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Blackpool Local Area  
Analysis of 14-19 Education & Training  
Provision  
Date

Presented to  
By

**Welcome**

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

# Notes



- Please use this analysis alongside the accompanying data set
- Volumes of Learners, cohort etc are based on Residency unless stated
- Please see the speakers notes for benchmarks with Regional & National statistics where possible
- National data sets have been used where appropriate to ensure consistency – these can be complemented with local data where necessary

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# Contents



## Key issues & priorities

- Policy Context
- Facts & Figures
- Cohort Activity
- Learner Analysis by Route
- Learners with Learning Difficulties and / or Disabilities
- Attainment by Age 19

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Key Issues & Priorities

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# Issues & Priorities




- Improvement of participation, retention & achievement
- Continue to increase appropriate entry, level 1 & level 2 provision to match local needs
- Continue to reduce NEET numbers with focus on specific target groups within NEET
- In current economic climate ensure range of alternative vocational opportunities are available to prepare young people for future apprenticeships
- Engage the Public Sector to maximise current Apprenticeship opportunities

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# 14-19 Reform Next Steps



**'Our starting point is the concept of a 14-19 entitlement for all young people to the right learning opportunities, & the right support'**

- A high quality learning route for every young person that enables them to participate, achieve & progress
- The support to integrate all services for young people so that they can make the most of their opportunities & choices
- Stronger local partnerships & consortia arrangements
- Establishing the right delivery arrangements at a local, regional & national level.

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*Delivering 14-19 Reform: Next Steps* was published in October 2008. In delivering the 14-19 entitlement, the document lays out four priorities:

**A high quality learning route:**

- Skills that everyone needs & values
- A clear, streamlined system with choices that all lead to progression
- Personalised teaching & learning on every route

**The right support:**

- IAG – having the right support to choose
- Knowing what is on offer
- Support to learn
- Additional personal support

**Strengthening local partnerships:**


- Developing the workforce
- Student voice
- Importance of employers & Higher Education (HE) as local partners
- The role of 14-19 partnerships

**The right delivery arrangements:**

- Local authorities as strategic leaders of 14-19 reform
- Sub regional groupings & the YPLA

*From here to entitlement* is a self-assessment toolkit for 14-19 partnerships. The toolkit aims to describe what a good 14-19 partnership looks like, to point colleagues in the direction of useful resources & to provide a basis for future action.

# 14-19 Reform



- **Raising the Participation Age**  
*Raising the participation age challenges all of us responsible for young people's futures to raise our game.'*
- **Learning Routes**  
*'Every young person should have the opportunity to engage in learning that will enable them to participate, achieve & progress'*  
 –Apprenticeships, Diplomas, Foundation Learning Tier, General qualifications
- **Impartial Advice & Guidance**  
*'Critical to making the right choices is high quality & impartial IAG'*
  - September Guarantee
  - 14-19 Online Prospectuses
  - Common Application Processes

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### Raising the Participation Age

- The Education & Skills Act sets out plans to raise the education participation age to 17 by 2013 & 18 by 2015. Currently, 77% of NW 17 year olds participate in full-time & part-time education & WBL (DCSF 2006 Participation in education & work based learning (WBL) of 16 & 17 year olds)

### Learning Routes

- *Promoting achievement, valuing success: a strategy for 14-19 qualifications* sets out a streamlined set of qualifications that young people, parents, employers & HE recognise & value:

### Apprenticeships:

- An entitlement to a place by 2013 for all 16 year olds suitably qualified
- The Government anticipates that around one in five of all young people will be undertaking an Apprenticeship by 2020 before the academic year in which they turn 18 – *currently 1 in 10 in the NW*
- (DCSF 2006 Participation in education & WBL of 16 & 17 year olds)

**Diplomas:** need to ensure sufficient supply through a phased build up to meet the national entitlement in 2013 for all 14-16 year olds to the first 14 Diplomas; & for 16-18 year olds to all 17 Diplomas

**FLT:** introduced to provide accredited qualifications for young people working at entry level & level 1 to prepare them fully for level 2:

**General qualifications** – GCSEs, A levels

- Young People will be able to choose from any of the 4 routes. There will also be opportunities for personalised learning that will enable young people to progress into one of these 4 routes

### IAG

- **September Guarantee** in 2007 = 91.5% in NW, increased to 94.7% in 2008 with extension to 17yo at 76.9%.
- **Action Plan for the 14-19 Prospectus & Common Application Process** published April 2009 sets out the ambition to 2013 for the further development of the 14-19 Prospectus & implementation of the Common Application Process.

# LSC Business Cycle and Strategic Analysis

## Background & Introduction

- LSC Business Cycle Overview
- The Role of Strategic Analysis
- Issues for commissioning & progress in addressing priorities

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### What does the Cycle do?

- Acts to translate national, regional & local priorities, into funding & places to meet needs
- Relies on complex national, regional local interactions & dependencies internally to the LSC & externally with delivery partners
- Process is processional but iterative

### What are the key roles & responsibilities?

- National: determines priorities, budget lines, funding policy
- Regional: produces strategic analysis, commissioning priorities, models & moderates budgets & provider allocations, procures through OCT
- Local: Reviews provider performance, identifies needs, demands & gaps, commissions through negotiation, identifies gaps for OCT & agrees allocations

### Issues & Challenges

- Timescales are derived & driven nationally
- In year performance picture is partial e.g. MLP
- Lack of full year picture of delivery e.g. participation & achievements
- Matching & defining need & actual delivery
- Iterations from indicative to final allocations
- Communication within multiple layers & relationships

Facts & Figures

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# Overview of Blackpool

- Population Aged 16-59/64 is 85,448
- Age 16-18 is 6.8% of the Working Age population
- 22,900 Working Age are economically inactive
- 68% are employed
- 60.7% of 19-59/64 are qualified to Level 2 & above.
- Largest Sectors of Employment are Wholesale & Retail & Health & Social Work.

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

#### Data Source

- ONS mid-year population estimates 2007
- Census 2001
- Annual Population Survey July 2007 to June 2008
- Annual Business Inquiry 2007

#### Why this information has been used

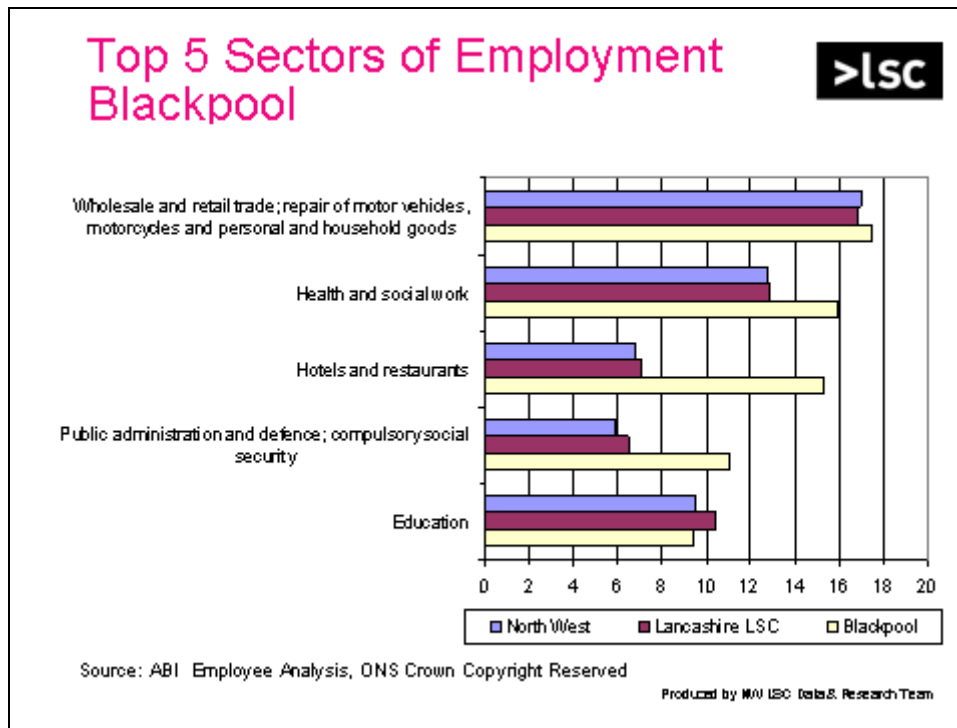
- To provide an overview, setting the 14-19 education & training information in the local area context.

#### Data Analysis

- Note the differences on this slide in the definition of working age – this is due to PSA / LAA targets
- 16-18 Population is proportionally **slightly higher** than the regional average
- 27.9% are economically inactive; this is **higher** than the regional rate
- **60.7%** qualified to Level 2 or above is **7% points below** the regional rate
- Employment in **Wholesale & Retail is proportionally higher** than the regional picture

#### Points to Consider

- Are working age qualifications attainment levels reflected in success rates of the young people resident in the area?
- Is training provision, within the demand led context, aligned to local industry sectors that employ the most people?



#### Data Source

- Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) 2007; Employee Volumes expressed as a % of area total.

#### Why This Information has been used

- This data, alongside other employment information, can build a picture of the alignment of education & training provision in a demand led system

#### Data Analysis

- Highest employment volumes in Blackpool: **Wholesale & Retail Trade (10,100 employed)**, **17.5%** of area total. **Similar to Lancashire LSC (16.9%), & North West (17%) proportions.**
- Second highest: **Health & Social sectors (9,200 employed)**, **15.9%** of area total.
- Higher** than Lancashire LSC (12.9%) & North West (12.8%).
- Highest volume increase in employment between 2006 & 2007: **Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities + 400 jobs (to 5,400) in 2007,** 8 per cent rise.
- Largest volume decrease in: **Public Admin & Defence -1,100 to 6,400 in 2007 (-14.7%). Other Communities: -1,000 jobs to 4,100 in 2007 (-19.6%).**

#### Points to Consider

- The full impact of the recession is yet to be seen.
- What are the implications for education & training provision planning of the reduction in employment in **Public Admin & Defence & Other Communities Sectors?**
- How aligned to this picture of employment is current education & training provision in the area? – is there a difference in the alignment of FE & WBL?

#### Local Data

- Local employment data & intelligence will help to inform the information shown here
- Up to date redundancy data could complement the sectoral employment information in the slide

## Young Apprenticeships & Key Stage 4 Engagement Programme



Young Apprenticeships

- **15 Traditional Young Apprenticeship places commissioned for Cohort 6 in the Retail Sector.**

Key Stage 4 Engagement Programme

- **80 places contracted for Phase 3 (2008/09) with a slight increase to 90 places commissioned in Phase 4 (2009/10).**

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### **Blackpool Young Apprenticeships**

#### **Data Source**

- The data is taken from the Young Apprenticeship contracts & learner returns which are submitted to the LSC as per the contractual agreement.

#### **Why this information has been used**

- Young Apprenticeship Programme is a distinctive offer to those who would benefit from an occupationally specific & work-based learning route leading to a level 2 qualification by 16, the programme is aimed at able students. Young Apprenticeships (YA) were introduced as a pilot scheme in 2004, & the fifth cohort of the programme saw the introduction of Young Apprenticeships with Diplomas, incorporating components from the diploma within the YA qualification.
- Year on year there has been demand for growth; however this has been limited by budget constraints, with demand often exceeding the amount which we can contract for. In cohort 6 the allocation of volumes is based on the 14-16 population size, this was previously provider based. The LSC is currently working with Local Authorities to contract for the sixth cohort of learners.

#### **Data Analysis**

- In line with National Policy, Lancashire Local Authorities have agreed to work together to deliver cohort 6 of the Young Apprenticeship Programme, combining funding & delivery to maximise Young Apprenticeship take up in the sub region.
- Blackpool has commissioned the sixth cohort of Young Apprenticeship places in the Retail sector.

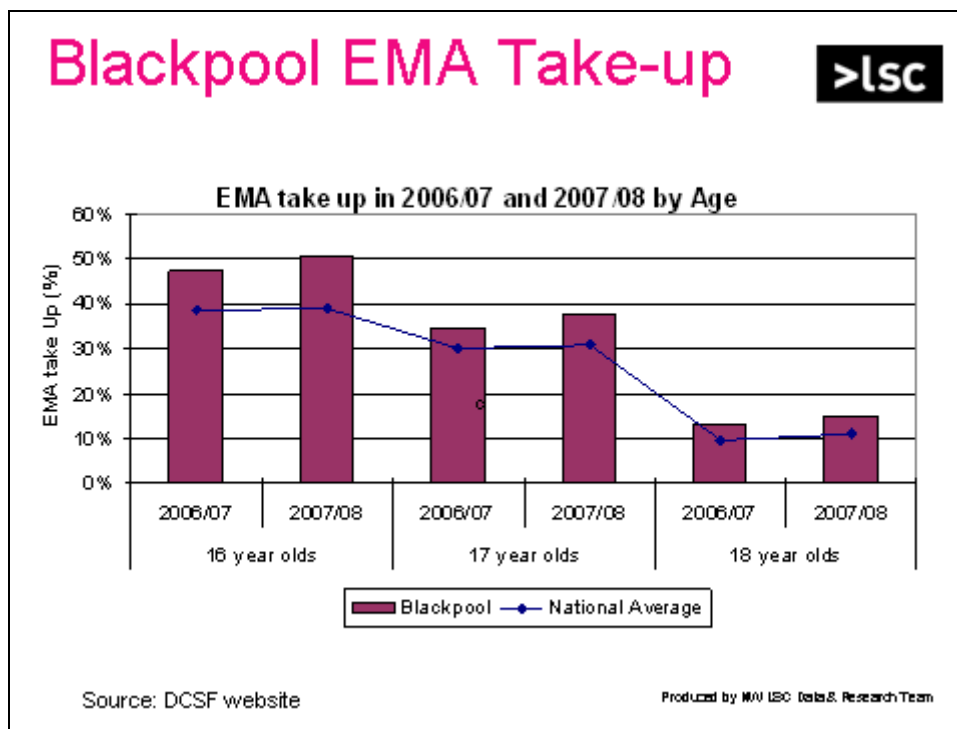
### **Key Stage 4 Programme**

#### **Data Source**

- The data is taken from the Key Stage 4 contracts & data returns which are submitted to the LSC on a termly basis.

#### **Why this information has been used**

- Key Stage 4 Engagement Programme is aimed at maximising participation & achievement of young people who show a lack of interest in education, & who would be motivated by a strong work focused route & a different learning environment. The North West has been running pilots since 2006 & is currently in the process of awarding a fourth year of funding for 2009 start, which is being offered in all Local Authorities.



### Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA)

#### Data Source

- The Source of data used is the Learner Support Management Information; this data is Local Authority (LA) & Sub National EMA take up in 2008 based on the 16-18 population size (historically based on estimated eligibility of population). This is the latest available data at the time of writing.


#### Why this information has been used

- EMA supports learners from low income household to continue in learning & is an important tool in increasing post-compulsory education, as well as decreasing the number of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET).

#### Data Analysis

- In 2008 2,002 young people took up EMA, growth of 11.2% from the previous year, increasing at a significantly faster rate than regionally (+4.6%).
- The EMA policy team promote early take up in order to demonstrate positive behaviour associated with receipt of EMA. Early take up is **below** the regional average (56.7%), at 48.8% by the end of September.
- 51% of 16 year olds have taken up EMA, **above** the regional average (44%)
- 38% of 17 year olds have taken up EMA, **above** the regional average (36%)
- 15% of 18 year olds have taken up EMA, **above** the regional average (12%)

# Diplomas



BLACKPOOL LA	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 if conditions met
Construction & the Built Environment				
Creative & Media				
Engineering				
Information Technology				
Society, Health & Development				
Business Administration & Finance				
Hair & Beauty				
Hospitality				
Environmental & Land Based Studies				
Manufacturing & Product Design				
Public Services				
Retail Business				
Sport & Active Leisure				
Travel & Tourism				
	Approved	Conditions Met	Subject to condition	

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

## Blackpool Diplomas

### Data Source

- Data has been taken from the DCSF website ([www.dcsf.gov.uk](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk)) & is the latest information available at time of publication.


### Why Information has been used

- Diplomas give students a fully rounded education, combining theoretical & practical learning to equip them for further or higher education & long-term employability. Diplomas will be available as a national entitlement from 2013 in the first fourteen lines for 14-16 year olds, & 17 lines for 16-18 year olds.

### Data Analysis

- Blackpool has been approved to deliver 11 of the 14 Diploma lines (subject to condition).
- 0 Diploma lines were approved for 2008/09 delivery.
- 2 Diploma lines were approved for 2009/10 delivery
- A further 8 Diploma lines were approved in Gateway 3 for 2010/11 delivery.

## September Guarantee



	Yr 11 Guarantee (Age 16) (%)				Yr 12 Guarantee (Age 17) (%)			
	Offer Made	Not ready for learning	No offer made	Not recorded	Offer Made	Not ready for learning	No offer made	Not recorded
Blackpool LA	94.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	78.9	10.6	10.6	0.0
Regional Offer	94.7	2.5	2.5	0.2	76.9	12.7	9.6	0.8
National Offer	94.2	2.9	2.7	0.2	79.7	9.6	7.2	3.4

Source: NCCIS Final SG Report 2008/09 (11.12.08) Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

### Data Source

- The Source of the cohort data used is NCCIS (National Client Caseload Information Service) – cut off date is 11<sup>th</sup> December 2008.

### Why This Information has been used

- To monitor priorities around reduction of NEET & increasing participation for 16-18 year olds.

### Data Analysis


#### 16 year olds

- Offers have increased from 93.4% in 2007 to 94% in 2008. This is one of the smallest increases in the NW. Although Blackpool were **above** national figures for 2007 (88.4%), figures for 2008 are slightly **below** national figures of 94.2%. As a sub-region, Lancashire has the lowest figures for offer made at aged 16.
- Figures for those entering training aged 16 are 198 young people, equating to 10.1%, whereas national averages are significantly lower at 4.7%.
- For not ready for learning (3.0%) a total of 48.3% are entering employment without training to L2. Comparatively, this is 54.4% in the NW & 63.6% nationally.
- When looking at no offer made, 0% of young people were as a result of no appropriate provision.

#### 17 year olds

- Blackpool exceeded the average NW delivery, with 78.9% of 17 years olds made an offer compared with 76.9% in the NW. However, this is **below** national figures of 79.7%.
- This equates to 240 young people or over 20% not made an offer. Of this, Connexions were unable to contact 63 young people, equating to 26.3% of the total not made an offer. The national figure for young people not contactable is 18% of the total.

# Care to Learn



- 28% of teenage mothers in Blackpool with had taken up Care to Learn funding at August 2008, above the North West average (21%)
- By January in 2009 the take up rate of the scheme had decreased to 22%, remaining above the North West average (18%)

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

#### Data Source

- The data shows Care to Learn (C2L) take-up against the eligible cohort. The take up is based on the live births of mothers aged under 20 & is adjusted for movement into & out of the area. The data is taken from the LSC intranet.

#### Why this information has been used

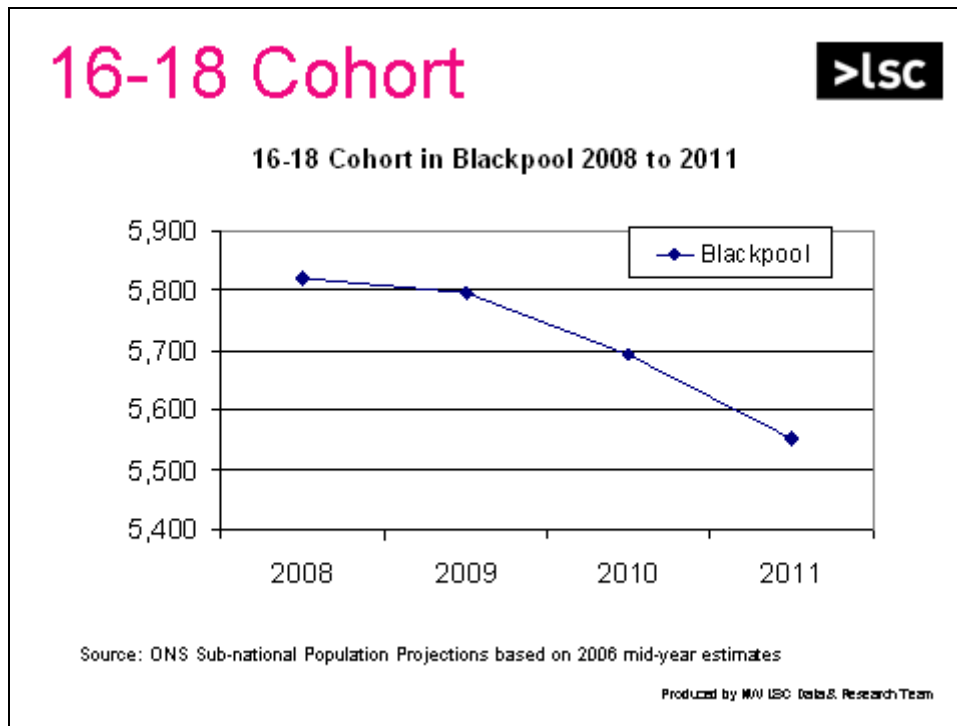
- C2L supports young parents who are following any form of publicly-funded learning with the intention that it may lead to progression on to further achievement.

#### Data Analysis

- Take up in the North West region is **above** the national average which is 16% in August 2008 & 13% in January 2009

#### Points to consider

- The C2L data is based on the 2005 live birth rates- however the latest conception rates data shows there has been a decrease in teenage conception rates across the North West since 2005, & therefore teenage live births will also have decreased further than the C2L data suggests.
- Is the high take up of the scheme a positive or negative thing?
- A high take up suggests that there is good IAG & effective support in place to encourage teenage mothers back into learning.
- However, high birth rates suggest that teenage pregnancy is an issue & further work is required to raise teenagers' aspirations.



**Data Source**

- The Source of the cohort data used is the Office For National Statistics, this data is Sub-national Population Projections based on the 2006 mid-year Population Estimates – This is the latest available **forecast** data at the time of writing.
- **Why This Information has been used**
- This slide has been added to highlight the current & forecast size of the 16-18 cohort in the local area, important to inform decisions on commissioning of provision for residents of the area, as well as addressing NEET, & informing discussions with key partners.
- The LSC recognises that there are variations between different sources of cohort data, the dataset used here is used nationally to allocate budgets & to set & monitor targets, locally informed cohort data can be very useful to complement this dataset.

**Data Analysis**

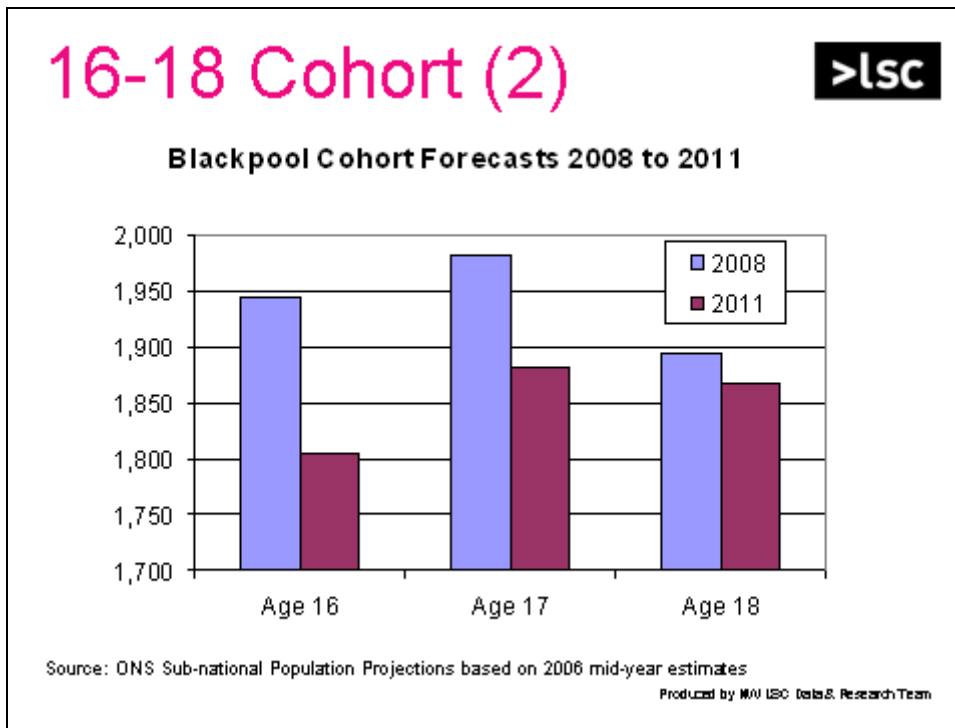
- In 2008 the 16-18 cohort in Blackpool was 5,820
- By 2011 it is forecast to fall to 5,553 (-267) which is a reduction of 4.6%
- The overall Lancashire LSC area Reduction is 6.6%. North West = -8.1%. England = -5.3%

**Points to Consider**

- What are the implications for this reduction on the volumes of provision commissioned for Blackpool’s resident young people?
- For example: Mix & Balance, with smaller learner volumes are institutions able to offer a full breadth of curriculum?
- When placed alongside the travel to learn analysis shown later does the reduction of 267 young people have significant implications for discussions with other LA areas?

**Local Data**

- If there are significant differences between the national data set used here & local cohort information – what impact will this have on planning & resource allocation?



### Data Source

- ONS – Sub-national Population Projections based on the 2006 mid year population estimates. – The latest available **forecast** data at the time of writing

### Why This Information has been used

- This slide has been included to demonstrate where the reductions in the 16-18 cohort of the area are concentrated – the specific age of the cohort can effect decisions on actions taken around provision, NEET, & delivering the September Guarantee.

### Data Analysis

- In Blackpool in 2008 the 16-18 cohort comprises: 1,945 age 16, 1,981 age 17 & 1,894 age 18
- The volume of those aged 16 is forecast to have the highest reduction by 2011 (-141 or -7.2%).
- The volume of 17 year olds is expected to reduce by 100 (-5%).

### Points to Consider

- What are the implications for the planning of post-16 education & training provision of the reduction in the volume of 16 year olds in Blackpool between 2008 & 2011?
- Regionally, the NEET rate is higher for those aged 17 than those aged 16 – what are the implications for NEET strategy in the area in light of the reduction of 17 year olds in 2011?
- The September Guarantee was extended to 17 year olds in 2008 to give those who had enrolled on 1 year or short courses, or who had left their previous activity, a further opportunity to participate. This means that all young people who reached the statutory school leaving age in 2008 or 2009 are entitled to an offer under the Guarantee in 2009. Local authorities are responsible for ensuring that the Guarantee is met. Combined analysis of the data above & what proportion of the cohort are on 1 year short courses may be necessary.

### Local Data

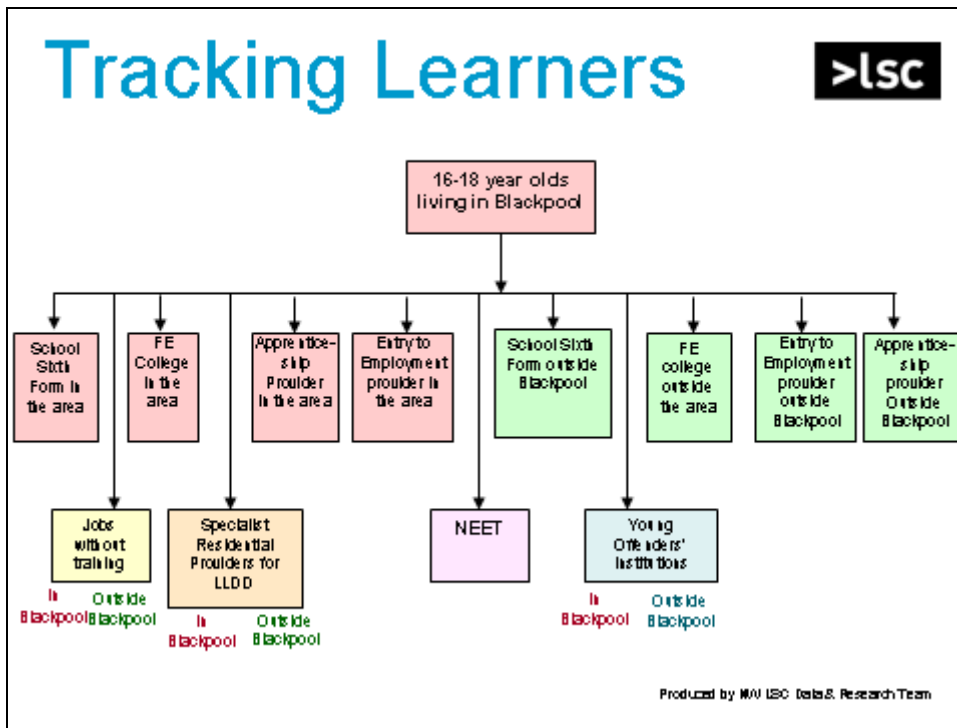
- As with the previous slide, local cohort information broken down by single age may show discrepancies when compared to the national data set – what are the implications of this? How can this be reconciled to deliver sound planning of training provision for young people resident in the local area?

Cohort Activity

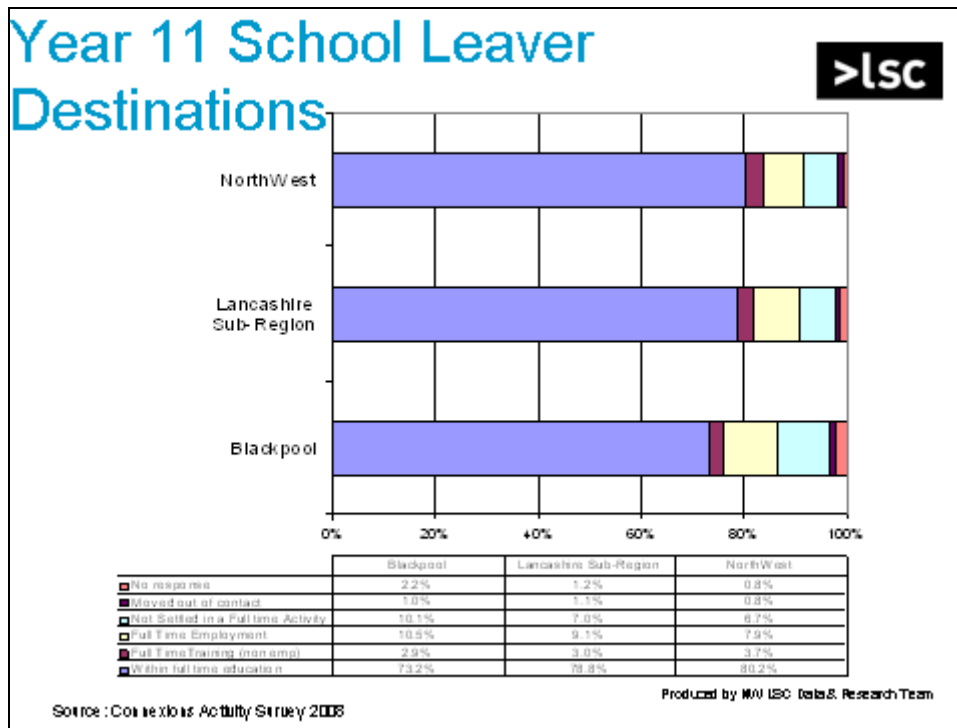
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- After the MoG changes are enacted, Blackpool MBC will take responsibility for planning & funding learning opportunities for the cohort of 16-18 year olds resident in Blackpool. This cohort of young people will make decisions not only about what type of learning they want to enter – whether it be academic A levels in a school sixth form, vocational learning in an FE college or a work based opportunity via an Apprenticeship – but also about which organisation they will learn with. Some of these providers will be based within the Blackpool boundary, others will not.
- It will be necessary to track the progress of all these young people to ensure they have taken up learning which maximises their chances of success. This will mean that the LA has to have effective working relationships with all of the providers who support young Blackpool residents.
- Those who do not take up a learning opportunity – NEETs & those who enter jobs without training – may later return to learning.
- Those who do may not stay in learning, but leave to take up work. This age group is mobile & without economic constraints like mortgages.



### Data Source

- The source of the data is the Connexions Services Activity Survey 2008, in particular the Year 11 School Leaver Destinations table. The national survey has not yet (as of 30/3/09) been published but the Local Authority (LA) level figures have been obtained from the relevant Connexions services.

### Why This Information has been used

- This information on school leaver destinations gives a holistic picture of all young people's activity & as such adds to the LSC's own learner data. It is used as an indicator to help plan commissioning & is a key indicator of potential NEET Young People as well as informing the performance of the September Guarantee offer.

### Data Analysis

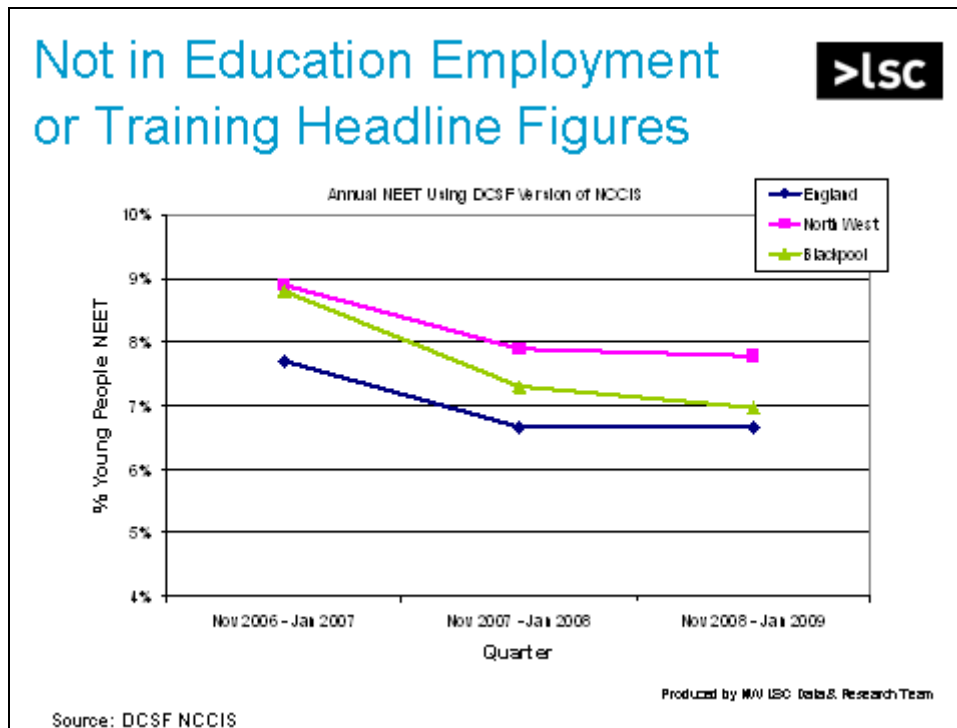
- 76.1%** of young people in **Blackpool** have moved on to full time education or full-time training (not including those receiving training whilst in employment). This is **below** the regional average but the percentage has **increased** since the previous year 2007.
- 10.5%** of young people have moved on to full time employment. This is **above** the regional average.
- 10.1%** of young people are not settled into a full time activity. This is **above** the regional average & the percentage has **increased** since the previous year 2007.

### Points to Consider

- How does the percentage for Not Settled in a Full Time Activity compare to the percentage that have not received an offer under the September Guarantee. Could the September Guarantee performance reduce further those Not Settled?
- How does the percentage for Not Settled in a Full Time Activity compare to the percentage showing as NEET.

### Local Data

- Comparison between this Destination data & NEET data: The part time employment & learning categories which are part of "Not settled – Active" in this Activity Survey would normally be reported in the Learning or Employment EET figures for NEET reporting. Hence some Connexions organisations when they publish this data in their local 'Moving On' report will use NEET categorisation instead.



### Data Source

- The source of this data is the NEET figures collated by DCSF on behalf of Connexions services. This version is known as the NCCIS version & looks at destinations of young people. The percentages shown are the adjusted NEET where the NEET figure includes an estimate of how many of those recorded as Not Known are actually NEET

### Why This Information has been used

- NEET is a key indicator of potential to engage with learning & as such provides a context for Commissioning
- This 3 month period of November to January is the period chosen to make annual comparisons for this NCCIS version of NEET, for example when setting LAA targets. Although it is not the version of NEET that the UK wide PSA target 14 is set against, this version of NEET has advantages in that it is available at Local Authority (LA) level, & is updated monthly as opposed to annually & is known as Performance Indicator 117. This is the version of NEET that the LSC uses nationally

### Data Analysis

- 7.0%** of young people in **Blackpool** were NEET in the latest annual comparison period available, November 2008 – January 2009
- This has **decreased** by **1.8%** points since the first period November 2006 - January 2007, & is now **0.8%** points **below** the regional average
- Blackpool** trend of NEET is **improving in** comparison with the Northwest & Nationally


### Points to Consider

- Are there examples of good practice in addressing NEET that could have contributed towards this improved performance & can they be shared with other Local Authorities?
- What issues have contributed towards this improving NEET situation, & have measures been taken to reinforce these?
- Has the economic downturn influenced these figures or are other factors more important?
- How does this compare to the National PSA target which is **5.4%** for 2010? (Target taken from NCCIS NEET Tables Indicative 2010 target)?

### Local Data

- Some Connexions services prefer to use a different measure of NEET using the same NCCIS data. What is shown here is the DCSF preferred measure which the young person is allocated to a LA according to the institution they study at, & only if they are not studying at an institution is their resident LA used. Some Connexions services prefer to use a measure where all young people are recorded against their resident LA & this is the measure they share with LAs in their area. There is also a measure that allocates a Young Person to a LA by using the location of the Connexions Service that they access.

## NEET Cohort & Not Known Comparison



January 2009	Adjusted EET	Adjusted NEET	NEET %	16-18 cohort	16-18s not known	% 16 - 18s not known
England	1,462,117	104,349	6.7%	1,604,928	65,542	4.1%
North West	220,042	17,909	7.5%	242,974	7,475	3.1%
Lancashire Sub-Region	46,790	3,179	6.4%	51,131	1,461	2.9%
Blackpool	6,525	434	6.2%	7,166	211	2.9%

Source: DCSF NCCIS Produced by WU LSC Data & Research Team

### Data Source

- The source of this data is the NEET figures collated by DCSF on behalf of Connexions services. This version is known as the NCCIS version & looks at destinations of young people. The figures shown are the adjusted NEET where the NEET figure includes an estimate of how many of those recorded as Not Known are actually NEET.

### Why This Information has been used

- NEET is a key indicator of potential to engage with learning & as such provides a context for Commissioning
- Young people whose activity is Not Known is an area that needs to be addressed in order to bring young people into meaningful activity.
- Cohort information shown here is the Cohort starting from school leaving age, so 16 year olds still in education are excluded

### Data Analysis

- 2.9%** of young people in **Blackpool** were classified as situation 'Not Known' in January 2009
- This is **below** the regional average
- Blackpool** trend of Not Known is **not improving as quickly** in comparison with the North West January 2008 to January 2009 months


### Points to Consider

- Are there examples of good practise in addressing the number of young people whose situation is Not Known that could have contributed towards this improved performance & can they be shared with other Local Authorities?
- What issues have contributed towards this deteriorating/improving Not Known situation, & have measures been taken to address these?
- Has the economic downturn influenced these figures or are other factors more important

### Local Data

- Some Connexions services prefer to use a different measure of NEET using the same NCCIS data. What is shown here is the DCSF preferred measure which the young person is allocated to a LA according to the institution they study at, & only if they are not studying at an institution is their resident LA used. Some Connexions services prefer to use a measure where all young people are recorded against their resident LA & this is the measure they share with Local Authorities in their area. There is also a measure that allocates a Young Person to a LA by using the location of the Connexions Service that they access.

## Not in Education, Employment or Training Age Trend



	Age 16			Age 17			Age 18		
	Jan 09	Jan 08	% change in year	Jan 09	Jan 08	% change in year	Jan 09	Jan 08	% change in year
<b>England</b>	5.4%	5.5%	-2%	6.7%	6.7%	1%	7.4%	7.2%	1%
<b>North West</b>	5.8%	6.3%	-7%	7.5%	7.9%	-5%	8.5%	8.7%	-2%
<b>Blackpool</b>	3.8%	5.7%	-32%	6.4%	8.1%	-21%	7.6%	8.4%	-9%

Source: DCSF NCCIS Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

### Data Source

- The source of this data is the NEET figures collated by DCSF on behalf of Connexions services. This version is known as the NCCIS version & looks at destinations of young people. The percentages shown are the adjusted NEET where the NEET figure includes an estimate of how many of those recorded as Not Known are actually NEET

### Why This Information has been used

- NEET is a key indicator of potential to engage with learning & as such provides a context for Commissioning
- The age split has been used to point out the changing nature of Young People in NEET. Changes in the mix of ages of young people that are NEET can point to reasons why the headline NEET figure may be changing

### Data Analysis

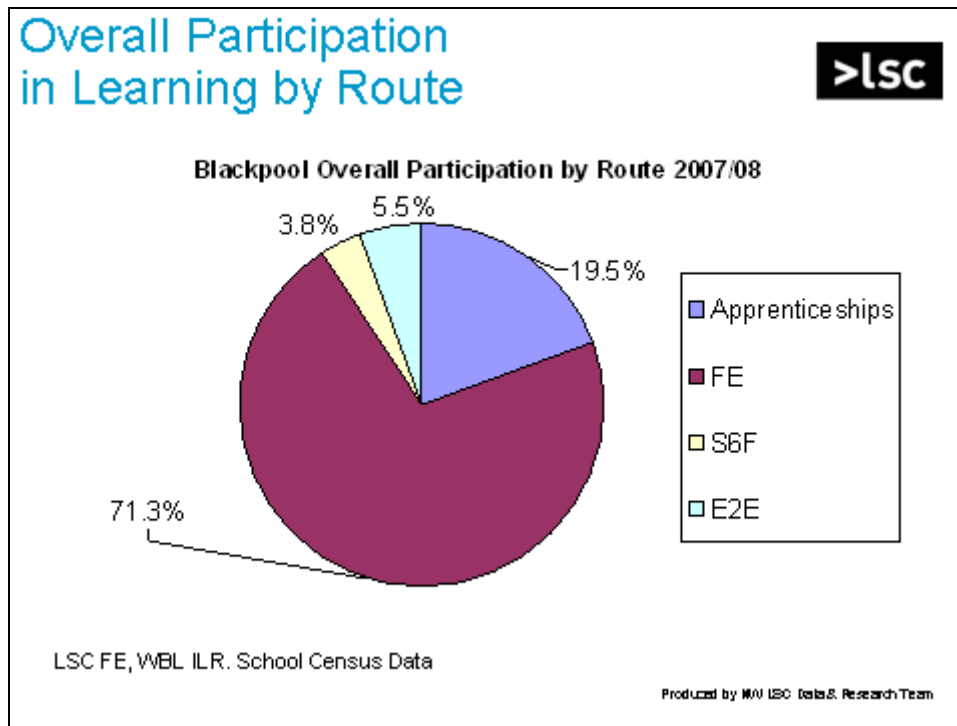
- For January 2009, **Blackpool's group** of NEET young people are **older** than the Northwest average
- Compared to last year, the group of young people whose situation is NEET in **Blackpool** are now **older**
- This trend in change of age is **the same** the region as a whole

### Points to Consider

- Are the efforts for next year's September Guarantee targeted at the age with the highest proportion of NEET?
- Is this pattern of NEET age caused by educational or employment factors?

### Local Data

- Some Connexions services prefer to use a different measure of NEET using the same NCCIS data. What is shown here is the DCSF preferred measure which the young person is allocated to a LA according to the institution they study at, & only if they are not studying at an institution is their resident LA used. Some Connexions services prefer to use a measure where all young people are recorded against their resident LA therefore this is the measure they share with Local Authorities in their area. There is also a measure that allocates a Young Person to a LA by using the location of the Connexions Service that they access.



**Data Source**

- LSC FE, WBL ILR, ESF Short Record, Schools Census Data
- 2007/08 Full Academic Year

**Why This Information has been used**

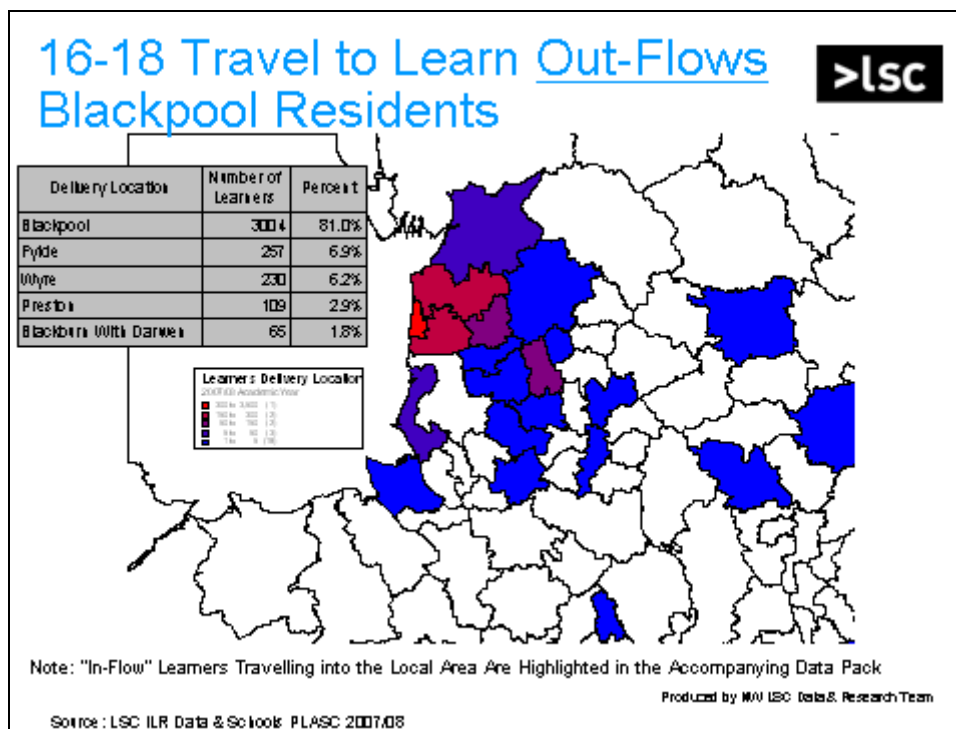
- To show the balance of activity of young people in the local area across the different routes. The percentages shown are of those who participate, rather than the whole cohort. (i.e. does not include NEET, Employment).

**Data Analysis**

- **71.3%** of 16-18 learners in the local area study in FE (**2,924**)  
Compared to **58.3%** regionally
- **19.5%** of 16-18 learners in the local area have undertaken an apprenticeship (**798**)  
Compared to **18.3%** regionally
- **3.8%** of 16-18 learners in the local area study in School Sixth Forms (**155**)  
Compared to **18.2%** regionally
- **5.5%** of 16-18 learners in the local area are engaged with E2E (**225**)  
Compared to **5.2%** regionally

**Points to Consider**

- There are also approximately 430 young people in the North West attending specialist residential provision for Learners with Learning Difficulties & / or Disabilities
- It is not currently possible to attribute young people in Young Offenders' institutions to individual local authorities as their home postcode is recorded as that of the institution. However, there are currently 573 learners in young offenders' institutions in the North West.
- There are a further **75** learners in ESF funded provision in the local area



### Data Source

- Full Year 2007-08 Further Education F05 ILR; Work Based Learning data & School Census data combined.

### Why This Information has been used

- This information shows all the Young People engaged in learning described above that are resident in this District/LA & shades the map according to where the physical location of their learning is, excluding where the delivery location is not known. For Work Based Learning, the delivery location is the location of their Employer
- This indicates which local authorities are responsible for the provision that the young people that live in **Blackpool** access

### Data Analysis

- **Fylde** is the next most significant Delivery Location outside their resident LA for Young People living in **Blackpool**
- Some Learners also travel to **Wyre & Preston**
- **81.0%** of Learners engaged in FE funded, WBL or School 6<sup>th</sup> form learning attend a provider based in their own resident LA

### Points to Consider

- Are the numbers of Young People travelling outside of their resident LA/district significant?
- Which providers do these Learners Travel to?

### Local Data

- The data shown excludes Learners where delivery location is not known, this includes where the postcode given as a delivery location is not recognised.

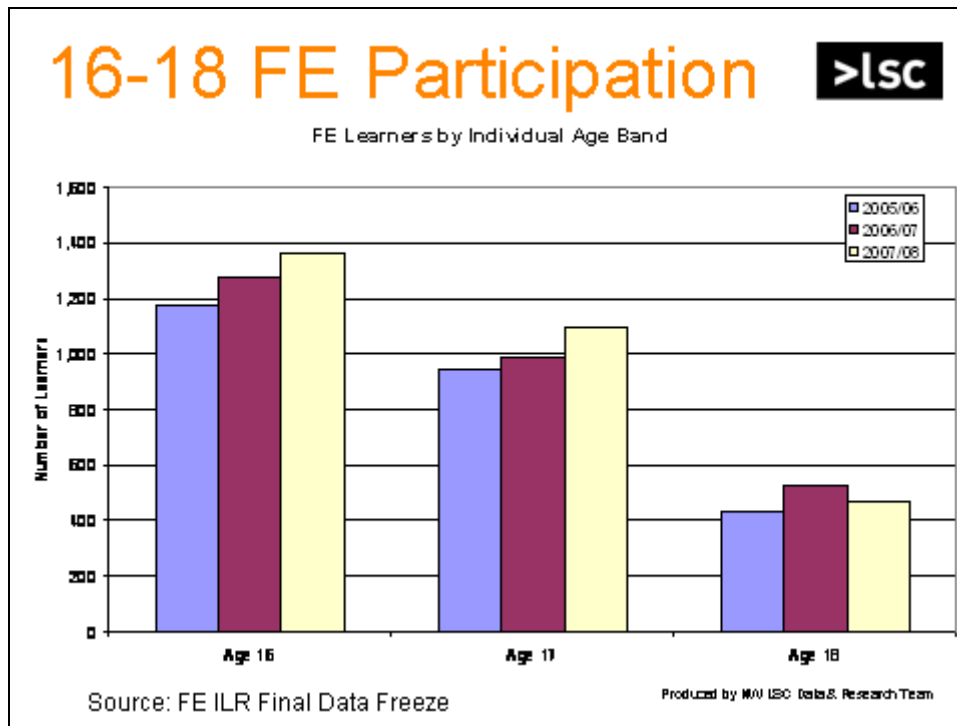
Learner Analysis  
By Route

>lsc  
Leading learning and skills

05

Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team

The slide features a solid orange background. The title 'Learner Analysis By Route' is positioned in the top left in a large, black, sans-serif font. The number '05' is prominently displayed in the center-left in a very large, white, sans-serif font. In the top right corner, there is a black rectangular logo with the white text '>lsc' and the tagline 'Leading learning and skills' in a smaller font below it. In the bottom right corner, the text 'Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team' is written in a small, white, sans-serif font.



### Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Blackpool residents (16-18) accessing FE learning.

### Why this information has been used

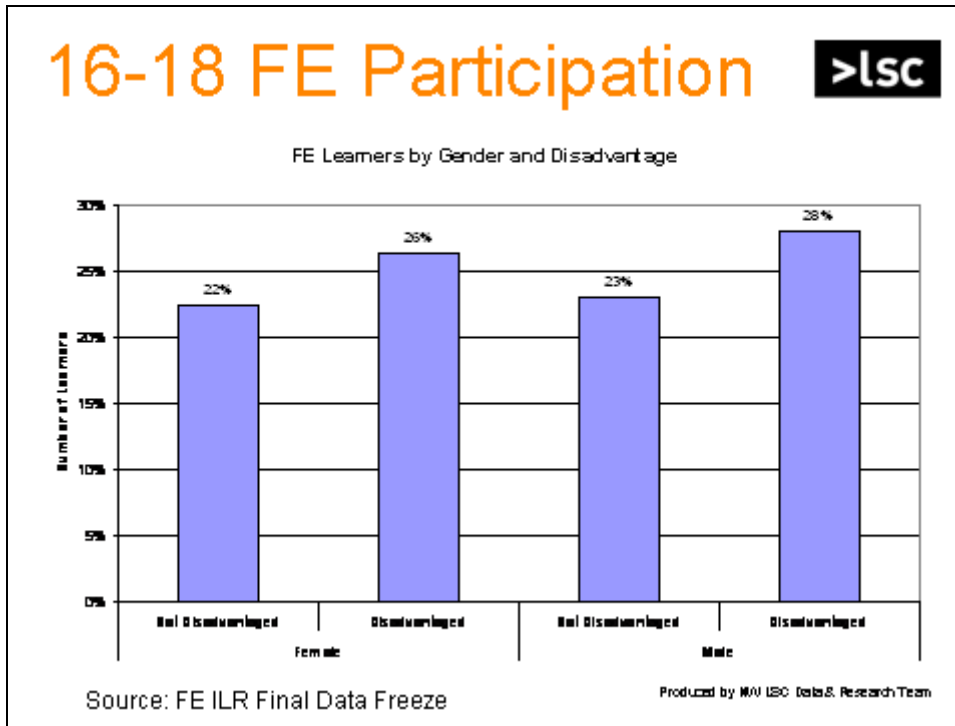
- To indicate the level of participation at age 17 – traditionally there is a decrease in participation at age 17.

### Data Analysis

- Participation at age 16 has **increased** by **16%** over the 3 year period – over 180 young people.
- Participation at age 17 has **increased** by **16%** - over 150 young people.
- Participation at age 18 has **increased** by **9%**, 39 learners.
- 18 year olds currently account for 16% of 16-18 learners. According to population estimates for 2008 18 year olds account for 33% of the cohort.

### Points to consider

- Population figures for 18 year olds do not predict a decrease in residents until after 2010, therefore the decline in learner numbers needs to be discussed. Has there been a shift in FE to WBL provision for young people aged 18 or are these learners falling into the NEET category?



**Data Source**

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Blackpool residents (16-18) accessing FE learning.

**Why this information has been used**

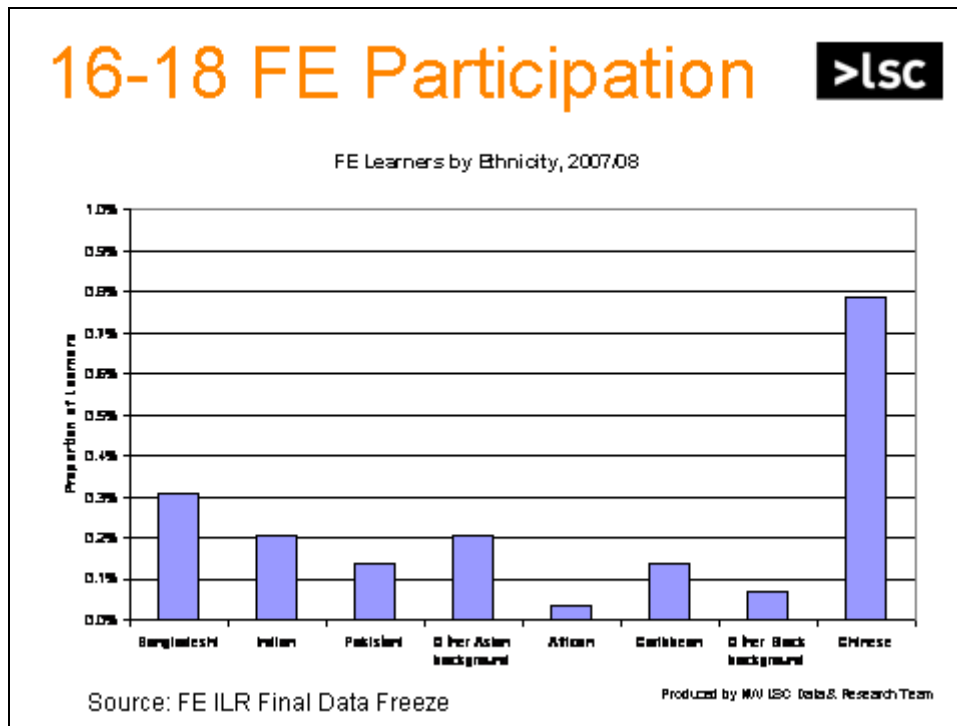
- This information has been included to determine whether there are groups of learners who are currently being under-represented in learning. We need to ensure that all young people – regardless of their gender, race, disability & background - have the opportunities they need to succeed.

**Data Analysis**

- **Female** learners account for **49%** of the total in learning.
- **Disadvantaged** learners account for **54%** of the total in 2007/08; this is an **increase** from 51% in 2005/06.
- The number of disadvantaged learners has **increased** by 22% since 2005/06 (289 learners), whereas participation of learners who are not disadvantaged has only increased by 7% (90 learners).
- Over half of male learners come from a disadvantaged background (55%).
- **LLDD** learners account for an increasing proportion of learning - 19% of total learners in 07/08 from 12% in 05/06; this is **above** the regional average of 15%.

**Points to Consider**

- Should the number of learners who are not disadvantaged be increasing as quickly as the disadvantaged given that they account for just less than half of all learners?
- Further investigation is needed into retention & achievement rates for LLDD learners.



### Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Blackpool residents (16-18) accessing FE learning.

### Why this information has been used

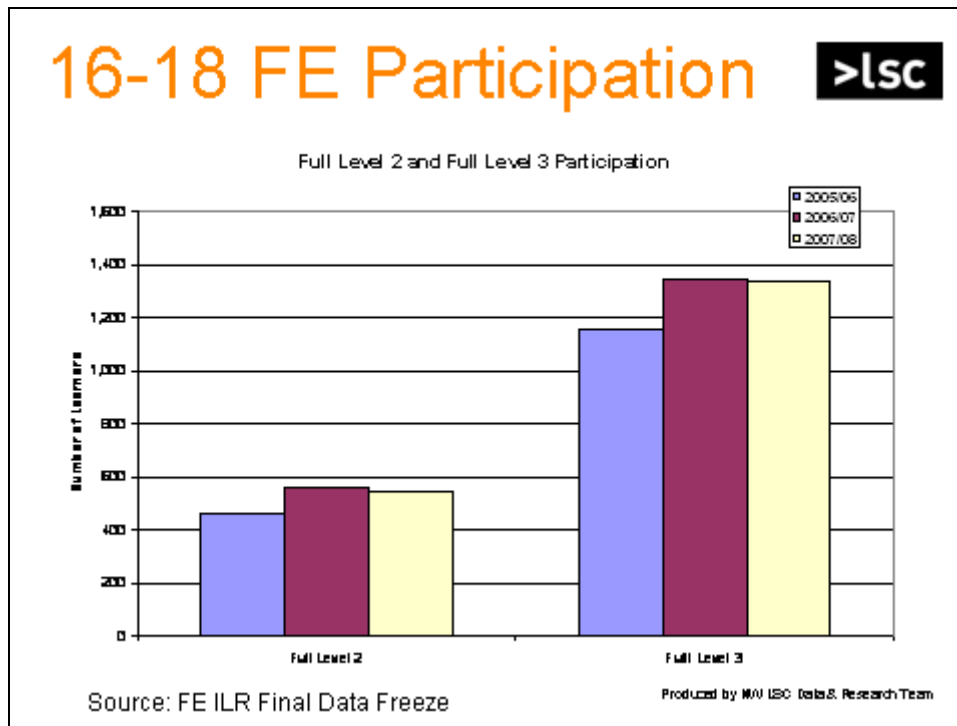
- This information has been included to determine whether there are groups of learners who are currently being under-represented in learning. We need to ensure that all young people – regardless of their gender, race, disability & background - have the opportunities they need to succeed.

### Data Analysis

- 95%** of learners are from a White background – these learners have been removed from the chart to focus on the detailed ethnic categories.
- Chinese & Bangladeshi are the largest ethnic groups engaged in learning, but at less than 1% this is a very small proportion of learners.
- This is consistent with the local population where 97% of the cohort is White.

### Points to Consider

- Has the local population diversified since the Census figures were taken? Is this reflected in learning?



**Data Source**

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Blackpool residents (16-18) accessing FE learning.

**Why this information has been used**

- One of the young people’s PSA targets is to increase the proportion of young people achieving Level 2/Level 3 by age 19. The PSA target runs until 2010/11; we are looking for Level 2/3 participation to increase in order to achieve this target – this is to analyse the contribution of FE learning towards this.

**Data Analysis**

Full Level 2 participation

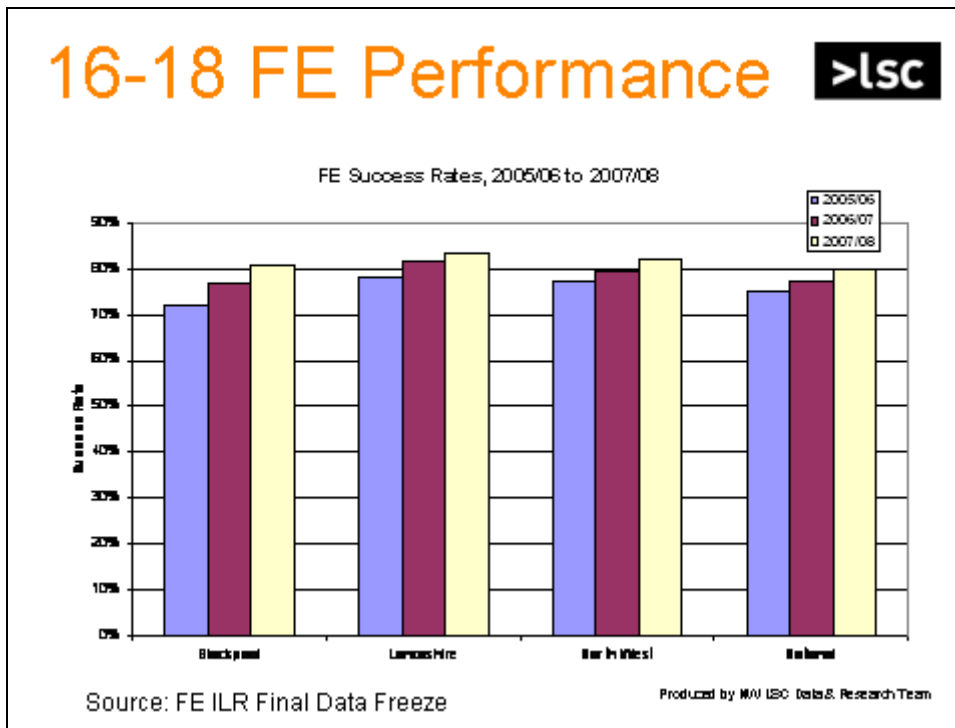
- **Increased** by **22%** (101 learners) between 2005/06 & 2006/07.
- **Decreased** by **3%** between 2006/07 & 2007/08 (19 learners).
- Overall **increase** since 2005/06 was **18%**; this is **higher** than the Lancashire increase of 11%, North West increase of 15% & national increase of 10%.

Full Level 3 participation

- **Increased** by **16%** between 2005/06 & 2007/08 (188 learners).
- **Decreased** by **1%** between 2006/07 & 2007/08 (9 learners).
- Overall **increase** since 2005/06 was **15%**; this is **lower** than the 17% increase across Lancashire, but **higher** than the 12% across the North West & 10% nationally.

**Points to consider**

- Although increases were achieved between 2005/06 & 2006/07, the decrease since 2006/07 needs to be resolved as achievement at Level 2 & Level 3 affects the PSA target.



### Data Source

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze, Blackpool residents (16-18) attending FE provision.
- The success rate is defined as the number of learning aims achieved divided by the number of learning aims started.

### Why this information has been used

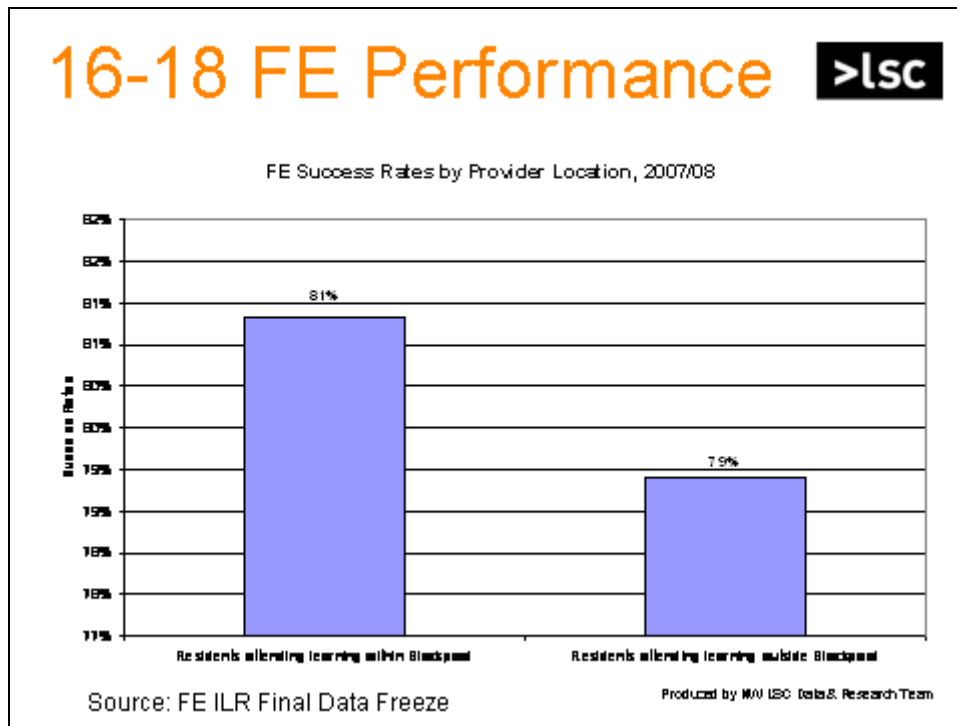
- This data is included to compare how the residents of the area are performing in terms of achievement compared to the North West & Nationally. All learners should have the same opportunities & chance of successfully completing their course.

### Data Analysis

- The 07/08 success rate for Blackpool residents (81%) is slightly **higher** than the national average (80%) but is **lower** than the regional & local averages (82%, 84% respectively).
- They have improved consistently between the years & are 9% points higher than in 2005/06.
- This rate of improvement is **above** the rate achieved nationally of 5% points.
- Statistical Neighbours in the NW: Tameside.
- The 2007/08 success rate for Blackpool residents (81%) is 2% points lower than the rate in Tameside (83%).
- Blackpool has shown a greater increase in success rates since 2005/06 at 9% points compared with 7% points in Tameside.

### Points to Consider

- Progress has been made in improving the success rate but it still lies **below** regional averages & **below** the statistical neighbour in the NW.



### Data Source

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze, Blackpool residents (16-18) attending FE provision.
- The success rate is defined as the number of learning aims achieved divided by the number of learning aims started.

### Why this information has been used

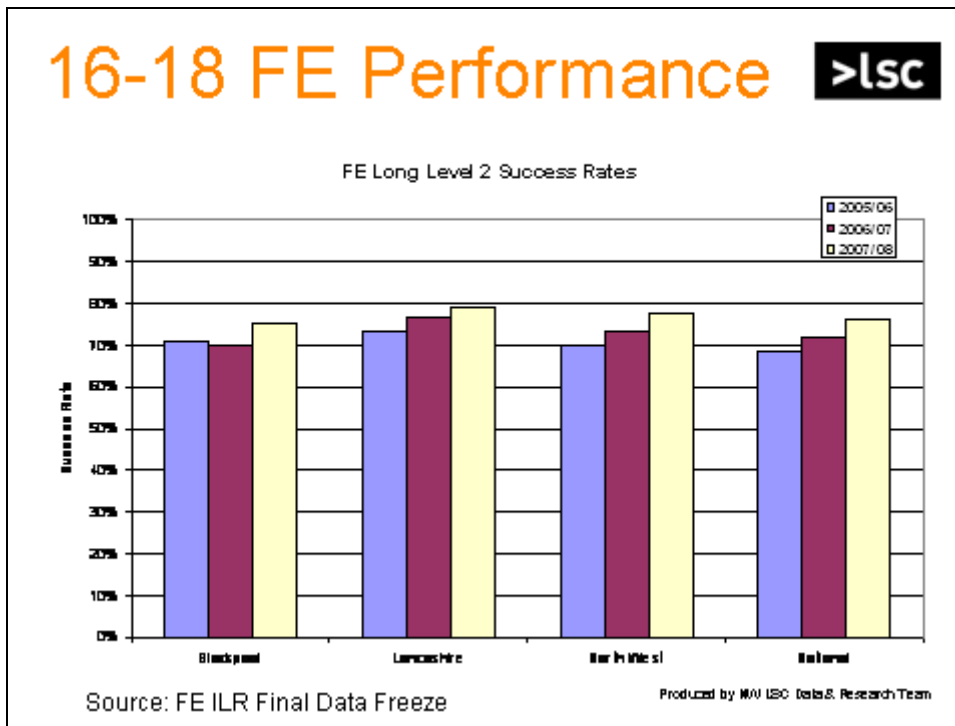
- Learners need to have access to good quality training, if learners are travelling a long distance to access provision this may have a detrimental effect on their chances of successfully completing the course.

### Data Analysis

- 93% of learners attend learning within Blackpool, 99% of learners access provision within Lancashire.
- Residents travelling outside of the area have a **lower** success rate than those staying within Blackpool to access provision – 81% within Blackpool, 79% outside Blackpool in 2007/08.
- Blackpool has 3 colleges – Blackpool & the Fylde College, a GFE College; Blackpool Sixth Form College; & Myerscough College, a Special College in Agriculture & Horticulture.
- Residents attending Blackpool Sixth Form have a success rate of 85%, which matches the benchmark for Sixth Form Colleges.
- Residents attending Blackpool & the Fylde have a success rate of 77%, which matches the benchmark for GFE Colleges.
- The special college has a success rate of 67% which is lower than the 82% benchmark.

### Points to consider

- Although only a small number of learners attend Myerscough College, the success rate is low for Blackpool residents.



### Data Source

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze.
- The success rate is defined as the number of learning aims achieved divided by the number of learning aims started. Blackpool residents (16-18) attending FE provision.

### Why this information has been used

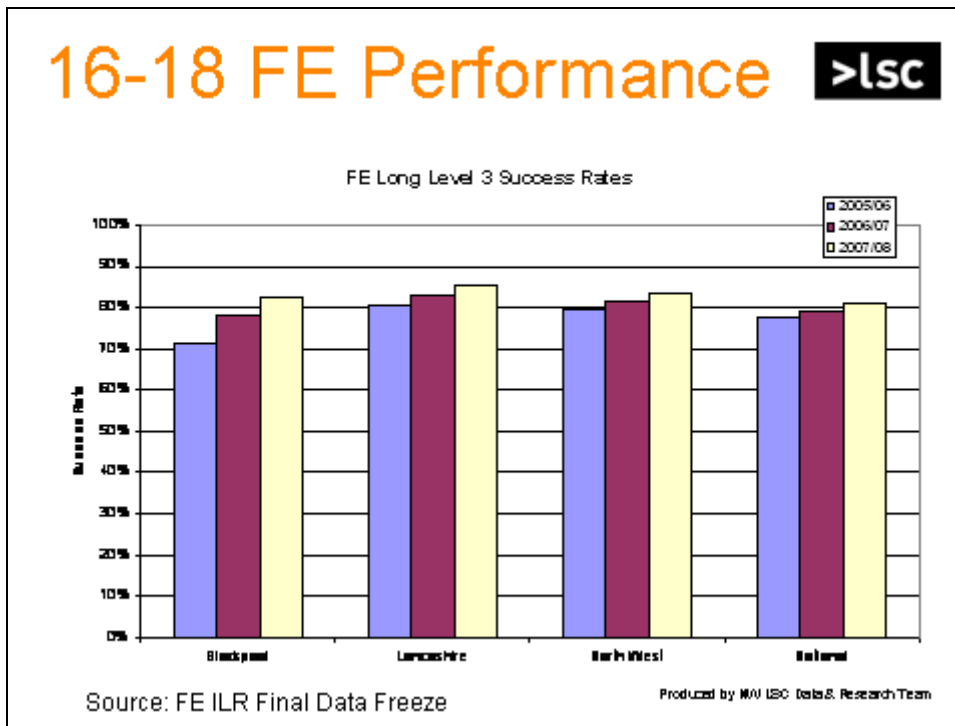
- This data has been included to indicate performance at Level 2 – this is critical to achievement of the LSC’s PSA L2/L3 achievement targets.
- Long qualifications (longer than 24 weeks) have been included here as not all Level 2 aims are a full Level 2 qualification. Selecting full Level 2 aims only would have excluded many qualifications which have a significant contribution to the number of full Level 2 learners. For example, a GCSE is not a full Level 2 qualification in its own right. However, a learner who is taking 5 GCSEs or more is a full Level 2 learner.

### Data Analysis

- Long Level 2 success rates **increased** from 71% in 05/06 to 75% in 07/08 – an increase of 4% points.
- The success rate for 07/08 is **below** the national & regional averages – 75% compared to 78% for the region & 76% nationally.

### Points to Consider

- Given the falling full Level 2 participation figures it is important that success rate improve as much as possible to ensure learners are achieving their Full level 2 status.



### Data Source

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze, Blackpool residents (16-18) attending FE provision.
- The success rate is defined as the number of learning aims achieved divided by the number of learning aims started.

### Why this information has been used

- This data has been included to indicate performance at Level 3 – this is critical to achievement of the LSC’s PSA L2/L3 achievement targets.
- Long qualifications (longer than 24 weeks) have been included here as not all Level 3 aims are a full Level 3 qualification. Selecting full Level 3 aims only would have excluded many qualifications which have a significant contribution to the number of full Level 3 learners. For example, a learner doing A levels may do 3 to become a full Level 3 learner but individually an A level is not a full Level 3 qualification.


### Data Analysis

- Good progress has been made at Level 3 in terms of success rates as in 05/06 Blackpool **was below** national & regional comparisons.
- In 07/08 the success rate is **above** the national average by 2% points & is 1% point behind the North West average.
- Success rates have **increased** from 71% to 83%, an increase of 11% points since 05/06. This rate of increase is **greater** than the increase seen nationally of 3% points.

### Points to Consider

- Further improvement is needed to raise achievement to the levels seen regionally & locally. The increase in success rates is encouraging given the current decrease in full Level 3 participation.

## FE Success Rates by Learner Characteristic

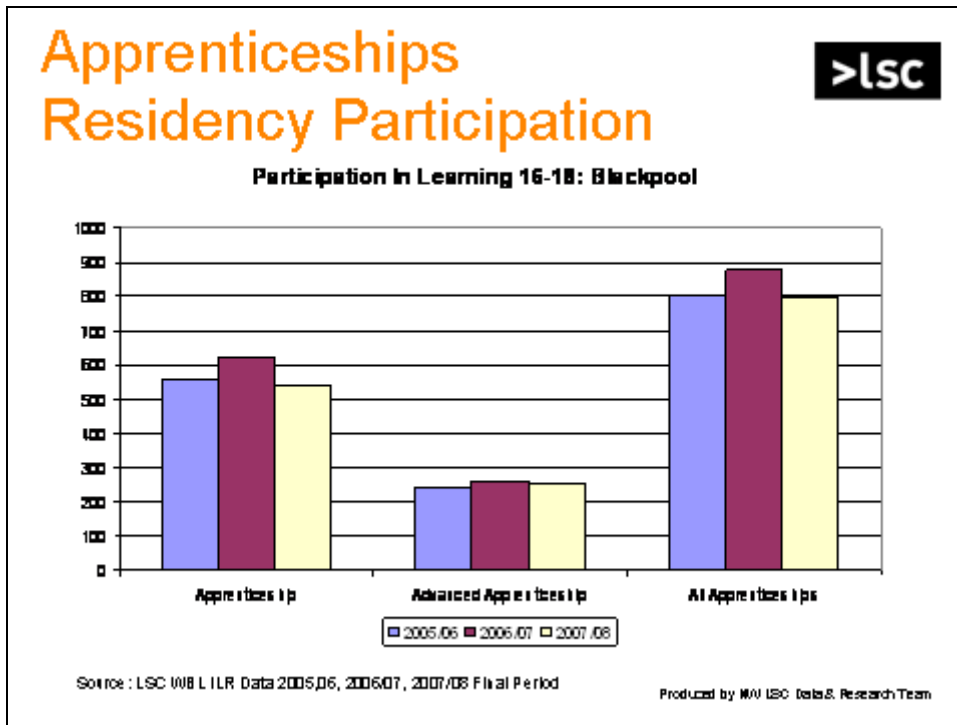


### Blackpool

- The overall success rate is **81%**
- No gap in success between genders
- The success rate for learners who are disadvantaged is slightly lower than the success rate for those who are not

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

- In **Blackpool** **95%** of young people in FE are White (**2,792**), **3.9%** are from a BME group (**114**). (Accounting for 'not knows')
- The overall 16-18 FE Success Rate for resident of **Blackpool** is **81%** - compared to a regional (NW) rate of **82%**.
- The points made in the slide are a summary of analysis of the data; the accompanying dataset can be used to assess performance by learner characteristic.
- In some smaller areas, in terms of FE learner volumes, the number of learners must be used to provide context to the percentage analysis. Slide 38



**Data Source**

- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year)

**Why This Information has been used**

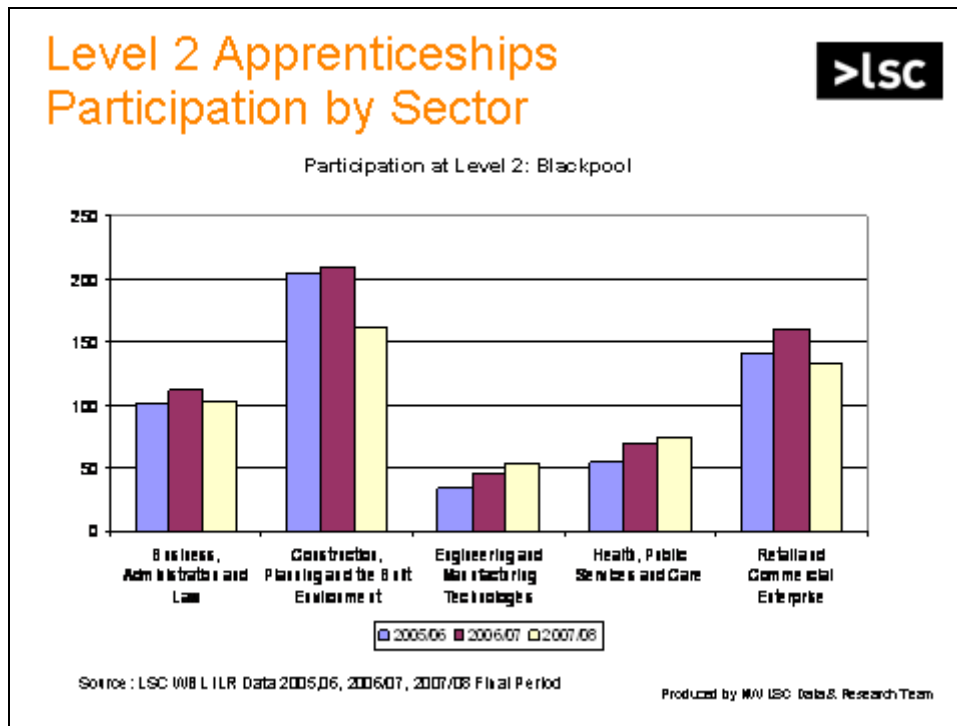
- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Blackpool participating in an Apprenticeship Programme. Split shown to highlight Apprenticeships (Level 2) & Advanced Apprenticeships (Level 3), as well as the overall position.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts excluding less than 6 week starts in the relevant year.

**Data Analysis**

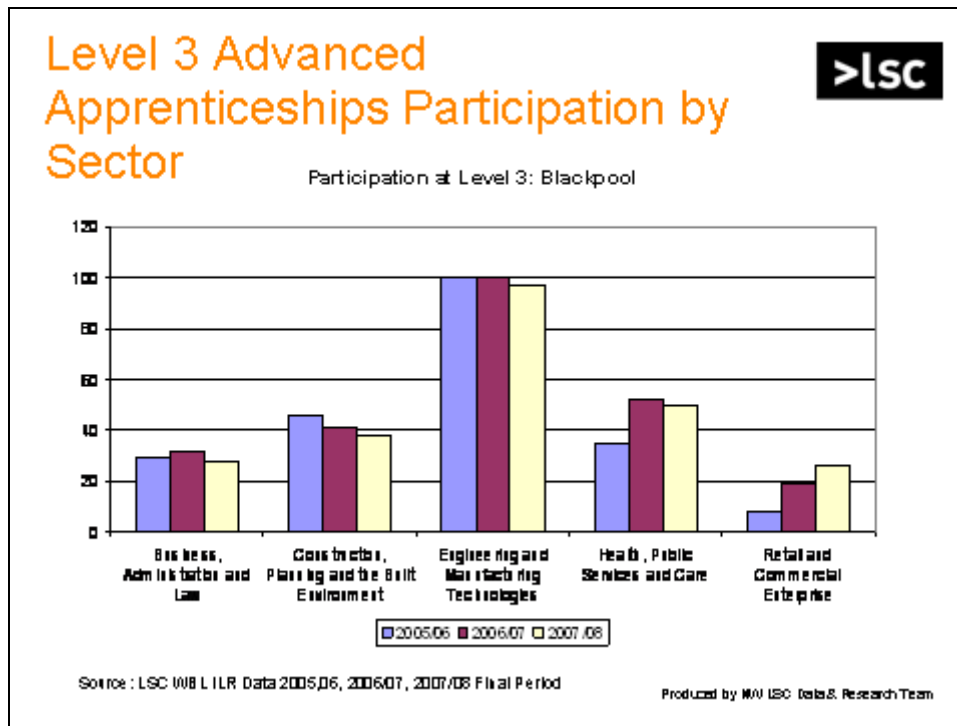
- All Apprenticeships have decreased by 0.3% between 2005/06 & 2007/08
- Apprenticeships (Level 2) have decreased by 2.5% between 2005/06 & 2007/08
- Advanced Apprenticeships (Level 3) have increased by 4.9% between 2005/06 & 2007/08

**Points to Consider**

- Residents in Blackpool account for 9.9% of Lancashire’s Apprenticeships.
- Apprenticeships for Lancashire decreased by 0.3% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Advanced Apprenticeships for Lancashire decreased by 1.8% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.



- **Data Source**
- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year)
- **Why This Information has been used**
- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Blackpool participating on Level 2 Apprenticeships by sector.
- Only the Top 5 Participation sectors in Blackpool included in the chart.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts excluding less than 6 week starts in the relevant year.

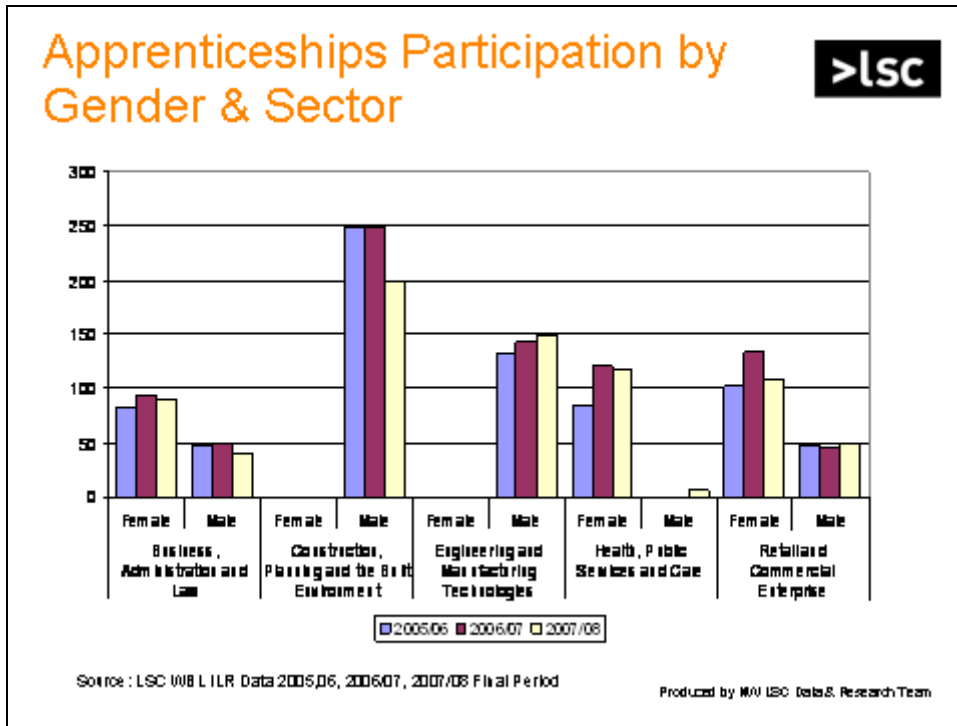


**Data Source**

- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year)

**Why This Information has been used**

- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Blackpool participating on a Level 3 Apprenticeship Programme by sector.
- Only the Top 5 Participation sectors in Blackpool included in the chart.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts excluding less than 6 week starts in the relevant year.



**Data Source**

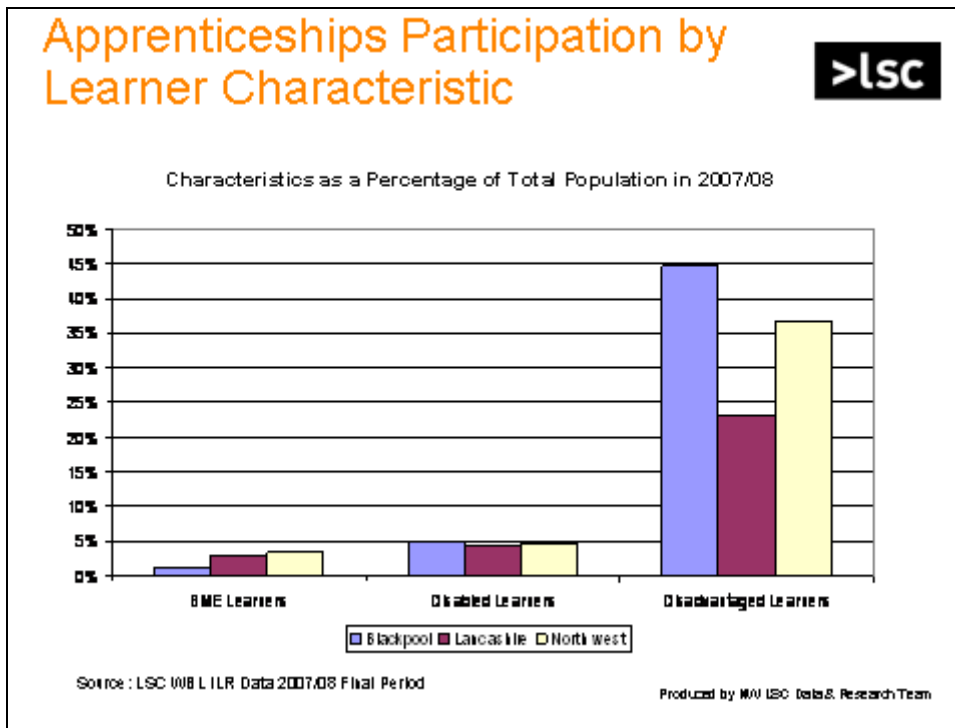
- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year)

**Why This Information has been used**

- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Blackpool participating on an Apprenticeship Programme by sector & gender.
- Only the Top 5 Participation sectors in Blackpool included in the chart.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts excluding less than 6 week starts in the relevant year.

**Data Analysis**

- Construction, Planning & the Built Environment have had low female participation in 2005/06 & 2006/07
- Engineering & Manufacturing Technologies had low female participation over the 3 years
- Health, Public Services & Care had low male participation over the 3 years



**Data Source**

- Work Based Learning ILR data 2007/08 (Final Period data)

**Why This Information has been used**

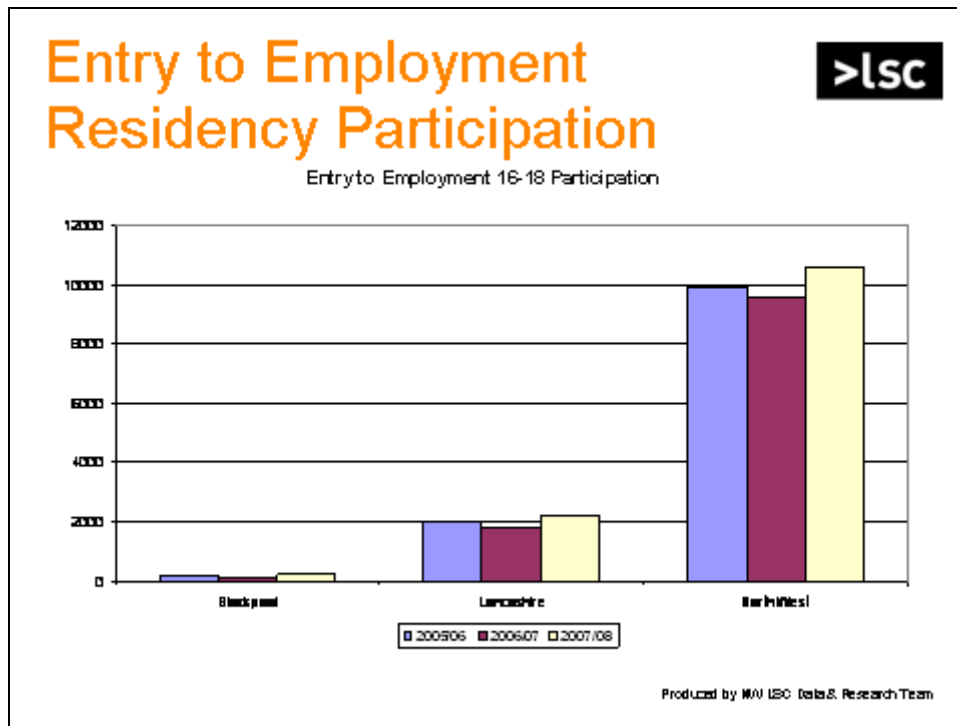
- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Blackpool participating in an Apprenticeship Programme. Split by Ethnicity, Disability & disadvantaged compared by region & North West region.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts excluding less than 6 week starts in the relevant year.

**Data Analysis**

- BME learners’ participation in Blackpool is 2.3 percentage points **below** the North West region percentage & **below** the Lancashire participation percentage of BME learners.
- Disabled learners’ participation in Blackpool is consistent with the North West & slightly **above** Lancashire participation percentage of disabled learners.
- Disadvantaged learners’ participation in Blackpool is 7.9 percentage points **above** the North West region percentage & 22 percentage points **above** the Lancashire participation percentage of disadvantaged learners.

**Points to Consider**

- BME Learner participation has decreased 11.1% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Disabled Learner participation has decreased 14.9% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Disadvantaged Learner participation has decreased 11.2% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.



### Data Source

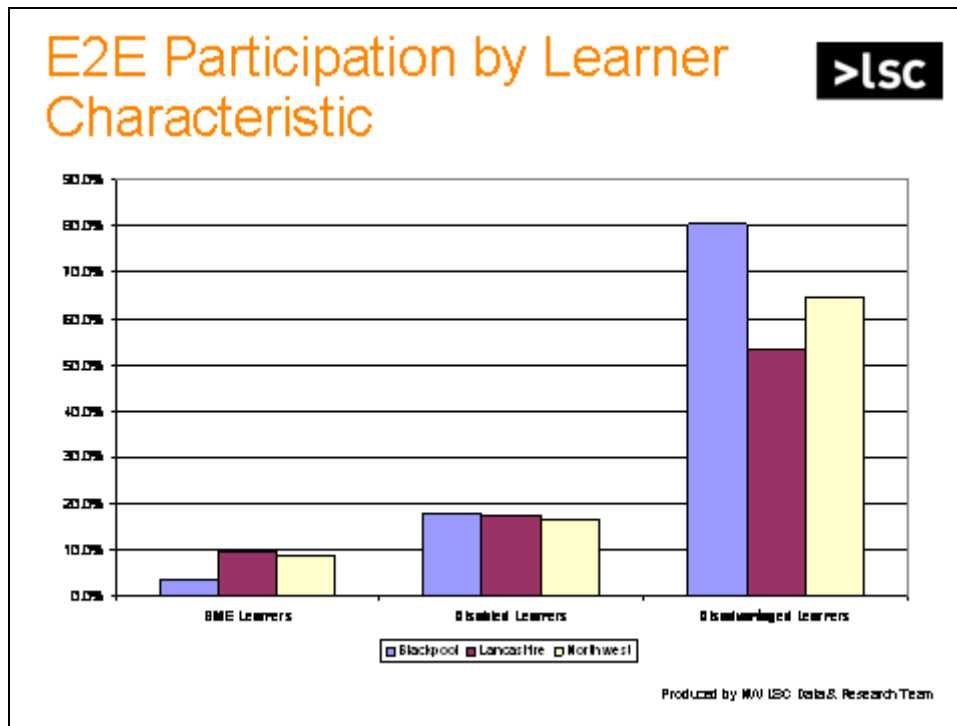
- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year).

### Why This Information has been used

- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Blackpool participating in an Entry to Employment Programme. Split shown to highlight the participation trend in comparison to the Lancashire & North West regions.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts.

### Data Analysis

- Blackpool residents' participation increased 17.2% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Lancashire residents' participation increased 10.0% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- North West residents participation increased slightly by 6.5%.



### Data Source

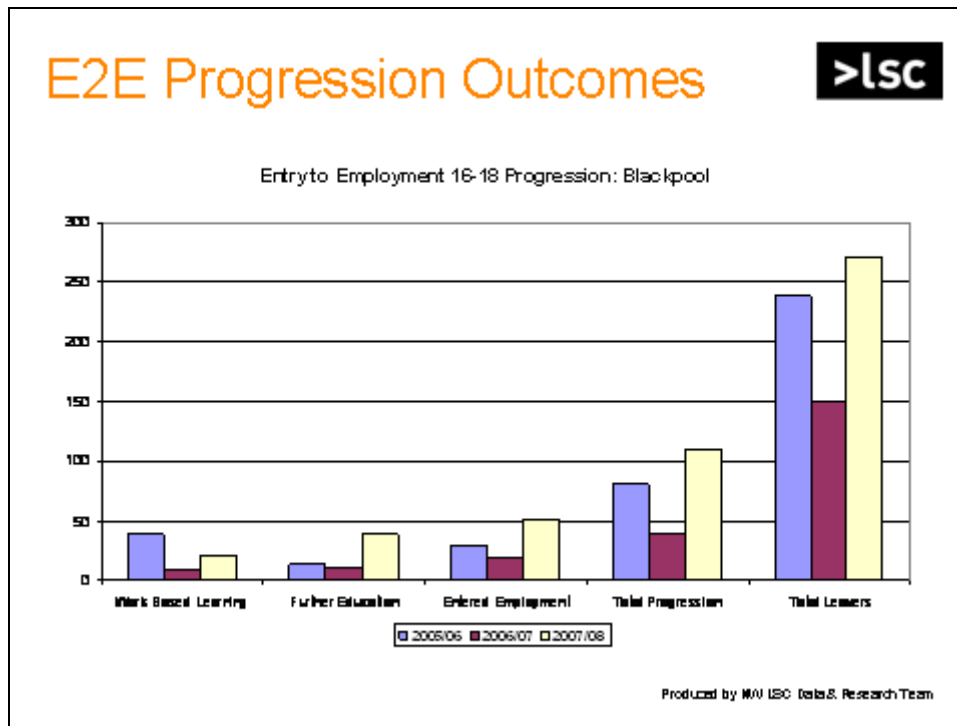
- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year).

### Why This Information has been used

- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Blackpool participating on an Entry to Employment Programme. Split by Ethnicity, Disability & disadvantaged compared by region & North West region.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts in the relevant year.

### Data Analysis

- BME learners' participation in Blackpool is 5.0 percentage points **below** the North West region percentage.
- Disabled learners' participation in Blackpool is 1.4 percentage points **above** the North West region & **above** the Lancashire participation percentage of disabled learners.
- Disadvantaged learners' participation in Blackpool is 15.7 percentage points **above** the North West region & Lancashire participation percentage of disadvantaged learners.



**Data Source**

- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year).

**Why This Information has been used**

- To analyse the trend of Positive Progressions of learners participating on an Entry to Employment Programme.
- Broken down by the Positive progression areas to compare changes in progressions.
- Total leavers included to evaluate the success rates for Entry to Employment programmes.


**Data Analysis**

- 45% decrease in the number of leavers entering Work Based Learning Programmes.
- 192% increase in the number of leavers entering Further Education.
- 76% decrease in the number of leavers entering Employment.

**Points to Consider**

- Overall success rates have increased from 34% to 41% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.

## Skills for Life Enrolments

  
Leading learning and skills

District Name	Skills for Life type	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
BLACKPOOL	Literacy	2,399	2,197	2,291
	Numeracy	1,882	1,482	1,586
	Language	9	14	11
BLACKPOOL Total		4,290	3,693	3,888

2007/08: FE F05, UFI U05, WBL Period 15, TTG Period 15, ESF SR Period 15, ACL A03

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

#### Data Source

- 2007/08: FE F05, UFI U05, WBL Period 15, TTG Period 15, ESF SR Period 15, ACL A03

**Note:** Due to data protection, data may not include language enrolments, which are included in the “total” figure

#### Why this information has been used


- To highlight Skills for Life provision being delivered to residents of the local area

#### Data Analysis

- **Note:** The information here shows aims (enrolments) rather than learner volumes – a learner can undertake multiple learning aims.

#### In 2007/08:

- There were **2,291** Literacy enrolments, a **decrease** of **4.5% (-108)** over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 13.1%.
- There were **1,586** Numeracy enrolments, a **decrease** of **15.7% (-296)** over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 14.4%.
- There were **11** Language enrolments.


Learners with Learning   
Difficulties & / or  
Disabilities

06

Leading learning and skills

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

**Pupils with SEN in School  
Sixth Forms (residency based)**



Year	Pupils with Statements	School Action	School Action Plus	Area % SEN	Region % SEN	England % SEN
2006/07	9	0	0	16.4%	6.9%	
2007/08	0	0	0	-	4.3%	5.6%*
2008/09	0	2	0	2.4%	4%	

Source: PLASC data for 2006/07, 2007/08 & 2008/09 extracted by LSC NW Research Team  
 \* % is for pupils in years 12/13/14, published in [http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/sgate/sgate.do?SF8000794&SF15\\_2008\\_Final.pdf](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/sgate/sgate.do?SF8000794&SF15_2008_Final.pdf)  
 Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

**Data Source**

- PLASC Data extracted by LSC

**Why this Information has been included**

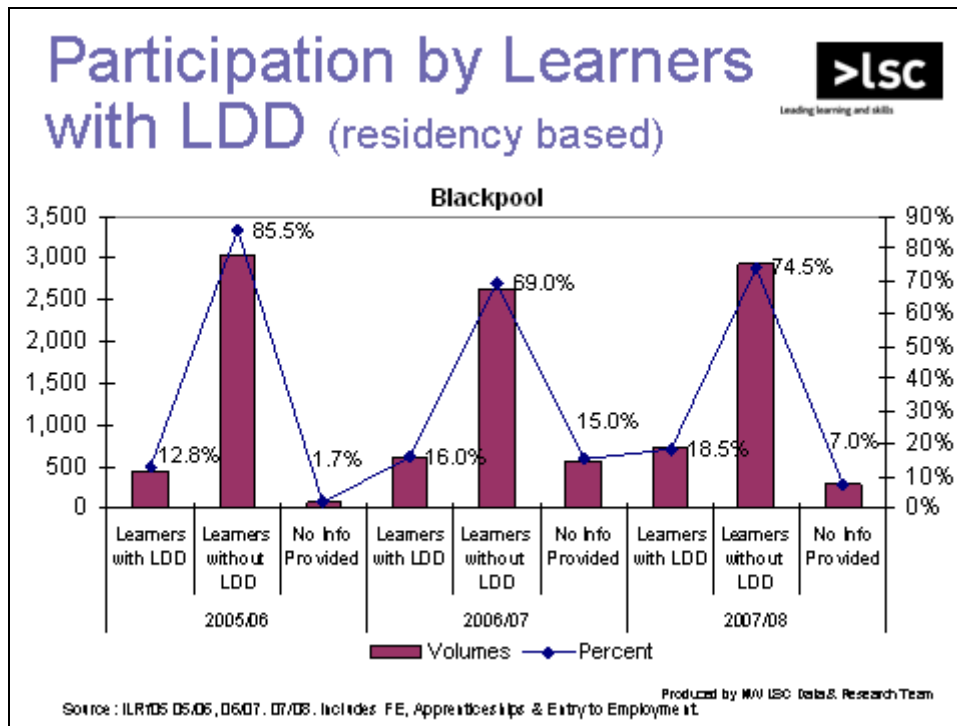
- To quantify the number & share of children in school sixth forms who have special needs
- To identify young people who may be at greater risk of becoming NEET (regional research has demonstrated that young people with LDD make up 1 in 4 of the NEET group; their NEET rate is 25%)

**Data Analysis**

- The LA area has highly variable numbers of children in school sixth forms who are the subjects of Statements of SEN. See the accompanying data pack for each year's cohort of pupils.
- The LA area's share of 16-19 year olds with SEN is lower than the region & lower than England.

**Points to Consider**

- National & regional research has identified that the proportion of learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities is increasing year on year. Government policy is for more of those young learners to participate in mainstream provision, rather than to enter specialist and/or residential provision.
- The regional post-16 learning participation rate for young people with LDD aged 16-18 was estimated at 52.2% in research conducted in 2007, compared to 74.5 per cent for those without LDD. The participation rate for learners with LDD aged 19-25 was 8%, compared to 18%.



#### Data Source

- Data from individual learner records (ILR), based on the residency of the learner.
- The individualised learning record (ILR) records the learning difficulties/disabilities/health status of learners based on their own self-assessment. The ILR field L14 provides for one of three entries to be made for each learner:
  - Learner considers himself or herself to have a learning difficulty &/or disability &/or health problem
  - Learner does not consider himself or herself to have a learning difficulty &/or disability &/or health problem
  - No information provided by the learner
- It is recognised that many learners for whom information is recorded in this field will not be able to identify themselves as having learning difficulties. This information will be recorded as a result of interviews with learners, their parents, guardians, teachers or advocates.

#### Why this information has been included

- To identify district participation rates for learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities & compare them with the regional picture

#### Data Analysis

- The proportion of Learners with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities engaged in learning in Area is not in line with that found in the North West area. (14.2 percent in 2007/08)
- Participation in Apprenticeship is stable.
- Participation in Entry to Employment is increasing.
- Proportion of LDD students attending FE colleges is **above** the regional average (which was 14.6% in 2007/08).

#### Points to Consider

- Is there an annual assessment of the learning needs of those with LDD? If there is, does it identify issues with any particular learning route?
- Needs to be considered alongside success rates for learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities
- Is the mix of learning difficulties significantly different from the regional picture?

**Learners in Independent Specialist Residential Colleges\***

**>lsc**  
Building learning and skills

Learner LA	2006/2007			2007/2008			2008/2009		
	No of Learner	Total Placement Funding	Total 3rd Party	No of Learner	Total Placement Funding	Total 3rd Party	No of Learner	Total Placement Funding	Total 3rd Party
Blackpool	6	£288,613	£0	5	£310,360	£0	7	£446,887	£36,659
Unit cost per LA learner	£48,102			£62,072			£63,841		
Unit cost per NW learner	£46,589			£55,028			£55,123 (15% increase from 2006/07)		
Regional 3rd party contributions	£525,272			£587,931			£617,265		

\* Residency based data from ISP database, extracted by NW LSC Research & Data team.  
Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

**Data Source**

- Data from ISP database. Based on residency of the learner.

**Why this information has been included**

- To identify trends in the numbers of learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities who have profound & complex needs who require specialist provision

**Data Analysis**

- The number of learners in the area with learning difficulties and/or disabilities who have profound & complex needs is increasing.
- The cost of supporting learners in this provision is increasing.
- The area trend is similar to the regional trend below.
- The unit cost of supporting these learners is higher than the regional unit cost.

**Points to Consider**

- Whilst participation in mainstream provision is increasing, the number of placements regionally at Independent Specialist Provision (ISP) has remained relatively stable at around 460 between 2005/06 & 2007/08 & then reduced in 2008/09 to 429. However, increasing unit costs mean that the funding requirement has not been reduced.
- Does the area trend reflect regional trends? If not, why not?
- Is there a robust approach to challenging requests for specialist provision that ensures this provision is only available to those who will benefit the most?
- Are there third party contributions (usually from local authorities to cover the Care component of the placement)? If not, why not?


Attainment by Age 19

>lsc  
Leading Learning and Skills

07

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

**Proportion Reaching Level 2  
Threshold by Age 19 by Area**



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004 to 2008 % Difference
England	66.4%	69.3%	71.4%	73.9%	76.7%	10.3%
North West	63.8%	67.3%	70.1%	72.4%	74.3%	10.5%
Lancashire (LSC)	64.0%	66.6%	69.4%	71.4%	N/A	7.4% (2004-2007)
Lancashire (LA)	64.0%	67.2%	70.0%	71.5%	73.9%	9.9%
Blackburn with Darwen	58.8%	64.3%	63.4%	66.9%	71.8%	13%
<b>Blackpool</b>	<b>54.7%</b>	<b>59.5%</b>	<b>60.6%</b>	<b>60.2%</b>	<b>65.7%</b>	<b>11%</b>

Source: Fisher Family Trust Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Please note that the 2008 data has now been added to this slide, but the data analysis below refers to the data for 2004 to 2007.

#### Data Source

- The national, regional & local figures can be sourced to the Fisher Family Trust matched administrative dataset for 2006/07 (Obtained from the DCSF Research & Statistics Gateway).

#### Why This Information has been used

- Attainment of a level 2 qualification by age 19 is a key measure of success achieved by the resident young people of an area. Information on progress compared to regional, national, & other statistical benchmarks is essential to inform planning.

#### Data Analysis

- 60.2% of young people in Blackpool achieved a level 2 by age 19 in 2007.
- This has increased by 5.5% points since 2004; the rate of increase is 3.1% points **below** the regional average.
- Blackpool is 5.3% points **below** its statistical neighbours in 2007, the gap has widened since 2004.
- The achievement gap in 2007 between those who were eligible for free school meals & those who were not was 27% points.
- The rate of increase between attainment at 16 & attainment at 19 is 21.4% points; this is a **higher** rate of value added than the regional rate.


#### Points to Consider

- The gap in attainment between those who are eligible for Free School Meals & those who aren't could be an area for further focus in this area. The national PSA target is potentially very challenging for some LA areas to achieve, how is this viewed in the LA area? Do local targets reflect the national aspiration?

#### Local Data

- Local colleagues in some areas have identified that there are discrepancies in the different level 2 attainment datasets available to analysts – how can these be used to give a more accurate picture of the locality? – Whilst bearing in mind that the LA is being measured nationally on the data set used in this analysis.

**Proportion Reaching Level 3  
Threshold by Age 19 by Area**



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004 to 2008 % Difference
England	42.0%	45.4%	46.6%	48.0%	49.8%	7.8%
North West	38.5%	42.0%	42.9%	44.6%	46.1%	7.6%
Lancashire (LSC)	37.8%	41.7%	42.7%	45.9%	N/A	8.1% (2004-2007)
Lancashire (LA)	38.6%	42.6%	43.9%	45.7%	47.8%	9.2%
Blackburn with Darwen	35.1%	40.7%	38.9%	42.4%	43.2%	8.1%
<b>Blackpool</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>34.7%</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>34.9%</b>	<b>36.1%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Source: Fisher Family Trust

Please note that the 2008 data has now been added to this slide, but the data analysis below refers to the data for 2004 to 2007.

#### Data Source

- As with the Level 2 by Age 19 statistics, the national, regional & local figures can be sourced to the Fisher Family Trust matched administrative dataset for 2006/07. (Obtained from the DCSF Research & Statistics Gateway)

#### Why This Information has been used

- Further to the reasons stated for the use of Level 2 attainment by age 19 statistics, this information is used here as a further key measure of progress.
- As well as being widely viewed as a gateway to higher education, it has been identified that an increasing proportion of employment opportunities in future will require at least a level 3 qualification.

#### Data Analysis

- 34.9% of young people in Blackpool achieved a level 3 by age 19 in 2007.
- This has increased by 4.0% points since 2004; the rate of increase is 2.1% points **below** the regional average.
- Blackpool is 1.6% points **below** its statistical neighbours in 2007, the gap has widened since 2004.
- The attainment gap in 2007 between those who were eligible for free school meals & those who were not was 20% points.
- The proportion attaining level 3 by age 19 is 13.1% points **below** the national rate.

#### Points to Consider

- Rates of progression to HE are affected strongly by the level of attainment of level 3 – does this have implications for partnership working between schools, post 16 providers & IAG / Connexions services in Blackpool?
- Do the statistics show any trends that could imply that young people from deprived backgrounds are significantly disadvantaged in Blackpool – if so are any actions in place to address this?

#### Local Data

- See Level 2 “Local Data” section.