in the region. More than a third of learners were undertaking learning at Level 3 in the region overall which was higher than the proportions undertaking Level 2 or Entry and Level 1. There were however variations across the LAs as shown in Figure 7 below. In particular, in Derby City and Nottingham City, there were more FE LLDD residents learning at Entry and Level 1 (38% and 46.5%) than at Level 2 (33.6% and 22%) or Level 3 (28.4% and 31.4%).

Table 6: East Midlands 16-18 LLDD in FE by LA of Residence, 2008/09 latest participation numbers by Highest Notional Level of study

LA of Residence	Highest Notional Level											
	Entry and Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4, 5 and Higher		Not Known / Not Applicable		Blank return	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Derby	130	38.0	115	33.6	97	28.4		0.0		0.0		0.0
Derbyshire	373	32.0	309	26.5	467	40.1	x	0.1	14	1.2		0.0
Leicester	249	31.3	222	27.9	321	40.4		0.0		0.0	x	0.4
Leicestershire	367	30.4	383	31.8	456	37.8		0.0		0.0		0.0
Lincolnshire	447	32.6	436	31.8	485	35.4	x	0.2		0.0		0.0
Northamptonshire	209	27.8	292	38.8	220	29.3		0.0	31	4.1		0.0
Nottingham	323	46.5	153	22.0	218	31.4		0.0		0.0		0.0
Nottinghamshire	511	34.6	396	26.8	557	37.7	x	0.2	9	0.6		0.0
Rutland	10	13.2	18	23.7	47	61.8		0.0	x	1.3		0.0
Total East Midlands	2,619	33.3	2,324	29.5	2,868	36.4	7	0.1	55	0.7	x	0.0

Source: ILR FE – LR – 0809.xls (L02 return, data freeze May 09). 'x' denotes numbers less than 5.

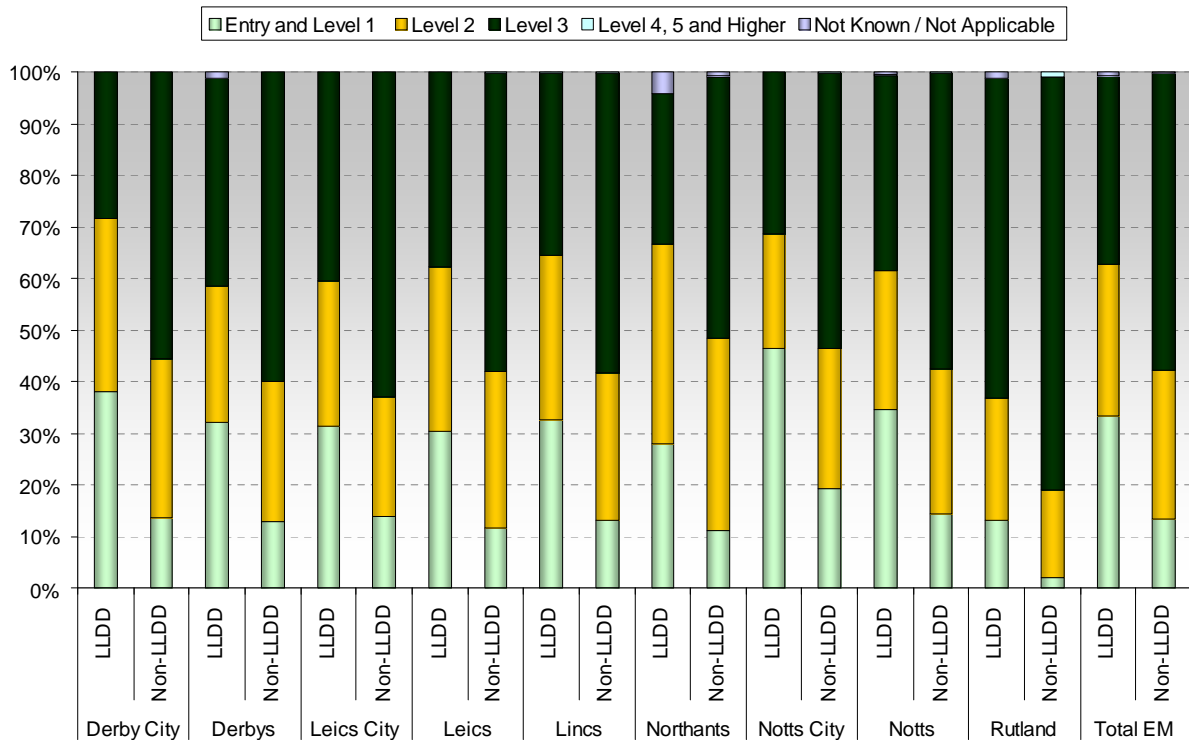
Figure 7: East Midlands 16-18 LLDD in FE by LA of Residence: Percentage by Higher Notional Level of learning and LLDD group, 2008/09



Source: ILR FE – LR – 0809.xls (L02 return, data freeze May 09). Excludes any blank returns.

55 An analysis of the highest notional level of learning of Non-LLDD compared to LLDD, as in Figure 8, highlights that there were lower proportions of Non-LLDD⁷ undertaking Entry and Level 1 learning and higher proportions learning at Level 3 across the region. The difference between the two groups learning at Level 2 was not as marked in the region overall (28.8% of Non-LLDD compared to 29.5% of LLDD) however, there were some regional variations.

Figure 8: East Midlands 16-18 LLDD in FE compared to 16-18 learners with no LLDD in FE: Percentage split of Highest Notional Level of learning, by LA of Residence, 2009/09



Source: ILR FE – LR – 0809.xls (L02 return, data freeze May 09). Excludes any blank returns. 'No'-LLDD' learners are those learners in the ILR data return who did not have a learning difficulty or disability or whose status was 'unknown/not provided'.

⁷ 'Non-LLDD' learners are those learners in the ILR data return who did not have a learning difficulty or disability or whose status was 'unknown/not provided'.

Apprenticeships

- 56 This section examines the participation of regional resident learners with a learning difficulty and/or disability on the Apprenticeship programme during the academic year 2008/09.
- 57 The data includes learners who have been funded by the East Midlands LSC, other LSC areas in England and the National Employer Service. For 2008/09, latest information on Apprenticeships is available up to June 2009. An average of the number of learners undertaking Apprenticeships in a given month over the period from August 2008 to June 2009 is used to examine participation. As the 2008/09 data is not full year, the analysis presented below should be used as a provisional indication of current LLDD participation on the Apprenticeship programme.

Overall LLDD participation

- 58 Latest information shows that there were 11.8% resident learners in the East Midlands on Apprenticeships that had self declared a learning difficulty and/or disability, similar to the level of LLDD learners in FE. Leicester City had the highest proportion of LLDD residents in the region with a fifth of Apprenticeship learners recording a learning difficulty and/or disability. Leicestershire (17.2%), Northamptonshire (16%) and Nottingham City (14.2%) also had higher proportions of resident LLDD learners than the regional average.

Table 7: 16-18 Apprenticeship LLDD Participation by LA of Residence, 2008/09 (latest data to June 2009)

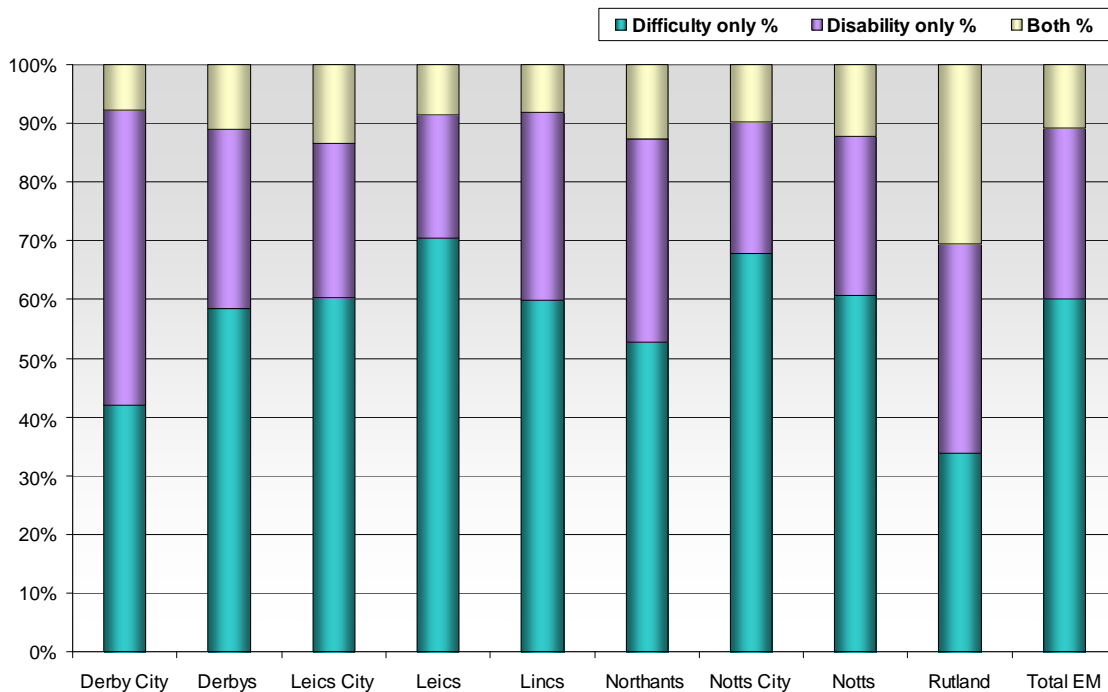
LA of Residence	Learning Difficulty only	Disability only	Both	All LLDD	No/ unknown	Total learners	% LLDD of total LA resident Apprenticeship learners
Derby City	43	52	8	103	844	947	10.9
Derbyshire	128	67	24	220	2,410	2,630	8.4
Leicester City	64	28	14	107	419	526	20.3
Leicestershire	233	70	28	331	1,590	1,921	17.2
Lincolnshire	72	38	10	120	1,919	2,039	5.9
Northamptonshire	155	101	37	293	1,545	1,838	16.0
Nottingham City	73	24	11	108	653	761	14.2
Nottinghamshire	190	85	38	313	2,560	2,873	10.9
Rutland	x	x	x	6	64	70	8.1
Total East Midlands	961	468	172	1,600	12,004	13,605	11.8

Source: ILR - Employer Responsive Drill Downs 2008/09, Period 11 (latest at June 2009), Average in Learning data. 'x' denotes numbers less than 5.

- 59 Across the local authorities where resident learners had recorded a learning difficulty and/or disability, there was a higher proportion of those with a learning difficulty only (60% in the region overall) compared to those with a difficulty only or with both (29.2% and 10.7% regional average respectively). Derby City was the only LA to have a higher proportion of resident learners

on Apprenticeships with a disability only compared to those with a difficulty only (50.4% to 42%).

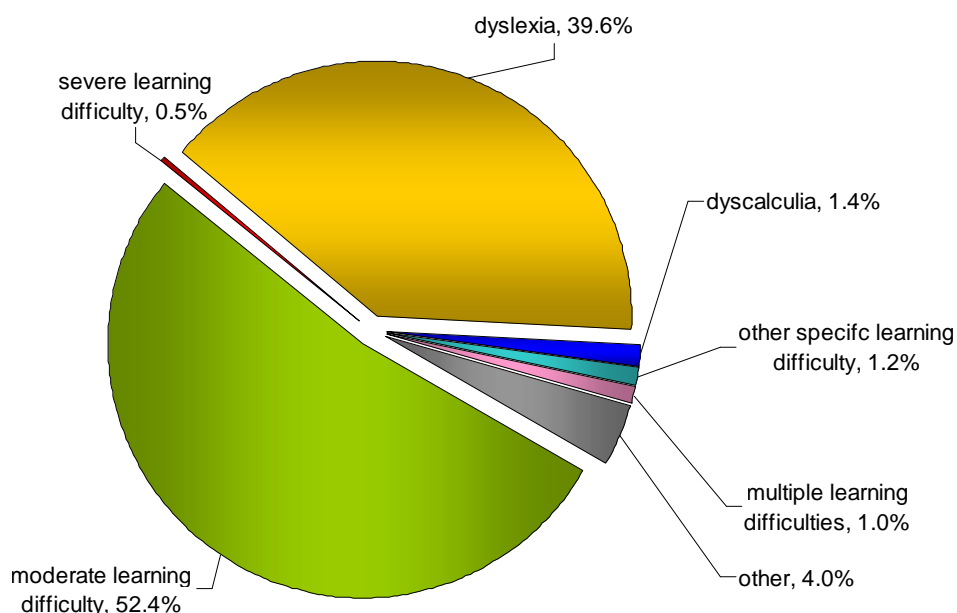
Figure 9: 16-18 learners with learning difficulties or disabilities or both, by LA of residence, Apprenticeship participation as at June 2009



Source: ILR - Employer Responsive Drill Downs 2008/09, Period 11 (latest at June 2009), Average in Learning data

60 As noted in paragraph 12, ILR returns provide data on the type of learning difficulty and/or disability declared by a learner. Figure 10 and Figure 11 provide percentage breakdowns of Apprenticeship resident learners in the region and the types of learning difficulty or disability recorded.

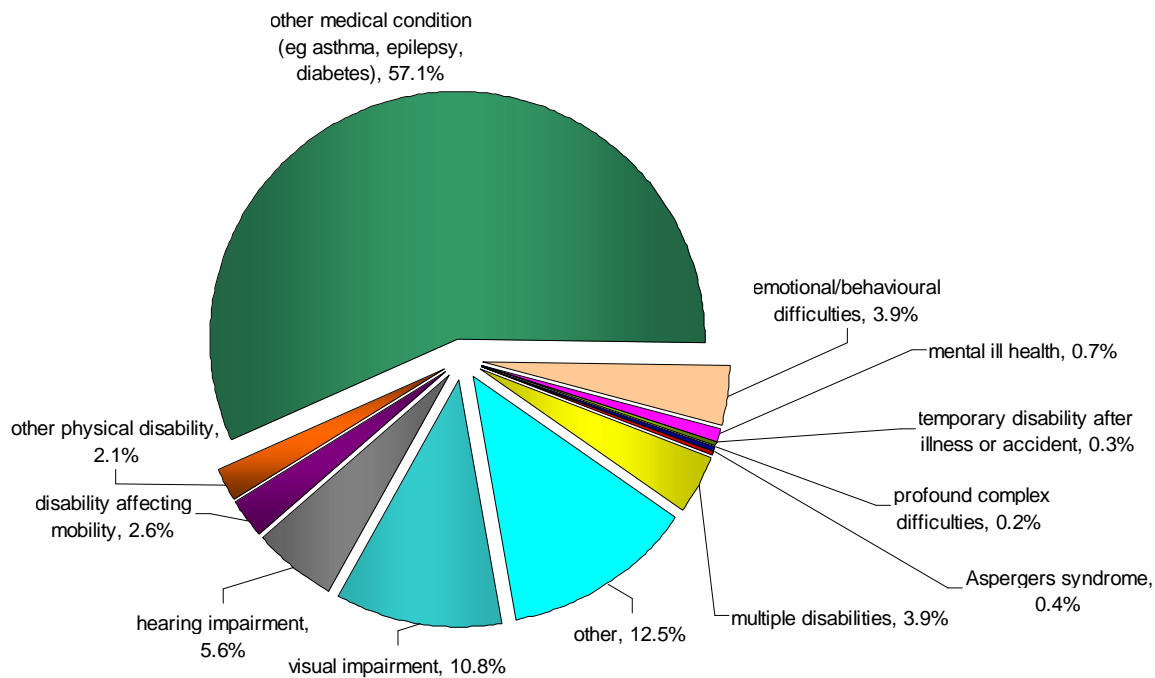
Figure 10: Types of learning difficulties recorded in 2008/09 in the ILR: 16-18 learners in the East Midlands recording a learning difficulty.



Source: ILR - Employer Responsive Drill Downs 2008/09, Period 11 (latest at June 2009), Average in Learning data. NB: Data also includes those that have recorded both a learning difficulty and a disability.

- 61 The latest 2008/09 data shows that of those resident learners in the region with a learning difficulty, more than half had a Moderate learning difficulty (53.4%). Dyslexia was the second most prevalent learning difficulty reported amongst resident learners (39.6%) whilst the proportion of learners with Multiple learning difficulties was very low (1%).
- 62 With the exception of Lincolnshire LA, Rutland LA and Nottinghamshire LA, the proportional split of the types of learning difficulties for other LA resident learners was similar. Lincolnshire and Rutland resident learners however had a higher recorded proportion of learners declaring Dyslexia (64% and 63% respectively) compared to Moderate learning difficulty (21% and 30% respectively). In contrast to all the areas, for Nottinghamshire LA's resident learners, there was an almost equal split between those recorded as Dyslexia (45%) and those reporting a Moderate learning difficulty (46%).

Figure 11: Types of disabilities recorded in 2008/09 in the ILR: 16-18 learners in the East Midlands recording a disability.



Source: ILR - Employer Responsive Drill Downs 2008/09, Period 11 (latest at June 2009), Average in Learning data. NB: Data also includes those that have recorded both a disability and a learning difficulty.

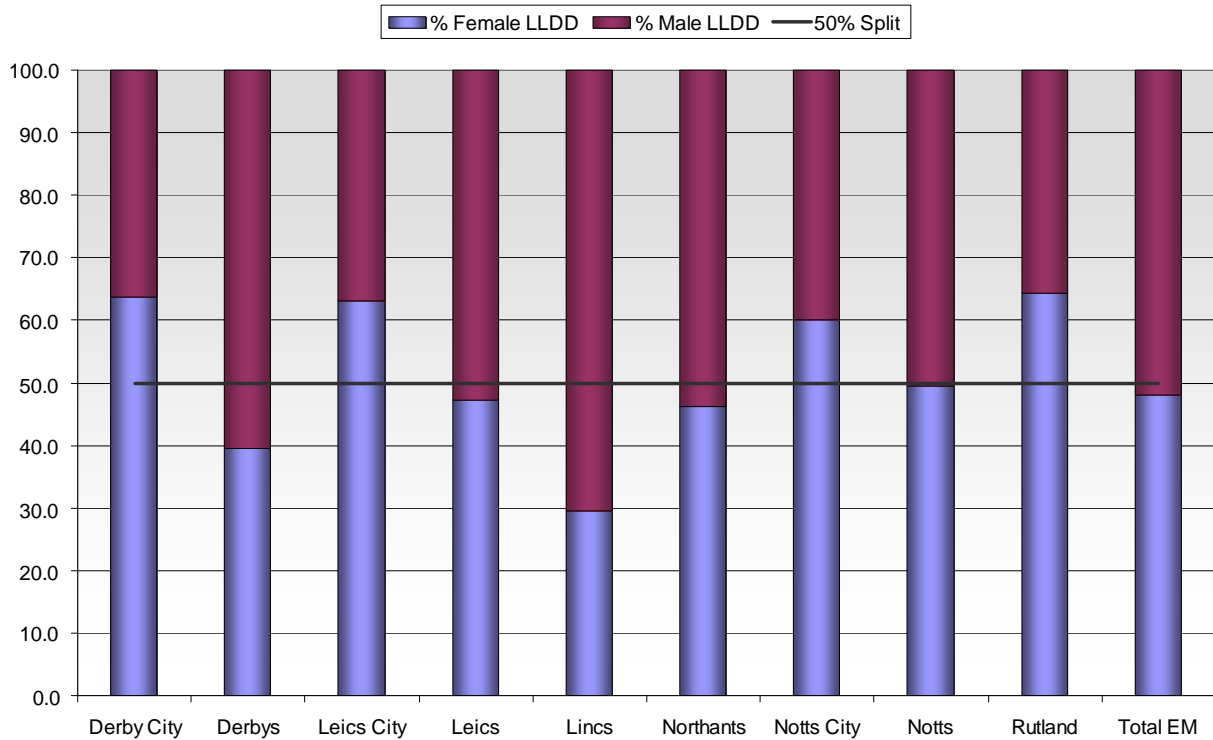
- 63 Of those resident learners declaring a disability in the region, 57.1% had a type of Other medical condition, such as Asthma, Epilepsy or Diabetes. Visual impairment was self declared by 10.8% of learners and 5.6% learners recorded a hearing impairment. There were 3.9% of learners recorded as having Emotional/behavioural difficulties or Multiple disabilities. In the 2008/09 data returns Aspergers Syndrome was specified as a separate disability for the first time and 0.4% of learners across the region were recorded as having this condition.
- 64 This pattern was repeated across each LA with Other medical condition and visual impairment being the most commonly recorded disability.
- 65 There were a number of learners who had learning difficulties (4.0%) or disabilities (12.5%) not defined in the ILR and recorded as 'other'. It would be interesting to identify what type of learning difficulties/disabilities these included, particularly for disability, as this was the second most recorded condition by overall regional resident learners.

Gender

- 66 There was a 48% / 52% split between female and male regional resident LLDD undertaking Apprenticeships as shown in Figure 12 . The gender split varied between LA resident learners, particularly for the

shire LAs, which had a lower proportion of female LLDD than males, compared to the cities.

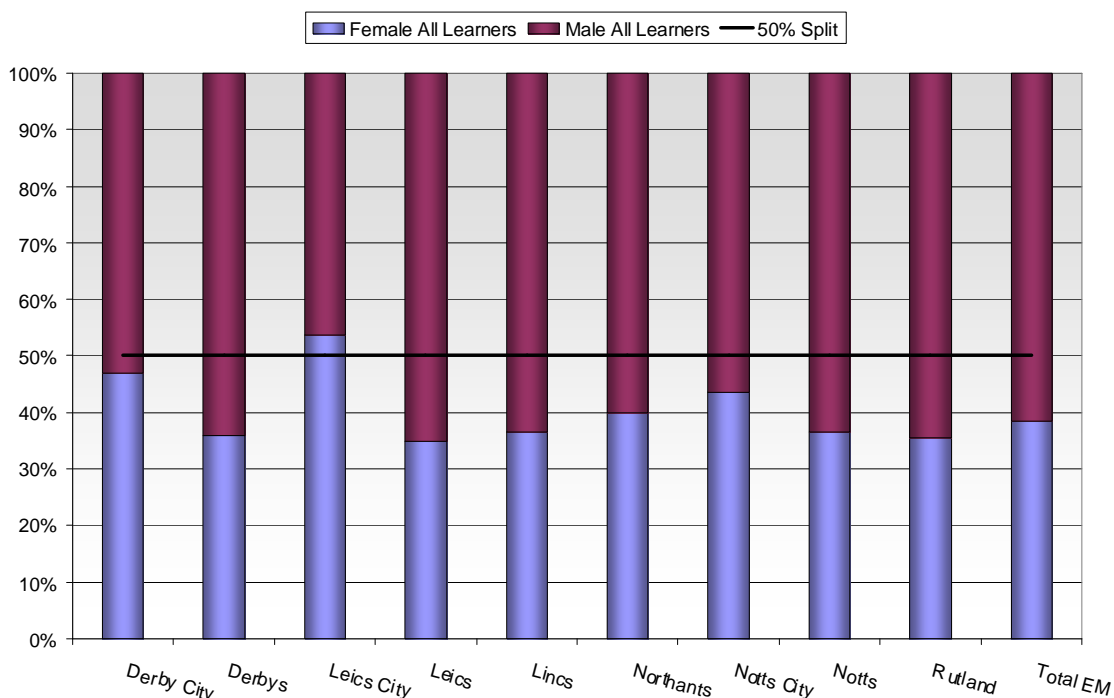
Figure 12: Proportional split between males and females with learning difficulties and/or disabilities undertaking Apprenticeships as at June 2009



Source: ILR - Employer Responsive Drill Downs 2008/09, Period 11 (latest at June 2009), Average in Learning data

67 The proportional gender split of all learners on Apprenticeships was similar, with more male than female resident learners from the shires participating on Apprenticeships than those in the cities. However, in contrast to the LLDD trend, Leicester, Derby and Nottingham had a higher proportion of male to female learners on Apprenticeships as shown in Figure 13. Leicester City had a higher proportion of female learners in both instances – both LLDD and Non-LLDD.

Figure 13: Proportional split between all males and females resident learners undertaking Apprenticeships as at June 2009



Source: ILR - Employer Responsive Drill Downs 2008/09, Period 11 (latest at June 2009), Average in Learning data

68 Across most LAs, the proportion of each gender reporting a learning difficulty only was higher than that reporting a disability only. However, Derby City is a notable exception with higher proportions of both male and female learners reporting a disability only (Table 8). This does not replicate the pattern for Derby City in FE (Table 4).

Table 8: Percentage split of learners with a difficulty only, disability only or those with both by gender and LA of residence, 2008/09 latest

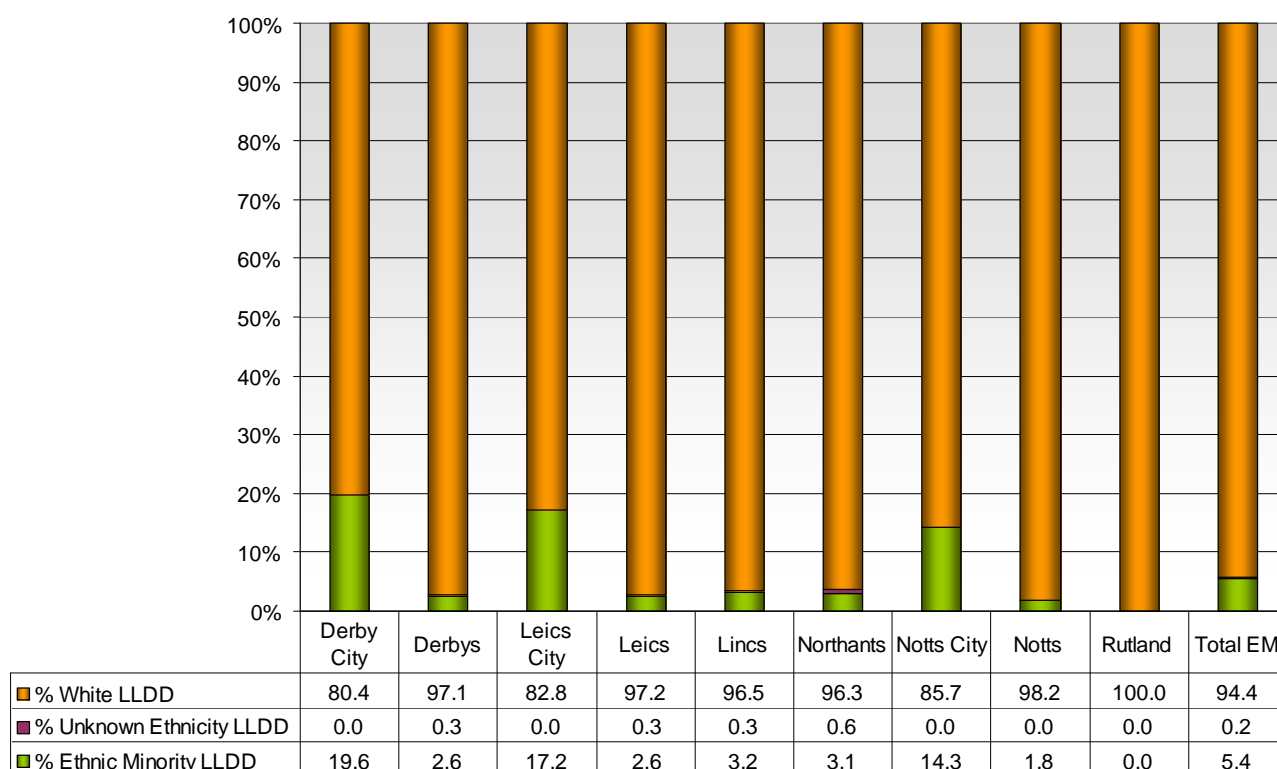
LA of Residence	FEMALES			MALES		
	% Learning Difficulty Only	% Disability Only	% Learning Difficulty AND Learning Disability	% Learning Difficulty Only	% Disability Only	% Learning Difficulty AND Learning Disability
Derby	44%	49%	7%	39%	52%	9%
Derbyshire	51%	39%	10%	63%	25%	12%
Leicester	61%	25%	14%	59%	29%	12%
Leicestershire	70%	21%	9%	71%	21%	8%
Lincolnshire	57%	33%	10%	61%	31%	8%
Northamptonshire	44%	44%	12%	60%	26%	13%
Nottingham	67%	24%	8%	68%	19%	12%
Nottinghamshire	52%	34%	14%	69%	20%	11%
Rutland	27%	42%	31%	36%	44%	20%
Total East Midlands	56%	34%	11%	64%	25%	11%

Source: ILR - Employer Responsive Drill Downs 2008/09, Period 11 (latest at June 2009), Average in Learning data

Ethnicity

- 69 In line with the ethnic population make-up within the city LAs in the region, there was a higher proportion of ethnic minority learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities participating on Apprenticeships from these areas compared to the shires. The regional average for participation on Apprenticeships by resident ethnic minority LLDD was 5.4%, which was higher than the participation of ethnic minorities overall on this programme in 2008/09 (3.9%).
- 70 Compared to LLDD participation in FE, Apprenticeship learning is low. This is similar to the overall participation of ethnic minorities on Apprenticeships, as this population is generally under-represented on the programme. In a recent research report commissioned by the LSC, *'Addressing inequality in Apprenticeships: Learner views'*⁸, a common theme which emerged from Black and Minority Ethnic participants, was that families played an important supportive influence, but only if they were sold the benefits of Apprenticeships. There was a perception that *'Apprenticeships were exploitative and inferior to A-levels and university'*, though parents were reported to be more agreeable when they had more knowledge about what Apprenticeships entail and examples of success through this type of learning.

Figure 14: 16-18 LLDD by broad ethnic grouping and LA of Residence as at June 2009

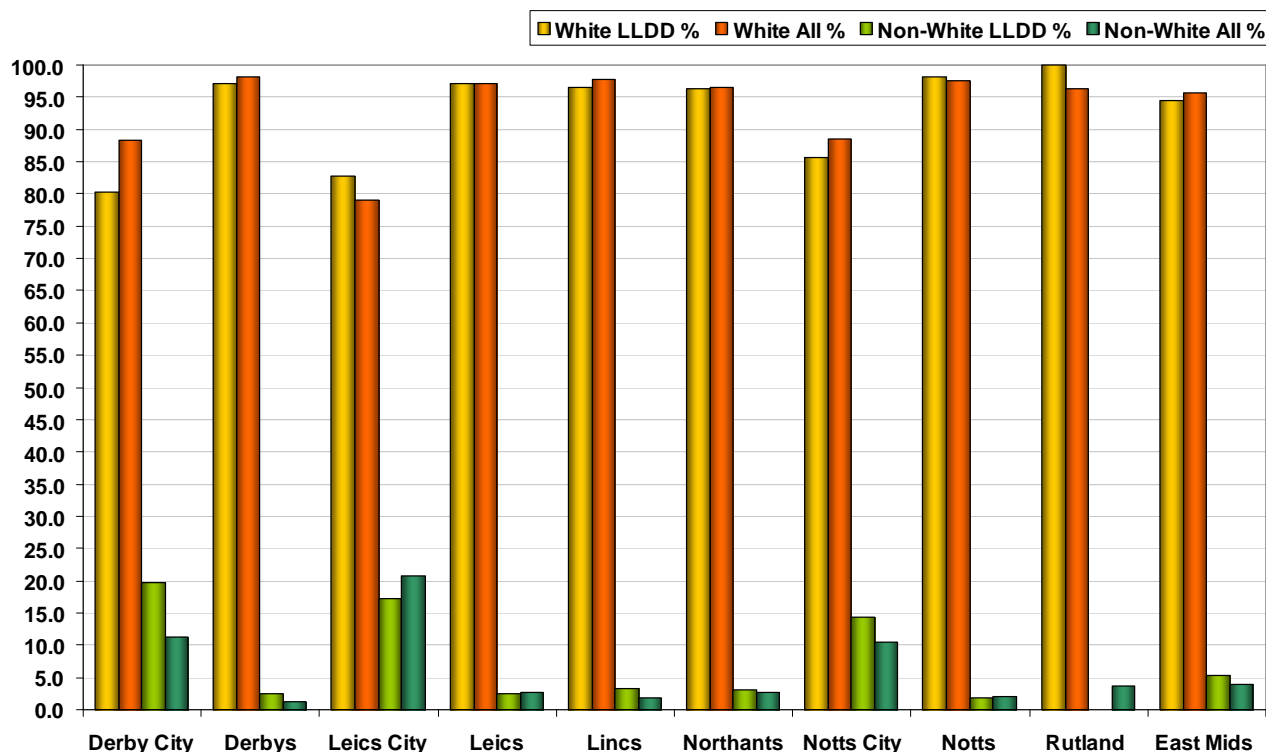


Source: ILR - Employer Responsive Drill Downs 2008/09, Period 11 (latest at June 2009), Average in Learning data.

⁸ <http://readingroom.lsc.gov.uk/lsc/National/nat-aiialearnersviews-feb09.pdf>

- 71 Figure 15 examines the broad ethnic make-up of the all resident learner population on Apprenticeships to the ethnic make-up of LLDD population undertaking Apprenticeships. The comparison highlights that there is some variation between LAs with certain areas like Derby City, Nottingham City and Lincolnshire having a higher proportion of learners from an ethnic minority background with learning difficulties and/or disabilities participating on Apprenticeships than in the total ethnic minority resident learner population as a whole in that area. This is in contrast to Leicester City, which has the highest ethnic minority Apprenticeship learner population in the region, but has a lower proportion of its ethnic minority resident LLDD participating on Apprenticeships.
- 72 This is different to the pattern in FE where ethnic minority groups are under-represented in the LLDD group of learners, but not in the overall population of learners.

Figure 15: Proportion of All 16-18 Apprenticeship learners who are 'White' or non-White' compared to the proportion of 16-18 Apprenticeship LLDD 'White' and non-White' by LA of residence as at June 2009



Source: ILR - Employer Responsive Drill Downs 2008/09, Period 11 (latest at June 2009), Average in Learning data. The percentage of learners whose ethnicity is unknown is very low and is therefore excluded from the chart above.

- 73 Table 9 provides a breakdown of the percentage split of those with a learning difficulty only, disability only or those learners with both by their local authority of residence. It shows that compared to White LLDD, there was a higher reported declaration of disabilities amongst ethnic minority LLDD across all the LA areas, with the exception of Derbyshire LA. In contrast, Derbyshire LA also had a higher proportion of ethnic minority learners self declaring a learning disability compared to other LAs..

Table 9: Percentage split of learning difficulty, learning disability or both by ethnicity and overall numbers of LLDD: 16-18 LLDD by LA of esidence, 2008/09

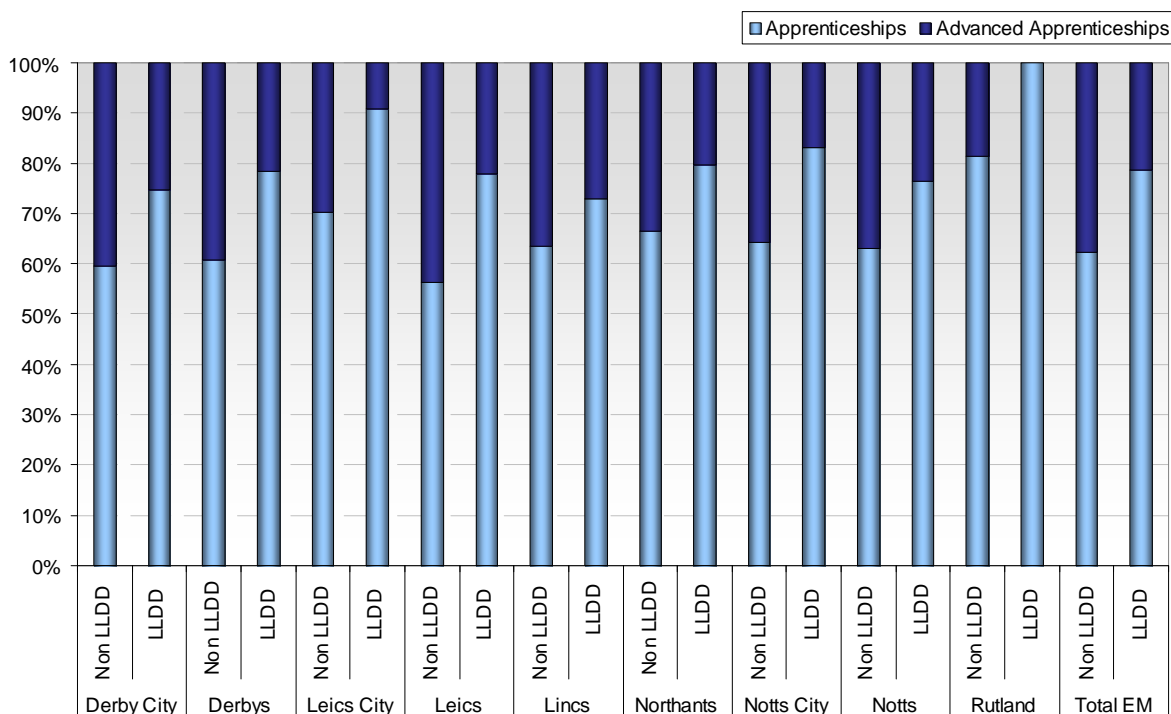
LA of Residence	Ethnic Minority				White			
	% Learning Difficulty Only	% Disability Only	% Learning Difficulty <i>and</i> Disability	LLDD Ethnic Minority Numbers Total	% Learning Difficulty Only	% Disability Only	% Learning Difficulty <i>and</i> Disability	LLDD White Numbers Total
Derby	40%	56%	4%	20	42%	49%	9%	83
Derbyshire	89%	11%	0%	6	58%	31%	11%	214
Leicester	41%	48%	12%	18	64%	22%	14%	89
Leicestershire	65%	35%	0%	8	70%	21%	9%	321
Lincolnshire	52%	48%	0%	x	60%	31%	85	116
Northamptonshire	44%	42%	13%	9	53%	34%	13%	282
Nottingham	49%	34%	16%	15	71%	20%	9%	92
Nottinghamshire	44%	56%	0%	6	61%	27%	12%	307
Rutland	0%	1%	2%	x	30%	43%	27%	6
Total East Midlands	49%	44%	8%	87	61%	28%	11%	1511

Source: ILR - Employer Responsive Drill Downs 2008/09, Period 11 (latest at June 2009), Average in Learning data. The number of LLDD whose ethnicity is unknown is very low and is therefore excluded from the table above. 'x' denotes numbers less than 5.

Level of study

- 74 Similar to proportion of learners with no learning difficulties and/or disabilities (or whose status is unknown), there was a higher proportion of learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities participating on Level 2 Apprenticeships than on Level 3 Advanced Apprenticeships. Figure 16 highlights that this trend was the same across all LAs. However, the chart also shows that the proportion of those undertaking Advanced Apprenticeships who were not LLDD (or unknown) was higher than those who were LLDD across all LA areas. This indicates some important issues about progression to Level 3 via Apprenticeships for LLDD.

Figure 16: Proportion of levels of study for 16-18 Apprenticeship learners with or without a learning difficulty and/or disability as at June 2009



Source: ILR - Employer Responsive Drill Downs 2008/09, Period 11 (latest at June 2009), Average in Learning data

NB: Non-LLDD includes learners whose learning difficulty and/or disability status is unknown or not provided in the ILR as well as those self declared as not LLDD.

- 75 As with FE, higher proportions of Non-LLDD were undertaking Level 3 learning (Advanced Apprenticeships). Most LLDD were on Level 2 Apprenticeships and therefore the proportion of learners on these programmes is considerable.
- 76 Northamptonshire LA and Leicestershire LA had the highest proportion of LLDD undertaking Advanced Apprenticeships as a proportion of all learners learning at the level. Table 10 below shows that a third of all learners undertaking Level 2 Apprenticeships in Leicester City LA were LLDD (33%) whilst more than a quarter of Leicestershire LA's resident Apprenticeship learners were also LLDD (28.8%) as were more than fifth in Northamptonshire LA (22.8%) and Nottingham City LA (21.3%). Compared to the regional average, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland all had a lower proportion of LLDD on Apprenticeships at Level 2 as a proportion of all resident learners participating on Apprenticeships.

Table 10: Number of 16-18 learners with or without a learning difficulty and/or disability by levels of study and LA of residence as at June 2009

LA of Residence	Apprenticeships (Level 2)				Advanced Apprenticeships (Level 3)			
	LLDD total	Non-LLDD total	Total learners	% LLDD of total learners	LLDD total	Non-LLDD total	Total learners	% LLDD of total learners
Derby	77	503	580	15.4	26	342	368	7.6
Derbyshire	173	1465	1638	11.8	47	945	992	5.0
Leicester	97	294	392	33.0	10	125	135	7.9
Leicestershire	258	895	1153	28.8	73	695	768	10.5
Lincolnshire	88	1218	1305	7.2	32	701	733	4.6
Northamptonshire	234	1026	1260	22.8	59	519	578	11.5
Nottingham	90	420	510	21.3	18	233	251	7.8
Nottinghamshire	239	1615	1854	14.8	74	945	1018	7.8
Rutland	6	52	59	12.2	0	12	12	0.0
Total East Midlands	1261	7489	8750	16.8	340	4515	4855	7.5

Source: ILR - Employer Responsive Drill Downs 2008/09, Period 11 (latest at June 2009), Average in Learning data

School Sixth Form

77 The data used in this section is based on the second October submission of data required from schools. As such, it only gives an early year picture of participation and as with FE data, more robust data comes from submissions later in the academic year.

Table 11: Learners resident in the East Midlands in School Sixth Forms* with Special Educational Needs (SEN), 2008/09

LA area of residence	Year 12			Year 13			Year 14		
	Without SEN	With SEN	Total	Without SEN	With SEN	Total	Without SEN	With SEN	Total
Derbyshire	3,576	150	3,726	2,683	65	2,748	35	x	37
Derby City	822	84	906	607	11	618	22		22
Nottinghamshire	3,943	323	4,266	2,728	133	2,861	60	x	62
Nottingham City	464	75	539	325	42	367	8	x	10
Rutland	22		22	25		25			
Lincolnshire	3,199	300	3,499	2,410	110	2,520	x		x
Leicestershire	4,000	246	4,246	3,011	93	3,104	30	x	32
Leicester City	599	67	666	438	29	467	6	x	8
Northamptonshire	3,720	381	4,101	2,653	155	2,808	26	x	27
East Midlands total	20,346	1,626	21,972	14,880	638	15,518	189	11	200

Source: School Census S02 October 2008 (0809 learners Aug 2009.xls). *Schools located both within and outside of the East Midlands. 'x' denotes numbers less than 5.

78 94% of learners living in the East Midlands and attending a School Sixth Form have no Special Educational Needs (SEN). This figure varies little across the different school years, although the proportion of students in Years 13 and 14 is closer to 96%. The highest proportions of learners with

SEN are found in the three cities, particularly in Nottingham, where 14% of resident School Sixth Form learners had some level of SEN, compared with 10% in Leicester and 9% in Derby.

Definitions/levels of SEN

- 79 The SEN Code of Practice (2001) sets out how schools should address the needs of children with learning difficulties and the different stages and triggers of the process of assessing and supporting those needs. In this analysis, the terms **School Action**, **School Action Plus** and **With Statement** have been used to give a broader understanding of the levels of special educational needs within each local authority. They are not directly equivalent to different conditions but are centred around the individual learner's needs and the progress they make.
- 80 **School Action**⁹: where a teacher has identified a child with SEN and the school has provided interventions that are additional to or different from those provided as part of the school's usual differentiated curriculum offer and strategies.
- 81 **School Action Plus**¹⁰: where the school has requested help from external support services to provide specialist assessment services, advice on strategies and individual education plans, provide support for specialist materials or particular activities etc.
- 82 **Statement of need**¹¹: where the help through School Action Plus status is not sufficient to enable the pupil to make adequate progress and so the LEA is approached to request a statutory assessment. If granted, this document outlines the pupil's needs and the specialist educational provision that the LEA will provide.¹²

Table 12: Year 12-14 School Sixth Form learners resident in the East Midlands by SEN status, 2008/09

LA area of residence	No SEN	%	School Action	%	School Action Plus	%	With Statement	%	Total learners Year 12-14
Derbyshire	6,294	96.7	102	1.6	75	1.2	40	0.6	6,511
Derby City	1,451	93.9	70	4.5	11	0.7	14	0.9	1,546
Nottinghamshire	6,731	93.6	354	4.9	58	0.8	46	0.6	7,189
Nottingham City	797	87	97	10.6	22	2.4			916
Rutland	47	100							47
Lincolnshire	5,611	93.2	255	4.2	96	1.6	59	1	6,021
Leicestershire	7,041	95.4	183	2.5	84	1.1	74	1	7,382
Leicester City	1,043	91.4	57	5	28	2.5	13	1.1	1,141
Northamptonshire	6,399	92.3	386	5.6	88	1.3	63	0.9	6,936
East Midlands total	35,415	94	1,504	4	462	1.2	309	0.8	37,690

Source: School Census S02 October 2008 (0809 learners Aug 2009.xls)

⁹ DCSF, *Special Educational Needs Code of Practice*, (2001), p.68

¹⁰ DCSF, *Special Educational Needs Code of Practice*, (2001), p.71

¹¹ DCSF, *Special Educational Needs Code of Practice*, (2001), p.72

¹² DCSF, *Special Educational Needs Code of Practice*, (2001), p.121

83 Most local authority areas show the same patterns of need as the region as a whole, with most learners with SEN receiving support under School Action and School Action Plus status. Low numbers of learners have a Statement of Need. Nottingham City is the exception with no learners in receipt of a Statement.¹³

Information on the types of learning difficulty or disability is collected through the School Census and a supplementary survey, called SEN2. The 2009 results from this were published by the DCSF in a Statistical First Release in June 2009.¹⁴

84 Table 13 shows the East Midlands figures for numbers of learners in secondary schools in each local authority area for the different types of conditions. The table shows a wider age range of learners than just School Sixth Forms, but gives useful context to look at the types of needs of learners in secondary schools.

Table 13: Learners of all ages in state funded secondary schools with statements of special educational needs or at school action plus by type of need, 2009

	Derby	Derbyshire	Leicester	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	Rutland	East Midlands
Specific learning difficulty	107	457	203	717	875	411	104	304	36	3210
Moderate learning difficulty	281	874	660	821	1054	919	376	554	58	5600
Severe learning difficulty	29	61	6	7	41	47	22	73	x	290
Profound and multiple learning difficulty	x	5	0	x	7	8	5	5	0	30
Behaviour, emotional and social difficulties	339	1217	410	549	1310	940	538	1005	32	6340
Speech, language and communication needs	53	108	127	230	227	176	34	116	14	1090
Hearing impairment	31	142	46	110	65	63	25	42	x	530
Visual impairment	33	56	29	68	50	36	16	47	x	340
Multi-sensory impairment	x	x	x	0	15	0	x	0	0	20
Physical disability	36	156	45	143	153	131	42	115	x	820
Autistic spectrum disorder	40	258	41	180	394	260	127	302	10	1610
Other difficulty/disability	25	253	171	41	187	311	192	136	10	1330
Total	980	3590	1740	2870	4380	3300	1480	2700	170	21210

Source: School Census, DCSF SFR 14/2009 Special Educational Needs in England 2009, table 22 (<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000852/index.shtml>). 'x' denotes numbers less than 5.

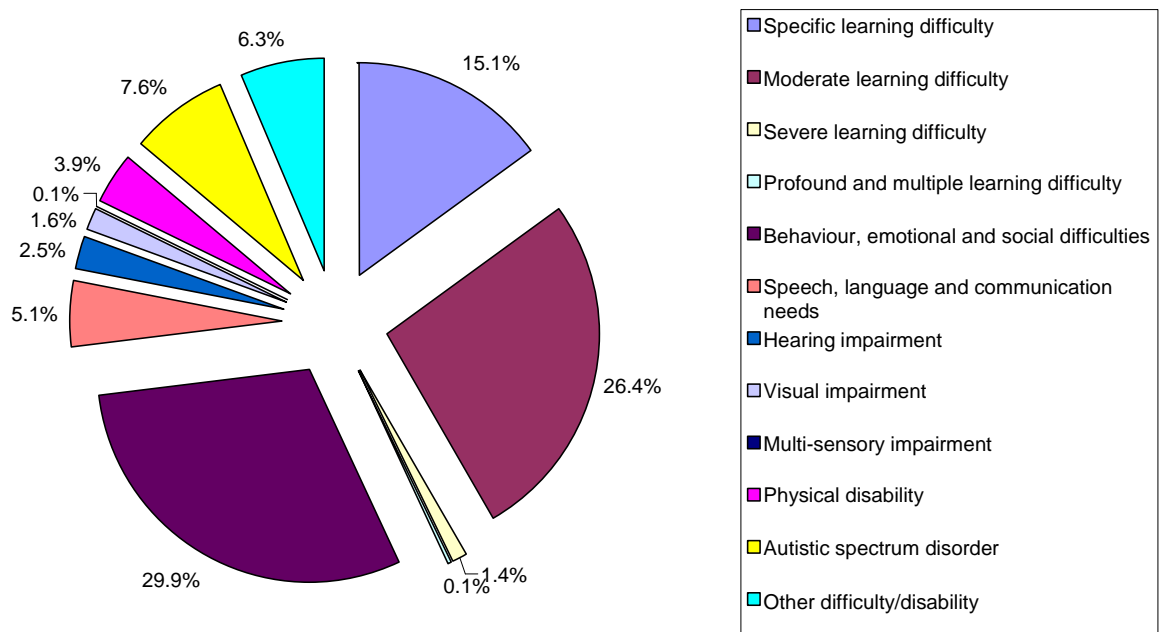
¹³ However this may be a data anomaly as anecdotal evidence suggests that there are learners resident in Nottingham with Statements.

¹⁴ DCSF, SFR 14/2009 Special Educational Needs in England 2009, (<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000852/index.shtml>)

Both

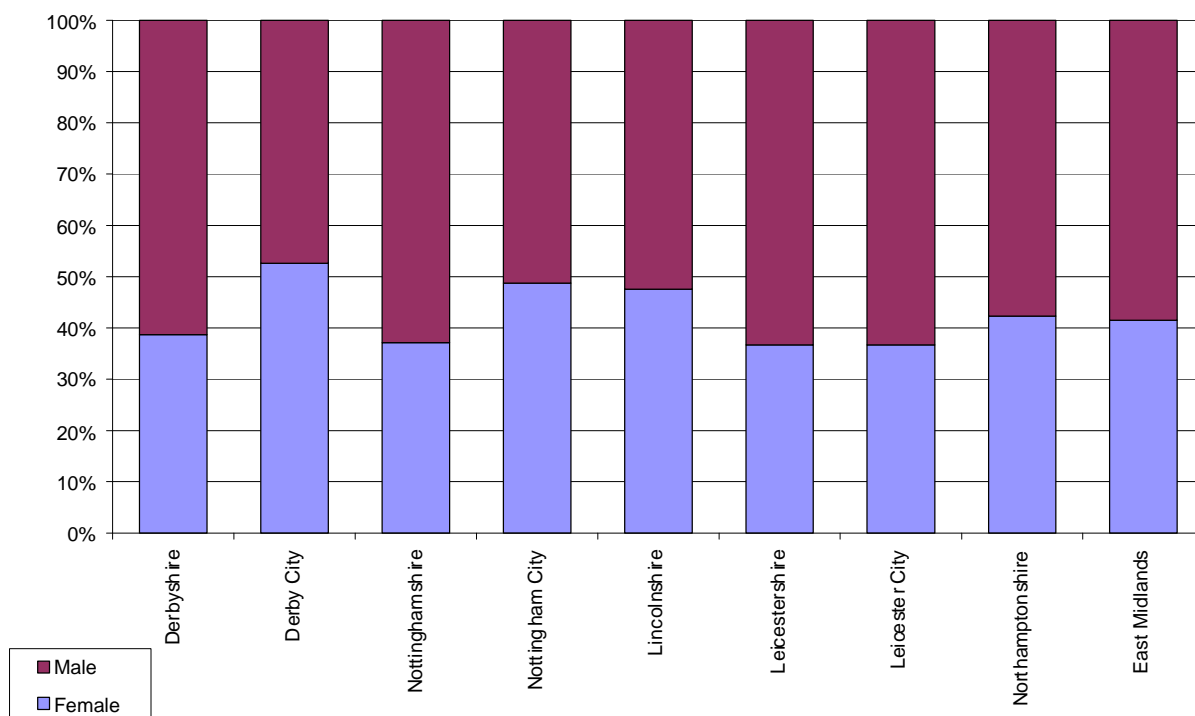
85 Table 13 and Figure 17 are based on the primary need of the learner and so only give information on the most serious condition affecting a learner, and only for those learners within School Action Plus and with Statements. The types of need that are most common (Specific learning difficulty, Moderate learning difficulty and Behaviour, emotional and social difficulties).

Figure 17: Types of learning difficulty and disability of SEN learners in East Midlands secondary schools



Source: School Census, DSCF SFR 14/2009 Special Educational Needs in England 2009, table 22

Figure 18: Gender split of School Sixth Form SEN learners by LA of residence, 2008/09



Source: School Census S02 October 2008 (0809 learners Aug 2009.xls)

86 Only in three local authority areas is the gender split of 16-18 SEN learners close to 50:50 – in the other areas, male learners make up around 60% of pupils with special educational needs, and female learners make up around a third.

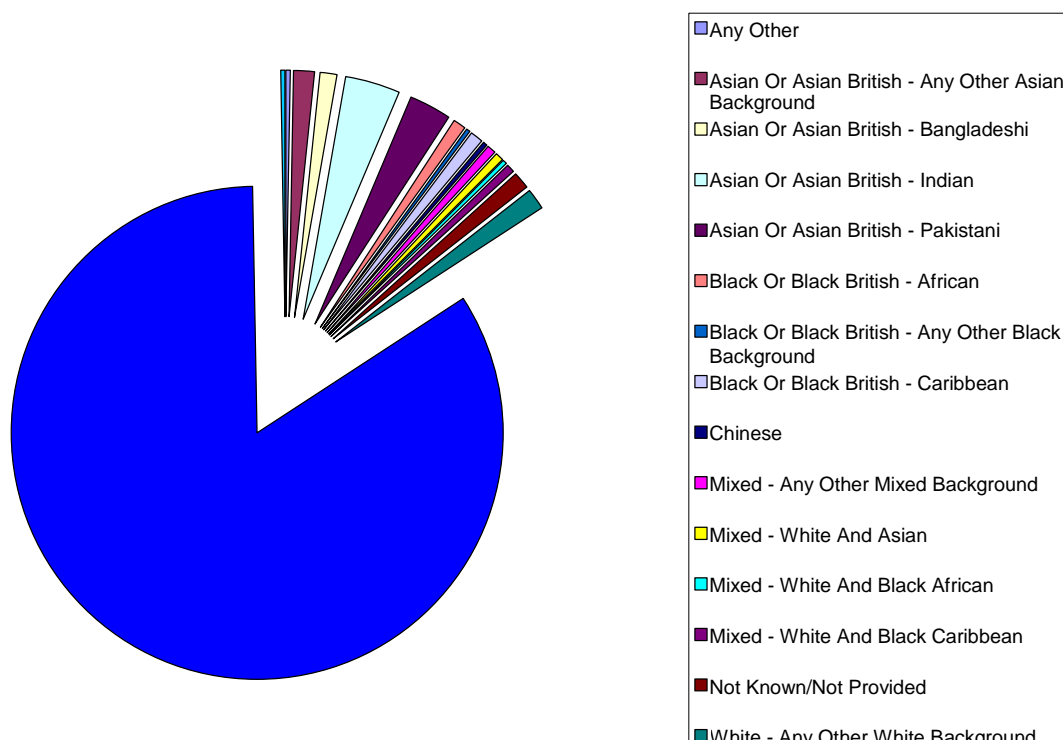
Table 14: East Midlands resident School Sixth Form learners by gender and SEN status and district of residence, 2008/09

Local Authority of residence	Female %					Male %				
	None	Action	Action plus	With Statement	Total	None	Action	Action plus	With Statement	Total
Derbyshire	97.6	1.2	0.8	0.4	100	95.7	2	1.6	0.8	100
Derby City	94	4.9	0.7	0.4	100	93.6	4.1	0.7	1.6	100
Nottinghamshire	95.5	3.5	0.7	0.02	100	91.5	6.5	1	1	100
Nottingham City	88.9	9.2	1.9	-	100	84.4	12.5	3.1	-	100
Lincolnshire	93.9	4.1	1.4	0.6	100	92.3	4.4	1.9	1.4	100
Leicestershire	96.7	1.9	0.8	0.6	100	94.1	3.1	1.5	1.4	100
Leicester City	93.4	3.6	2.4	0.5	100	89.5	6.2	2.5	1.7	100
Northamptonshire	93.7	4.7	1	0.6	100	90.6	6.6	1.6	1.2	100
East Midlands	95.2	3.3	1	0.5	100	92.6	4.7	1.5	1.2	100

Source: School Census S02 October 2008 (0809 learners Aug 2009.xls). As Rutland has no learners with SEN, there is no data to show for the area in this table.

87 As with the overall occurrence of SEN, the proportions of male learners in each of the SEN categories are higher than for females. Across both sexes, the proportions of learners are very small, affecting less than 10% in total on average.

Figure 19: Ethnicity of East Midlands resident SEN School Sixth Form learners, 2008/09



Source: School Census S02 October 2008 (0809 learners Aug 2009.xls)

88 Figure 19 shows the regional break down of SEN learners by ethnic group, but the numbers of SEN learners do not permit detailed analysis by ethnicity across the local authority districts. As with the general population, the largest proportion of this group of learners is of White British origin. The next most significant groups in the region are learners of Indian and Pakistani origin. There are higher proportions of SEN learners of Asian origin in the Leicestershire SRG area (17.8%) and in the Nottinghamshire SRG area (11.6%). These reflect the higher numbers Indian SEN learners in Leicester City and Leicestershire, and the higher number of Pakistani SEN learners in Nottingham City.

Table 15: Ethnicity of SEN learners in School Sixth Forms by SRG area of residence, 2008/09

	Derbyshire SRG		Nottinghamshire SRG		Lincolnshire and Rutland SRG		Leicestershire SRG		Northamptonshire SRG	
	SEN	Overall	SEN	Overall	SEN	Overall	SEN	Overall	SEN	Overall
Other	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	7.1%	3.5%	11.6%	4.7%	1.2%	1.0%	17.8%	14.0%	4.8%	4.4%
Black	1.0%	0.6%	1.7%	1.5%	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	1.1%	4.7%	2.9%
Chinese	1.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Mixed	1.9%	1.4%	1.9%	1.8%	0.7%	1.1%	3.2%	2.5%	0.9%	2.7%
White	86.5%	92.8%	82.3%	89.5%	97.1%	95.5%	74.5%	78.9%	88.5%	88.0%
Not Known/Not Provided	1.0%	1.0%	1.6%	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	3.0%	2.6%	0.2%	1.2%

Source: School Census S02 October 2008 (0809 learners Aug 2009.xls)

- 89 The broad pattern of learning by level is similar for all learners in School Sixth Forms, whether or not they have SEN. For both groups, the majority of learners are learning at Level 3, with much smaller proportions at Levels 1 and 2. For learners with SEN, the proportions undertaking learning at both Level 1 and Level 2 are higher at 2.4% and 15.1% respectively. These figures are both much higher than the proportion of learners without SEN learning at these levels.
- 90 Although the greater participation of SEN learners at Levels 1 and 2 is similar to the levels of learning in both FE and Apprenticeships, the higher proportion of SEN participation at Level 3 is a major difference in school sixth forms.

Table 16: East Midlands resident School Sixth Form learners by SEN and by Level of learning, 2008/09

	Without SEN				With SEN			
	1 and Entry	2	3	Not known	1 and Entry	2	3	Not known
Derbyshire	0.1%	2.4%	97.4%	0.1%	6.9%	10.6%	82.0%	0.5%
Derby City	0.2%	5.2%	94.3%	0.2%	0.0%	21.1%	78.9%	0.0%
Nottinghamshire	0.0%	2.4%	97.5%	0.1%	0.0%	21.4%	78.6%	0.0%
Nottingham City	0.4%	9.4%	89.8%	0.4%	1.0%	17.3%	81.6%	0.0%
Rutland	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%				
Lincolnshire	0.2%	2.2%	97.5%	0.1%	7.6%	10.5%	81.9%	0.0%
Leicestershire	0.0%	5.4%	94.6%	0.0%	0.0%	24.4%	75.6%	0.0%
Leicester City	0.1%	2.9%	96.7%	0.3%	0.5%	14.4%	84.9%	0.2%
Northamptonshire	0.0%	2.3%	96.9%	0.8%	0.4%	13.8%	85.3%	0.6%
East Midlands	0.1%	2.8%	96.8%	0.3%	2.4%	15.1%	82.3%	0.2%

Source: School Census S02 October 2008 (0809 learners Aug 2009.xls)

Entry to Employment

- 91 This section examines the participation of LLDD on the Entry to Employment (E2E) programme. The E2E programme aims to help those young people who are not yet ready or able to directly enter Apprenticeship programmes, further education or employment to progress to their selected path. Three interdependent core areas are covered in the programme which are: Basic and Key Skills, vocational development, and personal and social development. The extent of learning required within each is dependent on the learners needs making it a flexible form of learning.
- 92 Latest data for 2008/09 has been used for this section, which is taken from the second E2E data return submitted by Providers on the 1st March 2009. A second snapshot or freeze of this data return was taken in May 2009 which is used for the purposes of this report.

Overall LLDD participation

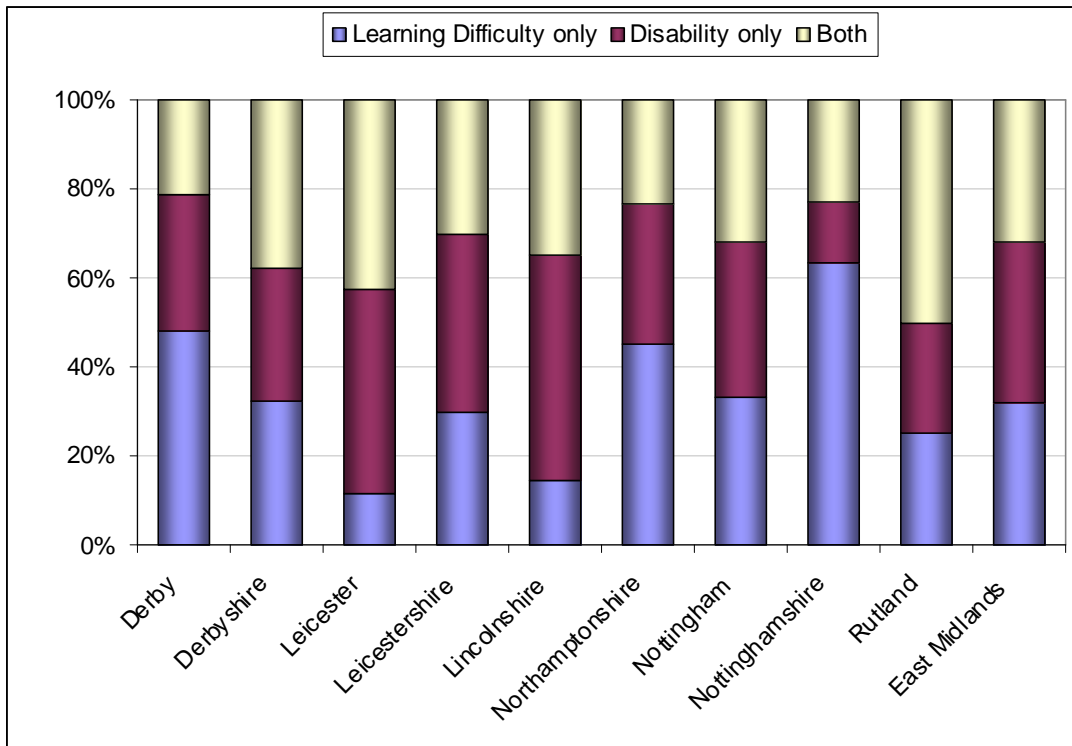
Table 17: E2E Occupancy for Learners Resident in the East Midlands by Self Declared Disability or Learning Difficulty

LA of Residence	Learning Difficulty only	Disability only	Both	All LLDD	No/ Unknown	Total learners	%LLDD*
Derby	25	16	11	52	355	407	12.8%
Derbyshire	49	45	57	151	752	903	16.7%
Leicester	17	68	63	148	90	238	62.2%
Leicestershire	21	28	21	70	177	247	28.3%
Lincolnshire	38	135	92	265	353	618	42.9%
Northamptonshire	90	63	47	200	397	597	33.5%
Nottingham	43	45	41	129	217	346	37.3%
Nottinghamshire	80	17	29	126	338	464	27.2%
Rutland	x	x	x	x	x	5	80.0%
East Midlands	364	418	363	1145	2680	3825	29.9%

Source: Dashboard - 0809 - 16-18 LR - Learners.zip (L02 Return, Census date 1st March 09, 19th May Freeze). 'x' denotes numbers less than 5.

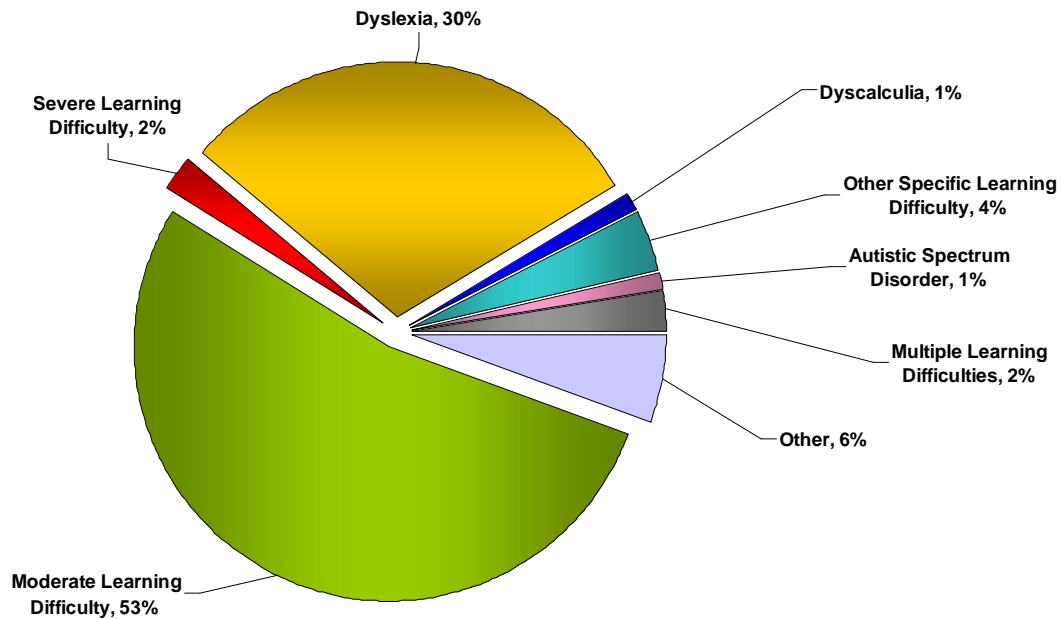
- 93 Table 17 shows that 29.9% of learners on the E2E programme have a learning difficulty and/or disability as specified within their ILR. The LAs with the highest proportion of Learners with a learning difficulty and/or disability (LLDD) on the E2E programme are Leicester City (62.2%), Lincolnshire (42.9%), Nottingham City (37.3%) and Northamptonshire (33.5%). Those with the lowest proportion of LLDD are Derby City (12.8%) and Derbyshire (16.7%). The range of variance seen across the region is not consistent with the levels of difficulty and disability in the community, or in the levels of LLDD seen in FE or Apprenticeships.

Figure 20: 16-18 learners with learning difficulties or disabilities or both, by LA of residence, E2E participation, 2008/09



Source: Dashboard - 0809 - 16-18 LR - Learners.zip (L02 Return, Census date 1st March 09, 19th May Freeze.) NB: Data also includes those that have recorded both a disability and a learning difficulty.

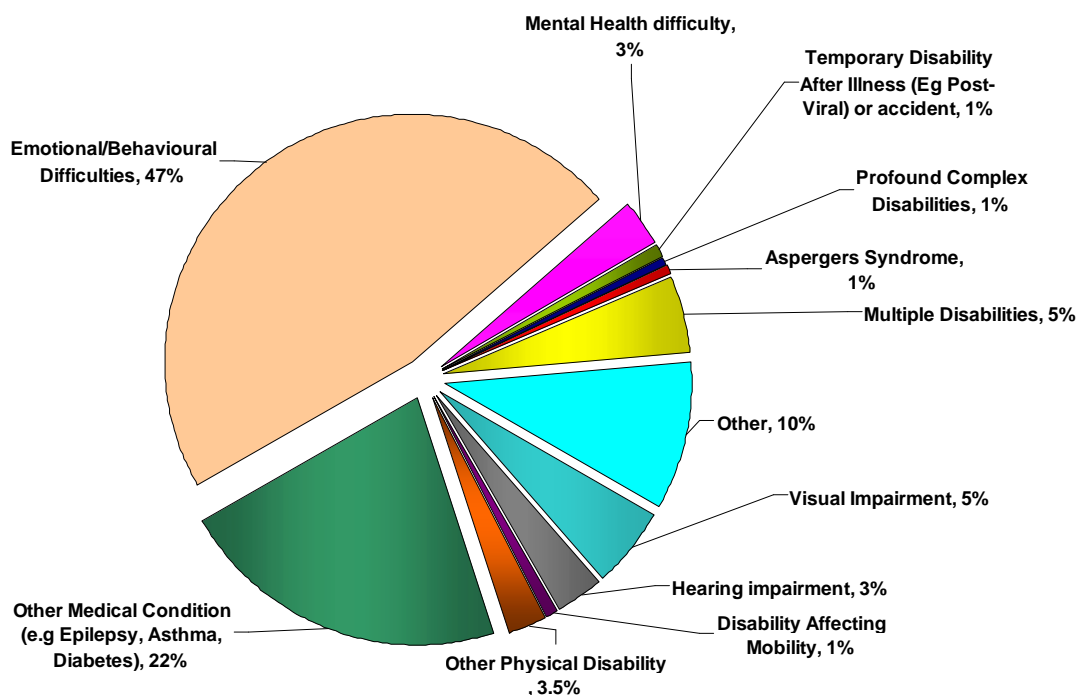
Figure 21: Types of learning difficulties recorded in 2008/09 in the ILR: 16-18 E2E learners in the East Midlands recording a learning difficulty.



Source: Dashboard - 0809 - 16-18 LR - Learners.zip (L02 Return, Census date 1st March 09, 19th May Freeze.) NB: Data also includes those that have recorded both a disability and a learning difficulty.

94 Figure 21 above shows that over half of E2E learners with a recorded learning difficulty have Moderate Learning Difficulty, with a further 30% having Dyslexia. Autistic Spectrum Disorder was provided as a separate description for the first time in the 2008/09 ILR and was reported for 1% of learners with a difficulty.

Figure 22: Types of disabilities recorded in 2008/09 in the ILR: 16-18 E2E learners in the East Midlands recording a learning difficulty.



Source: Dashboard - 0809 - 16-18 LR - Learners.zip (L02 Return, Census date 1st March 09, 19th May Freeze. NB: Data also includes those that have recorded both a disability and a learning difficulty.

95 Figure 22 shows that almost a half of East Midlands E2E learners reporting a disability indicated Emotional/Behavioural Difficulties. The next largest group recorded a type of Other medical condition (e.g. Epilepsy, Asthma, Diabetes) at 22%. In the 2008/09 data return Aspergers Syndrome was specified as a separate disability for the first time and 1% of E2E learners with a disability were recorded as having this condition.

LLDD and Gender

96 Table 18 below indicates that a higher proportion of males reported a learning difficulty compared to females, whilst a higher percentage of females reported a disability only. With the exception of Leicestershire for learning difficulty and for Lincolnshire for disability, this trend was apparent across the LAs and similar to Further Education and Apprenticeships.

Table 18: % split of type of LLDD by gender

LA of Residence	FEMALES			MALES		
	% F Learning Difficulty Only	% F Disability Only	% Learning Difficulty AND Learning Disability	% M Learning Difficulty Only	% M Disability Only	% Learning Difficulty AND Learning Disability
Derby	41.2	41.2	17.6	51.4	25.7	22.9
Derbyshire	25.9	32.8	41.4	36.6	28.0	35.5
Leicester	9.1	52.3	38.6	12.5	43.3	44.2
Leicestershire	30.4	47.8	21.7	29.8	36.2	34.0
Lincolnshire	13.3	47.8	38.9	15.1	53.3	31.6
Northamptonshire	32.1	48.7	19.2	53.3	20.5	26.2
Nottingham	30.0	41.7	28.3	36.2	29.0	34.8
Nottinghamshire	50.0	19.4	30.6	68.9	11.1	20.0
Rutland	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7
Total East Midlands	25.3	43.0	31.6	35.7	32.6	31.7

Source: Dashboard - 0809 - 16-18 LR - Learners.zip (L02 Return, Census date 1st March 09, 19th May Freeze)

Ethnicity and LLDD

Table 19: Proportion of LLDD in E2E by White/Non-White

LA of Residency	Unknown	Non-White	% Non-White	White	LLDD Total
Derbyshire	x	x		146	151
Derby City		9	17.3%	43	52
Leicestershire	x	x		63	70
Leicester City		35	23.6%	113	148
Rutland				x	x
Nottinghamshire	x	x		120	126
Nottingham City		20	15.5%	109	129
Lincolnshire	x	x		260	265
Northamptonshire	x	24	12.0%	175	200
East Midlands	11	101	8.8%	1,033	1,145

Source: Dashboard - 0809 - 16-18 LR - Learners.zip (L02 Return, Census date 1st March 09, 19th May Freeze). 'x' denotes numbers less than 5.

- 97 8.8% of LLDD learners on E2E programmes in East Midlands are recorded as Non-White. Office of National Statistics data does not have specific data for the 16-18 age range but indicates that 8.6% of all persons in East Midlands are Non-White. It is not possible to undertake detailed analysis by ethnicity for each LA because the numbers of LLDD on E2E programmes are low. However, it is noted that Leicester City's E2E LLDD Non-White participation is around 15 percentage points below the ethnic mix within that community.

Travel to learn patterns

98 This section provides information about where learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities resident in the East Midlands travel to learn. Data is provided for Further Education and Schools Sixth Form learning streams in 2008/09.

Further Education

99 A majority proportion of the LLDD population stay within the East Midlands to learn (87.3%). As with the overall FE population, learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities do not travel too far from their regional home. There were some out-flows to other regions, particularly to Yorkshire and Humberside (4.4%) and the West Midlands (4.3%). These were mainly learners from Lincolnshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire.

Table 20: 16-18 Resident FE LLDD by LA of Residence and region of FE Institution attended, 2008/09 latest

LA of learner residence	East of England	East Midlands	Greater London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & Humberside	Total resident 16-18 LLDD
Derby	-	316	-	-	-	-	-	25	x	342
Derbyshire	x	930	x	-	90	-	x	97	42	1,164
Leicester	-	789	x	-	x	-	-	1	-	795
Leicestershire	-	1,027	x	-	-	-	-	177	-	1,206
Lincolnshire	68	946	65	-	x	x	x	x	283	1,371
Northamptonshire	11	654	x	-	x	48	x	34	x	752
Nottingham	-	692	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	694
Nottinghamshire	-	1,447	x	-	-	x	x	x	23	1,476
Rutland	x	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
East Midlands	83	6,874	76	-	95	51	7	340	350	7,876

Source: ILR FE – LR – 0809.xls (L02 return, data freeze May 09). 'x' denotes numbers less than 5

100 In the main, East Midlands learners choose to learn in institutions within their residential local authority area, or respective sub-regional group area. Very few learners travelled outside these areas, with the exception of learners resident in Derbyshire that travel to Nottinghamshire SRG FE colleges (213 learners).

Table 21: 16-18 Resident FE LLDD by LA of Residence and regional LA institution attended, 2008/09 latest

LA of learner residence	LA Location of Learning								Total in EM LLDD	Outside East Midlands
	Derby	Derbyshire	Leicester	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire		
Derby	287	x	-	x	-	-	25	x	316	26
Derbyshire	117	582	-	18	-	-	159	54	930	234
Leicester	8	-	624	155	-	x	-	-	789	6
Leicestershire	15	-	227	749	8	22	5	x	1,027	179
Lincolnshire	12	-	-	16	904	x	6	6	946	425
Northamptonshire	-	-	x	x	8	643	x	-	654	98
Nottingham	6	x	-	x	-	-	555	128	692	x
Nottinghamshire	16	x	x	21	81	-	562	764	1,447	29
Rutland	-	-	x	5	39	24	x	-	73	x
East Midlands	461	586	857	968	1,040	693	1,314	955	6,874	1,002

Source: ILR FE – LR – 0809.xls (L02 return, data freeze May 09). 'x' denotes numbers less than 5

Schools Sixth Forms

Table 22: Travel to learn patterns for East Midlands resident School Sixth Form learners with SEN, 2008/9

Local authority of School:	Local Authority where learner resides:								Grand Total
	Derbyshire	Derby	Leicestershire	Leicester	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	
Derby	5	93			x				99
Derbyshire	194	x	x		8				205
Leicester			10	64					74
Leicestershire	x		317	34			x		355
Lincolnshire			x		6		402		409
Northamptonshire			7					524	531
Nottingham	x				20	97			118
Nottinghamshire	6		x		421	22			452
Number of residents learning in the East Midlands	209	95	339	98	456	119	403	524	2243
% of learners learning within the East Midlands	96.31%	100.00%	99.41%	100.00%	99.56%	100.00%	98.29%	97.58%	98.59%

Source: School Census S02 October 2008 (0809 learners Aug 2009.xls) 'x' denotes numbers less than 5

- 101 Very small numbers of School Sixth Form learners with SEN who live in the East Midlands, attend School Sixth Forms outside of the region. The highest proportion of learners who travel out of the region is in Derbyshire (3.7%) and these learners go to Staffordshire, Sheffield and Rotherham. However, the highest number (13 learners) leave Northamptonshire and go to Warwickshire, Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. Lincolnshire is the only other local authority area to show more than five learners going out of region – and these seven learners attend schools in Peterborough and Doncaster. For the three cities, all Sixth Form learners with SEN attend provision within the SRG area of their home local authority.

Part 2: 16-18 Providers by Local Authority: LLDD Provision

102 This section analyses learners by provider contracted in the East Midlands in 2008/09. The data focuses on participation and funding for learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities within mainstream provision.

Further Education

Participation

Table 23: 16-18 LLDD in FE by Provider by LA area of Provider Location, 2008/09

LA	Provider	2008/09					
		Difficulty	Disability	Both	All LLDD	% LLDD	All Learners
Derby City	Derby City Council	-	-	-	x	3.2%	62
	Derby College	317	72	86	475	12.0%	3,953
Derbyshire	Chesterfield College	234	145	105	484	12.6%	3,831
	South East Derbyshire College	-	-	-	x	0.2%	913
	University Of Derby	75	51	26	152	16.7%	911
Leicester City	Gateway Sixth Form College	134	34	11	179	17.9%	999
	Leicester City Council	0	0	0	0	0.0%	34
	Leicester College	311	147	74	532	13.8%	3,854
	Pre-School Learning Alliance	-	-	-	x	21.4%	14
	Regent College	13	25	6	44	3.7%	1,183
	Wyggeston & Queen Elizabeth I College	45	62	x	108	5.3%	2,025
Leicestershire	Brooksby Melton College	82	45	81	208	22.0%	945
	Leicestershire County Council	-	-	-	9	20.9%	43
	Loughborough College	188	109	39	336	21.3%	1,575
	South Leicestershire College	192	39	29	260	32.9%	791
	Stephenson College	118	61	21	200	16.9%	1,182
Lincolnshire	Boston College	134	117	90	341	20.8%	1,637
	Grantham College	72	7	11	90	7.7%	1,164
	Lincoln College	220	85	95	400	11.4%	3,513
	Lincolnshire County Council	-	-	-	6	75.0%	8
	New College Stamford	176	46	34	256	13.7%	1,865
Northampton-shire	Moulton College	157	108	70	335	17.9%	1,874
	Northampton College	46	22	x	72	2.0%	3,631
	Tresham Institute	192	115	60	367	14.2%	2,587
Nottingham City	Bilborough College	125	95	15	235	13.4%	1,760
	Castle College Nottingham	220	84	133	437	16.2%	2,703
	New College, Nottingham	423	123	106	652	14.0%	4,658
	Nottingham Trent University	0	0	15	15	10.1%	148
	South Nottingham College	163	32	59	254	16.8%	1,514
Nottinghamshire	North Nottinghamshire College	108	48	9	165	13.1%	1,263
	Sutton Centre Community College	-	-	-	x	3.8%	26
	The Dukeries College	-	-	5	8	11.1%	72
	West Nottinghamshire College	244	222	94	560	17.8%	3,149

Source: ILR FE – LR – 0809.xls (L02 return, data freeze May 09).- number suppressed as less than 5.

103 Table 23 shows that the average percentage of LLDD learners within an FE institution in the East Midlands is 13.3%. As this analysis considers type of learning difficulty or disability, numbers of LLDD has been reported using the two data fields (L15 and L16) within the ILR. It should be noted that funding is based on the data field L14. The total number of LLDD shown using these two methods are not always consistent.

The range of values observed of LLDD inclusion across providers is surprisingly wide and must raise questions about the consistency of recording. A few providers who have a proportion of LLDD below 10% require further examination as to whether there is an issue with the recording of ILR data fields L14, L15 and L16 or if there is an inclusion concern.

Funding

104 The tables below present funding allocation information for 2008/09 for Further Education providers who hold contracts with the LSC East Midlands. The information includes Additional Learner Support allocations awarded to providers to support the needs of learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities.

Table 24: Derbyshire LSC 16-18 FE Allocations by provider, 2008/09

LA Area	Provider	16-18 ALS Allocation	Total Provider 16-18 Allocation inc ALS	% ALS Allocation of Total Provider Allocation
Derby City LA	Derby College	£1,654,072.00	£20,287,566.88	8.2%
	Derby City Council	£1,052.00	£108,962.32	1.0%
Derbyshire LA	Chesterfield College	£1,379,509.00	£17,278,944.61	8.0%
	South East Derbyshire College	£695,493.00	£5,300,711.73	13.1%
	University Of Derby	£226,231.00	£3,931,345.58	5.8%
	Derbyshire County Council	£2,875.00	£357,832.60	0.8%

Source: Allocations Comparison v4 2009 -06-09.xls, worksheet Colleges (FE)

Table 25: Nottinghamshire LSC 16-18 FE Allocations by provider, 2008/09

LSC Area	Provider	16-18 ALS Allocation	Total Provider 16-18 Allocation inc ALS	% ALS Allocation of Total Provider Allocation
Nottingham City LA	Bilborough College	£228,309.00	£8,424,019.86	2.7%
	Castle College Nottingham	£1,240,878.00	£11,551,454.88	10.7%
	New College, Nottingham	£1,613,426.00	£21,813,426.00	7.4%
	Nottingham Trent University	£91,610.00	£818,342.86	11.2%
	South Nottingham College	£376,630.00	£6,691,194.39	5.6%
Nottinghamshire LA	North Nottinghamshire College	£635,442.00	£6,047,011.74	10.5%
	West Nottinghamshire College	£1,792,079.00	£13,246,231.83	13.5%
	Sutton Centre	£3,160.78	£66,238.53	4.8%
	The Dukeries	£16,838.76	£235,091.54	7.2%

Source: Allocations Comparison v4 2009 -06-09.xls

Table 26: Lincolnshire and Rutland LSC 16-18 FE Allocations by provider, 2008/09

LSC Area	Provider	16-18 ALS Allocation	Total Provider 16-18 Allocation inc ALS	% ALS Allocation of Total Provider Allocation
Lincolnshire LA	Boston College	£568,371.00	£7,023,686.39	-
	New College Stamford	£474,982.00	£8,392,839.40	5.7%
	Grantham College	£375,935.00	£4,740,467.96	7.9%
	Lincoln College	£1,080,491.00	£14,534,332.56	7.4%
	Robert Pattinson School	£80.38	£3,093.12	2.6%
Rutland LA	Rutland County Council	£382.00	£6,908.52	5.5%

Source: Allocations Comparison v4 2009 -06-09.xls

Table 27: Northamptonshire LSC 16-18 FE Allocations by provider, 2008/09

LSC Area	Provider	16-18 ALS Allocation	Total Provider 16-18 Allocation inc ALS	% ALS Allocation of Total Provider Allocation
Northamptonshire LA	Moulton College	£957,856.00	£11,363,526.02	8.4%
	Northampton College	£796,742.00	£14,811,789.38	5.4%
	Tresham Institute	£980,546.00	£11,650,364.35	8.4%

Source: Allocations Comparison v4 2009 -06-09.xls

Table 28: Leicestershire LSC 16-18 FE Allocations by provider, 2008/09

LSC Area	Provider	16-18 ALS Allocation	Total Provider 16-18 Allocation inc ALS	% ALS Allocation of Total Provider Allocation
Leicester City LA	Gateway Sixth Form College	£390,405.00	£5,829,315.15	6.7%
	Leicester City Council	£1,720.00	£37,419.86	4.6%
	Leicester College	£1,483,613.00	£17,204,796.46	8.6%
	Pre-School Learning Alliance	£1,973.00	£42,371.93	4.7%
	Regent College	£401,348.00	£4,924,471.95	8.2%
	Wyggeston And Queen Elizabeth I College	£223,727.00	£9,320,968.22	2.4%
Leicestershire LA	Brooksby Melton College	£260,232.00	£4,414,866.48	5.9%
	Leicestershire County Council	£3,411.00	£48,150.57	7.1%
	Loughborough College	£552,966.00	£7,217,341.06	7.7%
	South Leicestershire College	£382,271.00	£3,817,685.59	10.0%
	Stephenson College	£392,452.00	£4,379,939.23	9.0%

Source: Allocations Comparison v4 2009 -06-09.xls

Schools Sixth Form

Participation

105 The following tables show the numbers of learners attending schools within the East Midlands and will include some learners who live outside of the region. As the tables are based on the local authority of the school, Rutland is not included in the tables as there are no School Sixth Forms for which Rutland County Council receive funding.

Table 29: Year 12-14 Learners in East Midlands School Sixth Forms by local authority of school, 2008/09

LA area of school	Year 12			Year 13			Year 14		
	Without SEN	With SEN	Total	Without SEN	With SEN	Total	Without SEN	With SEN	Total
Derby	840	86	926	582	12	594	22	x	23
Derbyshire	3375	148	3523	2612	58	2670	33	x	34
Leicester	345	46	391	268	26	294	7	x	9
Leicestershire	4276	259	4535	3179	96	3275	29	x	31
Lincolnshire	3392	311	3703	2583	112	2695	x		x
Northamptonshire	3658	381	4039	2588	155	2743	26	x	27
Nottingham	369	72	441	277	44	321	5	x	7
Nottinghamshire	4015	319	4334	2742	131	2873	64	x	66
East Midlands total	20270	1622	21892	14831	634	15465	188	11	199

Source: School Census S02 October 2008 (0809 learners Aug 2009.xls). 'x' denotes numbers less than 5

106 Only 24 learners with some level of Special Educational Need come into the East Midlands to undertake their learning, 14 of whom attend schools in Lincolnshire.

Table 30: Year 12-14 School Sixth Form learners in by local authority of School Sixth Form by SEN status, 2008/09

LA area of school	No SEN	Action	Action Plus	With Statement	Total learners Year 12-14
Derby	1444	72	10	17	1543
Derbyshire	6020	99	72	36	6227
Leicester	620	47	22	5	694
Leicestershire	7484	185	90	82	7841
Lincolnshire	5977	267	98	58	6400
Northamptonshire	6272	386	86	65	6809
Nottingham	651	93	23	x	769
Nottinghamshire	6821	350	58	44	7273
East Midlands total	35289	1499	459	309	37556

Source: School Census S02 October 2008 (0809 learners Aug 2009.xls). 'x' denotes numbers less than 5

Funding

107 2008/09 ALS funding information Schools Sixth Forms for 16-18 learners by local authority areas is shown in Table 31.

Table 31: Schools Sixth Forms Additional Learner Support 16-18 Allocations, by LA School Area, 2008/09

Local Authority School Area	2008/09 ALS Allocation	Total Allocation
Derbyshire	£705,714	£29,626,767
Derby City	£215,537	£7,003,298
Leicestershire	£1,143,320	£37,704,267
Leicester City	£114,198	£3,053,731
Lincolnshire	£717,721	£31,534,674
Northamptonshire	£855,778	£32,142,344
Nottinghamshire	£973,135	£33,693,335
Nottingham City	£87,136	£2,842,575
East Midlands Overall	£4,812,540	£177,600,992

Source: EM - Final SSF Allocations - FY (As of 04-06-2009).xls

Entry to Employment

Participation

108 In East Midlands 31.7% of E2E provision is undertaken by Learners with Learning Difficulties or Disabilities (LLDD).

109 Note: Percentages in this section exclude 'Unknown'. This has little effect for most providers as the numbers of unknowns is small.

The main exception is South East Derbyshire College which has 49 unknowns (a third of their learners count). However their LLDD participation is very small and would be a concern with or without the inclusion of the unknowns.

Table 32: LLDD Learners by provider and funded by Derbyshire LSC

Provider	Unknown	No Learning Difficulty or Disability	Learning Difficulty and/or Disability
Academy of Hair & Beauty Limited		13	x
Access Training (East Midlands) Ltd	x	10	13
Acorn Training Consultants Limited		43	14
Chesterfield College	x	35	11
Dart Limited		x	9
Derby City Council		12	x
Derby Skillbuild		54	8
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Chamber of Commerce and Industry	x	203	44
Intraining (Esd) Ltd		33	x
Juniper Training Limited	x	165	15
Millbrook Management Services Limited		x	8
Nacro		46	x
National Council on Ageing		66	10
NLT Training Services Limited		24	
Rathbone Training		120	41
South East Derbyshire College	49	108	x
Stubbing Court Training Limited			x
TBG Learning Ltd	x	132	16
University of Derby		29	9
YMCA Derbyshire		38	x
Derbyshire Total	60	1,136	221

Source: Individual Learner Records - LR - 0809 - Learners.xls (L02 Return, March Freeze)

Note: x indicates a number of 5 or less which has been suppressed

110 Derbyshire providers as shown in Table 32 support 16.3% of LLDD within their E2E program. This is about one half of the East Midlands rate. Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Chamber of Commerce and Industry (44) and Rathbone (41) have the highest numbers of LLDD. Providers with larger numbers of learners but low numbers of LLDD include Juniper Training Ltd, South East Derbyshire College.

Derbyshire LSC contract 35.4% of the total East Midlands E2E provision, and this provision only supports 16.3% of LLDD, a much lower proportion of LLDD than the regional average (31.7%).

Table 33: LLDD Learners by provider and funded by Leicestershire LSC

Provider	Unknown	No Learning Difficulty or Disability	Learning Difficulty and/or Disability
Leicester College	7	178	55
Rathbone Training	7	142	252
Stephenson College			x
Leicestershire Total	14	320	308

Source: Individual Learner Records - LR - 0809 - Learners.xls (L02 Return, March Freeze)

Note: x indicates a number of 5 or less which has been suppressed

111 Leicestershire providers as shown in Table 33 above support 49% of LLDD within their E2E program. This is 17.3 percentage points above the East Midlands rate. LLDD are well represented within Leicestershire provision.

Table 34: LLDD Learners by provider and funded by Lincolnshire and Rutland LSC

Provider	Unknown	No Learning Difficulty or Disability	Learning Difficulty and/or Disability
C G Partnership (Training Projects) Limited		29	17
Hill Holt Wood	7	40	x
Isis Training & Recruitment Limited		111	6
Lincoln College		13	8
Lincolnshire County Council		38	45
Nacro		50	33
Skegness College of Vocational Training Ltd			143
YMCA Training		37	x
Lincolnshire And Rutland Total	7	318	257

Source: Individual Learner Records - LR - 0809 - Learners.xls (L02 Return, March Freeze)

Note: x indicates a number of 5 or less which has been suppressed

112 Lincolnshire and Rutland providers as shown in Table 34 above support 44.7% of LLDD within their E2E program. This is 13.0 percentage points above the East Midlands rate. All 143 places at Skegness College of Vocational Training Limited are taken by LLDD as are 54.2% of places at Lincolnshire County Council. LLDD is less well represented at Isis Training & Recruitment Limited (5.1%) and Hill Holt Wood (9.1%).

Table 35: LLDD Learners by provider and funded by Nottinghamshire LSC

Provider	Unknown	No Learning Difficulty or Disability	Learning Difficulty and/or Disability
Access Training (East Midlands) Ltd	x	58	51
Castle College Nottingham	x	88	23
Education & Youth Services Limited	x	47	45
Enterprise & Innovation Zone Limited		19	x
JHP Group Limited		20	19
Millbrook Management Services Limited		x	12
North Nottinghamshire College	6	60	x
Nottingham City Council	x	95	39
Rathbone Training		7	6
South Nottingham College	x	16	7
Stephenson College	x	26	27
Strategic Training Solutions (Mansfield) Ltd		52	14
The Bassetlaw Training Agency Limited		24	9
West Nottinghamshire College		10	x
Nottinghamshire Total	19	524	262

Source: Individual Learner Records - LR - 0809 - Learners.xls (L02 Return, March Freeze)

Note: x indicates a number of 5 or less which has been suppressed

- 113 Nottinghamshire providers as shown in Table 35 above support 34.3% of LLDD within their E2E program. This is 1.6 percentage points above the East Midlands rate. Access Training (East Midlands) Ltd (51), Education & Youth Services Limited (45) and Nottingham City Council (39) have the highest numbers of LLDD. Providers with larger numbers of learners but low numbers of LLDD include North Nottinghamshire College.

Table 36: LLDD Learners by Provider and Funded by Northamptonshire LSC

Provider	Unknown	No Learning Difficulty or Disability	Learning Difficulty and/or Disability
Aston Recruitment & Training Limited		10	x
Education & Youth Services Limited	7	63	95
Kettering Borough Council		18	13
Key Training Limited	x	51	11
Moulton College		18	7
Northampton College	x	94	12
Northamptonshire Industrial Training Association Ltd		17	x
Rathbone Training	x	71	38
Starting Off (Kettering) Ltd.		14	7
Tresham Institute		x	
Northamptonshire Total	10	357	187

Source: Individual Learner Records - LR - 0809 - Learners.xls (L02 Return, March Freeze)

Note: x indicates a number of 5 or less which has been suppressed

- 114 Northamptonshire providers as shown in Table 36 above support 34.4% of LLDD within their E2E program. This is 2.7 percentage points above the East

Midlands rate. Education & Youth Services Limited (95) and Rathbone (38) have the highest numbers of LLDD.

Funding

115 Additional Learner Support funding allocation information for E2E is not available for 2008/09.

Apprenticeships

Participation

116 Within the Apprenticeship programme contracted within LSC East Midlands, 13.7% of learners have identified a Learning Difficulty and/or a Disability. The highest levels of participation of LLDD are amongst Providers contracted by Leicestershire LSC (21.1%) and Northamptonshire LSC (18.0%). The lowest levels are seen by Providers contracted by Lincolnshire and Rutland LSC (6.2%).

Table 37: Apprenticeship 16-18 LLDD participation numbers by LSC contracting area as at June 2009

LSC Contracting Area	Learning Difficulty only	Disability only	Both	All LLDD	No and Unknwn	Total learners	% LLDD
Derbyshire	127	114	30	271	2,293	2,564	10.6%
Leicestershire	387	89	39	515	1,929	2,444	21.1%
Lincolnshire & Rutland	53	24	6	83	1,266	1,349	6.2%
Northamptonshire	136	83	26	245	1,113	1,358	18.0%
Nottinghamshire	233	94	44	371	2,769	3,140	11.8%
East Midlands Total	936	404	145	1485	9,370	10,855	13.7%

Source: ILR - Employer Responsive Drill Downs 2008/09, Period 11 (latest at June 2009), Average in Learning data

Funding

117 Table 38 below shows Additional Learner Support funding allocations for 16-18 Apprenticeship Providers by LSC contracting area in 2008/09.

Table 38: Apprenticeship Additional Learner Support 16-18 Allocations, by LSC contracting area, 2008/09

LSC Contracting Area	16-18 ALS Allocation	Total Provider 16-18 Allocation inc ALS
Derbyshire	£800,181.50	£15,004,868.50
Nottinghamshire	£451,752.88	£13,124,038.57
Lincolnshire and Rutland	£220,833.01	£5,764,328.02
Leicestershire	£748,060.03	£11,793,237.55
Northamptonshire	£219,737.00	£5,029,097.89
East Midlands	£2,440,564.42	£50,715,570.53

Source: Allocations Comparison v4 2009 -06-09.xls, Worksheet: ER- All (0809)

Part 3: LLDD with specialist providers

- 118 The Learning and Skills Act 2000 ('the Act'), Section 13 requires the LSC to have regard for the needs of people with learning difficulties and/or disabilities when discharging its main duties for post-16 education and training.
- 119 For those learners whose education and training needs cannot be met by mainstream learning provision, funding for a placement (day or residential) will be considered following receipt by the LSC of a request on behalf of the learner by his/her referring agency (usually the local authority or Connexions).
- 120 For all funding requests, the LSC requires evidence to demonstrate that the proposal for a placement has been made as a result of appropriate assessment and guidance involving collaboration between agencies.
- 121 Evidence sought from different agencies to support the application may include the following:
- Statement of SEN
 - School report
 - Social Services report
 - Medical or psychological report
 - Local Provider report
 - Independent Specialist Provider report
- 122 The Act sets out a number of criteria that must be evidenced and satisfied in order to secure funding, though primarily it must be shown that independent specialist provision
- "...is essential to enable the learner to participate in education and training, and that local provision does not offer, nor can it make arrangements to put in place, the level of independent specialist support required as set out in the Act" (Funding Guidance 2009/10¹⁵)*
- Where the assessment criteria for the placement have been satisfied, the LSC is duty bound by the Act to secure and fund the specialist provision placement.
- 123 There are six ISPs in the East Midlands region. A learner may apply for funding at an ISP outside of the region. The funding for each learner will vary depending on the learner's needs. The LSC East Midlands is responsible for the funding of all learners who are usually resident in the East Midlands.¹⁶ The location of the ISP is irrelevant as funding is attached to the learner.
- 124 The timescales for applying for funding and receiving a decision can take up to several months, therefore applications should be made as early as possible. The LSC expects to be informed that funding for a specialist college placement is required by March before a September place can start.

¹⁵ LSC (December 2008), Funding Guidance: Placement for Learners with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities at Independent Specialist Providers 2009/10

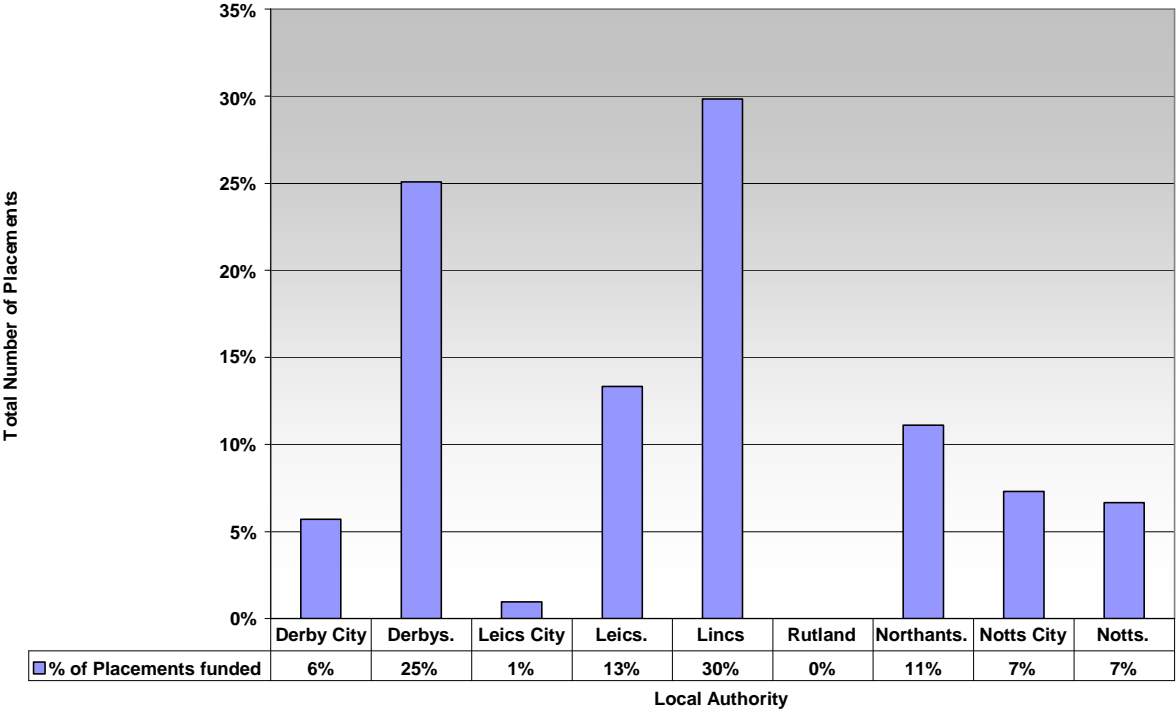
¹⁶ Funding is also available to learners aged over 25 as set out in the Funding Guidance 2009/10 document.

- 125 Further detailed information about the specialist provision placement process, is available in the LSC’s **“Funding Guidance: Placement for Learners with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities at Independent Specialist Providers 2009/10”** document.
- 126 The following section of the report provides information about specialist provision funded by the LSC East Midlands for learners aged 16 to 25 years during the academic year 2008/09. Due to confidentiality issues with the low numbers in the data, only percentages are disclosed where appropriate.

East Midlands 16-25 resident learners accessing specialist provision

127 In 2008/09, there were 315 learners from the East Midlands accessing specialist provision in England. A higher proportion of specialist provision learners were from Lincolnshire LA (30%) and Derbyshire LA (25%).

Figure 23: Percentage of Specialist Placements Funded in 2008/09 Split by Local Authority, Learners aged 16-25



Data source: LSC – LLDD AMPS Graphs by LA – March 09.xls, Data correct at 13 March 2009

128 More than half of specialist provision learners were learning in the region (54%). Of the 46% of learners undertaking learning outside of the region, a higher proportion of these learners were from Derbyshire LA and Lincolnshire LA.

- 129 Since 2006/07, there has been a marginal increase in the number of learners from the region accessing specialist provision, though there are variations across the LAs between 2006/07 and 2008./09.
- 130 In 2008/09 more than two thirds of regional learners (69%) were residential learners. Across all LAs, there was a higher percentage of learners accessing residential placements than day learner placements.

Table 39: Percentage of specialist provision funded learners (aged 16-25) from the East Midlands accessing provision in the East Midlands and outside of the region: Day placements and Residential placements, 2008/09

LA of Residence	2008/09		
	Day learner placements	Residential learner placements	Total
Derby City	22%	78%	100%
Derbyshire	25%	75%	100%
Leicester City	33%	67%	100%
Leicestershire	43%	57%	100%
Lincolnshire	32%	68%	100%
Northamptonshire	26%	74%	100%
Nottingham City	35%	65%	100%
Nottinghamshire	33%	67%	100%
East Midlands Total	31%	69%	100%

Data source: LSC – LLDD AMPS Reporting – March 09.xls, Data correct at 13 March 2009

Specialist Providers in the East Midlands

- 131 There are six specialist provision Providers in the East Midlands. A brief summary of the provision for each is described below.
- 132 **Holmefield College** is a residential estate based in Loughborough, offering 14 day learner and 22 residential learner placements to learners aged between 16 and 25. The college specialises in supporting learners with autistic spectrum conditions, communication difficulties and learning difficulties.
- 133 **RNIB College Loughborough** is a specialist college offering learning support for those who are blind, partially sighted and/ or have other disabilities (including, Autism, Aspergers, physical mobility difficulties). The college has a maximum of 54 residential and 20 day learner placements for those aged 16 plus. The college is based in Loughborough and shares a campus with Loughborough College.
- 134 **Landmarks College** is located on the outskirts of Creswell Village near Worksop. The college offers provision for up to 70 day learners aged 17 to 50. The curriculum is consists of vocational programmes on the following areas: horticulture and conservation; horse care and large animal care; woodwork; pottery; floristry and horticulture; small animal care; and ICT.

- 135 **Portland College** is situated on a 40 acre campus in Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire offering 130 residential placements to learners aged 16 plus. There are also 25 placements available in shared independent training flats and provision for day learners. The college specialises in integrating learning and physical care with specialist physiotherapy, hydrotherapy, speech and language, health, occupational therapy and guidance teams.
- 136 **Hinwick Hall** is based on the Northamptonshire /Bedfordshire border, is part of the Education Directorate of Livability (the operating name of the merged charity 'Grooms- Shaftesbury'). The college has facilities to cater for up to 60 residential and day students aged 16 to 25 and specialises in working with learners with a range of disabilities and associated learning, communication and emotional difficulties.
- 137 **Linkage Community Trust College** has two campuses, one based in Grimsby and the Spilsby in Lincolnshire. It provides specialist provision for learners aged 16 to 25. A maximum of 222 residential placements and 28 day learner placements are offered by this college for young people for with a wide range of learning difficulties and/or disabilities.
- 138 In 2008/09, there was a spread of learners from different LAs in the East Midlands undertaking day or residential placements with different providers across the region. However, in some cases there were some links between a learner's place of residence and the proximity of the learning institution for both day and residential placements. For example, Linkage College in Lincolnshire, had the highest proportion of residential learners, and the large majority of these learners were from Lincolnshire.

Learning and Skills Council
East Midlands

17A Meridian East
Meridian Business Park
Leicester, LE19 1UU

Tel: 0845 019 4170
Fax: 0116 228 1801

<http://www.lsc.gov.uk/regions/EastMidlands>

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